SQL queries with explanations.

1. Students Table

This table stores student details.

- student id: Unique identifier for each student (auto-incremented).
- first name, last name: Student's name (cannot be NULL).
- date_of_birth: Birthdate of the student.
- email: Unique email for each student.

2. Faculty Table

This table stores information about faculty members.

- faculty id: Unique identifier (auto-incremented).
- first_name, last_name: Faculty member's name.
- email: Unique email for each faculty member.
- department_id: Foreign key linking to the departments table.

3. Departments Table

This table holds department information.

- department_id: Unique identifier for each department.
- name: Name of the department (must be unique).

4. Courses Table

This table keeps track of courses.

- course_id: Unique identifier.
- course_code: Unique course code.
- course_name: Course title.
- faculty_id: Foreign key linking to faculty to show who teaches the course.
- department_id: Foreign key linking to departments to indicate which department offers the course.

5. Enrollments Table

This table manages student enrollments.

- enrollment_id: Unique identifier for each enrollment.
- student id: Foreign key linking to the students table.
- course id: Foreign key linking to the courses table.
- enrollment date: Date of enrollment.
- grade: Grade received (nullable).

Sample Data Insertions

- Adds a student (Alice Johnson).
- Adds a Computer Science department.
- Adds faculty members assigned to the department.
- Adds courses assigned to faculty.
- Enrolls Alice in a course (CS101).

Queries for Data Retrieval

- 1. Find students enrolled in a specific course.
- 2. Find faculty members in a particular department.
- 3. List courses a student is enrolled in.
- 4. Find students who have not enrolled in any courses.
- 5. Calculate the average grade of students in a specific course.