

TASK 1:-Database Design:

1. Create the database named "SISDB".

create database sisdb;

2. Define the schema for the Students, Courses, Enrollments, Teacher, and Payments tables based

on the provided schema. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data

types, constraints, and relationships.

Students table:- create table student(

student_id int primary key,

first_name varchar(15) not null,

last_name varchar(15),

date_of_birth varchar(15),

email varchar(30),

phone_number bigint

);

Teacher table:- create table teacher(

teacher_id int primary key,

first_name varchar(20) not null,

last_name varchar(20) not null,

email varchar(50));

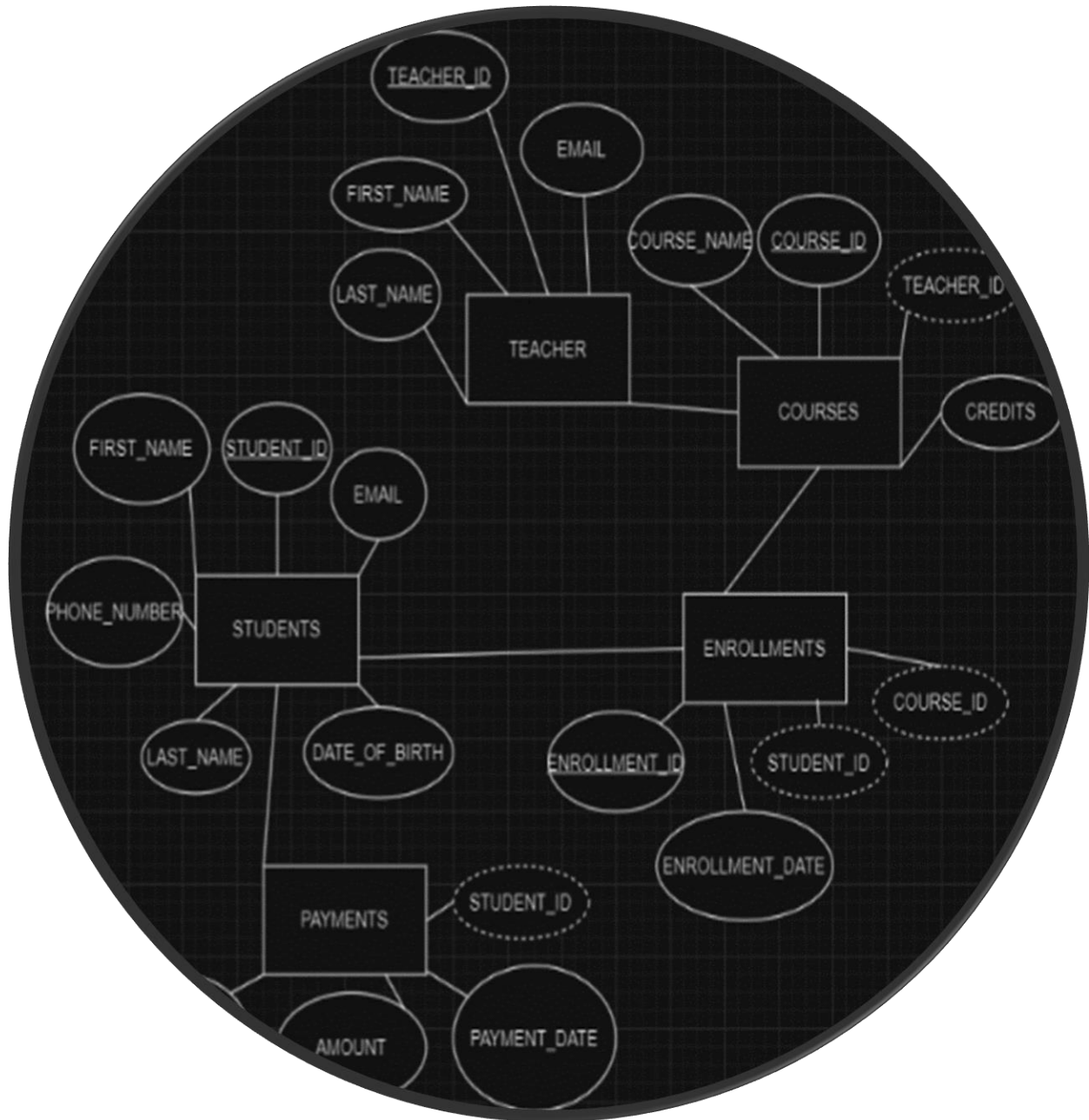
Courses table:- create table courses(
course_id int primary key,
course_name varchar(20) not null,
credits int,
teacher_id int not null,
FOREIGN KEY (teacher_id) REFERENCES teacher(teacher_id)
);

