

# Principles of Database Systems

## Assignment #3 - Structured Query Language 1

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### 1 Execute the SQL in Slides

#### 1.1 Preparation

##### 1.1.1 Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE Movies (  
    title      CHAR(100),  
    year       INT,  
    length     INT,  
    genre      CHAR(10),  
    studioName CHAR(30),  
    producerC  INT,  
    PRIMARY KEY (title, year)  
);  
  
\easyfigure{hw4-1.png}{Table Creation Results}{fig:table-creation}
```

The execute results is shown in Figure 1.

##### 1.1.2 Sample Data in Movies Table

```
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);
```



```

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

postgres=# CREATE TABLE Movies (
          title      CHAR(100),
          year       INT,
          length     INT,
          genre      CHAR(30),
          studioName CHAR(30),
          producerC  INT,
          PRIMARY KEY (title, year)
        );
CREATE TABLE
postgres=#

```

Figure 1: Table Creation Results

```

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 execute results is shown in Figure 2.

## 1.2 Queries

### 1.2.1 Simple Query

```

SELECT * FROM movies where studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
SELECT title, length FROM movies where studioname='Disney' AND year
=1990;
SELECT title AS name, length AS duration FROM movies where studioname='
Disney' AND year=1990;

```

```

PRIMARY KEY (title, year)
);
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, 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, 188, '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
postgres=#
+ Shell
~: psql

```

Figure 2: Sample Data Insertion Results

```

SELECT title AS name, length*0.016667 as lengthInHours FROM movies WHERE
    studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
SELECT title AS name, length*0.016667 as lengthInHours, 'hrs' as inHours
FROM movies WHERE studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;

```

The execute results is shown in Figure 3.

```

INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies where studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
      title      | year | length | genre | studioname | producerc
-----
Pretty Woman    | 1990 |    119 | comedy | Disney     | 999
(1 row)

postgres=# SELECT title, length FROM movies where studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
      title      | length
-----
Pretty Woman    |    119
(1 row)

postgres=# SELECT title AS name, length AS duration FROM movies where studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
      name      | duration
-----
Pretty Woman    |    119
(1 row)

postgres=# SELECT title AS name, length*0.016667 as lengthInHours FROM movies WHERE studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
      name      | lengthInHours
-----
Pretty Woman    |    1.983373
(1 row)

postgres=# SELECT title AS name, length*0.016667 as lengthInHours, 'hrs' as inHours FROM movies WHERE studioname='Disney' AND year=1990;
      name      | lengthInHours | inHours
-----
Pretty Woman    |    1.983373 | hrs
(1 row)

postgres=#
+ Shell
~: psql

```

Figure 3: Simple Query Results

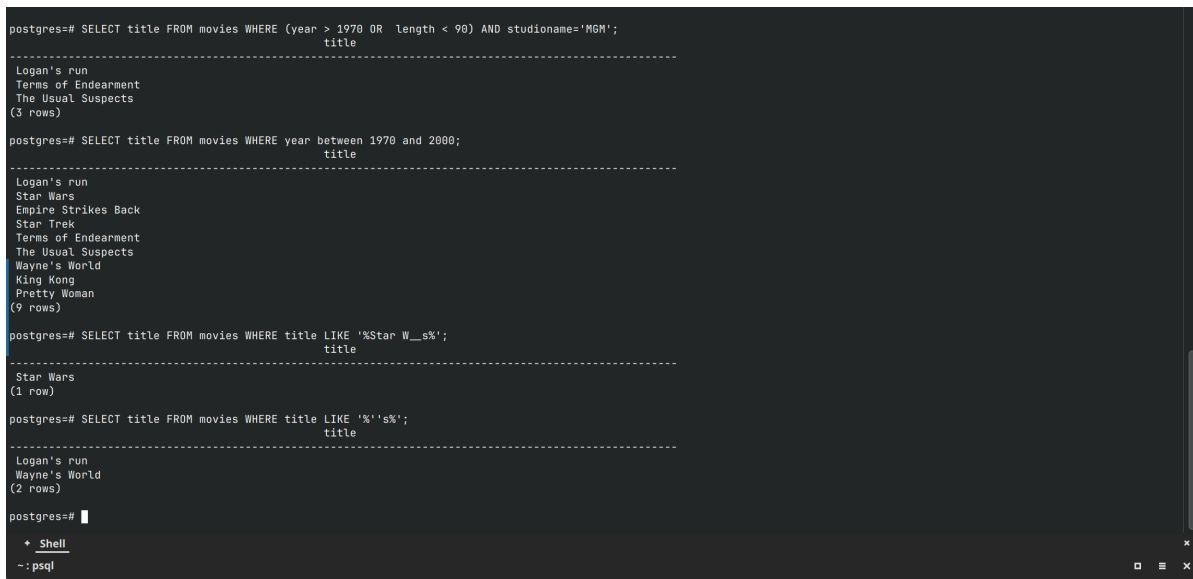
### 1.2.2 Query with Complex WHERE

```

SELECT title FROM movies WHERE (year > 1970 OR length < 90) AND
    studioname='MGM';
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE year between 1970 and 2000;
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE '%Star W_s%';
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE '%''s%';

