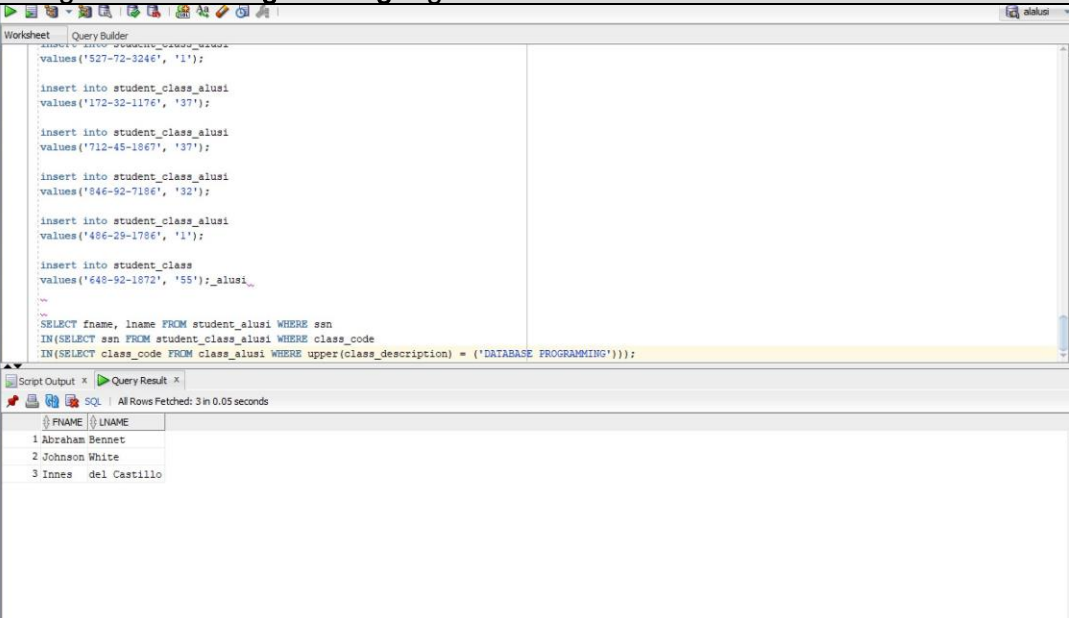


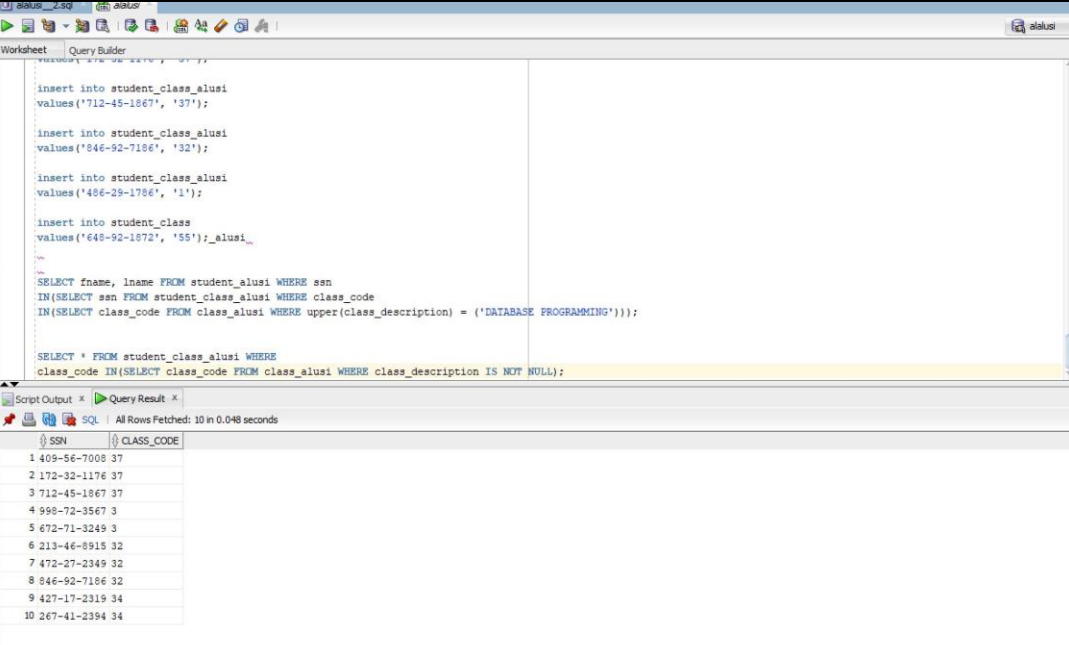