Enrollments table:- create table enrollments(
enrollment_id int primary key,
student_id int not null,
course_id int not null,
enrollment_date varchar(15),
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES student(student_id),
FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES courses(course_id)
);

Payments table:- create table payments(
payment_id int primary key,
student_id int not null,
amount varchar(15) not null,
payment_date varchar(15),
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES student(student_id)
);

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_sisdbi |
+-----+
| courses           |
| enrollments       |
| payments          |
| student           |
| teacher           |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2 & 3. Create an ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram) for the database.



4.Insert at least 10 sample records into each of the following tables.

insert into

student(student_id,first_name,last_name,date_of_birth,email,phone_number)

values(1001,"Gautam","Sharma","08/05/2001","kundragautam007@gmail.com",1000000001),

(1002,"Aniket","Gaur",'10/10/2001',"ag@gmail.com",1000000002),

(1003,"Deepak","Singh",'10/01/2000',"dds@gmail.com",1000000003),

(1004,"Madhu","Kumari",'18/07/2003',"mk@gmail.com",1000000004),

(1005,"Uday","Bahuguna",'06/12/2001',"ub@gmail.com",1000000005),

(1006,"Haritha","Kotapatti",'25/01/2004',"hk@gmail.com",1000000006),

(1007,"Aryan","Singh",'23/04/2002',"as@gmail.com",1000000007),

(1008,"Suchit","Bhardwaj",'24/09/2001',"sb@gmail.com",1000000008),

(1009,"Aakarshit","Choudhary",'13/01/2000',"ac@gmail.com",1000000009),

(1010,"Harsh","Tanwar",'30/11/2001',"ht@gmail.com",1000000010);

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | first_name | last_name | date_of_birth | email | phone_number |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1001 | Gautam | Sharma | 08/05/2001 | kundragautam007@gmail.com | 1000000001 |
| 1002 | Aniket | Gaur | 10/10/2001 | ag@gmail.com | 1000000002 |
| 1003 | Deepak | Singh | 10/01/2000 | dds@gmail.com | 1000000003 |
| 1004 | Madhu | Kumari | 18/07/2003 | mk@gmail.com | 1000000004 |
| 1005 | Uday | Bahuguna | 06/12/2001 | ub@gmail.com | 1000000005 |
| 1006 | Haritha | Kotapatti | 25/01/2004 | hk@gmail.com | 1000000006 |
| 1007 | Aryan | Singh | 23/04/2002 | as@gmail.com | 1000000007 |
| 1008 | Suchit | Bhardwaj | 24/09/2001 | sb@gmail.com | 1000000008 |
| 1009 | Aakarshit | Choudhary | 13/01/2000 | ac@gmail.com | 1000000009 |
| 1010 | Harsh | Tanwar | 30/11/2001 | ht@gmail.com | 1000000010 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

```
insert into teacher(teacher_id,first_name,last_name,email)
values(101,"Gautam","Sharma","kundragautam007@gmail.com"),
(102,"Ankita","Tripathi","at@gmail.com"),
(103,"Varun","Singh","vs@gmail.com"),
(104,"Roshini","Singh","rs@gmail.com"),
(105,"Dev","Lamba","dl@gmail.com"),
(106,"Vansh","Deswal","vd@gmail.com"),
(107,"Udit","Kumar","uk@gmail.com"),
(108,"Dev","Singh","ds@gmail.com"),
(109,"Dev","Mishra","dm@gmail.com"),
(110,"Vineet","Kumar","vk@gmail.com");
```