```

The execute results is shown in Figure 4.



```

postgres=# SELECT title FROM movies WHERE (year > 1970 OR length < 90) AND studioname='MGM';
          title
-----
Logan's run
Terms of Endearment
The Usual Suspects
(3 rows)

postgres=# SELECT title FROM movies WHERE year between 1970 and 2000;
          title
-----
Logan's run
Star Wars
Empire Strikes Back
Star Trek
Terms of Endearment
The Usual Suspects
Wayne's World
King Kong
Pretty Woman
(9 rows)

postgres=# SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE '%Star W__s%';
          title
-----
Star Wars
(1 row)

postgres=# SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE '%s%';
          title
-----
Logan's run
Wayne's World
(2 rows)

postgres=#

```

Figure 4: Query with Complex WHERE Results

### 1.2.3 Query with NULL Values

```

INSERT INTO movies VALUES ('ABC', 1976, NULL, 'sciFi', 'MGM', NULL);

SELECT title, movies.length=3 FROM Movies;
SELECT title, movies.length+3 FROM Movies;

```

The execute results is shown in Figure 5.

```

SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length==NULL;
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length!=NULL;
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length is NULL;
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length is not NULL;

```

The execute results is shown in Figure 6.

```

SELECT * FROM movies WHERE length<=120 OR length>120;

```

The execute results is shown in Figure 7.

### 1.2.4 Query with Ordering

```

INSERT 0 1
postgres=# SELECT title, movies.length=3 FROM Movies;
          title          | ?column?
-----|-----
 Logan's run             | f
 Star Wars               | f
 Empire Strikes Back     | f
 Star Trek               | f
 Star Trek: Nemesis      | f
 Terms of Endearment     | f
 The Usual Suspects      | f
 Gone With the Wind      | f
 Wayne's World           | f
 King Kong               | f
 King Kong               | f
 King Kong               | f
 Pretty Woman            | f
 ABC                    | 
(14 rows)

postgres=# SELECT title, movies.length+3 FROM Movies;
          title          | ?column?
-----|-----
 Logan's run             | 
 Star Wars               | 127
 Empire Strikes Back     | 114
 Star Trek               | 135
 Star Trek: Nemesis      | 119
 Terms of Endearment     | 135
 The Usual Suspects      | 109
 Gone With the Wind      | 241
 Wayne's World           | 98
 King Kong               | 190
 King Kong               | 137
 King Kong               | 103
 Pretty Woman            | 
 ABC                    | 122
(14 rows)

postgres=# 
+ Shell
~:psql

```

Figure 5: Query with NULL Values Results

```

postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length=NULL;
ERROR: operator does not exist: integer = unknown
LINE 1: SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length=NULL;
          ^
HINT: No operator matches the given name and argument types. You might need to add explicit type casts.
postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length=NULL;
title | year | length | genre | studio name | producer
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
(0 rows)

postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length is NULL;
          title          | year | length | genre | studio name | producer
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
 Logan's run             | 1976 |        | sciFi | MGM          | 123
 ABC                    | 1976 |        | sciFi | MGM          | 
(2 rows)

postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movies.length is not NULL;
          title          | year | length | genre | studio name | producer
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
 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
 Gone With the Wind      | 1938 | 238    | drama  | MGM          | 123
 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
(12 rows)

postgres=# 
+ Shell
~:psql

