

ASSIGNMENT 2

Task 1: Database Design

Create database named “SISDB”

```
mysql> create database SISDB;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> use SISDB;  
Database changed  
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sakila |  
| sisdb |  
| sys |  
| techshop |  
| world |  
+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Create Tables:

- Students
- Courses
- Enrollments
- Teacher
- Payments

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Students (
->     student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     first_name VARCHAR(50),
->     last_name VARCHAR(50),
->     date_of_birth DATE,
->     email VARCHAR(100),
->     phone_number VARCHAR(15)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> desc table Students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | partitions | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows | filtered | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | Students | NULL | ALL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | 1 | 100.00 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.01 sec)

mysql> desc Students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| first_name | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| last_name | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| date_of_birth | date | YES | | NULL | |
| email | varchar(100) | YES | | NULL | |
| phone_number | varchar(15) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Teacher (
->     teacher_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     first_name VARCHAR(50),
->     last_name VARCHAR(50),
->     email VARCHAR(100)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> desc Teacher;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| first_name | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| last_name | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| email | varchar(100) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Courses (
  ->   course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  ->   course_name VARCHAR(100),
  ->   credits INT,
  ->   teacher_id INT,
  ->   FOREIGN KEY (teacher_id) REFERENCES Teacher(teacher_id)
  -> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

```
mysql> desc Courses;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
course_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
course_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
credits	int	YES		NULL	
teacher_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> 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)
  -> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

```
mysql> desc Enrollments;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
enrollment_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
student_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
course_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
enrollment_date	date	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Payments (  
->     payment_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
->     student_id INT,  
->     amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
->     payment_date DATE,  
->     FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES Students(student_id)  
-> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

