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Assignment 2 (06.05.2022)

Handin until: 13.05.2022, 09:00

1. [10 Points] WITH or without

CTEs help to assemble complex queries from simple building blocks. Identifying these blocks becomes complicated in the presence of correlation, however. Consider the two following queries 1) and 2) which contain subqueries:

```
CREATE TABLE t (
                                                        INSERT INTO t VALUES
    x int NOT NULL,
                                                            (2,1),(5,3),(6,4),(7,6),(9,9);
    y int NOT NULL
4
  );
                                                       4
  CREATE TABLE p (
                                                         INSERT INTO p VALUES
                                                       6
    val int NOT NULL
                                                           (4),(5),(7),(8),(9);
8 );
  |-- 1)
                                                        |-- 2)
  SELECT t.x AS x
                                                         SELECT t.x AS x
  FROM t AS t
                                                         FROM t AS t
  WHERE t.x IN
                                                         WHERE t.x IN
4
                                                       4
    (SELECT p.val
                                                            (SELECT p.val
     FROM p
                                                            FROM p
                                                       6
     WHERE p.val > 5);
                                                            WHERE p.val > t.y);
```

- (a) For each of the two queries 1) and 2), introduce a CTE **subquery** that represents the subquery of each of the original SQL queries. Rewrite queries 1) and 2) without subqueries such that they only refer to the CTE **subquery** instead.
- (b) Why is rewriting one query easier than the other? Explain briefly.

2. [20 Points] King and Knight

Familiarize yourself with the *incomplete* SQL file **chess.sql**. It defines a chess board where only black and white king (இ, ●) and knight pieces (♠, ●) can be placed. In chess, knights and kings move in a certain pattern¹.

You are tasked to complete the SQL file. Once completed, running chess.sql with its example will produce the following output, where we can see the possible moves for each piece on the board. Of course, this is only one of many possible arrangement of pieces. The completed SQL file has to work with all possible arrangements.

		Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н
8	Ī								
7	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ		0	0	0		
6				0	0	햠	0		
5			0		0	0	0		
4					2				
3			0				0		
2				0		0			
1									

Example: Shows the reachable positions by a and * with one move are marked with 0.

- (a) Complete the CTE board_and_pieces. Replace the YOUR QUERY HERE with your solution.
- (b) Complete the CTE possible_movement. Replace the YOUR QUERY HERE with your solution.

Note: In case you run into problems with the unicode chess piece characters in **chess.sql**, we also provided you with a file **chess-alt.sql** where the unicode chess piece characters $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$, $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ and $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ are replaced with **k**, **K**, **n** and **N** respectively.

¹For details about chess, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess.