

PRACTICAL 1

```
create table salesman (salesman_id int PRIMARY KEY,  
    name varchar(20),city varchar(30), commission decimal(5,2)  
);
```

```
mysql> create database newDatabase;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> use newDatabase;  
Database changed
```

```
mysql> create table salesman (salesman_id int PRIMARY KEY,  
    -> name varchar(20),city varchar(30), commission decimal(5,2)  
    -> );
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc salesman;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
salesman_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
commission	decimal(5,2)	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
create table customer (  
    customer_id int PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_name varchar(50),city varchar(20), salesman_id int  
    , FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)  
);
```

```
mysql> create table customer (  
    -> customer_id int PRIMARY KEY,  
    -> customer_name varchar(50),city varchar(20), salesman_id int  
    -> , FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)  
    -> );
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc cutomer;
```

```
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'newdatabase.cutomer' doesn't exist
```

```
mysql> desc customer;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
salesman_id	int(11)	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
create table orders (  
    order_no int, purch_amt decimal(10,2),order_date DATE,  
    customer_id int, salesman_id int,  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
```

);

```
mysql> create table orders (  
  -> order_no int, purch_amt decimal(10,2),order_date DATE,  
  -> customer_id int, salesman_id int,  
  -> FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id),  
  -> FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)  
  -> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> desc orders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
order_no	int(11)	YES		NULL	
purch_amt	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
order_date	date	YES		NULL	
customer_id	int(11)	YES	MUL	NULL	
salesman_id	int(11)	YES	MUL	NULL	

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
-- Insert data into the salesman table
INSERT INTO salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission) VALUES
(5001, 'James Roop', 'New York', 0.15),
(5002, 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', 0.13),
(5005, 'Pit Alan', 'London', 0.11),
(5006, 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', 0.14),
(5003, 'Larson Hen', 'Rome', 0.12),
(5007, 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', 0.13);
```

```
mysql> -- Insert data into the salesman table
mysql> INSERT INTO salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission) VALUES

-> (5001, 'James Roop', 'New York', 0.15),
-> (5002, 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', 0.13),
-> (5005, 'Pit Alan', 'London', 0.11),
-> (5006, 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', 0.14),
-> (5003, 'Larson Hen', 'Rome', 0.12),
-> (5007, 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', 0.13);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 6  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from salesman;
```

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Roop	New York	0.15
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5003	Larson Hen	Rome	0.12
5005	Pit Alan	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
-- Insert data into the customer table
INSERT INTO customer (customer_id, customer_name, city, grade, salesman_id) VALUES
(3002, 'Nick Rimando', 'New York', 100, 5001),
(3007, 'Graham Zusi', 'California', 200, 5002),
(3005, 'Brad Guzan', 'London', 200, 5005),
(3008, 'Fabian John', 'Paris', 300, 5006),
(3004, 'Raul Davis', 'New York', 200, 5001),
(3003, 'Geoff Castro', 'Berlin', 100, 5002),
(3009, 'Julian Green', 'London', 300, 5005),
(3001, 'Joey Allidor', 'Moscow', 200, 5007);
```

```
mysql> alter table customer add grade int;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> -- Insert data into the customer table
mysql> INSERT INTO customer (customer_id, customer_name, city, grade, salesman_id) VALUES
-> (3002, 'Nick Rimando', 'New York', 100, 5001),
-> (3007, 'Graham Zusi', 'California', 200, 5002),
-> (3005, 'Brad Guzan', 'London', 200, 5005),
-> (3008, 'Fabian John', 'Paris', 300, 5006),
-> (3004, 'Raul Davis', 'New York', 200, 5001),
-> (3003, 'Geoff Castro', 'Berlin', 100, 5002),
-> (3009, 'Julian Green', 'London', 300, 5005),
-> (3001, 'Joey Allidor', 'Moscow', 200, 5007);
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from customer;
```

customer_id	customer_name	city	salesman_id	grade
3001	Joey Allidor	Moscow	5007	200
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	5001	100
3003	Geoff Castro	Berlin	5002	100
3004	Raul Davis	New York	5001	200
3005	Brad Guzan	London	5005	200
3007	Graham Zusi	California	5002	200
3008	Fabian John	Paris	5006	300
3009	Julian Green	London	5005	300

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

-- Insert data into the orders table

```
INSERT INTO orders (order_no, purch_amt, order_date, customer_id, salesman_id) VALUES
(70001, 150.5, '2016-10-05', 3005, 5002),
(70009, 270.65, '2016-10-05', 3001, 5005),
(70002, 65.26, '2016-10-05', 3002, 5001),
(70004, 110.5, '2016-08-17', 3009, 5003),
(70007, 948.5, '2016-09-10', 3005, 5002),
(70005, 2400.6, '2016-07-27', 3001, 5007),
(70008, 5760.0, '2016-09-10', 3003, 5002),
(70010, 2480.4, '2016-10-20', 3007, 5002),
(70003, 250.45, '2016-10-10', 3008, 5006),
(70011, 75.29, '2016-10-06', 3003, 5007);
```

mysql> -- Insert data into the orders table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO orders (order_no, purch_amt, order_date, customer_id,
salesman_id) VALUES
-> (70001, 150.5, '2016-10-05', 3005, 5002),
-> (70009, 270.65, '2016-10-05', 3001, 5005),
-> (70002, 65.26, '2016-10-05', 3002, 5001),
-> (70004, 110.5, '2016-08-17', 3009, 5003),
-> (70007, 948.5, '2016-09-10', 3005, 5002),
-> (70005, 2400.6, '2016-07-27', 3001, 5007),
-> (70008, 5760.0, '2016-09-10', 3003, 5002),
-> (70010, 2480.4, '2016-10-20', 3007, 5002),
-> (70003, 250.45, '2016-10-10', 3008, 5006),
-> (70011, 75.29, '2016-10-06', 3003, 5007);
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from orders;

order_no	purch_amt	order_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.50	2016-10-05	3005	5002
70009	270.65	2016-10-05	3001	5005
70002	65.26	2016-10-05	3002	5001
70004	110.50	2016-08-17	3009	5003
70007	948.50	2016-09-10	3005	5002
70005	2400.60	2016-07-27	3001	5007
70008	5760.00	2016-09-10	3003	5002
70010	2480.40	2016-10-20	3007	5002
70003	250.45	2016-10-10	3008	5006
70011	75.29	2016-10-06	3003	5007

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

1. Display name and commission for all the salesmen.

select name, commission from salesman;

```
mysql> select name, commission from salesman;
+-----+-----+
| name      | commission |
+-----+-----+
| James Roop | 0.15       |
| Nail Knite | 0.13       |
| Larson Hen | 0.12       |
| Pit Alan  | 0.11       |
| Mc Lyon   | 0.14       |
| Paul Adam  | 0.13       |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Retrieve salesman id of all salesmen from orders table without any repeats.

select distinct salesman_id from orders;

```
mysql> select distinct salesman_id from orders;
+-----+
| salesman_id |
+-----+
| 5001        |
| 5002        |
| 5003        |
| 5005        |
| 5006        |
| 5007        |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Display names and city of salesman, who belongs to the city of Paris.

