

Applied 11 SQL Part III - Advanced SQL

Applied 11 SQL Part III - Advanced SQL

After completing this activity, you should be able to:

- Consolidate your understanding of subqueries
- Use different SQL set operators (INTERSECT, DIFFERENCE, UNION)
- Outline the role of VIEWS in the database
- Code SQL OUTER join, recursive relationship joins and join between tables that have more than one relationship
- Describe the role of query optimisation and its relationship to relational algebra

This activity supports unit learning outcomes 1 and 4.

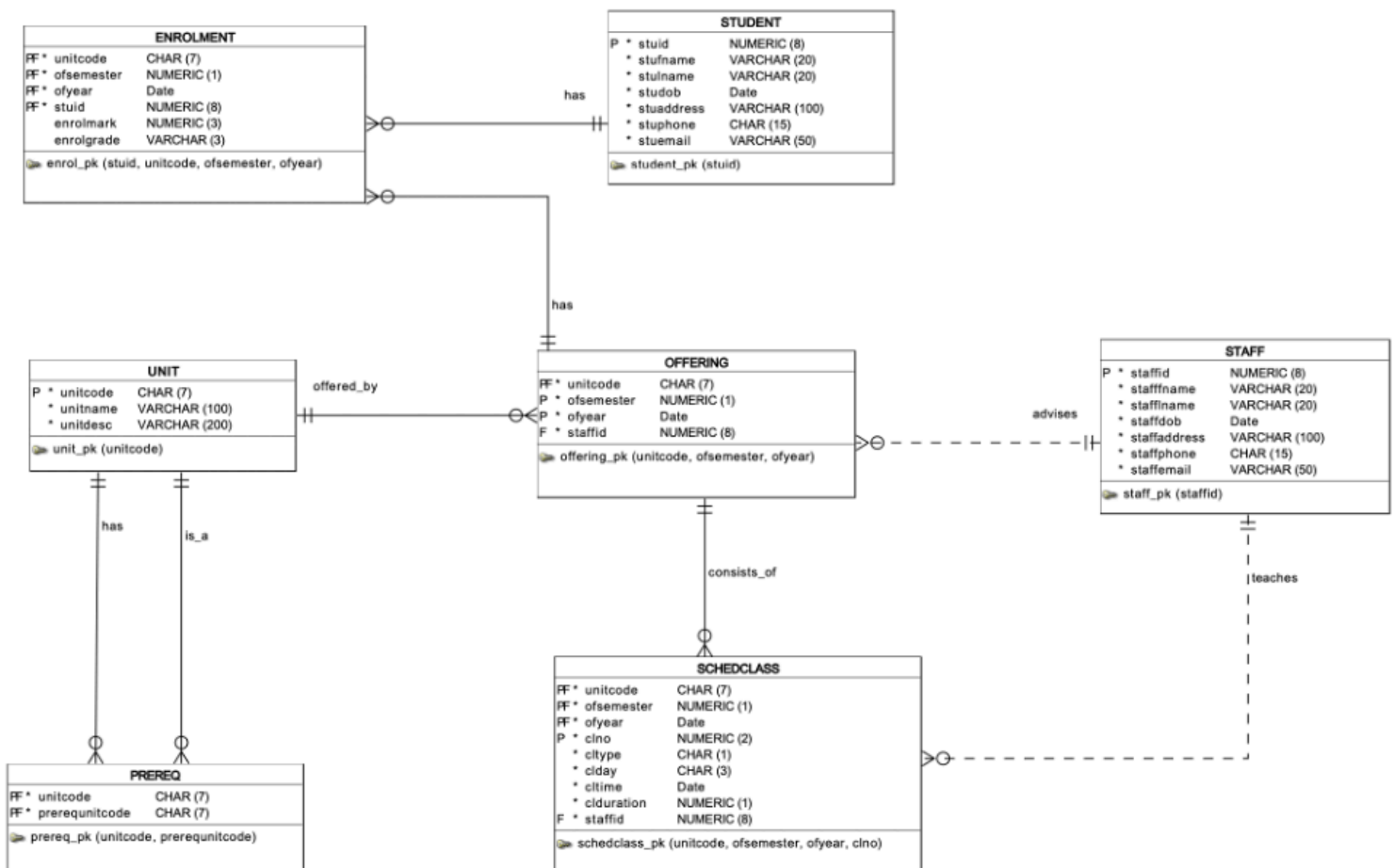
A11-1 SQL Part III (SQL Advanced)

Important: Use of ORDER BY CLAUSE ASC/DESC

When answering SQL queries for this unit please note the following:

- if descending order is required this will be explicitly stated in the form "Order by ... **descending**"
- if the questions simply states "Order by ..." ie. with no qualifier, then this must be treated as ordering by the default order ie. ascending

For this module we will continue to use the UNIVERSITY database model:



Download **applied11_sql_advanced.sql** from below:

 [applied11_sql_advanced.sql](#)

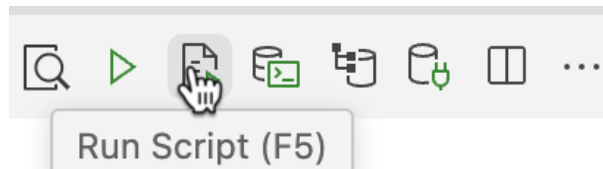
Place this file in your working directory in your App11 folder. Write your answers for question 1 - 10 in the provided area. Make sure that you include a semicolon ';' at the end of each select statement.

