

- List the members of your group below. Underline your name.

- Consider the relational instance from the previous class exercise: $R_1(B, N, C, D)$, representing the building name (B), room number (N), capacity (C), and description (D) of rooms on campus.

| R_1 | | | |
|------------|-----|----|--|
| B | N | C | D |
| Neville | 227 | 30 | cramped seating, blackboard |
| Neville | 120 | 25 | nice chairs, whiteboard, videoconferencing |
| Neville | 225 | 2 | office |
| Neville | 224 | 3 | office |
| East Annex | 225 | 10 | lab |
| East Annex | 227 | 3 | office |

Evaluate the following SQL queries on this instance.

(a) `select C,D from R1`

(b) `select *
from R1
where lower(D) like '%board%' and not lower(N) like '%office%'`

(c) `select 1, 2+3 from R1`

(d) `select min(S.N), sum(T.C)
from R1 S, R1 T`

(e) `select B, N, C
from R1
where B = (select B from R1 where C = 30)`

3. Provide SQL queries for the following.

(a) The building names and room numbers of rooms with a capacity between 10 and 50.

(b) Pairs of rooms (a, b) in the same building with the capacity of b greater than that of a .

(c) Pairs as in Question 3b, but with the added constraint that there is no room c in the same building with capacity between those of a and b .

(d) The rooms with the largest capacities in each building.

4. Provide relational algebra equivalents of the SQL queries in Questions 2 and 3.