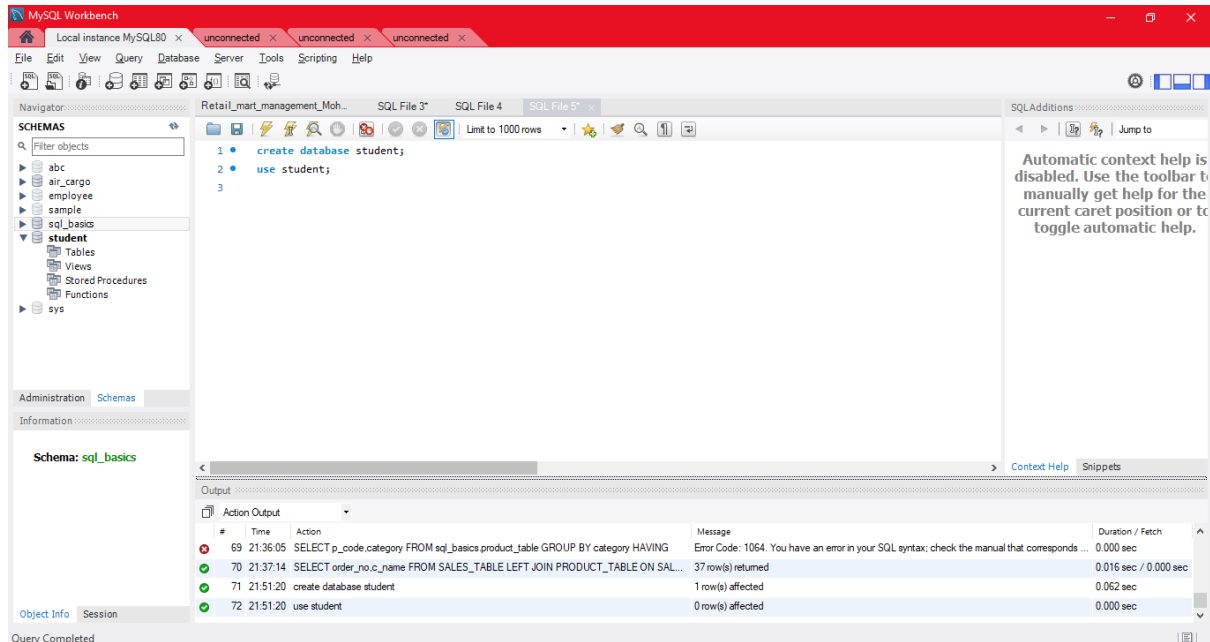
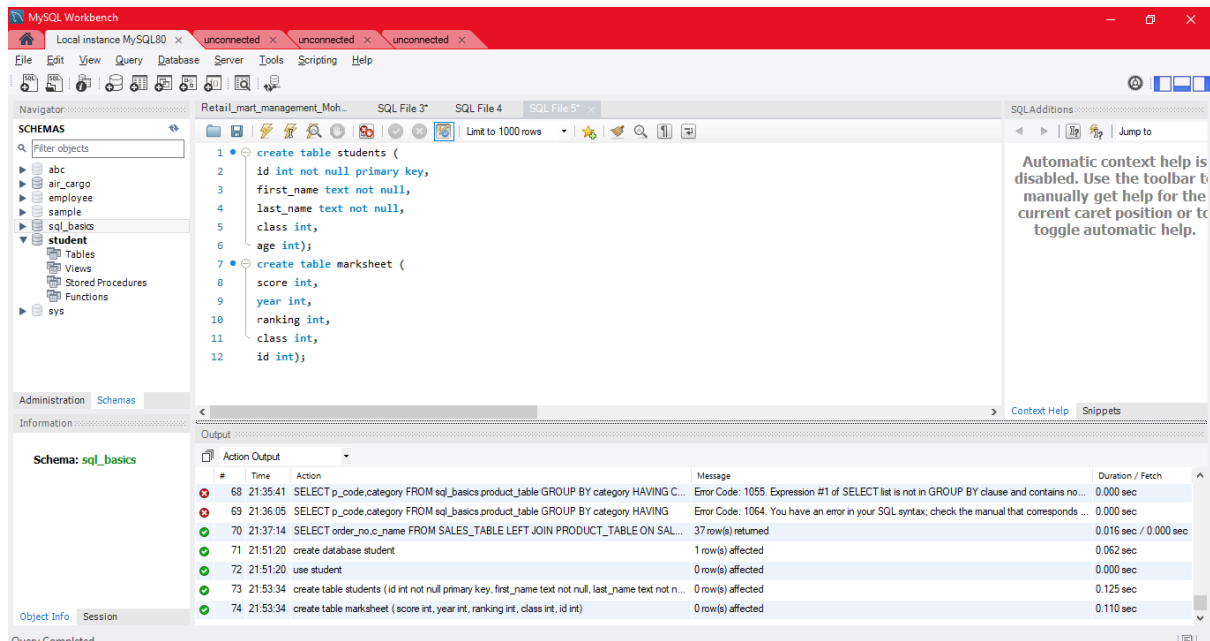


