ASSIGNMENT 8
Subqueries

Follow the same formatting guidelines as the previous homework assignment.

YOU must use subqueries. Do not put any codes in your SQL statements. When pasting your results, just provide the first five rows of output if your result set exceeds five rows

1	Copy and paste the contents of student.txt into your SQLPlus session. Rename the tables such that they are all prefixed with the first five letters of your lastname such as sabze_student. Make sure that the tables (student, class and student_class) are all renamed properly before you continue. You don't need to paste anything from SQLPlus for this question.
1	Using a single SQL statement display fname,lname of all the students who are taking **Database Programming** regardless of case.
	161 Select fname, lname from Hert_student WHERE ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM Hert_student_class 162 WHERE class_code in(SELECT class_code FROM Hert_class WHERE lower(class_description) 163 LIKE '%database programming%'));
	Script Output ✕ ▶ Query Result ✕
	📌 🖨 🔁 ❌ SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.047 seconds
	FNAME / LNAME
	1 Johnson White
	2 Abraham Bennet
	3 Innes del Castillo
2	Using a single SQL statement display all the rows from the **student_class** table where class description is not null
	167 SELECT * FROM Hert_student_class WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code 168 FROM Hert_class WHERE class_description IS NOT NULL);
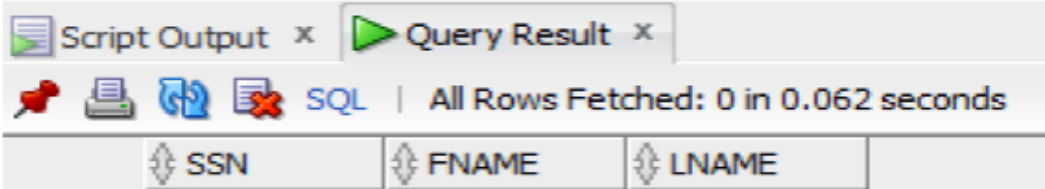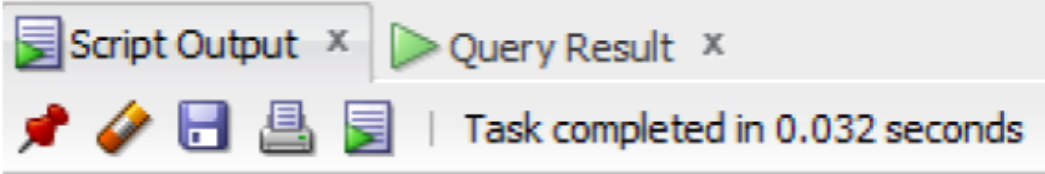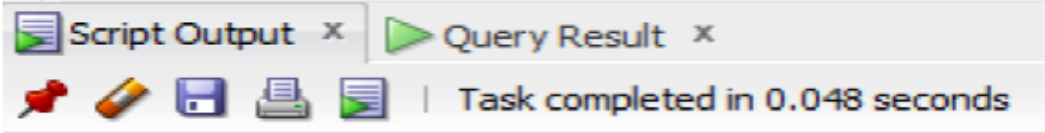
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SSN	CLASS_CODE
1 172-32-1176	37
2 213-46-8915	32
3 267-41-2394	34
4 409-56-7008	37
5 427-17-2319	34
6 472-27-2349	32
7 672-71-3249	3
8 712-45-1867	37
9 846-92-7186	32
10 998-72-3567	3

3	Using a single SQL statement display fname, lname of all the students whose first name is **anything except** John, Jack or Bob. and are taking the operating systems class and their phone number is null

```
171  Select fname, lname from Hert_student WHERE fname not in('John', 'Jack', 'Bob') AND phone is not NULL
172  AND ssn IN(Select ssn FROM hert_Student_class Where class_code IN(Select class_code FROM Hert_class
173  WHERE lower(class_description) like '%operating system%'));
```

Script Output ✕ ▶ Query Result ✕

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FNAME	LNAME

4	Using a single SQL statement display ssn, fname, lname, age/2 of all the students whose first name begins with the letter J and age is greater than 25 and are taking any class that contains 'Intro' in its description (Have to convert the dob into a number). Order the results by age/2 in descending order. Use an alias for the order by clause

```
176  Select ssn, fname, lname, (Round(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate, dob))/12)/2 As age FROM Hert_student
177  WHERE upper(fname) Like 'J%' AND Round(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate, dob))/12 > 25
178  AND ssn IN(Select ssn FROM Hert_student_class WHERE class_code IN(Select class_code FROM
179  Hert_class WHERE upper(class_description) LIKE '%INTRO%')) ORDER by age Desc;
```

Script Output ✕ ▶ Query Result ✕

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SSN	FNAME	LNAME	AGE

5	Using a single SQL statement display fname, lname from the **student**

	table where last name contains the letters 'nn' (e.g. Benny, Bonny, Sonny) and is enrolled in any class that contains the letter 'h' in its description regardless of case. Order the results by lname. When using order by use the position and not the name of the column
	``
182 ⊟ Select ssn, fname, lname FROM Hert_student
183   WHERE lname Like '%nn%'
184   AND ssn IN(Select ssn FROM Hert_student_class
185   WHERE class_code IN(select class_code FROM
186   Hert_class WHERE upper(class_description) like '%H%'))
187   Order by 2;
```

Script Output ✕   ▶ Query Result ✕

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| ⬍ SSN | ⬍ FNAME | ⬍ LNAME | |
|---|---|---|---| |
| **6** | Using a single SQL statement, delete all the rows from the **class** table for all classes that are associated with students who live in Sacramento and earn less than 15000 (NOTE: you are deleting from the class table) |
| | ```
190  DELETE FROM Hert_class WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM Hert_student_class
191  WHERE ssn IN (SELECT ssn FROM Hert_student WHERE upper (city) Like '%SACRAMENTO%' AND salary < 15000));
```

Script Output ✕   ▶ Query Result ✕

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0 rows deleted. |
| **7** | Using a single SQL statement use a combination of **create and select** to create a new table called class2 that contains the list of all the classes that are taken by students who are older than 30 years old |
| | ```
195 Create table Hert_class2 AS Select * FROM Hert_class WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code
196 FROM Hert_student_class WHERE ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM Hert_student WHERE ROUND
197 (MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate, dob))/12 > 25));
```

Script Output ✕   ▶ Query Result ✕

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table HERT_CLASS2 created. |
| **8** | Update the salary to 75000 for all students who are enrolled in 'Database programming' regardless of case and live in CA |
| | ```
200  UPDATE Hert_student Set salary = 75000 WHERE ssn IN(Select ssn FROM Hert_student_class
201  WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM Hert_class WHERE Upper(class_description)
202  Like '%DATABASE PROGRAMMING%')) AND Upper(state) = 'CA';
```
|

Script Output ✖   Query Result ✖

Task completed in 0.047 seconds

```
1 rows updated.
```