Test the select statements one by one, by highlighting the required code and then using the run

option in VS Code. The run statement uses proportional fonts which makes it difficult to size output, for example when testing LPAD.

If the query is concerned with placement of the column data e.g., right aligning, we need non-proportional fonts. In such a situation you can test/run the code by highlighting the code you wish to run and using the Run Script button:

(a) In VS Code:



(b) As an alternative, with Oracle SQL Developer for VS Code, you add a SPOOL command to the top of your script, such as:

```
SP00L output.txt
SET PAGESIZE 100
SET LINESIZE 300
```

- pagesize = how many lines of output before a page feed (a new set of column headings is output)
- linesize = how many characters on a line

When run as a script, this will spool the output into a text file using non-proportional fonts. You can then open the output file and view the data placement.

NOTE: The sample output is shown for your guidance as to the displayed columns and formats. The data in the database is constantly changing and as a result your actual data displayed (the values in the rows of output) may be different. Therefore, it is important to:

- check whether your query is correct by manually checking the data in the table/s, and
- ensuring your query will work for any future possible cases/changes to the data.

1. Assuming that the student's name is unique, display *Claudette Serman's* academic record. Include the unit code, unit name, year, semester, mark and explained_grade in the listing. The Explained Grade column must show Fail for N, Pass for P, Credit for C, Distinction for D and High Distinction for HD. Order by year, within the same year order the list by semester, and within the same semester order the list by the unit code.

UNITCODE	UNITNAME	YEAR	OFSEMESTER	ENROLMARK	EXPLAINED_GRADE
FIT9132	Introduction to databases	2019	1	56	Pass
FIT9136	Algorithms and programming foundations in Python	2019	1	16	Fail
FIT9136	Algorithms and programming foundations in Python	2019	2	81	High Distinction
FIT9137	Introduction to computer architecture and networks	2019	2	77	Distinction
FIT5196	Data wrangling	2020	1	64	Credit

2. Find the number of scheduled classes assigned to each staff member for each semester in 2019. If the number of classes is 2 then this should be labelled as a correct load, more than 2 as an overload

and less than 2 as an underload. Include the staff id, staff first name, staff last name, semester, number of scheduled classes and load in the listing. Sort the list by decreasing order of the number of scheduled classes and when the number of classes is the same, sort by the staff id then by the semester.

STAFFID	STAFFNAME	STAFFLNAME	OFSEMESTER	NUMBERCLASSES	LOAD
419817	Windham	Ellard	2	6	Overload
412994	Gunar	Dutch	1	2	Correct load
412994	Gunar	Dutch	2	2	Correct load
415448	Sandro	Wethered	1	2	Correct load
415448	Sandro	Wethered	2	2	Correct load
418454	Lizabeth	Stubbings	2	2	Correct load
419421	Trixy	Warner	2	2	Correct load
434760	Xena	Epine	1	2	Correct load
434760	Xena	Epine	2	2	Correct load
436760	Tammi	Soane	1	2	Correct load
436760	Tammi	Soane	2	2	Correct load
439066	Kennie	Pickin	2	2	Correct load
459186	Papageno	Gayton	1	1	Underload
459186	Papageno	Gayton	2	1	Underload
467165	Deina	MacGarrity	1	1	Underload
467165	Deina	MacGarrity	2	1	Underload
470313	Gunar	Dutch	1	1	Underload
470313	Gunar	Dutch	2	1	Underload
475342	Mikol	Kohrt	2	1	Underload
475912	Mycah	Preddle	2	1	Underload
485533	Worden	Abel	2	1	Underload
487823	Benny	Plunket	1	1	Underload
487823	Benny	Plunket	2	1	Underload
494975	Hildy	Edyson	2	1	Underload
497227	Ashleigh	O'Bruen	2	1	Underload
498160	Martino	Boram	1	1	Underload
498160	Martino	Boram	2	1	Underload

3. Find the total number of prerequisite units for all units. Include in the list the unit code of units that do not have a prerequisite. Order the list in descending order of the number of prerequisite units and where several units have the same number of prerequisites order then by unit code.

