

Q1.

```
select * from students where student_id in
(select student_id from enrollments where course_id =
(select course_id from courses where course_name = 'Math'))
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select * from students where student_id in
(select student_id from enrollments where course_id = (
select course_id from courses where course_name = 'Math'))
```

The results pane shows the output of the query, which is a table with 5 columns: student\_id, student\_name, student\_age, student\_grade\_id, and an empty column. The table contains 4 rows of data.

	student_id	student_name	student_age	student_grade_id	
1	1	Alice	17	1	
2	3	Charlie	18	1	
3	4	David	16	2	
4	6	Frank	18	3	

Q2.

```
select * from courses where course_id in
(select course_id from enrollments where student_id = (
select student_id from students where student_name = 'Bob'));
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select * from courses where course_id in
(select course_id from enrollments where student_id = (
select student_id from students where student_name = 'Bob'))
```

The results pane shows a table with the following data:

course_id	course_name
102	Science

Q3.

```
select student_name from students where student_id in
(select student_id from enrollments group by student_id having count(student_id) > 1);
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select student_name from students where student_id in
(select student_id from enrollments group by student_id having count(student_id) > 1)
```

The results pane shows a table with the following data:

student_name
Alice
Charlie
David

Q4.

```
SELECT * from students where  
student_grade_id = (select grade_id from grades where grade_name = 'A');
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * from students where  
student_grade_id = (select grade_id from grades where grade_name = 'A');
```

The results pane, titled "students 1", displays the results of the query. It shows a table with 5 columns: student\_id, student\_name, student\_age, student\_grade\_id, and an empty column. The results are as follows:

	student_id	student_name	student_age	student_grade_id	
1	1	Alice	17	1	
2	3	Charlie	18	1	
3	5	Eve	17	1	
4	8	Henry	16	1	

Q5.

```
SELECT
  c.course_name,
  COUNT(e.student_id) AS students
FROM
  Enrollments e
JOIN
  Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
GROUP BY
  c.course_name;
```

<DB\_Assignment1> Script-5 × courses students enrollments grades

```
SELECT
  c.course_name,
  COUNT(e.student_id) AS students
FROM
  Enrollments e
JOIN
  Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
GROUP BY
  c.course_name;
```

courses 1 ×

SELECT c.course\_name, COUNT(e.student\_id) AS stud

Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use

Grid	course_name	students
1	Math	4
2	History	2
3	Science	4

Q6.

```
select course_name from courses where course_id = (select max(course_id) from enrollments);
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select course_name from courses where course_id =  
(select max(course_id) from enrollments);
```

The results pane shows a table with the following data:

course_name
History

Q7.

```
SELECT  
    s.student_id,  
    s.student_name  
FROM  
    Students s  
JOIN  
    (SELECT  
        e.student_id  
    FROM  
        Enrollments e  
    GROUP BY  
        e.student_id  
    HAVING  
        COUNT(DISTINCT e.course_id) = (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Courses)  
    ) sc ON s.student_id = sc.student_id;
```

## grades

Q8.

```
SELECT
    s.student_id,
    s.student_name
FROM
    Students s
JOIN
    (SELECT
        e.student_id
    FROM
        Enrollments e
    GROUP BY
        e.student_id
    HAVING
        COUNT(DISTINCT e.course_id) = 0
    ) sc ON s.student_id = sc.student_id;
```





Q9.

```
SELECT
    AVG(s.student_age) AS average_age
FROM
    Students s
JOIN
    Enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN
    Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
WHERE
    c.course_name = 'Science';
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a script editor and a results pane. The script editor contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT
    AVG(s.student_age) AS average_age
FROM
    Students s
JOIN
    Enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN
    Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
WHERE
    c.course_name = 'Science';
```

The results pane shows the results of the query. The first result is a single row with the value 16.5 for the column average\_age.

Grid	1	average_age
Text		16.5

Q10.

```
SELECT
    student_name, grade_name
from
    grades g
join
    students s on s.student_grade_id = g.grade_id
where
    student_id in (select student_id from enrollments
    where course_id = (select course_id from courses where course_name = 'History'))
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE interface. At the top, there are tabs for '<DB\_Assignment1> Script-5', 'courses', 'students', 'enrollments', and 'grades'. The main editor displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT
    student_name, grade_name
from
    grades g
join
    students s on s.student_grade_id = g.grade_id
where
    student_id in (select student_id from enrollments
    where course_id = (select course_id from courses where course_name = 'History'))
```

Below the editor, a toolbar shows 'students(+)' and '1'. A status bar indicates 'SELECT student\_name, grade\_name from grades g join students s on s.student\_grade\_id = g.grade\_id where student\_id in (select student\_id from enrollments where course\_id = (select course\_id from courses where course\_name = 'History'))'. The results are displayed in a table with columns 'student\_name' and 'grade\_name'.

	student_name	grade_name
1	Charlie	A
2	Grace	B

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