```
mysql> desc Payments;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
payment_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
student_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
amount	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
payment_date	date	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Insert at least 10 values in each of the table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Students (student_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, email, phone_number)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'John', 'Doe', '1990-01-15', 'john.doe@example.com', '123-456-7890'),
-> (2, 'Jane', 'Smith', '1992-05-22', 'jane.smith@example.com', '987-654-3210'),
-> (3, 'Michael', 'Johnson', '1993-08-10', 'michael.johnson@example.com', '555-123-4567'),
-> (4, 'Emily', 'Williams', '1995-03-27', 'emily.williams@example.com', '789-012-3456'),
-> (5, 'David', 'Brown', '1994-12-03', 'david.brown@example.com', '321-654-0987'),
-> (6, 'Sophia', 'Miller', '1991-07-18', 'sophia.miller@example.com', '111-222-3333'),
-> (7, 'Daniel', 'Jones', '1996-02-09', 'daniel.jones@example.com', '444-777-8888'),
-> (8, 'Olivia', 'Davis', '1997-11-05', 'olivia.davis@example.com', '666-999-0000'),
-> (9, 'Liam', 'Taylor', '1998-09-14', 'liam.taylor@example.com', '222-333-4444'),
-> (10, 'Ava', 'Moore', '1999-04-30', 'ava.moore@example.com', '888-555-6666');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | first_name | last_name | date_of_birth | email | phone_number |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John | Doe | 1990-01-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 1992-05-22 | jane.smith@example.com | 987-654-3210 |
| 3 | Michael | Johnson | 1993-08-10 | michael.johnson@example.com | 555-123-4567 |
| 4 | Emily | Williams | 1995-03-27 | emily.williams@example.com | 789-012-3456 |
| 5 | David | Brown | 1994-12-03 | david.brown@example.com | 321-654-0987 |
| 6 | Sophia | Miller | 1991-07-18 | sophia.miller@example.com | 111-222-3333 |
| 7 | Daniel | Jones | 1996-02-09 | daniel.jones@example.com | 444-777-8888 |
| 8 | Olivia | Davis | 1997-11-05 | olivia.davis@example.com | 666-999-0000 |
| 9 | Liam | Taylor | 1998-09-14 | liam.taylor@example.com | 222-333-4444 |
| 10 | Ava | Moore | 1999-04-30 | ava.moore@example.com | 888-555-6666 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Teacher (teacher_id, first_name, last_name, email)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Professor', 'Johnson', 'prof.johnson@example.com'),
-> (2, 'Professor', 'Williams', 'prof.williams@example.com'),
-> (3, 'Dr.', 'Anderson', 'dr.anderson@example.com'),
-> (4, 'Mrs.', 'Smith', 'mrs.smith@example.com'),
-> (5, 'Mr.', 'Brown', 'mr.brown@example.com'),
-> (6, 'Dr.', 'Davis', 'dr.davis@example.com'),
-> (7, 'Ms.', 'Jones', 'ms.jones@example.com'),
-> (8, 'Professor', 'Miller', 'prof.miller@example.com'),
-> (9, 'Dr.', 'Moore', 'dr.moore@example.com'),
-> (10, 'Mrs.', 'Taylor', 'mrs.taylor@example.com');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Teacher;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | first_name | last_name | email |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Professor | Johnson | prof.johnson@example.com |
| 2 | Professor | Williams | prof.williams@example.com |
| 3 | Dr. | Anderson | dr.anderson@example.com |
| 4 | Mrs. | Smith | mrs.smith@example.com |
| 5 | Mr. | Brown | mr.brown@example.com |
| 6 | Dr. | Davis | dr.davis@example.com |
| 7 | Ms. | Jones | ms.jones@example.com |
| 8 | Professor | Miller | prof.miller@example.com |
| 9 | Dr. | Moore | dr.moore@example.com |
| 10 | Mrs. | Taylor | mrs.taylor@example.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Courses (course_id, course_name, credits, teacher_id)
-> VALUES
-> (101, 'Mathematics', 3, 1),
-> (102, 'History', 4, 2),
-> (103, 'Computer Science', 3, 3),
-> (104, 'Physics', 4, 4),
-> (105, 'English Literature', 3, 5),
-> (106, 'Chemistry', 4, 6),
-> (107, 'Art History', 3, 7),
-> (108, 'Economics', 4, 8),
-> (109, 'Biology', 3, 9),
-> (110, 'Psychology', 4, 10);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Courses;
```

course_id	course_name	credits	teacher_id
101	Mathematics	3	1
102	History	4	2
103	Computer Science	3	3
104	Physics	4	4
105	English Literature	3	5
106	Chemistry	4	6
107	Art History	3	7
108	Economics	4	8
109	Biology	3	9
110	Psychology	4	10

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Enrollments (enrollment_id, student_id, course_id, enrollment_date)
-> VALUES
-> (301, 1, 101, '2023-01-15'),
-> (302, 2, 102, '2023-02-22'),
-> (303, 3, 103, '2023-03-10'),
-> (304, 4, 104, '2023-04-27'),
-> (305, 5, 105, '2023-05-03'),
-> (306, 6, 106, '2023-06-18'),
-> (307, 7, 107, '2023-07-09'),
-> (308, 8, 108, '2023-08-05'),
-> (309, 9, 109, '2023-09-14'),
-> (310, 10, 110, '2023-10-30');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Enrollments;
```

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
301	1	101	2023-01-15
302	2	102	2023-02-22
303	3	103	2023-03-10
304	4	104	2023-04-27
305	5	105	2023-05-03
306	6	106	2023-06-18
307	7	107	2023-07-09
308	8	108	2023-08-05
309	9	109	2023-09-14
310	10	110	2023-10-30

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Payments (payment_id, student_id, amount, payment_date)
-> VALUES
-> (501, 1, 5000.00, '2023-01-01'),(502, 2, 7500.50, '2023-02-15'),
-> (503, 3, 6000.00, '2023-03-10'),(504, 4, 8000.75, '2023-04-27'),
-> (505, 5, 3500.25, '2023-05-03'),(506, 6, 1900.50, '2023-06-18'),
-> (507, 7, 4450.00, '2023-07-09'),(508, 8, 2700.25, '2023-08-05'),
-> (509, 9, 1550.00, '2023-09-14'),(510, 10, 1000.00, '2023-10-30');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.08 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Payments;
```

payment_id	student_id	amount	payment_date
501	1	5000.00	2023-01-01
502	2	7500.50	2023-02-15
503	3	6000.00	2023-03-10
504	4	8000.75	2023-04-27
505	5	3500.25	2023-05-03
506	6	1900.50	2023-06-18
507	7	4450.00	2023-07-09
508	8	2700.25	2023-08-05
509	9	1550.00	2023-09-14
510	10	1000.00	2023-10-30

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

Write SQL query to insert new student into Students table with given details.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Students (student_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, email, phone_number)
-> VALUES
-> (11, 'Johny', 'Day', '1995-08-15', 'johny.day@example.com', '1234567890');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from Students;
```

