

PROGRAM 4:STUDENT FACULTY DATABASE

Consider the following database for student enrolment for course:

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

CLASS (name: string, meets at: time, room: string, fid: integer)

ENROLLED (snum: integer, cname: string)

FACULTY (fid: 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 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.

```
create database student_faculty;
```

```
use student_faculty;
```

```
create table student(  
snum INT,  
sname VARCHAR(10),  
major VARCHAR(20),  
lvl VARCHAR(2),  
age INT,  
primary key(snum));
```

```
desc student;
```

```
create table faculty(  
fid INT,  
fname VARCHAR(20),
```

```
deptid INT,  
PRIMARY KEY(fid));
```

```
desc faculty;
```

```
CREATE TABLE class(  
cname VARCHAR(20),  
metts_at TIMESTAMP,  
room VARCHAR(10),  
fid INT,  
PRIMARY KEY(cname),  
FOREIGN KEY(fid) REFERENCES faculty(fid));
```

```
desc class;
```

```
CREATE TABLE enrolled(  
snum INT,  
cname VARCHAR(20),  
PRIMARY KEY(snum,cname),  
FOREIGN KEY(snum) REFERENCES student(snum),  
FOREIGN KEY(cname) REFERENCES class(cname));
```

```
desc enrolled;
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(1, 'John', 'CS', 'Sr', 19);  
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(2, 'Smith', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);  
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(3 , 'Jacob', 'CV', 'Sr', 20);  
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(4, 'Tom ', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);  
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(5, 'Rahul', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);  
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES(6, 'Rita', 'CS', 'Sr', 21);
```

```
commit;
```

```
select * from student;
```

```
INSERT INTO FACULTY VALUES(11, 'Harish', 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO FACULTY VALUES(12, 'MV', 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO FACULTY VALUES(13 , 'Mira', 1001);
```

```
INSERT INTO FACULTY VALUES(14, 'Shiva', 1002);
```

```
INSERT INTO FACULTY VALUES(15, 'Nupur', 1000);
```

```
commit;
```

```
select * from faculty;
```

```
insert into class values('class1', '12/11/15 10:15:16', 'R1', 14);
```

```
insert into class values('class10', '12/11/15 10:15:16', 'R128', 14);
```

```
insert into class values('class2', '12/11/15 10:15:20', 'R2', 12);
```

```
insert into class values('class3', '12/11/15 10:15:25', 'R3', 11);
```

```
insert into class values('class4', '12/11/15 20:15:20', 'R4', 14);
```

```
insert into class values('class5', '12/11/15 20:15:20', 'R3', 15);
```

```
insert into class values('class6', '12/11/15 13:20:20', 'R2', 14);
```

```
insert into class values('class7', '12/11/15 10:10:10', 'R3', 14);
```

```
commit;
```

```
select * from class;
```

```
insert into enrolled values(1, 'class1');
```

```
insert into enrolled values(2, 'class1');
```

```
insert into enrolled values(3, 'class3');
```

