Q1. Write SQL Statements

Assume a given schema. Write a set of SQL statements that will include JOIN and pattern matching operations.

(mostly in chapter 6)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.1.2: Write the following queries, based on our running movie database example  M ovies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName) MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  c) Find all the stars that appeared either in a movie made in 1980 or a movie with “Love” in the title.  e)  Find all the stars who either are male or live in Malibu (have string Malibu as a part of their address). | 6.1.2  c)  SELECT starName  FROM StarsIn  WHERE movieYear = 1980  OR movieTitle LIKE '%Love%';  However, above query will also return words that have the substring Love e.g. Lover. Below query will only return movies that have title containing the word Love.  SELECT starName  FROM StarsIn  WHERE movieYear = 1980  OR movieTitle LIKE 'Love %'  OR movieTitle LIKE '% Love %'  OR movieTitle LIKE '% Love'  OR movieTitle = 'Love';  e)(pattern matching)  SELECT name AS Star\_Name  FROM movieStar  WHERE gender = 'M'  OR address LIKE '% Malibu %'; |

Pattern Matching questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.1.4: Write the following queries based on the database schema of Exercise 2.4.3:  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement) Ships(name, class, launched) Battles(name, date) Outcomes(ship, battle, result)  and show the result of your query on the data of Exercise 2.4.3.  Find the names of all ships that begin with the letter “R.”  Find the names of all ships whose name consists of three or more words (e.g., King George V). | 6.1.4      **e)(pattern matching)**  **SELECT name AS shipName**  **FROM Ships**  **WHERE name LIKE 'R%';**  SHIPNAME  ------------------  Ramillies  Renown  Repulse  Resolution  Revenge  Royal Oak  Royal Sovereign  7 record(s) selected.    **SELECT name AS shipName**  **FROM Ships**  **WHERE name LIKE 'R%'**  **UNION**  **SELECT ship AS shipName**  **FROM Outcomes**  **WHERE ship LIKE 'R%';**    f) Only using a filter like '% % %' will incorrectly match name such as ' a b '  since % can match any sequence of 0 or more characters.  **SELECT name AS shipName**  **FROM Ships**  **WHERE name LIKE '\_% \_% \_%' ;**  SHIPNAME  ------------------  0 record(s) selected.    **Note: As in (e), UNION with results from Outcomes.**  **SELECT name AS shipName**  **FROM Ships**  **WHERE name LIKE '\_% \_% \_%'**  **UNION**  **SELECT ship AS shipName**  **FROM Outcomes**  **WHERE ship LIKE '\_% \_% \_%' ;**  SHIPNAME  ------------------  Duke of York  King George V  Prince of Wales  3 record(s) selected. |

