












Practical Drill – SQL

1. Define the following UNIVERSITY schema in SQL

classroom(building, room_number, capacity)
department(dept_name, building, budget)
course(course_id, title, dept_name, credits)
instructor(ID, name, dept_name, salary)
section(course_id, sec_id, semester, year, building, room_number, time_slot_id)
teaches(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year)
student(ID, name, dept_name, tot_cred)
takes(ID, course_id, sec_id, semester, year, grade)
advisor(s_ID, i_ID)
time_slot(time_slot_id, day, start_time, end_time)
prereq(course_id, prereq_id)

Tables

-  advisor
-  classroom
-  course
-  department
-  instructor
-  prereq
-  section
-  student
-  takes
-  teaches
-  time_slot

SQL CODE TO CREATE THE TABLES

-- Creating the tables

```
CREATE TABLE classroom(  
    building VARCHAR(30),  
    room_number char(3),  
    capacity int,  
    PRIMARY KEY(building, room_number)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE department(  
    dept_name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,  
    building VARCHAR(30),  
    budget int  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE course(  
    course_id char(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
    title VARCHAR(100),  
    dept_name VARCHAR(50),  
    credits tinyint,  
    FOREIGN KEY (dept_name) REFERENCES department(dept_name)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE instructor(  
    ID char(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(50),  
    dept_name VARCHAR(50),  
    salary int,  
    FOREIGN KEY (dept_name) REFERENCES department(dept_name)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE time_slot(  
    time_slot_id int,  
    day varchar(12),  
    start_time CHAR(5),  
    end_time CHAR(5),  
    PRIMARY KEY(time_slot_id, day, start_time)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE section(  
    course_id char(4),  
    sec_id char(1),  
    semester VARCHAR(10),  
    year YEAR,
```

```

building VARCHAR(30),
room_number char(3),
time_slot_id int,
PRIMARY KEY (sec_id, semester, year),
FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES course(course_id),
FOREIGN KEY (building, room_number) REFERENCES classroom(building, room_number),
FOREIGN KEY (time_slot_id) REFERENCES time_slot(time_slot_id)
);

CREATE TABLE teaches(
ID char(4),
course_id char(4),
sec_id char(1),
semester VARCHAR(10),
year YEAR,
FOREIGN KEY (ID) REFERENCES instructor(ID),
FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES course(course_id),
FOREIGN KEY (sec_id, semester, year) REFERENCES section(sec_id, semester, year)
);

CREATE TABLE student(
ID char(4),
name VARCHAR(50),
dept_name VARCHAR(30),
tot_cred SMALLINT,
PRIMARY KEY (ID)
FOREIGN KEY (dept_name) REFERENCES department(dept_name)
);

CREATE TABLE takes(
ID char(4),
course_id char(4),
sec_id char(1),
semester VARCHAR(10),
year YEAR,
grade char(1),
FOREIGN KEY (ID) REFERENCES student(ID),
FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES course(course_id),
FOREIGN KEY (sec_id, semester, year) REFERENCES section(sec_id, semester, year)
);

CREATE TABLE advisor(
s_ID CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,
i_ID CHAR(2)
);

CREATE TABLE prereq(
course_id CHAR(4),
prereq_id VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,

FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES course(course_id)
);

```

2. Insert minimum 4 entries in each table

```

45
46 INSERT INTO `section` VALUES('0001','A','spring','2009','new building','102',10),
47 ('0004','B','fall','2009','old building','001',30),
48 ('0002','C','spring','2009','new building','101',41),
49 ('0003','D','spring','2010','old building','002',10),
50 ('0000','A','spring','2011','new building','102',22),
51 ('0006','E','spring','2010','old building','002',22),
52 ('0002','B','fall','2010','old building','002',30),
53 ('0001','D','fall','2010','new building','101',10),
54 ('0003','C','fall','2010','old building','002',30),
55 ('0004','E','fall','2011','new building','102',22);
56
57 INSERT INTO teaches VALUES('0003','0006','E','spring','2010','old building'),
58 ('0005','0002','C','spring','2009','new building'),
59 ('0007','0001','D','fall','2010','new building'),
60 ('0005','0004','B','fall','2009','old building');
61
62 INSERT INTO takes VALUES('0001','0006','E','spring','2010','old building','A'),
63 ('0003','0000','A','spring','2011','new building','B'),
64 ('0009','0002','B','fall','2010','old building','C'),
65 ('0004','0004','B','fall','2009','old building','A');
66
67 INSERT INTO advisor VALUES('11','01'),
68 ('43','53'),
69 ('78','96'),
70 ('10','26');
71
72
73
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80
81
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99
100