School Ranking Analysis.

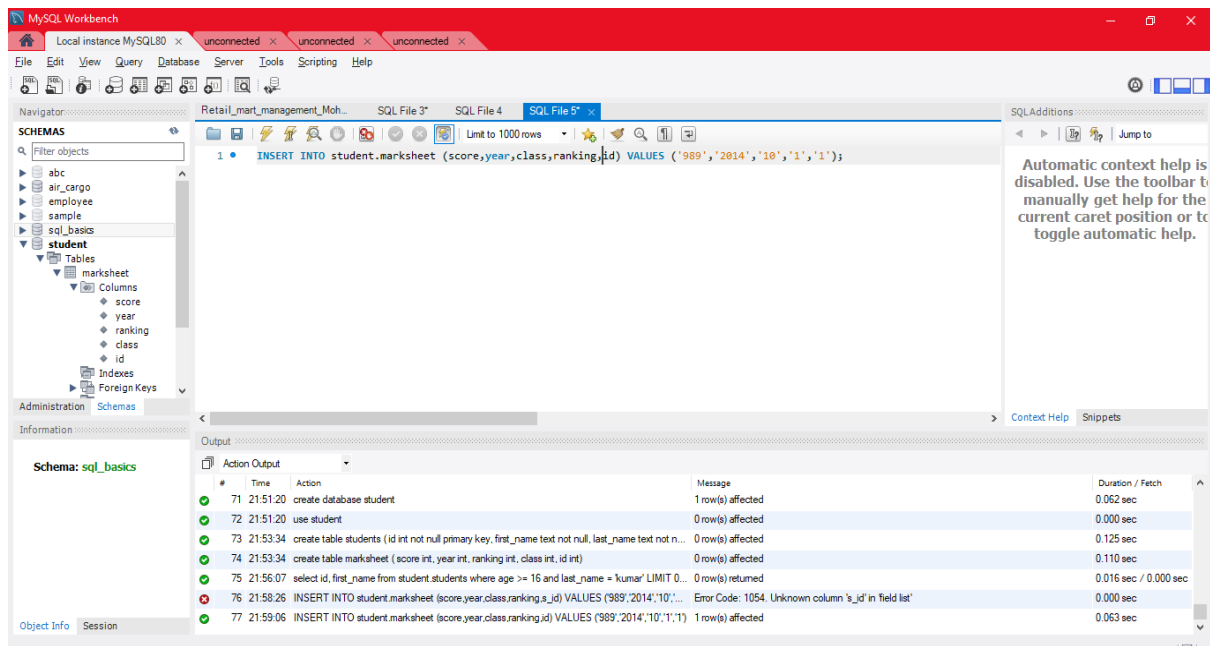
1, Write a query to create a students table with appropriate data types for student id, student first name, student last name, class, and age where the student last name, student first name, and student id should be a NOT NULL constraint, and the student id should be in a primary key



