

INFORME:

Actividad Join 2

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1. 😊

The first example shows the goal scored by a player with the last name 'Bender'. The * says to list all the columns in the table - a shorter way of saying `matchid, teamid, player, gtime`

Modify it to show the `matchid` and `player` name for all goals scored by Germany. To identify German players, check for: `teamid = 'GER'`

```
SELECT matchid, player
FROM goal
WHERE teamid = 'GER'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

matchid	player
1008	Mario Gómez
1010	Mario Gómez
1010	Mario Gómez
1012	Lukas Podolski
1012	Lars Bender
1026	Philipp Lahm
1026	Sami Khedira
1026	Miroslav Klose

1. Buscamos los goles → Tomamos los datos de la tabla goal.

Filtramos por Alemania → Solo queremos los goles donde `teamid = 'GER'`.

Mostramos los datos clave → Seleccionamos `matchid` (el partido) y `player` (el jugador que anotó).

2. 😊

From the previous query you can see that Lars Bender's scored a goal in game 1012. Now we want to know what teams were playing in that match.

Notice in the that the column `matchid` in the `goal` table corresponds to the `id` column in the `game` table. We can look up information about game 1012 by finding that row in the `game` table.

Show `id`, `stadium`, `team1`, `team2` for just game 1012

```
SELECT id, stadium, team1, team2
FROM game
WHERE id = 1012
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

id	stadium	team1	team2
1012	Arena Lviv	DEN	GER

2. Buscamos en la tabla game porque ahí está la información de los partidos.

Filtramos por `id = 1012` para obtener solo ese partido.

Mostramos `id`, `stadium`, `team1`, `team2` para ver el estadio y los equipos que jugaron.

Esto nos dice que el partido 1012 se jugó en "Arena Lviv" entre Dinamarca (DEN) y Alemania (GER).

3. 😊

You can combine the two steps into a single query with a `JOIN`.

```
SELECT *
FROM game JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)
```

The **FROM** clause says to merge data from the goal table with that from the game table. The **ON** says how to figure out which rows in **game** go with which rows in **goal** - the **matchid** from **goal** must match **id** from **game**. (If we wanted to be more clear/specific we could say **ON (game.id=goal.matchid)**.)

The code below shows the player (from the goal) and stadium name (from the game table) for every goal scored.

Modify it to show the player, teamid, stadium and mdate for every German goal.

```
SELECT goal.player, goal.teamid, game.stadium, game.mdate
FROM goal JOIN game ON (game.id = goal.matchid)
WHERE goal.teamid = 'GER'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

player	teamid	stadium	mdate
Mario Gómez	GER	Arena Lviv	9 June 2012
Mario Gómez	GER	Metalist Stadium	13 June 2012
Mario Gómez	GER	Metalist Stadium	13 June 2012
Lukas Podolski	GER	Arena Lviv	17 June 2012

3. Hacemos un JOIN entre goal y game para unir la información de los goles con los partidos.

Emparejamos game.id con goal.matchid para conectar los datos correctamente.

Filtramos por goal.teamid = 'GER' para obtener solo los goles de Alemania.

Mostramos player, teamid, stadium y mdate para ver quién anotó, en qué estadio y en qué fecha.

4. 😊

Use the same `JOIN` as in the previous question.

Show the team1, team2 and player for every goal scored by a player called Mario `player LIKE 'Mario%'`

```
SELECT game.team1, game.team2, goal.player
FROM goal JOIN game ON (game.id = goal.matchid)
WHERE player LIKE 'Mario%'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

team1	team2	player
GER	POR	Mario Gómez
NED	GER	Mario Gómez
NED	GER	Mario Gómez
IRL	CRO	Mario Mandžukić
IRL	CRO	Mario Mandžukić
ITA	CRO	Mario Mandžukić
ITA	IRL	Mario Balotelli

4. Usamos JOIN entre goal y game para unir los datos de goles con los partidos.

Emparejamos game.id = goal.matchid para conectar correctamente las tablas.

Filtramos por player LIKE 'Mario%' para obtener solo los goles de jugadores cuyo nombre comienza con "Mario".

Seleccionamos team1, team2 y player para ver qué equipos jugaban y qué jugador anotó.

