1. Add gender column for the student table. It holds two value (male or female).

ALTER TABLE `iti`.`student`

ADD COLUMN `gender` ENUM('male', 'female') NOT NULL ;  
2. Add birth date column for the student table.

ALTER TABLE `iti`.`student`

ADD COLUMN `birthdate` DATE ;  
3. Delete the name column and replace it with two columns first name and last name.

ALTER TABLE `iti`.`student`

DROP COLUMN `name`;

ALTER TABLE `iti`.`student`

ADD COLUMN `fname` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL;

ADD COLUMN `lname` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL;  
4. Add foreign key constrains in Your Tables with options on delete cascaded .

alter table iti.`student\_phoneno.`

add constraint student\_id\_fkey

foreign key (student\_id)

references iti.student(id)

on delete cascade;  
5. Update your information by changing data for (gender, birthdate, first name, last name).

UPDATE `iti`.`student` SET `fname` = 'Yasmine', `lname` = 'Elshahat', `gender` = 'female', `birthdate` = '1999-08-01' WHERE (`id` = '1');  
6. Insert new student and his score in exam in different subjects as transaction.

BEGIN;

INSERT INTO `iti`.`student` (`id`, `fname`, `lname`, `email`, `gender`, `birthdate`) VALUES ('2', 'Somaya', 'Ragab', 'somaya@gmail.com', 'female', '2000-10-5');

INSERT INTO `iti`.`subject` (`id`, `name`, `desc`, `max\_score`) VALUES ('1', 'CPP', 'cpp is important', '50');

INSERT INTO `iti`.`exam` (`student\_id`, `subject\_id`, `date`, `score`) VALUES ('2', '1', '2023-03-16', '40');

COMMIT;  
7. Display all students’ information.

SELECT \* FROM iti.student;  
8. Display male students only.

SELECT \* FROM iti.student WHERE gender="male";  
9. Display the number of female students.

SELECT count(gender) FROM iti.student where gender="female" ;  
10.Display male students who are born before 1991-10-01.

SELECT \* from iti.student where gender="male" and birthdate < '1991-10-01' ;  
11.Display subjects and their max score sorted by max score.

select name, max\_score from iti.subject order by max\_score  
12.Display the subject with highest max score

select name, max(max\_score) from iti.subject;  
13.Display students’ names that begin with A.

select \* from iti.student where fname like "A%";  
14.Display the number of students’ their name is “Mohammed”

select count(fname) from iti.student where fname="Mohammed";  
15.Display the number of males and females.

select gender, count(gender) from iti.student group by gender;  
16.Display the repeated first names and their counts if higher than 2.

SELECT fname, count(\*) FROM

iti.student GROUP BY fname having count(\*) > 2;  
17.Create a view for student names with their Tracks names which is belong to it.

CREATE VIEW `stud\_track` AS

select fname, name from student join track on

track\_id = track.id

18.Create a view for Tracks names and the subjects which is belong/study to it.

CREATE VIEW `sub\_track` AS

select subject.name as subject, track.name as track from subject join track on

track = track.id  
19.Create a view for student names with their subject's names which will study.

CREATE VIEW student\_subject AS

select fname, name from student, subject,study

where

student.id = student\_id

and

subject.id = subject\_id;  
20.Create a view for students’ names, their score and subject name.

CREATE VIEW `stud\_sub\_score` AS

select fname, name, score from student, subject,exam

where

student.id = student\_id

and

subject.id = subject\_id;  
21.Create a temporary view for all subjects with their max\_score.

CREATE TEMPORARY VIEW `sub\_score` AS

select name as subject , max\_score

from subject  
22.Delete students their score is lower than 50 in a particular subject exam.

select student\_id from iti.exam where score < 50;

delete from iti.exam where student\_id = 2;

delete from iti.study where student\_id = 2;

delete from iti.student where id = 2;