Exercise 1

Write a SQL statement to create a view that gives an overview of the difficulty of each lecture. The difficulty of a lecture is defined as the sum of the weekly hours of that lecture and its direct predecessors. In our example instantiation of the university schema, the following query on your view should yield the result (only partially shown):

```
select * from LectureDifficulties;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lectureNr</th>
<th>title</th>
<th>difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5216</td>
<td>Bioethik</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4630</td>
<td>Die 3 Kritiken</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2

„Busy Students (again)“: In the previous exercise sheet we wrote a SQL query to find all students that have more weekly hours in total than the average student. Now, in this exercise, try to simplify the query using the with construct. (As before, also consider students that do not attend any lecture).

Exercise 3

Create a view in SQL for the ExamResult, which should look like the following for our example instantiation:

```
ExamResult
Name | PossiblePoints | Score | Ratio    | Passed |
-----|----------------|-------|----------|--------|
Bond | 31             | 18    | 0.580645 | yes    |
Maier| 31             | 9     | 0.290323 | no     |
```
An exam should be graded as passed if at least 50% of the possible points were scored.

[Bonus] Create the underlying table for ExamPoints and think about what the primary key should be.