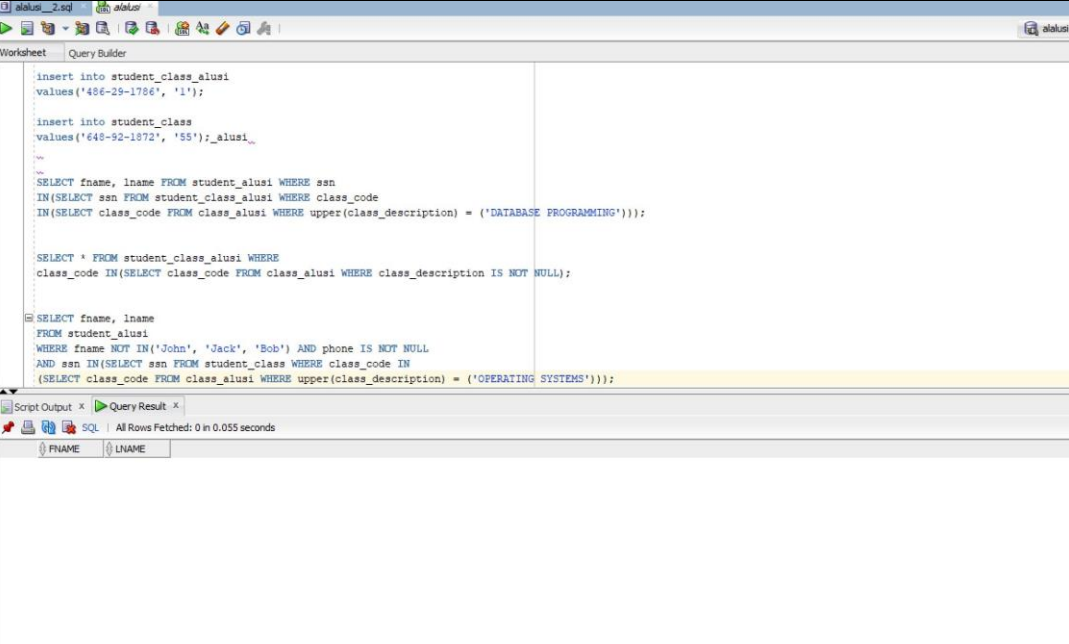
ASSIGNMENT 8

