

# SQLzoo

## Solved problems

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Academic Year 2019-2020

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## 1 SELECT basics

- Introducing the world table of countries

```
SELECT population FROM world
WHERE name = 'Germany'
```

- Scandinavia

```
SELECT name, population FROM world
WHERE name IN ('Sweden', 'Norway', 'Denmark')
```

- Just the right size

```
SELECT name, area FROM world
WHERE area BETWEEN 200000 AND 250000
```

## 2 SELECT names

- Pattern matching strings 1.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE 'Y%'
```

2.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%y'
```

3.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%x%'
```

4.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%land'
```

5.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE 'C%ia'
```

6.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%oo%'
```

7.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%a%a%a%a%'
```

8.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '_t%'
```

9.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name LIKE '%o_o%'
```

10.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE length(name)=4
```

11.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE name=capital
```

12.

```
SELECT name FROM world
WHERE capital = CONCAT(name,' city')
```

13.

```
SELECT capital, name FROM world
WHERE capital LIKE CONCAT('%',name,'%')
```

14.

```
SELECT capital, name FROM world
WHERE capital LIKE CONCAT('%',name,'%')
AND length(capital)>length(name)
```

15.

```
SELECT name, REPLACE(capital,name,"") AS ext FROM world
WHERE capital LIKE CONCAT('%',name,'%') AND
length(capital)>length(name)
```

Use of the function REPLACE( , , )

## 3 SELECT from World

### 3.1 Introduction

```
SELECT name, continent, population FROM world
```

### 3.2 Large countries

```
SELECT name FROM world WHERE population >= 200000000
```

### 3.3 Per capita GDP

```
SELECT name, gdp/population FROM world WHERE population >= 200000000
```

### 3.4 South America in millions

```
SELECT name, population/1000000 FROM world WHERE continent = 'South America'
```

### 3.5 France, Germany, Italy

```
SELECT name, population FROM world WHERE name IN ('France', 'Germany', 'Italy')
```

### 3.6 United

```
SELECT name FROM world WHERE name LIKE '%United%'
```

### 3.7 Two ways to be big

```
SELECT name, population, area FROM world WHERE population >= 250000000 OR area >= 3000000
```

### 3.8 One or the others (but not both)

```
SELECT name, population, area FROM world WHERE (population >= 250000000 AND area <= 3000000) OR (area >= 3000000 AND population <= 250000000)
```

### 3.9 Rounding

```
SELECT name, ROUND(population/1000000,2), ROUND(gdp/1000000000,2) FROM world WHERE continent='South America'
```

### 3.10 Trillion dollar economies

```
SELECT name, ROUND(gdp/population,-3) FROM world WHERE gdp >= 1000000000000
```

### 3.11 Name and capital have the same length

```
SELECT name, capital FROM world WHERE length(name)=length(capital)
```

### 3.12 Matching name and capital

```
SELECT name, capital FROM world WHERE LEFT(name,1) = LEFT(capital,1) AND name<capital
```

Use of the function LEFT(string,number)

### 3.13 All the vowels

```
SELECT name FROM world WHERE name LIKE '%a%' AND name LIKE '%e%' AND name LIKE '%i%' AND  
name LIKE '%o%' AND name LIKE '%u%' AND name NOT LIKE '% %'
```

## 4 SQL from nobel

### 4.1 Winners from 1950

```
SELECT yr, subject, winner  
FROM nobel  
WHERE yr=1950
```

### 4.2 1962 Literature

```
SELECT winner  
FROM nobel  
WHERE yr=1962 AND subject = 'Literature'
```

### 4.3 Albert Einstein

```
SELECT yr, subject  
FROM nobel  
WHERE winner = 'Albert Einstein'
```

### 4.4 Recent Peace Prizes

```
SELECT winner  
FROM nobel  
WHERE yr >=2000 AND subject = 'Peace'
```

### 4.5 Literature in the 1980's

```
SELECT yr, subject, winner  
FROM nobel  
WHERE (yr BETWEEN 1980 AND 1989) AND subject = 'Literature'
```

### 4.6 Only presidents

```
SELECT *  
FROM nobel  
WHERE winner IN ('Barack Obama', 'Jimmy Carter', 'Woodrow Wilson', 'Theodore Roosevelt')
```

## 4.7 John

```
SELECT winner
FROM nobel
WHERE winner LIKE 'John %'
```

## 4.8 Chemistry and Physics from different years

```
SELECT *
FROM nobel
WHERE (subject = 'Physics' AND yr=1980) OR (subject = 'Chemistry' AND yr=1984)
```

## 4.9 Exclude Chemists and Medics

```
SELECT * FROM nobel WHERE yr=1980 AND subject NOT IN ('Medicine', 'Chemistry')
```

## 4.10 Early Medicine, Late Literature

```
SELECT *
FROM nobel
WHERE (yr<1910 AND subject = 'Medicine') OR (yr>=2004 AND subject = 'Literature')
```

## 4.11 Umlaut

```
SELECT *
FROM nobel
WHERE winner = 'Peter Grünberg'
```

## 4.12 Apostrophe

```
SELECT *
FROM nobel
WHERE winner = 'Eugene O"NEILL'
```

*\*Note. You can't put a single quote in a quote string directly. You can use two single quotes within a quoted string.*

## 4.13 Knights of the realm

```
SELECT winner, yr, subject
FROM nobel
WHERE winner LIKE 'Sir %'
ORDER BY yr DESC, winner
```

## 4.14 Chemistry and Physics last

```
SELECT winner, subject
FROM nobel
WHERE yr=1984
ORDER BY (subject IN ('Chemistry', 'Physics')) ASC, subject, winner
```

*\*Note. subject IN ('Chemistry', 'Physics') es una condición booleana si se aplica, por ejemplo, en el SELECT (devuelve 0 o 1 para cada fila en una nueva columna).*

## 5 SELECT within SELECT

### 5.1 Bigger than Russia

```
SELECT name
FROM world
WHERE population > (SELECT population FROM world WHERE name = 'Russia')
```

### 5.2 Richer than UK

```
SELECT name
FROM world
WHERE continent = 'Europe' AND gdp/population > (SELECT gdp/population FROM world WHERE name = 'United Kingdom')
```

### 5.3 Neighbours of Argentina and Australia

```
SELECT name, continent FROM world WHERE continent IN ((SELECT continent FROM world WHERE name='Argentina'),(SELECT continent FROM world WHERE name = 'Australia')) ORDER BY name
```

### 5.4 Between Canada and Poland

```
SELECT name,population
FROM world
WHERE population > (SELECT population FROM world WHERE name ='Canada') AND population < (SELECT population FROM world WHERE name = 'Poland')
```

### 5.5 Percentages of Germany

```
SELECT name AS Name, CONCAT(ROUND(population/(SELECT population FROM world WHERE name = 'Germany')*100,0), '%') AS Percentage
FROM world
WHERE continent = 'Europe'
```

**El comando ALL.** Se puede usar junto con los operadores de comparación (>, <, etc.) y seguido de una subquery para indicar "el mayor/menor/..." de todos los valores devueltos por la subquery.

### 5.6 Bigger than every country in Europe

```
SELECT name
FROM world
WHERE gdp > ALL(SELECT gdp FROM world WHERE continent = 'Europe' and gdp IS NOT NULL)
```

or...

```
SELECT name
FROM world
WHERE gdp > (SELECT max(gdp) FROM world WHERE continent = 'Europe')
```

### 5.7 Largest in each continent

```
SELECT w1.continent, w1.name, w1.area
FROM world AS w1
WHERE w1.area = (SELECT max(w2.area) FROM world AS w2 WHERE w1.continent=w2.continent)
```



## 5.8 First country of each continent (alphabetically)

```
SELECT w1.continent, w1.name
FROM world AS w1
WHERE w1.name <= ALL(SELECT w2.name FROM world AS w2 WHERE w1.continent = w2.continent)
```

*\*Nota.* Si se utilizan los operadores de comparación con strings, el "más pequeño" sería el primero por orden alfabético.

## 5.9 Difficult Questions That Utilize Techniques Not Covered In Prior Sections

### 5.9.1 Find the continents where all countries have a population $\geq 25000000$ . Then find the names of the countries associated with these continents. Show name, continent and population.