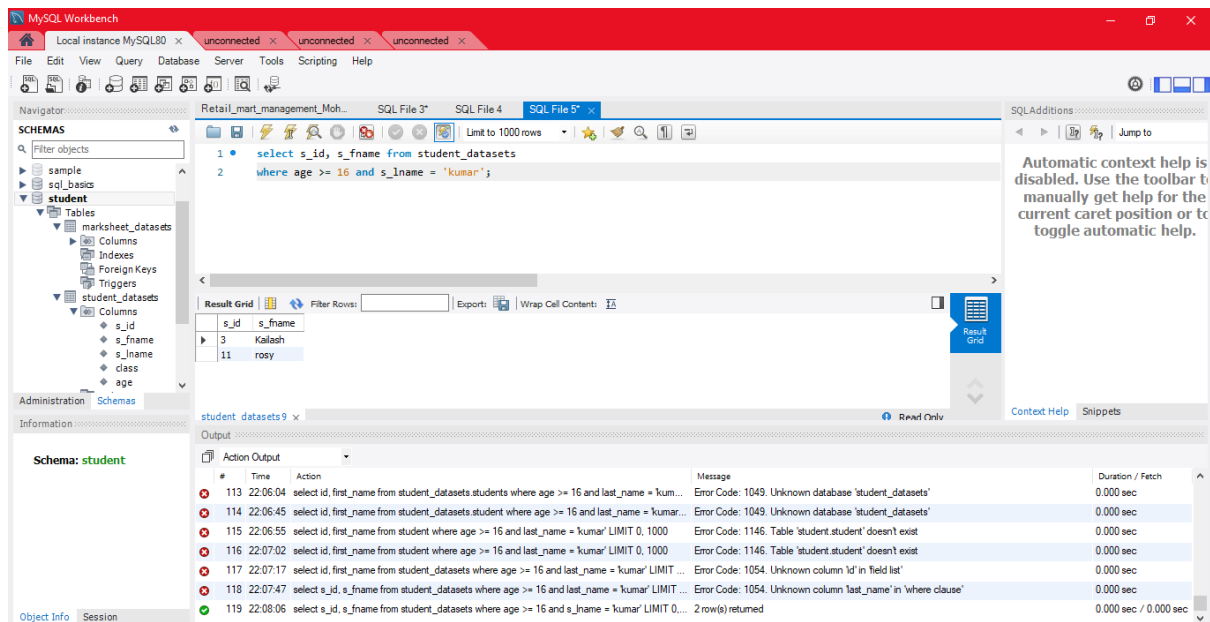
2, Write a query to create a marksheet table that includes score, year, ranking, class, and student id.



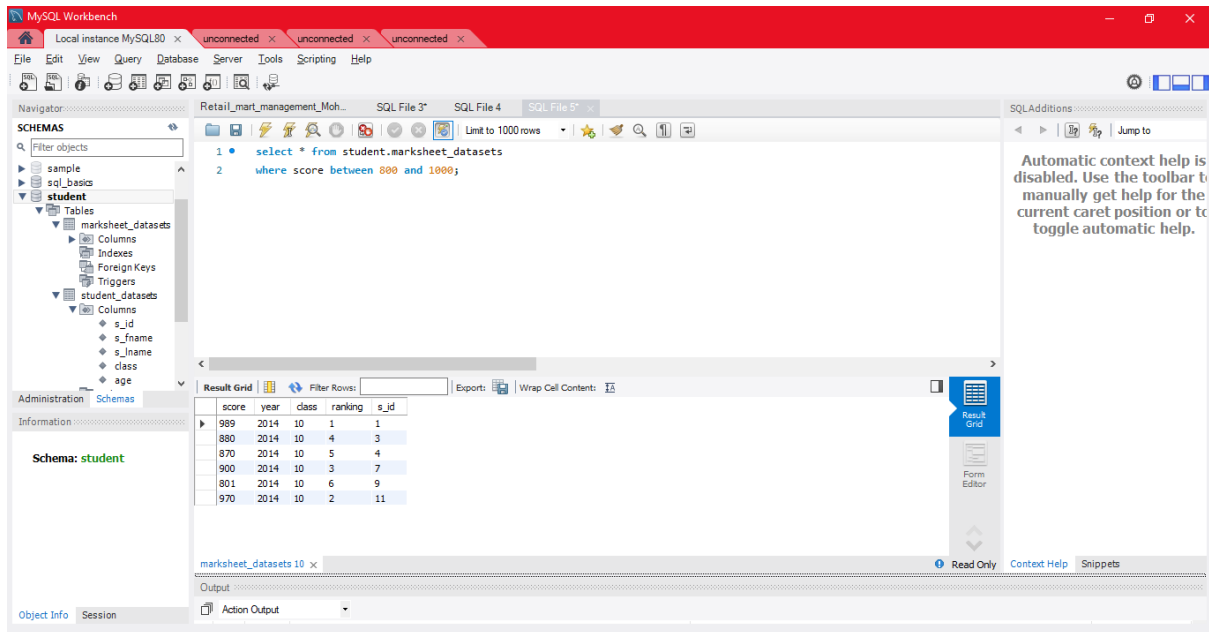
3, Write a query to insert values into the students and marksheet tables



