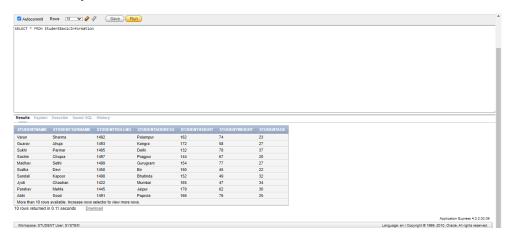
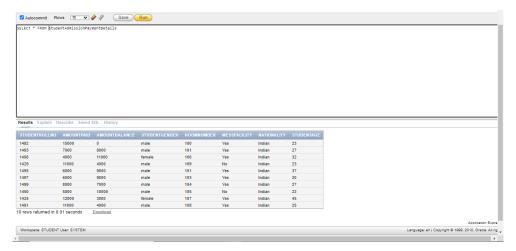
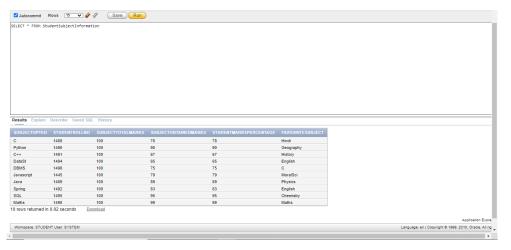
4. Snap of the all the tables after insertion



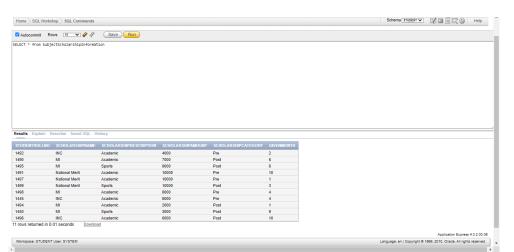
StudentBasicInformation



Student Admission Payment Details

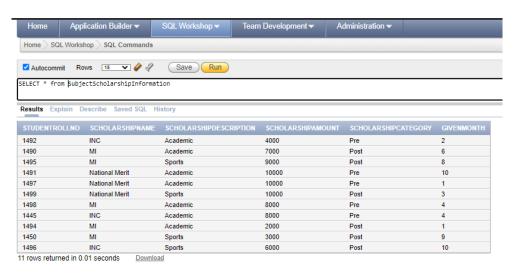


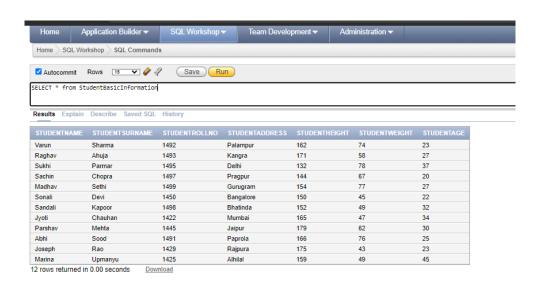
StudentSubjectInformation



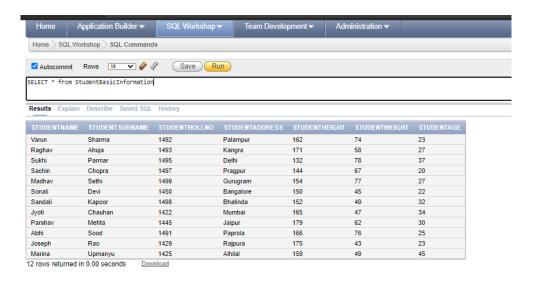
Student Scholar ship Information

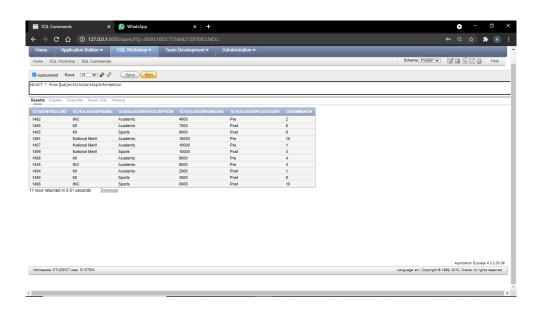
6. Snap of all the tables after updating