```
SELECT name, continent, population
FROM world AS w1
WHERE 25000000 >= (SELECT max(population) FROM world AS w2 WHERE w1.continent = w2.continent)
```

or...

```
SELECT w1.name, w1.continent, w1.population
FROM world AS w1
WHERE 25000000 >= ALL(SELECT w2.population FROM world AS w2 WHERE w1.continent = w2.continent)
```

### 5.9.2 Some countries have populations more than three times that of any of their neighbours (in the same continent). Give the countries and continents.

```
SELECT w1.name, w1.continent
FROM world AS w1
WHERE w1.population > 3*(SELECT max(w2.population) FROM world AS w2 WHERE w1.continent = w2.continent
AND w1.name != w2.name)
```

*\*Nota.* En este caso no se puede usar ALL, ya que se daría una contradicción entre dicho comando y la cláusula `w1.name != w2.name`.

## 6 SUM and COUNT

### 6.1 Total world population

#### 6.1.1 Show the total population of the world.

```
SELECT SUM(population)
FROM world
```

### 6.2 List of continents

#### 6.2.1 List all the continents - just once each.

```
SELECT DISTINCT continent
FROM world
```

### 6.3 GDP of Africa

#### 6.3.1 Give the total GDP of Africa

```
SELECT SUM(gdp)
FROM world
```

WHERE continent = 'Africa'

## 6.4 Count de big countries

### 6.4.1 How many countries have an area of at least 1000000

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM world  
WHERE area >= 1000000
```

### 6.4.2 Baltic states population

## 6.5 What is the total population of ('Estonia', 'Latvia', 'Lithuania')

```
SELECT SUM(population)  
FROM world  
WHERE name IN ('Estonia','Latvia','Lithuania')
```

## 6.6 Counting the countries of each continent

### 6.6.1 For each continent show the continent and number of countries.

```
SELECT continent, COUNT(*)  
FROM world  
GROUP BY continent
```

## 6.7 Counting big countries in each continent

### 6.7.1 For each continent show the continent and number of countries with populations of at least 10 million.

```
SELECT continent, count(*)  
FROM world  
WHERE population > 10000000  
GROUP BY continent
```

## 6.8 Counting big continents

### 6.8.1 List the continents that have a total population of at least 100 million.

```
SELECT continent  
FROM world  
GROUP BY continent  
HAVING SUM(population)>=100000000
```

## 7 JOIN

### 7.1 JOIN and UEFA EURO 2012

- 7.1.1** The first example shows the goal scored by a player with the last name 'Bender'. The \* says to list all the columns in the table - a shorter way of saying matchid, teamid, player, gtime. Modify it to show the matchid and player name for all goals scored by Germany. To identify German players, check for: teamid = 'GER'

```
SELECT matchid, player
FROM goal
WHERE teamid = 'GER'
```

- 7.1.2** From the previous query you can see that Lars Bender's scored a goal in game 1012. Now we want to know what teams were playing in that match. Notice in the that the column matchid in the goal table corresponds to the id column in the game table. We can look up information about game 1012 by finding that row in the game table. Show id, stadium, team1, team2 for just game 1012

```
SELECT id, stadium, team1, team2
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE matchid = 1012 AND player = 'Lars Bender'
```

- 7.1.3** The code below shows the player, teamid, stadium and mdate for every German goal.

```
SELECT player, teamid, stadium, mdate
FROM game JOIN goal ON goal.matchid = game.id
WHERE teamid = 'GER'
```

- 7.1.4** Show the team1, team2 and player for every goal scored by a player called Mario.

```
SELECT team1, team2, player
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON goal.matchid = game.id
WHERE player LIKE 'Mario %'
```

- 7.1.5** The table eteam gives details of every national team including the coach. Show player, teamid, coach, gtime for all goals scored in the first 10 minutes gtime<=10

```
SELECT player, teamid, coach, gtime
FROM goal INNER JOIN eteam ON eteam.id = goal.teamid
WHERE gtime <= 10
```

