Assume that we have a relational database that includes tables with the following schemas:

**Student** (ID, Name, Sex, Class)
**Enrolled-In** (Stu-ID, Course-ID)
**Teaches** (Fac-ID, Course-ID)

Each schema gives the name of a table followed by a parenthesized list of the attributes of that table. The intended meanings of the attributes are as in our class discussions. The domains (i.e., data types) associated with the attributes are as follows: All attributes have domain *integer*, except for **Student.Name**, which is a *string*, and **Student.Sex**, which is a *character*.

For each of the following queries, which are expressed informally in English, devise an equivalent query in the Pseudo-SQL language (such as we have been using in class). Feel free to use multi-statement queries involving temporary tables (rather than nesting queries several levels deep). Also feel free to include comments describing the intended contents of each temporary table (or the result of each nested query).

1. List the name and sex of any student who is a sophomore or junior.

2. List the ID of any instructor who teaches a course in which is enrolled a student named “Mary”.

3. List the names of all students who are enrolled in a course in which a student named “Mary” is also enrolled.

4. List the ID of any instructor who teaches a course in which is enrolled at least one student who is enrolled in the course having ID “CIL102”.

5. List the ID of any course in which are enrolled no students who are enrolled in the course having ID “CIL102”.

6. (**Extra Credit**) List the ID of any course in which are enrolled two students having the same name.