student_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	email	phone_number
1	John	Doe	1990-01-15	john.doe@example.com	123-456-7890
2	Jane	Smith	1992-05-22	jane.smith@example.com	987-654-3210
3	Michael	Johnson	1993-08-10	michael.johnson@example.com	555-123-4567
4	Emily	Williams	1995-03-27	emily.williams@example.com	789-012-3456
5	David	Brown	1994-12-03	david.brown@example.com	321-654-0987
6	Sophia	Miller	1991-07-18	sophia.miller@example.com	111-222-3333
7	Daniel	Jones	1996-02-09	daniel.jones@example.com	444-777-8888
8	Olivia	Davis	1997-11-05	olivia.davis@example.com	666-999-0000
9	Liam	Taylor	1998-09-14	liam.taylor@example.com	222-333-4444
10	Ava	Moore	1999-04-30	ava.moore@example.com	888-555-6666
11	Johny	Day	1995-08-15	johny.day@example.com	1234567890

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write SQL query to enroll student in a course. Choose existing student and course and insert record into Enrollments table with enrollment date.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Enrollments (enrollment_id, student_id, course_id, enrollment_date)
-> VALUES
-> (11, 3, 103, '2023-11-20');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from Enrollments;
```

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
11	3	103	2023-11-20
301	1	101	2023-01-15
302	2	102	2023-02-22
303	3	103	2023-03-10
304	4	104	2023-04-27
305	5	105	2023-05-03
306	6	106	2023-06-18
307	7	107	2023-07-09
308	8	108	2023-08-05
309	9	109	2023-09-14
310	10	110	2023-10-30

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


Update email address of a specific teacher in Teacher table. Choose any teacher and modify their email address.

```
mysql> UPDATE Teacher
    -> SET email = 'new.email@example.com'
    -> WHERE teacher_id = 3;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Teacher;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | first_name | last_name | email |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Professor | Johnson | prof.johnson@example.com |
| 2 | Professor | Williams | prof.williams@example.com |
| 3 | Dr. | Anderson | new.email@example.com |
| 4 | Mrs. | Smith | mrs.smith@example.com |
| 5 | Mr. | Brown | mr.brown@example.com |
| 6 | Dr. | Davis | dr.davis@example.com |
| 7 | Ms. | Jones | ms.jones@example.com |
| 8 | Professor | Miller | prof.miller@example.com |
| 9 | Dr. | Moore | dr.moore@example.com |
| 10 | Mrs. | Taylor | mrs.taylor@example.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write SQL query to delete specific enrollment record from Enrollments table. Select enrollment record based on student and course.

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Enrollments
    -> WHERE student_id = 3 AND course_id = 103;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from Enrollments;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| enrollment_id | student_id | course_id | enrollment_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 301 | 1 | 101 | 2023-01-15 |
| 302 | 2 | 102 | 2023-02-22 |
| 304 | 4 | 104 | 2023-04-27 |
| 305 | 5 | 105 | 2023-05-03 |
| 306 | 6 | 106 | 2023-06-18 |
| 307 | 7 | 107 | 2023-07-09 |
| 308 | 8 | 108 | 2023-08-05 |
| 309 | 9 | 109 | 2023-09-14 |
| 310 | 10 | 110 | 2023-10-30 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Update Courses table to assign specific teacher to course. Choose any course and teacher from respective tables.

```
mysql> UPDATE Courses
      -> SET teacher_id = 2
      -> WHERE course_id = 101;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Courses;
```

course_id	course_name	credits	teacher_id
101	Mathematics	3	2
102	History	4	2
103	Computer Science	3	3
104	Physics	4	4
105	English Literature	3	5
106	Chemistry	4	6
107	Art History	3	7
108	Economics	4	8
109	Biology	3	9
110	Psychology	4	10

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Delete specific student from Students table and remove all their enrollment records from Enrollments table. Be sure to maintain referential integrity.

