### THE REPORT

#### **TASK:**

You are given two tables: *Students* and *Grades*. *Students* contains three columns *ID*, *Name* and *Marks*.

Column	Туре
ID	Integer
Name	String
Marks	Integer

*Grades* contains the following data:

Grade	Min_Mark	Max_Mark	
1	0	9	
2	10	19	
3	20	29	
4	30	39	
5	40	49	
6	50	59	
7	60	69	
8	70	79	
9	80	89	
10	90	100	

Ketty gives Eve a task to generate a report containing three columns: Name, Grade and Mark. Ketty doesn't want the NAMES of those students who received a grade lower than 8. The report must be in descending order by grade -- i.e. higher grades are entered first. If there is more than one student with the same

grade (8-10) assigned to them, order those particular students by their name alphabetically. Finally, if the grade is lower than 8, use "NULL" as their name and list them by their grades in descending order. If there is more than one student with the same grade (1-7) assigned to them, order those particular students by their marks in ascending order.

Write a query to help Eve.

## **Sample Input**

ID	Name	Marks	
1	Julia	88	
2	Samantha	68	
3	Maria	99	
4	Scarlet	78	
5	Ashley	63	
6	Jane	81	

# **Sample Output**

Maria 10 99

Jane 9 81

Julia 9 88

Scarlet 8 78

NULL 7 63

**NULL 7 68** 

#### Note

Print "NULL" as the name if the grade is less than 8.

### **Explanation**

Consider the following table with the grades assigned to the students:

ID	Name	Marks	Grade
1	Julia	88	9
2	Samantha	68	7
3	Maria	99	10
4	Scarlet	78	8
5	Ashley	63	7
6	Jane	81	9

So, the following students got 8, 9 or 10 grades:

- Maria (grade 10)
- Jane (grade 9)
- Julia (grade 9)
- Scarlet (grade 8)

# **SOLUTION:**

```
SELECT

CASE

WHEN gd.Grade > 7 THEN st.Name

ELSE NULL

END AS Name,
gd.Grade,
st.Marks

FROM

students st
INNER JOIN grades gd
ON st.Marks BETWEEN gd.Min_Mark AND gd.Max_Mark

ORDER BY
gd.Grade DESC,
```

```
CASE
WHEN gd.Grade > 7 THEN st.Name
ELSE NULL
END Asc,
CASE
WHEN gd.Grade < 8 THEN st.Marks
ELSE NULL
END Asc;
```

# **SUBIMISSION:**