JOIN statements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.3.7: For these relations from our running movie database schema  StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName) MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth) Studio(name, address, presC#)  describe the tuples that would appear in the following SQL expressions:  a) Studio CROSS JOIN MovieExec; b) Starsln NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar; c) Starsln FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar ON name = starName; | 6.3.7  (a)  n\*m tuples are returned where there are n studios and m executives. Each studio will appear m times; once for every exec.  (b)  There are no common attributes between StarsIn and MovieStar; hence no tuples are returned.  (c)  There will be at least one tuple corresponding to each star in MovieStar. The unemployed stars will appear once with null values for StarsIn. All employed stars will appear as many times as the number of movies they are working in. In other words, for each tuple in StarsIn(starName), the correspoding tuple from MovieStar(name)) is joined and returned. For tuples in MovieStar that do not have a corresponding entry in StarsIn, the MovieStar tuple is returned with null values for StarsIn columns. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.3.8: Using the database schema  Product(maker,model, type) PC(model, speed, ram, hd, rd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  write a SQL query that will produce information about all products — PC’s, laptops, and printers — including their manufacturer if available, and whatever information about that product is relevant (i.e., found in the relation for that type of product). | 6.3.8  Since model numbers are unique, a full natural outer join of PC, Laptop and Printer will return one row for each model. We want all information about PCs, Laptops and Printers even if the model does not appear in Product but vice versa is not true. Thus a left natural outer join between Product and result above is required. The type attribute from Product must be renamed since Printer has a type attribute as well and the two attributes are different.  (SELECT maker,  model,  type AS productType  FROM Product  ) RIGHT NATURAL OUTER JOIN ((PC FULL NATURAL OUTER JOIN Laptop) FULL NATURAL OUTER JOIN Printer);  Alternately, the Product relation can be joined individually with each of PC,Laptop and Printer and the three results can be Unioned together. For attributes that do not exist in one relation, a constant such as 'NA' or 0.0 can be used. Below is an example of this approach using PC and Laptop.  SELECT R.MAKER ,  R.MODEL ,  R.TYPE ,  P.SPEED ,  P.RAM ,  P.HD ,  0.0 AS SCREEN,  P.PRICE  FROM PRODUCT R,  PC P  WHERE R.MODEL = P.MODEL  UNION  SELECT R.MAKER ,  R.MODEL ,  R.TYPE ,  L.SPEED ,  L.RAM ,  L.HD ,  L.SCREEN,  L.PRICE  FROM PRODUCT R,  LAPTOP L  WHERE R.MODEL = L.MODEL; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.3.9: Using the two relations  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  from our database schema of Exercise 2.4.3, write a SQL query that will produce all available information about ships, including that information available in the Classes relation. You need not produce information about classes if there are no ships of that class mentioned in Ships. | **6.3.9**  **SELECT \***  **FROM Classes RIGHT NATURAL**  **OUTER JOIN Ships ;** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise6.3.10: Repeat Exercise 6.3.9, but also include in the result, for any class C that is not mentioned inShips,information about the ship that has the same name *C* as its class. You may assume that there is a ship with the class name, even if it doesn’t appear in Ships. | 6.3.10  SELECT \*  FROM Classes RIGHT NATURAL  OUTER JOIN Ships  UNION  (SELECT C2.class ,  C2.type ,  C2.country ,  C2.numguns ,  C2.bore ,  C2.displacement,  C2.class NAME ,  0  FROM Classes C2,  Ships S2  WHERE C2.Class NOT IN  (SELECT Class  FROM Ships  )  ) ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.4.1: Write each of the queries in Exercise 2.4.1 in SQL, making sure that duplicates are eliminated.  Product(maker,model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  i. Find the manufacturer(s) of the computer (PC or laptop) with the highest available speed. | (i)  After finding the maximum speed, an IN subquery can provide the manufacturer name.  SELECT MAX(M.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) M ;  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND P.speed IN  (SELECT MAX(M.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) M  )  UNION  SELECT R2.maker  FROM Product R2,  Laptop L  WHERE R2.model = L.model  AND L.speed IN  (SELECT MAX(N.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) N  ) ;  Alternately,  SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed ;  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND P.speed IN  (SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed  )  UNION  SELECT R2.maker  FROM Product R2,  Laptop L  WHERE R2.model = L.model  AND L.speed IN  (SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed  ) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6.4.2  Exercise 6.4.2: Write each of the queries in Exercise 2.4.3 in SQL, making sure that duplicates are eliminated.  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement) Ships(name, class, launched) Battles(name, date) Outcomes(ship, battle, result)  e) List the name, displacement, and number of guns of the ships engaged in the battle of Guadalcanal. | (e)  SELECT DISTINCT O.ship AS Ship\_Name,  C.displacement ,  C.numGuns  FROM Classes C ,  Outcomes O,  Ships S  WHERE C.class = S.class  AND S.name = O.ship  AND O.battle = 'Guadalcanal' ;  SHIP\_NAME DISPLACEMENT NUMGUNS  ------------------ ------------ -------  Kirishima 32000 8  Washington 37000 9  2 record(s) selected.    Note: South Dakota was also in Guadalcanal but its class information is not available. Below query will return name of all ships that were in Guadalcanal even if no other information is available (shown as NULL). The above query is modified from INNER joins to LEFT OUTER joins.  SELECT DISTINCT O.ship AS Ship\_Name,  C.displacement ,  C.numGuns  FROM Outcomes O  LEFT JOIN Ships S  ON S.name = O.ship  LEFT JOIN Classes C  ON C.class = S.class  WHERE O.battle = 'Guadalcanal' ;  SHIP\_NAME DISPLACEMENT NUMGUNS  ------------------ ------------ -------  Kirishima 32000 8  South Dakota - -  Washington 37000 9  3 record(s) selected. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 6.4.3  For each of your answers to Exercise 6.3.1, determine whether or not the result of your query can have duplicates. If so, rewrite the query to eliminate duplicates. If not, write a query without subqueries that has the same, duplicate-free answer.  Product(maker,model, type) PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  Find the printers with the highest price.  Find the model number of the item (PC, laptop, or printer) with the highest price. | b)  b.  Models are unique.  SELECT P1.model  FROM Printer P1  LEFT OUTER JOIN Printer P2  ON (P1.price < P2.price)  WHERE P2.model IS NULL ;  d)  Due to set operator UNION, unique results are returned.  It is difficult to completely avoid a subquery here. One option is to use Views.  CREATE VIEW AllProduct AS  SELECT model,  price  FROM PC  UNION  SELECT model,  price  FROM Laptop  UNION  SELECT model,  price  FROM Printer ;  SELECT A1.model  FROM AllProduct A1  LEFT OUTER JOIN AllProduct A2  ON (A1.price < A2.price)  WHERE A2.model IS NULL ;    But if we replace the View, the query contains a FROM subquery.  SELECT A1.model  FROM  (SELECT model,  price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Printer  ) A1  LEFT OUTER JOIN  (SELECT model,  price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Printer  ) A2  ON (A1.price < A2.price)  WHERE A2.model IS NULL |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.4.4: Repeat Exercise 6.4.3 for your answers to Exercise 6.3.2.  For each of your answers to Exercise 6.3.1, determine whether or not the result of your query can have duplicates. If so, rewrite the query to eliminate duplicates. If not, write a query without subqueries that has the same, duplicate-free answer  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement) Ships(name, class, launched) Battles(name, date) Outcomes(ship, battle, result)  a) Find the countries whose ships had the largest number of guns.  !! e) Find the names of the ships whose number of guns was the largest for those ships of the same bore. | a)  SELECT DISTINCT C1.country  FROM Classes C1  LEFT OUTER JOIN Classes C2  ON (C1.numGuns < C2.numGuns)  WHERE C2.country IS NULL ;  e)  SELECT S.name  FROM Classes C1  LEFT OUTER JOIN Classes C2  ON (C1.bore = C2.bore  AND C1.numGuns < C2.numGuns)  INNER JOIN Ships S  ON C1.class = S.class  WHERE C2.class IS NULL ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise6.4.7: Write the following queries, based on the database schema  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement) Ships(name, class, launched)  Battles(name, date)  Outcomes(ship, battle, result)  of Exercise 2.4.3, and evaluate your queries using the data of that exercise.  Find the average number of guns of battleships. Note the difference be­ tween (b) and (c); do we weight a class by the number of ships of that class or not? | We weight by the number of ships and the answer could be different.  SELECT AVG(C.numGuns) AS Avg\_Guns  FROM Classes C  INNER JOIN Ships S  ON (C.class = S.class)  WHERE C.type ='bb'; |