- 7.1.6** To JOIN game with eteam you could use either game JOIN eteam ON (team1=eteam.id) or game JOIN eteam ON (team2=eteam.id). Notice that because id is a column name in both game and eteam you must specify eteam.id instead of just id. List the dates of the matches and the name of the team in which 'Fernando Santos' was the team1 coach.

```
SELECT mdate, teamname
FROM game INNER JOIN eteam ON eteam.id = game.team1
WHERE coach = 'Fernando Santos'
```

**7.1.7 List the player for every goal scored in a game where the stadium was 'National Stadium, Warsaw'**

```
SELECT player
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE stadium = 'National Stadium, Warsaw'
```

## **7.2 More difficult questions**

**7.2.1 Show the name of all players who scored a goal against Germany**

```
SELECT DISTINCT player
FROM goal JOIN game ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE (game.team1 = 'GER' OR game.team2 = 'GER') AND goal.teamid != 'GER'
```

**7.2.2 Show teamname and the total number of goals scored**

```
SELECT teamname, COUNT(goal.teamid)
FROM goal JOIN eteam ON eteam.id = goal.teamid
GROUP BY teamname
```

**7.2.3 Show the stadium and the number of goals scored in each stadium.**

```
SELECT stadium, COUNT(teamid)
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
GROUP BY stadium
```

**7.2.4 For every match involving 'POL', show the matchid, date and the number of goals scored**

```
SELECT matchid, mdate, COUNT(goal.matchid)
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
WHERE team1 = 'POL' OR team2 = 'POL'
GROUP BY matchid, mdate
```

**7.2.5 For every match where 'GER' scored, show matchid, match date and the number of goals scored by 'GER'**

```
SELECT matchid, mdate, COUNT(goal.matchid)
FROM game INNER JOIN goal ON goal.matchid = game.id
WHERE (team1 = 'GER' OR team2 = 'GER') AND goal.teamid = 'GER'
GROUP BY goal.matchid, game.mdate
```

**7.2.6 List every match with the goals scored by each team as shown. This will use "CASE WHEN" which has not been explained in any previous exercises.**

```
SELECT mdate, team1, SUM(CASE
WHEN game.team1 = goal.teamid THEN 1
ELSE 0
END)
AS score1,
team2, SUM(CASE
WHEN game.team2=goal.teamid THEN 1
ELSE 0
END)
```

```
AS score2
FROM game LEFT JOIN goal ON game.id = goal.matchid
GROUP BY mdate, team1, team2
ORDER BY mdate, matchid, team1, team2
```

Hay que usar el LEFT para incluir partidos que quedaron empatados a 0 puntos. No se puede usar el COUNT dentro del CASE y ahorrarnos el SUM porque entonces los resultados se separan de tal forma que si ambos equipos marcan gol en el mismo partido, se obtienen dos filas en lugar de una.

Link para revisar el uso de CASE: <https://sqlzoo.net/wiki/CASE>.

## 8 More JOIN operations

### 8.1 1962 movies

```
SELECT id, title
FROM movie
WHERE yr = 1962
```

### 8.2 When was Citizen Kane released?

```
SELECT yr
FROM movie
WHERE title = 'Citizen Kane'
```

### 8.3 Star Trek movies

```
SELECT id, title, yr
FROM movie
WHERE title LIKE '%Star Trek%'
ORDER BY yr
```

### 8.4 id for actor Glenn Close

What id number does the actor 'Glenn Close' have?

```
SELECT id
FROM actor
WHERE name = 'Glenn Close'
```

### 8.5 id for Casablanca

What is the id of the film 'Casablanca'?

```
SELECT id
FROM movie
WHERE title = 'Casablanca'
```

### 8.6 Cast list for Casablanca

Obtain the cast list for 'Casablanca'.

what is a cast list?

The cast list is the names of the actors who were in the movie.