```
select name,city from salesman where city='Paris';
```

```
mysql> select name and city from salesman where city='Paris';
+-----+
| name and city |
+-----+
|              0 |
|              0 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select name,city from salesman where city='Paris';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| name      | city  |
+-----+-----+
| Nail Knite | Paris |
| Mc Lyon   | Paris |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Display all the information for those customers with a grade of 200.

```
select*from customer where grade=200 ;
```

```
mysql> select*from customer where grade=200
-> ;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | city          | salesman_id | grade |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          3001 | Joey Allidor  | Moscow       |          5007 |    200 |
|          3004 | Raul Davis    | New York     |          5001 |    200 |
|          3005 | Brad Guzan    | London       |          5005 |    200 |
|          3007 | Graham Zusi   | California   |          5002 |    200 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Display the order number, order date and the purchase amount for order(s) which will be delivered by the salesman with ID 5001

```
select order_no,order_date,purch_amt from orders where salesman_id=5001;
```

```
mysql> select order_no,order_date,purch_amt from orders where salesman_id=5001;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| order_no | order_date | purch_amt |
+-----+-----+-----+
|    70002 | 2016-10-05 |    65.26 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```


6. Display all the customers, who are either belongs to the city New York or not had a grade above 100.

```
select*from customer where city='New York' or grade>100;
```

```
mysql> select*from customer where city='New York' or grade>100;
```

customer_id	customer_name	city	salesman_id	grade
3001	Joey Allidor	Moscow	5007	200
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	5001	100
3004	Raul Davis	New York	5001	200
3005	Brad Guzan	London	5005	200
3007	Graham Zusi	California	5002	200
3008	Fabian John	Paris	5006	300
3009	Julian Green	London	5005	300

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Find those salesmen with all information who gets the commission within a range of 0.12 and 0.14.

```
select * from salesman where commission between 0.12 and 0.14;
```

```
mysql> select * from salesman where commission between 0.12 and 0.14;
```

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5003	Larson Hen	Rome	0.12
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13

```
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

8. Find all those customers with all information whose names are ending with the letter 'n'.

```
select * from customer where customer_name like '%n';
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where customer_name like '%n';
```

customer_id	customer_name	city	salesman_id	grade
3005	Brad Guzan	London	5005	200
3008	Fabian John	Paris	5006	300
3009	Julian Green	London	5005	300

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


9. Find those salesmen with all information whose name containing the 1st character is 'N' and the 4th character is 'l' and rests may be any character.

select*from salesman where name like 'n__l%';

```
mysql> select*from salesman where name like 'n__l%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| salesman_id | name       | city  | commission |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          5002 | Nail Knite | Paris |          0.13 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Find that customer with all information who does not get any grade except NULL.

select*from customer where grade is NULL;

```
mysql> select*from customer where grade is NULL;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Find the total purchase amount of all orders.

select sum(purch_amt) from orders;

```
mysql> select sum(purch_amt) from orders;
+-----+
| sum(purch_amt) |
+-----+
|          12512.15 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

12. Find the number of salesman currently listing for all of their customers.

select count(distinct salesman_id) from salesman;

```
mysql> select count(distinct salesman_id) from salesman;
+-----+
| count(distinct salesman_id) |
+-----+
|                             6 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

13. Find the highest grade for each of the cities of the customers.

select city,max(grade) from customer group by city;

```
mysql> select city,max(grade) from customer group by city;
+-----+-----+
| city       | max(grade) |
+-----+-----+
| Moscow     |          200 |
| New York   |          200 |
| Berlin     |          100 |
| London     |          300 |
| California |          200 |
| Paris      |          300 |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

14. Find the highest purchase amount ordered by each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount.
 select customer_id,max(purch_amt) from orders group by customer_id;

```
mysql> select customer_id,max(purch_amt) from orders group by customer_id;
```

customer_id	max(purch_amt)
3001	2400.60
3002	65.26
3003	5760.00
3005	948.50
3007	2480.40
3008	250.45
3009	110.50

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

15. Find the highest purchase amount ordered by each customer on a particular date with their ID, order date and highest purchase amount.

select customer_id,order_date,max(purch_amt) from orders group by customer_id,order_date;

```
mysql> select customer_id,order_date,max(purch_amt) from orders group by customer_id,order_date;
```

customer_id	order_date	max(purch_amt)
3005	2016-10-05	150.50
3001	2016-10-05	270.65
3002	2016-10-05	65.26
3009	2016-08-17	110.50
3005	2016-09-10	948.50
3001	2016-07-27	2400.60
3003	2016-09-10	5760.00
3007	2016-10-20	2480.40
3008	2016-10-10	250.45
3003	2016-10-06	75.29

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

16. Find the highest purchase amount on a date '2012-08-17' for each salesman with their ID.

select salesman_id,max(purch_amt) from orders where order_date='2012-08-17' group by salesman_id;

```
mysql> select salesman_id,max(purch_amt) from orders where order_date='2012-08-17' group by salesman_id;
```

Empty set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select salesman_id,max(purch_amt) from orders where order_date='2016-08-17' group by salesman_id;
```

salesman_id	max(purch_amt)
5003	110.50

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

17. Find the highest purchase amount with their customer ID and order date, for only those customers who have the highest purchase amount in a day is more than 2000.

select customer_id,order_date,max(purch_amt) from orders

-> group by customer_id,order_date

-> having max(purch_amt)>2000;

```
mysql> select customer_id,order_date,max(purch_amt) from orders
-> group by customer_id,order_date
-> having max(purch_amt)>2000;
```

customer_id	order_date	max(purch_amt)
3001	2016-07-27	2400.60
3003	2016-09-10	5760.00
3007	2016-10-20	2480.40

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

18. Write a SQL statement that counts all orders for a date August 17th, 2012.

select count(*) from orders where order_date='2012-08-17';

```
mysql> select count(*) from orders where order_date='2012-08-17';
```

count(*)
0

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select count(*) from orders where order_date='2016-08-17';
```

count(*)
1

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

19. Count the customers with grades above London's average.

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customer

WHERE grade > (

SELECT AVG(grade)

FROM customer

WHERE city = 'London');

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customer
-> WHERE grade > (
->     SELECT AVG(grade)
->     FROM customer
->     WHERE city = 'London'
-> );
```

COUNT(*)
2

1 row in set (0.19 sec)

20. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

(USING SUBQUERY)

```
SELECT name, salesman_id
FROM salesman
WHERE salesman_id IN (
  SELECT salesman_id
  FROM customer
  GROUP BY salesman_id
  HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 1 );
```

```
mysql> SELECT name, salesman_id
-> FROM salesman
-> WHERE salesman_id IN (
->   SELECT salesman_id
->   FROM customer
->   GROUP BY salesman_id
->   HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 1
-> );
```

name	salesman_id
James Roop	5001
Nail Knite	5002
Pit Alan	5005

3 rows in set (0.02 sec)

(USING JOINS)