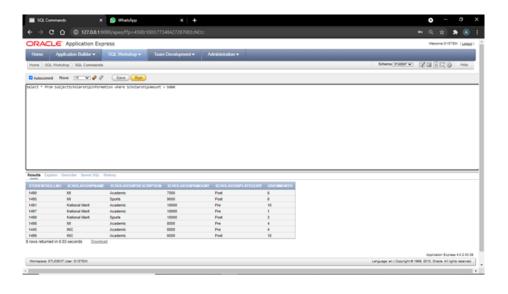


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STUDENTROLLNO	AMOUNTPAID	AMOUNTBALANCE	STUDENTGENDER	ROOMNUMBER	MESSFACILITY	NATIONALITY	STUDENTAGE
1492	15000	0	male	100	Yes	Indian	23
1493	7000	8000	female	110	Yes	Indian	27
1498	4000	11000	female	106	Yes	Indian	32
1429	11000	4000	male	109	No	Indian	23
1495	6000	9000	male	101	Yes	Indian	37
1497	6000	9000	male	103	Yes	Indian	20
1499	8000	7000	male	104	Yes	Indian	27
1450	5000	10000	male	105	No	Indian	22
1425	12000	3000	female	107	Yes	Indian	45
1491	11000	4000	male	108	Yes	Indian	25
0 rows returned in 0	01 seconds	Download					





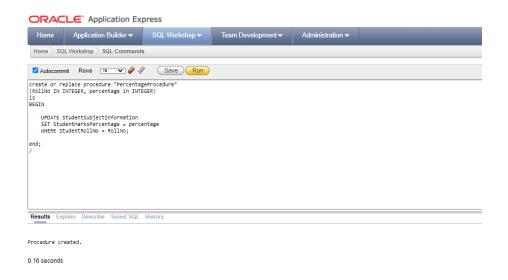
7. The student details records who has received the scholarship more than 5000Rs/-



8. The students who opted for scholarship but has not got the scholarship



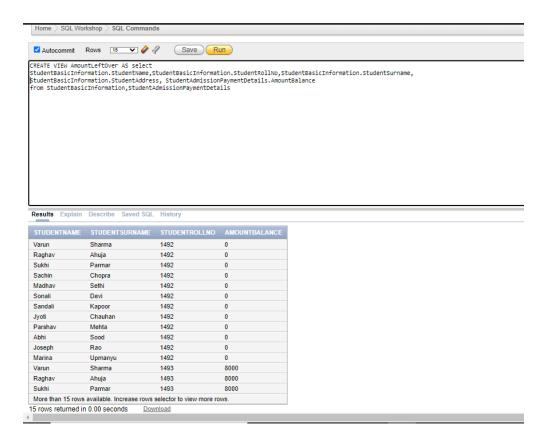
9. Fill in data for the percentage column



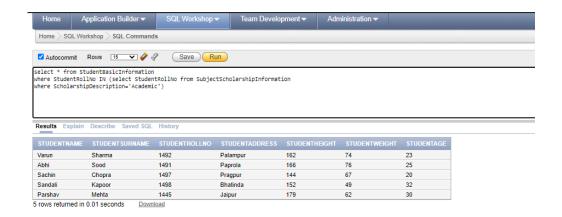
10. The category of the scholarship depending upon the marks/percentage obtained by the student and updated ScholarshipCategory column



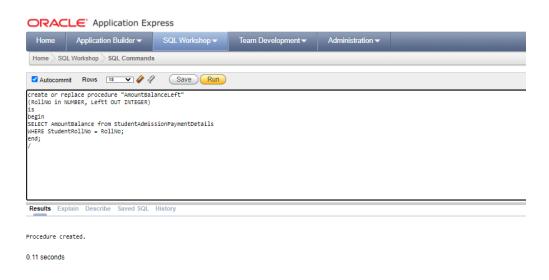
11. The View which shows balance amount to be paid by the student along with the student detailed information



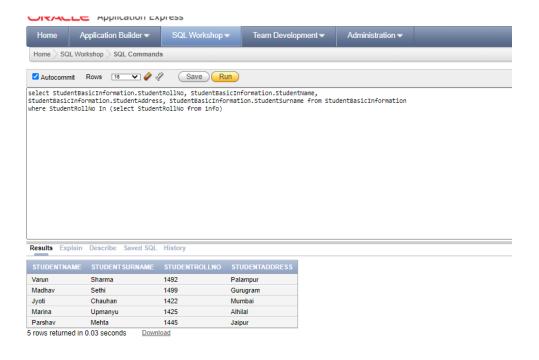
12. The details of the students who haven't got any scholarship

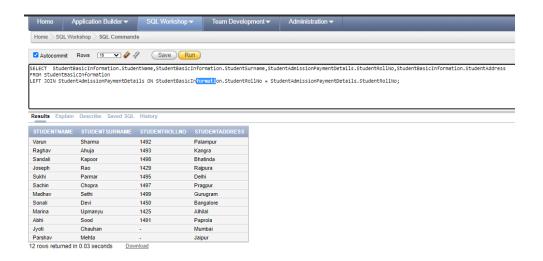


13. Stored Procedure which will be return the amount balance to be paid by the student as per the student roll number passed through the stored procedure as the input