5. 😊

The table `eteam` gives details of every national team including the coach. You can `JOIN goal` to `eteam` using the phrase `goal JOIN eteam on teamid=id`

Show `player`, `teamid`, `coach`, `gtime` for all goals scored in the first 10 minutes `gtime<=10`

```
SELECT goal.player, goal.teamid, eteam.coach, goal.gtime
FROM goal JOIN eteam on teamid=id
WHERE gtime<=10
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

player	teamid	coach	gtime
Petr Jiráček	CZE	Michal Bílek	3
Václav Pilar	CZE	Michal Bílek	6
Mario Mandžukić	CRO	Slaven Bilic	3
Fernando Torres	ESP	Vicente del Bosque	4

5. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre la tabla goal y eteam, vinculándolas por teamid = id.

Seleccionamos los datos clave → Extraemos player (jugador), teamid (equipo), coach (entrenador) y gtime (minuto del gol).

Filtramos por tiempo → Solo queremos los goles que ocurrieron en los primeros 10 minutos, por eso usamos WHERE gtime <= 10.

6.



To JOIN `game` with `eteam` you could use either
`game JOIN eteam ON (team1=eteam.id)` or `game JOIN eteam`
`ON (team2=eteam.id)`

Notice that because `id` is a column name in both `game` and `eteam`
 you must specify `eteam.id` instead of just `id`

List the dates of the matches and the name of the team in which
 'Fernando Santos' was the team 1 coach.

```
SELECT game.mdate, eteam.teamname
FROM game JOIN eteam ON team1=eteam.id
WHERE eteam.coach = 'Fernando Santos'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

mdate	teamname
12 June 2012	Greece
16 June 2012	Greece

6. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre `game` y `eteam`, vinculando `team1` con `eteam.id`.

Seleccionamos los datos clave → Extraemos `game.mdate` (fecha del partido) y `eteam.teamname` (nombre del equipo).

Filtramos por entrenador → Solo queremos los equipos donde el entrenador (`eteam.coach`) sea 'Fernando Santos'.

7.



List the player for every goal scored in a game where the stadium
 was 'National Stadium, Warsaw'

```
SELECT goal.player
from goal JOIN game ON game.id = goal.matchid
where game.stadium = 'National stadium, Warsaw'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

player
Robert Lewandowski
Dimitris Salpingidis
Alan Dzagoev
Jakub Blaszykowski
Georgios Karagounis
Cristiano Ronaldo
Mario Balotelli

7. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre `goal` y `game`, vinculando `goal.matchid` con `game.id`.

Seleccionamos el jugador → Extraemos `goal.player`, que representa a los jugadores que marcaron goles.

Filtramos por estadio → Solo queremos los goles en partidos jugados en el estadio 'National Stadium, Warsaw'.

More difficult questions

8.



The example query shows all goals scored in the Germany-Greece
 quarterfinal.

Instead show the name of all players who scored a goal against
 Germany.

HINT

```
SELECT DISTINCT goal.player
FROM game JOIN goal ON goal.matchid = game.id
WHERE (game.team1 = 'GER' AND goal.teamid != 'GER')
OR (game.team2 = 'GER' AND goal.teamid != 'GER')
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

player
Robin van Persie
Michael Krohn-Dehli
Georgios Samaras
Dimitris Salpingidis
Mario Balotelli

8. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre `game` y `goal`, vinculando `goal.matchid` con `game.id`.

Filtramos los partidos de Alemania → Consideramos partidos donde GER es `team1` o `team2`.

Excluimos goles de Alemania → Solo seleccionamos jugadores cuyo `teamid` no sea GER.

Eliminamos duplicados → Usamos `DISTINCT` para obtener cada jugador solo una vez.

9.



Show teamname and the total number of goals scored.

COUNT and GROUP BY

```
SELECT eteam.teamname, COUNT(goal.teamid)
FROM eteam JOIN goal ON eteam.id = goal.teamid
GROUP BY eteam.teamname
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

teamname	COUNT(goal.teamid)
Croatia	4
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	4
England	5
France	3
Germany	10
Greece	5

9. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre eteam y goal, vinculando eteam.id con goal.teamid.

Contamos los goles → Usamos COUNT(goal.teamid) para contar los goles de cada equipo.

Agrupamos por equipo → Utilizamos GROUP BY eteam.teamname para obtener el total de goles por equipo.

10.



Show the stadium and the number of goals scored in each stadium.

