

Q1. Create a table named students with fields:

- stdid INT PRIMARY KEY
- stdname VARCHAR(50)
- age INT
- city VARCHAR(50)

```
mysql> desc students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| stdid | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| stdname | varchar(50) | YES |     | NULL    |       |
| age | int  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| city | varchar(50) | YES |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Ans:

Q2. Insert the following records into the students table:

stdid	stdname	age	city
1	Rohan	20	Pune
2	Meera	22	Mumbai
3	Arjun	21	Delhi
4	Kavya	23	Pune
5	Neha	22	Kolkata

Ans:

```
mysql> insert into students (stdid,stdname,age,city) values ( 1,'Rohan',20,'Pune'),(2,'Meera',22,'Mumbai'),(3,'Arjun',21,'Delhi'),(4,'Kavya',23,'Pune'),(5,'Neha',22,'kolkata');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Q3. Display all student records.

stdid	stdname	age	city
1	Rohan	20	Pune
2	Meera	22	Mumbai
3	Arjun	21	Delhi
4	Kavya	23	Pune
5	Neha	22	kolkata

Ans:

Q4. Display only the name and age of all students.

```
mysql> select stdname,age from students;
+-----+-----+
| stdname | age |
+-----+-----+
| Rohan   | 20  |
| Meera   | 22  |
| Arjun   | 21  |
| Kavya   | 23  |
| Neha    | 22  |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Ans:

Q5. Display students who are from Pune.

stdid	stdname	age	city
1	Rohan	20	Pune
4	Kavya	23	Pune

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Ans:

Q6. Display students whose age is greater than 21.

```
mysql> select * from students where age>21;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| stdid | stdname | age | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2     | Meera   | 22  | Mumbai |
| 4     | Kavya   | 23  | Pune |
| 5     | Neha    | 22  | kolkata |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Ans:

Q7. Display students in descending order of age.

```
mysql> select * from students order by age desc;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| stdid | stdname | age | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4     | Kavya   | 23  | Pune |
| 2     | Meera   | 22  | Mumbai |
| 5     | Neha    | 22  | Kolkata |
| 3     | Arjun   | 21  | Delhi |
| 1     | Rohan   | 20  | Pune |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q8. Count how many students belong to each city. (Use GROUP BY)

Ans:

Q9. Display students whose name starts with 'K'. (Use LIKE)

```
mysql> select * from students where stdname like 'K%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| stdid | stdname | age | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4     | Kavya   | 23  | Pune |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Q10. Delete student whose stdid = 5.

```
mysql> select * from students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| stdid | stdname | age | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1     | Rohan   | 20  | Pune |
| 2     | Meera   | 22  | Mumbai |
| 3     | Arjun   | 21  | Delhi |
| 4     | Kavya   | 23  | Pune |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q11. Display student name and marks of only those students who have matching IDs in both tables.

```
mysql> select students.stdname , marks.marks from students inner join marks on students.stdid=marks.stdid;
+-----+-----+
| stdname | marks |
+-----+-----+
| Rohan   | 88    |
| Meera   | 76    |
| Arjun   | 92    |
+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q12. Display all students and their marks.

```
mysql> select students.stdname , marks.marks from students left join marks on students.stdid=marks.stdid;
+-----+-----+
| stdname | marks |
+-----+-----+
| Rohan   | 88    |
| Meera   | 76    |
| Arjun   | 92    |
| Kavya   | NULL  |
+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q13. Display all marks records along with student names.

```
mysql> select students.stdname , marks.marks from students right join marks on students.stdid=marks.stdid;
+-----+-----+
| stdname | marks |
+-----+-----+
| Rohan   | 88    |
| Meera   | 76    |
| Arjun   | 92    |
| NULL    | 67    |
+-----+-----+
```

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q14. Display all possible combinations of students and subjects.

```
mysql> select students.stdname , marks.subject from students cross join marks ;
+-----+-----+
| stdname | subject |
+-----+-----+
| Kavya   | Maths   |
| Arjun   | Maths   |
| Meera   | Maths   |
| Rohan   | Maths   |
| Kavya   | Maths   |
| Arjun   | Maths   |
| Meera   | Maths   |
| Rohan   | Maths   |
| Kavya   | Maths   |
| Arjun   | Maths   |
| Meera   | Maths   |
| Rohan   | Maths   |
| Kavya   | Maths   |
| Arjun   | Maths   |
| Meera   | Maths   |
| Rohan   | Maths   |
+-----+-----+
```

Ans: 16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q15. Using INNER JOIN, display students who scored more than 80.

```
mysql> SELECT students.stdname FROM students INNER JOIN marks ON students.stdId = marks.stdId WHERE marks.marks > 80;
+-----+
| stdname |
+-----+
| Rohan   |
| Arjun   |
+-----+
```

Ans: 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)