teacher_id	first_name	last_name	email
101	Gautam	Sharma	kundragautam007@gmail.com
102	Ankita	Tripathi	at@gmail.com
103	Varun	Singh	vs@gmail.com
104	Roshini	Singh	rs@gmail.com
105	Dev	Lamba	dl@gmail.com
106	Vansh	Deswal	vd@gmail.com
107	Udit	Kumar	uk@gmail.com
108	Dev	Singh	ds@gmail.com
109	Dev	Mishra	dm@gmail.com
110	Vineet	Kumar	vk@gmail.com

```
insert into courses(course_id,course_name,credits,teacher_id)
```

values

```
(10001,"Java",10,101),  
(10002,"C++",5,102),  
(10003,"C",5,103),  
(10004,"Python",5,104),  
(10005,"English",3,105),  
(10006,"C#",7,106),  
(10007,"HTML",5,107),  
(10008,"CSS",5,108),  
(10009,"JavaScript",10,109),  
(10010,"React",10,110);
```

```
mysql> select * from courses;
```

course_id	course_name	credits	teacher_id
10001	Java	10	101
10002	C++	5	102
10003	C	5	103
10004	Python	5	104
10005	English	3	105
10006	C#	7	106
10007	HTML	5	107
10008	CSS	5	108
10009	JavaScript	10	109
10010	React	10	110

```
insert into enrollments(enrollment_id,student_id,course_id,enrollment_date)
values(901,1001,10001,"10-05-2023"),
(902,1002,10002,"19-02-2022"),
(903,1003,10003,"20-05-2021"),
(904,1004,10004,"30-01-2023"),
(905,1005,10005,"15-10-2023"),
(906,1006,10006,"21-07-2022"),
(907,1007,10007,"11-12-2022"),
(908,1008,10008,"25-03-2023"),
(909,1009,10009,"13-07-2021"),
(910,1010,10010,"17-07-2022");
```

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
901	1001	10001	10-05-2023
902	1002	10002	19-02-2022
903	1003	10003	20-05-2021
904	1004	10004	30-01-2023
905	1005	10005	15-10-2023
906	1006	10006	21-07-2022
907	1007	10007	11-12-2022
908	1008	10008	25-03-2023
909	1009	10009	13-07-2021
910	1010	10010	17-07-2022


```
insert into payments(payment_id,student_id,amount,payment_date)
values(5001,1001,"Rs. 10000","10-05-2023"),
(5002,1002,"Rs. 2500","19-02-2022"),
(5003,1003,"Rs. 3000","20-05-2021"),
(5004,1004,"Rs. 5000","30-01-2023"),
(5005,1005,"Rs. 4500","15-10-2023"),
(5006,1006,"Rs. 7000","21-07-2022"),
(5007,1007,"Rs. 3000","11-12-2022"),
(5008,1008,"Rs. 4000","25-03-2023"),
(5009,1009,"Rs. 10000","13-07-2021"),
(5010,1010,"Rs. 15000","17-07-2022");
```

payment_id	student_id	amount	payment_date
5001	1001	Rs. 10000	10-05-2023
5002	1002	Rs. 2500	19-02-2022
5003	1003	Rs. 3000	20-05-2021
5004	1004	Rs. 5000	30-01-2023
5005	1005	Rs. 4500	15-10-2023
5006	1006	Rs. 7000	21-07-2022
5007	1007	Rs. 3000	11-12-2022
5008	1008	Rs. 4000	25-03-2023
5009	1009	Rs. 10000	13-07-2021
5010	1010	Rs. 15000	17-07-2022