```
SELECT game.stadium, COUNT(goal.matchid)
FROM goal
JOIN game ON game.id = goal.matchid
GROUP BY game.stadium
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

stadium	COUNT(goal.matchid)
Arena Lviv	9
Dnipro Arena	7
Metallist Stadium	7
National Stadium, Warsaw	9
Olimpiyskiy National Sports Complex	14
PGE Arena Gdansk	13
Stadion Miejski (Poznan)	8

10. Unimos las tablas → Hacemos un JOIN entre goal y game, vinculando goal.matchid con game.id.

Contamos los goles por estadio → Usamos COUNT(goal.matchid) para contar cuántos goles se anotaron en cada estadio.

Agrupamos por estadio → Utilizamos GROUP BY game.stadium para obtener la cantidad de goles por cada uno.

11.



For every match involving 'POL', show the matchid, date and the number of goals scored.

```
SELECT goal.matchid, game.mdate, COUNT(goal.teamid)
FROM game JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE game.team1 = 'POL' OR game.team2 = 'POL'
GROUP BY game.id, game.mdate
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

matchid	mdate	COUNT(goal.teamid)
1001	8 June 2012	2
1004	12 June 2012	2
1005	16 June 2012	1

11. Unión de tablas → Se hace un JOIN entre game y goal, uniendo goal.matchid con game.id.

Filtrado de partidos de 'POL' → Se filtran los partidos donde game.team1 o game.team2 sea 'POL'.

Selección de columnas relevantes → Se seleccionan goal.matchid (ID del partido), game.mdate (fecha del partido) y el conteo de goles (COUNT(goal.teamid)).

Agrupación de los resultados → Se agrupa por game.id y game.mdate para obtener el número total de goles por partido.

12. 😊

For every match where 'GER' scored, show matchid, match date and the number of goals scored by 'GER'

```
SELECT goal.matchid, game.mdate, COUNT(goal.player)
FROM game JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE goal.teamid = 'GER'
GROUP BY game.id, game.mdate
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

matchid	mdate	COUNT(goal.player)
1008	9 June 2012	1
1010	13 June 2012	2
1012	17 June 2012	2
1026	22 June 2012	4
1030	28 June 2012	1

12. Unión de tablas → Se une la tabla goal con game mediante goal.matchid = game.id.

Filtrado → Se filtran solo los goles anotados por el equipo 'GER' (goal.teamid = 'GER').

Selección de columnas → Se seleccionan:

goal.matchid (ID del partido).

game.mdate (fecha del partido).

COUNT(goal.player) para contar cuántos goles anotó Alemania en cada partido.

13. 😊

List every match with the goals scored by each team as shown. This will use "CASE WHEN" which has not been explained in any previous exercises.

mdate	team1	score1	team2	score2
1 July 2012	ESP	4	ITA	0
10 June 2012	ESP	1	ITA	1
10 June 2012	IRL	1	CRO	3
...				

Notice in the query given every goal is listed. If it was a team1 goal then a 1 appears in score1, otherwise there is a 0. You could SUM this column to get a count of the goals scored by team1. Sort your result by mdate, matchid, team1 and team2.

```
SELECT
  game.mdate,
  game.team1,
  SUM(CASE WHEN teamid = team1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS score1,
  game.team2,
  SUM(CASE WHEN teamid = team2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS score2
FROM game
LEFT JOIN goal ON id = matchid
GROUP BY mdate, id, team1, team2
ORDER BY mdate, id, team1, team2;
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

mdate	team1	score1	team2	score2
1 July 2012	ESP	4	ITA	0
10 June 2012	ESP	1	ITA	1
10 June 2012	IRL	1	CRO	3
11 June 2012	FRA	1	ENG	1
11 June 2012	UKR	2	SWE	1
12 June 2012	GRE	1	CZE	2
12 June 2012	POL	1	RUS	1

13. CASE WHEN goal.teamid = game.team1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END → Cuenta goles de team1.

CASE WHEN goal.teamid = game.team2 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END → Cuenta goles de team2.

LEFT JOIN une game con goal para obtener goles.

GROUP BY agrupa por partido.

ORDER BY ordena por fecha y equipos.

QUIZ

1. You want to find the stadium where player 'Dimitris Salpingidis' scored. Select the JOIN condition to use:

eteam JOIN game ON (id=team1)

eteam JOIN game ON (id=team2)

eteam JOIN goal ON (teamid=id)

game JOIN goal ON (id=matchid)

game JOIN goal ON (team1=teamid OR team2=teamid)

1. goal contiene los goles anotados y en qué partido (matchid).

game contiene información de cada partido, incluyendo el estadio.

id en game es la clave primaria de los partidos.

matchid en goal es la clave foránea que enlaza cada gol con un partido.

Al hacer JOIN en id = matchid, conectamos los goles con los partidos en los que ocurrieron, lo que permite acceder al estadio donde se jugó.

2. You JOIN the tables **goal** and **eteam** in an SQL statement. Indicate the list of column names that may be used in the SELECT line:

gtime, mdate, stadium, matchid

mdate, stadium, id

matchid, teamid, player, gtime, id, teamname, coach

matchid, teamid, player, gtime, mdate, stadium, team1

stadium, team1, team2

3. Select the code which shows players, their team and the amount of goals they scored against Greece(GRE).

