```
Aufgabe 1
a)
SELECT COUNT(tconst) FROM tmovies
b)
SELECT DISTINCT nb.primaryname
FROM nbasics nb
         JOIN tprincipals tp ON tp.nconst = nb.nconst
WHERE tp.job = 'producer'
ORDER BY nb.primaryname
c)
SELECT DISTINCT tp1.tconst, tp2.tconst 21s
FROM tprincipals tp1
         JOIN tprincipals tp2 ON tp1.nconst = tp2.nconst
WHERE tp1.tconst < tp2.tconst</pre>
ORDER BY tp2.tconst;
d)
SELECT nb.primaryname, COUNT(tpall.tconst) AS filmCount
FROM tprincipals tp
         JOIN nbasics nb ON nb.nconst = tp.nconst
         JOIN tprincipals tpall ON tpall.nconst = tp.nconst
WHERE tp.tconst = 'tt1375666'
  AND tp.category IN ('actor', 'actress')
GROUP BY nb.primaryname
```

ORDER BY filmCount DESC;

```
e)
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT nb.primaryname, nb.nconst
FROM phasics ph
         JOIN tprincipals tp ON nb.nconst = tp.nconst
         JOIN tmovies tm ON tm.tconst = tp.tconst
WHERE tm.genres @> ARRAY ['Action']
  AND nb.primaryname LIKE 'T%'
f)
SELECT DISTINCT nb.primaryname, nb.nconst
FROM nbasics nb
         JOIN tprincipals tp1 ON nb.nconst = tp1.nconst
         JOIN tmovies tm1 ON tm1.tconst = tp1.tconst
WHERE tml.genres @> ARRAY ['Action']
  AND nb.primaryname LIKE 'T%'
  AND NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1
                  FROM tprincipals tp2
                           JOIN tmovies tm2 ON tm2.tconst = tp2.tconst
                  WHERE tp2.nconst = nb.nconst
                    AND NOT (tm2.genres @> ARRAY ['Action']));
g)
SELECT tm.tconst, tm."primaryTitle", tm."startYear", tr.averagerating
FROM tmovies tm
         JOIN tratings tr ON tr.tconst = tm.tconst
WHERE tm.tconst IN (
    SELECT tp1.tconst
    FROM tprincipals tp1
    WHERE tp1.characters ILIKE '%Peter Pan%'
  AND tm.tconst IN (
    SELECT tp2.tconst
    FROM tprincipals tp2
    WHERE tp2.job = 'producer'
    GROUP BY tp2.tconst
    HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3
)
ORDER BY tr.averagerating DESC;
```

```
h)
```

```
Aufgabe 2

a)

SELECT Name, Kontinent

FROM Land

WHERE Bevölkerung > 2000000000

b)

SELECT l.Name

FROM Land l

JOIN Stadt s ON s.LandID = l.LandID

WHERE s.StadtName = l.Hauptstadt

AND (Bevölkerung < 2 * s.p1959 OR Bevölkerung < 4 * s.p2000)

c)

SELECT Name

FROM Land l

JOIN Geographie g1 ON l.LandID = g1.LandID
```

FROM Geographie g2

WHERE g2.urbar > g1.urbar)

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1

Aufgabe 3

a)

Gebe für jedes Land den Namen des Landes und den Gesamtumsatz an, der durch Kunden in diesem Land erzielt wurde, indem sie bei Lieferanten aus demselben Land Bestellungen aufgegeben haben.

Dabei soll berücksichtigt werden, dass nur Bestellungen aus dem Jahr 1992 und der Region Europa mit einfließen dürfen.

b)

Gebe das Land, die Nation, das Jahr und den Umsatz für das jeweilige Jahr an, welches durch grenzüberschreitende Lieferungen zwischen Deutschland und der USA zwischen 1995 und 1996 erzieht wurde.

Aufgabe 4

a)

Teil 1

Teil 2

```
CREATE VIEW pricePerCountYearAndPart AS

SELECT DISTINCT n.n_name

EXTRACT(year FROM o.o_orderdate)

l.l_extendedprice * (1::double precision - l.l_discount) - ps.ps_supplycost *

l.l_quantity

FROM lineitemalachocolate l

JOIN orders o ON l.l_orderkey = o.o_orderkey

JOIN supplier s ON l.l_suppkey = s.s_suppkey

JOIN nation n ON s.s_nationkey = n.n_nationkey

JOIN partsupp ps ON l.p_partkey = ps.ps_partkey AND s.s_suppkey = ps.ps_suppkey

ORDER BY n.n_name, (EXTRACT(year FROM o.o_orderdate)) DESC
```

Teil 3

```
SELECT cyp.country, cyp.year, sum(cyp.profit_per_lineitem)
FROM "pricePerCountryYearAndPart" cyp
GROUP BY cyp.country, cyp.year
ORDER BY country, year DESC;
```

Ausgabe und Anzahl Tupel (175 rows)

	□ country ▽ ÷	\square year $ eg$	\$	□ sum				
1	ALGERIA		1998	28755250.682899967				
2	ALGERIA		1997	51577507.62210002				
3	ALGERIA		1996	50838411.358999915				
4	ALGERIA		1995	50131390.46439992				
5	ALGERIA		1994	50348647.556099944				
6	ALGERIA		1993	49723071.89740009				
7	ALGERIA		1992	51265928.52710008				
8	ARGENTINA		1998	28246474.928799972				
9	ARGENTINA		1997	49660342.147399954				
10	ARGENTINA		1996	46909607.88580007				

Teil 1

Teil 2

Teil 3

```
CREATE VIEW germantotalcount AS
SELECT sum(germanpartswithcount.totalcount) AS sum
FROM germanpartswithcount
```

Teil 4

```
SELECT DISTINCT
    d.ps_partkey,
    p.p_name,
    d.totalcount
FROM
    germanpartswithcount d
        JOIN part p ON d.ps_partkey = p.p_partkey
        JOIN germantotalcount g ON TRUE
WHERE d.totalcount > g.sum * 0.00001
ORDER BY d.totalcount DESC;
```

Ausgabe & Anzahl Tupel (25.417 rows)

□					
	<pre>□ ps_partkey \(\nabla \)</pre> ‡	\square p_name \triangledown $\qquad \qquad $	\square totalcount $ eg$	\$	
1	85606	dodger khaki honeydew lawn mint		26531	
2	60932	peru goldenrod ghost magenta white		25274	
3	80958	tomato white tan drab thistle		22290	
4	139035	salmon navajo cornflower grey maroon		21778	
5	164254	spring ghost orchid saddle beige		21116	
6	193595	cyan black dark coral violet		20916	
7	88450	drab khaki floral black sienna		20847	
8	191287	olive thistle beige lime midnight		19970	
9	31034	white frosted lime powder beige		19864	
10	166726	chiffon peach brown saddle rosy		19780	