Task 2:- Select, Where, Between, AND, LIKE:

1:-Write an SQL query to insert a new student into the "Students" table with the following details:

- a. First Name: John**
- b. Last Name: Doe**
- c. Date of Birth: 1995-08-15**
- d. Email: john.doe@example.com**
- e. Phone Number: 1234567890**

insert into

student(student_id,first_name,last_name,date_of_birth,email,phone_number)

values(1011,"John","Doe","15/08/1995","john.doe@example.com",1234567890);

student_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	email	phone_number
1001	Gautam	Sharma	08/05/2001	kundragautam007@gmail.com	1000000001
1002	Aniket	Gaur	10/10/2001	ag@gmail.com	1000000002
1003	Deepak	Singh	10/01/2000	dds@gmail.com	1000000003
1004	Madhu	Kumari	18/07/2003	mk@gmail.com	1000000004
1005	Uday	Bahuguna	06/12/2001	ub@gmail.com	1000000005
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	25/01/2004	hk@gmail.com	1000000006
1007	Aryan	Singh	23/04/2002	as@gmail.com	1000000007
1008	Suchit	Bhardwaj	24/09/2001	sb@gmail.com	1000000008
1009	Aakarshit	Choudhary	13/01/2000	ac@gmail.com	1000000009
1010	Harsh	Tanwar	30/11/2001	ht@gmail.com	1000000010
1011	John	Doe	15/08/1995	john.doe@example.com	1234567890

2:-Write an SQL query to enroll a student in a course. Choose an existing student and course and

insert a record into the "Enrollments" table with the enrollment date.

```
INSERT INTO Enrollments (enrollment_id,student_id,course_id,enrollment_date)
VALUES(911,
      (SELECT student_id FROM Student WHERE first_name = 'Gautam'),
      (SELECT course_id FROM Courses WHERE course_name = 'Java'),'10-05-2023');
```

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
901	1001	10001	10-05-2023
902	1002	10002	19-02-2022
903	1003	10003	20-05-2021
904	1004	10004	30-01-2023
905	1005	10005	15-10-2023
906	1006	10006	21-07-2022
907	1007	10007	11-12-2022
908	1008	10008	25-03-2023
909	1009	10009	13-07-2021
910	1010	10010	17-07-2022
911	1001	10001	10-05-2023

3:-Update the email address of a specific teacher in the "Teacher" table. Choose any teacher and modify their email address.

```
update teacher set email="gautamshrmaji@gmail.com" where teacher_id=101;
```

teacher_id	first_name	last_name	email
101	Gautam	Sharma	gautamshrmaji@gmail.com
102	Ankita	Tripathi	at@gmail.com
103	Varun	Singh	vs@gmail.com
104	Roshini	Singh	rs@gmail.com
105	Dev	Lamba	dl@gmail.com
106	Vansh	Deswal	vd@gmail.com
107	Udit	Kumar	uk@gmail.com
108	Dev	Singh	ds@gmail.com
109	Dev	Mishra	dm@gmail.com
110	Vineet	Kumar	vk@gmail.com

4:-Write an SQL query to delete a specific enrollment record from the "Enrollments" table. Select an enrollment record based on the student and course.

delete from enrollments where enrollment_id=911;

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
901	1001	10001	10-05-2023
902	1002	10002	19-02-2022
903	1003	10003	20-05-2021
904	1004	10004	30-01-2023
905	1005	10005	15-10-2023
906	1006	10006	21-07-2022
907	1007	10007	11-12-2022
908	1008	10008	25-03-2023
909	1009	10009	13-07-2021
910	1010	10010	17-07-2022

5:-Update the "Courses" table to assign a specific teacher to a course. Choose any course and teacher from the respective tables.

