ASSIGNMENT 8

PART A

1. a)

```
SELECT CourseID, CourseName
  FROM Course
  WHERE CourseID = 'ISM%';
```

b)

```
SELECT Course.CourseID, CourseName
   FROM Faculty, Course, Qualified
   WHERE Faculty.FacultyName = 'Berndt' AND Faculty.FacultyID=
Qualified.FacultyID AND Course.CourseID=Qualified.CourseID;
```

c)

```
SELECT Student.StudentID, StudentName, Section.CourseID,
Registration.SectionNo,   Semester
      FROM Student, Registration, Section
      WHERE Section.SectionNo= Registration.SectionNo AND
      Student.StudentID= Registration.StudentID AND
      Registration.SectionNo=2714 ORDER BY StudentName;
```

2.
```
SELECT Faculty.FacultyName
FROM Faculty, Qualified
WHERE Qualified.FacultyID=Faculty. FacultyID AND Qualified.CourseID='ISM
3113';
```

3.
```
SELECT Faculty.FacultyID, Faculty.FacultyName
FROM Faculty, Qualified
WHERE Qualified.FacultyID=Faculty.FacultyID AND
Qualified.CourseID='ISM 3113'
MINUS
SELECT Faculty.FacultyID, Faculty.FacultyName
FROM Faculty, Qualified
WHERE Qualified.FacultyID=Faculty.FacultyID AND Qualified.CourseID='ISM 4930';
```

4. a)

```
SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT (StudentID))
```

FROM Registration
WHERE SectionID = 2714 AND Semester = ‘I-2008’;

b)

SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT (StudentID))
FROM Section, Registration
WHERE Section.SectionNo = Registration.SectionNo AND
CourseID = ‘ISM 3113’ AND Semester = ‘I-2008’;

5. SELECT DISTINCT StudentID, Student_NAME
FROM Student
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Student.StudentID = Registration.StudentID
AND Semester= ‘I-2008’);

PART B

1.

select count(*) as count,department.dept_name
from employee
inner join department on employee.dept_no = department.dept_no
group by department.dept_name

2.
```
SELECT dept_no, count(*) "No. of Employee"
FROM employee
GROUP BY dept_no
HAVING count(*)>2;
```

3.
```
SELECT MAX(emp_no) AS Highest_Employee_No
FROM employee;
```

4. COUNT(*) – Returns the total number of records in a table (Including NULL valued records).

COUNT(Column Name) – Returns the total number of Non-NULL records. It means that, it ignores counting NULL valued records in that particular column.

Example: select count(*) from employee returns all the values
select count(last_name) from employee returns non null values

```
SELECT project_no,COUNT(*) "Project Employees"
```

5.
```
FROM works_on
GROUP BY project_no
HAVING COUNT(*)>1;
```