```

Figure 6: Query with NULL Values Results

```

(12 rows)
postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies WHERE length<=120 OR length>120;
          title          | year | length | genre | studio name | producer
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
 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
 Gone With the Wind      | 1938 | 238    | drama  | MGM          | 123
 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
(12 rows)

postgres=# 
+ Shell
~:psql

```

Figure 7: Query with NULL Values Results

```
SELECT * FROM movies ORDER BY length, title;
SELECT * FROM movies ORDER BY length+year DESC;
```

The execute results is shown in Figure 8.

```
postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies ORDER BY length, title;
```

| title               | year | length | genre   | studio name | producerc |
|---------------------|------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Wayne's World       | 1992 | 95     | comedy  | Paramount   | 123       |
| King Kong           | 1933 | 100    | drama   | Universal   | 345       |
| The Usual Suspects  | 1995 | 106    | crime   | MGM         | 456       |
| Empire Strikes Back | 1980 | 111    | fantasy | Fox         | 555       |
| Star Trek: Nemesis  | 2002 | 116    | scifi   | Paramount   | 345       |
| Pretty Woman        | 1990 | 119    | comedy  | Disney      | 999       |
| Star Wars           | 1977 | 124    | scifi   | Fox         | 555       |
| Star Trek           | 1979 | 132    | scifi   | Paramount   | 345       |
| Terms of Endearment | 1983 | 132    | romance | MGM         | 123       |
| King Kong           | 1976 | 134    | drama   | Paramount   | 666       |
| King Kong           | 2005 | 187    | drama   | Universal   | 789       |
| Gone With the Wind  | 1938 | 238    | drama   | MGM         | 123       |
| ABC                 | 1976 |        | scifi   | MGM         |           |
| Logan's run         | 1976 |        | scifi   | MGM         | 123       |

```
(14 rows)
```

```
postgres=# SELECT * FROM movies ORDER BY length+year DESC;
```

| title               | year | length | genre   | studio name | producerc |
|---------------------|------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Logan's run         | 1976 |        | scifi   | MGM         | 123       |
| ABC                 | 1976 |        | scifi   | MGM         |           |
| King Kong           | 2005 | 187    | drama   | Universal   | 789       |
| Gone With the Wind  | 1938 | 238    | drama   | MGM         | 123       |
| Star Trek: Nemesis  | 2002 | 116    | scifi   | Paramount   | 345       |
| Terms of Endearment | 1983 | 132    | romance | MGM         | 123       |
| Star Trek           | 1979 | 132    | scifi   | Paramount   | 345       |
| King Kong           | 1976 | 134    | drama   | Paramount   | 666       |
| Pretty Woman        | 1990 | 119    | comedy  | Disney      | 999       |
| Star Wars           | 1977 | 124    | scifi   | Fox         | 555       |
| The Usual Suspects  | 1995 | 106    | crime   | MGM         | 456       |
| Empire Strikes Back | 1980 | 111    | fantasy | Fox         | 555       |
| Wayne's World       | 1992 | 95     | comedy  | Paramount   | 123       |
| King Kong           | 1933 | 100    | drama   | Universal   | 345       |

```
(14 rows)
```

```
postgres=#
```

