

# CS150A Quiz #1

## Basic SQL Queries

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Assume there exists a table called "Songs" with the following columns.

song\_id (Int, Primary Key), artist\_name (Text), title (Text), year\_released (Int), length\_seconds (Int), rating (Float)

An example record could look like the following:  
(1, 'D.O.D.', 'Crazy Concurrency', 2007, 188, 10.0)

1. **Q1: Which SQL query (or queries) will get the number of songs released after 2010 with a rating of at least 9.0?**

There can be more than one correct answer. At least one answer is correct.

*Check all that apply.*

- ☐ SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Songs WHERE year\_released > 2010 AND rating >= 9.0;
- ☐ SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Songs GROUP BY year\_released, rating HAVING year\_released > 2010 AND rating >= 9.0;
- ☐ SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Songs WHERE rating >= 9.0 GROUP BY year\_released HAVING year\_released > 2010;
- ☐ SELECT COUNT(song\_id) FROM Songs WHERE year\_released > 2010 AND rating >= 9.0;

2. **Q2: Which SQL query (or queries) will get the list of artists, without duplicates, who have produced at least one song more than 5 minutes long?**

There can be more than one correct answer. At least one answer is correct.

*Check all that apply.*

- ☐ SELECT DISTINCT artist\_name FROM Songs WHERE length\_seconds > 300;
- ☐ SELECT artist\_name FROM Songs WHERE length\_seconds > 300 GROUP BY artist\_name;
- ☐ SELECT artist\_name FROM Songs WHERE length\_seconds > 300 GROUP BY artist\_name, length\_seconds HAVING COUNT(\*) >= 1;
- ☐ SELECT artist\_name FROM Songs GROUP BY artist\_name, length\_seconds HAVING length\_seconds > 300;

# Fun with SQL

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Pete loves the sea and he wants to keep track of all his boats. Below is the schema he implemented for his boats:

```
Boats {
  bid int,
  color varchar(20),
  primarykey(bid)
}

Sailors {
  sid int,
  sname varchar(50),
  primarykey(sid)
}

Reserves {
  sid int,
  bid int,
  r_date char(10),
  primarykey(sid, bid, r_date),
  foreignkey(sid) references Sailors,
  foreignkey(bid) references Boats
}
```

Matthew wanted to test Pete's brain by asking him to decode challenging SQL queries based on his boats database! Help Pete out by telling him what each query returns.

```
[A]
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
WHERE NOT EXISTS
  (SELECT B.bid FROM Boats B
   WHERE B.color='pink'
   AND EXISTS
     (SELECT R.bid
      FROM Reserves R
      WHERE R.bid=B.bid AND R.sid!=S.sid));
```

```
[B]
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S, Reserves R
WHERE S.sid = R.sid
GROUP BY S.sname, S.sid
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT R.bid)=
  (SELECT COUNT (*)
   FROM Boats
   WHERE color='pink');
```

```

[C]
SELECT sname
FROM
  (SELECT sid
   FROM Reserves
   EXCEPT
    (SELECT sid
     FROM
       (SELECT Reserves.sid, PinkBoats.bid
        FROM Reserves,
              (SELECT bid
               FROM Boats
                WHERE color='pink') PinkBoats
        EXCEPT
         (SELECT sid, bid
          FROM Reserves))))))
R, Sailors S
WHERE R.sid = S.sid;

```

3. **Q3: What does query A return?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Names of sailors for whom some pink boats have been reserved by some other sailor
- ☐ Names of sailors for whom all pink boats have been reserved by some other sailor
- ☐ Names of sailors for whom all pink boats have been reserved by no other sailor
- ☐ Names of sailors for whom some pink boats have been reserved by no other sailor

4. **Q4: What does query B return?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved as many distinct boats as the number of all pink boats
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved as many distinct boats as the number of all pink boats that have ever been reserved
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved only pink boats
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved all pink boats

5. **Q5: What does query C return?**

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Names of sailors who have never reserved a pink boat
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved all pink boats
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved some boat
- ☐ Names of sailors who have reserved some pink boat