Section Practice Worksheet

Problem 1: More SQL practice

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
     Employee id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
     First Name VARCHAR(30),
     Last Name VARCHAR(30),
     Salary REAL,
     Manager Id INT,
     Department Id INT REFERENCES Departments
);
CREATE TABLE Departments (
     Department Id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
     Department Name VARCHAR(30),
     Manager Id INT,
     Location Id INT REFERENCES Locations,
);
CREATE TABLE Locations (
    Location Id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    City VARCHAR(30),
    State VARCHAR (30),
    Country Id VARCHAR(2),
);
```

Problems:

 Write a query to find the name (first_name, last_name), and salary of the employees whose salary is greater than the average salary of all departments.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary >
ALL(SELECT avg(salary)FROM employees GROUP BY department id);
```

 Write a query to find the name, and salary of the employees who earns more than the average salary and works in any of the IT departments. (IT departments start with "IT_")

2. Write a query to find the name of the employees who have a manager and worked in a USA based department.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees
WHERE manager_id in (select employee_id
FROM employees WHERE department_id
IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id
IN (select location_id from locations where country_id='US')));
```

Problem 2: Entity Relationship Diagram

Consider the following database schema for a restaurant.

Ingredient(iid, name, allergen)
Dish(did, name, description, category)
IngredientIn(iid, did)
Order(oid, customer)
DishOrder(oid, did, num)

Draw an E/R diagram to represent the database, with the Ingredient, Dish, and Order tables as the entities, and IngredientInt and DishOrder as the relationships. Make sure to enforce the following constraints:

- Ingredient.iid, Dish.did, Order.oid are the primary keys of the corresponding tables
- 2. A Dish should have at least one Ingredient.
- 3. An Order should have at least one Dish.

