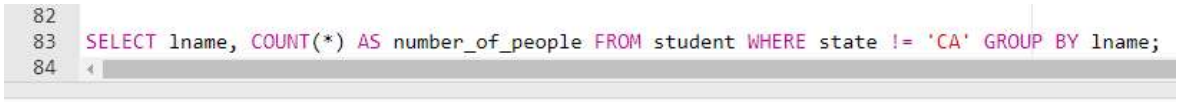
Igor Oleshko
CSC 134
04/09/2022
Professor Sabzevary

ASSIGNMENT 9
Groupby

Follow the same formatting guidelines as the previous homework assignment.

0	**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, classes and student_classes) are all renamed properly before you continue. You don't need to paste anything from SQLPlus for this question.**
1	Write a single SQL statement that displays the number of of people with the same lastname. The results should contain the lastname and the count for each lastname. Exclude from the list all those who live in CA
	 LNAME | NUMBER_OF_PEOPLE Al | 1 Blotchet-Halls | 1 Greeenr | 1 Greene | 1 Gringlesby | 1 White | 1 del Castillo | 1 Download CSV 7 rows selected.

2	Write a single SQL statement that displays the number of people living in each of the states. The results should display the state and the number of people living in each state. Exclude from the list all those who are living in cities that contains the letter 'h'
3	Use a single SQL statement that displays the ssn and the number of classes a student is taking with the column heading "number of classes" where the number of classes is less than 2, order by ssn descending.

```
81  SELECT state, COUNT(*) AS number_of_people FROM student WHERE city NOT LIKE '%h%' GROUP BY state;
```

STATE	NUMBER_OF_PEOPLE
UT	1
MI	1
NY	1
OR	1
CA	8
ma	1

Download CSV
6 rows selected.

```
83
84  SELECT ssn, COUNT(*) AS "number of classes" FROM student_class GROUP BY ssn HAVING COUNT(*) < 2 ORDER BY ssn DESC;
```

SSN	number of classes
846-92-7186	1
712-45-1867	1
672-71-3249	1
648-92-1872	1
527-72-3246	1
486-29-1786	1
472-27-2349	1
427-17-2319	1
409-56-7008	1
267-41-2394	1

4	Write a single SQL statement that displays the average age for each city, state combination for all students whose salary is greater than the average salary and are taking some kind of 'Intro' class. Also exclude the city 'Berkeley' from the list regardless of case. Sort by city in ascending order and state in descending order

```
86
87  SELECT city, state, AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate, dob)/12) AS average_age
88  FROM student WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM student) AND
89  ssn IN (SELECT ssn FROM student_class WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class
90  WHERE class_description LIKE '%Intro%')) AND lower(city) NOT LIKE 'berkeley'
91  GROUP BY city, state ORDER BY city, state DESC;
```

CITY	STATE	AVERAGE_AGE
Covelo	NY	26.159482060185185185185185185185185517
Palo Alto	CA	29.129912167712066905615292712066905615 33
San Jose	CA	27.159482060185185185185185185185185517
Walnut Creek	CA	28.132600339755077658303464755077658303 5

Download CSV

4 rows selected.

5	Write a single SQL statement that displays the States in lower case along with the rounded average age for the different states with the alias name "average of ages" for all the students who are taking a class that contains 'principles' in its description regardless of case.

```
93
94  SELECT lower(state) AS state, ROUND(AVG(MONTHS_BETWEEN(sysdate, dob)/12))
95  AS "average of ages" FROM student WHERE ssn IN (SELECT ssn FROM student_class
96  WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class WHERE lower(class_description)
97  LIKE '%principles%')) GROUP BY state;
```

STATE	average of ages
ca	28

Download CSV