

# IT5008: Tutorial 2 — Simple Queries

Pratik Karmakar

School of Computing,  
National University of Singapore

AY25/26 S1



# Scenario

Students at the **National University of Ngendipura (NUN)** buy, lend, and borrow books.

NUNStA commissions *Apasaja Private Limited* to implement an online book exchange that records:

- Student info: name, faculty, department, **email** (identifier), join date (year).
- Book info: title, authors, publisher, year, edition, **ISBN10**, **ISBN13** (industry IDs; *unique*).
- Loans: borrowed date, returned date (may be NULL).

Auditing keeps data for (i) copies with loans and (ii) graduated students with loaned books.

This tutorial uses the schema/data created in “Creating and Populating Tables”.

# Important Constraints for This Tutorial

Use *simple queries only*

No **nested** or **aggregate** queries in answers.

Focus on **single-table** and **multi-table** joins and set operators.

We'll present **equivalent** formulations (e.g., CROSS JOIN vs INNER JOIN, UNION/INTERSECT/EXCEPT) and discuss readability best practices.

# Questions — Single-table

## 1. Single-Table Queries

- (a) Print the different departments.
- (b) Print the different departments in which students are enrolled.
- (c) For each copy that has been borrowed and returned, print the ISBN13 and the loan **duration**. Order by ISBN13 (ASC) then duration (DESC). Use a **single** table.

# Questions — Multi-table

## 2. Multi-Table Queries

- (a) For each unreturned loan of a book published by 'Wiley', print: book title, owner name+faculty, borrower name+faculty.
- (b) Print emails of students who *borrowed or lent* a copy **before** they joined the University.
- (c) Print emails of students who *borrowed or lent* a copy **on the day** they joined.
- (d) Print emails of students who *borrowed and lent* a copy **on the day** they joined.
- (e) Print emails of students who *borrowed but did not lend* a copy **on the day** they joined.
- (f) Print ISBN13 of books that have **never** been borrowed.

## 1(a). Different departments (single table)

**Good practice:** alias tables; refer to columns via the alias.

```
1 SELECT d.department
2 FROM department AS d;
```

**Why no DISTINCT?** department is the **PRIMARY KEY** of table department, so duplicates cannot occur.

## 1(b). Departments with enrolled students

Query the student table; many students share the same department, so we need DISTINCT.

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT s.department  
2 FROM student AS s;
```

**Wording matters.** If we asked “*department of the different students*”, then DISTINCT should **not** be on department (students are identified by email, not department).

## 1(c). Loan duration from a single table (returned only)

```
1 SELECT l.book, l.returned - l.borrowed + 1 AS duration
2 FROM loan AS l
3 WHERE l.returned IS NOT NULL
4 ORDER BY l.book ASC, duration DESC;
```



## 1(c). Loan duration including unreturned

### Using COALESCE

```
1 SELECT l.book,  
2       (COALESCE(l.returned, CURRENT_DATE)  
3        - l.borrowed + 1) AS duration  
4 FROM loan AS l  
5 ORDER BY l.book ASC, duration DESC;
```

### Using CASE

```
1 SELECT l.book,  
2       ((CASE WHEN l.returned IS NULL  
3            THEN CURRENT_DATE  
4            ELSE l.returned END)  
5        - l.borrowed + 1) AS duration  
6 FROM loan AS l  
7 ORDER BY l.book ASC, duration DESC;
```

## 2(a). Unreturned Wiley loans (with COPY join)

```
1 SELECT b.title,  
2         s1.name AS ownerName, d1.faculty AS ownerFaculty,  
3         s2.name AS borrowerName, d2.faculty AS borrowerFaculty  
4 FROM loan AS l, book AS b, copy AS c,  
5         student AS s1, student AS s2,  
6         department AS d1, department AS d2  
7 WHERE l.book = b.ISBN13  
8        AND c.book = l.book AND c.copy = l.copy AND c.owner = l.owner  
9        AND l.owner = s1.email AND l.borrower = s2.email  
10       AND s1.department = d1.department AND s2.department =  
11         d2.department  
12       AND b.publisher = 'Wiley'  
13       AND l.returned IS NULL;
```

## 2(a). Unreturned Wiley loans (omit COPY via PK-FK)

