

## CS143: Homework #2 (SQL)

1. Assume the following tables for this problem:

```
Employee(person-name, age, street, city)
Work(person-name, company-name, salary)
Company(company-name, city)
Manage(person-name, manager-name)
```

A person's name is unique, but a person may work for more than one company. A company name is unique, but a company may be located in more than one city.

- (a) Write a query in SQL to find the names of such companies that all of their employees have salaries higher than \$150,000.
  - (b) Write the same query in Relational Algebra.
  - (c) Compare the results of (a) and (b), are they the same? Why?
2. Assume the database of the previous problem and write the following queries in SQL. You should use at least one subquery in each of your answers and write each query in two significantly different ways (e.g., using different operators such as **EXISTS**, **IN**, and **SOME**)
    - (a) Find the name(s) of the employee(s) whose *total* salary is higher than those of all employees living in Los Angeles.
    - (b) Find the name(s) of the manager(s) whose *total* salary is higher than that of at least one employee that they manage.

3. Assume the following tables for this problem:

```
MovieStar(name, address, gender)
MovieExec(name, address, company, netWorth)
```

Assume that everyone's name is unique and if a person is both a movie star and executive, the person's address is the same in the two tables.

- (a) We want to find the names and addresses of all female movie stars (**gender** = 'F' in the **MovieStar** relation) who are also movie executives with a net worth over \$1,000,000 (**netWorth** > 1000000 in the **MovieExec** relation).
  - i. Write the query using **INTERSECT** operator.
  - ii. Write the query without using **INTERSECT** operator.
- (b) We want to find the movie stars who are not movie executives.
  - i. Write the query using **EXCEPT** operator.
  - ii. Write the query without using **EXCEPT** operator.

4. Assume the following tables for this problem:

```
ComputerProduct(manufacturer, model, price)
Desktop(model, speed, ram, hdd)
Laptop(model, speed, ram, hdd, weight)
```

A computer product is either a desktop or a laptop.

- (a) Find the average speed of all desktop computers.
  - (b) Find the average price of PC's and laptops made by "Dell."
  - (c) Find the average price of all laptops with weight above 3kg.
  - (d) For each different CPU speed, find the average price of a laptop.
  - (e) Find the manufacturers that make at least three different computer models.
5. Assume the computer-product database of the previous problem, and write the following database modifications.
- (a) Using two **INSERT** statements, insert a desktop computer manufactured by HP, with model number 1100, price \$1000, speed 1.2Ghz, 256MB RAM, and an 40GB hard drive.
  - (b) Using two **DELETE** statements, delete all desktops manufactured by IBM with price below \$1000. (*Comments: Be careful with the order of your two DELETE statements.*)
  - (c) For each laptop made by Gateway, subtract 1GB from the HDD. (*Hint: The WHERE clause in a UPDATE statement may contain complex conditions, including subqueries.*)