

1.

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT(  
    ID INT NOT NULL,  
    Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    Age INT NOT NULL,  
    Blood_group VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,  
    Dept_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    Mobile_number VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAIN PRIMARY KEY(ID)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Grades(  
    student_id INT NOT NULL,  
    GPA FLOAT NOT NULL,  
    Semester INT NOT NULL  
);
```

2. No, we cannot assign student_id as the primary key of the GRADES table because there can be multiple entries for the same student_id in the GRADES table. Hence, it cannot have a primary key.

3.

To insert rows into the tables, we can use the INSERT INTO command. The syntax is as follows:

```
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(1, 3.75, 'SUMMER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(1, 2.75, 'WINTER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(2, 3.30, 'SUMMER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(3, 3.60, 'SUMMER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(2, 3.96, 'WINTER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(4, 4.00, 'SUMMER');  
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(5, 2.99, 'WINTER');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1, 'Tamim', 23, 'A+ve', 'CSE', '01412345678');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(2, 'Kayes', 22, 'B-ve', 'EEE', '01912345679');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(3, 'Mominul', 20, 'AB+ve', 'MCE', '01912345680');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(4, 'Sakib', 24, 'O+ve', 'CSE', '01912345681');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(5, 'Mushfiq', 24, 'O+ve', 'CSE', '01912345682');
```

To show the data after insertion, we can use the SELECT command. The syntax is as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM STUDENT;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Grades;
```