

# SQL Assignment 1

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From Blackboard, import the file “university.sql” into your MySQL installation. This database contains tables for a university scenario where students have registered for various courses. It has the following tables and data. The data shown here matches what the database contains and you can use this to cross-check the results of your queries with what you expect. If any of your queries do not produce the expected results, you should make suitable changes.

Tables Students, Instructors and Courses are self-explanatory. Table Sections contains information on section of the courses that are offered – some courses are not being offered and hence do not have sections. The table Registrations gives us information on the students registered for each section. Again, some sections do not have any students in them. For this assignment, you might not use all the tables. However, we will use this database in future activities as well.

**Table Students**

student_id	firstname	lastname	height	weight	dob	state
1	DARIUS	Brands	76.2	197.5	6/8/1987	MN
2	BRAIN	Kunsch	74.3	185.4	7/26/1989	MD:
3	KENDRICK	Kafton	72.9	181	2/21/1986	VT
4	ARMAND	Lachat	72.2	189.7	8/26/1991	MT
5	ALI	Borio	74.3	180.6	6/19/1989	FL
6	JACKSON	Samay	68.5	175	12/6/1985	MN
7	DANE	Talahytewa	69.9	199.4	3/2/1985	CT
8	CLIFF	Casher	73.9	201.7	1/22/1987	ID
9	MARCEL	Jacot	76.5	183.5	3/16/1990	ND
10	MARCEL	Titze	70	188.2	6/12/1985	HI
11	RAPHAEL	Sitko	72.9	196.4	9/29/1992	ND
12	ALI	Aufderheide	71.9	193.2	1/11/1984	AL
13	CAREY	Dense	73.7	180.8	5/16/1984	FL
14	JACKSON	Vay	73.7	186.3	7/4/1991	NJ
15	BRAIN	Gattshall	69.5	187	11/21/1986	ND
16	KENDRICK	Burde	73.2	202.9	4/12/1986	FL
17	ALI	Dicapua	70.8	183.1	3/16/1991	ME
18	JACKSON	Aitcheson	71.3	203.9	1/22/1989	NH
19	MOISES	Nore	72.1	175.3	11/23/1991	ME
20	CLIFF	Shely	72.4	196.3	4/15/1992	OK
21	ALVARO	Billiott	73.1	208.5	8/3/1985	DE
22	JEFFRY	Pacitto	72.6	184.9	1/16/1989	NH
23	BRYON	Younie	75.8	191.4	12/19/1990	ME
24	JACKSON	Sherick	70.9	186.9	9/25/1991	FL
25	MOISES	Kopperman	75.6	191.8	8/12/1988	HI

**Table Courses**

course_id	course_name	credits
10	African Paintings As A Feminist Genre	1
20	Life Of Russian Self-Actualization: A Process Approach	3
30	Race, Conflict, And Conflict In Polytheistic Music: Discovery, Development, and Interpretation	4
40	The Populist Dimension Of Southern Middle Eastern Literature	2
50	Masterpieces Of Middle Class Chinese Literature	1

**Table Sections**

course_id	section_name	instructor_id
10	AA	10
10	AB	10
30	AA	20
30	WB	40
30	AB	20
40	AA	10

**Table Instructors**

instructor_id	firstname	lastname	dob
10	DARIUS	Bokman	7/8/1957
20	CAREY	Mccament	1/3/1984
30	FIDEL	Blondell	4/5/1976
40	ELWOOD	Farb	9/1/1986

**Table Registrations**

course_id	section_name	student_id
10	AA	11
10	AA	1
10	AA	14
10	AA	18
10	AA	4
10	AA	15
10	AB	10
10	AB	17
10	AB	5
30	WB	13
30	WB	24
30	WB	22
30	WB	14
30	WB	19
30	WB	21
30	WB	17
30	WB	13

Write SQL queries for retrieving the following information. Before writing each query, look at the data and see what the result should be. Then verify that your SQL produces the correct results. Just because your SQL query produces some results, you should not assume that the query is correct.

Often you will also see that you get an error message when you try to execute an SQL query. This means that your query is ill-formed in some way – perhaps you entered the table name or field name incorrectly or did not place a comma where it is needed or placed a comma where it is inappropriate, and so on. Read any error messages carefully and try to make sense of it – this will help you to deepen your understanding.

Your SQL query should produce only the information asked for -- nothing more. The person looking at the results should not have to do any further processing, however trivial to arrive at what is asked for.