update courses set teacher_id=(select teacher_id from teacher where first_name="Gautam")where course_id=10004;

course_id	course_name	credits	teacher_id
10001	Java	10	101
10002	C++	5	102
10003	C	5	103
10004	Python	5	101
10005	English	3	105
10006	C#	7	106
10007	HTML	5	107
10008	CSS	5	108
10009	JavaScript	10	109
10010	React	10	110

6:-Delete a specific student from the "Students" table and remove all their enrollment records

from the "Enrollments" table. Be sure to maintain referential integrity.

delete from student where student_id=1011;

truncate table enrollments;

student_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	email	phone_number
1001	Gautam	Sharma	08/05/2001	kundragautam007@gmail.com	1000000001
1002	Aniket	Gaur	10/10/2001	ag@gmail.com	1000000002
1003	Deepak	Singh	10/01/2000	dds@gmail.com	1000000003
1004	Madhu	Kumari	18/07/2003	mk@gmail.com	1000000004
1005	Uday	Bahuguna	06/12/2001	ub@gmail.com	1000000005
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	25/01/2004	hk@gmail.com	1000000006
1007	Aryan	Singh	23/04/2002	as@gmail.com	1000000007
1008	Suchit	Bhardwaj	24/09/2001	sb@gmail.com	1000000008
1009	Aakarshit	Choudhary	13/01/2000	ac@gmail.com	1000000009
1010	Harsh	Tanwar	30/11/2001	ht@gmail.com	1000000010

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from enrollments;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

7:-Update the payment amount for a specific payment record in the "Payments" table. Choose any payment record and modify the payment amount.

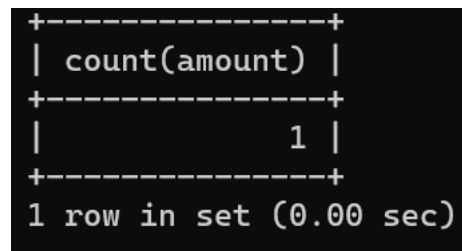
update payments set amount="Rs. 21000" where student_id=1001;

payment_id	student_id	amount	payment_date
5001	1001	Rs. 21000	10-05-2023
5002	1002	Rs. 2500	19-02-2022
5003	1003	Rs. 3000	20-05-2021
5004	1004	Rs. 5000	30-01-2023
5005	1005	Rs. 4500	15-10-2023
5006	1006	Rs. 7000	21-07-2022
5007	1007	Rs. 3000	11-12-2022
5008	1008	Rs. 4000	25-03-2023
5009	1009	Rs. 10000	13-07-2021
5010	1010	Rs. 15000	17-07-2022

Task 3. Aggregate functions, Having, Order By, GroupBy and Joins:

1:- Write an SQL query to calculate the total payments made by a specific student. You will need to join the "Payments" table with the "Students" table based on the student's ID.

```
select count(amount) from payments inner join student
on payments.student_id=student.student_id
where student.student_id=1001;
```



```
+-----+
| count(amount) |
+-----+
|                1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2:- Write an SQL query to retrieve a list of courses along with the count of students enrolled in each course. Use a JOIN operation between the "Courses" table and the "Enrollments" table.

```
select courses.course_id, courses.course_name, COUNT(enrollments.student_id)
as enrolled_students_count from courses join enrollments
on courses.course_id = enrollments.course_id
group by courses.course_id;
```

course_id	course_name	enrolled_students_count
10001	Java	1
10002	C++	1
10003	C	1
10004	Python	1
10005	English	1
10006	C#	1
10007	HTML	1
10008	CSS	1
10009	JavaScript	1
10010	React	1

3:- Write an SQL query to find the names of students who have not enrolled in any course. Use a LEFT JOIN between the "Students" table and the "Enrollments" table to identify students without enrollments.

