Simple single table SQL queries
&
GROUP BY and HAVING clauses

Write SQL queries to retrieve data from the specified database. Use the PowerPoint presentation placed on the Resources drive for this purpose. You may have to refer to the MySQL website as well.

Use the Northwoods University database by running the script file (`Northwoods_mySQL_working.sql`) after copying it to your H:\ drive. *If you have finished Lab1_SQL, you should be good for this step.*

<mark>Submission Required ON or BEFORE Friday, February 6, 2026(11:59pm) as a *.sql file on D2L. No late submissions are allowed.</mark>

Study the metadata carefully before you start writing the query.

Queries:

1) Retrieve the first and last name values for all faculty who are either full professors or instructors.

2) * Write the above query in another way.

3) Retrieve the different classes of students. No duplicates allowed.

4) Retrieve the first and last names and DOB values for all students who were born in 1985.

5) * Write the above query in another way.

6) Retrieve all students who have a middle initial.

7) Retrieve all enrollment records of students who do NOT have a grade yet.

8) Retrieve the faculty IDs who are advisors. No duplicates please…

9) * Write the above query in another way.

10) Retrieve the list of location IDs that are used as faculty offices. (ie loc_id appears in the faculty table). No duplicates, please...

11) Retrieve the list of location IDs that are used as classrooms. (ie loc_id appears in the course_section table). No duplicates, please…

12) Retrieve the course section ID of those sections that do **NOT** meet on Wednesdays.

   FYI - Do not work off the raw data from the table. You can only use the information from the question in the query. You could for example, have an entry in the course section's c_sec_day for MTR or TF, or RF, WF, MF etc in the future.

13) Retrieve the course section ID of those sections that do **NOT** meet on Wednesdays or Fridays.

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14) Retrieve the average maximum enrollment (max_enrl column on course_section) for all sections of course ID 1 during term 4.

15) Retrieve the number of 'B's assigned for course section 6.

16) Retrieve the faculty IDs of those advisors along with the number of students they are advising. Can this query be written in two ways? If yes, show the way ☺. If no, explain why not possible?

17) Retrieve all records from the enrollment table where grade is either "C" or not assigned yet.

18) Retrieve the number of course sections scheduled in each location sorted from high to low.

19) Modify the above query to show all location(s) that have more than three (3) course sections scheduled in it.