Database e tecnologie di accesso ai dati Exercises

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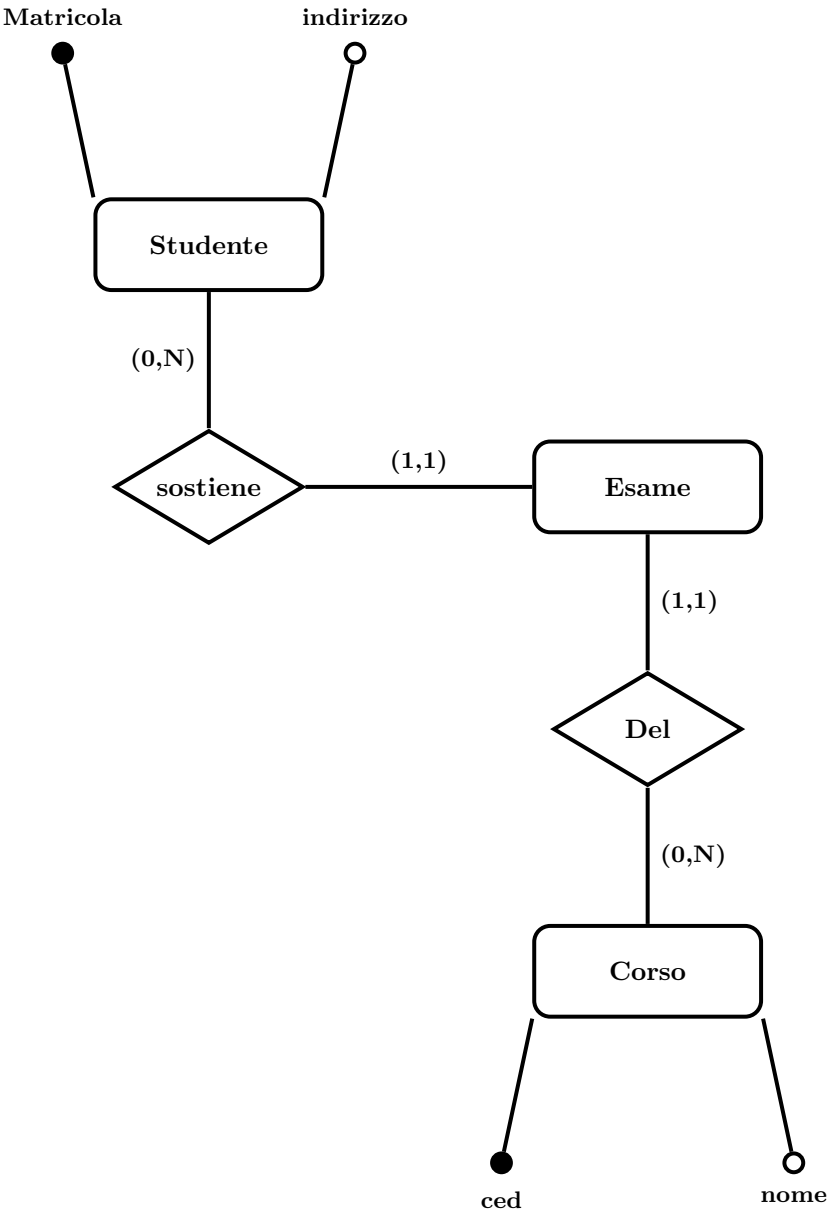
1 Exercise 1

```
select count(*)
from film
where title like '%Truman'

Select c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, sum(amount)
From customer c inner join payment p
On c.customer_id = p.customer_id
Inner join staff s on p.staff_id = s.staff_id
Where s.first:name = 'Jon' and s.last_name = 'Stephens'

Group by c.customer_id, c.first_name. C.last_name
Having sum(p.amount) > 100
Order by sum(p.amount) asc
Select f.title, a.first_name, a.last_name
From film f inner join film_actor
On f.film_id = film_actor.film_id
Inner join actor a
On file_actor.actor_id = a.actor_id
Order by f.title, a.first_name, a.last_name

Select f.title count(fa.actor_id)
From film f inner join film_actor fa
On f.film_id = fa.title_id
Group by f.title
Order by count
Select actor.first_nme, actor.last_name
From film inner join film_actor on film.film_id = file_actor.film_id
Inner join actor on actor.actor_id = film_actor.actori_id
Where film_actor.film_id is null
-- Q: quale  il film con il cast pi numeroso
Select f.title count (fa.actor_id) as n_cast
From film f inner join film_actor fa
On f.film_id = fa.film_id
Group bu f.title
Order by n_cast DESC
Limit 1


-- Q: lista dei clienti (nome, cognome indirizzo mail) che hanno visitato un punto vendita nel mese di febbraio
```

