

# Principles of Database Systems

## Assignment #4 - Structured Query Language 2

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### 1 Execute the SQL in Slides

#### 1.1 Preparation

##### 1.1.1 Create Table

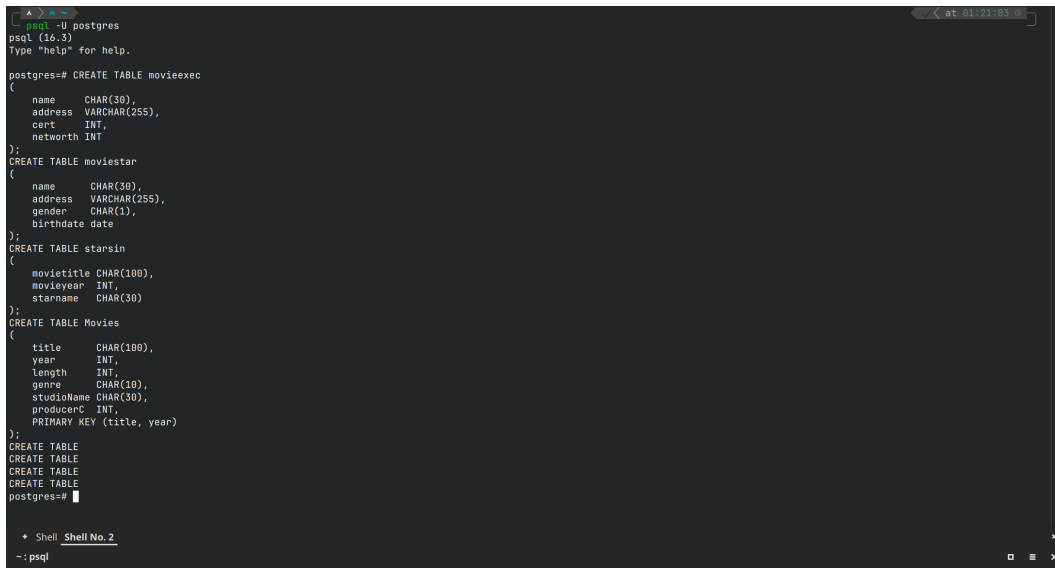
```
CREATE TABLE movieexec
(
    name      CHAR(30),
    address   VARCHAR(255),
    cert      INT,
    networth  INT
);
CREATE TABLE moviestar
(
    name      CHAR(30),
    address   VARCHAR(255),
    gender    CHAR(1),
    birthdate date
);
CREATE TABLE starsin
(
    movietitle CHAR(100),
    movieyear  INT,
    starname   CHAR(30)
);
CREATE TABLE Movies
(
    title     CHAR(100),
    year      INT,
```

```

length      INT,
genre       CHAR(10),
studioName  CHAR(30),
producerC   INT,
PRIMARY KEY (title, year)
);

```

The execution results are shown in the Fig. 1.



```

psql --U postgres
psql (16.3)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=# CREATE TABLE movieexec
(
  name      CHAR(30),
  address   VARCHAR(255),
  cert      INT,
  networth  INT
);
CREATE TABLE moviestar
(
  name      CHAR(30),
  address   VARCHAR(255),
  gender    CHAR(1),
  birthdate DATE
);
CREATE TABLE starsin
(
  movietitle CHAR(100),
  movieyear  INT,
  starname   CHAR(30)
);
CREATE TABLE Movies
(
  title     CHAR(100),
  year      INT,
  length    INT,
  genre     CHAR(10),
  studioName CHAR(30),
  producerC INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (title, year)
);
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
postgres=#

