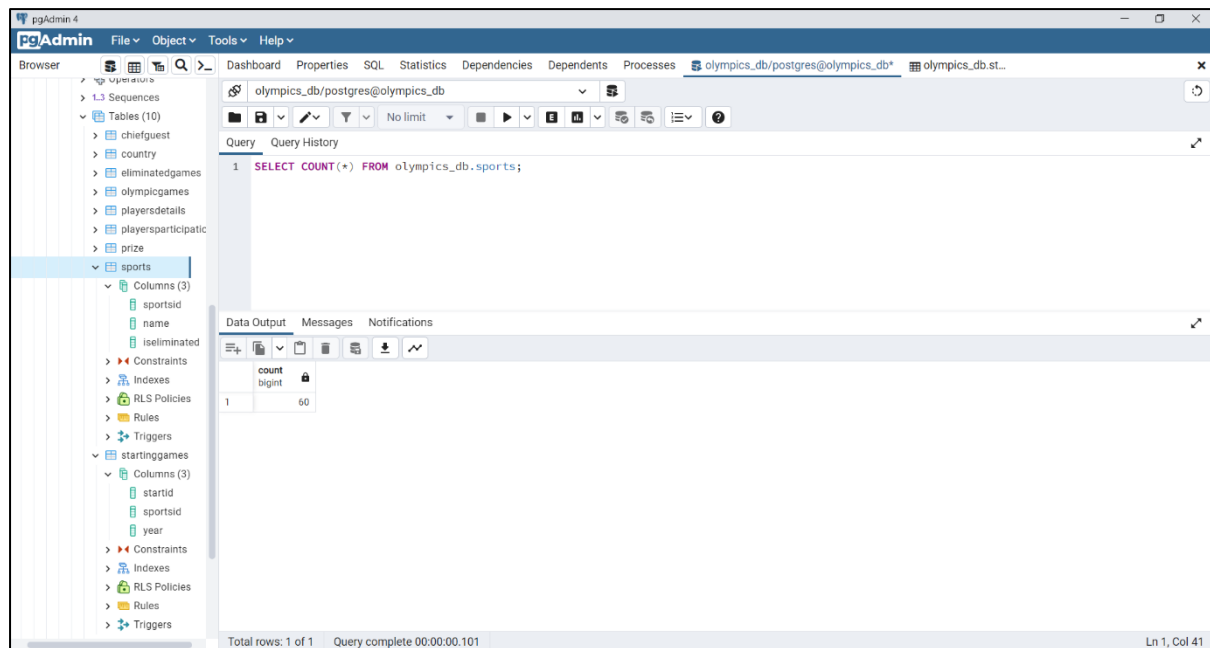


## 1. Select the total number of sports:

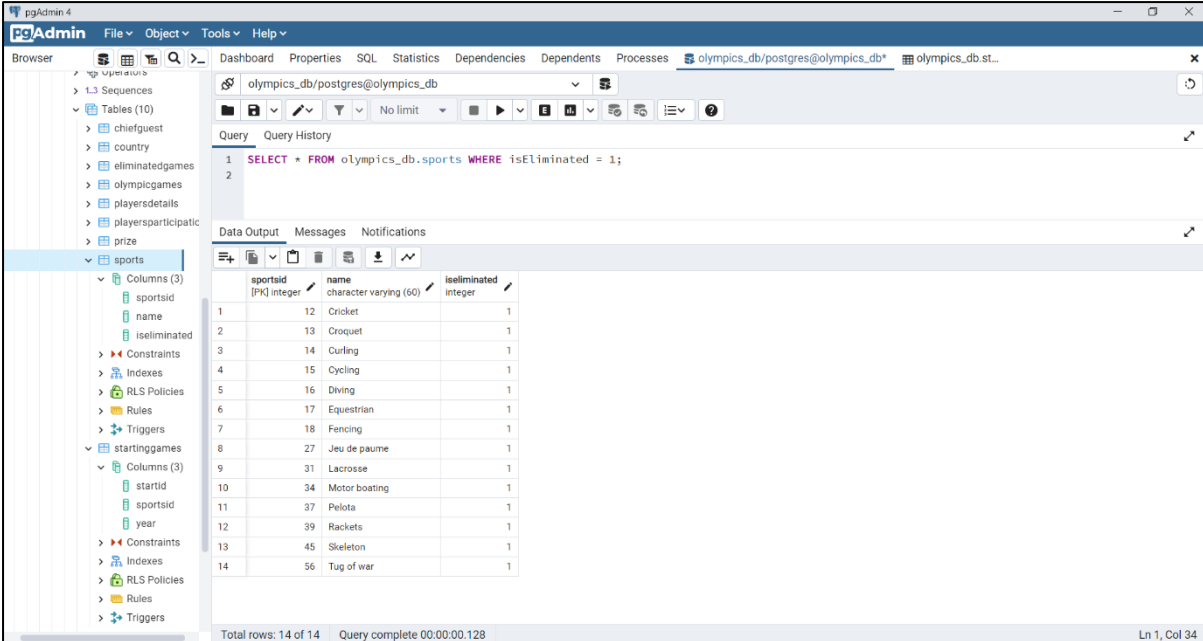
- `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM olympics_db.sports;`
- $\pi_{\text{COUNT}(*)}(\sigma_{\text{sports}}(\text{olympics\_db}))$



