



The Hong Kong
University of Science
and Technology

COMP231 Tutorial 3

Structured Query Language

Exercise 1

- ❖ Given the following tables:

employee (person_name, street, city)

works (person_name, company_name, salary)

company (company_name, city)

manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Answer the questions by using

RA - Relational Algebra

SQL - Structured Query Language



RA SQL

- ❖ Given the following tables:

employee (*person_name*, *street*, *city*)

works (*person_name*, *company_name*, *salary*)

company (*company_name*, *city*)

manages (*person_name*, *manager_name*)

- ❖ Find the name of employees who earn more than \$10,000 and live in Hong Kong.

$$\pi_{person_name} (\sigma_{salary > 10,000 \wedge city = "Hong Kong"} (employee \bowtie_{person_name} works))$$

- ❖ Alternative Solution:

$$\pi_{person_name} (\sigma_{salary > 10000} (works)) \cap \pi_{person_name} (\sigma_{city = "Hong Kong"} (employee))$$

employee (person_name, street, city)
works (person_name, company_name, alary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Find the name of employees who earn more than \$10,000 and live in Hong Kong.

```
select w.person_name
from works as w
where w.salary > 10000 and w.person_name in
    (select e.person_name
     from employee as e
     where e.city = "Hong Kong")
```

- ❖ Alternative solutions

```
select w.person_name
from works as w, employee as e
where w.salary > 10000 and e.city = "Hong Kong"
and w.person_name = e.person_name
```

RA SQL

- ❖ Given the following tables:

employee (person_name, street, city)

works (person_name, company_name, salary)

company (company_name, city)

manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Find the name of the employees who are not managers.

$\pi_{person_name}(employee) - \pi_{manager_name}(manages)$

employee (person_name, street, city)
works (person_name, company_name, alary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Find the name of the employees who are not managers.

```
(select person_name  
from employee)  
except  
(select manager_name  
from manages)
```

employee (person_name, street, city)
works (person_name, company_name, alary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (person_name, manager_name)

❖ Alternative solutions

```
select person_name
from employee
where not exists
    (select *
     from manages
     where employee.person_name = manages.manager_name)
```

```
select person_name
from employee
where person_name not in
    (select manager_name
     from manages)
```

RA SQL

- ❖ Given the following tables:

employee (person_name, street, city)

works (person_name, company_name, salary)

company (company_name, city)

manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Find the names of all persons who work for “First Bank Corporation” and live in the city where the company is located.

$$\pi_{employee.person_name}(\sigma_{employee.city=company.city} \\ (employee \bowtie_{person_name} works \bowtie_{company_name} (\sigma_{company_name="First Bank Corporation"} company)))$$


```
employee (person_name, street, city)  
works (person_name, company_name, alary)  
company (company_name, city)  
manages (person_name, manager_name)
```

- ❖ Find the names of all persons who work for “First Bank Corporation” and live in the city where the company is located.

```
select E.person_name  
from employee as E, works as W, company as C  
where E.person_name = W.person_name  
      and W.company_name = C.company_name  
      and C.company_name = “First Bank Corporation”  
      and E.city = C.city
```

RA SQL

- ❖ Given the following tables:

employee (*person_name*, *street*, *city*)

works (*person_name*, *company_name*, *salary*)

company (*company_name*, *city*)

manages (*person_name*, *manager_name*)

- ❖ Find the names of the persons who work in all companies in Boston.

$$(\pi_{person_name, company_name}(works)) / (\pi_{company_name}(\sigma_{city = \text{Boston}}(company)))$$

employee (*person_name*, *street*, *city*)
works (*person_name*, *company_name*, *alary*)
company (*company_name*, *city*)
manages (*person_name*, *manager_name*)

- ❖ Find the names of the employees who work in all companies in Boston.

```
select w.person_name
from works as w
where not exists (
    (select company_name
     from company
     where city = "Boston")
except
    (select company_name
     from works as w1
     where w1.person_name = w.person_name))
```