Use movieid=11768, (or whatever value you got from the previous question)

```
SELECT actor.name
FROM (actor INNER JOIN casting ON actor.id = casting.actorid)
INNER JOIN movie ON movie.id = casting.movieid
WHERE title = 'Casablanca'
```

## 8.7 Alien cast list

Obtain the cast list for the film 'Alien'

```
SELECT actor.name
FROM (actor INNER JOIN casting ON actor.id = casting.actorid)
INNER JOIN movie ON movie.id = casting.movieid
WHERE title = 'Alien'
```

\*Nota. Sí, es exactamente igual que el anterior.

## 8.8 Harrison Ford movies

List the films in which 'Harrison Ford' has appeared.

```
SELECT title FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid) INNER JOIN actor ON
actor.id = casting.actorid WHERE name = 'Harrison Ford'
```

## 8.9 Harrison Ford as a supporting actor

List the films where 'Harrison Ford' has appeared - but not in the starring role. [Note: the ord field of casting gives the position of the actor. If ord=1 then this actor is in the starring role]

```
SELECT title
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE ord != 1 AND name = 'Harrison Ford'
```

## 8.10 Lead actors in 1962 movies

List the films together with the leading star for all 1962 films.

```
SELECT title, name
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE yr = '1962' AND ord = 1
```

## 8.11 Busy years for Rock Hudson

Which were the busiest years for 'Rock Hudson', show the year and the number of movies he made each year for any year in which he made more than 2 movies.

```
SELECT yr, COUNT(title)
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
```

```
WHERE name = 'Rock Hudson'
GROUP BY yr
HAVING COUNT(title) > 2
```

### 8.12 Lead actor in Julie Andrews movies

List the film title and the leading actor for all of the films 'Julie Andrews' played in.

Did you get "Little Miss Marker twice"?  
Julie Andrews starred in the 1980 remake of Little Miss Marker and not the original(1934).

Title is not a unique field, create a table of IDs **in your subquery**

```
SELECT title, name
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE ord = 1
AND movieid IN
(SELECT movie.id
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE name = 'Julie Andrews')
```

### 8.13 Actors with 15 leading roles

```
SELECT name
FROM actor INNER JOIN casting ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE ord = 1
GROUP BY actor.name
HAVING SUM(ord) ≥ 15
ORDER BY name
```

### 8.14

List the films released in the year 1978 ordered by the number of actors in the cast, then by title.

```
SELECT title, COUNT(actor.name)
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON casting.movieid = movie.id)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE yr='1978'
GROUP BY title
ORDER BY COUNT(actor.name) DESC, title
```

**\*Nota.** En este caso la parte en rojo se puede quitar para que la consulta solo devuelva los nombres de las películas. Sin embargo, lo he dejado así porque era como se daba por correcta la respuesta en la web.

### 8.15

List all the people who have worked with 'Art Garfunkel'.

```
SELECT name
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE title IN (SELECT title
```

```
FROM (movie INNER JOIN casting ON movie.id = casting.movieid)
INNER JOIN actor ON actor.id = casting.actorid
WHERE name = 'Art Garfunkel') AND name != 'Art Garfunkel'
```

## 9 Using NULL

The school includes many departments. Most teachers work exclusively for a single department. Some teachers have no department.

### 9.1 NULL, INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN

List the teachers who have NULL for their department.

Why cannot we use =?

You might think that the phrase dept=NULL would work here but it doesn't - you have to use the phrase dept IS NULL because NULL is not a value, is one of the three possible final answers in the three-valued logic used for SQL.

```
SELECT name
FROM teacher
WHERE dept IS NULL
```

### 9.2

Note the INNER JOIN misses the teachers with no department and the departments with no teacher.

```
SELECT teacher.name, dept.name
FROM teacher INNER JOIN dept ON dept.id = teacher.dept
```

### 9.3

Use a different JOIN so that all teachers are listed.

```
SELECT teacher.name, dept.name
FROM teacher LEFT OUTER JOIN dept ON teacher.dept = dept.id
```

### 9.4

Use a different JOIN so that all teachers are listed.

```
SELECT teacher.name, dept.name
FROM teacher LEFT OUTER JOIN dept ON teacher.dept = dept.id
```