- Number of tuples-1

## 2. Select the sports that are eliminated:

- `SELECT * FROM olympics_db.sports WHERE isEliminated = 1;`
- `Πsport_id,name,iseliminated(σ_isEliminated=1(sports))`



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with the 'sports' table selected under the 'olympics\_db' database. The main pane shows a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM olympics_db.sports WHERE isEliminated = 1;`. Below the query, the 'Data Output' tab displays the results of the query. The results are shown in a table with 14 rows and 3 columns: 'sportid' (integer), 'name' (character varying (60)), and 'iseliminated' (integer). The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 14 of 14' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.128'.

sportid	name	iseliminated
1	Cricket	1
2	Croquet	1
3	Ourling	1
4	Cycling	1
5	Diving	1
6	Equestrian	1
7	Fencing	1
8	Jeu de paume	1
9	Lacrosse	1
10	Motor boating	1
11	Pelota	1
12	Rackets	1
13	Skeleton	1
14	Tug of war	1

- Number of tuples-14

### 3. Find the starting games for a specific sport:

- select name, year from olympics\_db.sports T1 inner join olympics\_db.startinggames T2 on T1.sportsid = T2.sportsid
- $\pi_{name, year}(\sigma_{sportsid}(T1 \bowtie T2))$

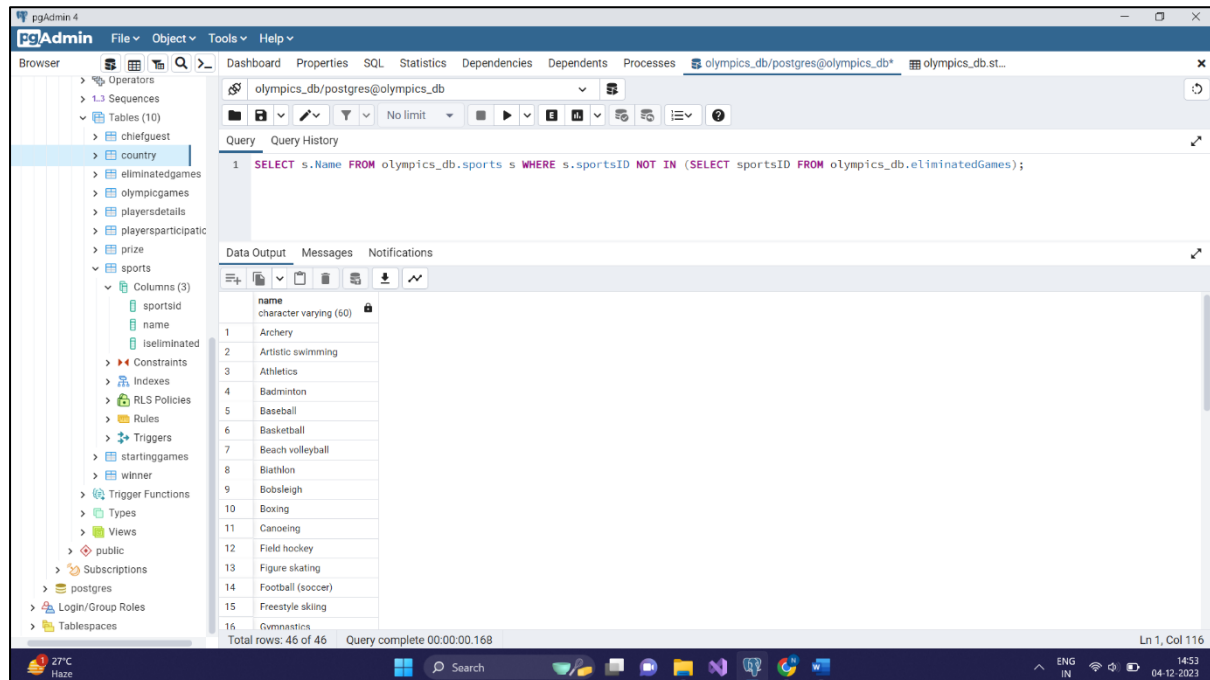
The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with 'sports' and 'startinggames' tables expanded. The main pane shows a SQL query: `select name, year from olympics_db.sports T1 inner join olympics_db.startinggames T2 on T1.sportsid = T2.sportsid`. The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query, which are 60 rows of sports and their corresponding years. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 60 of 60' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.100'.