UNITCODE	NO_OF_PREREQ
FIT5145	2
FIT2094	1
FIT3157	1
FIT3176	1
FIT5196	1
FIT1003	0
FIT1045	0
FIT1050	0
FIT9132	0
FIT9134	0
FIT9136	0
FIT9137	0

4. Display the unit code and unit name for units that do not have a prerequisite. Order the list by unit code. There are many approaches that you can take in writing an SQL statement to answer this query. You can use the SET OPERATORS, OUTER JOIN and a SUBQUERY. Write SQL statements based on **all** three approaches.

UNITCODE	UNITNAME
FIT1003	IT in organisations
FIT1045	Algorithms and programming fundamentals in python
FIT1050	Web fundamentals
FIT9132	Introduction to databases
FIT9134	Computer architecture and operating systems
FIT9136	Algorithms and programming foundations in Python
FIT9137	Introduction to computer architecture and networks

5. List the unit code, semester, number of enrolments and the average mark for each unit offering in 2019. A unit offering is a particular unit in a particular semester for a particular year - for example the offering of FIT3176 in semester 2 of 2019 is one offering. Include offerings without any enrolment in the list. Round the average to 2 digits after the decimal point. If the average result is 'null', display the average as 0.00. The average must be shown with two decimal digits and right aligned. Order the list by the average mark, and when the average mark for several offerings is the same, sort by the semester then by the unit code.

UNITCODE	OFSEMESTER	NO_OF_ENROLMENT	AVERAGE_MARK
FIT3176	2	0	0.00
FIT5196	2	2	57.00
FIT9132	1	10	65.20
FIT1050	1	10	66.10
FIT1050	2	12	68.50
FIT9132	2	13	69.31
FIT2094	2	9	70.44
FIT9137	2	8	71.88
FIT5145	2	6	72.00
FIT1045	1	10	73.90
FIT9136	1	10	74.90
FIT3157	2	8	78.25
FIT9136	2	11	80.00
FIT1045	2	11	83.64

6. List all units offered in semester 2 2019 which do not have any students enrolled. Include the unit code, unit name, and the chief examiner's name in a single column titled ce_name. Order the list based on the unit code.

UNITCODE	UNITNAME	CE_NAME
FIT3176	Advanced database design	Windham Ellard

7. List the id and full name (in a single column titled student_full_name) of students who are enrolled in both *Introduction to databases* and *Introduction to computer architecture and networks* (note: both unit names are unique) in semester 1 2020. You should note that the case provided for these unit names does not necessarily match the case in the database. Order the list by the student id.

STUID STUDENT_FULL_NAME

19633815 Tessie Rheam
20776000 Viviana Brewer

8. Given that the payment rate for a tutorial is \$42.85 per hour and the payment rate for a lecture is \$75.60 per hour, calculate the weekly payment per type of class for each staff member in semester 1 2020. In the display, include staff id, staff name, type of class (lecture - L or tutorial - T), number of classes, number of hours (total duration), and weekly payment (number of hours * payment rate). The weekly payment must be displayed to two decimal points and right aligned. Order the list by the staff id and for a given staff id by the type of class.

STAFFID	STAFFNAME	TYPE	NO_OF_CLASSES	TOTAL_HOURS	WEEKLY_PAYMENT
412994	Gunar Dutch	Lecture	1	2	\$151.20
412994	Gunar Dutch	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
415448	Sandro Wethered	Lecture	1	2	\$151.20
415448	Sandro Wethered	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
418454	Lizabeth Stubbings	Lecture	1	2	\$151.20
418454	Lizabeth Stubbings	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
419421	Trixy Warner	Lecture	1	2	\$151.20
419421	Trixy Warner	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
419817	Windham Ellard	Lecture	3	4	\$302.40
419817	Windham Ellard	Tutorial	3	6	\$257.10
434760	Xena Epine	Lecture	1	1	\$75.60
434760	Xena Epine	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
436760	Tammi Soane	Lecture	1	1	\$75.60
436760	Tammi Soane	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
439066	Kennie Pickin	Lecture	1	1	\$75.60
439066	Kennie Pickin	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
459186	Papageno Gayton	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
467165	Deina MacGarrity	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
470313	Gunar Dutch	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
475342	Mikol Kohrt	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
475912	Myciah Preddle	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
485533	Worden Abel	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
487823	Benny Plunket	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
494975	Hildy Edyson	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
497227	Ashleigh O'Bruen	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70
498160	Martino Boram	Tutorial	1	2	\$85.70

9. Given that the payment rate for a tutorial is \$42.85 per hour and the payment rate for a lecture is \$75.60 per hour, calculate the total weekly payment (the sum of both tutorial and lecture payments) for each staff member in semester 1 2020. In the display, include staff id, staff name, total weekly payment for tutorials, total weekly payment for lectures and the total weekly payment as a single line of output. If the payment is null, show it as \$0.00. The tutorial payment, lecture payment and total weekly payment must be displayed to two decimal points and right aligned. Order the list by the staff id.