```
SELECT s.name , s.salesman_id, COUNT(c.customer_id) FROM salesman s
JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id
GROUP BY s.salesman_id, s.name
HAVING COUNT(c.customer_id) > 1;
```

```
mysql> SELECT s.name , s.salesman_id, COUNT(c.customer_id) FROM salesman s
-> JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id
-> GROUP BY s.salesman_id, s.name
-> HAVING COUNT(c.customer_id) > 1;
```

name	salesman_id	COUNT(c.customer_id)
James Roop	5001	2
Nail Knite	5002	2
Pit Alan	5005	2

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

21. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)

-- Salesmen who have customers in their cities

```
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, s.city, 'Has Customers' AS status
FROM salesman s
JOIN customer c ON s.city = c.city
UNION
```

-- Salesmen who don't have customers in their cities

```
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, s.city, 'No Customers' AS status
FROM salesman s
WHERE s.city NOT IN (
    SELECT DISTINCT city
    FROM customer );
```

```
mysql> -- Salesmen who have customers in their cities
mysql> SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, s.city, 'Has Customers' AS status
-> FROM salesman s
-> JOIN customer c ON s.city = c.city
->
-> UNION
->
-> -- Salesmen who don't have customers in their cities
-> SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, s.city, 'No Customers' AS status
-> FROM salesman s
-> WHERE s.city NOT IN (
->     SELECT DISTINCT city
->     FROM customer
-> );
```

name	salesman_id	city	status
James Roop	5001	New York	Has Customers
Pit Alan	5005	London	Has Customers
Mc Lyon	5006	Paris	Has Customers
Nail Knite	5002	Paris	Has Customers
Larson Hen	5003	Rome	No Customers
Paul Adam	5007	Rome	No Customers

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

22. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.

```
CREATE VIEW highest_order_salesman AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
o.order_date,
o.purch_amt,
o.customer_id,
c.customer_name,
o.salesman_id,
s.name
```

```
FROM orders o
```

```
JOIN customer c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
```

```
JOIN salesman s ON o.salesman_id = s.salesman_id
```

```
WHERE (o.order_date, o.purch_amt) IN (
```

```
    SELECT order_date, MAX(purch_amt)
```

```
    FROM orders
```

```
    GROUP BY order_date );
```

```
select * from highest_order_salesman ;
```

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW highest_order_salesman AS
-> SELECT
->     o.order_date,
->     o.purch_amt ,
->     o.customer_id,
->     c.customer_name,
->     o.salesman_id,
->     s.name
-> FROM orders o
-> JOIN customer c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
-> JOIN salesman s ON o.salesman_id = s.salesman_id
-> WHERE (o.order_date, o.purch_amt) IN (
->     SELECT order_date, MAX(purch_amt)
->     FROM orders
->     GROUP BY order_date
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from highest_order_salesman
-> ;
```

order_date	purch_amt	customer_id	customer_name	salesman_id	name
2016-09-10	5760.00	3003	Geoff Castro	5002	Nail Knite
2016-10-20	2480.40	3007	Graham Zusi	5002	Nail Knite
2016-08-17	110.50	3009	Julian Green	5003	Larson Hen
2016-10-05	270.65	3001	Joey Allidor	5005	Pit Alan
2016-10-10	250.45	3008	Fabian John	5006	Mc Lyon
2016-07-27	2400.60	3001	Joey Allidor	5007	Paul Adam
2016-10-06	75.29	3003	Geoff Castro	5007	Paul Adam

```
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

23. Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 5001. All his orders must also be deleted

```
DELETE FROM orders WHERE salesman_id = ( SELECT salesman_id FROM salesman WHERE salesman_id = 5001 );
```

```
mysql> select* from orders WHERE salesman_id = 5001;
```

order_no	purch_amt	order_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70002	65.26	2016-10-05	3002	5001

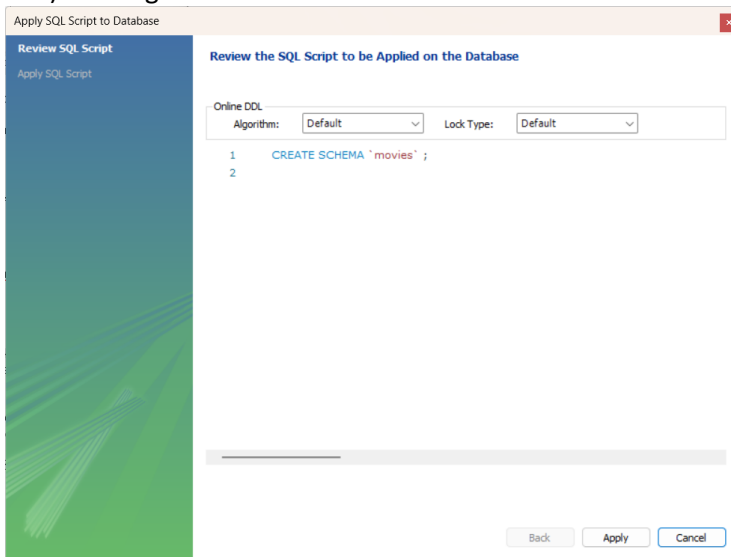
```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> DELETE FROM orders
-> WHERE salesman_id = (
->     SELECT salesman_id
->     FROM salesman
->     WHERE salesman_id = 5001
-> );
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
```

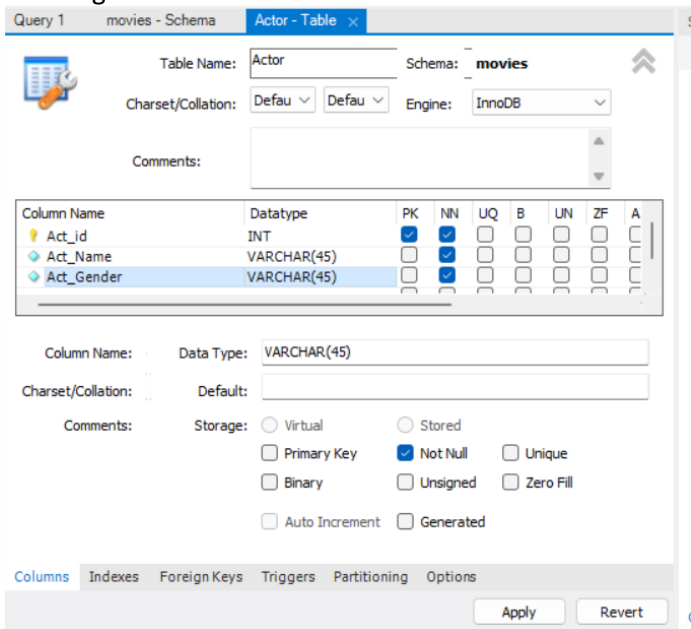
```
mysql> select* from orders WHERE salesman_id = 5001;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