	name	year
1	Archery	1900
2	Artistic swimming	1984
3	Athletics	1896
4	Badminton	1992
5	Baseball	1900
6	Basketball	1896
7	Beach volleyball	1996
8	Biathlon	1960
9	Bobsleigh	1924
10	Boxing	1900
11	Canoeing	1924
12	Cricket	1896
13	Croquet	1904
14	Curling	1900
15	Cycling	1896
16	Diving	1928
17	Football	1900
18	Gymnastics	1896
19	Hockey	1900
20	Horse driving	1900
21	Horse racing	1900
22	Judo	1964
23	Karate	1964
24	Karate do	1964
25	Karate judo	1964
26	Karate judo	1964
27	Karate judo	1964
28	Karate judo	1964
29	Karate judo	1964
30	Karate judo	1964
31	Karate judo	1964
32	Karate judo	1964
33	Karate judo	1964
34	Karate judo	1964
35	Karate judo	1964
36	Karate judo	1964
37	Karate judo	1964
38	Karate judo	1964
39	Karate judo	1964
40	Karate judo	1964
41	Karate judo	1964
42	Karate judo	1964
43	Karate judo	1964
44	Karate judo	1964
45	Karate judo	1964
46	Karate judo	1964
47	Karate judo	1964
48	Karate judo	1964
49	Karate judo	1964
50	Karate judo	1964
51	Karate judo	1964
52	Karate judo	1964
53	Karate judo	1964
54	Karate judo	1964
55	Karate judo	1964
56	Karate judo	1964
57	Karate judo	1964
58	Karate judo	1964
59	Karate judo	1964
60	Karate judo	1964

- Number of tuples-60

#### 4. Select the sports that have never been eliminated:

- `SELECT s.Name FROM olympics_db.sports s WHERE s.sportsID NOT IN (SELECT sportsID FROM olympics_db.eliminatedGames);`
- $\pi_{Name}(\sigma_{sportsID \notin (eliminatedGames.sportsID)}(sports))$

