CS 370: Chapter 3 SQL Practice Database Name: University

Basic Data Retrieval

1. Select all columns from the department table.

SELECT * FROM department;

2. Find courses that offer more than 3 credits.

Select * FROM course where credits > 3;

Data Aggregation

3. Count the number of courses offered by each department and display the department name and the course count.

SELECT dept_name, COUNT(*) AS course_count

FROM course

GROUP BY dept_name;

4. List departments with budgets over \$100,000, including the department name and its budget.

SELECT dept_name, budget FROM department WHERE budget >100000;

Advanced Queries

5. Select all departments that have more than 3 instructors.

SELECT d.dept_name FROM department d JOIN instructor i ON d.dept_name = i.dept_name GROUP BY d.dept_name HAVING COUNT(*) > 2; 6. List all courses that do not have any prerequisites.

SELECT c.title
FROM course c
LEFT JOIN prereq p ON c.course_id = p.course_id
WHERE p.course_id IS NULL;

7. Find departments whose budgets are below the average budget of all departments. Display the department name and its budget.

SELECT dept_name, budget FROM department WHERE budget < (SELECT AVG(budget) FROM department);

8. Find the total number of students enrolled in each course for the Spring semester of 2018.

SELECT course_id, COUNT(*) AS total_students FROM takes WHERE semester = 'Spring' AND year = 2018 GROUP BY course_id;

9. Identify the course(s) that offer the most credit hours. Display the course title and the number of credits.

SELECT title, credits FROM course WHERE credits = (SELECT MAX(credits) FROM course);

10. Find the highest-paid instructor in each department, including the department name, instructor name, and salary.

SELECT d.dept_name, i.name, i.salary
FROM instructor i
JOIN department d ON i.dept_name = d.dept_name
WHERE (i.dept_name, i.salary) IN
 (SELECT dept_name, MAX(salary) FROM instructor GROUP BY
dept_name);