```
select student.student_id, student.first_name, student.last_name from student
left join enrollments on student.student_id=enrollments.student_id
where enrollments.student_id=null;
```

4:- Write an SQL query to retrieve the first name, last name of students, and the names of the courses they are enrolled in. Use JOIN operations between the "Students" table and the "Enrollments" and "Courses" tables.

```
select student.first_name, student.last_name, courses.course_name from student
inner join enrollments on student.student_id=enrollments.student_id
inner join courses on enrollments.course_id=courses.course_id;
```



```
--5)
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | course_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Gautam     | Sharma    | Java        |
| Aniket     | Gaur      | C++         |
| Deepak     | Singh     | C           |
| Madhu      | Kumari    | Python      |
| Uday       | Bahuguna  | English     |
| Haritha    | Kotapatti | C#          |
| Aryan      | Singh     | HTML        |
| Suchit     | Bhardwaj  | CSS         |
| Aakarshit  | Choudhary | JavaScript   |
| Harsh      | Tanwar    | React       |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

5:- Create a query to list the names of teachers and the courses they are assigned to. Join the "Teacher" table with the "Courses" table.

```
select teacher.first_name, teacher.last_name, courses.course_name from teacher
join courses on courses.teacher_id=teacher.teacher_id;
```

```
--5)
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | course_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Gautam     | Sharma    | Java        |
| Gautam     | Sharma    | Python      |
| Ankita     | Tripathi  | C++         |
| Varun      | Singh     | C           |
| Dev        | Lamba     | English     |
| Vansh      | Deswal    | C#          |
| Udit       | Kumar     | HTML        |
| Dev        | Singh     | CSS         |
| Dev        | Mishra    | JavaScript   |
| Vineet     | Kumar     | React       |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

6:- Retrieve a list of students and their enrollment dates for a specific course. You'll need to join the "Students" table with the "Enrollments" and "Courses" tables.

```
select student.student_id, student.first_name, student.last_name,  
student.email, student.date_of_birth, student.phone_number,  
enrollments.enrollment_date  
from student join enrollments on student.student_id=enrollments.student_id  
join courses on enrollments.course_id=courses.course_id  
where enrollments.course_id=10001;
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	email	date_of_birth	phone_number	enrollment_date
1001	Gautam	Sharma	kundragautam007@gmail.com	08/05/2001	1000000001	10-05-2023

7:- Find the names of students who have not made any payments. Use a LEFT JOIN between the "Students" table and the "Payments" table and filter for students with NULL payment records.

```
select student.student_id, student.first_name, student.last_name  
from student left join payments  
on student.student_id=payments.payment_id  
where payments.amount=null;
```

```
mysql> select student.student_id, student.first_name, student.last_name  
-> from student left join payments  
-> on student.student_id=payments.payment_id  
-> where payments.amount=null;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

8:- Write a query to identify courses that have no enrollments. You'll need to use a LEFT JOIN between the "Courses" table and the "Enrollments" table and filter for courses with NULL enrollment records.

```
select courses.course_id, courses.course_name from courses
left join enrollments on courses.course_id=enrollments.course_id
where enrollments.enrollment_id=null;
```

```
mysql> select courses.course_id, courses.course_name from courses
-> left join enrollments on courses.course_id=enrollments.course_id
-> where enrollments.enrollment_id=null;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

9:- Identify students who are enrolled in more than one course. Use a self-join on the "Enrollments" table to find students with multiple enrollment records.

```
select e1.student_id, count(e1.course_id) as courses_count
from enrollments e1 join enrollments e2
on e1.student_id = e2.student_id and e1.course_id <> e2.course_id
group by e1.student_id having count(e1.course_id) > 1;
```

```
mysql> select e1.student_id, count(e1.course_id) as courses_count
-> from enrollments e1 join enrollments e2
-> on e1.student_id = e2.student_id and e1.course_id <> e2.course_id
-> group by e1.student_id having count(e1.course_id) > 1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

10:- Find teachers who are not assigned to any courses. Use a LEFT JOIN between the "Teacher" table and the "Courses" table and filter for teachers with NULL course assignments.