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Enrollments
      -> WHERE student_id = 3;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> DELETE FROM Students
      -> WHERE student_id = 3;
ERROR 1451 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
mysql> select * from Enrollments;
```

enrollment_id	student_id	course_id	enrollment_date
301	1	101	2023-01-15
302	2	102	2023-02-22
304	4	104	2023-04-27
305	5	105	2023-05-03
306	6	106	2023-06-18
307	7	107	2023-07-09
308	8	108	2023-08-05
309	9	109	2023-09-14
310	10	110	2023-10-30

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Update payment amount for specific payment record in the Payments table. Choose any payment record and modify the payment amount.

```
mysql> UPDATE Payments
-> SET amount = 900.00
-> WHERE payment_id =507;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Payments;
```

payment_id	student_id	amount	payment_date
501	1	5000.00	2023-01-01
502	2	7500.50	2023-02-15
503	3	6000.00	2023-03-10
504	4	8000.75	2023-04-27
505	5	3500.25	2023-05-03
506	6	1900.50	2023-06-18
507	7	900.00	2023-07-09
508	8	2700.25	2023-08-05
509	9	1550.00	2023-09-14
510	10	1000.00	2023-10-30

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Task 3: Aggregate function, Having, OrderBy, GroupBy and Joins:

Write SQL query to calculate total payments made by specific student. You will need to join Payments table with Students table based on students id.

```
mysql> SELECT s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name, SUM(p.amount) AS total_payments
-> FROM Students s
-> JOIN Payments p ON s.student_id = p.student_id
-> WHERE s.student_id = 3;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | first_name | last_name | total_payments |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          3 | Michael   | Johnson   |         6000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write SQL query to retrieve list of courses along with count of students enrolled in each course. Use join operation between Courses table and Enrollments table.

```
mysql> 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
-> ORDER BY c.course_id;
+-----+-----+-----+
| course_id | course_name       | enrolled_students_count |
+-----+-----+-----+
|        101 | Mathematics       |             1           |
|        102 | History           |             1           |
|        103 | Computer Science  |             0           |
|        104 | Physics           |             1           |
|        105 | English Literature |             1           |
|        106 | Chemistry         |             1           |
|        107 | Art History       |             1           |
|        108 | Economics         |             1           |
|        109 | Biology           |             1           |
|        110 | Psychology        |             1           |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write SQL query to find names of students who have not enrolled in any course. Use left join between students table and Enrollments table to identify students without enrollments.

```
mysql> SELECT s.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
-> FROM Students s
-> LEFT JOIN Enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
-> WHERE e.student_id IS NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          3 | Michael   | Johnson   |
|         11 | Johny     | Day       |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write SQL query to retrieve first name, last name of students and names of courses they are enrolled in. Use join operations between Students table and Enrollments and courses tables.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name,
->     c.course_name
-> FROM
->     Students s
-> JOIN
->     Enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
-> JOIN
->     Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id;
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | course_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| John       | Doe       | Mathematics |
| Jane       | Smith     | History      |
| Emily      | Williams  | Physics      |
| David      | Brown     | English Literature |
| Sophia     | Miller    | Chemistry    |
| Daniel     | Jones     | Art History  |
| Olivia     | Davis     | Economics    |
| Liam       | Taylor    | Biology      |
| Ava        | Moore     | Psychology   |
+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Create query to list the names of teachers and courses they are assigned to. Join Teacher table with courses table.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     t.first_name AS teacher_first_name,
->     t.last_name AS teacher_last_name,
->     c.course_name
-> FROM
->     Teacher t
-> JOIN
->     Courses c ON t.teacher_id = c.teacher_id;
```

teacher_first_name	teacher_last_name	course_name
Professor	Williams	Mathematics
Professor	Williams	History
Dr.	Anderson	Computer Science
Mrs.	Smith	Physics
Mr.	Brown	English Literature
Dr.	Davis	Chemistry
Ms.	Jones	Art History
Professor	Miller	Economics
Dr.	Moore	Biology
Mrs.	Taylor	Psychology

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name,
->     e.enrollment_date
-> 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 = 'History';
```

