1st created the database using

CREATE DATABASE StudentCourseManagement;

2-Creating the tables

```
-- Students table
□ CREATE TABLE Students (
     student_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,--IDENTITY(1,1) is used to generate unique, auto-incrementing values for a column.
     first_name\ VARCHAR(100),
     last name VARCHAR(100),
     email VARCHAR(255),
     date_of_birth DATE
 );
 -- Courses table
CREATE TABLE Courses (
     course id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
     course_name VARCHAR(255),
     course description TEXT
 -- Instructors table
CREATE TABLE Instructors (
     instructor_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
     first_name VARCHAR(100),
     last_name VARCHAR(100),
     email VARCHAR(255)
 -- Enrollments table
CREATE TABLE Enrollments (
     enrollment_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
     student_id INT,
     course_id INT,
     enrollment_date DATE,
     FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(student_id),
     FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES Courses(course_id)
```

3-Insert Data

```
-- Inserting sample data for Students
INSERT INTO Students (first_name, last_name, email, date_of_birth)
 VALUES
     ALUES

('Michael', 'Matta', 'michaelj@example.com', '2001-12-10'),
('Ahmed', 'idk', 'ahmed@example.com', '2001-12-11'),
('Mohamed', 'idk2', 'mohamed@example.com', '2001-12-12'),
('Mostafa', 'idk3', 'mostafa@example.com', '2001-12-12'),
('Marawan', 'idk4', 'marawan@example.com', '2001-12-13'),
('Kerolos', 'idk5', 'kerolos@example.com', '2001-12-14'),
('Omar', 'idk6', 'omar@example.com', '2001-12-15'),
('Salah', 'idk7', 'salah@example.com', '2001-12-17'),
('Youssef@example.com', '2001-12-17'),
     ('Youssef', 'idk9', 'youssef@example.com', '2001-12-18'), ('Zayn', 'idk10', 'zayn@example.com', '2001-12-19');
  -- Inserting sample data for Courses
 INSERT INTO Courses (course_name, course_description)
      ('Mathematics', 'An introductory course on Mathematics'),
     ('Physics', 'Basic principles of Physics'),
('Computer Science', 'Fundamentals of Computer Science'),
('Web Development', 'Building interactive websites'),
('Data Analysis', 'Extracting insights from data');
  -- Inserting sample data for Instructors
 INSERT INTO Instructors (first_name, last_name, email)
     ('Ahmed', 'Essam Azab', 'ahmed.azab@example.com'),
('idk1', 'idk4', 'alicebrown@example.com'),
('idk2', 'idk3', 'bobwhite@example.com');
   -- Inserting sample data for Enrollments
  INSERT INTO Enrollments (student_id, course_id, enrollment_date)
     (1, 1, '2024-01-01')
     (1, 1, '2024-01-01'),
(2, 2, '2024-01-02'),
(3, 3, '2024-01-03'),
(4, 4, '2024-01-04'),
(5, 1, '2024-01-06'),
(3, 2, '2024-01-06'),
(6, 3, '2024-01-07'),
(7, 4, '2024-01-08'),
      (8, 5, '2024-01-09'),
(9, 1, '2024-01-10'),
     (9, 1, '2024-01-10'),

(10, 2, '2024-01-11'),

(2, 3, '2024-01-12'),

(5, 4, '2024-01-13'),

(4, 5, '2024-01-14'),
     (6, 5, '2024-01-15'),
(1, 1, '2024-01-16'),
      (8, 2, '2024-01-18'),
      (9, 4, '2024-01-19'),
       (11, 3, '2024-01-20'
```

4- Basic Queries

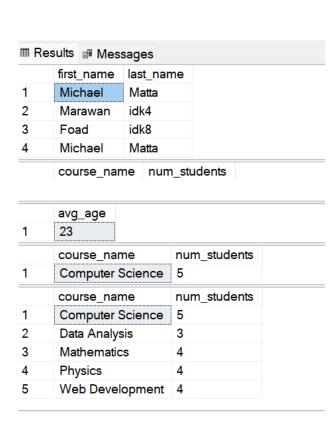
```
-- Select all students
     SELECT * FROM Students:
      -- Select all courses
      SELECT * FROM Courses;
      -- Select all enrollments with student names and course names
    🗄 <code>SELECT Enrollments.enrollment_id, Students.first_name, Students.last_name, Courses.course_name, Enrollments.enrollment_date</code>
      FROM Enrollments
      JOIN Students ON Enrollments.student_id = Students.student_id
      JOIN Courses ON Enrollments.course_id = Courses.course_id;
120 % - 4
student id first name last name email
                                                    date of birth
             Michael
                     Matta
                               michaelj@example.com
              Ahmed
                                ahmed@example.com
                                                    2001-12-11
              Mohamed idk2
                               mohamed@example.com 2001-12-12
              Mostafa idk3
                               mostafa@example.com
                                                    2001-12-12
                               marawan@example.com 2001-12-13
              Marawan idk4
              Kerolos idk5
                               kerolos@example.com
                                                    2001-12-15
              Omar
                       idk6
     8
              Salah
                      idk7
                                salah@example.com
                                                    2001-12-16
     course_id course_name
                            course_description
              Mathematics
                             An introductory course on Mathematics
             Physics
                             Basic principles of Physics
             Computer Science Fundamentals of Computer Science
             Web Development Building interactive websites
             Data Analysis
                           Extracting insights from data
     enrollment id first name last name course name
                                                enrollment date
              Michael Matta
                                                2024-01-01
                                  Mathematics
                         idk
                Ahmed
                                                2024-01-02
                                  Physics
                                  Computer Science 2024-01-03
                Mohamed idk2
                Mostafa idk3
                                  Web Development 2024-01-04
```

