

Assignment Report



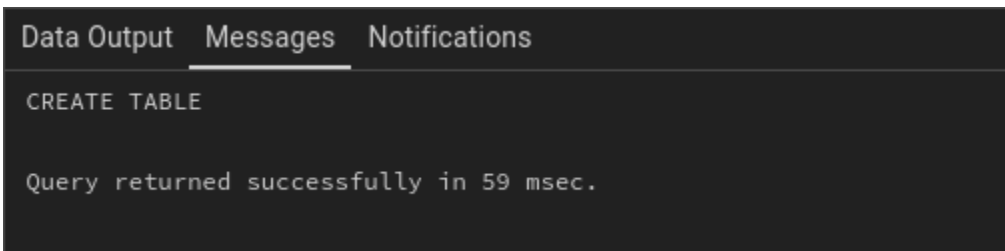
Database Assignment 2

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Roll No: 7
Group: D

Create grades table

```
CREATE TABLE Grades (grade_id INT PRIMARY KEY, grade_name  
VARCHAR(10));
```

Screenshot:

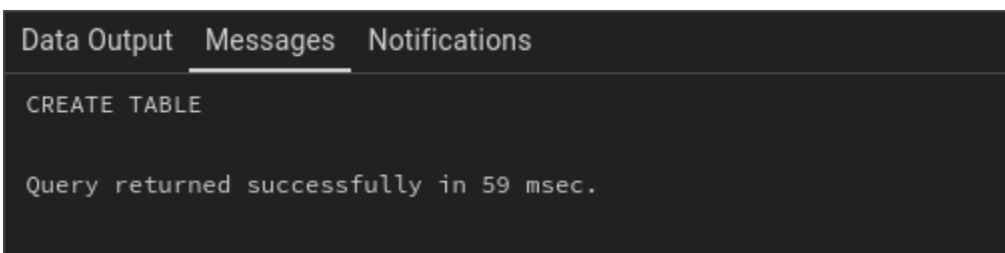


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab is selected and displays the text 'CREATE TABLE' followed by 'Query returned successfully in 59 msec.' on a dark background.

Create students table

```
CREATE TABLE Students (  
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    student_name VARCHAR(50),  
    student_age INT,  
    student_grade_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (student_grade_id) REFERENCES Grades (grade_id)  
);
```

Screenshot:

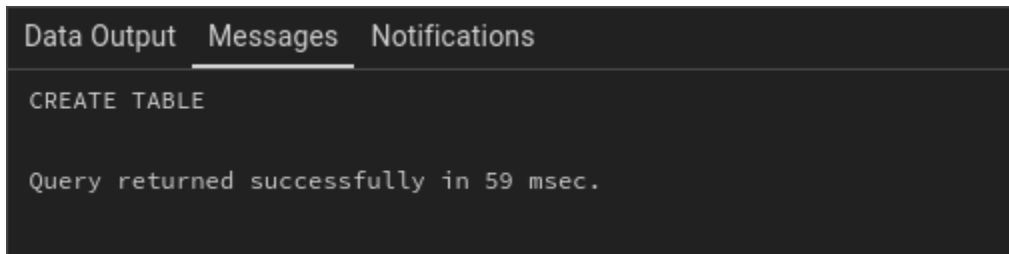


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab is selected and displays the text 'CREATE TABLE' followed by 'Query returned successfully in 59 msec.' on a dark background.

