

1. Solution:

```
(a) create table Offices (  
    officeId      integer,  
    building      varchar(10) not null,  
    level         integer not null,  
    roomNumber    integer not null,  
    area          integer,  
    primary key (officeId),  
    unique (building, level, roomNumber)  
);  
  
create table Employees (  
    empId         integer,  
    name          varchar(30) not null,  
    officeId      integer not null,  
    managerId     integer,  
    primary key (empId),  
    foreign key (officeId) references Offices (officeId),  
    foreign key (managerId) references Employees (empId)  
);  
  
(b) update Employees  
    set officeId =  
        (select officeId from Offices  
         where building = 'Tower1'  
         and level = 5  
         and roomNumber = 11)  
    where officeId = 123;  
  
(c) create table Employees (  
    empId         integer,  
    name          varchar(30) not null,  
    officeId      integer,  
    managerId     integer,  
    primary key (empId, officeId),  
    foreign key (officeId) references Offices (officeId)  
);
```

Note that the above schema is unable to enforce the following constraints on Employees relation: (1) each non-null value for managerId must refer to some empId value; and (2) for each employee with more than one assigned office, the employee must have a unique name and a unique manager if he/she is managed by someone.

An alternative design that does not have these limitations is to keep the original Employees schema with officeId used to record an employee's first office, and to use an additional relation **EmployeeOffices** (empId, officeId) to store information about additional offices assigned to employees.

2. Solution:

- (a) `select pizza
from Likes
where cname = 'Alice'
and pizza not in
 (select pizza
 from Likes
 where cname = 'Bob');`
- (b) `select distinct C.cname, S.pizza
from Customers C natural join Restaurant R natural join
Sells S;`
- (c) `select distinct C.cname, S.pizza
from Customers C natural left join (Restaurant R natural join
Sells S);`
- (d) `select distinct pizza
from Sells S1
where not exists (
 select 1
 from Sells S2, Sells S3, Restaurants R2, Restaurants R3
 where S2.pizza = S1.pizza
 and S3.pizza = S1.pizza
 and S2.rname <> S3.rname
 and R2.rname = S2.rname
 and R3.rname = S3.rname
 and R2.area = R3.area
);`
- (e) `select distinct S1.rname, S2.rname
from Sells S1, Sells S2
where (select max(price) from Sells where rname = S1.rname)
> (select max(price) from Sells where rname = S2.rname);`
- (f) `select pizza, rname
from Sells
where price >= all (select price from sells);`