Aggregate Functions.

USE *student_phone, student_address, faculty_phone, faculty_address, batch_students, course_batches, student_qualifications, faculty_qualifications, course_modules, modules, faculty, student, course, student_cards, and student_order* relation to solve the following queries.

1. Count total number of students.
select count(*) from student;
2. Count total number of students who are born in 1986.
select count(*) from student where year(dob)='1986';
3. Count total number of students whose namefirst starts with the letter 'B'.
select count(*) from student where namefirst like 'b%';
4. Count total number student who were born in 'July.
5. Display studentID and count the student who are having more than two phones.
6. Count unique universities from student_qualifications table.
select count(distinct university) from student_qualifications;
7. Display the university name and the count of those students who have done 'BE'
select sq.university,count(sq.studentid) as be_student_count from student_qualifications sq where sq.name = 'be' group by sq.university;
8. Count how many students has done 'BE'.
select count(id) from student_qualifications where name = 'be';
9. Count how many students has not done 'BE'.
select count(id) from student_qualifications where name <> 'be';
10. Find the maximum marks student got in 'BE'.

select max(marks) from student_qualifications where name = 'be';
11. Find the minimum marks student got in 'BE'.
select min(marks) from student_qualifications where name = 'be';
12. Count how many course_batches have started on '2016-02-01'.
select count(starton) from course_batches where starton = '2016-02-01';
13. Count the number of students who have more than 60% in 'BE'.
select count(id) from student_qualifications where marks>60 and name='be';
14. Count the number of students who have more than 60% in 'BE' and done from 'Harvard university'.
select count(id) from student_qualifications where marks>60 and name='be' and university = 'harvard university';
15. Count number of courses.
select count(name) from course;
16. Count how many distinct universities from student_qualifications table.
select count(distinct university) from student_qualifications;
17. Find the maximum marks any student has got in "BE".
select max(marks) from student_qualifications where name = 'be';