first_name	last_name	enrollment_date
Jane	Smith	2023-02-22

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Find the names of students who have not made any payments. Use left join between the Students table and the Payments table and filter for students with null payment records.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name
-> FROM
->     Students s
-> LEFT JOIN
->     Payments p ON s.student_id = p.student_id
-> WHERE
->     p.payment_id IS NULL;
+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+
| Johnny    | Day       |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Write query to identify courses that have no enrollments. You'll need to use left join between Courses table and Enrollments table and filter for courses with null enrollment records.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     c.course_id,
->     c.course_name
-> FROM
->     Courses c
-> LEFT JOIN
->     Enrollments e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
-> WHERE
->     e.enrollment_id IS NULL;
+-----+-----+
| course_id | course_name |
+-----+-----+
| 103      | Computer Science |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e1.student_id,
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name,
->     COUNT(e1.course_id) AS num_courses_enrolled
-> FROM
->     Enrollments e1
-> JOIN
->     Students s ON e1.student_id = s.student_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e1.student_id, s.first_name, s.last_name
-> HAVING
->     COUNT(e1.course_id) > 1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Find teachers who are not assigned to any courses. Use left join between Teacher table and courses table and filter for teachers with null course assignments.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     t.teacher_id,
->     t.first_name,
->     t.last_name
-> FROM
->     Teacher t
-> LEFT JOIN
->     Courses c ON t.teacher_id = c.teacher_id
-> WHERE
->     c.course_id IS NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Professor  | Johnson   |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```


Task 4. Subquery and its type:

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

```
mysql> SELECT
->   course_id,
->   course_name,
->   AVG(num_students_enrolled) AS avg_students_enrolled
-> FROM (
->   SELECT
->     c.course_id,
->     c.course_name,
->     COUNT(e.student_id) AS num_students_enrolled
->   FROM
->     Courses c
->   LEFT JOIN
->     Enrollments e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
->   GROUP BY
->     c.course_id, c.course_name
-> ) AS course_enrollments
-> GROUP BY
->   course_id, course_name;
```

course_id	course_name	avg_students_enrolled
101	Mathematics	1.0000
102	History	1.0000
103	Computer Science	0.0000
104	Physics	1.0000
105	English Literature	1.0000
106	Chemistry	1.0000
107	Art History	1.0000
108	Economics	1.0000
109	Biology	1.0000
110	Psychology	1.0000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Identify students who made the highest payment. Use subquery to find maximum payment amount and then retrieve the students associated with that amount.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   s.student_id,
->   s.first_name,
->   s.last_name,
->   p.amount AS highest_payment_amount
-> FROM
->   Students 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	highest_payment_amount
4	Emily	Williams	8000.75

