

## TU München, Fakultät für Informatik Lehrstuhl III: Datenbanksysteme Prof. Alfons Kemper, Ph.D.



# $Database\ System\ Concepts\ for\ Non-Computer\ Scientist\ -\ WiSe\ 23/24$

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http://db.in.tum.de/teaching/ws2324/DBSandere/?lang=en

### Sheet 07

#### Exercise 1

Write the following queries in **SQL** on the known university schema:

- (a) How many students are there?
- (b) Find all students that are in the third semester.
- (c) Figure out if there is a lecture with more than five weeklyhours.
- (d) Print out a list with all professor names and avoid duplicates.
- (e) Find students whose name start and end with the letter 'a'.

#### Exercise 2

Answer the following questions on our university database using SQL:

- (a) List the name and person number of the Assistants of Professor Sokrates.
- (b) Which *Professors* does Fichte know from attending their *Lectures*.
- (c) Which *Lectures* are attended by *Students* in the 1.-4. semester? Print only the title of the lectures.
- (d) Find all *Students* that attend at least one *Lecture* together with Fichte.

## Exercise 3

Answer the following questions on our university database using SQL:

- a) Figure out the average semester of all students.
- b) What is the average semester of students that are not attending any lecture?
- c) Determine the average semester of students that attend at least one lecture of Sokrates.
- d) Calculate how many lectures students are attending on average. Students who do not attend any lecture should be reflected in the result as well. If you get stuck, see hints:
- e) Calculate how many lectures each student is attending. Students who do not attend any lecture should be included in the result as well  $(attend\_count = 0)$ .

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Remember that the from clause is optional ('select 1.0 / 2.0;' is a valid query).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Remember that you can use sub-queries in the select clause.