```

Figure 1: Create Tables

### 1.1.2 Insert Sample Data movies

```

INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Logan''s run', 1976, NULL, 'sciFi', 'MGM',
123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 124, 'sciFi', 'Fox', 555);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Empire Strikes Back', 1980, 111, 'fantasy',
'Fox', 555);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Trek', 1979, 132, 'sciFi', 'Paramount',
345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Trek: Nemesis', 2002, 116, 'sciFi', '
Paramount', 345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 132, 'romance',
'MGM', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('The Usual Suspects', 1995, 106, 'crime', '
MGM', 456);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Gone With the Wind', 1938, 238, 'drama', '
MGM', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Wayne''s World', 1992, 95, 'comedy', '
Paramount', 123);

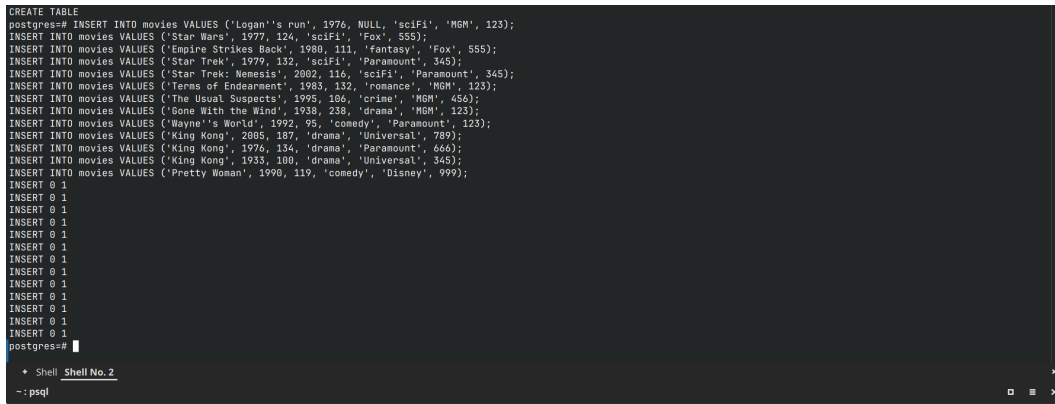
```

```

INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 2005, 187, 'drama', 'Universal',
789);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 1976, 134, 'drama', 'Paramount',
666);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 1933, 100, 'drama', 'Universal',
345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Pretty Woman', 1990, 119, 'comedy', 'Disney',
, 999);

```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 2.



```

CREATE TABLE
postgres=# INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Logan's run', 1976, NULL, 'sciFi', 'MGM', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 124, 'sciFi', 'Fox', 555);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Empire Strikes Back', 1980, 111, 'fantasy', 'Fox', 555);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Trek', 1979, 132, 'sciFi', 'Paramount', 345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Star Trek: Nemesis', 2002, 116, 'sciFi', 'Paramount', 345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 132, 'romance', 'MGM', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('The Usual Suspects', 1995, 186, 'crime', 'MGM', 453);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Gone With the Wind', 1939, 238, 'drama', 'MGM', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Wayne's World', 1992, 95, 'comedy', 'Paramount', 123);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 2005, 187, 'drama', 'Universal', 789);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 1976, 134, 'drama', 'Paramount', 666);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('King Kong', 1933, 100, 'drama', 'Universal', 345);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('Pretty Woman', 1990, 119, 'comedy', 'Disney', 999);
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=#

```

Figure 2: Insert Movies

### 1.1.3 Insert Sample Data movieexec

```

INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('George Lucas', 'Oak Rd.', 555, 200000000)
;
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Ted Turner', 'Turner Av.', 333,
125000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Stephen Spielberg', '123 ET road', 222,
100000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Merv Griffin', 'Riot Rd.', 199,
112000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Calvin Coolidge', 'Fast Lane', 123,
20000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Garry Marshall', 'First Street', 999,
50000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('J.J. Abrams', 'High Road', 345, 45000000)
;
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Bryan Singer', 'Downtown', 456, 70000000)
;
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('George Roy Hill', 'Baldwin Av.', 789,
20000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Dino De Laurentiis', 'Beverly Hills',
666, 120000000);

