1. Write your name below.

2. Consider a database with relations `Students(id, name, year)`, `Courses(id, title, credits)`, and `Enrolls(student, course)`. A tuple $(i, n, y) \in$ `Students` denotes a student with student-identifier $i$, name $n$, and year $y$. A tuple $(i, t, c) \in$ `Courses` denotes a course with course-identifier $i$, title $t$, and $c$ credits. A tuple $(s, c) \in$ `Enrolls` denotes the enrollment of the student with identifier $s$ in the class with identifier $c$. Write two different SQL query that return the student IDs that are in Courses but not in Students. (Make the queries as different as possible.)

3. Write a SQL query that generates a list of course IDs, course names, and the enrollment in each course with fewer than 10 students enrolled. The desired output is a list of tuples of the form $(i, t, n)$ where $i$ is a course identifier, $t$ is that course's title, and $n$ is the number of students enrolled in that course. If there is an enrollment record for a course with no known title then $t$ should be null for that tuple.

4. Write algebra queries equivalent to each of the above SQL queries.