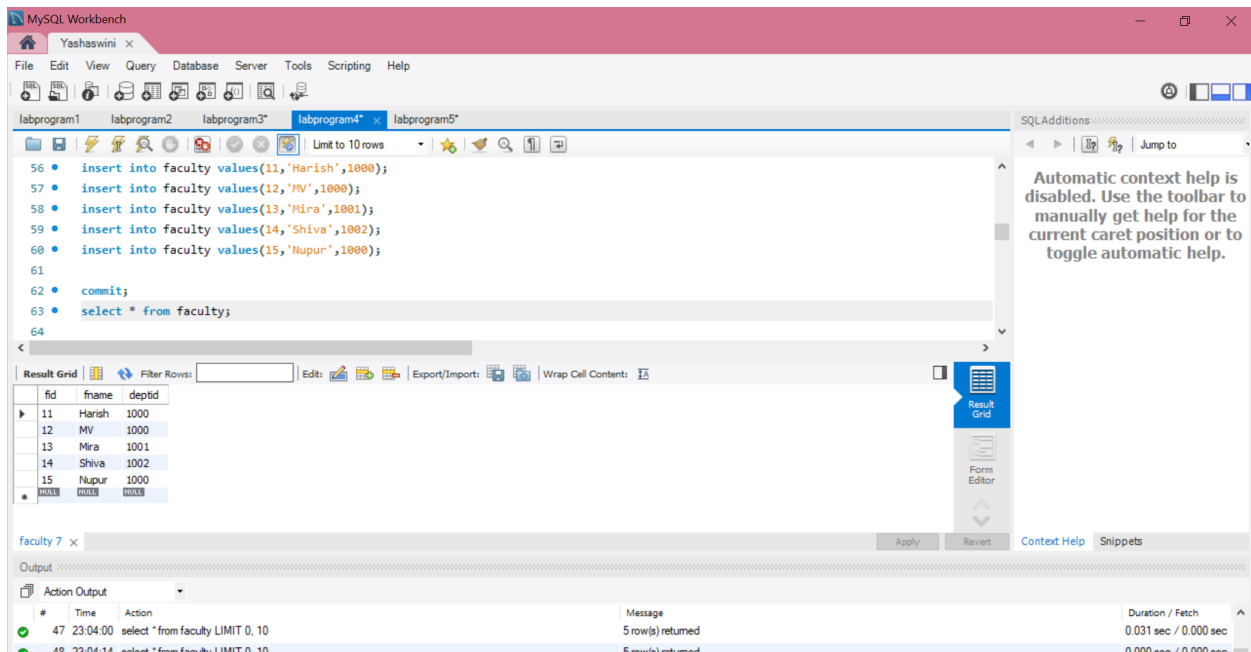
```
insert into enrolled values(4, 'class3');
```

```
insert into enrolled values(5, 'class4');
```

```
insert into enrolled values(1, 'class5');
insert into enrolled values(2, 'class5');
insert into enrolled values(3, 'class5');
insert into enrolled values(4, 'class5');
insert into enrolled values(5, 'class5');
commit;
```

```
select * from enrolled;
```

STUDENT TABLE



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following queries:

```
56 • insert into faculty values(11,'Harish',1000);
57 • insert into faculty values(12,'MV',1000);
58 • insert into faculty values(13,'Mira',1001);
59 • insert into faculty values(14,'Shiva',1002);
60 • insert into faculty values(15,'Nupur',1000);
61
62 • commit;
63 • select * from faculty;
64
```

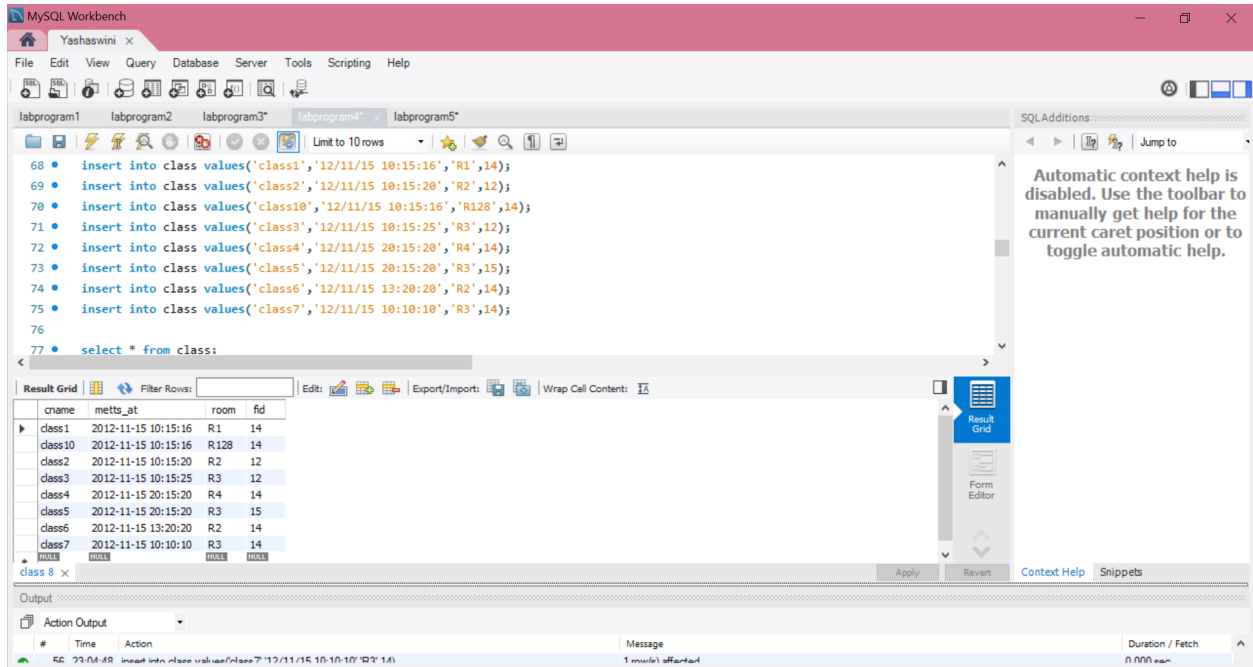
The Results Grid shows the output of the SELECT query:

| fid | fname | deptid |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 11 | Harish | 1000 |
| 12 | MV | 1000 |
| 13 | Mira | 1001 |
| 14 | Shiva | 1002 |
| 15 | Nupur | 1000 |

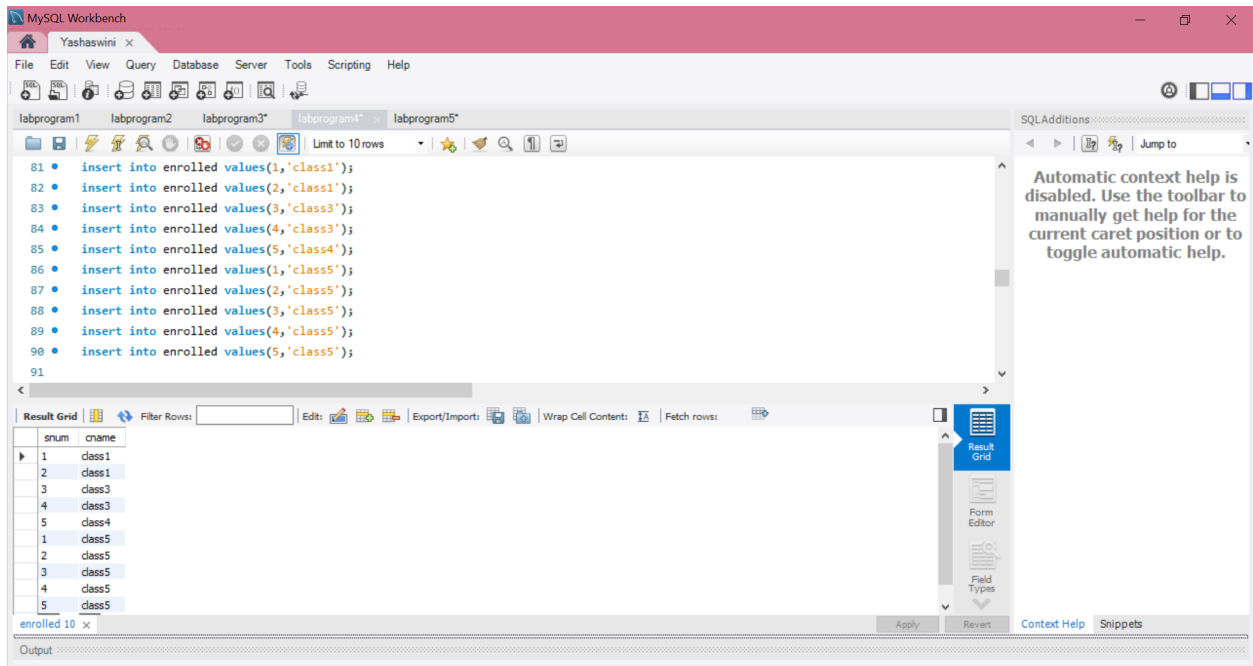
The Output panel shows the execution log:

| # | Time | Action | Message | Duration / Fetch |
|----|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 47 | 23:04:00 | select * from faculty LIMIT 0, 10 | 5 row(s) returned | 0.031 sec / 0.000 sec |