STAFFID	STAFFNAME	TUTORIAL_PAYMENT	LECTURE_PAYMENT	TOTAL_WEEKLY_PAYMENT
412994	Gunar Dutch	\$85.70	\$151.20	\$236.90
415448	Sandro Wethered	\$85.70	\$151.20	\$236.90
418454	Lizabeth Stubbings	\$85.70	\$151.20	\$236.90
419421	Trixy Warner	\$85.70	\$151.20	\$236.90
419817	Windham Ellard	\$257.10	\$302.40	\$559.50
434760	Xena Epine	\$85.70	\$75.60	\$161.30
436760	Tammi Soane	\$85.70	\$75.60	\$161.30
439066	Kennie Pickin	\$85.70	\$75.60	\$161.30
459186	Papageno Gayton	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
467165	Deina MacGarrity	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
470313	Gunar Dutch	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
475342	Mikol Kohrt	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
475912	Mycah Preddle	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
485533	Worden Abel	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
487823	Benny Plunket	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
494975	Hildy Edyson	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
497227	Ashleigh O'Brien	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70
498160	Martino Boram	\$85.70	\$0.00	\$85.70

10. Assume that all units are worth 6 credit points each, calculate each student's Weighted Average Mark (WAM) and GPA. Please refer to these Monash websites: <https://www.monash.edu/exams/results/wam> and <https://www.monash.edu/exams/results/gpa> for more information about WAM and GPA respectively. Do not include NULL, WH or DEF grade in the calculation.

Calculation example for student 14374036 (Claudette Serman):

UNITCODE	YEAR	OFSEMESTER	ENROLMARK	ENROLGRADE
1 FIT9132	2019	1	56 P	
2 FIT9136	2019	1	16 N	
3 FIT9136	2019	2	81 HD	
4 FIT9137	2019	2	77 D	
5 FIT5196	2020	1	64 C	

$$\text{WAM} = (56 \times 6 + 16 \times 6 + 81 \times 6 + 77 \times 6 + 64 \times 6) / (6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6) = 58.80$$

$$\text{GPA} = (1 \times 6 + 0.3 \times 6 + 4 \times 6 + 3 \times 6 + 2 \times 6) / (6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6) = 2.06$$

Calculation example for student 23545528 (Benny Plunket):

UNITCODE	YEAR	OFSEMESTER	ENROLMARK	ENROLGRADE
1 FIT1045	2020	1	53 P	
2 FIT1050	2020	1	97 HD	
3 FIT2094	2020	2	78 D	
4 FIT3157	2020	2	94 HD	
5 FIT3176	2021	1	85 HD	

$$\text{WAM} = (53 \times 3 + 97 \times 3 + 78 \times 6 + 94 \times 6 + 85 \times 6) / (3 + 3 + 6 + 6 + 6) = 83.00$$

$$\text{GPA} = (1 \times 6 + 4 \times 6 + 3 \times 6 + 4 \times 6 + 4 \times 6) / (6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6) = 3.20$$

Include student id, student full name (in a 40 characters wide column headed student_fullname),

WAM and GPA in the display. Order the list by descending order of WAM then descending order of GPA. If two students have the same WAM and GPA, order them by their respective id.

Only some data shown:

STUID	STUDENT_FULLNAME	WAM	GPA
12511467	Francyne Rigney	89.17	4.00
20648900	Aleda Whistan	86.75	3.75
14615430	Siffre Dibdale	85.25	3.50
55804738	Odie Portail	84.00	3.50
90237362	Flor Pickless	83.00	3.50
23545528	Benny Plunket	83.00	3.20
17013887	Harv Wethered	81.13	3.40
15527149	Jehanna Gheraldi	80.63	3.26
40098507	Cyrus Putten	79.50	3.08
13390148	Brier Kilgour	79.17	2.75
24920425	Mitchell Hilbourne	78.60	2.80
18063424	Lynnell Cliburn	78.25	3.40
44472707	Perla Broschek	78.20	3.33
18841033	Artus Swiffen	77.60	3.00
13028303	Herculie Mendus	77.33	3.00
21585680	Elihu Fer	77.14	2.50
44064793	Zane Roffe	76.25	3.00
13453333	Pierrette Moynihan	75.88	3.00
19568650	Karv Ravburn	75.63	2.86

Important

You need to get into the habit of establishing this as a standard workflow:

- before modifying any file/s, pull at the start of your working session, work on the activities you wish to/are able to complete during this session, add all(stage), commit changes and then push the changes back to the FIT GitLab server.

Oracle SQL Common Functions