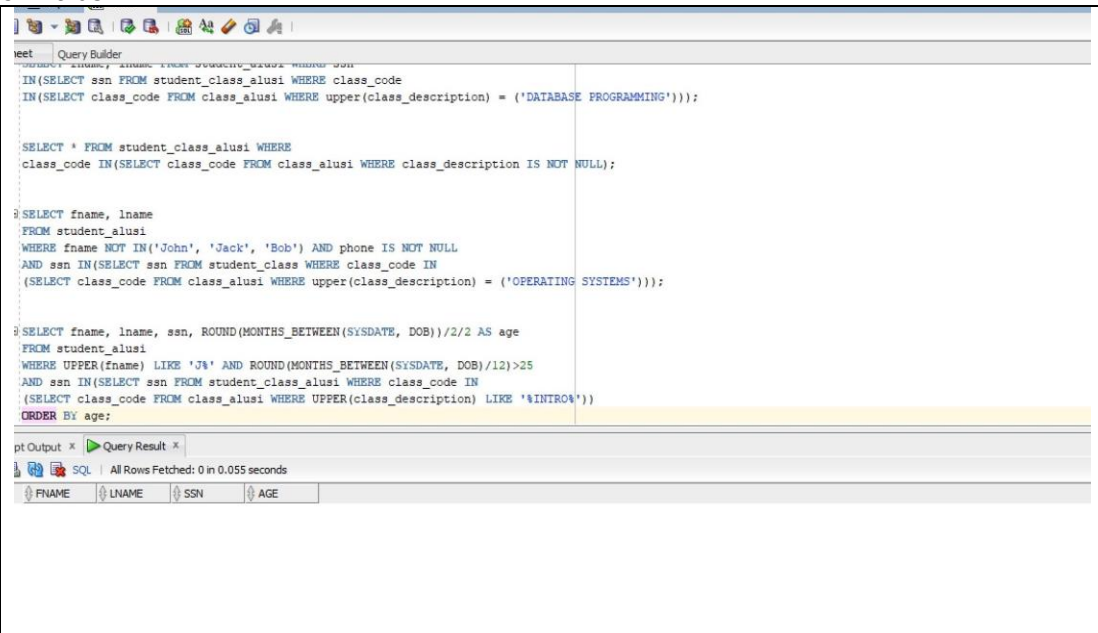
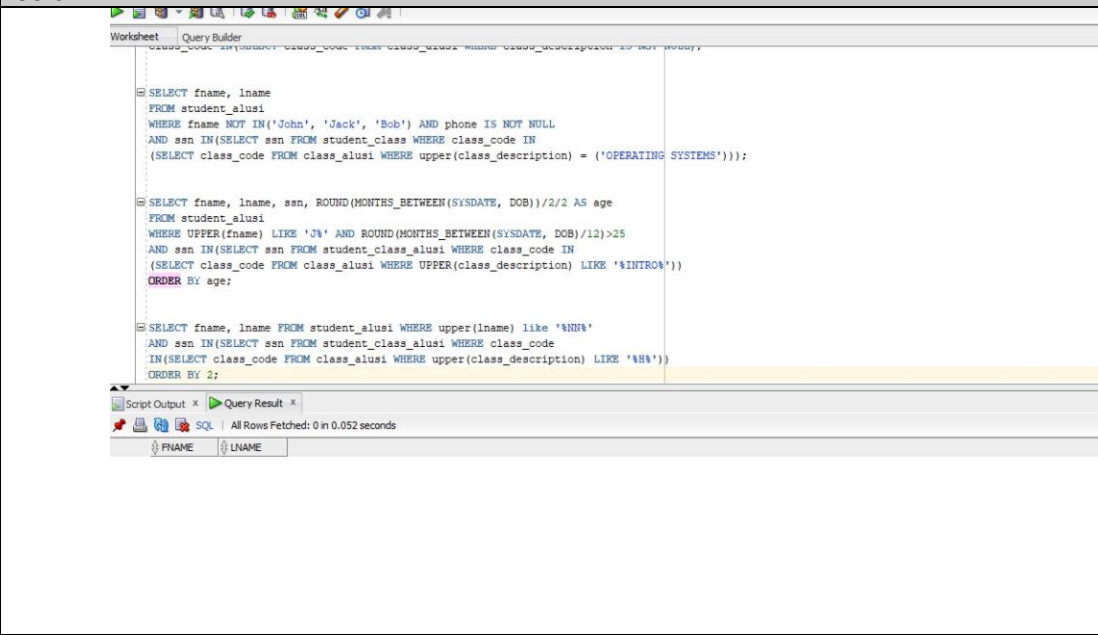
Subqueries

Follow the same formatting guidelines as the previous homework assignment.

YOU must use subqueries. Do not put any codes in your SQL statements. When pasting your results, just provide the first five rows of output if your result set exceeds five rows

1	<p>Copy and paste the contents of student.txt into your SQLPlus session. Rename the tables such that they are all prefixed with the first five letters of your lastname such as sabze_student. Make sure that the tables (student, class and student_class) are all renamed properly before you continue. You don't need to paste anything from SQLPlus for this question.</p>								
1	<p>Using a single SQL statement display fname,lname of all the students who are taking Database Programming regardless of case.</p>								
	 <p>The screenshot shows a SQLPlus session window. The main window displays a script with several INSERT statements into tables prefixed with 'sabze_'. The script ends with a SELECT statement using a subquery to filter students based on the class description 'DATABASE PROGRAMMING'. Below the script, the 'Query Result' window shows the output of the SELECT statement, displaying the first three rows of student names.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FNAME</th> <th>LNAME</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Abraham</td> <td>Bennet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Johnson</td> <td>White</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Innes</td> <td>del Castillo</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FNAME	LNAME	1 Abraham	Bennet	2 Johnson	White	3 Innes	del Castillo
FNAME	LNAME								
1 Abraham	Bennet								
2 Johnson	White								
3 Innes	del Castillo								
2	<p>Using a single SQL statement display all the rows from the student_class table where class description is not null</p>								

