CSE 132A
Fall 2018

Solutions to practice problems on tuple calculus and SQL

Problem 1

(a) List the bars that serve a beer that Joe likes.

(i) tuple calculus:

\[ \{ b : \text{bar} \mid \exists s \in \text{serves} \exists l \in \text{likes} \]
\[ (s(\text{bar}) = b(\text{bar}) \land s(\text{beer}) = l(\text{beer}) \land l(\text{drinker}) = \text{Joe}) \} \].

(ii) SQL:

\text{select s.bar}
\text{from serves s, likes l}
\text{where s.beer = l.beer}
\text{AND l.drinker = "Joe"}

(b) List the drinkers that frequent at least one bar that serves a beer they like.

(i) tuple calculus:

\[ \{ d : \text{drinker} \mid \exists f \in \text{frequents} \exists s \in \text{serves} \exists l \in \text{likes} \]
\[ (d(\text{drinker}) = f(\text{drinker}) \land f(\text{bar}) = s(\text{bar}) \land s(\text{beer}) = l(\text{beer}) \land l(\text{drinker}) = f(\text{drinker})) \} \]

(ii) SQL:

\text{select f.drinker}
\text{from frequents f, serves s, likes l}
\text{where f.bar = s.bar}
\text{and s.beer = l.beer}
\text{and l.drinker = f.drinker}
(c) List the drinkers that frequent only bars that serve some beer that they like.
(Imagine each drinker likes at least one beer and frequents at least one bar.)

(i) Tuple calculus:

\[
\{ d : \text{drinker} \mid \exists f \in \text{frequents} (f(d) = d) \land \\
\forall y \in \text{frequents} [y(d) = f \Rightarrow \\
\exists s \in \text{serves} \exists l \in \text{likes} (s(y) = l(y)) \land \\
s(y) = l(y) \land l(y) = y) \}
\]

Existential form:

\[
\{ d : \text{drinker} \mid \exists f \in \text{frequents} (f(d) = d) \land \\
\neg \exists y \in \text{frequents} [y(d) = f] \land \\
\neg \exists s \in \text{serves} \exists l \in \text{likes} (s(y) = l(y)) \land \\
s(y) = l(y) \land l(y) = y) \}
\]

(ii) SQL:

Using NOT EXISTS (see tuple calculus query above):

```sql
select f.drinker
from frequents f
where not exists
  (select *
   from frequents y
   where y.drinker = f.drinker and not exists
     (select *
      from serves s, likes l
      where s.bar = y.bar
        and s.beer = l.beer
        and l.drinker = y.drinker))
```

Another version using NOT IN:
select drinker
from frequents where drinker not in
(select f.drinker
from frequents f
where f.bar not in
(select bar
from serves, likes
where serves.beer = likes.beer
and likes.drinker = f.drinker))

(d) List the drinkers who frequent no bar that serves a beer that they like.
This is just the complement of (b).

Problem 2

(c) List the actors cast only in movies by Berto.

(i) tuple calculus:

\[
\{ a : \text{actor} \mid \exists m \in \text{movie}[a(\text{actor}) = m(\text{actor}) \land
\forall t \in \text{movie} (t(\text{actor}) = m(\text{actor}) \rightarrow \exists s \in \text{movie} (s(\text{title}) = t(\text{title})
\land s(\text{director}) = \text{Berto})]\} \]

EXISTENTIAL form:

\[
\{ a : \text{actor} \mid \exists m \in \text{movie}[a(\text{actor}) = m(\text{actor}) \land
\neg \exists t \in \text{movie} (t(\text{actor}) = m(\text{actor}) \land \neg \exists s \in \text{movie} (s(\text{title}) = t(\text{title})
\land s(\text{director}) = \text{Berto})]\} \]

(ii) SQL (direct translation of the above calculus query, using NOT EXISTS):

```sql
select m.actor
from movie m
where not exists
(select * from movie t
where t.actor = m.actor and not exists
(select * from movie s
where s.title = t.title and s.director = 'Berto'))
```
Another possibility, making the unique director assumption:

select actor
from movie
where actor not in
    (select actor
     from movie
     where director ≠ Berto )

(b) List all pairs of distinct actors who act together in at least one movie
   (avoid listing both \((a, b)\) and \((b, a)\)).

(i) tuple calculus:

\( \{ a : \text{actor1}, \text{actor2} \mid ∃m_1 ∈ \text{movie} ∃m_2 ∈ \text{movie} (a(\text{actor1}) = m_1(\text{actor})
∧ a(\text{actor2}) = m_2(\text{actor}) ∧ m_1(\text{title}) = m_2(\text{title}) ∧ m_1(\text{actor}) < m_2(\text{actor})) \} \)

(ii) SQL:

select m1.actor as actor1, m2.actor as actor2
from movie m1, movie m2
where m1.title = m2.title and m1.actor < m2.actor

(c) List the directors such that every actor is cast in one of his/her movies.

(i) tuple calculus (no unique director assumption):

\( \{ d : \text{director} \mid ∃m ∈ \text{movie} [d(\text{director}) = m(\text{director}) ∧
∀t ∈ \text{movie} ∃z ∈ \text{movie} (z(\text{actor}) = t(\text{actor}) ∧ z(\text{director}) = m(\text{director}))] \} \)

EXISTENTIAL form:

\( \{ d : \text{director} \mid ∃m ∈ \text{movie} [d(\text{director}) = m(\text{director}) ∧
¬∃t ∈ \text{movie} ¬∃z ∈ \text{movie} (z(\text{actor}) = t(\text{actor}) ∧ z(\text{director}) = m(\text{director}))] \} \)
(ii) SQL (direct translation of the above calculus query):

```sql
select m.director from movie m
where not exists
    (select * from movie t
     where not exists
       (select * from movie z
        where z.actor = t.actor and z.director = m.director)

Another possibility:

select director
from movie
where director not in
    (select f.director
     from movie f, movie g
     where f.director not in
       (select director
        from movie
        where actor = g.actor ))
```