```
1 SELECT b.title,  
2         s1.name AS ownerName, d1.faculty AS ownerFaculty,  
3         s2.name AS borrowerName, d2.faculty AS borrowerFaculty  
4 FROM loan AS l, book AS b,  
5         student AS s1, student AS s2,  
6         department AS d1, department AS d2  
7 WHERE l.book = b.ISBN13  
8        AND l.owner = s1.email AND l.borrower = s2.email  
9        AND s1.department = d1.department AND s2.department =  
10       d2.department  
        AND b.publisher = 'Wiley' AND l.returned IS NULL;
```

## 2(a). Using INNER JOIN (clear ON vs WHERE)

```
1 SELECT b.title,  
2         s1.name AS ownerName,    d1.faculty AS ownerFaculty,  
3         s2.name AS borrowerName, d2.faculty AS borrowerFaculty  
4 FROM loan AS l  
5 INNER JOIN book      AS b  ON l.book      = b.ISBN13  
6 INNER JOIN student   AS s1 ON l.owner     = s1.email  
7 INNER JOIN student   AS s2 ON l.borrower  = s2.email  
8 INNER JOIN department AS d1 ON s1.department = d1.department  
9 INNER JOIN department AS d2 ON s2.department = d2.department  
10 WHERE b.publisher = 'Wiley' AND l.returned IS NULL;
```

**Convention:** ON for PK–FK join predicates; WHERE for additional filters.

## 2(b). Borrowed or lent *before* joining

**Either role (owner or borrower) and date check:**

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE (s.email = l.borrower OR s.email = l.owner)
4      AND l.borrowed < s.year;
```

**Distributed condition (equivalent):**

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE (s.email = l.borrower AND l.borrowed < s.year)
4      OR (s.email = l.owner    AND l.borrowed < s.year);
```

## 2(c). Borrowed or lent *on* joining day

### Direct form (needs DISTINCT):

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE (s.email = l.borrower OR s.email = l.owner)
4      AND l.borrowed = s.year;
```

### Using UNION (deduplicates by default):

```
1 SELECT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE s.email = l.borrower AND l.borrowed = s.year
4 UNION
5 SELECT s.email
6 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
7 WHERE s.email = l.owner AND l.borrowed = s.year;
```

## 2(d). Borrowed *and* lent on joining day

### Using INTERSECT:

```
1 SELECT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE s.email = l.borrower AND l.borrowed = s.year
4 INTERSECT
5 SELECT s.email
6 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
7 WHERE s.email = l.owner AND l.borrowed = s.year;
```

### Without INTERSECT (two aliases of loan):

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l1, loan AS l2, student AS s
3 WHERE s.email = l1.borrower AND l1.borrowed = s.year
4      AND s.email = l2.owner    AND l2.borrowed = s.year;
```

## 2(e). Borrowed *but did not lend* on joining day

```
1 SELECT s.email
2 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
3 WHERE s.email = l.borrower AND l.borrowed = s.year
4 EXCEPT
5 SELECT s.email
6 FROM loan AS l, student AS s
7 WHERE s.email = l.owner AND l.borrowed = s.year;
```



## 2(f). Books *never* borrowed

**Using EXCEPT:**

```
1 SELECT b.ISBN13
2 FROM book AS b
3 EXCEPT
4 SELECT l.book
5 FROM loan AS l;
```

**Using LEFT OUTER JOIN + IS NULL:**

```
1 SELECT b.ISBN13
2 FROM book AS b
3 LEFT OUTER JOIN loan AS l
4   ON b.ISBN13 = l.book
5 WHERE l.book IS NULL;
```

## Guidelines & Marking Tips

- **No hardcoding.** Queries must work on any dataset consistent with the schema.
- **Constants only if stated.** If the question names a constant (e.g., 'Wiley'), you may use it; otherwise avoid.
- **Readable style.** Use table aliases, qualify columns, and uppercase SQL keywords.
- **Set operators** (UNION/INTERSECT/EXCEPT) inherently deduplicate; DISTINCT is redundant with them.
- **Partial marks:** (i) query executes, (ii) correct columns (names, types, order), (iii) minimal row differences.

Questions?

Drop a mail at: [pratik.karmakar@u.nus.edu](mailto:pratik.karmakar@u.nus.edu)