5- Advanced Queries

```
-- Select students who enrolled in a specific course (i choose math)
SELECT Students.first_name, Students.last_name
FROM Students
JOIN Enrollments ON Students.student_id = Enrollments.student_id
WHERE Enrollments.course_id = 1;
 -- Select courses with more than 5 students enrolled
SELECT Courses.course_name, COUNT(Enrollments.student_id) AS num_students
FROM Courses
JOIN Enrollments ON Courses.course_id = Enrollments.course_id
GROUP BY Courses.course_name
HAVING COUNT(Enrollments.student_id) > 5;
-- Update a student's email
UPDATE Students
SET email = 'neweupdatedmail@updated.com'
WHERE student_id = 1;
-- Delete a course that no students are enrolled in
DELETE FROM Courses
WHERE course_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT Enrollments.course_id FROM Enrollments);
-- Calculate the average age of students (assuming current year is 2024)
≒SELECT AVG(DATEDIFF(YEAR, date_of_birth, GETDATE())) AS avg_age
FROM Students;
-- Find the course with the maximum enrollments
SELECT TOP 1 Courses.course_name, COUNT(Enrollments.student_id) AS num_students
FROM Courses
JOIN Enrollments ON Courses.course_id = Enrollments.course_id
GROUP BY Courses.course name
ORDER BY num_students DESC;
-- List courses along with the number of students enrolled
SELECT Courses.course_name, COUNT(Enrollments.student_id) AS num_students
FROM Courses
```

JOIN Enrollments ON Courses.course_id = Enrollments.course_id

GROUP BY Courses.course_name;



6- Join Queries

```
-- Select all students with their enrolled courses
□SELECT Students.first_name, Students.last_name, Courses.course_name
 JOIN Enrollments ON Students student id = Enrollments student id
 JOIN Courses ON Enrollments.course_id = Courses.course_id;
\dot{ert}-- List all instructors and their courses.
 -- I added a new column so we can find a relation to do the query based on it
EALTER TABLE Enrollments
 ADD instructor_id INT;
UPDATE Enrollments
 SET instructor_id = CASE
     WHEN course_id = 1 THEN 1
     WHEN course_id = 2 THEN 2
     WHEN course_id = 3 THEN 3
     ELSE 1
 END;
SELECT Instructors.first_name, Instructors.last_name, Courses.course_name
 FROM Instructors
 JOIN Enrollments ON Instructors.instructor id = Enrollments.instructor id
 JOIN Courses ON Enrollments.course_id = Courses.course_id
 GROUP BY Instructors.first_name, Instructors.last_name, Courses.course_name;
 -- Find students who are not enrolled in any course
קSELECT Students.first_name, Students.last_name
 FROM Students
 LEFT JOIN Enrollments ON Students.student_id = Enrollments.student_id
 WHERE Enrollments.student_id IS NULL;
```

first_name last_name course_name 1 Michael Matta Mathematics 2 Ahmed idk **Physics** Mohamed idk2 Computer Science idk3 4 Mostafa Web Development 5 Marawan idk4 Mathematics 6 idk2 Mohamed **Physics** 7 Kerolos idk5 Computer Science 8 Omar idk6 Web Development 9 Salah idk7 Data Analysis first_name last_name course_name 1 Ahmed Essam Azab Data Analysis 2 Ahmed Essam Azab Mathematics 3 Ahmed Essam Azab Web Development 4 idk1 idk4 **Physics** 5 idk2 idk3 Computer Science