```
select teacher.teacher_id, teacher.first_name, teacher.last_name  
from teacher left join courses on teacher.teacher_id=courses.teacher_id  
where courses.teacher_id=null;
```

```
mysql> select teacher.teacher_id, teacher.first_name, teacher.last_name  
-> from teacher left join courses on teacher.teacher_id=courses.teacher_id  
-> where courses.teacher_id=null;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Task 4. Subquery and its type:

1:- Write an SQL query to calculate the average number of students enrolled in each course. Use aggregate functions and subqueries to achieve this.

```
select c.course_id, c.course_name, avg(e.students_enrolled) as
avg_students_enrolled from courses c join(select course_id, count(student_id) as
students_enrolled from enrollments group by course_id) e on
c.course_id=e.course_id group by c.course_id, c.course_name;
```

course_id	course_name	avg_students_enrolled
10001	Java	1.0000
10002	C++	1.0000
10003	C	1.0000
10004	Python	1.0000
10005	English	1.0000
10006	C#	1.0000
10007	HTML	1.0000
10008	CSS	1.0000
10009	JavaScript	1.0000
10010	React	1.0000

2:- Identify the student(s) who made the highest payment. Use a subquery to find the maximum payment amount and then retrieve the student(s) associated with that amount.

```
select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name,p.amount as maximum_amount
from student s
join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id
where p.amount= (select max(amount) from payments);
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	maximum_amount
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	Rs. 7000

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

3:- Retrieve a list of courses with the highest number of enrollments. Use subqueries to find the course(s) with the maximum enrollment count.

```
select course_id, course_name from courses
where (select max(total_enrollments) from (select course_id, count(student_id)
as total_enrollments
from enrollments group by course_id) as course_enrollments);
```

course_id	course_name
10001	Java
10002	C++
10003	C
10004	Python
10005	English
10006	C#
10007	HTML
10008	CSS
10009	JavaScript
10010	React

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4:- Calculate the total payments made to courses taught by each teacher. Use subqueries to sum payments for each teacher's courses.

```
select t.teacher_id,t.first_name,t.last_name, SUM(p.amount)
from teacher t
join courses c ON t.teacher_id=c.teacher_id
left join enrollments e ON c.course_id=e.course_id
left join payments p ON e.student_id=p.student_id
group by t.teacher_id,t.first_name,t.last_name;
```

teacher_id	first_name	last_name	SUM(p.amount)
101	Gautam	Sharma	0
102	Ankita	Tripathi	0
103	Varun	Singh	0
105	Dev	Lamba	0
106	Vansh	Deswal	0
107	Udit	Kumar	0
108	Dev	Singh	0
109	Dev	Mishra	0
110	Vineet	Kumar	0

5:- Identify students who are enrolled in all available courses. Use subqueries to compare a student's enrollments with the total number of courses.

```
select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name from student s
where (select COUNT(distinct e.course_id) from enrollments e) =
(select COUNT(distinct e2.course_id) from enrollments e2
where e2.student_id = s.student_id);
```

```
mysql> select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name from student
s
-> where (select COUNT(distinct e.course_id) from enrollments
s e) =
-> (select COUNT(distinct e2.course_id) from enrollments e2
-> where e2.student_id = s.student_id);
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

6:- Retrieve the names of teachers who have not been assigned to any courses. Use subqueries to find teachers with no course assignments.

```
select t.teacher_id,t.first_name,t.last_name
from teacher t
where
not exists ( select teacher_id from courses c
where c.teacher_id=t.teacher_id);
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          104 | Roshini    | Singh     |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

7:- Calculate the average age of all students. Use subqueries to calculate the age of each student based on their date of birth.