PRACTICAL 2

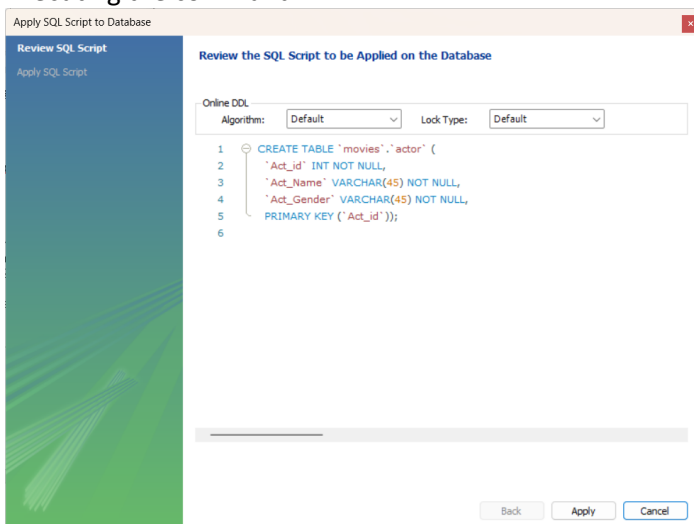
2.1)Creating Database “Movies”



Creating table “Actor”



Executing the command



Creating table "Movie"

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table **Movie - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Column Name	Datatype	PK	NN	UQ	B	UN	ZF	A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mov_Year	INT(4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mov_Lang	VARCHAR(45)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dir_id	INT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Column Name: Data Type:

Charset/Collation: Default:

Comments:

Storage: ☐ Virtual ☐ Stored

☐ Primary Key ☒ Not Null ☐ Unique

☐ Binary ☐ Unsigned ☐ Zero Fill

☐ Auto Increment ☐ Generated

Columns Indexes Foreign Keys Triggers Partitioning Options

Apply Revert

Adding a foreign key

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table **movie - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Foreign Key Name	Referenced Table
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dir_id	<input type="text" value="'movies'. 'director'"/>

Column	Referenced Column
<input type="checkbox"/> Movie_id	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mov_Title	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mov_Year	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mov_Lang	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dir_id	<input type="text" value="Dir_id"/>

Foreign Key Options

On Update:

On Delete:

☐ Skip in SQL generation

Foreign Key Comment:

Columns Indexes **Foreign Keys** Triggers Partitioning Options

Apply Revert

Executing the command

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script

Apply SQL Script

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

Online DDL

Algorithm: Lock Type:

```
1 CREATE TABLE `movies`.`movie` (  
2   `Movie_id` INT NOT NULL,  
3   `Mov_Title` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
4   `Mov_Year` INT(4) NOT NULL,  
5   `Mov_Lang` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
6   `Dir_id` INT NULL,  
7   PRIMARY KEY (`Movie_id`),  
8   INDEX `Dir_id_idx` (`Dir_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
9   CONSTRAINT `Dir_id`  
10  FOREIGN KEY (`Dir_id`)  
11  REFERENCES `movies`.`director` (`Dir_id`)  
12  ON DELETE NO ACTION  
13  ON UPDATE NO ACTION);  
14
```

Back Apply Cancel

Creating table "Movie_Cast"

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table movie - Table **movie_cast - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Column Name	Datatype	PK	NN	UQ	B	UN	ZF	AI	G	Default/Expression
Act_id	INT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mov_id	INT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Role	VARCHAR(45)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Column Name: Data Type:

Charset/Collation:

Comments:

Storage: ☐ Virtual ☐ Stored

☒ Primary Key ☒ Not Null ☐ Unique

☐ Binary ☐ Unsigned ☐ Zero Fill

☐ Auto Increment ☐ Generated

Columns Indexes Foreign Keys Triggers Partitioning Options

Apply Revert

Adding a foreign key

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table movie - Table **movie_cast - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Foreign Key Name	Referenced Table
Mov_id	'movies'. 'movie'
Act_id	'movies'. 'actor'

Column	Referenced Column
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Act_id	Act_id
<input type="checkbox"/> Mov_id	
<input type="checkbox"/> Role	

Foreign Key Options

On Update:

On Delete:

☐ Skip in SQL generation

Foreign Key Comment:

Columns Indexes **Foreign Keys** Triggers Partitioning Options

Apply Revert

Executing the command

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script

Apply SQL Script

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

Online DDL

Algorithm: Lock Type:

```
1 CREATE TABLE `movies`.`movie_cast` (  
2   `Act_id` INT NOT NULL,  
3   `Mov_id` INT NOT NULL,  
4   `Role` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,  
5   PRIMARY KEY (`Mov_id`, `Act_id`),  
6   INDEX `Act_id_idx` (`Act_id` ASC) VISIBLE,  
7   CONSTRAINT `Mov_id`  
8     FOREIGN KEY (`Mov_id`)  
9     REFERENCES `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`)  
10    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
11    ON UPDATE NO ACTION,  
12   CONSTRAINT `Act_id`  
13     FOREIGN KEY (`Act_id`)  
14     REFERENCES `movies`.`actor` (`Act_id`)  
15    ON DELETE NO ACTION  
16    ON UPDATE NO ACTION);  
17
```

Back Apply Cancel

Creating table "Ratings"

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table movie - Table movie_cast - Table **Ratings - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Column Name	Datatype	PK	NN	UQ	B	UN	ZF	AI	G	Default/Expression
Mov_id	INT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rev_Stars	VARCHAR(45)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Column Name: Data Type:

Charset/Collation: Expression:

Comments:

Storage: ☐ Virtual ☐ Stored

☐ Primary Key ☐ Not Null ☐ Unique

☐ Binary ☐ Unsigned ☐ Zero Fill

☐ Auto Increment ☐ Generated

Columns | **Indexes** | Foreign Keys | Triggers | Partitioning | Options

Apply Revert

Adding a foreign key

Query 1 movies - Schema actor - Table director - Table movie - Table movie_cast - Table **Ratings - Table**

Table Name: Schema: **movies**

Charset/Collation: Engine:

Comments:

Foreign Key Name	Referenced Table
Mov_id	'movies', 'movie'

Column	Referenced Column
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mov_id	Movie_id
<input type="checkbox"/> Rev_Stars	

Foreign Key Options

On Update:

On Delete:

☐ Skip in SQL generation

Foreign Key Comment:

Columns | **Indexes** | **Foreign Keys** | Triggers | Partitioning | Options

Apply Revert

Executing the command

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script

Apply SQL Script

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

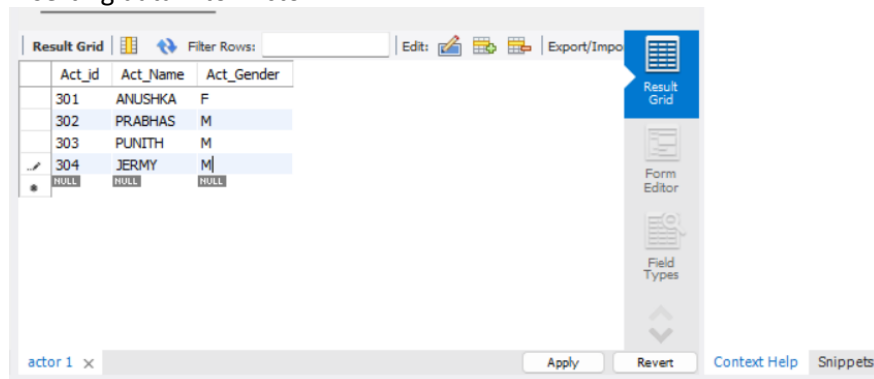
Online DDL

Algorithm: Lock Type:

```
1 CREATE TABLE `movies`.`ratings` (  
2   `Mov_id` INT NOT NULL,  
3   `Rev_Stars` VARCHAR(45) NULL,  
4   PRIMARY KEY (`Mov_id`),  
5   CONSTRAINT `Movie_id`  
6   FOREIGN KEY (`Mov_id`)  
7   REFERENCES `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`)  
8   ON DELETE NO ACTION  
9   ON UPDATE NO ACTION);  
10
```

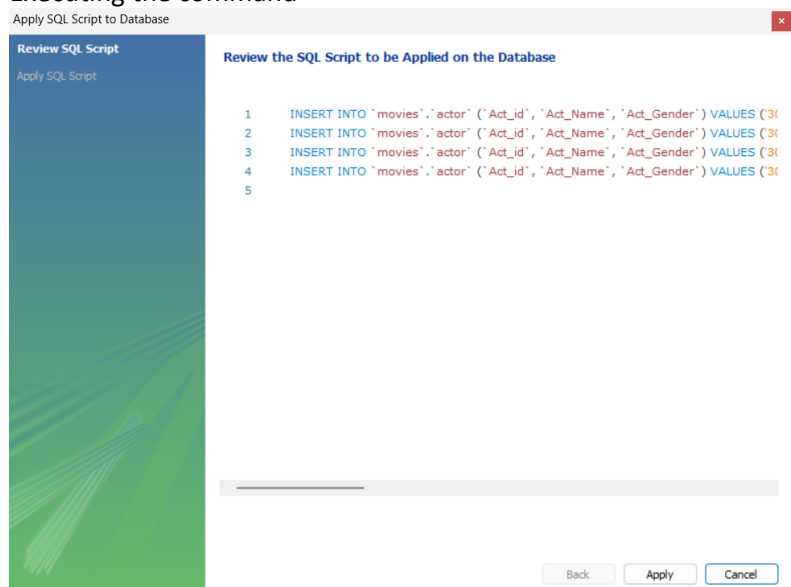
Back Apply Cancel

Inserting data into “Actor”



Act_id	Act_Name	Act_Gender
301	ANUSHKA	F
302	PRABHAS	M
303	PUNITH	M
304	JERMY	M
NULL	NULL	NULL

Executing the command

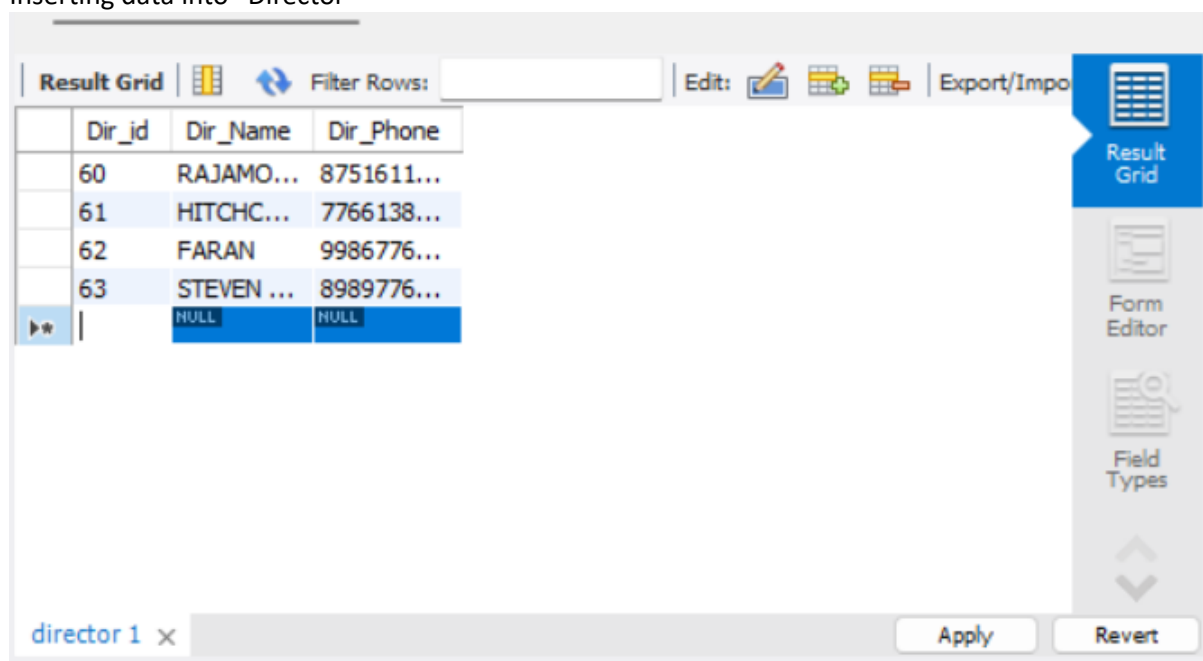


Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

- 1 INSERT INTO `movies`.`actor` (`Act_id`, `Act_Name`, `Act_Gender`) VALUES ('301', 'ANUSHKA', 'F')
- 2 INSERT INTO `movies`.`actor` (`Act_id`, `Act_Name`, `Act_Gender`) VALUES ('302', 'PRABHAS', 'M')
- 3 INSERT INTO `movies`.`actor` (`Act_id`, `Act_Name`, `Act_Gender`) VALUES ('303', 'PUNITH', 'M')
- 4 INSERT INTO `movies`.`actor` (`Act_id`, `Act_Name`, `Act_Gender`) VALUES ('304', 'JERMY', 'M')
- 5

Back Apply Cancel

Inserting data into “Director”



Dir_id	Dir_Name	Dir_Phone
60	RAJAMO...	8751611...
61	HITCHC...	7766138...
62	FARAN	9986776...
63	STEVEN ...	8989776...
	NULL	NULL

Executing the command

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script

Apply SQL Script

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

1

INSERT INTO `movies`.`director` (`Dir_id`,`Dir_Name`,`Dir_Phone`) VALUES (6

2

INSERT INTO `movies`.`director` (`Dir_id`,`Dir_Name`,`Dir_Phone`) VALUES (6

3

INSERT INTO `movies`.`director` (`Dir_id`,`Dir_Name`,`Dir_Phone`) VALUES (6

4

INSERT INTO `movies`.`director` (`Dir_id`,`Dir_Name`,`Dir_Phone`) VALUES (6

5

Back

Apply

Cancel

Inserting data into “Movie”

