```
CREATE TABLE students10 (
   student_id INT,
   name VARCHAR(50),
   course VARCHAR(50),
   marks INT,
   age INT,
   city VARCHAR(50),
   scholarship INT
);
INSERT INTO students10 VALUES
(1, 'Ravi', 'Math', 85, 20, 'Chennai', NULL),
(2, 'Priya', 'Science', 92, 21, 'Delhi', 10000),
(3, 'Amit', 'English', 75, 19, 'Mumbai', 5000),
(4, 'Sneha', 'Math', 88, 22, 'Kolkata', NULL),
(5, 'John', 'History', 67, 20, 'Chennai', NULL),
(6, 'Meena', 'Science', 95, 23, 'Delhi', 15000),
(7, 'Karan', 'English', 70, 20, 'Bangalore', 3000),
(8, 'Divya', 'History', 80, 22, 'Mumbai', NULL);

-- 1. Display students with marks between 70 and 90
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE marks BETWEEN 70 AND 90;

-- 2. List students aged between 20 and 22
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE age BETWEEN 20 AND 22;

-- 3. Find students whose name starts with 'P'
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE name LIKE 'P%';
```

```sql
-- 4. Find students whose city contains 'ai'
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE city LIKE '%ai%';

-- 5. Find names where the second character is 'r'
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE name LIKE '_r%';

-- 6. Show top 3 students with highest marks
SELECT * FROM students10
ORDER BY marks DESC
LIMIT 3;

-- 7. Show students who have a scholarship
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE scholarship IS NOT NULL;

-- 8. Show students only if there is at least one student from 'Delhi'
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE EXISTS (
   SELECT 1 FROM students10 WHERE city = 'Delhi'
);

-- 9. Show students in 'Math' course AND age > 21
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE course = 'Math' AND age > 21;

-- 10. Show students in 'Science' OR 'English' course
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE course IN ('Science', 'English');
```

```
-- 11. Show students NOT from 'Mumbai'
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE city <> 'Mumbai';

-- 12. Show students who don’t have a scholarship
SELECT * FROM students10
WHERE scholarship IS NULL;

-- 13. Replace NULL scholarship with 0 using IFNULL
SELECT student_id, name, course, marks, age, city,
    IFNULL(scholarship, 0) AS scholarship
FROM students10;

-- 14. Replace NULL scholarship with 0 using COALESCE
SELECT student_id, name, course, marks, age, city,
    COALESCE(scholarship, 0) AS scholarship
FROM students10;
```