```

Query 11 OK!, 4 rows affected

3. Find the name and department of each instructor

```

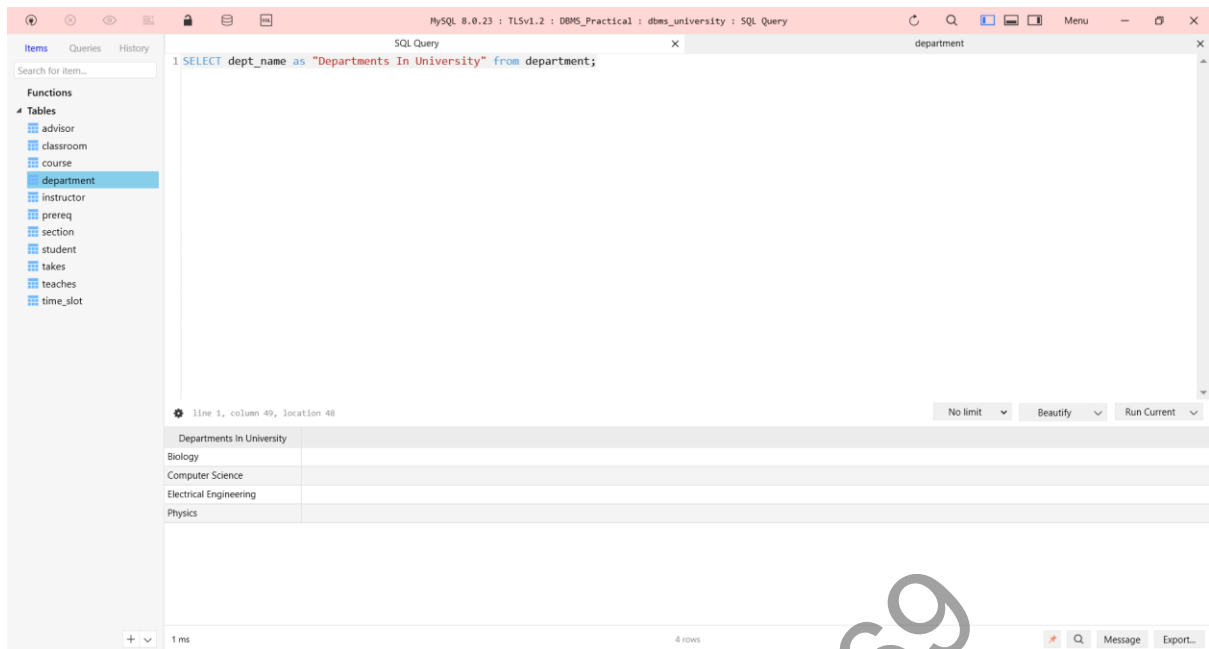
1 SELECT name, dept_name from instructor;

```

name	dept_name
Chetan Batta	Computer Science
Anika Narayanan	Computer Science
Ravi Bawa	Computer Science
Rani Mann	Computer Science
Lakshmi Sengupta	Physics
Azad Toor	Physics
Ranya Grewal	Physics
Chetan Raman	Physics
Rajiv Aggarwal	Electrical Engineering

Query 1 OK!, 12 rows affected

4. Find the department names in the University



- Display the ID, name, department name and salary of instructors after giving a 10% raise to each instructor



- Retrieve the names of all instructors, along with their department names and department building name.

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

```

1 -- Retrieve the names of all instructors, along with their department names and department building name.
2 SELECT instructor.name, instructor.dept_name, department.building
3 FROM instructor
4 INNER JOIN department ON instructor.dept_name = department.dept_name;
5

```

Line 4, column 70, location 261

name	dept_name	building
Rati Raval	Biology	→ old building
Pranay Bahl	Biology	→ old building
Chetan Batta	Computer Science	→ old building's Watson wing
Anika Narayanan	Computer Science	→ old building's Watson wing
Ravi Bawa	Computer Science	→ old building's Watson wing
Rani Mann	Computer Science	→ old building's Watson wing
Rajiv Aggarwal	Electrical Engineering	→ old building
Lakshmi Sengupta	Physics	→ old building
Azad Toor	Physics	→ old building
Pranav Prasad	Physics	→ old building

20 ms 12 rows

7. Retrieve the name and corresponding course id of instructors who have taught some course

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

```

1 SELECT instructor.name, teaches.course_id
2 FROM teaches
3 INNER JOIN instructor ON teaches.ID = instructor.ID;

