1. Componentes del esquema inicial (sin SQL, solo listado de lo que debe contener cada tabla)

Tabla Students
Campos
student_id (PK, entero autoincremental)
first_name (texto, no nulo)
last_name (texto, no nulo)
email (texto, único, no nulo)
Tabla Courses
Campos
course_id (PK, entero autoincremental)
title (texto, no nulo)
credits (entero, no nulo, > 0)
Tabla Enrollments
Campos
enrollment_id (PK, entero autoincremental)
student_id (FK → Students.student_id, no nulo)
course_id (FK → Courses.course_id, no nulo)
enrolled_on (fecha, valor por defecto = fecha actual)
Restricciones adicionales
Par único (student_id, course_id)

Mis Querys:

```sql
CREATE TABLE Students (
    student_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    last_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR NOT NULL UNIQUE
);
CREATE TABLE Courses (
    course_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    title VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    credits INTEGER NOT NULL CHECK (credits > 0)
);
CREATE TABLE Enrollments (
    enrollment_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    student_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Students(student_id),
    course_id INTEGER NOT NULL REFERENCES Courses(course_id),
    enrolled_on DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE,
    UNIQUE (student_id, course_id) );
```

2. Modificaciones al esquema con DDL (solo descripción de qué hacer, no SQL)

Agregar columna birth_date (fecha) a Students.
R =
ALTER TABLE Students
ADD COLUMN birth_date DATE;

Cambiar el tipo de credits en Courses de entero estándar a entero pequeño.
R =
ALTER TABLE Courses
ALTER COLUMN credits TYPE SMALLINT;

Renombrar la tabla Enrollments a Registrations.
R =
ALTER TABLE Enrollments
RENAME TO Registrations;

Eliminar la columna birth_date de Students.
R =
ALTER TABLE Students
DROP COLUMN birth_date;

Eliminar la tabla Registrations.
R = DROP TABLE Registrations;

3. Consultas complejas a resolver (sin mostrar la sintaxis completa)

Consulta con INNER JOIN
R =
SELECT s.student_id, (s.first_name || ' ' || s.last_name) AS full_name,
c.title AS course_title, r.enrolled_on FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Registrations r ON s.student_id = r.student_id
INNER JOIN Courses c ON r.course_id = c.course_id;

Quiero obtener el nombre completo del alumno, el título del curso y la fecha de inscripción, pero solo para aquellos cursos que tengan 4 o más créditos.
R =
SELECT s.student_id, (s.first_name || ' ' || s.last_name) AS full_name,
c.title AS course_title, r.enrolled_on FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Registrations r ON s.student_id = r.student_id
INNER JOIN Courses c ON r.course_id = c.course_id
WHERE c.credits >= 4;

Debes usar explícitamente la cláusula INNER JOIN entre las tablas correspondientes.
Consulta con CTE (Common Table Expression)

Primero, dentro de un CTE, calcula cuántas inscripciones (enrollments) tiene cada estudiante.
R =
WITH EnrollmentCounts AS (
SELECT s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name,
COUNT(r.enrollment_id) AS total_enrollments
FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Registrations r ON s.student_id = r.student_id
GROUP BY s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
)
SELECT * FROM EnrollmentCounts;

A continuación, selecciona el nombre completo de aquellos estudiantes cuya cantidad de inscripciones sea mayor a uno, ordenándolos de mayor a menor por su total.
Debes definir y usar la sintaxis de WITH … AS (…) para el CTE.

R =
WITH EnrollmentCounts AS (
SELECT s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name,
COUNT(r.enrollment_id) AS total_enrollments
FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Registrations r ON s.student_id = r.student_id
GROUP BY s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
)
SELECT (first_name || ' ' || last_name) AS full_name, total_enrollments
FROM EnrollmentCounts
WHERE total_enrollments > 1
ORDER BY total_enrollments DESC;