last name

idk10

first name

Zayn

7- Subqueries and Set Operations

```
-- Select students enrolled in more than one course

☐ SELECT Students.first_name, Students.last_name

 FROM Students
 JOIN Enrollments ON Students.student_id = Enrollments.student_id
 GROUP BY Students.first_name, Students.last_name
 HAVING COUNT(Enrollments.course_id) > 1;
 -- Find courses taught by a specific instructor (here i find MR Ahmed Essam courses)
□ SELECT Courses.course_name
 FROM Courses
 JOIN Enrollments ON Courses.course_id = Enrollments.course_id
 WHERE Enrollments instructor id = 1
 GROUP BY Courses.course_name;
 -- Select the top 3 students with the most enrollments
□SELECT TOP 3 Students.first_name, Students.last_name, COUNT(Enrollments.course_id) AS number_of_enrollments
 FROM Students
 JOIN Enrollments ON Students.student id = Enrollments.student id
 GROUP BY Students first name, Students last name
 ORDER BY number of enrollments DESC;
 -- Combine results of students enrolled in more than one course and courses with more than one student enrolled
ˈaselect 'Student' AS type, Students.first_name, Students.last_name, NULL AS course_name
 FROM Students
 JOIN Enrollments ON Students.student_id = Enrollments.student_id
 GROUP BY Students.first_name, Students.last_name
 HAVING COUNT(Enrollments.course_id) > 1
 UNION
 SELECT 'Course' AS type, NULL AS first_name, NULL AS last_name, Courses.course_name
 FROM Courses
 JOIN Enrollments ON Courses.course_id = Enrollments.course_id
 GROUP BY Courses.course_name
 HAVING COUNT(Enrollments.student_id) > 1;
```

8- Functions and Stored Procedures:

```
-- Create a stored procedure to add a new student
- CREATE PROCEDURE AddNewStudent
     @first_name VARCHAR(100),
     @last name VARCHAR(100),
     @email VARCHAR(255),
     @date_of_birth DATE
 AS
BEGIN
     INSERT INTO Students (first_name, last_name, email, date_of_birth)
     VALUES (@first_name, @last_name, @email, @date_of_birth);
 END;
 GO
 -- Create a function to calculate the age of a student based on their date of birth
□ CREATE FUNCTION CalculateStudentAge (@date_of_birth DATE)
 RETURNS INT
 AS
 BEGIN
     RETURN DATEDIFF(YEAR, @date of birth, GETDATE()) -
                 WHEN DATEADD(YEAR, DATEDIFF(YEAR, @date_of_birth, GETDATE()), @date_of_birth) > GETDATE()
                THEN 1
                ELSE 0
            END;
 END;
 G0
```

9- Aggregate Functions and Grouping

```
-- Calculate the total number of students

□ SELECT COUNT(*) AS total students

     FROM Students;
     -- Calculate the average, minimum, and maximum number of enrollments per course
   □ SELECT
         AVG(enrollment_count) AS average_enrollments,
         MIN(enrollment_count) AS minimum_enrollments,
         MAX(enrollment_count) AS maximum_enrollments
     FROM (
         SELECT course id, COUNT(student id) AS enrollment count
         FROM Enrollments
         GROUP BY course_id
     ) AS course enrollments;
120 % 🔻 🖣
total_students
   11
    average_enrollments | minimum_enrollments | maximum_enrollments
                 3
```

10- Additional Tasks

```
-- Select all students with aliases for complex column names
∃SELECT
     Students.first_name AS SFN,
     Students.last_name AS SLN,
     Courses.course_name AS CCN
 FROM
     Students
 JOIN
     Enrollments ON Students.student_id = Enrollments.student_id
 JOIN
     Courses ON Enrollments.course_id = Courses.course_id;
 --Use CASE to categorize students based on their age.
SELECT
    first_name AS SFN,
    last_name AS SLN,
     date_of_birth,
     CASE
         WHEN DAY(date_of_birth) <= 10 THEN 'Early birth'
         WHEN DAY(date_of_birth) BETWEEN 11 AND 15 THEN 'Mid birth
         ELSE 'Late birth'
     END AS birth_category
 FROM
     Students;
 -- Use EXISTS to find courses with at least one enrolled student
 SELECT course name
 FROM Courses
WHERE EXISTS (
     SELECT course_id
     FROM Enrollments
     WHERE Enrollments.course_id = Courses.course_id
 );
--Create comments in SQL for clarity
 /*hello world :)
 this is a comment
good bye*/
```

Results 🗃 Messages						
	SFN	SLN	CCN			
1	Michael	Matta	Mathematics			
2	Ahmed	idk	Physics			
3	Mohamed	idk2	Computer Science			
4	Mostafa	idk3	Web Develop	Web Development		
5	Marawan	idk4	Mathematics			
6	Mohamed	idk2	Physics			
7	Kerolos	idk5	Computer Science			
8	Omar	idk6	Web Development			
	SFN	SLN	date_of_birth	birth_	category	
1	Michael	Matta	2001-12-10	Early birth		
2	Ahmed	idk	2001-12-11	Mid birth		
3	Mohamed	idk2	2001-12-12	Mid birth		
4	Mostafa	idk3	2001-12-12	Mid birth		
5	Marawan	idk4	2001-12-13	Mid birth		
6	Kerolos	idk5	2001-12-14	Mid b	Mid birth	
7	Omar	idk6	2001-12-15	Mid birth		
8	Salah	idk7	2001-12-16	Late	birth	

	course_name
1	Mathematics
2	Physics
3	Computer S
4	Web Devel
5	Data Analysis