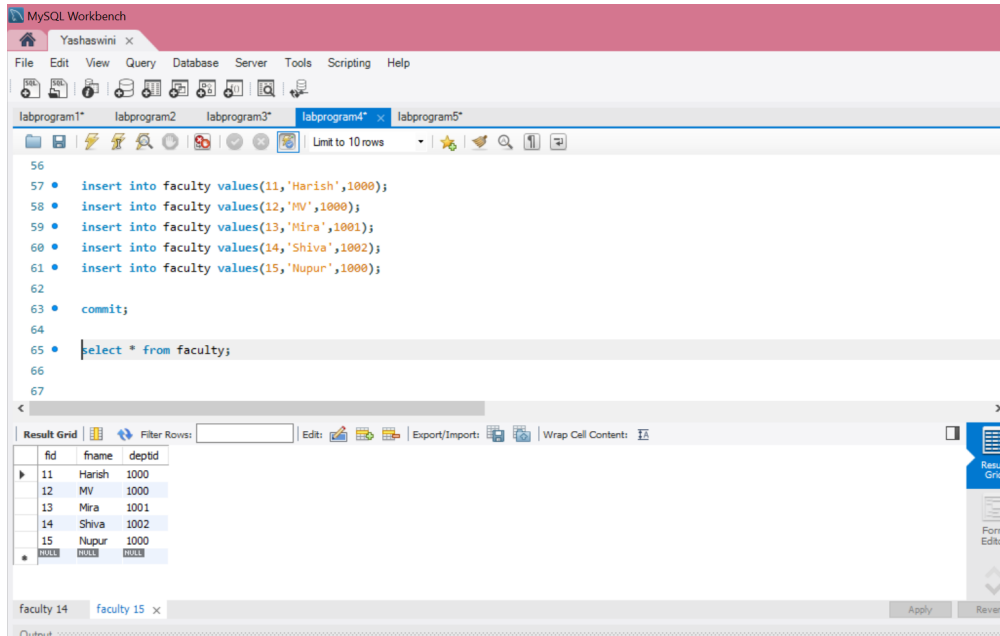
CLASS TABLE



ENROLLED TABLE



FACULTY TABLE



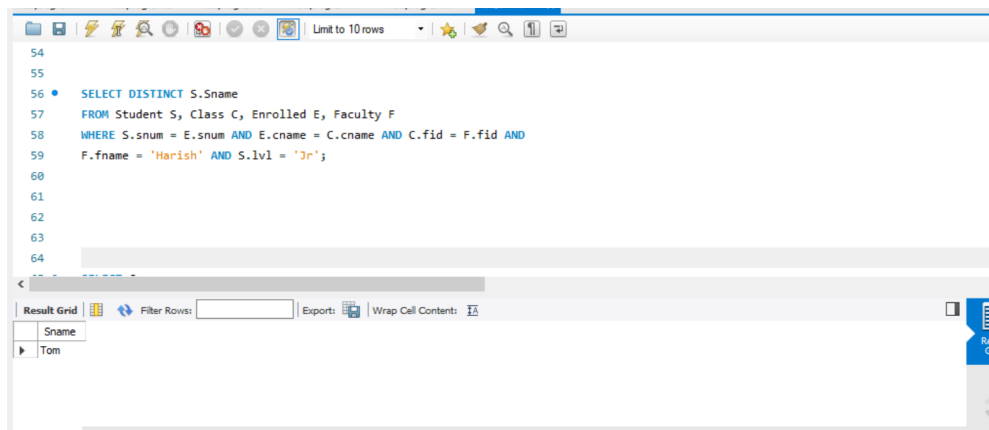
i. Find the names of all Juniors (level = JR) who are enrolled in a class taught by