Q2. Write SQL Statements

Write a set of advanced SQL statements that will include **UNION and sub-queries.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.2.2: Write the following queries, based on the database schema  Product(maker,model, type) PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price)  Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  of Exercise 2.4.1, and evaluate your queries using the data of that exercise.   1. Give the manufacturer and speed of laptops with a hard disk of at least thirty gigabytes. 2. Find the model number and price of all products (of any type) made by manufacturer *B.* 3. Find those manufacturers that sell Laptops, but not PC’s. 4. Find those hard-disk sizes that occur in two or more PC’s. 5. Find those pairs of PC models that have both the same speed and RAM. A pair should be listed only once; e.g., list (*i , j* ) but not *(j,i).* 6. **Find those manufacturers of at least two different computers (PC’s or laptops) with speeds of at least 3.0** | 6.2.2  a)  SELECT R.maker AS manufacturer,  L.speed AS gigahertz  FROM Product R,  Laptop L  WHERE L.hd >= 30  AND R.model = L.model ;  MANUFACTURER GIGAHERTZ  ------------ ----------  A 2.00  A 2.16  A 2.00  B 1.83  E 2.00  E 1.73  E 1.80  F 1.60  F 1.60  G 2.00  10 record(s) selected.    b)  SELECT R.model,  P.price  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.maker = 'B'  AND R.model = P.model  UNION  SELECT R.model,  L.price  FROM Product R,  Laptop L  WHERE R.maker = 'B'  AND R.model = L.model  UNION  SELECT R.model,  T.price  FROM Product R,  Printer T  WHERE R.maker = 'B'  AND R.model = T.model ;    MODEL PRICE  ----- ------  1004 649  1005 630  1006 1049  2007 1429  4 record(s) selected.    c)  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  Laptop L  WHERE R.model = L.model  EXCEPT  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model ;  MAKER  -----  F  G  2 record(s) selected.    d)  SELECT DISTINCT P1.hd  FROM PC P1,  PC P2  WHERE P1.hd =P2.hd  AND P1.model > P2.model ;  Alternate Answer:  SELECT DISTINCT P.hd  FROM PC P  GROUP BY P.hd  HAVING COUNT(P.model) >= 2 ;    e)  SELECT P1.model,  P2.model  FROM PC P1,  PC P2  WHERE P1.speed = P2.speed  AND P1.ram = P2.ram  AND P1.model < P2.model ;  MODEL MODEL  ----- -----  1004 1012  1 record(s) selected.  f)  SELECT M.maker  FROM  (SELECT maker,  R.model  FROM PC P,  Product R  WHERE SPEED >= 3.0  AND P.model=R.model    UNION    SELECT maker,  R.model  FROM Laptop L,  Product R  WHERE speed >= 3.0  AND L.model=R.model  ) M  GROUP BY M.maker  HAVING COUNT(M.model) >= 2 ;  MAKER  -----  B  1 record(s) selected. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.3.1: Write the following queries, based on the database schema  Product(maker,model, type) PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  of Exercise 2.4.1. You should use at least one subquery in each of your answers and write each query in two significantly different ways (e.g., using different sets of the operators EXISTS,IN,ALL,and ANY).   1. Find the makers of PC’s with a speed of at least 3.0. 2. Find the printers with the highest price. 3. Find the laptops whose speed is slower than that of any PC. 4. Find the model number of the item (PC, laptop, or printer) with the highest price. 5. Find the maker of the color printer with the lowest price. 6. Find the maker(s) of the PC(s) with the fastest processor among all those PC’s that have the smallest amount of RAM. | 6.3.1  a)  SELECT DISTINCT maker  FROM Product  WHERE model IN  (SELECT model  FROM PC  WHERE speed >= 3.0  );  SELECT DISTINCT R.maker  FROM Product R  WHERE EXISTS  (SELECT P.model  FROM PC P  WHERE P.speed >= 3.0  AND P.model =R.model  );  b)  SELECT P1.model  FROM Printer P1  WHERE P1.price >= ALL  (SELECT P2.price  FROM Printer P2  ) ;  SELECT P1.model  FROM Printer P1  WHERE P1.price IN  (SELECT MAX(P2.price)  FROM Printer P2  ) ;  c)  SELECT L.model  FROM Laptop L  WHERE L.speed < ANY  (SELECT P.speed  FROM PC P  ) ;  SELECT L.model  FROM Laptop L  WHERE EXISTS  (SELECT P.speed  FROM PC P  WHERE P.speed >= L.speed  ) ;  d)  SELECT model  FROM  (SELECT model,  price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Printer  ) M1  WHERE M1.price >= ALL  (SELECT price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT price  FROM Printer  ) ;  (d) – contd --  SELECT model  FROM  (SELECT model,  price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT model,  price  FROM Printer  ) M1  WHERE M1.price IN  (SELECT MAX(price)  FROM  (SELECT price  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT price  FROM Laptop    UNION    SELECT price  FROM Printer  ) M2  ) ;    e)  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  Printer T  WHERE R.model =T.model  AND T.price <= ALL  (SELECT MIN(price)  FROM Printer  );  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  Printer T1  WHERE R.model =T1.model  AND T1.price IN  (SELECT MIN(T2.price)  FROM Printer T2  );  f)    SELECT R1.maker  FROM Product R1,  PC P1  WHERE R1.model=P1.model  AND P1.ram IN  (SELECT MIN(ram)  FROM PC  )  AND P1.speed >= ALL  (SELECT P1.speed  FROM Product R1,  PC P1  WHERE R1.model=P1.model  AND P1.ram IN  (SELECT MIN(ram)  FROM PC  )  );  SELECT R1.maker  FROM Product R1,  PC P1  WHERE R1.model=P1.model  AND P1.ram =  (SELECT MIN(ram)  FROM PC  )  AND P1.speed IN  (SELECT MAX(P1.speed)  FROM Product R1,  PC P1  WHERE R1.model=P1.model  AND P1.ram IN  (SELECT MIN(ram)  FROM PC  )  ); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise6.3.10: Repeat Exercise 6.3.9, but also include in the result, for any class C that is not mentioned inShips,information about the ship that has the same name *C* as its class. You may assume that there is a ship with the class name, even if it doesn’t appear in Ships. | **6.3.10**  **SELECT \***  **FROM Classes RIGHT NATURAL**  **OUTER JOIN Ships**  **UNION**  **(SELECT C2.class ,**  **C2.type ,**  **C2.country ,**  **C2.numguns ,**  **C2.bore ,**  **C2.displacement,**  **C2.class NAME ,**  **0**  **FROM Classes C2,**  **Ships S2**  **WHERE C2.Class NOT IN**  **(SELECT Class**  **FROM Ships**  **)**  **) ;** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.4.1: Write each of the queries in Exercise 2.4.1 in SQL, making sure that duplicates are eliminated.  Product(maker,model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  i. Find the manufacturer(s) of the computer (PC or laptop) with the highest available speed. | (i)  After finding the maximum speed, an IN subquery can provide the manufacturer name.  SELECT MAX(M.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) M ;  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND P.speed IN  (SELECT MAX(M.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) M  )  UNION  SELECT R2.maker  FROM Product R2,  Laptop L  WHERE R2.model = L.model  AND L.speed IN  (SELECT MAX(N.speed)  FROM  (SELECT speed  FROM PC    UNION    SELECT speed  FROM Laptop  ) N  ) ;  Alternately,  SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed ;  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND P.speed IN  (SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed  )  UNION  SELECT R2.maker  FROM Product R2,  Laptop L  WHERE R2.model = L.model  AND L.speed IN  (SELECT COALESCE(MAX(P2.speed),MAX(L2.speed),0) SPEED  FROM PC P2  FULL OUTER JOIN Laptop L2  ON P2.speed = L2.speed  ) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 6.4.6: Write the following queries, based on the database schema  Product(maker,model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)  ! d) Find the average price of PC’s and laptops made by manufacturer “D.”  e) Find, for each different speed, the average price of a PC.  ! f) Find for each manufacturer, the average screen size of its laptops.  ! g) Find the manufacturers that make at least three different models of PC. !  h) Find for each manufacturer who sells PC’s the maximum price of a PC.  ! i) Find, for each speed of PC above 2.0, the average price.  !! j) Find the average hard disk size of a PC for all those manufacturers that make printers. | (d)  SELECT AVG(M.price) AS Avg\_Price  FROM  (SELECT P.price  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND R.maker = 'D'    UNION ALL    SELECT L.price  FROM Product R,  Laptop L  WHERE R.model = L.model  AND R.maker = 'D'  ) M ;  e)  SELECT SPEED,  AVG(price) AS AVG\_PRICE  FROM PC  GROUP BY speed ;  (f)  SELECT R.maker,  AVG(L.screen) AS Avg\_Screen\_Size  FROM Product R,  Laptop L  WHERE R.model = L.model  GROUP BY R.maker ;  (g)  SELECT R.maker  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  GROUP BY R.maker  HAVING COUNT(R.model) >=3 ;  (h)  SELECT R.maker,  MAX(P.price) AS Max\_Price  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  GROUP BY R.maker ;  (i)  SELECT speed,  AVG(price) AS Avg\_Price  FROM PC  WHERE speed > 2.0  GROUP BY speed ;  (j)  SELECT AVG(P.hd) AS Avg\_HD\_Size  FROM Product R,  PC P  WHERE R.model = P.model  AND R.maker IN  (SELECT maker  FROM Product  WHERE type = 'printer'  ) ; |