```

```
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('AAA', 'Beverly Hills', 666, 120000000);
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 3.

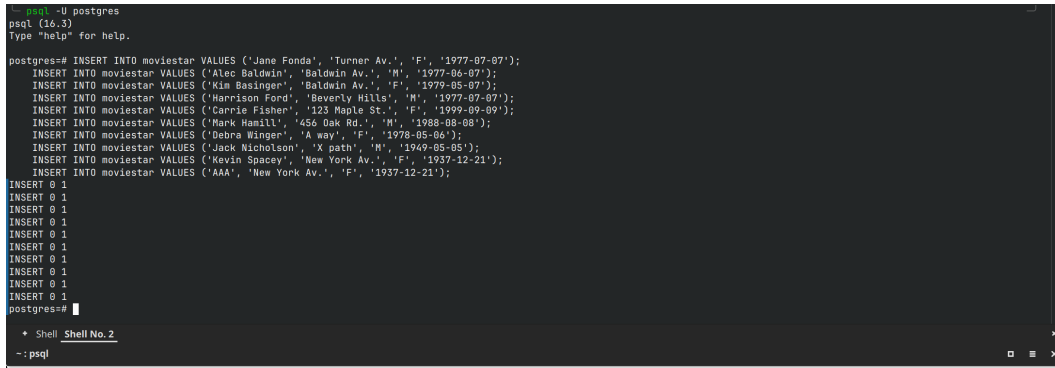
```
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=# INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('George Lucas', 'Oak Rd.', 555, 200000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Ted Turner', 'Turner Av.', 333, 125000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Stephen Spielberg', '123 Et road', 222, 100000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Merv Griffin', 'Riot Rd.', 199, 112000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Calvin Coolidge', 'Fast Lane', 123, 20000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Garry Marshall', 'First Street', 999, 50000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('J.J. Abrams', 'High Road', 345, 45000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Bryan Singer', 'Downtown', 456, 70000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('George Roy Hill', 'Baldwin Av.', 789, 20000000);
INSERT INTO movieexec VALUES ('Dino De Laurentiis', 'Beverly Hills', 666, 120000000);
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=#
```

Figure 3: Insert Movie Executives

#### 1.1.4 Insert Sample Data moviestar

```
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Jane Fonda', 'Turner Av.', 'F', '1977-07-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Alec Baldwin', 'Baldwin Av.', 'M', '1977-06-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Kim Basinger', 'Baldwin Av.', 'F', '1979-05-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Harrison Ford', 'Beverly Hills', 'M', '1977-07-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Carrie Fisher', '123 Maple St.', 'F', '1999-09-09');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Mark Hamill', '456 Oak Rd.', 'M', '1988-08-08');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Debra Winger', 'A way', 'F', '1978-05-06');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Jack Nicholson', 'X path', 'M', '1949-05-05');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Kevin Spacey', 'New York Av.', 'F', '1937-12-21');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('AAA', 'New York Av.', 'F', '1937-12-21');
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 4.



```

-- psql -U postgres
psql (16.3)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=# INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Jane Fonda', 'Tunner Av.', 'F', '1977-07-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Alec Baldwin', 'Baldwin Av.', 'M', '1977-06-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Kim Basinger', 'Baldwin Av.', 'F', '1979-05-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Harrison Ford', 'Beverly Hills', 'M', '1977-07-07');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Carrie Fisher', '123 Maple St.', 'F', '1999-09-09');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Mark Hamill', '456 Oak Rd.', 'M', '1988-08-08');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Debra Winger', 'A way', 'F', '1978-05-06');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Jack Nicholson', 'X path', 'M', '1949-05-05');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('Kevin Spacey', 'New York Av.', 'F', '1937-12-21');
INSERT INTO moviestar VALUES ('AAA', 'New York Av.', 'F', '1937-12-21');
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=#
  