SELECT DISTINCT S.Sname

FROM Student S, Class C, Enrolled E, Faculty F

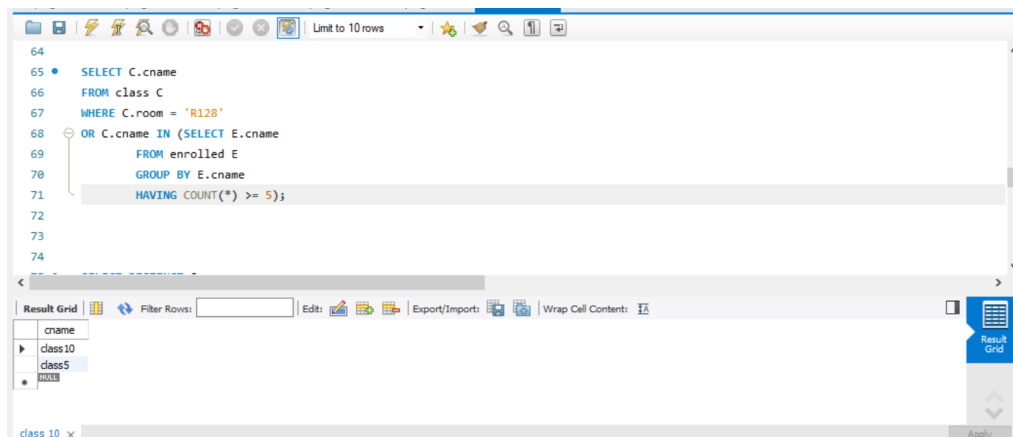
WHERE S.snum = E.snum AND E.cname = C.cname AND C.fid = F.fid AND

F.fname = 'Harish' AND S.lvl = 'Jr';



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

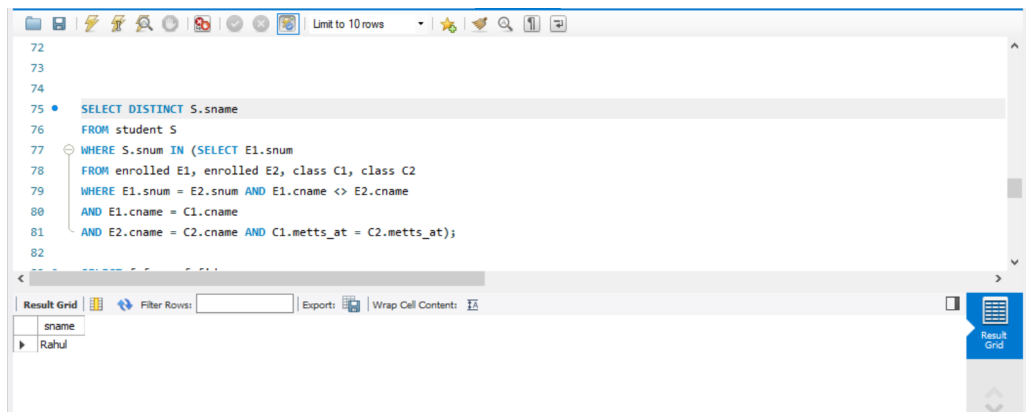
```
SELECT C.cname
FROM class C
WHERE C.room = 'R128'
OR C.cname IN (SELECT E.cname
                FROM enrolled E
                GROUP BY E.cname
                HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5);
```



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

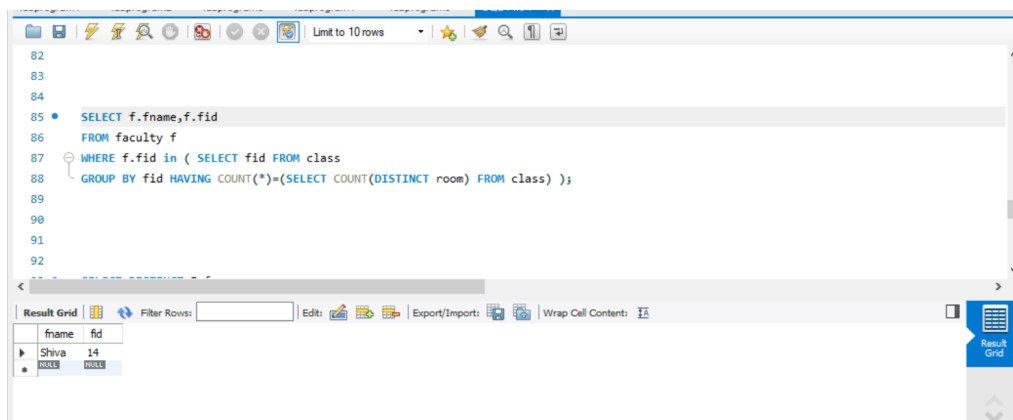
```
SELECT DISTINCT S.sname
FROM student S
WHERE S.snum IN (SELECT E1.snum
                 FROM enrolled E1, enrolled E2, class C1, class C2
```