Create courses table

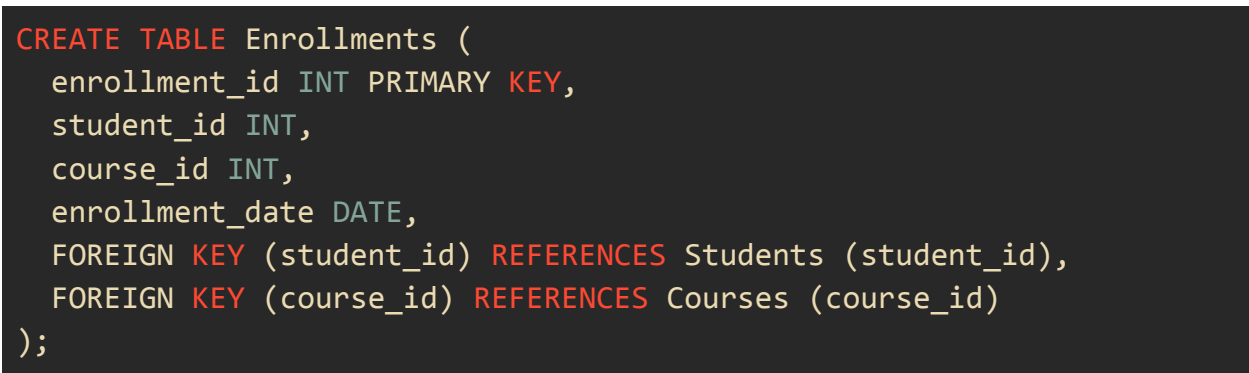
```
CREATE TABLE Courses (  
    course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    course_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Screenshot:



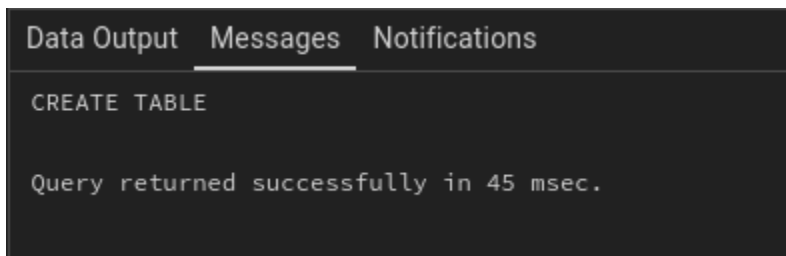
A screenshot of a database management system interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab is currently selected and underlined. Below the tabs, the text 'CREATE TABLE' is visible. Further down, a status message reads 'Query returned successfully in 59 msec.'

Enrollments table



```
CREATE TABLE Enrollments (  
  enrollment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  student_id INT,  
  course_id INT,  
  enrollment_date DATE,  
  FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students (student_id),  
  FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES Courses (course_id)  
);
```

Screenshot



A screenshot of a database management system interface, similar to the first one. It has tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications', with 'Messages' selected. The text 'CREATE TABLE' is shown, followed by the status message 'Query returned successfully in 45 msec.'

Insert queries:

Insert into Grades table

```
INSERT INTO
  Grades (grade_id, grade_name)
VALUES
  (1, 'A'),
  (2, 'B'),
  (3, 'C');
```

Screenshot:

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

SQL

	<div>grade_id</div> <div>[PK] integer</div>	<div>grade_name</div> <div>character varying (10)</div>	
1	1	A	
2	2	B	
3	3	C	

Insert into Courses table

```
INSERT INTO
  Courses (course_id, course_name)
VALUES
  (101, 'Math'),
  (102, 'Science'),
  (103, 'History');
```










Screenshot:

Data Output			Messages	Notifications
	grade_id [PK] integer	grade_name character varying (10)		
1	1	A		
2	2	B		
3	3	C		

Insert into Students table

```
INSERT INTO
  Students (
    student_id,
    student_name,
    student_age,
    student_grade_id
  )
VALUES
  (1, 'Alice', 17, 1),
  (2, 'Bob', 16, 2),
  (3, 'Charlie', 18, 1),
  (4, 'David', 16, 2),
  (5, 'Eve', 17, 1),
  (6, 'Frank', 18, 3),
  (7, 'Grace', 17, 2),
  (8, 'Henry', 16, 1),
  (9, 'Ivy', 18, 2),
  (10, 'Jack', 17, 3);
```

Screenshot:

Data Output Messages Notifications					
         SQL					
	student_id [PK] integer	student_name character varying (50)	student_age integer	student_grade_id integer	
1	1	Alice	17	1	
2	2	Bob	16	2	
3	3	Charlie	18	1	
4	4	David	16	2	
5	5	Eve	17	1	
6	6	Frank	18	3	
7	7	Grace	17	2	
8	8	Henry	16	1	
9	9	Ivy	18	2	
10	10	Jack	17	3	

Insert into Enrollments table

```
INSERT INTO
  Enrollments (
    enrollment_id,
    student_id,
    course_id,
    enrollment_date
  )
VALUES
  (1, 1, 101, '2023-09-01'),
  (2, 1, 102, '2023-09-01'),
  (3, 2, 102, '2023-09-01'),
  (4, 3, 101, '2023-09-01'),
  (5, 3, 103, '2023-09-01'),
  (6, 4, 101, '2023-09-01'),
  (7, 4, 102, '2023-09-01'),
```