Q3 Write SQL constrains

Write a CREATE table statements with constraints on Insert and Update only

7.2.3 the most closely matched

CREATE TABLE Problems in chapter 7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.1.1: Our running example movie database of Section 2.2.8 has keys defined for all its relations.  Movies(title , year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#)  Starsln(movieTitle. movieYear. starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  Declare the following referential integrity constraints for the movie database as in Exercise 7.1.1.   1. The producer of a movie must be someone mentioned in MovieExec. Modifications to MovieExec that violate this constraint are rejected. 2. Repeat (a), but violations result in the producerC# in Movie being set to NULL. 3. Repeat (a), but violations result in the deletion or update of the offending Movie tuple. 4. A movie that appears in Starsln must also appear in Movie. Handle violations by rejecting the modification. 5. A star appearing in Starsln must also appear in MovieStar. Handle violations by deleting violating tuples. | a)  CREATE TABLE Movies (  title CHAR(100),  year INT,  length INT,  genre CHAR(10),  studioName CHAR(30),  producerC# INT,  PRIMARY KEY (title, year),  FOREIGN KEY (producerC#) REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)  );  b)  CREATE TABLE Movies (  title CHAR(100),  year INT,  length INT,  genre CHAR(10),  studioName CHAR(30),  producerC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)  ON DELETE SET NULL  ON UPDATE SET NULL,  PRIMARY KEY (title, year)  );  c)  CREATE TABLE Movies (  title CHAR(100),  year INT,  length INT,  genre CHAR(10),  studioName CHAR(30),  producerC# INT REFERENCES MovieExec(cert#)  ON DELETE CASCADE  ON UPDATE CASCADE,  PRIMARY KEY (title, year)  );  d)  CREATE TABLE StarsIn (  movieTitle CHAR(100) REFERENCES Movie(title),  movieYear INT,  starName CHAR(30),  PRIMARY KEY (movieTItle, movieYear, starName)  );  e)  CREATE TABLE StarsIn (  movieTitle CHAR(100) REFERENCES Movie(title)  ON DELETE CASCADE,  movieYear INT,  starName CHAR(30),  PRIMARY KEY (movieTItle, movieYear, starName)  ); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.2.2: Write the following constraints on attributes from our example schema  Product(maker, model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(m odel, color, type, price)  of Exercise 2.4.1.   1. The speed of a laptop must be at least 2.0. 2. The only types of printers are laser, ink-jet, and bubble-jet. 3. The only types of products are PC ’s, laptops, and printers.   !d) A model of a product must also be the model of a PC, a laptop, or a printer. | **7.2.2**  a)  CREATE TABLE Laptop (  …  speed DECIMAL(4,2) CHECK (speed >= 2.0)  …  );  b)  CREATE TABLE Printer (  …  type VARCHAR(10)  CHECK (type IN (‘laser’, ‘ink-jet’, ‘bubble-jet’))  …  );  c)  CREATE TABLE Product (  …  type VARCHAR(10)  CHECK (type IN(‘pc’, ‘laptop’, ‘printer’))  …  );  d)  CREATE TABLE Product (  …  model CHAR(4)  CHECK (model IN (SELECT model FROM PC  UNION ALL  SELECT model FROM laptop  UNION ALL  SELECT model FROM printer))  …  ); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.2.3: Write the following constraints as tuple-based CHECK con­ straints on one of the relations of our running movies example:  Movies(title, year, length, genre,studioName, producerC#)  StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  If the constraint actually involves two relations, then you should put constraints in both relations so that whichever relation changes, the constraint will be checked on insertions and updates. Assume no deletions; it is not always possible to maintain tuple-based constraints in the face of deletions.   1. A star may not appear in a movie made before they were born. 2. No two studios may have the same address. 3. A name that appears in MovieStar must not also appear in MovieExec. 4. A studio name that appears in Studio must also appear in at least one Movies tuple. 5. If a producer of a movie is also the president of a studio, then they must be the president of the studio that made the movie.   Movies(title, year, length, genre,studioName, producerC#)  StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#) | Movies(title, year, length, genre,studioName, producerC#)  StarsIn(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  a)  CREATE TABLE StarsIn (  …  starName CHAR(30)  CHECK (starName IN (SELECT name FROM MovieStar  WHERE YEAR(birthdate) > movieYear))  …  )  b)  CREATE TABLE Studio (  …  address CHAR(255) CHECK (address IS UNIQUE)  …  );  c)  CREATE TABLE MovieStar (  …  name CHAR(30) CHECK (name NOT IN (SELECT name FROM MovieExec))  …  );  d)  CREATE TABLE Studio (  …  Name CHAR(30) CHECK (name IN (SELECT studioName FROM Movies))  …  );  e)  CREATE TABLE Movies (  …  CHECK (producerC# NOT IN (SELECT presC# FROM Studio) OR  studioName IN (SELECT name FROM Studio  WHERE presC# = producerC#))  …  ); |