WHERE E1.snum = E2.snum AND E1.cname <> E2.cname
 AND E1.cname = C1.cname
 AND E2.cname = C2.cname AND C1.metts_at = C2.metts_at);



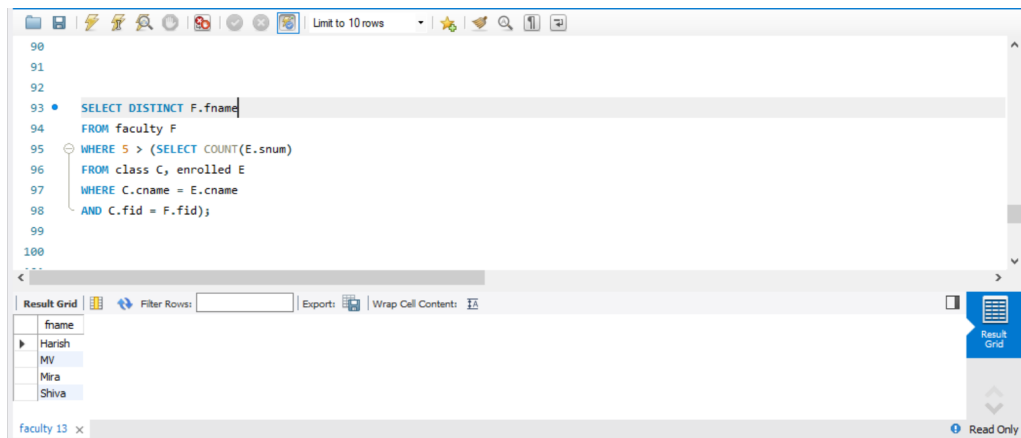
iv. Find the names of faculty members who teach in every room in which some class is taught.

SELECT f.fname,f.fid
 FROM faculty f
 WHERE f.fid in (SELECT fid FROM class
 GROUP BY fid HAVING COUNT(*)=(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT room) FROM class));



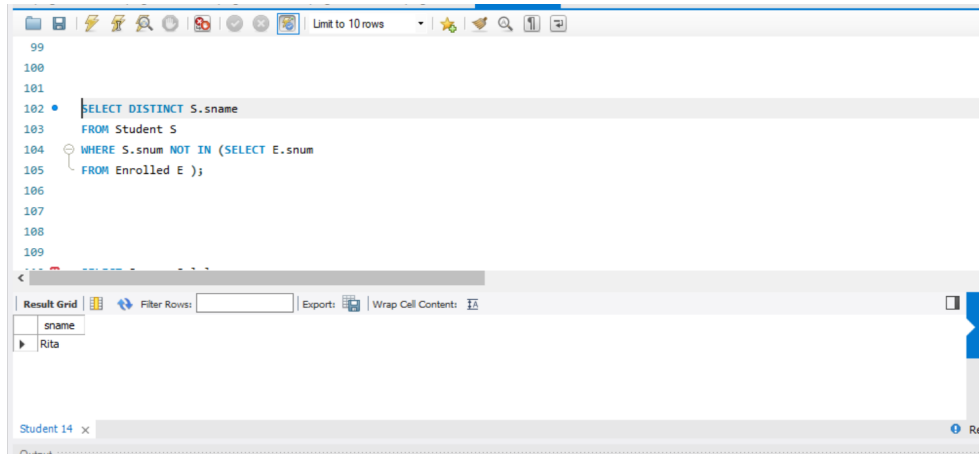
- v. Find the names of faculty members for whom the combined enrollment of the courses that they teach is less than five.**

```
SELECT DISTINCT F.fname  
FROM faculty F  
WHERE 5 > (SELECT COUNT(E.snum)  
FROM class C, enrolled E  
WHERE C.cname = E.cname  
AND C.fid = F.fid);
```



- vi. 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 );
```



- vii. 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 distinct(st.age),st.lvl from student st

where st.lvl = (select s.lvl from student s

where s.age=st.age group by s.lvl order by count(s.lvl) desc limit 1);

