Section A

1. Create database company\_db
2. create table employees (employee\_id int, first\_name varchar(15), last\_name varchar(15), salary int , hiredate date, dept\_id int)

create table departments (dept\_id int, dept\_name varchar(15))

1. Drop : when drop is initiated it deletes all the data and the structure of the table.

Truncate : only the data is deleted with the structure remaining intact.

Delete: Used to delete specific row or multiple rows.

1. All numeric and string datatypes

Int : stores integer values

Char : stored specified number of character values

Varchar : stored character values and doesn’t need to be specified.

Text : holds a string value.

Float : stores int values with their decimal points which can be specified.

Boolean : stores a true or false value, 0 or 1 .

Binary : stored data in binary format.

1. Varchar is where we don’t need to specify the length of the char but it accommodates it even if it is large.

Char : where it holds only a specified length of characters

Text: It is used to store strings of data, multiple characters of diff lengths.

Section B

1. copy employees(employee\_id ,first\_name,last\_name ,salary ,hiredate ,dept\_id) from (E:/COURSEWORK/SQL Test/SQL Test/Employees.csv) Delimiter ',' csv header
2. update employees set salary = salary \* 1.10
3. delete from employees where hiredate < '2022-01-01'
4. select \* from employees where salary between 50000 and 80000
5. select \* from employees where first\_name like 'J%'
6. Returning clause helps with retrieving the data that was inserted , deleted and updated with the query executed.

Section C

1. select \* from employees order by salary desc
2. select \* from employees order by salary desc limit 3
3. select sum(salary) from employees
4. select avg(salary) from employees having avg(salary) >70000

Section D

1. select first\_name ||' '||last\_name as Full\_name from employees
2. select extract ( year from hiredate) from employees
3. select upper(first\_name) from employees

Section E

Section F

1. select \* from employees e inner join departments d on e.dept\_id=d.dept\_id
2. select \* from employees e left join departments d on e.dept\_id=d.dept\_id
3. Diff between union and union all

When union is used the duplicate values are not included , while in unionall all values present in both tables are present regardless of duplication