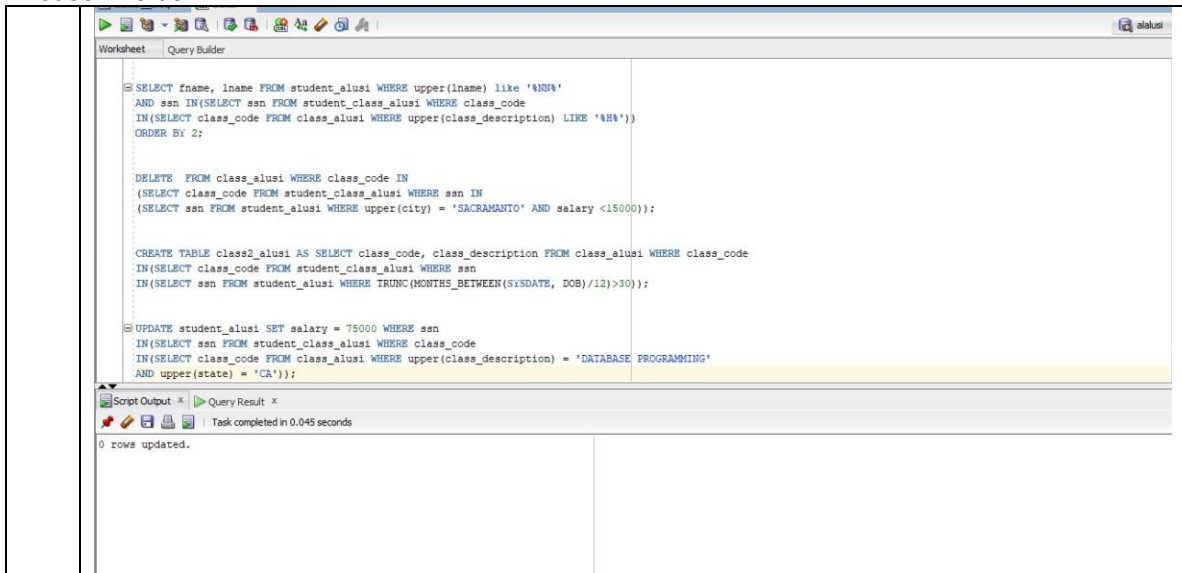
	 <pre> insert into student_class_alusi values('712-45-1867', '37'); insert into student_class_alusi values('846-92-7186', '32'); insert into student_class_alusi values('486-29-1786', '1'); insert into student_class values('648-92-1872', '55');_alusi_ SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('DATABASE PROGRAMMING'))); SELECT * FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE class_description IS NOT NULL); </pre> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SSN</th> <th>CLASS_CODE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 409-56-7008</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>2 172-32-1176</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>3 712-45-1867</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>4 998-72-3567</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5 472-71-3249</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6 213-46-8915</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>7 472-27-2349</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>8 846-92-7186</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>9 427-17-2319</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>10 267-41-2394</td><td>34</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SSN	CLASS_CODE	1 409-56-7008	37	2 172-32-1176	37	3 712-45-1867	37	4 998-72-3567	3	5 472-71-3249	3	6 213-46-8915	32	7 472-27-2349	32	8 846-92-7186	32	9 427-17-2319	34	10 267-41-2394	34
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9 427-17-2319	34																						
10 267-41-2394	34																						
3	<p>Using a single SQL statement display fname, lname of all the students whose first name is anything except John, Jack or Bob. and are taking the operating systems class and their phone number is null</p>																						
	 <pre> insert into student_class_alusi values('486-29-1786', '1'); insert into student_class values('648-92-1872', '55');_alusi_ SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('DATABASE PROGRAMMING'))); SELECT * FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE class_description IS NOT NULL); SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE fname NOT IN('John', 'Jack', 'Bob') AND phone IS NOT NULL AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('OPERATING SYSTEMS'))); </pre> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FNAME</th> <th>LNAME</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>	FNAME	LNAME																				
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4	<p>Using a single SQL statement display ssn, fname, lname, age/2 of all the students whose first name begins with the letter J and age is greater than 25 and are taking any class that contains 'Intro' in its description (Have to convert the dob into a number). Order the results by age/2 in descending order. Use an alias for the order by clause</p>																						

