## Exercise 1

- The following relations are given (primary keys are underlined):
  - COMPETITION(<u>CompetitionId</u>, CName, Place, Date, Discipline)
  - o ATHLETE(Athleteld, AName, State, SAId, BirthDate)
  - SPORT\_ASSOCIATION(<u>SAId</u>, SAName, Address, City)
  - o PARTICIPATION(CompetitionId, AthleteId, Rank, Time)

1

- Assume the following cardinalities:
  - o card(COMPETITION) ≈ 10<sup>5</sup> tuples
    - o COMPETION. Discipline: 100 distinct values
    - o MIN(COMPETION.Date) = 1/1/1998
    - o MAX(COMPETITION.Date) = 31/12/2007
  - o card(ATHLETE) ≈ 10<sup>4</sup> tuples
    - o ATHLETE.State: 100 distinct values
    - o MIN(ATHLETE.BirthDate)=1/1/1970
    - o MAX(ATHLETE.BirthDate)=31/12/1990
  - o card(SPORT\_ASSOCIATION) ≈ 10<sup>3</sup> tuples
  - o card(PARTICIPATION) ≈ 4 \* 10<sup>6</sup> tuples
    - MIN(PARTICIPATION.Rank)=1
    - MAX(PARTICIPATION.Rank)=40
  - Selectivity HAVING COUNT(\*)  $\geq$  5 equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$

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## Query 1

```
SELECT SAName, City, COUNT(*)

FROM SPORT_ASSOCIATION S, ATHLETE A

WHERE S.SAId = A.SAId

and State = 'Italy'

and BirthDate > 1979

and AthleteId IN

(SELECT AthleteId

FROM COMPETITION C, PARTICIPATION P

WHERE C.CompetitionId = P.CompetitionId

and Discipline= 'Breaststroke'

and Date ≥ 2003

and Rank ≥ 8

GROUP BY AthleteId

HAVING COUNT(*) ≥ 5 )

GROUP BY S.SAId, SAName, City;
```

Exercise 2

- The following relations are given (primary keys are underlined):
  - o COURSE (IdC, NameC, Level)
  - LESSON (IdL, IdA, #Members, Date, Duration)
  - MEMBERS (<u>MemberId</u>, SocialSecurityNumber, ReleaseDate, BirthDate, Name, Surname)
  - o REGISTRATION (Memberld, IdL, Date, Deposit)

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- Assume the following cardinalities:
  - o card(COURSE) ≈ 10<sup>2</sup> tuples
  - o card(LESSON) ≈ 10<sup>6</sup> tuples
    - MIN(LESSON.Duration)= 30
    - MAX(LESSON.Duration)= 360
  - $\circ$  card(MEMBER) ≈ 10<sup>5</sup> tuples
    - MIN(MEMBER.BirthDate) = 1/1/1945
    - MAX(MEMBER.BirthDate) = 31/12/1995
  - o card(REGISTRATION) ≈ 108 tuples
  - Selectivity HAVING COUNT(\*) ≥ 5 equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$

5

## Query 1

```
SELECT M.Name, M.Surname

FROM MEMBER M, REGISTRATION R

WHERE M.MemberId = R.MemberId

and M.Birthdate = 1980

and NOT EXISTS

(SELECT *

FROM LESSON L

WHERE L.IdL=R.IdL

and Duration ≤ 45)

GROUP BY M.MemberId, M.Name, M.Surname

HAVING COUNT(*) ≥ 5;
```

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