

## Oppgave 1: SELECT-spørringer i SQL

```
▷ Run on active connection | ≡ Select block
SELECT
  *
FROM
  song
```

a)

```
[
  {
    "songID": 1,
    "name": "Saved",
    "duration": 178,
    "year": 2015,
    "artistID": 1
  },
  {
    "songID": 2,
    "name": "Oops!... I Did It Again",
    "duration": 221,
    "year": 2000,
    "artistID": 2
  },
  {
    "songID": 3,
    "name": "Don't Start Now",
    "duration": 183,
    "year": 2019
  }
]
```

Denne var veldig lang så jeg kuttet den av, men

den ga ut 24 objekter.

```
▷ Run on active connection | ≡ Select block
SELECT
  name,
  year
FROM
  album
WHERE
  year < 2017
```

b)

```
[
  {
    "name": "Free TC",
    "year": 2015
  },
  {
    "name": "Oops!... I Did It Again",
    "year": 2000
  },
  {
    "name": "All My Demons Greeting Me as a Friend",
    "year": 2016
  },
  {
    "name": "SremmLife 2",
    "year": 2016
  },
  {
    "name": "ANTI",
    "year": 2016
  },
  {
    "name": "I Am Not a Human Being II",
    "year": 2013
  }
]
```

```

Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  name,
  year
FROM
  song
WHERE
  year BETWEEN 2018
  AND 2020
ORDER BY
  year

```

c)

```

[
  {
    "name": "Nice for What",
    "year": 2018
  },
  {
    "name": "thank u, next",
    "year": 2018
  },
  {
    "name": "Don't Start Now",
    "year": 2019
  },
  {
    "name": "Hot Girl Summer",
    "year": 2019
  },
  {
    "name": "7 rings",
    "year": 2019
  },
  {
    "name": "WAP",
    "year": 2020
  },
  {
    "name": "Watermelon Sugar",
    "year": 2020
  },
  {
    "name": "positions",
    "year": 2020
  },
  {
    "name": "Savage Remix",
    "year": 2020
  },
  {
    "name": "Cardigan",
    "year": 2020
  }
]

```

```

Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  artist.name AS artist,
  song.name AS song
FROM
  artist
  JOIN featuredOn ON artist.artistID = featuredOn.artistID
  JOIN song ON featuredOn.songID = song.songID
WHERE
  NOT artist.artistID = song.artistID
ORDER BY
  artist,
  song;

```

d)

```
[
  {
    "artist": "Beyoncé",
    "song": "Savage Remix"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Chance the Rapper",
    "song": "I'm the One"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Drake",
    "song": "Love Me"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Drake",
    "song": "Work"
  },
  {
    "artist": "E-40",
    "song": "Saved"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Future",
    "song": "Blasé"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Future",
    "song": "Don't Judge Me"
  }
]
```

Denne er også lang, fikk ut 19 objekter.

```
> Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  song.name AS song,
  album.name AS album,
  song.year AS year
FROM
  artist
  JOIN song ON artist.artistID = song.artistID
  JOIN songOnAlbum ON song.songID = songOnAlbum.songID
  JOIN album ON songOnAlbum.albumID = album.albumID
WHERE
  artist.name = 'Ariana Grande'
ORDER BY
  song.year,
  album.name,
  song.name;
```

e)

```
[
  {
    "song": "thank u, next",
    "album": "thank u, next",
    "year": 2018
  },
  {
    "song": "7 rings",
    "album": "thank u, next",
    "year": 2019
  },
  {
    "song": "positions",
    "album": "Positions",
    "year": 2020
  }
]
```

f)

```
Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  DISTINCT artist.name AS artist,
  song.name AS song
FROM
  artist
  JOIN song ON artist.artistID = song.artistID
  LEFT JOIN featuredOn ON song.songID = featuredOn.songID
WHERE
  artist.name = 'Ty Dolla Sign'
  OR featuredOn.artistID = (
    SELECT
      artistID
    FROM
      artist
    WHERE
      name = 'Ty Dolla Sign'
  )
ORDER BY
  artist.name,
  song.name;
```

```
[
  {
    "artist": "Megan Thee Stallion",
    "song": "Hot Girl Summer"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Ty Dolla Sign",
    "song": "Blasé"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Ty Dolla Sign",
    "song": "Don't Judge Me"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Ty Dolla Sign",
    "song": "Love U Better"
  },
  {
    "artist": "Ty Dolla Sign",
    "song": "Saved"
  }
]
```

g)

```
Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  artist.name AS artist,
  song.name AS song
FROM
  artist
  JOIN song ON artist.artistID = song.artistID
WHERE
  LOWER(song.name) LIKE '%the%'
ORDER BY
  artist.name,
  song.name;
```

```
[
  {
    "artist": "DJ Khaled",
    "song": "I'm the One"
  }
]
```

```

> Run on active connection | Select block
SELECT
  artist.name AS artist,
  COUNT(featuredOn.songID) AS guestAppearances
FROM
  artist
  JOIN featuredOn ON artist.artistID = featuredOn.artistID
GROUP BY
  artist.name
HAVING
  guestAppearances = (
    SELECT
      COUNT(featuredOn.songID)
    FROM
      featuredOn
    WHERE
      artistID = artist.artistID
  )
ORDER BY
  guestAppearances DESC
LIMIT
  1;