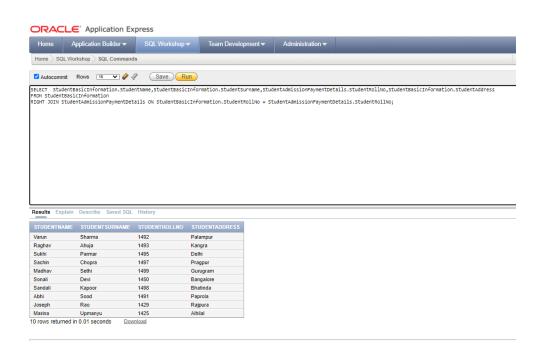


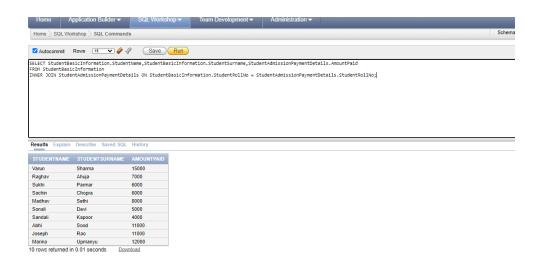
14. The top five student details as per the StudentMarksPercentage values





15(2).





16. The differences between the delete, drop and truncate commands The DELETE query deletes all records from a table of a database without deleting the table schemas like columns, indexes, etc.

DELETE Syntax:

DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

The DROP TABLE statement is used to drop an existing table in a database. DROP TABLE query removes the table definition and all data, indexes, triggers, constraints, and permissions for that table.

DROP Syntax:

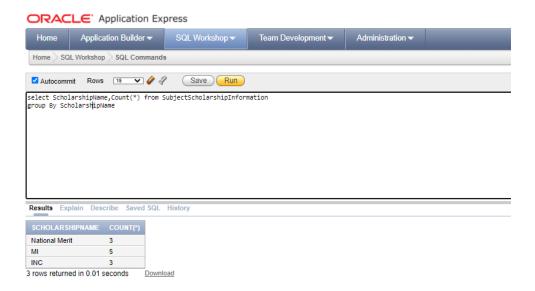
DROP TABLE table_name;

The TRUNCATE TABLE the command deletes the data inside a table, but not the table itself. TRUNCATE deletes all the rows of a table at once. It only logs once in the transaction log.

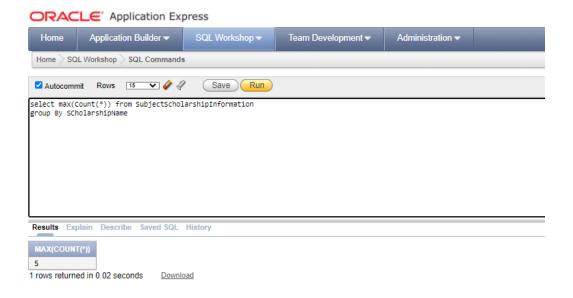
The following SQL truncates the table 'Categories':

TRUNCATE TABLE table name;

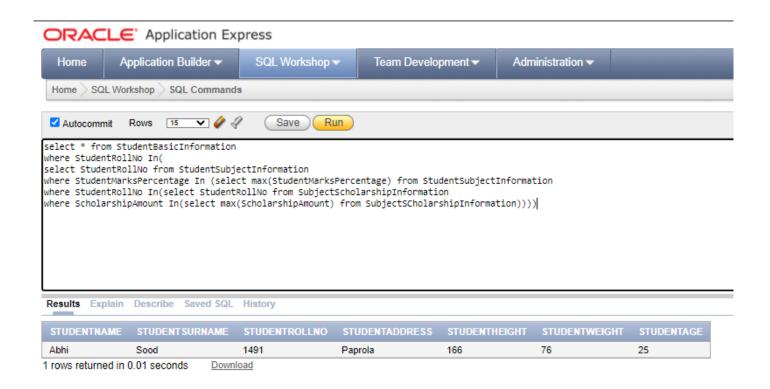
17. The count of the Scholarship category which is highly been availed by the students,



18. To retrieve the maximum used scholarship category



19. The percentage of the students along with students detailed information who has scored the highest percentage along with availing the maximum scholarship amount



20. Difference between the Triggers, Stored Procedures, Views and Functions is

Stored procedures are one of numerous mechanisms of encapsulating database logic in the database.

Triggers are objects generally tied to a table or view that run code based on certain events such as inserting data, before inserting data, updating/deleting data and before these events happen.

Views are one of the greatest things invented since sliced bread. The main beauty of a view is that it can be used like a table in most situations, but unlike a table, it can encapsulate very complex calculations and commonly used joins.

A function is a group of statements that executes upon request