X: all companies in
Boston

Y: all companies that
w works for

$$X - Y = \phi \Leftrightarrow X \subseteq Y$$

Exercise 2

Further Exercise on *SQL - Structured Query Language*

❖ Given the following tables:

employee (*person_name*, *street*, *city*)

works (*person_name*, *company_name*, *salary*)

company (*company_name*, *city*)

manages (*person_name*, *manager_name*)



- ❖ Find all cities where employees live or where companies are located

```
(select city  
  from employee)  
  
union  
  
(select city  
  from company)
```

```
employee (person_name, street, city)  
works (person_name, company_name, salary)  
company (company_name, city)  
manages (person_name, manager_name)
```

- ❖ Find the names, city of employees who work (in at least a company)

```
select  e.person_name, e.city
from    employee as e
where exists
    (select  *
     from    works as w
     where w.person_name = e.person_name)
```

- ❖ Alternative solution

```
select  e.person_name, e.city
from    employee as e, works as w
where w.person_name = e.person_name
```

<pre>employee (<u>person_name</u>, street, city) works (<u>person_name</u>, <u>company_name</u>, salary) company (<u>company_name</u>, city) manages (<u>person_naame</u>, <u>manager_name</u>)</pre>

- ❖ Display the names of all employees who work (in at least a company) and the city of the company in ascending order of names

```
select  w.person_name, c.city  
from    works as w, company as c  
where   c.company_name = w.company_name  
order by w.person_name asc
```

<i>employee</i> (<u>person_name</u> , street, city) <i>works</i> (<u>person_name</u> , <u>company_name</u> , salary) <i>company</i> (<u>company_name</u> , city) <i>manages</i> (<u>person_name</u> , <u>manager_name</u>)
--

- ❖ Find the names, cities of employees who work for exactly ONE company

```
select  e.person_name, e.city
from    employee as e
where   unique
        (select  *
         from    works as w,
         where   w.person_name = e.person_name)
```

<i>employee</i> (<u><i>person_name</i></u> , <i>street</i> , <i>city</i>)
<i>works</i> (<u><i>person_name</i></u> , <u><i>company_name</i></u> , <i>salary</i>)
<i>company</i> (<u><i>company_name</i></u> , <i>city</i>)
<i>manages</i> (<u><i>person_name</i></u> , <u><i>manager_name</i></u>)

- ❖ Find the names of all employees who earn more than SOME employee of Small Bank Corporation.

```
select w1.person_name
from works as w1
where w1.salary > some
    (select w2.salary
     from works as w2
     where w2.company_name = "Small Bank Corporation")
```

- ❖ Alternative solution

```
select w1.person_name
from works as w1
where exists
    (select *
     from works as w2
     where w2.company_name = "Small Bank Corporation" and
          w1.salary > w2.salary)
```

<i>employee</i> (<u>person_name</u> , street, city) <i>works</i> (<u>person_name</u> , <u>company_name</u> , salary) <i>company</i> (<u>company_name</u> , city) <i>manages</i> (<u>person_naame</u> , <u>manager_name</u>)

- ❖ Find the company located in Hong Kong that has the largest number of employees

```
select temp.company_name
from (select w.company_name, count(distinct w.person_name) as cnt
      from works as w, company as c
      where w.company_name = c.company_name
          and c.city = "Hong Kong"
      group by w.company_name) as temp
where temp.cnt in (select max (cnt)
                  from temp)
```

<i>employee</i> (<u>person_name</u> , street, city) <i>works</i> (<u>person_name</u> , <u>company_name</u> , salary) <i>company</i> (<u>company_name</u> , city) <i>manages</i> (<u>person_name</u> , <u>manager_name</u>)
--

employee (person_name, street, city)
works (person_name, company_name, salary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (person_name, manager_name)

- ❖ Find all companies located in Hong Kong and have total payroll less than 100,000

```
select company.company_name
from works, company
where
    works.company_name = company.company_name
    and company.city = "Hong Kong"
group by company.company_name
having sum(works.salary) < 100,000
```