```
SELECT player, teamid, COUNT(*)
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE (team1 = "GRE" OR team2 = "GRE")
AND teamid != "GRE"
GROUP BY player, teamid
```

```
SELECT player, teamid, COUNT(*)
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE (team1 = "GRE" AND teamid != "GRE")
GROUP BY player, teamid
```

```
SELECT player, teamid, COUNT(*)
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE (team1 = "POL" OR team2 = "POL")
AND teamid != "POL"
GROUP BY player, teamid
```

```
SELECT player, teamid, COUNT(*)
FROM game JOIN goal WITH matchid = id
WHERE (team1 = "GRE" OR team2 = "GRE")
AND teamid != "GRE"
GROUP BY player, teamid
```

```
SELECT player, teamid
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE (team1 = "GRE" OR team2 = "GRE")
AND teamid != "GRE"
GROUP BY player, teamid
```

4. Select the result that would be obtained from this code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT teamid, mdate
FROM goal JOIN game on (matchid=id)
WHERE mdate = '9 June 2012'
```

DEN	9 June 2012
GER	9 June 2012

DEN
GER

DEN	9 June 2012
DEN	9 June 2012
POL	9 June 2012
RUS	9 June 2012

GRE
CZE
POL
RUS

RUS	9 June 2012
GRE	9 June 2012
RUS	9 June 2012
CZE	9 June 2012

2. Al hacer JOIN goal ON eteam.teamid = goal.teamid, podemos acceder a información sobre los goles y los equipos, pero no sobre el estadio ni la fecha del partido.

3. JOIN goal ON matchid = id → Une las tablas game y goal para obtener información sobre los goles anotados en cada partido.

WHERE (team1 = "GRE" OR team2 = "GRE") → Filtra los partidos en los que jugó Grecia.

AND teamid != 'GRE' → Se asegura de que los goles fueron anotados por equipos que NO sean Grecia.

GROUP BY player, teamid → Agrupa los resultados por jugador y equipo para contar cuántos goles anotó cada uno contra Grecia.

4. Esta consulta busca los equipos que marcaron goles en partidos jugados el 9 de junio de 2012. Para eso, une la tabla goal (donde se registran los goles) con la tabla game (que contiene las fechas de los partidos) usando matchid. Luego, filtra solo los partidos de esa fecha y usa DISTINCT para evitar duplicados.

5. Select the code which would show the player and their team for those who have scored against Poland(POL) in National Stadium, Warsaw.

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'National stadium, Warsaw'
AND (team1 = 'GER' OR team2 = 'GER')
AND teamid != 'GER'
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'National stadium, Warsaw'
AND (team1 = 'POL' OR team2 = 'POL')
AND teamid != 'POL'
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'National stadium, Warsaw' AND teamid != 'POL'
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'Stadion Miejski (wrocław)'
AND (team1 = 'POL' OR team2 = 'POL')
AND teamid != 'POL'
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT stadium, mdate
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'National stadium, Warsaw'
AND (team1 = 'POL' OR team2 = 'POL')
AND teamid != 'POL'
```

5. La consulta que buscamos debe mostrar los jugadores y sus equipos que han marcado goles contra Polonia (POL) en el National Stadium, Warsaw. Para lograr esto, la consulta debe unir la tabla goal (donde se registran los goles) con la tabla game (que contiene la información del partido) a través del matchid.

6. Select the code which shows the player, their team and the time they scored, for players who have played in Stadion Miejski (Wrocław) but not against Italy(ITA).

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid, gtime
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'National Stadium, Warsaw'
AND ((teamid = team2 AND team1 != 'ITA') OR (teamid = team1 AND team2 != 'ITA'))
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid, gtime
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'Stadion Miejski (Wrocław)'
AND ((teamid = team2 AND team1 != 'ESP') OR (teamid = team1 AND team2 != 'ESP'))
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid, gtime
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'Stadion Miejski (Wrocław)'
AND ((teamid = team2 AND team1 != 'ITA') OR (teamid = team1 AND team2 != 'ITA'))
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT teamid, gtime
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE stadium = 'Stadion Miejski (Wrocław)'
AND ((teamid = team2 AND team1 != 'ITA') OR (teamid = team1 AND team2 != 'ITA'))
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT player, teamid, gtime
FROM game JOIN goal ON matchid = id
WHERE team1 != 'ITA' AND team2 != 'ITA'
```