```

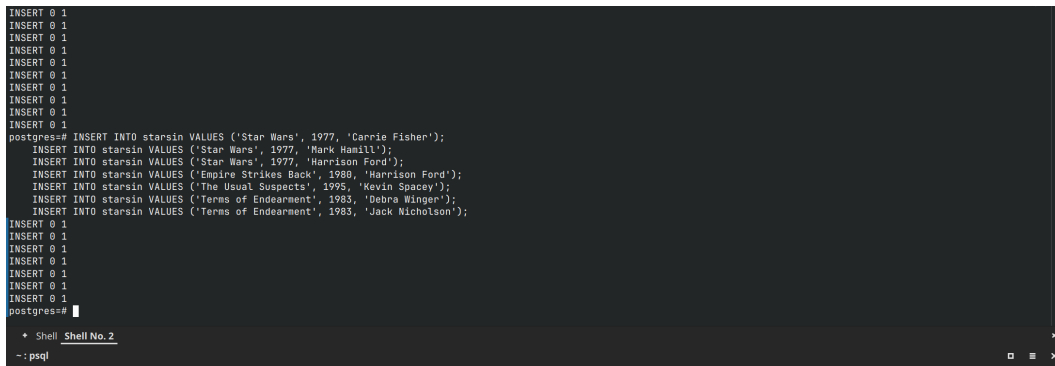
Figure 4: Insert Movie Stars

### 1.1.5 Insert Sample Data starsin

```

INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Carrie Fisher');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Mark Hamill');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Harrison Ford');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Empire Strikes Back', 1980, 'Harrison Ford'
);
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('The Usual Suspects', 1995, 'Kevin Spacey');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 'Debra Winger')
;
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 'Jack Nicholson
');
  
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 5.



```

INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=# INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Carrie Fisher');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Mark Hamill');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Star Wars', 1977, 'Harrison Ford');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Empire Strikes Back', 1980, 'Harrison Ford');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('The Usual Suspects', 1995, 'Kevin Spacey');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 'Debra Winger');
INSERT INTO starsin VALUES ('Terms of Endearment', 1983, 'Jack Nicholson');
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=#
  
```

Figure 5: Insert Stars In

## 1.2 Queries

### 1.2.1 subquery

```

SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert =
    (SELECT producerC
     FROM Movies
     WHERE title = 'Star Wars');

SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert =
    (SELECT *
     FROM Movies
     WHERE title = 'Star Wars');

```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 6.

```

INSERT 0 1
postgres=# SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert =
    (SELECT producerC
     FROM Movies
     WHERE title = 'Star Wars');

SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert =
    (SELECT *
     FROM Movies
     WHERE title = 'Star Wars');
-----
George Lucas
(1 row)

ERROR: subquery must return only one column
LINE 4:         (SELECT *

```

Figure 6: Subquery

### 1.2.2 conditions Involve Relations

```

SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE Exists
    (SELECT producerC
     FROM Movies
     WHERE title like 'Star%');

SELECT *
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert in
    (SELECT producerC FROM Movies);

SELECT *
FROM movies
WHERE length > all (SELECT length FROM movies);

SELECT *

```

```
FROM movies
WHERE length < any(SELECT length FROM movies);
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 7.

```

FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert in
  (SELECT producerC FROM Movies);

select *
from movies
where length > all (select length from movies);

select *
from movies
where length < any(select length from movies);
name
-----
George Lucas
Ted Turner
Stephen Spielberg
Merv Griffin
Calvin Coolidge
Garry Marshall
J.J. Abrams
Bryan Singer
George Roy Hill
Dino De Laurentiis
AAA
(11 rows)

name | address | cert | networth
-----+-----+-----+-----
George Lucas | Oak Rd. | 555 | 200000000
Calvin Coolidge | Fast Lane | 123 | 200000000
Garry Marshall | First Street | 999 | 500000000
J.J. Abrams | High Road | 345 | 450000000
Bryan Singer | DoanTown | 456 | 700000000
George Roy Hill | Baldwin Av. | 789 | 200000000
Dino De Laurentiis | Beverly Hills | 666 | 120000000
AAA | Beverly Hills | 666 | 120000000
(8 rows)

title | year | length | genre | studioname | producerC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
(8 rows)

title | year | length | genre | studioname | producerC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
Star Wars | 1977 | 124 | sciFi | Fox | 555
Empire Strikes Back | 1980 | 111 | fantasy | Fox | 555
Star Trek | 1979 | 132 | sciFi | Paramount | 345
Star Trek: Nemesis | 2002 | 116 | sciFi | Paramount | 345
Terms of Endearment | 1983 | 132 | romance | MGM | 123
The Usual Suspects | 1995 | 106 | crime | MGM | 456
Wayne's World | 1992 | 95 | comedy | Paramount | 123
King Kong | 2005 | 187 | drama | Universal | 789
King Kong | 1976 | 134 | drama | Paramount | 666
King Kong | 1933 | 100 | drama | Universal | 345
Pretty Woman | 1990 | 119 | comedy | Disney | 999
(11 rows)