```
(8, 5, 102, '2023-09-01'),  
(9, 6, 101, '2023-09-01'),  
(10, 7, 103, '2023-09-01');
```

Screenshots:

Data Output Messages Notifications					
	enrollment_id [PK] integer	student_id integer	course_id integer	enrollment_date date	
1	1	1	101	2023-09-01	
2	2	1	102	2023-09-01	
3	3	2	102	2023-09-01	
4	4	3	101	2023-09-01	
5	5	3	103	2023-09-01	
6	6	4	101	2023-09-01	
7	7	4	102	2023-09-01	
8	8	5	102	2023-09-01	
9	9	6	101	2023-09-01	
10	10	7	103	2023-09-01	

Questions:

1. Find all students enrolled in the Math course.

```
SELECT  
  s.*  
FROM  
  students s  
  JOIN enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id  
  JOIN courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id  
WHERE  
  c.course_name = 'Math'  
GROUP BY  
  s.student_id;
```

Screenshots:

Data Output Messages Notifications					
SQL					
	student_id [PK] integer	student_name character varying (50)	student_age integer	student_grade_id integer	
1	1	Alice	17	1	
2	3	Charlie	18	1	
3	4	David	16	2	
4	6	Frank	18	3	

2. List all courses taken by students named Bob.

```
SELECT
  c.*
FROM
  courses c
  JOIN enrollments e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
  JOIN students s ON e.student_id = s.student_id
WHERE
  s.student_name = 'Bob';
```

Screenshots:

Data Output Messages Notifications		
SQL		
	course_id [PK] integer	course_name character varying (50)
1	102	Science

3. Find the names of students who are enrolled in more than one course.

```
SELECT
    s.student_name
FROM
    students s
    JOIN enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
    JOIN courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
GROUP BY
    s.student_id
HAVING
    COUNT(e.course_id) > 1;
```










Screenshots:

Data Output		Messages	Notifications
	student_name character varying (50)		
1	David		
2	Charlie		
3	Alice		

4. List all students who are in Grade A (grade_id = 1).

```
SELECT
    s.*
FROM
    students s
    JOIN grades g ON s.student_grade_id = g.grade_id
WHERE
    g.grade_id = 1;
```










Screenshot:

Data Output Messages Notifications					
         SQL					
	student_id [PK] integer	student_name character varying (50)	student_age integer	student_grade_id integer	
1	1	Alice	17	1	
2	3	Charlie	18	1	
3	5	Eve	17	1	
4	8	Henry	16	1	

5. Find the number of students enrolled in each course.

```
SELECT
  e.course_id,
  COUNT(e.student_id) AS students_enrolled
FROM
  enrollments e
GROUP BY
  e.course_id
ORDER BY
  e.course_id;
```

Screenshot:

Data Output Messages Notifications		
         SQL		
	course_id integer	students_enrolled bigint
1	101	4
2	102	4
3	103	2

6. Retrieve the course with the highest number of enrollments.

```

SELECT course_name, COUNT(s.student_id) AS student_count
FROM students s
JOIN enrollments e
ON e.student_id = s.student_id
JOIN courses c
ON c.course_id = e.course_id
GROUP BY course_name
HAVING COUNT(e.student_id)=(
    SELECT COUNT(student_id) FROM Enrollments
    GROUP BY course_id
    ORDER BY COUNT(student_id) DESC LIMIT 1
);

```

Screenshot:

Data Output			Messages	Notifications
<div> <div>≡+</div> <div>📄</div> <div>▼</div> <div>📋</div> <div>▼</div> <div>🗑️</div> <div>📦</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>📈</div> <div>SQL</div> </div>				
	course_name character varying (50) 🔒	student_count bigint 🔒		
1	Math	4		
2	Science	4		

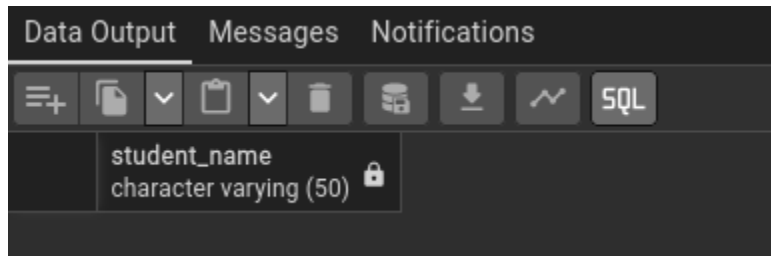
7. List students who are enrolled in all available courses.