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:

Export/Import

	Movie_id	Mov_Title	Mov_Year	Mov_Lang	Dir_id
	1001	BAHUBA...	2017	TELAGU	60
	1002	BAHUBA...	2015	TELAGU	60
	1003	AKASH	2008	KANNADA	61
	1004	WAR HO...	2011	ENGLISH	63
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

movie 1 x

Apply

Revert

Context He

Executing the command

Apply SQL Script to Database

Review SQL Script

Apply SQL Script

Review the SQL Script to be Applied on the Database

1

INSERT INTO `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`,`Mov_Title`,`Mov_Year`,`Mov_Lang

2

INSERT INTO `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`,`Mov_Title`,`Mov_Year`,`Mov_Lang

3

INSERT INTO `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`,`Mov_Title`,`Mov_Year`,`Mov_Lang

4

INSERT INTO `movies`.`movie` (`Movie_id`,`Mov_Title`,`Mov_Year`,`Mov_Lang

5

Back

Apply

Cancel

Inserting data into “Movie_Cast”

Act_id	Mov_id	Role
301	1002	HER...
301	1001	HER...
303	1003	HERO
303	1002	GUEST
304	1004	HERO
NULL	NULL	NULL

Executing the command

```
1  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '301', '1002', 'HER...' );
2  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '301', '1001', 'HER...' );
3  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '303', '1003', 'HERO' );
4  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '303', '1002', 'GUEST' );
5  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '304', '1004', 'HERO' );
6  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'movie_cast' ( 'Act_id', 'Mov_id', 'Role' ) VALUES ( '304', '1004', 'HERO' );
```

Inserting data into “Ratings”

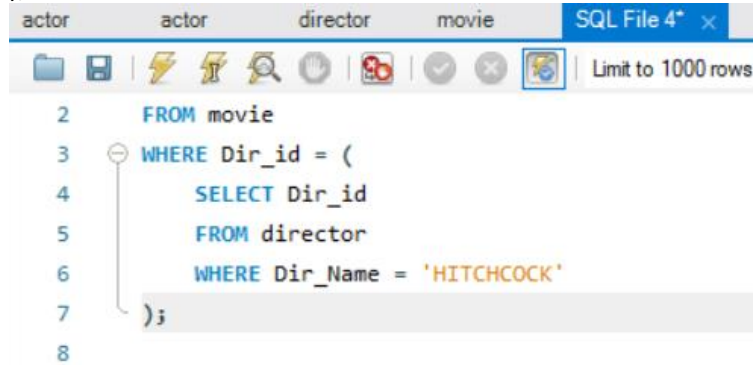
Mov_id	Rev_Stars
1001	4
1002	2
1003	5
1004	4
NULL	NULL

Executing the command

```
1  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'ratings' ( 'Mov_id', 'Rev_Stars' ) VALUES ( '1001', '4' );
2  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'ratings' ( 'Mov_id', 'Rev_Stars' ) VALUES ( '1002', '2' );
3  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'ratings' ( 'Mov_id', 'Rev_Stars' ) VALUES ( '1003', '5' );
4  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'ratings' ( 'Mov_id', 'Rev_Stars' ) VALUES ( '1004', '4' );
5  INSERT INTO 'movies'. 'ratings' ( 'Mov_id', 'Rev_Stars' ) VALUES ( '1004', '4' );
```

1. List the titles of all movies directed by 'Hitchcock'.

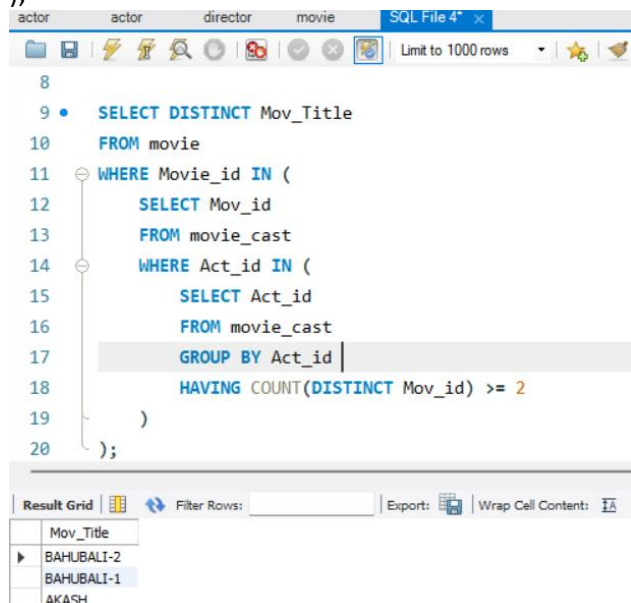
```
SELECT Mov_Title
FROM movie
WHERE Dir_id = (
    SELECT Dir_id
    FROM director
    WHERE Dir_Name = 'HITCHCOCK'
);
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap
	Mov_Title			
▶	AKASH			

2. Find the movie names where one or more actors acted in two or more movies.

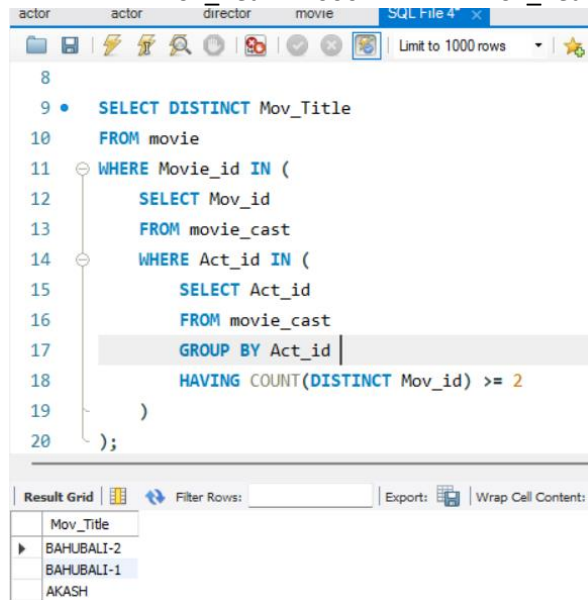
```
SELECT DISTINCT Mov_Title
FROM movie
WHERE Movie_id IN (
    SELECT Mov_id
    FROM movie_cast
    WHERE Act_id IN (
        SELECT Act_id
        FROM movie_cast
        GROUP BY Act_id
        HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT Mov_id) >= 2
    )
);
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Mov_Title			
▶	BAHUBALI-2			
	BAHUBALI-1			
	AKASH			