### 9.5

Use a different JOIN so that all departments are listed.

```
SELECT teacher.name, dept.name
FROM dept LEFT OUTER JOIN teacher ON dept.id = teacher.dept
```



## 9.6 Using the COALESCE function

Use COALESCE to print the mobile number. Use the number '07986 444 2266' if there is no number given. Show teacher name and mobile number or '07986 444 2266'

```
SELECT name, COALESCE(mobile, '07986 444 2266')
FROM teacher
```

## 9.7

Use the COALESCE function and a LEFT JOIN to print the teacher name and department name. Use the string 'None' where there is no department.

```
SELECT teacher.name, COALESCE(dept.name, 'None')
FROM teacher LEFT OUTER JOIN dept ON teacher.dept = dept.id
```

## 9.8

Use COUNT to show the number of teachers and the number of mobile phones.

```
SELECT COUNT(teacher.name), COUNT(teacher.mobile)
FROM teacher
```

## 9.9

Use COUNT and GROUP BY dept.name to show each department and the number of staff. Use a RIGHT JOIN to ensure that the Engineering department is listed.

```
SELECT dept.name, COUNT(teacher.name)
FROM teacher RIGHT JOIN dept ON teacher.dept = dept.id
GROUP BY dept.name
```

*\*Nota.* El uso del RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN está desaconsejado (se usa el LEFT (OUTER) JOIN por convenio). Obsérvese que pongo el "OUTER" entre paréntesis, ya que no hay necesidad de escribirlo en la consulta, como se puede observar en esta misma consulta.

## 9.10 Using CASE

Use CASE to show the name of each teacher followed by 'Sci' if the teacher is in dept 1 or 2 and 'Art' otherwise.

```
SELECT teacher.name, CASE
WHEN (dept = 1 OR dept = 2) THEN 'Sci'
ELSE 'Art'
END AS Field
FROM teacher
```

## 9.11

Use CASE to show the name of each teacher followed by 'Sci' if the teacher is in dept 1 or 2, show 'Art' if the teacher's dept is 3 and 'None' otherwise.

```
SELECT teacher.name, CASE
WHEN (dept = 1 OR dept = 2) THEN 'Sci'
```

```

WHEN dept = 3 THEN 'Art'
ELSE 'None'
END AS Field
FROM teacher

```

## 10 NSS tutorial (numeric examples)

National Student Survey 2012

The National Student Survey <http://www.thestudentsurvey.com/> is presented to thousands of graduating students in UK Higher Education. The survey asks 22 questions, students can respond with STRONGLY DISAGREE, DISAGREE, NEUTRAL, AGREE or STRONGLY AGREE. The values in these columns represent PERCENTAGES of the total students who responded with that answer.

The table nss has one row per institution, subject and question (although it has more columns than those, like you can check in the website [https://sqlzoo.net/wiki/NSS\\_Tutorial](https://sqlzoo.net/wiki/NSS_Tutorial)).

### 10.1 Check out one row

The example shows the number who responded for:

```

question 1
at 'Edinburgh Napier University'
studying '(8) Computer Science'
Show the the percentage who STRONGLY AGREE

```

Aquí hay dos posibles opciones, ya que en ningún momento se dice que A\_STRONGLY\_AGREE sea un porcentaje. Si no lo es, la respuesta sería:

```

SELECT (A_STRONGLY_AGREE/(SELECT response
FROM nss
WHERE institution = 'Edinburgh Napier University' AND subject = '(8) Computer Science' AND question = 'Q01')*100)
AS Percentage
FROM nss
WHERE institution = 'Edinburgh Napier University' AND subject = '(8) Computer Science' AND question = 'Q01'

```

Pero esta respuesta no es correcta en la web, así que, deberíamos asumir que A\_STRONGLY\_AGREE es un porcentaje, ya que la respuesta que se da por buena es la siguiente:

```

SELECT A_STRONGLY_AGREE
FROM nss
WHERE question='Q01'
AND institution='Edinburgh Napier University'
AND subject='(8) Computer Science'

```

### 10.2 Calculate how many agree or strongly agree

Show the institution and subject where the score is at least 100 for question 15.