```

Figure 7: Conditions Involve Relations

```
SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert IN
  (SELECT producerC
   FROM Movies
   WHERE (title, year) IN
     (SELECT movieTitle, movieYear
      FROM StarsIn
      WHERE starName = 'Harrison Ford'));
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 8.

```

Pretty Woman
(11 rows)

| 1990 | 119 | comedy | Disney | 999

postgres=# SELECT name
FROM MovieExec
WHERE cert IN
      (SELECT producerC
       FROM Movies
       WHERE (title, year) IN
            (SELECT movieTitle, movieYear
             FROM StarsIn
             WHERE starName = 'Harrison Ford'));
-----
George Lucas
(1 row)

postgres=#
+ Shell Shell No.2
~: psql

```

Figure 8: Conditions Involve Relations

### 1.2.3 Correlated Subqueries

```

SELECT *
FROM Movies Old
WHERE year < ANY
      (SELECT year
       FROM Movies
       WHERE title = Old.title);

SELECT *
FROM MovieExec,
      (SELECT producerC
       FROM Movies,
            StarsIn
       WHERE title = movieTitle
            AND year = movieYear
            AND starName = 'Harrison Ford') Prod
WHERE cert = Prod.producerC;

```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 9.

```

postgres=# SELECT *
FROM Movies Old
WHERE year < ANY
      (SELECT year
       FROM Movies
       WHERE title = Old.title);

SELECT *
FROM MovieExec,
      (SELECT producerC
       FROM Movies,
            StarsIn
       WHERE title = movieTitle
            AND year = movieYear
            AND starName = 'Harrison Ford') Prod
WHERE cert = Prod.producerC;

```

title	year	length	genre	studioName	producerC
King Kong	1976	134	drama	Paramount	666
King Kong	1933	100	drama	Universal	345

```

-----
name | address | cert | networth | producerC
-----
George Lucas | Oak Rd. | 555 | 200000000 | 555
George Lucas | Oak Rd. | 555 | 200000000 | 555
(2 rows)

postgres=#
+ Shell Shell No.2
~: psql

```

Figure 9: Correlated Subqueries



### 1.2.4 Join Expression

```
SELECT *
FROM Movies
    JOIN StarsIn ON
        title = movieTitle AND year = movieYear;

SELECT *
FROM Movies
    JOIN StarsIn ON
        title = movieTitle AND year = movieYear
        AND starName = 'Harrison Ford';
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 10.

```
postgres=# SELECT *
FROM Movies
    JOIN StarsIn ON
        title = movieTitle AND year = movieYear;

SELECT *
FROM Movies
    JOIN StarsIn ON
        title = movieTitle AND year = movieYear
        AND starName = 'Harrison Ford';
```

title movietitle	year movieyear	length	genre	starname	studioname	producerc
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi		Fox	555
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi	Carrie Fisher	Fox	555
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi	Mark Hamill	Fox	555
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi	Harrison Ford	Fox	555
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi		Fox	555
Empire Strikes Back	1980	111	fantasy		Fox	555
Empire Strikes Back	1980	111	fantasy	Harrison Ford	Fox	555
The Usual Suspects	1995	106	crime		MGM	456
The Usual Suspects	1995	106	crime	Kevin Spacey	MGM	456
Terms of Endearment	1983	132	romance		MGM	123
Terms of Endearment	1983	132	romance	Debra Winger	MGM	123
Terms of Endearment	1983	132	romance		MGM	123
Terms of Endearment	1983	132	romance	Jack Nicholson	MGM	123

title movietitle	year movieyear	length	genre	starname	studioname	producerc
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi		Fox	555
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi	Harrison Ford	Fox	555
Empire Strikes Back	1980	111	fantasy		Fox	555
Empire Strikes Back	1980	111	fantasy	Harrison Ford	Fox	555

```
postgres=#
```