Q4. Write SQL Triggers

Write triggers. In each case, disallow or undo the modification if it does not satisfy the stated constraint.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.5.2: Write the following as triggers. In each case, disallow or undo the modification if it does not satisfy the stated constraint. The database schema is from the “PC” example of Exercise 2.4.1:  Product(maker, model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)   1. When updating the price of a PC, check that there is no lower priced PC with the same speed. 2. When inserting a new printer, check that the model number exists in Product.   Product(maker, model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)   1. When making any modification to the Laptop relation, check that the average price of laptops for each manufacturer is at least $1500. 2. When updating the RAM or hard disk of any PC, check that the updated PC has at least 100 times as much hard disk as RAM.   Product(maker, model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price)   1. When inserting a new PC, laptop, or printer, make sure that the model number did not previously appear in any of PC, Laptop, or Printer.   Product(maker, model, type)  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price) Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) Printer(model, color, type, price) | a)  CREATE TRIGGER LowPricePCTrigger  AFTER UPDATE OF price ON PC  REFERENCING  OLD ROW AS OldRow,  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff,  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.price < ALL  (SELECT PC.price FROM PC  WHERE PC.speed = NewRow.speed))  BEGIN  DELETE FROM PC  WHERE (model, speed, ram, hd, price) IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO PC  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END;  b)  CREATE TRIGGER NewPrinterTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON Printer  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NOT EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM Product  WHERE Product.model = NewRow.model))  DELETE FROM Printer  WHERE (model, color, type, price) IN NewStuff;  c)  CREATE TRIGGER AvgPriceTrigger  AFTER UPDATE OF price ON Laptop  REFERENCING  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (1500 > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM Laptop))  BEGIN  DELETE FROM Laptop  WHERE (model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price) IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO Laptop  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END;  d)  CREATE TRIGGER HardDiskTrigger  AFTER UPDATE OF hd, ram ON PC  REFERENCING  OLD ROW AS OldRow,  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff,  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.hd < NewRow.ram \* 100)  BEGIN  DELETE FROM PC  WHERE (model, speed, ram, hd, price) IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO PC  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);    END;  e)  CREATE TRIGGER DupModelTrigger  BEFORE INSERT ON PC, Laptop, Printer  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM NewStuff NATURAL JOIN PC)  UNION ALL  (SELECT \* FROM NewStuff NATURAL JOIN Laptop)  UNION ALL  (SELECT \* FROM NewStuff NATURAL JOIN Printer))  BEGIN  SIGNAL SQLSTATE ‘10001’  (‘Duplicate Model – Insert Failed’);  END; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.5.3: Write the following as triggers. In each case, disallow or undo the modification if it does not satisfy the stated constraint. The database schema is from the battleships example of Exercise 2.4.3.  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  Battles(name, date)  Outcomes(ship, battle, result)   1. When a new class is inserted into Classes, also insert a ship with the name of that class and a NULL launch date. 2. When a new class is inserted with a displacement greater than 35,000 tons, allow the insertion, but change the displacement to 35,000.   Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  Battles(name, date)  Outcomes(ship, battle, result)   1. If a tuple is inserted into Outcomes, check that the ship and battle are listed in Ships and Battles, respectively, and if not, insert tuples into one or both of these relations, with NULL components where necessary. 2. When there is an insertion into Ships or an update of the class attribute of Ships, check that no country has more than 20 ships.   Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  Battles(name, date)  Outcomes(ship, battle, result)   1. Check, under all circumstances that could cause a violation, that no ship fought in a battle that was at a later date than another battle in which that ship was sunk.   Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  Battles(name, date)  Outcomes(ship, battle, result) | a)  CREATE TRIGGER NewClassTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON Classes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow  FOR EACH ROW  BEGIN  INSERT INTO Ships (name, class, lunched)  VALUES (NewRow.class, NewRow.class, NULL);  END  b)  CREATE TRIGGER ClassDisTrigger  BEFORE INSERT ON Classes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.displacement > 35000)  UPDATE NewStuff SET displacement = 35000;  c)  CREATE TRIGGER newOutcomesTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON Outcomes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.ship NOT EXISTS (SELECT name FROM Ships))  INSERT INTO Ships (name, class, lunched)  VALUES (NewRow.ship, NULL, NULL);  CREATE TRIGGER newOutcomesTrigger2  AFTER INSERT ON Outcomes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.battle NOT EXISTS (SELECT name FROM Battles))  INSERT INTO Battles (name, date)  VALUES (NewRow.battle, NULL);  d)  CREATE TRIGGER changeShipTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON Ships  REFERENCING  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (20 < ALL  (SELECT COUNT(name) From Ships NATURAL JOIN Classes  GROUP BY country))  DELETE FROM Ships  WHERE (name, class, launched) IN NewStuff;  CREATE TRIGGER changeShipTrigger2  AFTER UPDATE ON Ships  REFERENCING  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN ( 20 < ALL  (SELECT COUNT(name) From Ships NATURAL JOIN Classes  GROUP BY country))  BEGIN  DELETE FROM Ships  WHERE (name, class, launched) IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO Ships  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END;  e)  CREATE TRIGGER sunkShipTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON Outcomes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN ((SELECT date FROM Battles WHERE name = NewRow.battle)  < ALL  (SELECT date FROM Battles  WHERE name IN (SELECT battle FROM Outcomes  WHERE ship = NewRow.ship AND  result = “sunk”  )  )  )  DELETE FROM Outcomes  WHERE (ship, battle, result) IN NewStuff;  CREATE TRIGGER sunkShipTrigger2  AFTER UPDATE ON Outcomes  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH ROW  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN ( (SELECT date FROM Battles WHERE name = NewRow.battle)  < ALL  (SELECT date FROM Battles  WHERE name IN (SELECT battle FROM Outcomes  WHERE ship = NewRow.ship AND  result = “sunk”  )  )  )  BEGIN  DELETE FROM Outcomes  WHERE (ship, battle, result) IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO Outcomes  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 7.5.4: Write the following as triggers. In each case, disallow or undo the modification if it does not satisfy the stated constraint. The problems are based on our running movie example:  Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  You may assume that the desired condition holds before any change to the database is attempted. Also, prefer to modify the database, even if it means inserting tuples with NULLor default values, rather than rejecting the attempted modification.   1. Assure that at all times, any star appearing in Starsln also appears in MovieStar 2. Assure that at all times every movie executive appears as either a studio producer of a movie, or both.   Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)   1. Assure that every movie has at least one male and one female star.   Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#)  Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)   1. Assure that the number of movies made by any studio in any year is no more than 100.   Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#)  Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)   1. Assure that the average length of all movies made in any year is no more than 120.   Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#) | a.  CREATE TRIGGER changeStarsInTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON StarsIn  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.starName NOT EXISTS  (SELECT name FROM MovieStar))  INSERT INTO MovieStar(name)  VALUES(NewRow.starName);  CREATE TRIGGER changeStarsInTrigger2  AFTER UPDATE ON StarsIn  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.starName NOT EXISTS  (SELECT name FROM MovieStar))  INSERT INTO MovieStar(name)  VALUES(NewRow.starName);  b)  CREATE TRIGGER changeMovieExecTrigger  AFTER INSERT ON MovieExec  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.cert# NOT EXISTS  (SELECT presC# FROM Studio)  UNION ALL  SELECT producerC# FROM Movies)  )  INSERT INTO Movies(procucerC#)  VALUES(NewRow.cert#);  \* insert into the relation Movies rather than Studio since there’s no associated info with Studio.  CREATE TRIGGER changeMovieExecTrigger2  AFTER UPDATE ON MovieExec  REFERENCING  NEW ROW AS NewRow,  FOR EACH ROW  WHEN (NewRow.cert# NOT EXISTS  (SELECT presC# FROM Studio)  UNION ALL  SELECT producerC# FROM Movies)  )  INSERT INTO Movies(procucerC#)  VALUES(NewRow.cert#);  c)  CREATE TRIGGER changeMovieTrigger  AFTER DELETE ON MovieStar  REFERENCING  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff,  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN ( 1 > ALL (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM StarIn s, MovieStar m  WHERE s.starName = m.name  GROUP BY s.movieTitle, m.gender)  )  INSERT INTO MovieStar  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  d)  CREATE TRIGGER numMoviesTrigger  AFTER **INSERT** ON Movies  REFERENCING  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (100 < ALL  (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Movies  GROUP BY studioName, year))  DELETE FROM Movies  WHERE (title, year, length, genre, StudioName, procedureC#)IN NewStuff;  CREATE TRIGGER numMoviesTrigger2  AFTER **UPDATE** ON Movies  REFERENCING  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (100 < ALL  (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Movies  GROUP BY studioName, year))  BEGIN  DELETE FROM Movies  WHERE (title, year, length, genre, StudioName, procedureC#)  IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO Movies  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END;  e)  CREATE TRIGGER avgMovieLenTrigger  AFTER **INSERT** ON Movies  REFERENCING  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (120 < ALL  (SELECT AVG(length) FROM Movies  GROUP BY year))  DELETE FROM Movies  WHERE (title, year, length, genre, StudioName, procedureC#)IN NewStuff;  CREATE TRIGGER avgMovieLenTrigger2  AFTER **UPDATE** ON Movies  REFERENCING  OLD TABLE AS OldStuff  NEW TABLE AS NewStuff  FOR EACH STATEMENT  WHEN (120 < ALL  (SELECT AVG(length) FROM Movies  GROUP BY year))  BEGIN  DELETE FROM Movies  WHERE (title, year, length, genre, StudioName, procedureC#)  IN NewStuff;  INSERT INTO Movies  (SELECT \* FROM OldStuff);  END; |