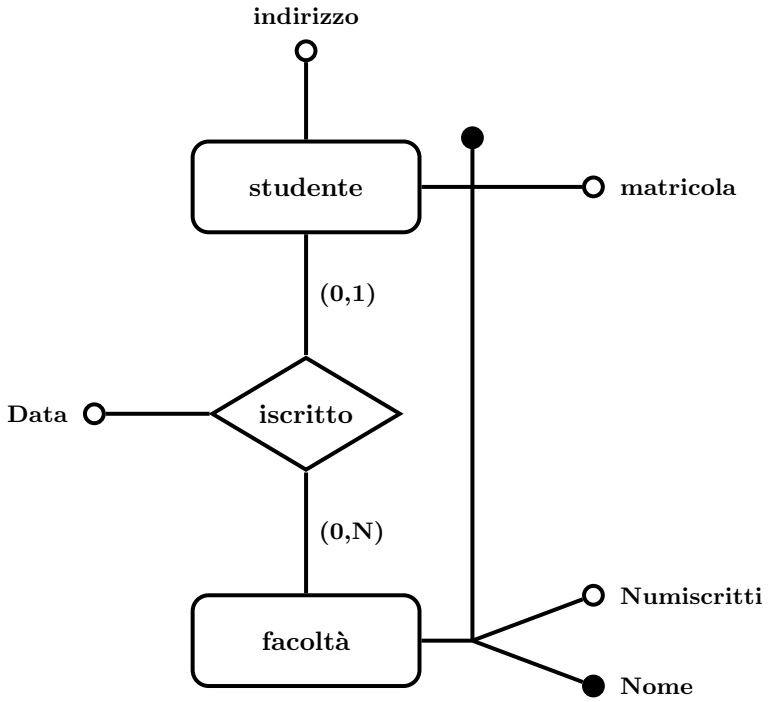
```
select first_name, last_name, email
from customer inner join payment on customer.customer_id = payment.customer_id where payment_date between
 '2007−02−01' and '2007−02−28'

create table squadra(
team_id serial primary key,
team_name varchar(25) not null,
creation_date date)

create table partecipa (
id_giocatore int references giocatore(player_id),
id_squadra int references squadra(team_id),
primary key(id_giocatore, id_squadra)
)

insert into giocatore(nome, email, et) values ('Mario Rossi','mario.rossi@mail.com', 18),

insert into giocatore(nome, email, et) values ('Luca Verdi', 'l.verdi@email.com', 19),
('Alessio Gialli','a.gialli@email.com', 20),
('Lucia Bianchi', 'lucia.bianchi@email.com', 18),
returning *;

insert into squadra (team_name, creation_data) values
('A Team','2026−03−05'),
('B Teams', '2025−01−01'),
('C Team', '2023−10−31'),
returning *;

insert into partecipa values (1,1),(2,1),(3,1),(4,2),(5,2)
,(6,3),(7,3)
insert into partecipa values(10,1)
```

2 Traduzioni da schema e/r a schema logico



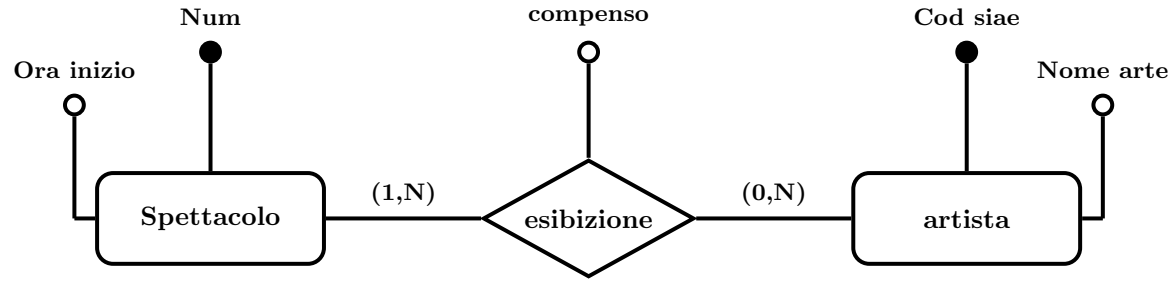
Logical Schema: Student (<u>matricola</u>, nome, cognome, data$_n ascita, città_r esidenza) Corso(<u>codice</u>, $nome, cfu) FK : matricolareferencesStudentFK : codicereferencesCorso$

2.1 Seconda traduzione



Logical Schema: Studente (Matricola, indirizzo, nome, data) FK: Nome references Facoltà

2.2 Terza traduzione



Logical Schema: Spettacolo (Num, ora, inizio) esibizione(compenso, num, codice Siae) Artista (codice Siae, nome arte) FK: num references Spettacolo FK: codice Siae references Artista