**A:06**

1. Create a query that returns the average cost for all courses. Round to two places.

**SELECT ROUND(AVG(cost), 2)**

**FROM COURSE;**

1. Create a query that returns the total number of Students that registered during February 2007. Alias the column as "February\_Registrations".

**SELECT COUNT(student\_id) AS "February\_Registrations"**

**FROM student**

**WHERE registration\_date BETWEEN '01-FEB-2007' AND '28-FEB-2007';**

1. Create a query that returns the average, highest and lowest final exam scores for Section 147.

**SELECT ROUND(AVG(numeric\_grade), 1) AS "Class Average",**

**MAX(numeric\_grade) AS "Class High",**

**MIN(numeric\_grade) AS "Class Low"**

**FROM grade**

**WHERE section\_id = 147;**

1. List the city, state and number of zip codes for all cities with more than one zip code.  
   Arrange by state and city.
2. Provide a list of Sections and the number of students enrolled in those sections for students who enrolled on 2/21/2007. Sort the output from highest to lowest on the number of students enrolled.
3. Create a query listing the Student ID, Section ID and average grade for all students in section 86.  
   Sort your list on the student ID and display all the average grades as a number with four decimal places.
4. Create a query to determine the number of sections that student ID 250 is enrolled in.  
   Your output should contain the student ID and the number of sections enrolled.
5. List the section ID and lowest quiz score for all sections where the low score is less than a B (less than 80).
6. List the names of employers who employ more than five students. Your output should contain the employer name and the number of student employees.
7. List the section ID, number of participation grades and the lowest participation grade for all sections that have more than 15 participation grades.