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PROGRAM 4: STUDENT FACULTY DATABASE

Consider the following database for student enrollment for course:

STUDENT(snum: integer, sname:string, major: string, lvl: string, age: integer)

CLASS(<u>cname</u>: string, meetsat: time, room: string, fid: integer)

ENROLLED(<u>snum</u>: integer, <u>cname</u>:string)

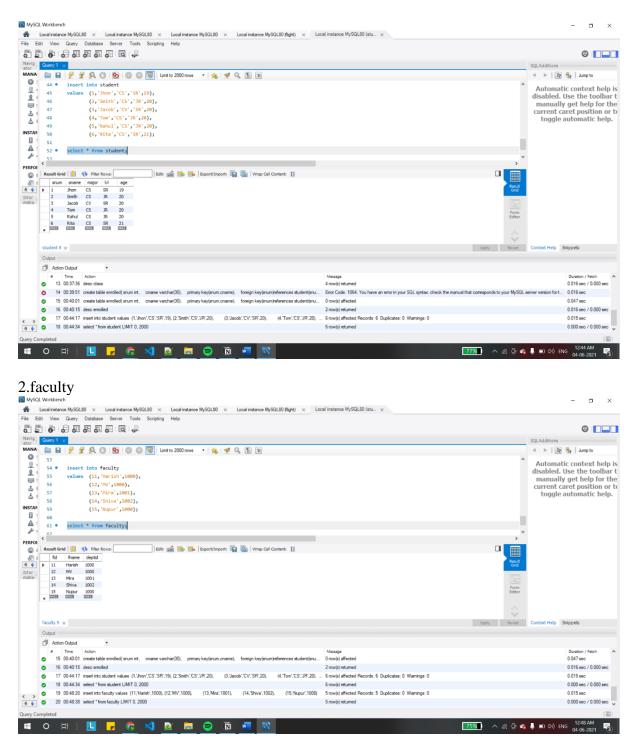
FACULTY(<u>fid</u>: integer, fname:string, deptid: integer)

The meaning of these relations is straightforward; for example, Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Level(lvl) is a two character code with 4 different values (example: Junior: JR etc)

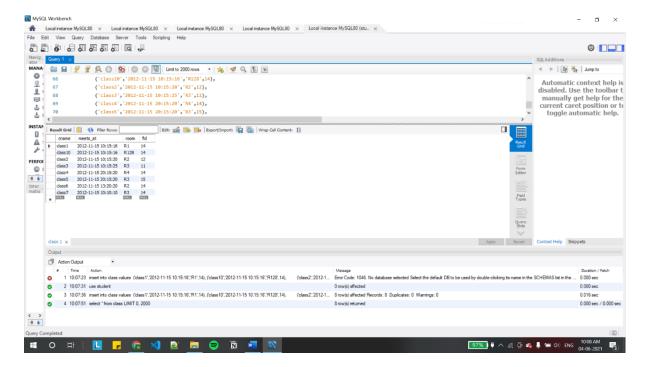
Write the following queries in SQL. No duplicates should be printed in any of the answers.

TABLES:

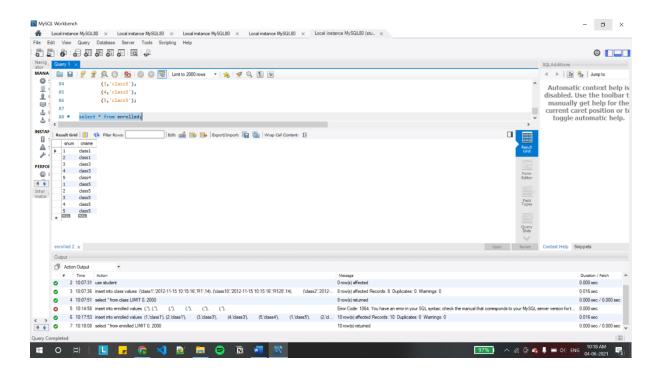
1.student



3.class

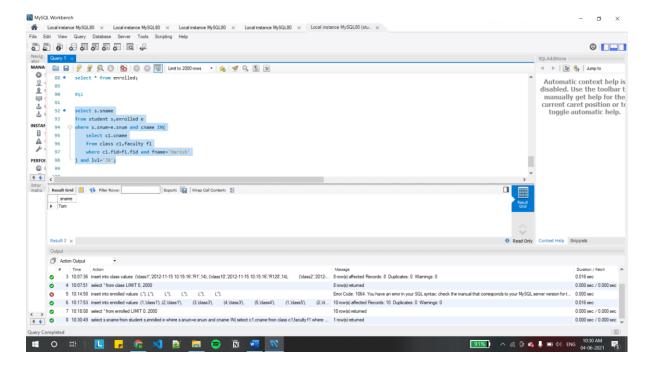


4.enrolled

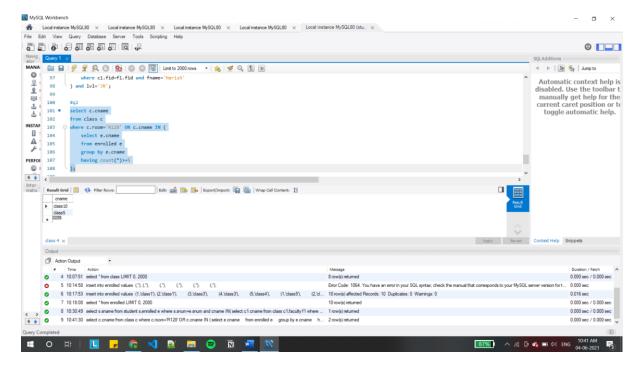


QUERIES:

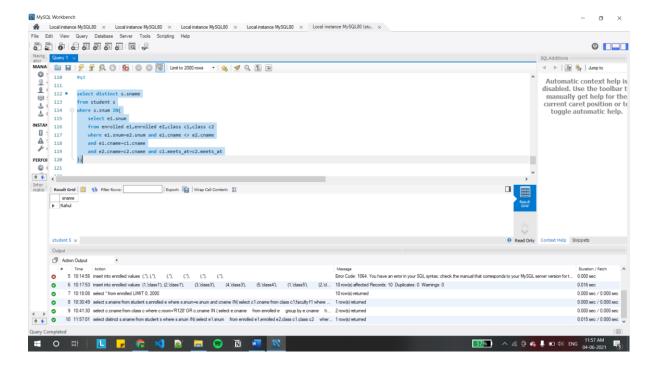
1. Find the names of all Juniors (level = JR) who are enrolled in a class taught by "Harish".



2.Find the names of all classes that either meet in room R128 or have five or more Students enrolled.

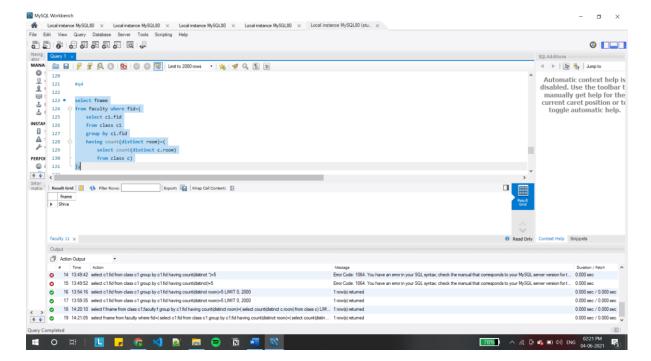


3. Find the names of all students who are enrolled in two classes that meet at the same time.

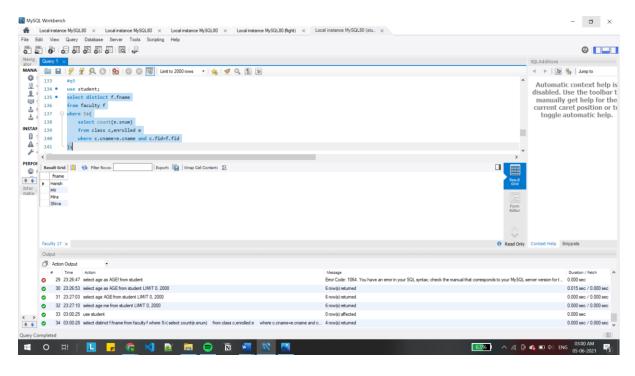


4.Find the names of faculty members who teach in every room in which some class is taught.

```
select fname
from faculty where fid=(
          select c1.fid
          from class c1
          group by c1.fid
          having count(distinct room)=(
                select count(distinct c.room)
                      from class c)
);
```

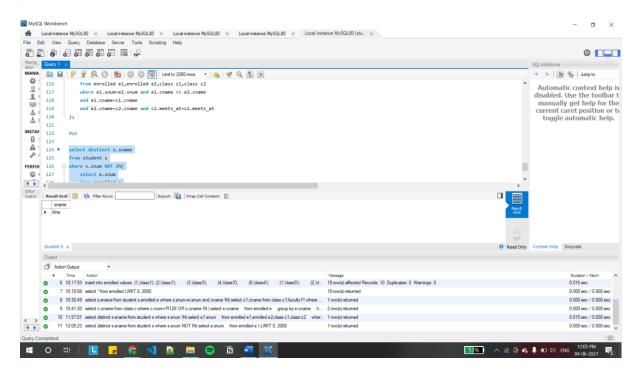


5. Find the names of faculty members for whom the combined enrollment of the courses that they teach is less than five.



6. Find the names of students who are not enrolled in any class.

select distinct s.sname from student s where s.snum NOT IN(select e.snum from enrolled e);



7.For each age value that appears in Students, find the level value that appears most often. For example, if there are more FR level students aged 18 than SR, JR, or SO students aged 18, you should print the pair (18, FR).

```
SELECT S.age, S.lvl

FROM student S

GROUP BY S.age, S.lvl

HAVING S.lvl IN (

SELECT S1.lvl FROM student S1 WHERE S1.age = S.age GROUP BY S1.lvl, S1.age

HAVING COUNT(*) >= ALL (

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM student S2
```

FROM student S2

WHERE s1.age = S2.age

GROUP BY S2.lvl, S2.age)