3. List all actors who acted in a movie before 2000 and also in a movie after 2015 (use JOIN operation).

```
SELECT DISTINCT a.Act_Name
FROM actor a
JOIN movie_cast mc1 ON a.Act_id = mc1.Act_id
JOIN movie m1 ON mc1.Mov_id = m1.Movie_id
JOIN movie_cast mc2 ON a.Act_id = mc2.Act_id
JOIN movie m2 ON mc2.Mov_id = m2.Movie_id
WHERE m1.Mov_Year < 2000 AND m2.Mov_Year > 2015;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
8
9 • SELECT DISTINCT Mov_Title
10 FROM movie
11 WHERE Movie_id IN (
12     SELECT Mov_id
13     FROM movie_cast
14     WHERE Act_id IN (
15         SELECT Act_id
16         FROM movie_cast
17         GROUP BY Act_id
18         HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT Mov_id) >= 2
19     )
20 );
```

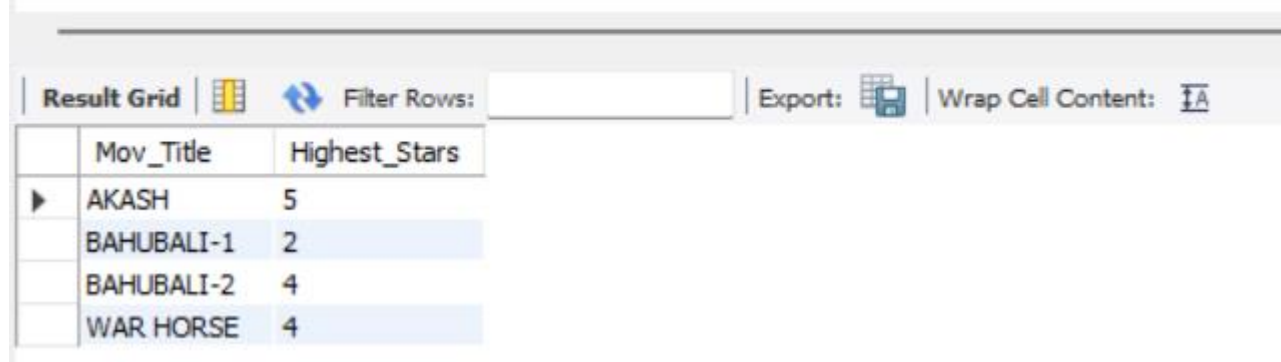
The result grid shows the following data:

Mov_Title
BAHUBALI-2
BAHUBALI-1
AKASH

4. Find the title of movies and number of stars for each movie that has at least one rating and find the highest number of stars that movie received. Sort the result by movie title.

```
SELECT m.Mov_Title, MAX(r.Rev_Stars) AS Highest_Stars
FROM movie m
JOIN ratings r ON m.Movie_id = r.Mov_id
GROUP BY m.Mov_Title
ORDER BY m.Mov_Title;
```

```
22 • SELECT m.Mov_Title, MAX(r.Rev_Stars) AS Highest_Stars
23 FROM movie m
24 JOIN ratings r ON m.Movie_id = r.Mov_id
25 GROUP BY m.Mov_Title
26 ORDER BY m.Mov_Title;
27
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query and its results. The query is as follows:

```
22 • SELECT m.Mov_Title, MAX(r.Rev_Stars) AS Highest_Stars
23 FROM movie m
24 JOIN ratings r ON m.Movie_id = r.Mov_id
25 GROUP BY m.Mov_Title
26 ORDER BY m.Mov_Title;
27
```

The result grid shows the following data:

Mov_Title	Highest_Stars
AKASH	5
BAHUBALI-1	2
BAHUBALI-2	4
WAR HORSE	4

5. Update rating of all movies directed by 'Steven Spielberg' to 5.

```
UPDATE ratings
SET Rev_Stars = 5
WHERE Mov_id IN (
  SELECT Movie_id
  FROM movie
  WHERE Dir_id = (
    SELECT Dir_id
    FROM director
    WHERE Dir_Name = 'STEVEN SPIELBERG'
  )
);
select *from ratings;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 4* x". The editor contains the following SQL code:

```
28 • UPDATE ratings
29   SET Rev_Stars = 5
30   WHERE Mov_id IN (
31     SELECT Movie_id
32     FROM movie
33     WHERE Dir_id = (
34       SELECT Dir_id
35       FROM director
36       WHERE Dir_Name = 'STEVEN SPIELBERG'
37     )
38   );
39 • select *from ratings;
40
```

Below the editor is the "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows:" input field and buttons for "Edit:", "Export:", and "Import:". The result grid displays the following data:

	Mov_id	Rev_Stars
▶	1001	4
	1002	2
	1003	5
	1004	5
•	NULL	NULL

At the bottom of the result grid, there is a tab labeled "ratings 4 x".

2.2 Design ERD for the following schema and execute the following Queries on it:

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE students (
  stno INT
  PRIMARY KEY,
  name
  VARCHAR(50),
  addr
  VARCHAR(255),
  city
  VARCHAR(50),
  state VARCHAR(2),
  zip VARCHAR(10)
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE students (
->   stno INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(50),
->   addr VARCHAR(255),
->   city VARCHAR(50),
->   state VARCHAR(2),
->   zip VARCHAR(10)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
CREATE TABLE INSTRUCTORS (
  empno INT
  PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(50),
  rank VARCHAR(20),
  roomno
  VARCHAR(10),
  telno VARCHAR(15)
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE INSTRUCTORS (
->   empno INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   name VARCHAR(50),
->   rank VARCHAR(20),
->   roomno VARCHAR(10),
->   telno VARCHAR(15)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
CREATE TABLE COURSES (
  cno INT PRIMARY KEY,
  cname VARCHAR(50),
  cr INT,
  cap
  INT
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE COURSES (
->   cno INT PRIMARY KEY,
->   cname VARCHAR(50),
->   cr INT,
->   cap INT
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
CREATE TABLE GRADES (
  stno INT,
  empno INT,
  cno INT,
  sem VARCHAR(10),
  year INT,
  grade INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (stno),
  FOREIGN KEY (stno) REFERENCES students(stno),
  FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES INSTRUCTORS(empno),
  FOREIGN KEY (cno) REFERENCES COURSES(cno)
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE GRADES (
->   stno INT,
->   empno INT,
->   cno INT,
->   sem VARCHAR(10),
->   year INT,
->   grade INT,
->   PRIMARY KEY (stno),
->   FOREIGN KEY (stno) REFERENCES students(stno),
->   FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES INSTRUCTORS(empno),
->   FOREIGN KEY (cno) REFERENCES COURSES(cno)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
CREATE TABLE ADVISING (
  stno INT,
  empno INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (stno, empno),
  FOREIGN KEY (stno) REFERENCES students(stno),
  FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES INSTRUCTORS(empno)
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE ADVISING (
->   stno INT,
->   empno INT,
->   PRIMARY KEY (stno, empno),
->   FOREIGN KEY (stno) REFERENCES students(stno),
->   FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES INSTRUCTORS(empno)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

INSERT INTO COURSES (cno, cname, cr, cap)