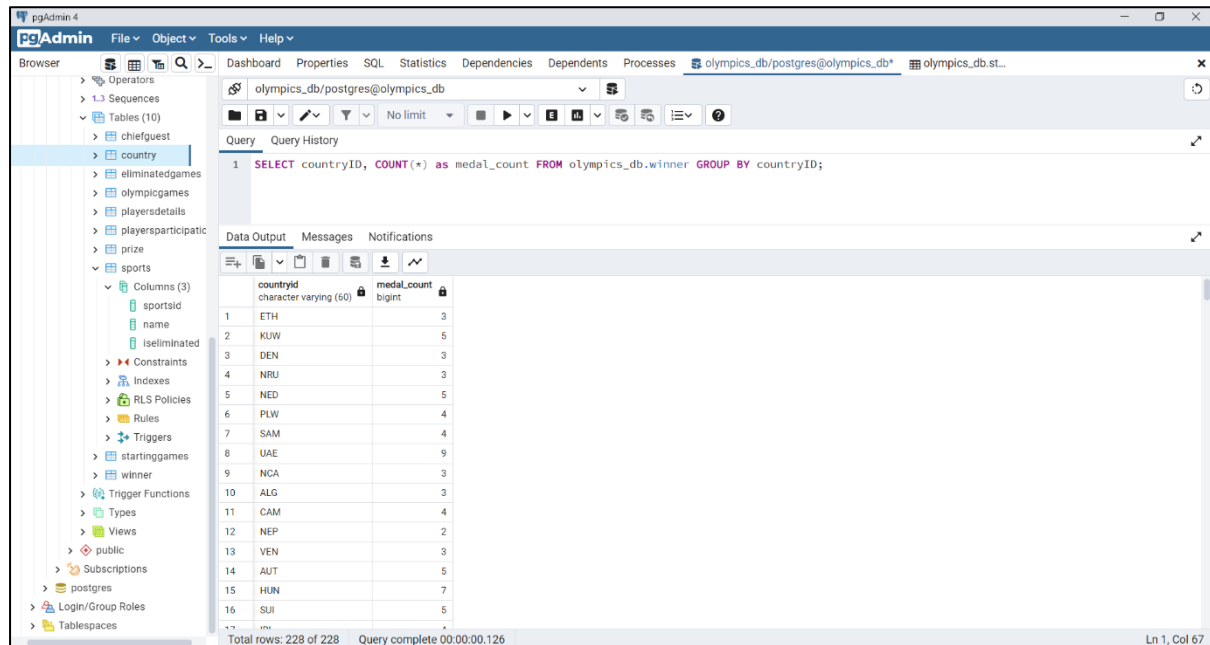


- Number of tuples-46

## 5. Get the total number of medals won by each country:

→ `SELECT countryID, COUNT(*) as medal_count FROM olympics_db.winner GROUP BY countryID;`

→  $\pi_{\text{countryID}, \text{COUNT}(*)}(\sigma_{\text{winner}}(\text{olympics\_db}))$



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with the 'winner' table selected under the 'olympics\_db' database. The main pane shows the SQL query: `SELECT countryID, COUNT(*) as medal_count FROM olympics_db.winner GROUP BY countryID;`. The 'Data Output' tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table format. The table has two columns: 'countryid' (character varying (60)) and 'medal\_count' (bigint). The results show 16 rows of data, representing different countries and their respective medal counts.

countryid	medal_count
1 ETH	3
2 KUW	5
3 DEN	3
4 NRJ	3
5 NED	5
6 PLW	4
7 SAM	4
8 UAE	9
9 NCA	3
10 ALG	3
11 CAM	4
12 NEP	2
13 VEN	3
14 AUT	5
15 HUN	7
16 SLI	5