6. se une la tabla goal con game usando matchid, lo que permite obtener información sobre los goles y los partidos en los que ocurrieron. Luego, se filtran solo los partidos jugados en ese estadio específico y se aplica la condición team1 != 'ITA' AND team2 != 'ITA' para garantizar que Italia no haya sido uno de los equipos en el encuentro.

7. Select the result that would be obtained from this code:

```
SELECT teamname, COUNT(*)
FROM eteam JOIN goal ON teamid = id
GROUP BY teamname
HAVING COUNT(*) < 3
```

2
2
1
2

Netherlands	2
Poland	2
Republic of Ireland	1
Ukraine	2

Netherlands
Poland
Republic of Ireland
Ukraine

Poland	76
--------	----

Republic of Ireland	1
---------------------	---

Score the test

7. Se une la tabla team con la tabla goal usando la clave teamid = id, lo que permite relacionar cada gol con su equipo. Luego, agrupa los resultados por teamname para contar cuántos goles ha marcado cada equipo. Finalmente, se usa HAVING COUNT(*) < 3 para filtrar solo aquellos equipos que han anotado menos de 3 goles.

MORE JOIN

1962 movies

1.



List the films where the yr is 1962 (Show id, title)

```
SELECT id, title
FROM movie
WHERE yr=1962
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

id	title
10212	A Kind of Loving
10329	A Symposium on Popular Songs
10347	A Very Private Affair (Wie Privat@e)
10648	An Autumn Afternoon
10868	Atraco a las tres
11006	Barabbas
11053	Battle Beyond the Sun (D@Du@+D% D%D%P@uN)

1. se seleccionan las columnas id y title de la tabla movie, filtrando solo aquellas filas donde el año (yr) sea igual a 1962.

When was Citizen Kane released?

2.



Give year of 'Citizen Kane'.

```
SELECT yr
FROM movie
WHERE title = 'Citizen Kane'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

yr
1941

2. se selecciona la columna yr de la tabla movie, aplicando en la cláusula WHERE para recuperar solo la fila donde el título (title) sea igual a Citizen Kane.

Star Trek movies

3. 😊

List all of the Star Trek movies, include the **id**, **title** and **yr** (all of these movies include the words Star Trek in the title). Order results by year.

```
SELECT id, title, yr
FROM movie
WHERE title like 'Star Trek%'
order by yr
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer		
id	title	yr
17772	Star Trek: The Motion Picture	1979
17775	Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan	1982
17776	Star Trek III: The Search for Spock	1984
17777	Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home	1986
17779	Star Trek V: The Final Frontier	1989
17780	Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country	1991
17774	Star Trek Generations	1994

3. selecciona las columnas **id**, **title** y **yr** de la tabla **movie**, aplicando un filtro en la cláusula **WHERE** para incluir solo aquellas películas cuyo título contenga la frase **Star Trek**.

id for actor Glenn Close

4. 😊

What **id** number does the actor 'Glenn Close' have?

```
SELECT id
FROM actor
WHERE name = 'Glenn Close'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer	
id	140

4. Se usa la sentencia **SELECT id** para seleccionar únicamente el identificador de la tabla **actor**, y el filtro **WHERE name = 'Glenn Close'**.

id for Casablanca

5. 😊

What is the **id** of the film 'Casablanca'?

```
SELECT id
FROM movie
WHERE title = 'Casablanca'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

id
11768

5. La instrucción **SELECT id** selecciona el identificador de la tabla **movie**, y el filtro **WHERE title = 'Casablanca'** asegura que solo se recupere el ID de esa película específica.

Cast list for Casablanca

6. 😊

Obtain the cast list for 'Casablanca'.

what is a cast list?

Use **movieid=11768** (or whatever value you got from the previous question)

```
SELECT name
FROM casting JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
where movieid = 11768
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

name
Peter Lorne
John Qualen
Madeline LeBeau
Jack Benny
Dan Seymour
Norma Varden
Isidor Beroman

6. Se realiza una unión entre la tabla **casting**, que relaciona películas con actores, y la tabla **actor**, que contiene los nombres de los actores.

