QUESTION THREE

Creating the `person` table:

```
CREATE TABLE person (
    driver_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(255),
    address VARCHAR(255)
);
```

Creating the `accident` table:

```
CREATE TABLE accident (
    report_number INT PRIMARY KEY,
    date DATE,
    location VARCHAR(255)
);
```

Creating the `participated` table:

```
CREATE TABLE participated (
    driver_id INT,
    license VARCHAR(255),
    report_number INT,
    damage_amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
    PRIMARY KEY (driver_id, report_number),
    FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (report_number) REFERENCES accident(report_number)
);
```

QUESTION FOUR
1
The question here seems incorrect, it is either they are saying score (CGPA) above 4.0 (not 40) OR age (not score) above 40

using a score (CGPA) above 4.0

```
SELECT NAME, SURNAME
FROM students
WHERE SCHOOL != 'polyb' AND CGPA > 4.0;
```

No student that is not from polyib score above 4.0

If the question is Age above 40

SELECT NAME, SURNAME
FROM students
WHERE SCHOOL != 'polyb' AND AGE > 40;

The output will still be nothing as no student is above 40

2
SELECT NAME, SURNAME
FROM students
WHERE CGPA > 2.20;

You wlll write / draw out the table with the records as your output except for **Adeola** who score below 2.20

3.

SELECT *
FROM students

Carry the table and put it back as it was given to you

An important thing to note:
!= means not equal
FROM is the table we are querying
* means return every column

Look at this question: **Find the name of all the students**, we are given the column to return which is the name

SELECT Name, Surname
FROM Students

I hope this is clear

Please try and understand this stuff in case the man didnt bring the same question

GOOD LUCK MATE