### Q. Write an SQL query to create a table named Students

CREATE TABLE Students (StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(50), Age INT, Major VARCHAR(50));

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. Write an SQL query to create a table named Courses

CREATE TABLE Courses ( CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY, CourseName VARCHAR(50), Credits INT );

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. Write an SQL query to create a table named Enrollments

CREATE TABLE Enrollments (EnrollmentID INT PRIMARY KEY, StudentID INT, CourseID INT, Grade CHAR(2), FOREIGN KEY (StudentID) REFERENCES Students(StudentID), FOREIGN KEY (CourseID) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID));

#### Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. Write an SQL query to create a table named Departments

CREATE TABLE Departments ( DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY, DeptName VARCHAR(50) );

#### Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. How do you add a new column name to the table in SQL?

ALTER TABLE Students ADD Email VARCHAR(100);

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

#### Q. Write an SQL statement to remove the entire table

**DROP TABLE Departments**;

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. Write an SQL query to insert student data into the Students table.

INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, Name, Age, Major) VALUES (1, 'Alice', 20, 'Computer Science');

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

## Q. How do you update a student's major to Data Science where the student ID is 1?

UPDATE Students SET Major = 'Data Science' WHERE StudentID = 1;

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

### Q. How do you delete students who are younger than 18?

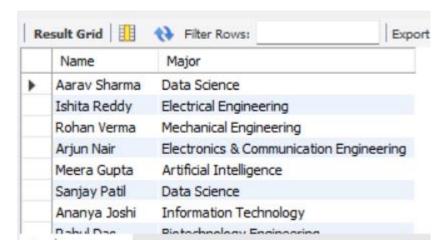
DELETE FROM Students WHERE Age < 18;

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

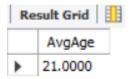
## Q. How do you retrieve the name and major of students older than 19?

SELECT Name, Major FROM Students WHERE Age > 19;



### Q. How do you calculate the average age of students?

SELECT AVG(Age) AS AvgAge FROM Students;



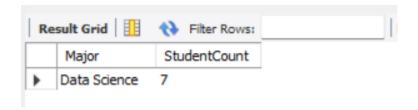
## Q. How do you find the majors with more than 5 students, along with the count of students in each?

SELECT Major, COUNT(\*) AS StudentCount

**FROM Students** 

**GROUP BY Major** 

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;



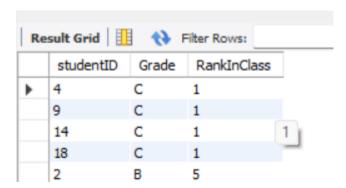
# Q. How do you select all students older than 20 who are majoring in Computer Science?

SELECT \* FROM Students WHERE Age > 20 AND Major = 'Computer Science';



## Q. How do you assign ranks to students based on their grades in descending order?

SELECT Name, Grade, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Grade DESC) AS RankinClass



# Q. How do you list student names along with their enrolled course names using inner join?

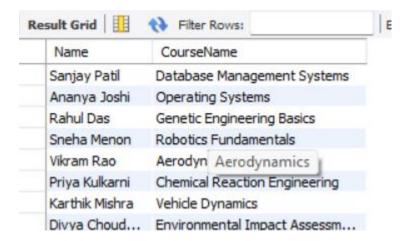
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName

FROM Students s

FROM Enrollments;

INNER JOIN Enrollments e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID

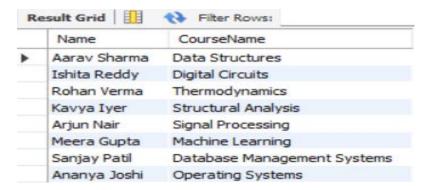
INNER JOIN Courses c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID;



# Q. How do you list all students with their courses (showing even those without enrollments) using left join?

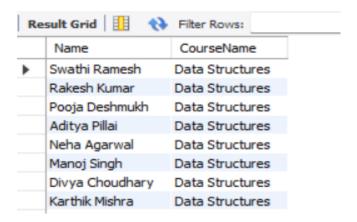
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Students s LEFT JOIN Enrollments e ON

s.StudentID = e.StudentID LEFT JOIN Courses c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID;