Figure 10: Join Expression

### 1.2.5 Join Types

```
SELECT *
from MovieStar
    NATURAL JOIN MovieExec;

SELECT *
From Movies
    NATURAL full outer JOIN StarsIn;

SELECT *
From Movies
    NATURAL left outer JOIN StarsIn;
```

```
SELECT *
From Movies
NATURAL right outer JOIN StarsIn;
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 11-14.



Figure 11: Join Types

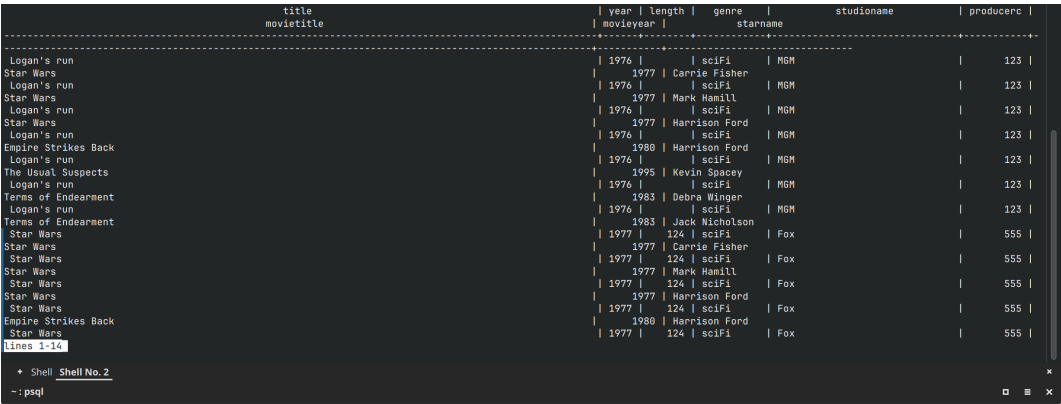


Figure 12: Join Types

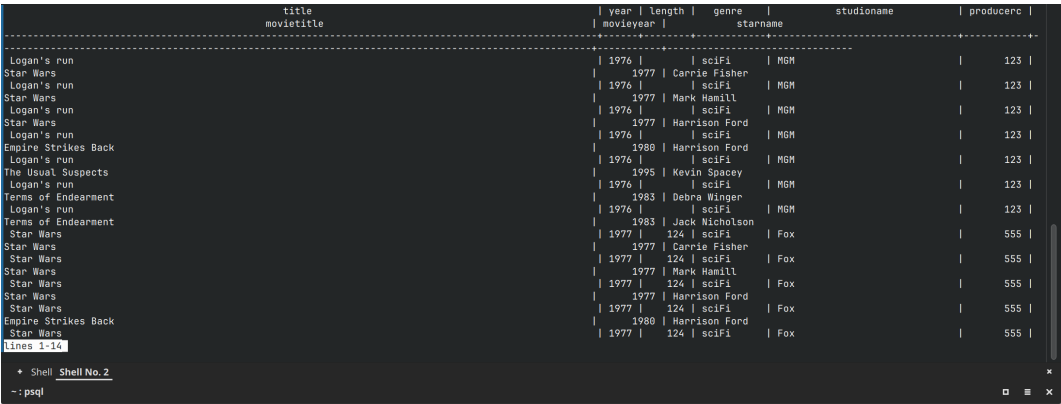


Figure 13: Join Types

title movietitle	year movieyear	length	genre	studio studioname	producer producerc
Logan's run	1976		sciFi	MGM	123
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Star Wars	1977	124	sciFi	Fox	555
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Empire Strikes Back	1980	111	fantasy	Fox	555
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Star Trek	1979	132	sciFi	Paramount	345
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Star Trek: Nemesis	2002	116	sciFi	Paramount	345
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Terms of Endearment	1983	132	romance	MGM	123
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
The Usual Suspects	1995	106	crime	MGM	456
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Gene With the Wind	1938	238	drama	MGM	123
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
Wayne's World	1992	95	comedy	Paramount	123
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
King Kong	2005	187	drama	Universal	789
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
King Kong	1976	134	drama	Paramount	666
Star Wars	1977		Carrie Fisher		
King Kong	1933	100	drama	Universal	345

Figure 14: Join Types

### 1.2.6 Eliminating Duplicates