Total rows: 228 of 228 Query complete 00:00:00.126 Ln 1, Col 67

→ Number of tuples-228

## 6. Select the names of players who won a gold medal:

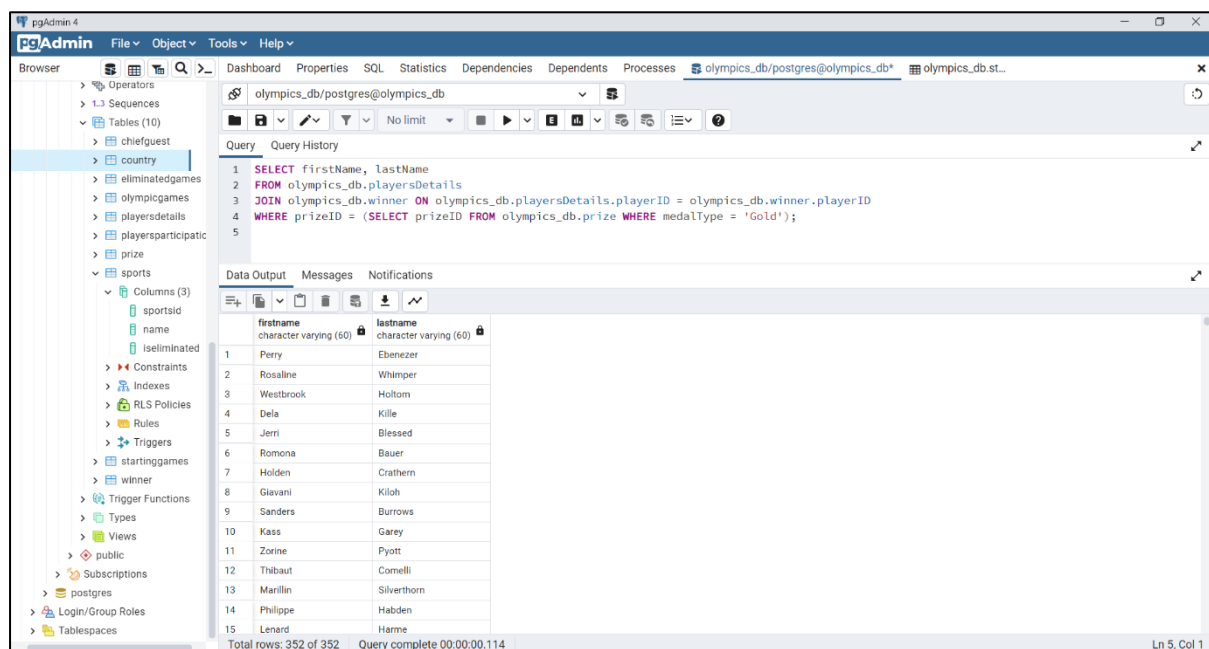
→ SELECT firstName, lastName

FROM olympics\_db.playersDetails

JOIN olympics\_db.winner ON olympics\_db.playersDetails.playerID =  
olympics\_db.winner.playerID

WHERE prizeID = (SELECT prizeID FROM olympics\_db.prize WHERE medalType =  
'Gold');

→  $\pi$  firstName, lastName (  $\sigma$  prizeID = (  $\pi$  prizeID (  $\sigma$  medalType = 'Gold' (prize) ) ) ( playersDetails  $\bowtie$  winner ON playersDetails.playerID = winner.playerID ) )



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including the 'olympics\_db' database and its tables. The main window shows a SQL query in the 'Query' tab, which is the same query as provided in the text. The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query, which are 15 rows of player names (firstName and lastName) who won a gold medal. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 352 of 352' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.114'.

firstName	lastName
1	Perry
2	Rosaline
3	Westbrook
4	Dela
5	Jerri
6	Romona
7	Holden
8	Giavani
9	Sanders
10	Kass
11	Zorine
12	Thibaut
13	Marillin
14	Philippe
15	Lenard

→ Number of tuples-352

## 7. Calculate the total prize amount won by players between 1 to 100:

→ `SELECT pd.firstName, pd.lastName, SUM(pr.amount) AS total_amount`

`FROM olympics_db.playersDetails pd`

`JOIN olympics_db.winner w ON pd.playerID = w.playerID`

`JOIN olympics_db.prize pr ON w.prizeID = pr.prizeID`

`WHERE pd.playerID between 1 and 100`

`GROUP BY pd.firstName, pd.lastName;`

→ `πfirstName, lastName, total_amount`

`(γpd.firstName, pd.lastName, SUM(pr.amount) AS total_amount`

`(σpd.playerID ≥ 1 ∧ pd.playerID ≤ 100 (ρplayerID → w.playerID`

`(playersDetails ⋈ pd.playerID = w.playerID winner) ⋈ prize)))`

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The SQL query is as follows:

```

1 SELECT pd.firstName, pd.lastName, SUM(pr.amount) AS total_amount
2 FROM olympics_db.playersDetails pd
3 JOIN olympics_db.winner w ON pd.playerID = w.playerID
4 JOIN olympics_db.prize pr ON w.prizeID = pr.prizeID
5 WHERE pd.playerID between 1 and 100
6 GROUP BY pd.firstName, pd.lastName;
7

```

The Data Output tab shows the following results:

	firstName character varying (60)	lastName character varying (60)	totalAmount bigint
1	Roscoe	Orrocks	60000
2	Roman	Melpuss	60000
3	Win	Raleston	60000
4	Gertrude	Khotler	120000
5	Alfi	Anselm	100000
6	Quillan	Gammade	20000
7	Rinaldo	Bartrum	20000
8	Conny	Steed	40000
9	Jaime	Colicot	20000
10	Valentine	Mather	60000
11	Yorgo	Leamon	160000
12	Corbet	Helbeck	20000
13	Thibaut	Comelli	120000
14	Abigail	Gummow	60000

