

Note (not part of answer): Assumes customers have unique emails (which seems reasonable). Adding a synthetic key (like an ID-number) is OK.

```
Teachers(ssn, name)
Teachers(ssn, name)
Teachers(teacher, course, semester)
    teacher -> Teachers.ssn
    (course, semester) -> Instances(course, semester)

Examiner(examiner, course, semester)
    (examiner, course, semester) -> Teaches(teacher, course, semester)
```

Note (not part of answer): Additional references in Examiner are allowed but not required.

## 2 a) {a,c,e} {b,c,e} {d,c,e}

Note (not part of answer): Set notation ({,}) is not required as long as it is clear which attributes are in each key.

## 2 b) {b,c,d} {a,b,c,d} {a,b,d,e}

## 2 c) Example:

| а | b | С | d | е |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Note (not part of answer): b and c must be the same in both rows, and d differ to violate the functional dependency. Column a is essentially irrelevant and e must be different to respect the keys. Having additional rows is OK as long as the keys are respected.

Another correct solution where values are "as unique as possible":

| а | b | С | d | e |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |

3 a)

SELECT username, email, COUNT(follower) AS total\_followers FROM Users LEFT OUTER JOIN Follows ON username=follows GROUP BY username, email

3 b) One simple solution:

SELECT (follower, follows) FROM Follows EXCEPT SELECT (follows, follower) FROM Follows

3 c)

WITH Jonas Followers AS SELECT follower FROM Follows WHERE follows='jonas'

SELECT follower FROM JonasFollowers UNION

SELECT follower FROM Follows WHERE follows IN (SELECT follower FROM JonasFollowers)

Note (not part of answer): Union deletes duplicates automatically. A self-join could be used instead of the subquery. The WITH-clause is not required, but reduces code size slightly.

```
\delta( \\ \pi_{(name, idnr)}( \\ \sigma_{(minute > 90)}( \\ Players \ X_{(player=idnr)} \ Goals)))
Note (not part of answer): The sigma could also be placed on Goals or in the join condition (but the latter is discouraged)
4 \ b)
Y_{(birthmonth, COUNT(*))}( \\ Players \ X_{(player=idnr)} \ Goals)
4 \ c) \ One \ solution:
\pi_{G1.idnr}( \\ \rho_{G1}(Goals) \\ X_{G1.player=G2.player \ AND \ G1.game=G2.game \ AND \ G1.minute=G2.minute \ AND \ G1.goalNumber \ != G2.goalNumber \ P_{G2}(Goals) )
```

Note (not part of answer): An aggregate + select works as well.

Note (not part of the answer): Since the question was slightly unclear, solutions that allow goals from different games are also OK if done correctly (G1.goalNumber != G2.goalNumber OR G1.game != G2.game)

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY, -- Any numeric type is OK
 name TEXT,
  isPrivate BOOLEAN,
  UNIQUE (id, isPrivate) -- c - Not needed for full points
  );
CREATE TABLE Subscriptions
  (number INT PRIMARY KEY,
   customer INT,
  isPrivate BOOLEAN,
                                                              -- C
   plan TEXT,
   fee INT,
   balance INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (customer, isPrivate)
                                                              -- C
     REFERENCES Customers (id, isPrivate)
     ON DELETE CASCADE,
   CHECK (plan IN ('prepaid', 'corporate', 'flatrate')),
                                                              -- a
   CHECK (plan='prepaid' OR balance=0),
   CHECK (plan!='corporate' OR NOT isPrivate),
   CHECK (fee >= 0)
                                                              -- d
   );
CREATE VIEW CustomerView AS
                                                              -- d
  SELECT id, name, Customers.isPrivate, SUM(fee)
  FROM Customers JOIN Subscriptions ON id=customer
  GROUP BY id, name, Customers.isPrivate;
CREATE FUNCTION deleteEmpty() RETURNS trigger AS $$
BEGIN
  IF NOT EXISTS (SELECT *
                 FROM Subscriptions
                 WHERE customer = OLD.customer) THEN
    DELETE FROM Customers WHERE id=OLD.customer;
  END IF;
 RETURN OLD;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
                                                                -- f
CREATE TRIGGER deleteEmpty
  AFTER DELETE ON Subscriptions
  FOR EACH ROW
  EXECUTE PROCEDURE deleteEmpty();
Note (not part of answer): Using an assertion is acceptable for c)
```

```
6
a)
  {"category": "Starters",
   "contents":[
     {"dish": "Calamari", "price":8.50}
  {"category": "Salads",
   "contents":[
     {"dish":"Caesar",
                          "price":8.50},
      {"dish": "Chicken", "price": 9.25}
   1
  },
  {"category": "Burgers",
   "contents":[
     {"dish":"Standard", "price":9},
{"dish":"Bacon", "price":10},
     {"category": "Vegetarian Burgers",
       "contents":[
          {"dish": "Haloumi",
                                "price":12},
          {"dish": "Mushroom", "price":10}
       -1
     }
   1
  }
1
b)
{"type": "array",
 "items":{
   "type": "object",
   "oneOf":[
      { "properties":{
          "category":{"type":"string"},
          "contents": { "$ref": "#"},
          "dish":false,
          "price":false
       "required":["category", "contents"]
     },
     { "properties":{
          "category": false,
          "contents": false,
          "dish":{"type":"string"},
          "price":{"type":"number"}
          "required":["dish", "price"]
     }]
 }
}
c)
$[?(@.category=="Burgers")]..price
```