DESCRIPTION

Table: Courses

+-------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| student | varchar |

| class | varchar |

+-------------+---------+

(student, class) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the name of a student and the class in which they are enrolled.

Write a solution to find all the classes that have **at least five students**.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Courses table:

+---------+----------+

| student | class |

+---------+----------+

| A | Math |

| B | English |

| C | Math |

| D | Biology |

| E | Math |

| F | Computer |

| G | Math |

| H | Math |

| I | Math |

+---------+----------+

Output:

+---------+

| class |

+---------+

| Math |

+---------+

Explanation:

- Math has 6 students, so we include it.

- English has 1 student, so we do not include it.

- Biology has 1 student, so we do not include it.

- Computer has 1 student, so we do not include it.

SOLUTION

MySQL:

- Select `class`
- Define the condition of the class by using GROUP BY, HAVING and COUNT()

```
SELECT class
FROM Courses
GROUP BY class
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT student) >= 5;
```

PostgreSQL:

- Same approach as above

```
SELECT class
FROM Courses
GROUP BY 1
HAVING COUNT(student) >= 5;
```