

Assignment Report



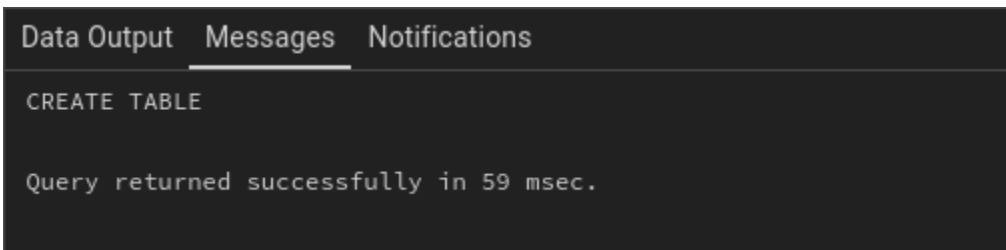
Database Assignment 2 (Without JOIN)

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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:

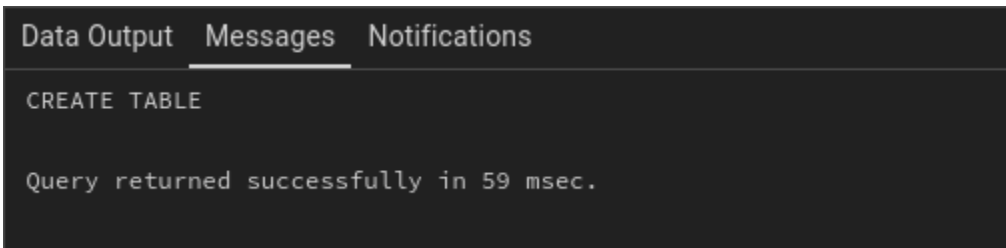


The screenshot shows a database interface with three tabs: "Data Output", "Messages", and "Notifications". The "Messages" tab is selected and underlined. Below the tabs, the text "CREATE TABLE" is displayed. Further down, a message states "Query returned successfully in 59 msec."

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:



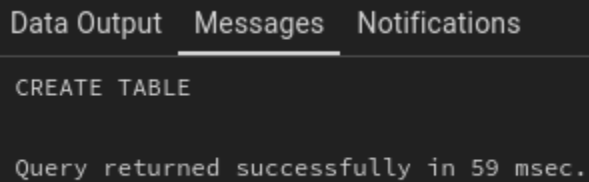
The screenshot shows a database interface with three tabs: "Data Output", "Messages", and "Notifications". The "Messages" tab is selected and underlined. Below the tabs, the text "CREATE TABLE" is displayed. Further down, a message states "Query returned successfully in 59 msec."

Create courses table

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (  
    course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
course_name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

Screenshot:

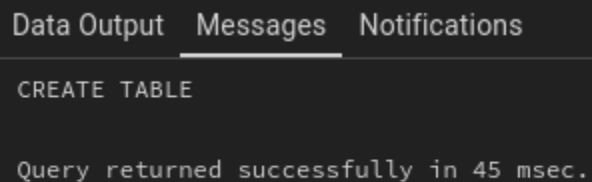


The screenshot shows a database interface with three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab is selected and underlined. Below the tabs, the text 'CREATE TABLE' is displayed. At the bottom, a status message reads 'Query returned successfully in 59 msec.'

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



The screenshot shows a database interface with three tabs: 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Messages' tab is selected and underlined. Below the tabs, the text 'CREATE TABLE' is displayed. At the bottom, a status message reads '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

	grade_id [PK] integer	grade_name character varying (10)
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










SQL

	<div><div>grade_id</div><div>[PK] integer</div></div>	<div><div>grade_name</div><div>character varying (10)</div></div>	
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					
        SQL					
	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
WHERE
  s.student_id IN (
    SELECT
      e.student_id
    FROM
      enrollments e
    WHERE
      e.course_id IN (
        SELECT
          c.course_id
        FROM
          courses c
        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
WHERE
  c.course_id IN (
    SELECT
      e.course_id
    FROM
      enrollments e
    WHERE
      e.student_id IN (
        SELECT
          s.student_id
        FROM
          students s
        WHERE
          s.student_name = 'Bob'
      )
  )
);
```

Screenshots:

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>	<div> <div>course_id</div> <div>[PK] integer</div> <div>✎</div> </div>	<div> <div>course_name</div> <div>character varying (50)</div> <div>✎</div> </div>
1	102	Science

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

