INFO90002 Labs: section 4 suggested solutions

Week 3

1. List the green items of type C.

```
SELECT ItemName FROM Item

WHERE ItemType = "C"

AND ItemColour = "Green";
```

2. Find the departments that sell at least 4 items

```
SELECT DepartmentName FROM Department
WHERE DepartmentID IN

(SELECT DepartmentID FROM Sale
GROUP BY DepartmentID
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT ItemID) > 3);
```

OR

SELECT DepartmentName FROM Department NATURAL JOIN Sale
GROUP BY DepartmentID

HAVING COUNT(DepartmentID) > 3;

3. Find the departments that sell at least 4 items and list how many items each department sells

```
SELECT DepartmentName, COUNT(DepartmentID) FROM Department NATURAL JOIN Sale

GROUP BY DepartmentID

HAVING COUNT(DepartmentID) > 3;
```

4. Find the employees who are in the same department as their manager.

```
SELECT Emp.EmployeeName FROM Employee AS Emp INNER JOIN Employee AS Boss
ON Emp.BossID = Boss.EmployeeID
WHERE Emp.DepartmentID = Boss.DepartmentID;
```

5. Find the names of brown items sold by the Recreation department.

```
SELECT ItemName FROM Item NATURAL JOIN Sale NATURAL JOIN Department WHERE DepartmentName = "Recreation" AND ItemColour = "Brown";
```

6. Find the employees whose salary is less than half that of their managers.

```
SELECT Emp.EmployeeName FROM Employee AS Emp INNER JOIN Employee AS Boss
ON Boss.EmployeeID = Emp.BossID
WHERE Emp.EmployeeSalary <= (Boss.EmployeeSalary /2);</pre>
```

Week 4

7. Find the departments that have never sold a geo positioning system

SELECT DepartmentName FROM Department
WHERE DepartmentID NOT IN

(SELECT DepartmentID FROM Sale NATURAL JOIN Item
WHERE ItemName = "Geo Positioning System");

8. Find the items sold by at least two departments.

SELECT ItemName FROM SALE NATURAL JOIN Item

GROUP BY ItemName

HAVING COUNT(DepartmentID) >= 2;

9. Find the name of the highest-paid employee in the Marketing department.

SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeSalary =

(SELECT MAX(EmployeeSalary) FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN Department

WHERE DepartmentName = "Marketing");

10. Find the names of employees who make 40 per cent less than the average salary.

SELECT EmployeeName, EmployeeSalary FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeSalary <
 (SELECT AVG(EmployeeSalary)*0.60 FROM Employee);</pre>

11. Find the number of employees with a salary under \$15,000

SELECT COUNT(EmployeeID) **FROM** Employee **WHERE** EmployeeSalary < 15000;

12. Find the number of units sold of each item.

SELECT ItemName, **COUNT**(SaleQTY) **AS** UnitsSold **FROM** Sale **NATURAL JOIN** Item **GROUP BY** ItemName;

13. Find the supplier that delivers no more than two items

SELECT SupplierName, COUNT(Supplier.SupplierID) FROM Delivery INNER JOIN Supplier
ON Supplier.SupplierID = Delivery.SupplierID
GROUP BY SupplierName
HAVING COUNT(Supplier.SupplierID) <= 2;

14. Find the suppliers that have never delivered a compass.

SELECT DISTINCT SupplierName FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Supplier
WHERE Delivery.SupplierID NOT IN
(SELECT SupplierID FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Item
WHERE Itemname = 'Compass');

15. Find, for each department, its floor and the average salary in the department.

FROM Employee, DepartmentID = Employee.DepartmentID

GROUP BY Department.DepartmentName, Department.DepartmentFloor;

16. List the departments on the second floor.

SELECT DepartmentName **FROM** Department **WHERE** DepartmentFloor = 2;

17. List the names of items delivered by each supplier. Arrange the report by supplier name, and within supplier name, list the items in alphabetical order.

SELECT DISTINCT SupplierName, ItemName FROM Supplier INNER JOIN Delivery INNER JOIN Item
ON Delivery.SupplierID = Supplier.SupplierID
AND Item.ItemID = Delivery.ItemID
ORDER BY SupplierName, ItemName;

18. List the number of employees in each department.

SELECT DepartmentName, **COUNT**(DepartmentName) **FROM** Employee **NATURAL JOIN** Department **GROUP BY** DepartmentName;

19. Whom does Todd manage? [could use a self join]

SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee
WHERE BossID IN
(SELECT EmployeeID FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeName = "Todd");

20. Find the name of Sophie's boss. [could use a join]

SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeID IN
(SELECT BossID FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeName = 'Sophie');

21. List the names of each manager and their employees arranged by manager's name and employee's name within manager.

SELECT boss.EmployeeName AS Manager, emp.EmployeeName AS Employee
FROM Employee AS emp, Employee AS boss
WHERE emp.BossID = boss.EmployeeID
ORDER BY boss.EmployeeName, emp.EmployeeName;

22. Who earns the lowest salary?

SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeSalary = (SELECT MIN(EmployeeSalary) FROM Employee);

23. Of those items delivered, find the items not delivered to the Books department.

SELECT DISTINCT ItemName FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Item
WHERE Delivery.ItemID NOT IN
(SELECT DISTINCT ItemID FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Department
WHERE DepartmentName = 'Books');

