Lab 1: Basic SELECT statement

The standard form of the SELECT statement is:

SELECT $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n$
FROM $T_1, T_2, ..., T_m$
WHERE *condition*;

Using the SELECT statement and the University Admissions database write statements to perform the following queries.

1. All the attributes of all the students.

2. The ID and name of all the students that achieved a score of 75 or more.

3. The name of each student and the degrees they applied for. Ensure that there are no duplicate relations. (A difference between the relational algebra and SQL is that the relational algebra is based on a set model whereas the SQL is based on a multiset model.)

4. The name, score and decision of the students from schools with less than or equal to 600 student that applied to take computer science (CS) from DCU.

5. The names of the universities with 10,000 or more students that have students applying for computer science. (Why can you not query the names of universities with 10,000 or more students that have students studying for computer science?)

6. The ID, name, score, university and enrollment of all the students that have applied for a degree.

7. The ID, name, score, university and enrollment of all the students that have applied for a degree ordered by decreasing score.

8. The ID, name, score, university and enrollment of all the students that have applied for a degree ordered by decreasing score and increasing enrollment size.

9. The ID, name, score, school size and the score adjusted by the (school size)/1000. Rename the adjusted score as "normalized score".