

Introducing Nested Subqueries and Outer Joins in SQL

1. Course (course_id, title, dept_name, credits)
2. Section (course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)
3. Teaches (ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)
4. Instructor (ID, name, dept_name, salary)
5. Student (ID, name, dept_name, tot_cred)
6. Takes (ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year, grade)
7. Department (dept_name, building, budget)

Subqueries in the WHERE clause

A. IN / NOT IN

- Find courses offered in Fall 2009 and in Spring 2010

```
SELECT DISTINCT course_id
FROM Section
WHERE semester = 'Fall' AND year = 2009
AND course_id IN (
    SELECT course_id
    FROM Section
    WHERE semester = 'Spring' AND year = 2010
);
```

- Find courses offered in Fall 2009 but not in Spring 2010

```
SELECT DISTINCT course_id
FROM Section
WHERE semester = 'Fall' AND year = 2009
AND course_id NOT IN (
    SELECT course_id
    FROM Section
    WHERE semester = 'Spring' AND year = 2010
);
```

- Find the total number of (distinct) students who have taken course sections taught by the instructor with ID 10101

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ID)
FROM Takes
WHERE (course_id, sec_id, semester, year) IN (
```

```

        SELECT course_id, sec_id, semester, year
        FROM Teaches
        WHERE ID = 10101
    );

```

B. SOME / ALL

- Find names of instructors with salaries greater than that of some instructor in the Biology department

```

SELECT name
FROM Instructor
WHERE salary > SOME (
    SELECT salary
    FROM Instructor
    WHERE dept_name = 'Biology'
);

```

- Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than the salary of all instructors in the Biology department

```

SELECT name
FROM Instructor
WHERE salary > ALL (
    SELECT salary
    FROM Instructor
    WHERE dept_name = 'Biology'
);

```

C. EXISTS/NOT EXISTS

- Find all courses taught in both the Fall 2009 semester and in the Spring 2010 semester

```

SELECT DISTINCT course_id
FROM Section s1
WHERE semester = 'Fall' AND year = 2009
AND EXISTS (
    SELECT *
    FROM Section s2
    WHERE s1.course_id = s2.course_id
    AND s2.semester = 'Spring' AND s2.year = 2010
);

```

- Find all courses taught in Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester

```
SELECT DISTINCT course_id
FROM Section s1
WHERE semester = 'Fall' AND year = 2009
AND NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT *
    FROM Section s2
    WHERE s1.course_id = s2.course_id
    AND s2.semester = 'Spring' AND s2.year = 2010
);
```

- Find all students who have taken all courses offered in the Biology department

```
SELECT ID
FROM Student s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT course_id
    FROM Course
    WHERE dept_name = 'Biology'
    AND course_id NOT IN (
        SELECT course_id
        FROM Takes
        WHERE ID = s.ID
    )
);
```

→ Subqueries in the FROM clause

- Find the average instructors' salaries of those departments where the average salary is greater than \$42,000

```
SELECT dept_name, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
FROM Instructor
GROUP BY dept_name
HAVING AVG(salary) > 42000;
```

→ Complex Queries using WITH clause

- Find all departments with the maximum budget

```
WITH DeptBudget AS (
    SELECT dept_name, MAX(budget) AS max_budget
    FROM Department
)
SELECT dept_name
FROM DeptBudget
WHERE budget = max_budget;
```

- Find all departments where the total salary is greater than the average of the total salary at all departments

```
WITH DeptSalary AS (
    SELECT dept_name, SUM(salary) AS total_salary
    FROM Instructor
    GROUP BY dept_name
)
SELECT dept_name
FROM DeptSalary
WHERE total_salary > (SELECT AVG(total_salary) FROM
    DeptSalary);
```

→ Subqueries in the SELECT clause (Scalar Subquery)

- Find number of instructors for each department

```
SELECT dept_name,
    (SELECT COUNT(*)
     FROM Instructor i
     WHERE i.dept_name = d.dept_name) AS num_instructors
FROM Department d;
```

→ Performing Outer Joins

- Left Outer Join Example

```
SELECT d.dept_name, i.name
FROM Department d
LEFT OUTER JOIN Instructor i ON
d.dept_name = i.dept_name;
```

- Right Outer Join Example

```
SELECT i.name, d.dept_name
FROM Instructor i
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Department d ON
i.dept_name = d.dept_name;
```

- Full Outer Join Example

```
SELECT d.dept_name, i.name
FROM Department d
FULL OUTER JOIN Instructor i ON
d.dept_name = i.dept_name;
```

- Find the number of instructors for each department, including departments with no instructor

```
SELECT d.dept_name, COUNT(i.ID)
      AS num_instructors
FROM Department d
LEFT OUTER JOIN Instructor i ON
d.dept_name = i.dept_name
GROUP BY d.dept_name;
```