### Q. How do you get every possible combination of students and courses?

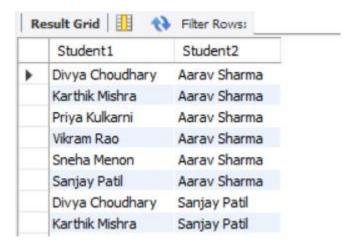
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Students s CROSS JOIN Courses c;



## Q. How do you find pairs of students who have the same major but different student IDs?

SELECT s1.Name AS Student1, s2.Name AS Student2 FROM Students s1 JOIN

Students s2 ON s1.Major = s2.Major AND s1.StudentID <> s2.StudentID;



## Q. How do you group students by major and list names as a commaseparated string (SQL Server)?

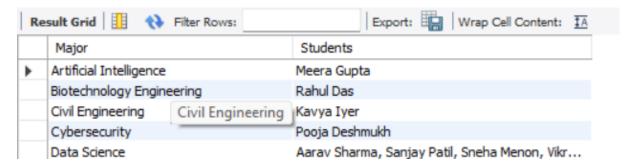
SELECT Major,

GROUP\_CONCAT(Name SEPARATOR ', ') AS Students

**FROM Students** 

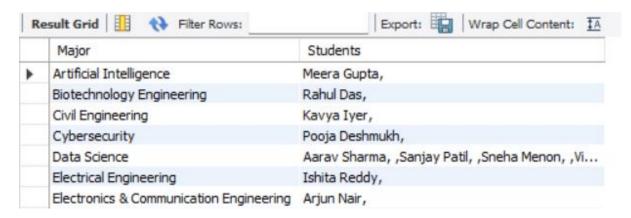
**GROUP BY Major** 

LIMIT 0, 1000;



## Q. How do you group students by major and list names as a commaseparated string?

SELECT Major, GROUP\_CONCAT(Name, ', ') AS Students FROM Students GROUP BY Major;



## Q. How do you select students older than the average age?

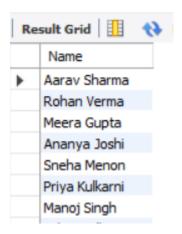
SELECT Name FROM Students WHERE Age > (SELECT AVG(Age) FROM Students);



## Q. How do you select students who have at least one enrollment with grade 'A'?

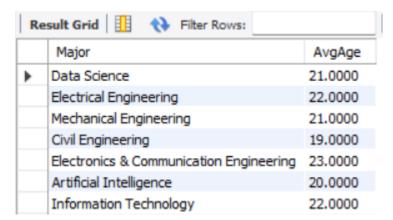
SELECT Name FROM Students s WHERE EXISTS ( SELECT \* FROM Enrollments e

WHERE e.StudentID = s.StudentID AND e.Grade = 'A' );



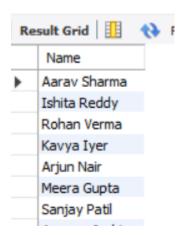
Q. How do you calculate the average age of students grouped by major, and then select it from a subquery?

SELECT Major, AvgAge FROM (SELECT Major, AVG(Age) AS AvgAge FROM Students GROUP BY Major) t;



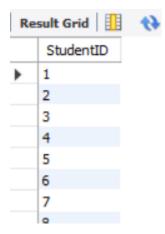
## Q. How do you combine student names and course names into one list using UNION?

SELECT Name FROM Students UNION SELECT CourseName FROM Courses;



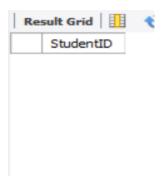
## Q. How do you find student IDs that exist in both Students and Enrollments tables?

SELECT StudentID FROM Enrollments INTERSECT SELECT StudentID FROM Students;



Q. How do you find student IDs that are in Students but not in Enrollments?

SELECT StudentID FROM Students EXCEPT SELECT StudentID FROM Enrollments;



Q. How do you add a constraint that ensures students must be at least 17 years old?

ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT AgeCheck CHECK (Age >= 17);



Q. How do you drop the AgeCheck constraint from the Students table?

ALTER TABLE Students DROP CONSTRAINT AgeCheck;



Q. How do you insert a record into Enrollments and update a student's major inside a transaction?

BEGIN; INSERT INTO Enrollments VALUES (101, 1, 101, 'A'); UPDATE Students

SET Major = 'AI' WHERE StudentID = 1; COMMIT;

## Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

## Q. How do you create and drop an index on the Students table for the Major column?

CREATE INDEX idx\_student\_major ON Students(Major);

