1280. Students and Examinations

Table: Students

```
+---------------+---------+
| Column Name   | Type    |
+---------------+---------+
| student_id    | int     |
| student_name  | varchar |
+---------------+---------+
```

student_id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table contains the ID and the name of one student in the school.

Table: Subjects

```
+--------------+---------+
| Column Name  | Type    |
+--------------+---------+
| subject_name | varchar |
+--------------+---------+
```

subject_name is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table contains the name of one subject in the school.

Table: Examinations

```
+--------------+---------+
| Column Name  | Type    |
+--------------+---------+
| student_id   | int     |
| subject_name | varchar |
+--------------+---------+
```

There is no primary key (column with unique values) for this table. It may contain duplicates.
Each student from the Students table takes every course from the Subjects table.
Each row of this table indicates that a student with ID student_id attended the exam of subject_name.

Write a solution to find the number of times each student attended each exam.
Return the result table ordered by student_id and subject_name.
The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:
Input:
Students table:

```
+------------+--------------+
| student_id | student_name |
+------------+--------------+
| 1          | Alice        |
```

2	Bob
13	John
6	Alex

Subjects table:

subject_name
Math
Physics
Programming

Examinations table:

student_id	subject_name
1	Math
1	Physics
1	Programming
2	Programming
1	Physics
1	Math
13	Math
13	Programming
13	Physics
2	Math
1	Math

Output:

student_id	student_name	subject_name	attended_exams
1	Alice	Math	3
1	Alice	Physics	2
1	Alice	Programming	1
2	Bob	Math	1
2	Bob	Physics	0
2	Bob	Programming	1
6	Alex	Math	0
6	Alex	Physics	0
6	Alex	Programming	0
13	John	Math	1
13	John	Physics	1
13	John	Programming	1

+------------+--------------+--------------+----------------+

Explanation:

The result table should contain all students and all subjects.
Alice attended the Math exam 3 times, the Physics exam 2 times, and the Programming exam 1 time.
Bob attended the Math exam 1 time, the Programming exam 1 time, and did not attend the Physics exam.
Alex did not attend any exams.
John attended the Math exam 1 time, the Physics exam 1 time, and the Programming exam 1 time.

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT s.student_id, s.student_name, sub.subject_name, COUNT(e.student_id)
AS attended_exams
FROM Students AS s
INNER JOIN Subjects AS sub
LEFT JOIN Examinations as e
ON (s.student_id = e.student_id AND sub.subject_name = e.subject_name)
GROUP BY s.student_id, sub.subject_name
ORDER BY student_id, subject_name
```