Alien cast list

7. 😊

Obtain the cast list for the film 'Alien'.

```
SELECT actor.name
FROM actor
JOIN casting ON actor.id = casting.actorid
JOIN movie ON casting.movieid = movie.id
WHERE movie.title = 'Alien'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

name
John Hurt
Sigourney Weaver
Yaphet Kotto
Harry Dean Stanton
Ian Holm
Tom Skerritt
Veronica Cartwright

7. se selecciona la columna **name** de la tabla **actor** y se realizan uniones con las tablas **casting** y **movie**. Primero, se enlaza **actor.id** con **casting.actorid** para identificar qué actores participaron en qué películas. Luego, se enlaza **casting.movieid** con **movie.id** para asociar a cada actor con su respectiva película. Finalmente, se filtra el resultado con **WHERE movie.title = 'Alien'**, asegurando que solo se muestren los actores de esa película en particular.

Harrison Ford movies

8. 😊

List the films in which 'Harrison Ford' has appeared

```
SELECT movie.title
FROM movie
JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid
JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE actor.name = 'Harrison Ford'
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

title
A Hundred and One Nights
Air Force One
American Graffiti
Apocalypse Now
Clear and Present Danger
Cowboys & Aliens

8. se enlaza movie.id con casting.movieid para asociar películas. Luego, se enlaza casting.actorid con actor.id para identificar los actores correspondientes a cada película. Finalmente, se filtra el resultado con WHERE actor.name = 'Harrison Ford', asegurando que solo se muestren películas en las que este actor ha participado.

Harrison Ford as a supporting actor

9. 😊

List the films where 'Harrison Ford' has appeared - but not in the starring role. [Note: the **ord** field of casting gives the position of the actor. If ord=1 then this actor is in the starring role]

```
SELECT movie.title
FROM movie
JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid
JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE actor.name = 'Harrison Ford' AND casting.ord > 1
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Result:

title
Air Force One
Clear and Present Danger
Crossing Over
Firewall
Hanover Street
Hollywood Homicide
Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull
Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade
Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom

9. Se filtra con la condición WHERE actor.name = 'Harrison Ford' AND casting.ord > 1, lo que significa que solo se incluyen las películas en las que él aparece pero no en el papel principal.

Actores principales en películas de 1962

10. 😊

Enumere las películas junto con sus estrellas principales de todas las películas de 1962.

```
SELECT movie.title, actor.name
FROM movie
JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid
JOIN actor ON casting.actorid = actor.id
WHERE movie.yr = 1962 AND casting.ord = 1
```

Enviar SQL

restaurar valores predefinidos

Respuesta correcta

título	nombre
Una especie de amor	Alan Bates
Simposio sobre rindones populares	Pablo Ibero
Un asunto muy privado (Vie Privée)	Brigitte Bardot
Una tarde de otoño	Chishu-ryu
Ataque a las tres	José Luis López Vázquez
Barrabás	Antonio Quinn
Batalla más allá del sol (D-Day's Dawn)	Aleksandr Shvornin

10. selecciona los títulos de las películas movie.title y los nombres de los actores actor.name. Se utilizan uniones JOIN entre las tablas movie, casting y actor para relacionar las películas con los actores principales y la condición WHERE movie.yr = 1962 AND casting.ord = 1 garantiza que solo se incluyan películas de 1962 y que el actor listado sea el protagonista indicado por casting.ord = 1.

Busy years for Rock Hudson

11. 😊

Which were the busiest years for 'Rock Hudson', show the year and the number of movies he made each year for any year in which he made more than 2 movies

```
SELECT yr,COUNT(title) FROM
  movie JOIN casting ON movie.id=movieid
        JOIN actor   ON actorid=actorid
WHERE name='Rock Hudson'
GROUP BY yr
HAVING COUNT(title) > 2
```

Submit SQL

restore default

Correct answer

yr	COUNT(title)
1953	5
1961	3

11. se une la tabla de películas movie con la tabla de reparto casting y la de actores actor, filtrando únicamente los registros en los que el nombre del actor coincide con Rock Hudson. Luego, se agrupan los resultados por año yr y se cuenta el número de películas en las que apareció, aplicando un filtro adicional HAVING COUNT(title) > 2 para mostrar solo los años en los que protagonizó más de dos películas. Como resultado, se identifican los años 1953 y 1961, en los cuales el actor participó en cinco y tres películas, respectivamente.