24. Find the departments that have sold compasses and at least six other items.

SELECT DepartmentName FROM Department

WHERE DepartmentID IN

(SELECT DepartmentID FROM Sale NATURAL JOIN Item

WHERE ItemName = 'Compass' AND DepartmentID IN

(SELECT DepartmentID FROM Sale

GROUP BY DepartmentID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT ItemID) > 6));

25. Find the brown items sold by no department on the second floor.

SELECT ItemName FROM Item

WHERE ItemColour = 'Brown'

AND ItemID NOT IN

(SELECT ItemID FROM SALE NATURAL JOIN Department

WHERE Sale.DepartmentID = Department.DepartmentID

AND DepartmentFloor = 2);

26. Find the items delivered by all suppliers

SELECT Delivery.ItemID FROM Delivery, Supplier

WHERE Delivery.SupplierID = Supplier.SupplierID

GROUP BY Delivery.ItemID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT Supplier.SupplierID) =

(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SupplierID) FROM Supplier);

27. Find the items not delivered by Nepalese Corp

SELECT DISTINCT ItemName FROM Item WHERE ItemID NOT IN

(SELECT ItemID FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Supplier

WHERE SupplierName = "Nepalese Corp.");

28. Find the items delivered for which there have been no sales.

SELECT DISTINCT ItemName FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Item
WHERE ItemID NOT IN
(SELECT DISTINCT ItemID FROM Sale);

29. Find the names of employees with a salary greater than the minimum salary paid to a manager.

SELECT EmployeeID, EmployeeName, EmployeeSalary FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeSalary >

(SELECT MIN(EmployeeSalary) FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeID IN

(SELECT DISTINCT BossID FROM Employee));

30. Find the names of suppliers that do not supply compasses or geopositioning systems.

SELECT SupplierName FROM Supplier

WHERE SupplierID NOT IN

(SELECT SupplierID FROM Delivery NATURAL JOIN Item

WHERE ItemName = 'Compass'

OR ItemName = 'Geopositioning System');

31. Find the number of items of type C sold by the departments on the third floor.

SELECT COUNT(Sale.ItemID) FROM Sale INNER JOIN Item INNER JOIN Department
ON Item.ItemID = Sale.ItemID
AND Department.DepartmentID = Sale.DepartmentID
WHERE Department.DepartmentFloor = 3
AND Item.ItemType= 'C';

32. If Nancy's boss has a boss, who is it?

SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeID IN

(SELECT BossID FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeID IN

(SELECT BossID FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeName = "Nancy"));

33. List each employee and the difference between his or her salary and the average salary of his or her department.

```
CREATE VIEW AVGdeptsal(DepartmentID, dpavgsal) AS /* here, using a view */
SELECT DepartmentID, AVG(EmployeeSalary) AS dpavgsal FROM Employee
GROUP BY DepartmentID;
```

SELECT EmployeeName, EmployeeSalary-dpavgsal **FROM** Employee, **AVG**deptsal **WHERE** Employee.DepartmentID = **AVG**deptsal.DepartmentID;

34. List the departments on the second floor that contain more than one employee.

```
SELECT DepartmentName FROM Department
WHERE DepartmentFloor = 2

AND DepartmentID IN

(SELECT DepartmentID FROM Employee
GROUP BY DepartmentID

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1);
```

Week 8

35. List the names of employees who earn more than the average salary of employees in the Accounting department.

```
SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeSalary >

(SELECT AVG(EmployeeSalary) FROM Employee

INNER JOIN Department

ON Employee.DepartmentID = Department.DepartmentID

WHERE DepartmentName = "Accounting");
```

36. List the names of managers who supervise only one person.

```
SELECT EmployeeName FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE EmployeeID IN

(SELECT BossID FROM Employee

GROUP BY BossID

HAVING COUNT(BossID) = 1);
```

37. List the names of employees who earn less than the minimum salary of the Marketing department.

```
SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeSalary <
   (SELECT MIN(EmployeeSalary) FROM Employee
   INNER JOIN Department
      ON Employee.DepartmentID = Department.DepartmentID
   WHERE DepartmentName = "Marketing");</pre>
```

38. List the department and the item where the department is the only seller of that item.

```
FROM Sale sale1 NATURAL JOIN Department NATURAL JOIN Item
WHERE sale1.ItemID NOT IN

(SELECT ItemID FROM Sale sale2
WHERE sale1.DepartmentID <> sale2.DepartmentID);
```

39. Which department has the highest average salary?

```
CREATE VIEW aavgdeptsal(DepartmentID, dpavgsal) AS

SELECT DepartmentID, AVG(EmployeeSalary) AS dpavgsal FROM Employee

GROUP BY DepartmentID;
```

```
SELECT DepartmentID FROM AVGdeptsal NATURAL JOIN Department
WHERE dpavgsal = (SELECT MAX(dpavgsal) FROM AVGdeptsal);
```

40. Find the khaki items delivered by all suppliers.

```
SELECT ItemName FROM Item

WHERE Item.ItemColour = 'Khaki'

AND NOT EXISTS

(SELECT * FROM Supplier

WHERE NOT EXISTS

(SELECT * FROM Delivery

WHERE Delivery.ItemID = Item.ItemID

AND Delivery.SupplierID = Supplier.SupplierID));
```

41. Find the suppliers that deliver to all departments. Don't forget to exclude the administrative departments, which don't sell items.

42. Find the items delivered to all departments except administration departments (Management, Marketing, Personnel, Accounting, Purchasing).