**POETRY\_KIDS SQL scripts**

1.a. This query retrieves the count of poets for each grade by joining the author table with the grade table based on the grade\_id, grouping the results by grade, and ordering them in ascending order.

1.b. To determine the number of male and female poets in each grade, the provided SQL query joins the author table with the gender and grade tables. It filters to include only poets identified as 'Male' or 'Female', groups the results by grade and gender, and counts the number of poets in each group. The results are then ordered by grade and gender, helping to identify how many male and female poets are present in each grade.

1.c. Across the grade levels, the total number of poets consistently increases. The number of poets nearly doubles from 1st to 2nd grade and continues to rise significantly through 5th grade. Additionally, at each grade level, female poets consistently outnumber male poets. This trend highlights both an overall increase in participation as students’ progress to higher grades and a higher representation of female poets compared to male poets.

2.This SQL query effectively computes the total count of poems mentioning pizza and hamburger while also determining their average character counts. By utilizing conditional aggregation, it accurately sums the occurrences of each food item and calculates their respective average character counts based on both text and title fields. This consolidated query offers valuable insights into the frequency and depth of children's writings about pizza and hamburgers.

3. Analyzes emotional intensity across emotions and poem lengths. Sorting by character count highlights associations. Converting to a CTE allows exploration, like identifying intense angry poems. Evaluating the content aids classification accuracy and data interpretation.

4. This query utilizes a Common Table Expression (CTE) to identify the top joyful poems for each grade, considering intensity scores and author genders. The CTE filters the data to include only joyful poems and ranks them within each grade group. The main query then calculates the average intensity and counts the occurrences of males and females in the top 5 poems for each grade. This allows for a comparison between the joyful poems written by 1st graders and those by 5th graders, providing insights into their emotional expression and gender distribution.

5. The SQL query aggregates data on poets named "Robert" by grade and emotion, enabling an analysis of emotional themes within their works across different academic levels. Exporting this data to Excel facilitates the creation of a visualization, like a stacked bar chart, to depict the emotional distribution of each "Robert" poet by grade. This visualization provides a succinct summary of emotional trends among "Robert" poets across grades, offering insights into their poetic inclinations and potential developmental influences.