```

Line 3, column 53, location 110

name	course_id
Ravi Bawa	0006
Lakshmi Sengupta	0002
Ranya Grewal	0001
Lakshmi Sengupta	0004

2 ms 4 rows

8. Find instructor names and course identifiers for instructors in the Computer Science department

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

```

1 -- Find instructor names and course identifiers for instructors in the Computer Science department
2 SELECT instructor.name, teaches.course_id
3 FROM instructor
4 LEFT JOIN teaches ON instructor.ID = teaches.ID
5 WHERE dept_name = 'Computer Science';
6

```

name	course_id
Chetan Batta	NULL
Anika Narayanan	NULL
Ravi Bawa	0006
Rani Mann	NULL

25 ms 4 rows

9. Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than at least one instructor in the Biology department.

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

```

1 -- Find the names of all instructors whose salary is greater than at least one instructor in the Biology department.
2 SELECT name, salary
3 FROM instructor
4 WHERE salary > all (SELECT salary FROM instructor WHERE dept_name = 'Biology');
5
6

```

name	salary
Chetan Batta	192500
Anika Narayanan	159500
Ravi Bawa	132000
Rani Mann	185000
Ranya Grewal	143000
Rajiv Aggarwal	165000
Swarna Dixit	198000

2 ms 7 rows

0010	Rati Raval	Biology	→	121000
0011	Pranay Bahl	Biology	→	82500

10. Find the names of all departments whose building name includes the substring 'Watson'.

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

SQL Query

```

1 -- Find the names of all departments whose building name includes the substring 'Watson'
2 SELECT dept_name
3 FROM department
4 WHERE building LIKE '%Watson%';

```

dept_name

Computer Science

1 ms 1 rows

dept_name	building	budget
Biology	old building	350000
Computer...	old building's Watson wing	100000
Electrical E...	old building	500000
Physics	old building	800000

11. List all instructors in Physics department alphabetically

MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query

SQL Query

```

1 -- List all instructors in Physics department alphabetically
2 SELECT name
3 FROM instructor
4 WHERE dept_name = 'Physics'
5 ORDER BY name ASC;

```

name

Azad Toor
Chetan Raman
Lakshmi Sengupta
Ranya Grewal
Swarna Dixit

line 5, column 15, location 136

12. Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester

```
1 -- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester
2 SELECT section.course_id, course.title
3 FROM `section`
4 INNER JOIN course ON `section`.course_id = course.course_id
5 WHERE semester = 'Fall' && year = '2009';|
```

line 5, column 42, location 223

course_id	title
0004	→ Calculus Applied

13. Find the set of all courses taught either in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010, or both

```
1 -- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester
2 SELECT section.course_id, course.title
3 FROM `section`
4 INNER JOIN course ON `section`.course_id = course.course_id
5 WHERE (semester = 'Fall' && year = '2009') || (semester = 'Spring' && year = '2010');
```

line 5, column 83, location 264

course_id	title
0003	→ The Human Biology
0004	→ Calculus Applied
0006	→ Web Programming

1 ms 3 rows

14. Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 as well as in Spring 2010

The screenshot shows a MySQL 8.0.23 IDE window titled "MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query". The left sidebar displays a list of tables: advisor, classroom, course, department, instructor, prereq, section, student, takes, teaches, and time_slot. The "course" table is selected. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 -- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester
2 SELECT section.course_id, course.title
3 FROM `section`
4 INNER JOIN course ON `section`.course_id = course.course_id
5 WHERE (semester = 'Fall' && year = '2009') && (semester = 'spring' && year = '2010');
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "line 5, column 46, location 227". The results pane shows a table with two columns: "course_id" and "title". The status bar at the bottom of the results pane shows "0 rows".

15. Find all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester but not in the Spring 2010 semester

The screenshot shows a MySQL 8.0.23 IDE window titled "MySQL 8.0.23 : TLSv1.2 : DBMS_Practical : dbms_university : SQL Query". The left sidebar displays a list of tables: advisor, classroom, course, department, instructor, prereq, section, student, takes, teaches, and time_slot. The "course" table is selected. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 -- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester
2 SELECT section.course_id, course.title
3 FROM `section`
4 INNER JOIN course ON `section`.course_id = course.course_id
5 WHERE (semester = 'Fall' && year = '2009') AND NOT (semester = 'spring' && year = '2010');
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "line 5, column 51, location 232". The results pane shows a table with two columns: "course_id" and "title". The status bar at the bottom of the results pane shows "0 rows".

course_id	title
0004	Calculus Applied