Q5. Write materialized views

Given set of base tables and materialized view that is based on the given base tables. What modifications to the base tables that would require changes to the Materialized View and how do you propagate the changes incrementally to the materialized view?

Material lized view hw from 8.5.1 to 8.5.4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Exercise 8.5.1: Complete Example 8.15 by considering updates to either of the base tables.    Example 8.15 | Movies(title, year, length, genre, studioName, producerC#) Starsln(movieTitle, movieYear, starName)  MovieStar(name, address, gender, birthdate) MovieExec(name, address, cert#, netWorth)  Studio(name, address, presC#)  Updates to movies that involves title or year  UPDATE MovieProd  SET title = ‘newTitle’  where title=’oldTitle’ AND year = oldYear;  UPDATE MovieProd  SET year = newYear  where title=’oldYitle’ AND year = oldYear;  Update to MovieExec involving cert#  DELETE FROM MovieProd  WHERE (title, year) IN (  SELECT title, year  FROM Movies, MovieExec  WHERE cert# = oldCert# AND cert# = producerC#  );  INSERT INTO MovieProd  SELECT title, year, name  FROM Movies, MovieExec  WHERE cert# = newCert# AND cert# = producerC#; |
| Exercise 8.5.2: Suppose the view NewPC of Exercise 8.2.3 were a materialized view. What modifications to the base tables Product and PC would require a modification of the materialized view? How would you implement those modi­ fications incrementally?  Using the base tables  Product(*maker, model*, type)  PC(*model, speed, ram, hd, price*)  suppose we create the view:  CREATE VIEW NewPC AS  SELECT maker, model, speed, ram, hd, price  FROM Product, PC  WHERE Product.model = PC.model AND type = ’pc’; | **Exercise 8.5.2**  Insertions, deletions, and updates to the base tables Product and PC would require a modification of the materialized view.  Insertions into Product with type equal to ‘pc’:  INSERT INTO NewPC  SELECT maker, model, speed, ram, hd, price  FROM Product, PC WHERE Product.model = newModel and Product.model = PC.model;  Insertions into PC:  INSERT INTO NewPC  SELECT maker, ‘newModel’, ‘newSpeed’, ‘newRam’, ‘newHd’, ‘newPrice’  FROM Product  WHERE model = ‘newModel’;  Deletions from Product with type equal to ‘pc’:  DELETE FROM NewPC  WHERE maker = ‘deletedMaker’ AND model=’deletedModel’;  Deletions from PC:  DELETE FROM NewPC WHERE model = ‘deletedModel’;  Updates to PC:  Update NewPC SET speed=PC.speed, ram=PC.ram, hd=PC.hd, price=PC.price FROM PC where model=pc.model;  Update to the attribute ‘model’ needs to be treated as a delete and an insert.  Updates to Product:  Any changes to a Product tuple whose type is ‘pc’ need to be treated as a delete or an insert, or both |
| Exercise 8.5.3: This exercise explores materialized views that are based on aggregation of data. Suppose we build a materialized view on the base tables  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)  Ships(name, class, launched)  from our running battleships exercise, as follows:  CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ShipStats AS  SELECT country, AVG(displacement), COUNT(\*)  FROM Classes, Ships  WHERE Classes.class = Ships.class  GROUP BY country;  What modifications to the base tables Classes and Ships would require a modification of the materialized view? How would you implement those modi­ fications incrementally? | Modifications to the base tables that would require a modification to the materialized view: inserts and deletes from Ships, deletes from class, updates to a Class’ displacement.  Deletions from Ship:  UPDATE ShipStats SET  displacement=((displacement \* count) –  (SELECT displacement  FROM Classses  WHERE class = ‘DeletedShipClass’)  ) / (count – 1),  count = count – 1  WHERE  country = (SELECT country FROM Classes WHERE class=’DeletedShipClass’);  Insertions into Ship:  Update ShipStat SET  displacement=((displacement\*count) +  (SELECT displacement FROM Classes  WHERE class=’InsertedShipClass’)  ) / (count + 1),  count = count + 1  WHERE  country = (SELECT country FROM Classes WHERE classes=’InsertedShipClass);  Deletes from Classes:  NumRowsDeleted = SELECT count(\*) FROM ships WHERE class = ‘DeletedClass’;  UPDATE ShipStats SET  displacement = (displacement \* count) - (DeletedClassDisplacement \*  NumRowsDeleted)) / (count – NumRowsDeleted),  count = count – NumRowsDeleted  WHERE country = ‘DeletedClassCountry’;  Update to a Class’ displacement:  N = SELECT count(\*) FROM Ships where class = ‘UpdatedClass’;  UPDATE ShipsStat SET  displacement = ((displacement \* count) + ((oldDisplacement – newDisplacement) \* N))/count  WHERE  country = ‘UpdatedClassCountry’; |
| Exercise 8.5.4: In Section 8.5.3 we gave conditions under which a materialized view of simple form could be used in the execution of a query of similar form. For the view of Example 8.15, describe all the queries of that form, for which this view could be used. | **Exercise 8.5.4**  Queries that can be rewritten with the materialized view:  Names of stars of movies produced by a certain producer  SELECT starName  FROM StarsIn, Movies, MovieExec  WHERE movieTitle = title AND movieYear = year AND producerC# = cert# AND  name = ‘Max Bialystock’;  Movies produced by a certain producer  SELECT title, year  FROM Movies, MovieExec  Where producerC# = cert# AND name = ‘George Lucas’;  Names of producers that a certain star has worked with  SELECT name  FROM Movies, MovieExec, StarsIn  Where producerC#=cert# AND title=movieTitle AND year=movieYear AND  starName=’Carrie Fisher’;  The number of movies produced by given producer  SELECT count(\*)  FROM Movies, MovieExec  WHERE producerC#=cert# AND name = ‘George Lucas‘;  Names of producers who also starred in their own movies  SELECT name  FROM Movies, StarsIn, MovieExec  WHERE producerC#=cert# AND movieTitle = title AND movieYear = year AND  MovieExec.name = starName;  The number of stars that have starred in movies produced by a certain producer  SELECT count(DISTINCT starName)  FROM Movies, StarsIn, MovieExec  WHERE producerC#=cert# AND movieTitle = title AND movieYear = year AND  name ‘George Lucas’;  The number of movies produced by each producer  SELECT name, count(\*)  FROM Movies, MovieExec  WHERE producerC#=cert# GROUP BY name |