	 <pre>-- Query Builder -- Query: SELECT fname, lname, ssn, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB))/2/2 AS age FROM student_alusi WHERE fname NOT IN('John', 'Jack', 'Bob') AND phone IS NOT NULL AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('DATABASE PROGRAMMING'))); SELECT * FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE class_description IS NOT NULL); 2 SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE fname NOT IN('John', 'Jack', 'Bob') AND phone IS NOT NULL AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('OPERATING SYSTEMS'))); 3 SELECT fname, lname, ssn, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB))/2/2 AS age FROM student_alusi WHERE UPPER(fname) LIKE 'J%' AND ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB)/12)>25 AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE UPPER(class_description) LIKE '%INTRO%')) ORDER BY age;</pre> <p>pt Output x Query Result x</p> <p>SQL All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.055 seconds</p> <table><thead><tr><th>FNAME</th><th>LNAME</th><th>SSN</th><th>AGE</th></tr></thead></table>	FNAME	LNAME	SSN	AGE
FNAME	LNAME	SSN	AGE		
5	Using a single SQL statement display fname, lname from the student table where last name contains the letters 'nn' (e.g. Benny, Bonny, Sonny) and is enrolled in any class that contains the letter 'h' in its description regardless of case. Order the results by lname. When using order by use the position and not the name of the column				
	 <pre>-- Worksheet -- Query Builder -- Query: SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE fname NOT IN('John', 'Jack', 'Bob') AND phone IS NOT NULL AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = ('OPERATING SYSTEMS'))); SELECT fname, lname, ssn, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB))/2/2 AS age FROM student_alusi WHERE UPPER(fname) LIKE 'J%' AND ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB)/12)>25 AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN (SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE UPPER(class_description) LIKE '%INTRO%')) ORDER BY age; SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE upper(lname) like '%NN%' AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) LIKE '%H%')) ORDER BY 2;</pre> <p>Script Output x Query Result x</p> <p>SQL All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.052 seconds</p> <table><thead><tr><th>FNAME</th><th>LNAME</th></tr></thead></table>	FNAME	LNAME		
FNAME	LNAME				
6	Using a single SQL statement, delete all the rows from the class table for all classes that are associated with students who live in Sacramento and earn less than 15000 (NOTE: you are deleting from the class table)				

7	Using a single SQL statement use a combination of create and select to create a new table called class2 that contains the list of all the classes that are taken by students who are older than 30 years old
---	--

8	Update the salary to 75000 for all students who are enrolled in 'Database programming' regardless of case and live in CA
---	--

Youser Alalusi



The screenshot displays the SQL Developer application window. The main pane shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
SELECT fname, lname FROM student_alusi WHERE upper(lname) like 'NN%'
AND ssn IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code
IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) LIKE 'NN%'))
ORDER BY 2;

DELETE FROM class_alusi WHERE class_code IN
(SELECT class_code FROM student_class_alusi WHERE ssn IN
(SELECT ssn FROM student_alusi WHERE upper(city) = 'SACRAMENTO' AND salary <15000));

CREATE TABLE class2_alusi AS SELECT class_code, class_description FROM class_alusi WHERE class_code
IN(SELECT class_code FROM student_class_alusi WHERE ssn
IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_alusi WHERE TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, DOB)/12)>30));

UPDATE student_alusi SET salary = 75000 WHERE ssn
IN(SELECT ssn FROM student_class_alusi WHERE class_code
IN(SELECT class_code FROM class_alusi WHERE upper(class_description) = 'DATABASE PROGRAMMING'
AND upper(state) = 'CA'));
```

Below the script, the 'Script Output' window shows the message: '0 rows updated.' The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Task completed in 0.045 seconds'.