```
SELECT
    s.student_name
FROM
    students s
WHERE
    s.student_id IN (
        SELECT
            e.student_id
        FROM
            enrollments e
        GROUP BY
            e.student_id
        HAVING
            COUNT(e.course_id) > 1
    );
```

Screenshots:

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>	<div> <div>student_name</div> <div>character varying (50)</div> <div>🔒</div> </div>	
1	Alice	
2	Charlie	
3	David	

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

```
SELECT
  s.*
FROM
  students s
WHERE
  s.student_grade_id IN (
    SELECT
      g.grade_id
    FROM
      grades g
    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
  course_id,
  (
    SELECT
      c.course_name
    FROM
```

```

        courses c
    WHERE
        c.course_id = e.course_id
    ) AS course_name,
    COUNT(student_id) AS students_enrolled
FROM
    enrollments e
GROUP BY
    course_id
ORDER BY
    students_enrolled DESC;

```

Screenshot:

Data Output Messages Notifications				
	course_id integer	course_name character varying (50)	students_enrolled bigint	
1	101	Math	4	
2	102	Science	4	
3	103	History	2	

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

```

SELECT
    course_name,
    (
        SELECT
            Count(*)
        FROM
            enrollments e
        WHERE
            c.course_id = e.course_id
    )
FROM
    Courses c

```

```

WHERE
  c.course_id IN (
    SELECT
      course_id
    FROM
      enrollments e
    GROUP BY
      course_id
    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) 🔒	count bigint 🔒	
1	Math	4	
2	Science	4	

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

```

SELECT
  student_name
FROM

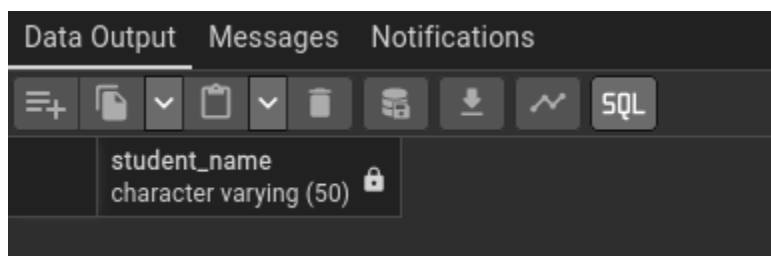
```

```

students s
WHERE
  s.student_id IN (
    SELECT
      e.student_id
    FROM
      enrollments e
    GROUP BY
      e.student_id
    HAVING
      COUNT(e.course_id) = (
        SELECT
          COUNT(c.course_id)
        FROM
          courses c
      )
  );

```

Screenshot:



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

```

SELECT
  s.*
FROM
  students s
WHERE
  s.student_id NOT IN (
    SELECT
      e.student_id

```

```

FROM
    enrollments e
);

```

Screenshot:

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

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


```

SELECT
    AVG(student_age) AS average_age
FROM
    students
WHERE
    student_id IN (
        SELECT
            e.student_id
        FROM
            enrollments e
        WHERE
            e.course_id IN (
                SELECT
                    c.course_id
                FROM
                    courses c
                WHERE
                    c.course_name = 'Science'
            )
    )

```

);

Screenshot:












Data Output		Messages	Notifications
			
	average_age numeric		
1	16.5000000000000000		

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

```
SELECT
  student_name,
  (
    SELECT
      g.grade_name
    FROM
      grades g
    WHERE
      s.student_grade_id = g.grade_id
  )
FROM
  students s
WHERE
  student_id IN (
    SELECT
      student_id
    FROM
      enrollments
    WHERE
      course_id = (
        SELECT
          course_id
        FROM
          courses
```

```
WHERE  
    course_name = 'History'  
)  
);
```

Screenshot:

Data Output			Messages	Notifications
         SQL				
	student_name character varying (50) 	grade_name character varying (10) 		
1	Charlie	A		
2	Grace	B		