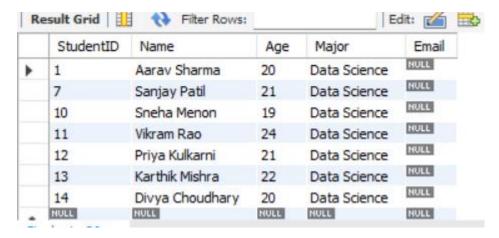
DROP INDEX idx\_student\_major;

#### Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

# Q. After indexing, how do you use the index for fast searching of students by major?

SELECT \* FROM Students WHERE Major = 'Data Science';



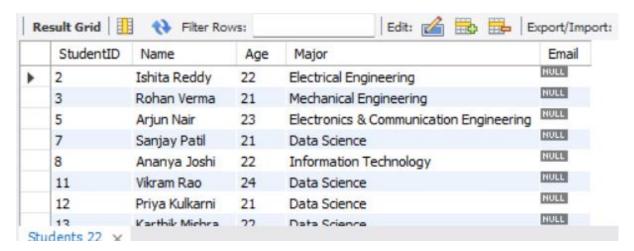
### Q. How do you retrieve the name and age of all students?

SELECT Name, Age FROM Students;



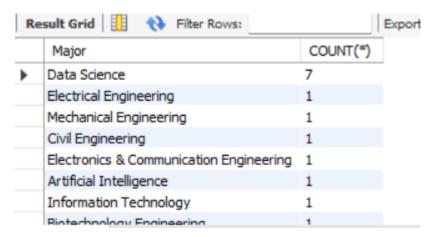
## Q. How do you retrieve all students older than 20?

SELECT \* FROM Students WHERE Age > 20;



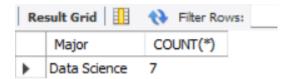
### Q. How do you group students by major and count them?

SELECT Major, COUNT(\*) FROM Students GROUP BY Major;



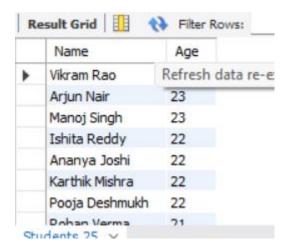
## Q. How do you find majors with more than 5 students (using HAVING)?

SELECT Major, COUNT(\*) FROM Students GROUP BY Major HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;



## Q. How do you list students ordered by age in descending order?

SELECT Name, Age FROM Students ORDER BY Age DESC;



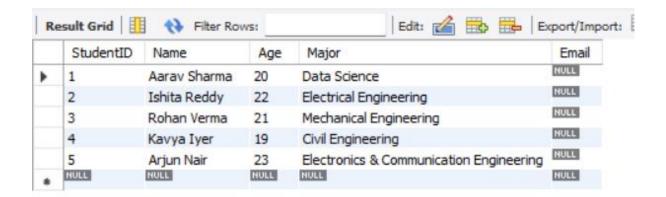
# Q. How do you order students by age in descending order and then by name in ascending order?

SELECT Name, Age FROM Students ORDER BY Age DESC, Name ASC;



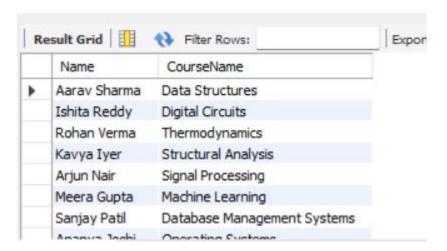
Q. How do you select only the first 5 students from the Students table?

SELECT \* FROM Students LIMIT 5;



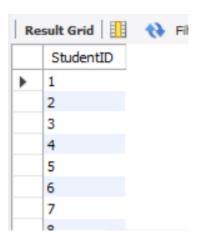
# Q. How do you retrieve student names along with their enrolled course names using inner join?

SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Students s INNER JOIN Enrollments e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID INNER JOIN Courses c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID;



## Q. How do you retrieve all unique student IDs from both Students and Enrollments tables?

SELECT StudentID FROM Students UNION SELECT StudentID FROM Enrollments;



## Q. How do you use a CTE to get students older than the average age?

WITH AvgAge AS ( SELECT AVG(Age) AS AgeValue FROM Students ) SELECT \*

FROM Students WHERE Age > (SELECT AgeValue FROM AvgAge);