Figure 8: Query with Ordering Results

## 1.3 Queries on More Than One Table

### 1.3.1 Preparation

```
drop table movies;
```

```
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
);
```

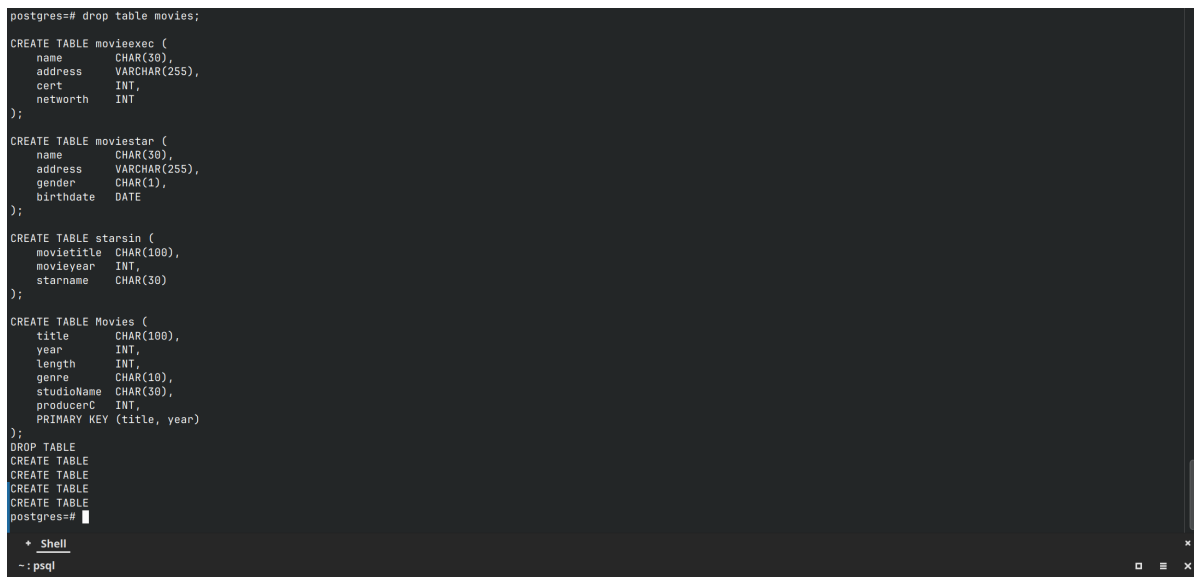
```

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 execute results is shown in Figure 9.



```

postgres=# drop table movies;
DROP 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)
);
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE TABLE
postgres=#

```

Figure 9: Queries on More Than One Table Results

### 1.3.2 Example Data

```

-- table 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);

-- table 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);

-- table 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');

-- table 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 execute results is shown in Figure 10.

### 1.3.3 Products Query

```

SELECT moviestar.name, movieexec.name
FROM moviestar,
    movieexec
WHERE moviestar.address = movieexec.address;

SELECT Star1.name, Star2.name
FROM moviestar Star1,
    moviestar Star2
WHERE Star1.address = Star2.address
    and Star1.name < Star2.name;

```

the execute results is shown in Figure 11.

### 1.3.4 Union, Intersection and Difference

```
+ Shell
~: psql
```

Figure 11: Queries on More Than One Table Results

```

(SELECT name, address
 FROM MovieStar
 WHERE gender = 'F')
INTERSECT
(SELECT name, address
 FROM MovieExec
 WHERE netWorth > 10000000);

(SELECT name, address FROM MovieStar)
EXCEPT
(SELECT name, address FROM MovieExec);

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

```

the execute results is shown in Figure 12.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL terminal window with the following output:

```

(2 rows)
postgres=# (SELECT name, address
FROM MovieStar
WHERE gender = 'F')
INTERSECT
(SELECT name, address
FROM MovieExec
WHERE netWorth > 10000000);
 name | address
-----+-----
(0 rows)

postgres=# (SELECT name, address FROM MovieStar)
EXCEPT
(SELECT name, address FROM MovieExec);
 name | address
-----+-----
Alec Baldwin | Baldwin Av.
Debra Winger | A way
Jane Fonda | Turner Av.
Harrison Ford | Beverly Hills
Mark Hamill | 456 Oak Rd.
Jack Nicholson | X path
Carrie Fisher | 123 Maple St.
Kevin Spacey | New York Av.
AAA | New York Av.
Kim Basinger | Baldwin Av.
(10 rows)

postgres=# (SELECT title, year FROM Movies)
UNION
(SELECT movieTitle AS title, movieYear AS year FROM StarsIn);
 title | year
-----+-----
Star Trek: Nemesis | 2002
Gone With the Wind | 1938
Terms of Endearment | 1985
Star Trek | 1979
King Kong | 1933
King Kong | 2005
King Kong | 1976
The Usual Suspects | 1995
Star Wars | 1977
Empire Strikes Back | 1980
Wayne's World | 1992
Pretty Woman | 1990
Logan's run | 1976
(13 rows)

postgres=#

```

Figure 12: Union, Intersection and Difference Results

## 2 Exercise 6.1.4

**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 class name and country for all classes with at least 10 guns.
- Find the names of all ships launched prior to 1918, but call the resulting column `shipName`.
- Find the names of ships sunk in battle and the name of the battle in which they were sunk.
- Find all ships that have the same name as their class.
- 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*).