Total rows: 60 of 60    Query complete 00:00:00.104    Ln 6, Col 36

→ Number of tuples-60

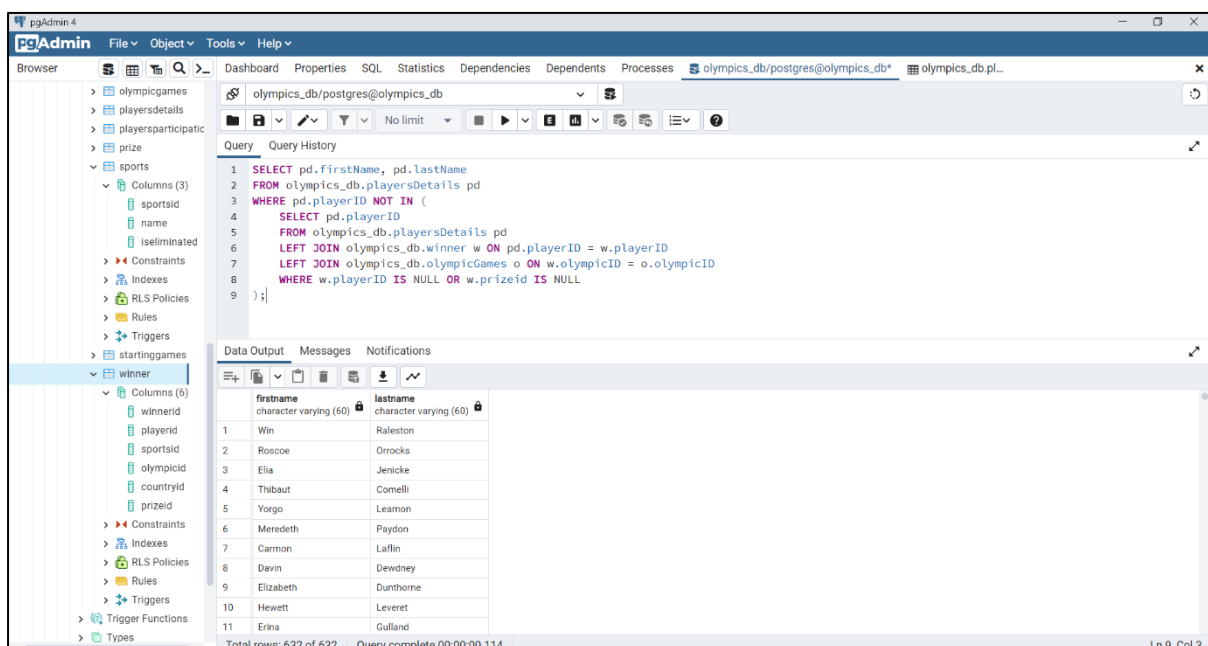
## 8. Select the players who won a medal in every Olympic game they participated in:

```

→ SELECT pd.firstName, pd.lastName
   FROM olympics_db.playersDetails pd
  WHERE pd.playerID NOT IN (
    SELECT pd.playerID
   FROM olympics_db.playersDetails pd
  LEFT JOIN olympics_db.winner w ON pd.playerID = w.playerID
  LEFT JOIN olympics_db.olympicGames o ON w.olympicID = o.olympicID
  WHERE w.playerID IS NULL OR w.prizeid IS NULL
);

→  $\pi_{\text{firstName, lastName}}(\text{playersDetails} - \pi_{\text{pd.playerID}}(\sigma_{\text{w.playerID IS NULL OR w.prizeid IS NULL}}(\rho_{\text{playerID} \rightarrow \text{w.playerID}}(\text{playersDetails} \bowtie \text{pd.playerID} = \text{w.playerID} \bowtie \text{winner} \bowtie \text{olympicGames}))))$ 

```



→ Number of tuples-632



**9. Select the sports with the highest and lowest number of participants in a specific Olympic game:**

→ (SELECT s.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant\_count  
FROM olympics\_db.sports s  
JOIN olympics\_db.playersParticipation pp ON s.sportsID = pp.sportsID  
WHERE pp.olympicID = 2  
GROUP BY s.Name  
ORDER BY participant\_count DESC  
LIMIT 1)  
UNION  
(SELECT s.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant\_count  
FROM olympics\_db.sports s  
JOIN olympics\_db.playersParticipation pp ON s.sportsID = pp.sportsID  
WHERE pp.olympicID = 2  
GROUP BY s.Name  
ORDER BY participant\_count ASC  
LIMIT 1);

→  $\pi_{\text{Name, participant\_count}}(\sigma_{\text{pp.olympicID}=2}(\text{sports} \bowtie \text{s.sportsID}=\text{pp.sportsID}$   
 $\text{playersParticipation}) \bowtie \text{s1.participant\_count} = \text{s2.participant\_count}$   
 $(\text{ps.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant\_count}$   
 $(\text{ys.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant\_count}(\text{sports} \bowtie \text{s.sportsID}=\text{pp.sportsID}$   
 $\text{playersParticipation}))))$

