

## CSE 344 – Midterm Review

Consider a schema for a picture tagging website:

```
Member(mid, name, age)
Picture(pid, year)
Tagged(mid, pid)
```

1. Return the names of all members that were tagged in both 2011 and 2014 sorted in alphabetic order.

```
SELECT x.name
FROM Member x, Tagged y1, Tagged y2, Picture z1, Picture z2
WHERE x.mid = y1.mid AND y1.pid = z1.pid AND z1.year = 2011
AND x.mid = y2.mid AND y2.pid = z2.pid AND z2.year = 2014
ORDER BY x.name
```

2. Return the name of all users who were never tagged in 2015.

```
SELECT distinct x.name
FROM Member x
WHERE NOT EXISTS
  (SELECT *
   FROM Tagged y, Picture z
   WHERE x.mid = y.mid
   AND y.pid = z.pid AND z.year = 2015);
```

```

Member(mid, name, age)
Picture(pid, year)
Tagged(mid, pid)

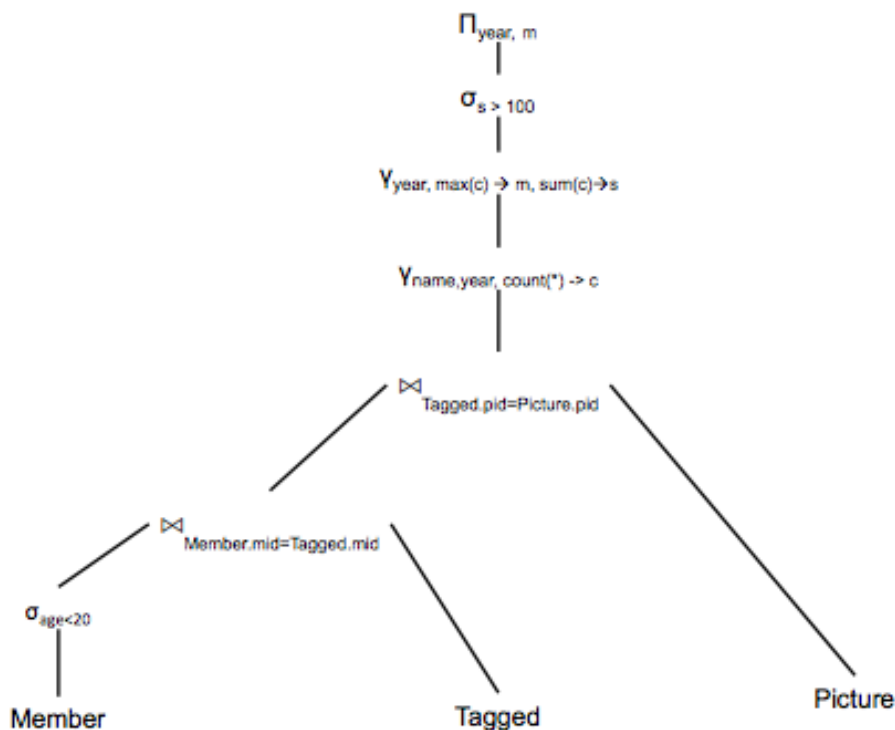
```

3. Write a Relational Algebra Expression (draw a tree) for the following query:

```

SELECT w.year, max(w.c) AS m
FROM
  (SELECT x.name, z.year, count(*) AS c
   FROM Member x, Tagged y, Picture z
   WHERE x.mid = y.mid AND y.pid = z.pid AND age < 20
   GROUP BY x.name, z.year) w
GROUP BY w.year
HAVING sum(w.c) > 100;

```



4. Write a query in datalog with negation that returns the mids and names of all members that were tagged only in pictures were Alice was also tagged.

```

aliceTagged(pid) :- Member(mid, 'Alice', _), Tagged(mid, pid)
nonAnswer(mid) :- Tagged(mid, pid) not aliceTagged(pid)
answer(mid, name) :- Member(mid, name, _), not nonAnswer(mid)

```