```

h)

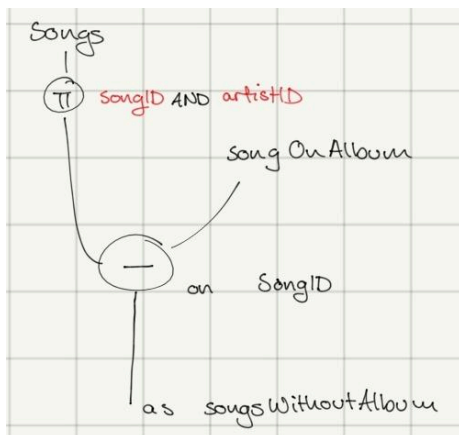
```

[
  {
    "artist": "Future",
    "guestAppearances": 3
  }
]

```

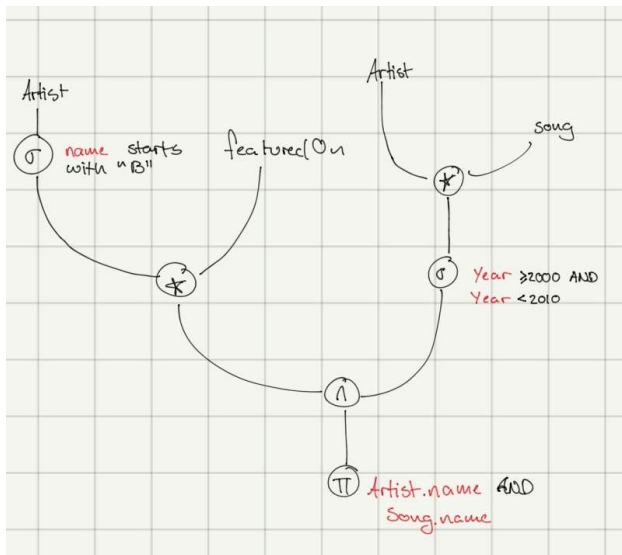
## Oppgave 2: Flere spørringer i relasjonsalgebra

a)

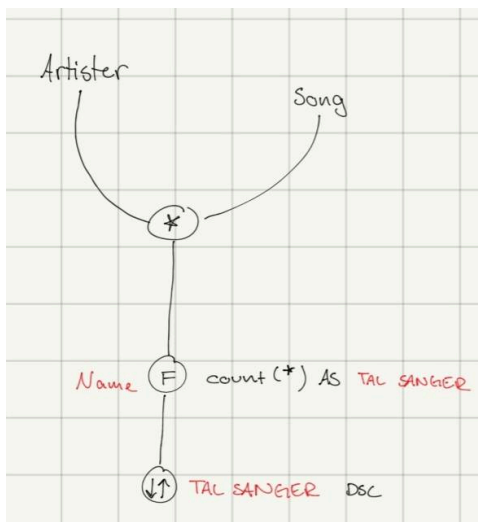


b)

Tegnet som kan se ut som  $\wedge$  er et union tegn.



c)



### Oppgave 3: Introduksjon til normaliseringsteori

- Dersom vi må endre navnet til regissøren, må vi endre fire celler. Dersom vi må endre fødselsdatoen også, må vi endre fire celler til.
- Alternativt design innebærer å lage to uavhengige tabeller, en med informasjon om regissør og en med informasjon om film, og en tabell som kobler sammen denne informasjonen

**Regissør:**

directorID	directorName	directorBirthYear
1	Jacques Tati	1908
2	Harmony Korine	1973
3	Cheryl Dunye	1966

#### Film:

filmID	name	year
1	PlayTime	1967
2	Mon Ocle	1953
3	Spring Breakers	2012
4	Monsieur Hulot's Holiday	1953
5	Trafic	1971
6	The Watermelon Woman	1996

#### FilmAv:

filmID	regissørID
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	1
5	1
6	3

### Oppgave 4: Funksjonelle avhengigheter, nøkler og tillukning

Vi vet blant annet at alle rader som har samme verdi for A må ha samme verdi for B, at en supernøkkel er en kombinasjon av attributter som unikt kan identifisere hver rad i en tabell, og at en kandidatnøkkel er en minimal supernøkkel, det vil si den minste mengden av attributter som kan unikt identifisere hver rad

a) Påstander:

1. Stemmer, trivielt.
2. Nei, B har ulike verdier for samme A.
3. Stemmer, C har unike verdier for unike verdier av A.
4. Stemmer, C har unike verdier for unike kombinasjoner av AB.
5. Nei, D har ulike verdier for samme C.
6. Nei, C har ulike verdier for samme D.
7. Ja, siden alle rader i tabellen er unike.
8. Nei, vi har duplikatrader som gir ulike verdier.
9. Nei, samme verdi for D gir ulike verdier for ABC.
10. Ja, ABD gir ulike verdier for D.

b) Tillukninger:

1.  $D^+ = DA$
2.  $BC^+ = BCD = BCDA = R$
3.  $AB^+ = ABD = ABDC = R$
4.  $BD^+ = BDA = BDAC = R$

Relasjonen har bare en kandidatnøkkel,  $B^+ = BD = BDA = BDAC = R$ .