### 2.1 Solutions

- a. Find the class name and country for all classes with at least 10 guns.

```
SELECT class, country FROM Classes WHERE numGuns >= 10;
```

- b. Find the names of all ships launched prior to 1918, but call the resulting column `shipName`.

```
SELECT name AS shipName FROM Ships WHERE launched < 1918;
```

c. Find the names of ships sunk in battle and the name of the battle in which they were sunk.

```
SELECT ship, battle FROM Outcomes WHERE result = 'sunk';
```

d. Find all ships that have the same name as their class.

```
SELECT Ships.name FROM Ships, Classes WHERE Ships.class = Classes.class;

-- or using join keywords
SELECT Ships.name FROM Ships
JOIN Classes ON Ships.class = Classes.class;
```

e. Find the names of all ships that begin with the letter R

```
SELECT name FROM Ships WHERE name LIKE 'R%';
```

f. Find the names of all ships whose name consists of three or more words (e.g., *King George V*).

```
SELECT name FROM Ships WHERE name LIKE '% % %';
```

### 3 Exercise 6.2.1

**Exercise 6.2.1:** Using the database schema of our running movie 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#)

write the following queries in SQL.

- a) Who were the male stars in *Titanic*?
- b) Which stars appeared in movies produced by MGM in 1995?
- c) Who is the president of MGM studios?
- d) Which movies are longer than *Gone With the Wind*?
- e) Which executives are worth more than Merv Griffin?

### 3.1 Solutions

#### a. Who were the male stars in *Titanic*?

```
SELECT starName FROM starsin WHERE movieTitle='Titanic' AND starName IN
    (SELECT name FROM moviestar WHERE gender='M');

-- or using join keywords
SELECT starName FROM starsin
JOIN moviestar ON starsin.starName = moviestar.name
WHERE movieTitle='Titanic' AND gender='M';
```

#### b. Which stars appeared in movies produced by MGM in 1995?

```
-- Using subquery
SELECT starName FROM starsin
WHERE (movieTitle, movieYear) IN (
    SELECT title, year FROM movies WHERE studioName = 'MGM' AND year =
    1995
);

-- Using join keywords
SELECT starName FROM starsin
JOIN movies ON starsin.movieTitle = movies.title AND starsin.movieYear =
    movies.year
WHERE movies.studioName = 'MGM' AND movies.year = 1995;
```

#### c. Who is the president of MGM studios?

```
-- Using subquery
SELECT name FROM movieexec
WHERE "cert#" = (SELECT "presC#" FROM studio WHERE name = 'MGM');
```

```
-- Using JOIN
SELECT movieexec.name FROM movieexec
JOIN studio ON movieexec.cert# = studio.presC#
WHERE studio.name = 'MGM';
```

d. Which movies are longer than *Gone With the Wind*?

```
-- Ensure uniqueness by specifying the year if known
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE length > (
    SELECT length FROM movies WHERE title = 'Gone With the Wind'
);

-- Corrected JOIN version
SELECT movies.title FROM movies
JOIN movies GWTW ON GWTW.title = 'Gone With the Wind'
WHERE movies.length > GWTW.length;
```

e. Which executives are worth more than Merv Griffin?

```
SELECT name FROM movieexec WHERE netWorth > (SELECT netWorth FROM
    movieexec WHERE name='Merv Griffin');

-- or using join keywords
SELECT movieexec.name FROM movieexec
JOIN movieexec MG ON MG.name = 'Merv Griffin'
WHERE movieexec.netWorth > MG.netWorth;
```