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Retrieve list of courses with highest number of enrollments. Use subqueries to find the courses with maximum enrollment count.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   c.course_id,
->   c.course_name,
->   COUNT(e.student_id) AS enrollment_count
-> FROM
->   Courses c
-> LEFT JOIN
->   Enrollments e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
-> GROUP BY
->   c.course_id, c.course_name
-> HAVING
->   COUNT(e.student_id) = (
->     SELECT
->       MAX(enrollment_count)
->     FROM
->       (SELECT
->         course_id,
->         COUNT(student_id) AS enrollment_count
->       FROM
->         Enrollments
->       GROUP BY
->         course_id) AS max_enrollment_subquery
->   );
```

course_id	course_name	enrollment_count
101	Mathematics	1
102	History	1
104	Physics	1
105	English Literature	1
106	Chemistry	1
107	Art History	1
108	Economics	1
109	Biology	1
110	Psychology	1

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Calculate total payments made to courses taught by each teacher. Use subqueries to sum payments for each teachers courses.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   t.teacher_id,
->   t.first_name AS teacher_first_name,
->   t.last_name AS teacher_last_name,
->   SUM(p.amount) AS total_payments
-> 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	teacher_first_name	teacher_last_name	total_payments
2	Professor	Williams	12500.50
3	Dr.	Anderson	NULL
4	Mrs.	Smith	8000.75
5	Mr.	Brown	3500.25
6	Dr.	Davis	1900.50
7	Ms.	Jones	900.00
8	Professor	Miller	2700.25
9	Dr.	Moore	1550.00
10	Mrs.	Taylor	1000.00

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.student_id,
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name
-> FROM
->     Students s
-> WHERE
->     (
->         SELECT
->             COUNT(DISTINCT e.course_id)
->         FROM
->             Courses c
->         LEFT JOIN
->             Enrollments e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
->     ) = (
->         SELECT
->             COUNT(DISTINCT e.course_id)
->         FROM
->             Enrollments e
->         WHERE
->             e.student_id = s.student_id
->     );
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> SELECT
->     t.teacher_id,
->     t.first_name,
->     t.last_name
-> FROM
->     Teacher t
-> WHERE
->     t.teacher_id NOT IN (
->         SELECT DISTINCT
->             c.teacher_id
->         FROM
->             Courses c
->     );
+-----+-----+-----+
| teacher_id | first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | Professor  | Johnson   |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> SELECT
->     AVG(age) AS average_age
-> FROM (
->     SELECT
->         TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, date_of_birth, CURDATE()) AS age
->     FROM
->         Students
-> ) AS student_ages;
+-----+
| average_age |
+-----+
|      28.4545 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> SELECT
->     c.course_id,
->     c.course_name
-> FROM
->     Courses c
-> WHERE
->     NOT EXISTS (
->         SELECT 1
->         FROM
->             Enrollments e
->         WHERE
->             e.course_id = c.course_id
->     );
+-----+-----+
| course_id | course_name |
+-----+-----+
|      103 | Computer Science |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.student_id,
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name
-> FROM
->     Students 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)
```

Write SQL query to calculate total payments made by each student. Join Students table with Payments table and use group by to calculate the sum of payments for each student.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.student_id,
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name,
->     SUM(p.amount) AS total_payments
-> FROM
->     Students 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 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John | Doe | 5000.00 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 7500.50 |
| 3 | Michael | Johnson | 6000.00 |
| 4 | Emily | Williams | 8000.75 |
| 5 | David | Brown | 3500.25 |
| 6 | Sophia | Miller | 1900.50 |
| 7 | Daniel | Jones | 900.00 |
| 8 | Olivia | Davis | 2700.25 |
| 9 | Liam | Taylor | 1550.00 |
| 10 | Ava | Moore | 1000.00 |
| 11 | Johny | Day | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Retrieve a list of course names along with count of students enrolled in each course. Use join operations between Courses table and Enrollments table and group by to count enrollments.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     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_name;
```

course_name	enrolled_students_count
Mathematics	1
History	1
Computer Science	0
Physics	1
English Literature	1
Chemistry	1
Art History	1
Economics	1
Biology	1
Psychology	1

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Calculate average payment amount made by students. Use join operations between Students table and Payments table and group by to calculate average.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     s.student_id,
->     s.first_name,
->     s.last_name,
->     AVG(p.amount) AS average_payment_amount
-> FROM
->     Students 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	average_payment_amount
1	John	Doe	5000.000000
2	Jane	Smith	7500.500000
3	Michael	Johnson	6000.000000
4	Emily	Williams	8000.750000
5	David	Brown	3500.250000
6	Sophia	Miller	1900.500000
7	Daniel	Jones	900.000000
8	Olivia	Davis	2700.250000
9	Liam	Taylor	1550.000000
10	Ava	Moore	1000.000000
11	Johnny	Day	NULL

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Entity Relationship Diagram