```

SELECT student_name FROM students s
JOIN enrollments e
ON e.student_id = s.student_id
JOIN courses c
ON c.course_id = e.course_id
GROUP BY student_name
HAVING COUNT(e.course_id)=(
    SELECT COUNT(course_id) FROM courses
);

```

Screenshot:



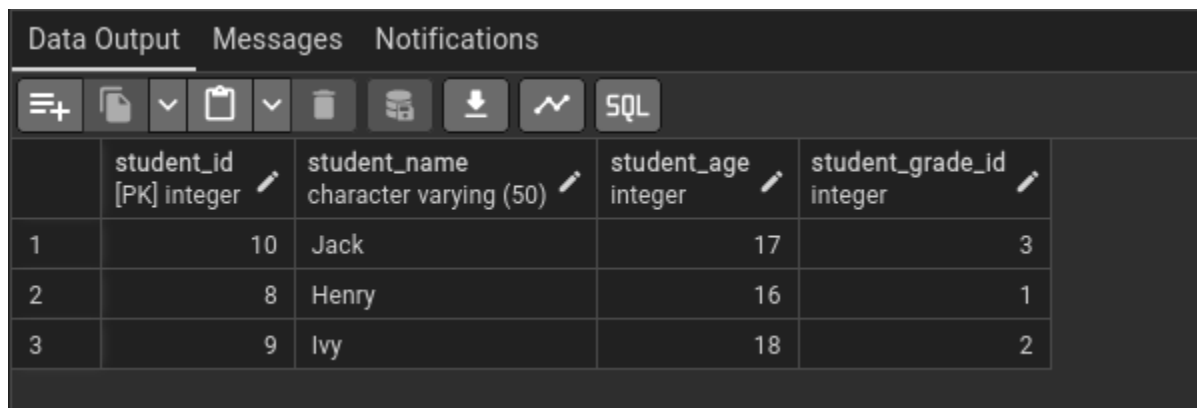
The screenshot shows a database interface with tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for adding, saving, deleting, and other actions. A table definition is displayed, showing a column named 'student_name' with the data type 'character varying (50)' and a lock icon.

student_name
character varying (50)

8. Find students who are not enrolled in any courses.

```
SELECT
  s.*
FROM
  students s
  LEFT JOIN enrollments e ON e.student_id = s.student_id
WHERE
  e.course_id IS NULL;
```

Screenshot:



The screenshot shows a database interface with tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. Below the tabs is a toolbar with icons for adding, saving, deleting, and other actions. A table is displayed with the following columns: 'student_id' (integer, PK), 'student_name' (character varying (50)), 'student_age' (integer), and 'student_grade_id' (integer). The table contains three rows of data.

	student_id [PK] integer	student_name character varying (50)	student_age integer	student_grade_id integer
1	10	Jack	17	3
2	8	Henry	16	1
3	9	Ivy	18	2

9. Retrieve the average age of students enrolled in the Science course.

```
SELECT
  AVG(s.student_age) AS average_age
FROM
  students s
  JOIN enrollments e ON e.student_id = s.student_id
```

```

JOIN courses c ON c.course_id = e.course_id
WHERE
  c.course_name = 'Science';

```

Screenshot:

Data Output		Messages	Notifications
<div> <div>≡</div> <div>📄</div> <div>▼</div> <div>📋</div> <div>▼</div> <div>🗑️</div> <div>🗄️</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>📈</div> <div>SQL</div> </div>			
	average_age numeric	🔒	
1	16.5000000000000000		

10. Find the grade of students enrolled in the History course.

```

SELECT
  s.student_name,
  c.course_name,
  g.grade_name
FROM
  students s
  JOIN enrollments e ON e.student_id = s.student_id
  JOIN courses c ON c.course_id = e.course_id
  JOIN grades g ON g.grade_id = s.student_grade_id
WHERE
  c.course_name = 'History';

```

Screenshot:

Data Output				Messages	Notifications
<div> <div>≡</div> <div>📄</div> <div>▼</div> <div>📋</div> <div>▼</div> <div>🗑️</div> <div>🗄️</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>📈</div> <div>SQL</div> </div>					
	student_name character varying (50)	course_name character varying (50)	grade_name character varying (10)	🔒	
1	Charlie	History	A		
2	Grace	History	B		