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including tables like 'olympicgames' and 'playersparticipation'. The main pane shows a SQL query that counts participants for each sport. The 'Data Output' tab at the bottom displays the results of the query.

```
1 (SELECT s.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant_count
2 FROM olympics_db.sports s
3 JOIN olympics_db.playersParticipation pp ON s.sportsID = pp.sportsID
4 WHERE pp.olympicID = 2
5 GROUP BY s.Name
6 ORDER BY participant_count DESC
7 LIMIT 1)
8 UNION
9 (SELECT s.Name, COUNT(pp.playerID) AS participant_count
10 FROM olympics_db.sports s
11 JOIN olympics_db.playersParticipation pp ON s.sportsID = pp.sportsID
12 WHERE pp.olympicID = 2
13 GROUP BY s.Name
14 ORDER BY participant_count ASC
15 LIMIT 1);
```

	name	participant_count
1	Archery	12
2	Football (soccer)	2

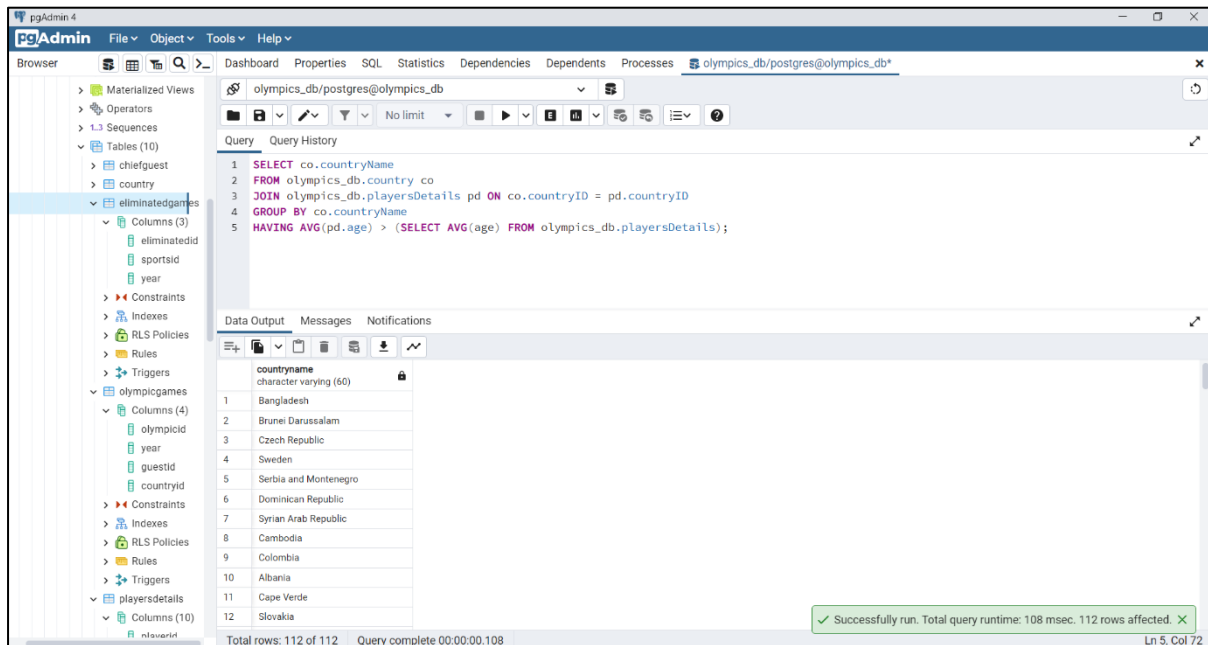
Total rows: 2 of 2    Query complete 00:00:00.090    Ln 7, Col 9

→ Number of tuples-2

## 10. Select the countries where the average age of players is above the global average:

→ `SELECT co.countryName`  
`FROM olympics_db.country co`  
`JOIN olympics_db.playersDetails pd ON co.countryID = pd.countryID`  
`GROUP BY co.countryName`  
`HAVING AVG(pd.age) > (SELECT AVG(age) FROM olympics_db.playersDetails);`

→  $\pi_{\text{countryName}}(\sigma_{\text{AVG}(\text{pd.age}) > \text{AVG}(\text{age})}(\gamma_{\text{co.countryName}}(\text{country} \bowtie_{\text{co.countryID}=\text{pd.countryID}} \text{playersDetails}) \bowtie_{\gamma_{\text{AVG}(\text{age})}(\text{playersDetails})}))$



→ Number of tuples-112