```
SELECT DISTINCT name
FROM MovieExec,
     Movies,
     StarsIn
WHERE cert = producerC
     AND title = movieTitle
     AND year = movieYear
     AND starName = 'Harrison Ford';
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 15.

King Kong	1933	100	drama	Universal	345
-----------	------	-----	-------	-----------	-----

```
postgres=# SELECT DISTINCT name
FROM MovieExec,
     Movies,
     StarsIn
WHERE cert = producerC
     AND title = movieTitle
     AND year = movieYear
     AND starName = 'Harrison Ford';

 name
-----
George Lucas
(1 row)

postgres=#
```

Figure 15: Eliminating Duplicates

### 1.2.7 Duplicates in Unions, Intersections, and Differences

```
(SELECT title, year FROM Movies)
UNION ALL
(SELECT movieTitle AS title, movieYear AS year FROM StarsIn);
```

the execution results are shown in the Fig. 16.

```

postgres=# (SELECT title, year FROM Movies)
UNION ALL
(SELECT movieTitle AS title, movieYear AS year FROM StarsIn);
      title      | year
-----|-----
Logan's run      | 1976
Star Wars        | 1977
Empire Strikes Back | 1980
Star Trek        | 1979
Star Trek: Nemesis | 2002
Terms of Endearment | 1983
The Usual Suspects | 1995
Gone With the Wind | 1938
Wayne's World    | 1992
King Kong        | 2005
King Kong        | 1976
King Kong        | 1933
Pretty Woman     | 1990
Star Wars        | 1977
Star Wars        | 1977
Star Wars        | 1977
Empire Strikes Back | 1980
The Usual Suspects | 1995
Terms of Endearment | 1983
Terms of Endearment | 1983
(20 rows)

postgres=#

```

Figure 16: Duplicates in Unions

## 2 Excercise 6.3.2(a-d)

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)

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).

- Find the countries whose ships had the largest number of guns.
- Find the classes of ships, at least one of which was sunk in a battle.
- Find the names of the ships with a 16-inch bore.
- Find the battles in which ships of the Kongo class participated.

### 2.1 Solutions

- Find the countries whose ships had the largest number of guns.

```
SELECT country
FROM Classes
WHERE numGuns = (SELECT MAX(numGuns) FROM Classes);
```

b. Find the classes of ships, at least one of which was sunk in a battle.

```
SELECT class
FROM Classes
WHERE class IN (
    SELECT class FROM Ships WHERE name IN (
        SELECT ship FROM Outcomes WHERE result = 'sunk');
```

c. Find the names of the ships with a 16-inch bore.

```
SELECT name
FROM Ships
WHERE class IN (
    SELECT class FROM Classes WHERE bore = 16);
```

d. Find the battles in which ships of the Kongo class participated.

```
SELECT name
FROM Battles
WHERE name IN (
    SELECT battle FROM Outcomes WHERE ship IN (
        SELECT name FROM Ships WHERE class = 'Kongo');
```

### 3 Excerise 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:

- Studio CROSS JOIN MovieExec;
- StarsIn NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar;
- StarsIn FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar ON name = starName;

### 3.1 Solutions

- Studio CROSS JOIN MovieExec;

(name, address, presC#, name, address, cert#, netWorth)

- StarsIn NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar;

(movieTitle, movieYear, starName, name, address, gender, birthdate)

- StarsIn FULL OUTER JOIN MovieStar ON name = starName;

(movieTitle, movieYear, starName, name, address, gender, birthdate)

## 4 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**.

## 4.1 Solutions

```
SELECT * FROM Ships  
LEFT OUTER JOIN Classes ON Ships.class = Classes.class;
```