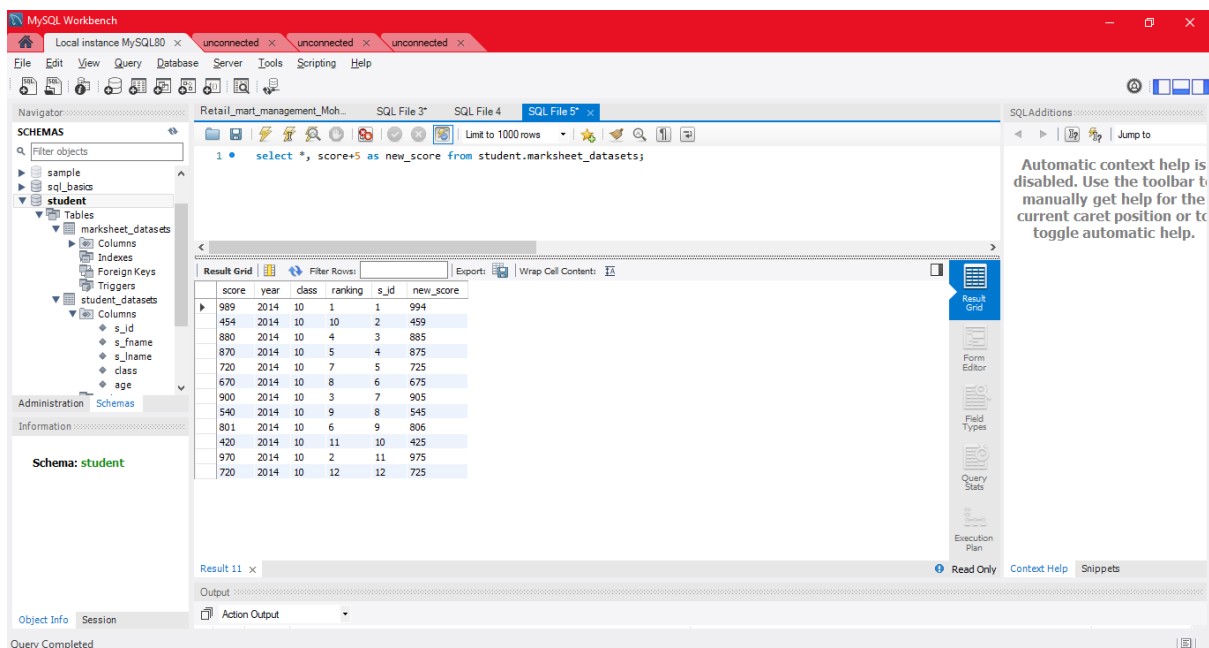
4, Write a query to display the student ID and first name of every student in the students table whose age is greater than or equal to 16 and whose last name is Kumar



5, Write a query to display the details of every student from the marksheet table whose score is between 800 and 1000



6, Write a query to increase the score in the marksheet table by five and create a new score column to display this new score



7, Write a query to display the marksheet table in descending order of the score

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 select * from student.marksheet_datasets
2 order by score desc;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

score	year	class	ranking	s_id
989	2014	10	1	1
970	2014	10	2	11
900	2014	10	3	7
880	2014	10	4	3
870	2014	10	5	4
801	2014	10	6	9
720	2014	10	7	5
720	2014	10	12	12
670	2014	10	8	6
540	2014	10	9	8
454	2014	10	10	2
420	2014	10	11	10

8, Write a query to display the marksheet table in descending order of the score

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 select * from student_datasets
2 where s_fname like 'a%';
```

The result grid displays the following data:

s_id	s_fname	s_lname	class	age
4	ashish	jain	10	16