```

select avg(student_age) as average_age
from ( select timestampdiff( year, date_of_birth,curdate()) as student_age
from student) as student_ages;

```

```

+-----+
| average_age |
+-----+
|      24.6000 |
+-----+

```

8:- Identify courses with no enrollments. Use subqueries to find courses without enrollment records.

```

select c.course_id,c.course_name
from courses c where
not exists ( select course_id from enrollments e
where e.course_id= c.course_id);

```

```

mysql> select c.course_id,c.course_name
-> from courses c where
-> not exists ( select course_id from enrollments e
-> where e.course_id= c.course_id);
Empty set (0.00 sec)

```


9:- Calculate the total payments made by each student for each course they are enrolled in. Use subqueries and aggregate functions to sum payments.

```
select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name,c.course_id,c.course_name,
SUM(p.amount) as total_payments from student s
join enrollments e on s.student_id= e.student_id
join courses c on e.course_id= c.course_id
left join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id
group by s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name,c.course_id,c.course_name;
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	course_id	course_name	total_payments
1001	Gautam	Sharma	10001	Java	100.00
1002	Aniket	Gaur	10002	C++	150.00
1003	Deepak	Singh	10003	C	150.00
1004	Madhu	Kumari	10004	Python	130.00
1005	Uday	Bahuguna	10005	English	110.00
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	10006	C#	90.00
1007	Aryan	Singh	10007	HTML	80.00
1008	Suchit	Bhardwaj	10008	CSS	200.00
1009	Aakarshit	Choudhary	10009	JavaScript	170.00
1010	Harsh	Tanwar	10010	React	140.00

10:- Identify students who have made more than one payment. Use subqueries and aggregate functions to count payments per student and filter for those with counts greater than one.

```
select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name from student s
join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id
group by s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
having COUNT(p.payment_id)>1;
```

```
mysql> select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name from student s
-> join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id
-> group by s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
-> having COUNT(p.payment_id)>1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

11:- Write an SQL query to calculate the total payments made by each student. Join the "Students" table with the "Payments" table and use GROUP BY to calculate the sum of payments for each student.

```
select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name,SUM(p.amount)
as total_payments from student s
left join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id
group by s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name;
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	total_payments
1001	Gautam	Sharma	100.00
1002	Aniket	Gaur	150.00
1003	Deepak	Singh	150.00
1004	Madhu	Kumari	130.00
1005	Uday	Bahuguna	110.00
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	90.00
1007	Aryan	Singh	80.00
1008	Suchit	Bhardwaj	200.00
1009	Aakarshit	Choudhary	170.00
1010	Harsh	Tanwar	140.00

12:- Retrieve a list of course names along with the count of students enrolled in each course. Use JOIN operations between the "Courses" table and the "Enrollments" table and GROUP BY to count enrollments.

```
select c.course_id, c.course_name, count(e.student_id)
as enrolled_students_count from courses c left join
enrollments e on c.course_id= e.course_id
group by c.course_id,c.course_name;
```

course_id	course_name	enrolled_students_count
10001	Java	1
10002	C++	1
10003	C	1
10004	Python	1
10005	English	1
10006	C#	1
10007	HTML	1
10008	CSS	1
10009	JavaScript	1
10010	React	1

13. Calculate the average payment amount made by students. Use JOIN operations between the "Students" table and the "Payments" table and GROUP BY to calculate the average.

```
Select s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name,sum(p.amount)
as total_payments from student s
```

```
left join payments p on s.student_id= p.student_id  
group by s.student_id,s.first_name,s.last_name;
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	total_payments
1001	Gautam	Sharma	100.00
1002	Aniket	Gaur	150.00
1003	Deepak	Singh	150.00
1004	Madhu	Kumari	130.00
1005	Uday	Bahuguna	110.00
1006	Haritha	Kotapatti	90.00
1007	Aryan	Singh	80.00
1008	Suchit	Bhardwaj	200.00
1009	Aakarshit	Choudhary	170.00
1010	Harsh	Tanwar	140.00