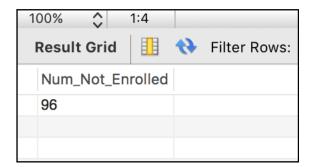
1. How many students are in the database but have not enrolled into any subjects? Query:

select count(*) as Num_Not_Enrolled from Student left join StudentTakesSubject on Student.id = StudentTakesSubject.student where StudentTakesSubject.student is null;

Screenshot:



1 Row Returned

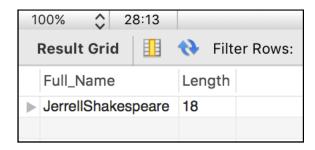
2. Which student has the longest name (sum of first and last names)? Print the student's name and its length.

Query:

select concat(firstname, lastname) as Full_Name, length(concat(firstname, lastname)) as Length from Student

order by length(Full_Name) desc limit 1;

Screenshot:



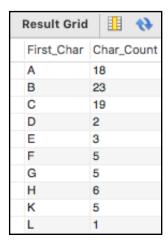
1 Row Returned

3. For each letter of the alphabet, print how many suburbs begin with that letter.

Query:

select left(name,1) as First_Char, count(left(name,1)) as Char_Count from Suburb group by First_Char;

Screenshot:



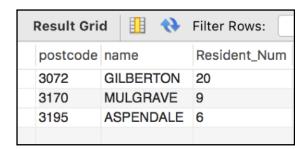
21 Row Returned

4. Which suburbs do most students live in? List the top 3 in descending order, showing postcode, suburb name, and number of students living there.

Query:

select Suburb.postcode, Suburb.name, count(Student.id) as Resident_Num from Student right join Suburb on Student.postcode = Suburb.postcode group by Suburb.name, Suburb.postcode order by Resident_Num desc limit 3;

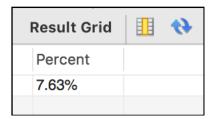
Screenshot:



3 Row Returned

5. What percentage of suburb names contain the string 'MELBOURNE'? Show 2 decimal points in your answer.

Screenshot:



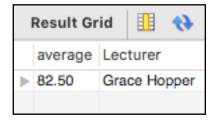
1 Row Returned

6. Which lecturer is associated with the highest average student result, averaged across all the subjects they teach?

Query:

select
format(avg(T.result), 2) as average,
concat(L.firstname, " ", L.lastname) as Lecturer
from Lecturer L
left join Subject S
on L.id = S.Lecturer
left join StudentTakesSubject T
on S.area = T.area
and S.yearlevel = T.yearlevel
and S.code = T.code
group by L.firstname, L.lastname
order by average desc limit 1;

Screenshot:



1 Row Returned

7. Print a list of students, showing studentid and lastname, along with the number of subjects that student has taken, and their Grade Point Average (average of results weighted by credit points). Don't include subjects without results.

Query:

select

U.id,

U.firstname,

U.lastname,

format(sum(T.result*S.creditpoints)/sum(S.creditpoints),2) as GPA

from Student U

inner join StudentTakesSubject T

on U.id = T.student

inner join Subject S

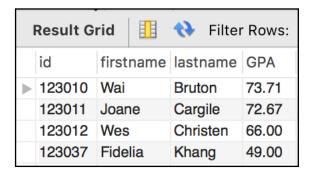
on T.area = S.area

and T.yearlevel = S.yearlevel

and T.code = S.code

where T.result is not null group by U.id, U.firstname, U.lastname;

Screenshot:



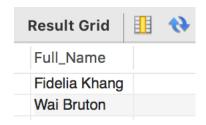
4 Row Returned

8. Which students have repeated a subject? Print their full names.

Query:

select
concat(S.firstname, " ", S.lastname) as Full_Name
from Student S
inner join StudentTakesSubject T
on S.id = T.student
group by S.firstname, S.lastname
having count(T.code) != count(distinct T.code);

Screenshot:



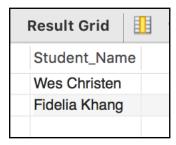
2 Row Returned

9. Of the students who have enrolled in at least one subject, which of them have never received a result greater than 80?

```
Query:
```

```
select
distinct concat(firstname, " ", lastname) as Student_Name
from Student S
right join StudentTakesSubject T
on S.id = T.student
where S.id not in
    (select S.id
    from Student S
    right join StudentTakesSubject T
    on S.id = T.student
    where T.result >= 80)
```

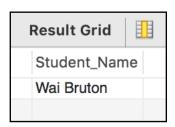
Screenshot:



2 Row Returned

10. Print a list of any students who have enrolled in all available subjects.

Screenshot:



(select

count(distinct code)
from Subject);

1 Row Returned