VALUES

(1, 'Math101', 3, 30),
(2, 'CS210', 4, 25),
(3, 'Physics101', 3, 20);

```
mysql> INSERT INTO COURSES (cno, cname, cr, cap)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Math101', 3, 30),
-> (2, 'CS210', 4, 25),
-> (3, 'Physics101', 3, 20);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

INSERT INTO students (stno, name)

VALUES

(1, 'John Doe'),
(2, 'Jane Smith'),
(3, 'Alice Johnson');

```
mysql> INSERT INTO students (stno, name)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'John Doe'),
-> (2, 'Jane Smith'),
-> (3, 'Alice Johnson');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

INSERT INTO instructors (empno, name)

VALUES

(101, 'Instructor A'),
(102, 'Instructor B'),
(103, 'Instructor C');

```
mysql> INSERT INTO instructors (empno, name)
-> VALUES
-> (101, 'Instructor A'),
-> (102, 'Instructor B'),
-> (103, 'Instructor C');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
INSERT INTO GRADES (stno, empno, cno, sem, year, grade)
VALUES
(1, 101, 1, 'Fall', 2021, 85),
(2, 102, 2, 'Fall', 2021, 92),
(3, 103, 3, 'Fall', 2021, 78);
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO GRADES (stno, empno, cno, sem, year, grade)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 101, 1, 'Fall', 2021, 85),
-> (2, 102, 2, 'Fall', 2021, 92),
-> (3, 103, 3, 'Fall', 2021, 78);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
INSERT INTO ADVISING (stno, empno)
VALUES
(1, 101),
(2, 102),
(3, 103);
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO ADVISING (stno, empno)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 101),
-> (2, 102),
-> (3, 103);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

1. Find the names of students who took some four-credit courses.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.name
FROM students s
JOIN grades g ON s.stno = g.stno
JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
WHERE c.cr = 4; Output:
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT s.name
-> FROM students s
-> JOIN grades g ON s.stno = g.stno
-> JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
-> WHERE c.cr = 4;
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Jane Smith |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Find the names of students who took every four-credit course.

Code:

```
SELECT s.name
FROM students s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT 1
  FROM courses c
  WHERE c.cr = 4 AND NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM grades g
    WHERE g.stno = s.stno AND g.cno = c.cno
  )
);
```

Output:

```
mysql> SELECT s.name
-> FROM students s
-> WHERE NOT EXISTS (
->   SELECT 1
->   FROM courses c
->   WHERE c.cr = 4 AND NOT EXISTS (
->     SELECT 1
->     FROM grades g
->     WHERE g.stno = s.stno AND g.cno = c.cno
->   )
-> );
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Jane Smith |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Find the names of students who took a course with an instructor who is also their advisor.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.name
FROM students s
JOIN grades g ON s.stno = g.stno
JOIN instructors i ON g.empno = i.empno
JOIN advising a ON s.stno = a.stno
WHERE g.empno = a.empno;
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT s.name
-> FROM students s
-> JOIN grades g ON s.stno = g.stno
-> JOIN instructors i ON g.empno = i.empno
-> JOIN advising a ON s.stno = a.stno
-> WHERE g.empno = a.empno;
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| John Doe |
| Jane Smith |
| Alice Johnson |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


4. Find the names of students who took cs210 and cs310.

Code:

```
SELECT s.name
FROM students s
WHERE EXISTS (
  SELECT 1
  FROM grades g
  JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
  WHERE s.stno = g.stno AND c.cname = 'cs210'
)
AND EXISTS (
  SELECT 1
  FROM grades g
  JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
  WHERE s.stno = g.stno AND c.cname = 'cs310'
);
```

Output:

```
mysql> SELECT s.name
-> FROM students s
-> WHERE EXISTS (
->   SELECT 1
->   FROM grades g
->   JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
->   WHERE s.stno = g.stno AND c.cname = 'cs210'
-> )
-> AND EXISTS (
->   SELECT 1
->   FROM grades g
->   JOIN courses c ON g.cno = c.cno
->   WHERE s.stno = g.stno AND c.cname = 'cs310'
-> );
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Find the names of all students whose advisor is not a full professor.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.name
FROM students s
JOIN advising a ON s.stno = a.stno
JOIN instructors i ON a.empno = i.empno
WHERE i.rank <> 'Full Professor';
```

Output:

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT s.name
-> FROM students s
-> JOIN advising a ON s.stno = a.stno
-> JOIN instructors i ON a.empno = i.empno
-> WHERE i.rank <> 'Full Professor';
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```


6. Find instructors who taught students who are advised by another instructor who shares the same room.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT i1.name
FROM instructors i1
JOIN grades g ON i1.empno = g.empno
JOIN advising a ON g.stno = a.stno
JOIN instructors i2 ON a.empno = i2.empno
WHERE i1.roomno = i2.roomno AND i1.empno <> i2.empno; Output:
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT i1.name
-> FROM instructors i1
-> JOIN grades g ON i1.empno = g.empno
-> JOIN advising a ON g.stno = a.stno
-> JOIN instructors i2 ON a.empno = i2.empno
-> WHERE i1.roomno = i2.roomno AND i1.empno <> i2.empno;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Find course numbers for courses that enroll exactly two students

Code:

```
SELECT g.cno
FROM grades g
GROUP BY g.cno
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT g.stno) = 2; Output:
```

```
mysql> SELECT g.cno
-> FROM grades g
-> GROUP BY g.cno
-> HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT g.stno) = 2;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Find the names of all students for whom no other student lives in the same city.

Code:

```
SELECT s1.name
FROM students s1
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM students s2
    WHERE s1.city = s2.city AND s1.stno <> s2.stno
);
```

Output:

```
mysql> SELECT s1.name
-> FROM students s1
-> WHERE NOT EXISTS (
->     SELECT 1
->     FROM students s2
->     WHERE s1.city = s2.city AND s1.stno <> s2.stno
-> );
+-----+
| name          |
+-----+
| John Doe      |
| Jane Smith    |
| Alice Johnson |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Find course numbers of courses taken by students who live in Boston and which are taught by an associate professor.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT g.cno
FROM grades g
JOIN students s ON g.stno = s.stno
JOIN instructors i ON g.empno = i.empno
WHERE s.city = 'Boston' AND i.rank = 'Associate Professor';
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT g.cno
-> FROM grades g
-> JOIN students s ON g.stno = s.stno
-> JOIN instructors i ON g.empno = i.empno
-> WHERE s.city = 'Boston' AND i.rank = 'Associate Professor';
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

- 10.** Find the telephone numbers of instructors who teach a course taken by any student who lives in Boston.

Code:

```
SELECT DISTINCT i.telno  
FROM instructors i  
JOIN grades g ON i.empno = g.empno  
JOIN students s ON g.stno = s.stno  
WHERE s.city = 'Boston'; Output:
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT i.telno  
-> FROM instructors i  
-> JOIN grades g ON i.empno = g.empno  
-> JOIN students s ON g.stno = s.stno  
-> WHERE s.city = 'Boston';  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```