# **SQL** Server

TEST OF SQL SERVER
JYOT HATHI

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24. State the difference between varchar and nvarchar.	
25. Write a query that insert the data into Employee table, data as mentioned. {First name :	
'Critiano', Last name: 'Ronaldo', Salary: '30000', Joining Date: '01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM'	
, Department : 'Banking' }	

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### A. Given Reference Table Creation and Data Insertion

### 1. Employee Table:

```
/*Creation of Table tblEmployee*/
create table tblEmployee
     Employee_Id int identity(1,1) primary key,
    First_Name varchar(50) not null,
    Last Name varchar(50) not null,
    Salary
             int not null,
     Joining_Date datetime not null,
    Department_Id int,
     constraint check_Salary_Employee check(Salary >= 0),
     constraint fk_tblDepartment_tblEmployee
         foreign key(Department_Id) references tblDepartment(Deptid)
);
Insert Into tblEmployee
(First_Name, Last_Name, Salary, Joining_Date, Department_Id)
values('John', 'Abraham', 1000000, '01-JAN-13 12:00:00 AM', 1);
Insert Into tblEmployee
 (First_Name, Last_Name, Salary, Joining_Date, Department_Id)
values('Michael','Clarke',800000,'01-JAN-13 12:00:00 AM',2);
Insert Into tblEmployee
 (First_Name,Last_Name,Salary,Joining_Date,Department_Id)
values('Roy', 'Thomas', 700000, '01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM', 1);
Insert Into tblEmployee
(First Name, Last Name, Salary, Joining Date, Department Id)
values('Tom','Jose',600000,'01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM',2);
Insert Into tblEmployee
 (First Name, Last Name, Salary, Joining Date, Department Id)
values('Jerry', 'Pinto', 650000, '01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM', 2);
Insert Into tblEmployee
(First Name, Last Name, Salary, Joining Date, Department Id)
values('Philip','Mathew',750000,'01-JAN-13 12:00:00 AM',3);
Insert Into tblEmployee
(First_Name,Last_Name,Salary,Joining_Date,Department_Id)
values('TestName1','123',650000,'01-JAN-13 12:00:00 AM',3);
Insert Into tblEmployee
(First_Name,Last_Name,Salary,Joining_Date,Department_Id)
values('TestName2', 'Lname%', 600000, '01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM', 2);
```

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#### 2. Department Table (To Normalize Employee Table):

```
create table tblDepartment
(
    Deptid int identity(1,1) primary key,
    Department varchar(20) not null
)
/*As Initial Data is Available so Inserting data in tblDepartment*/
Insert into tblDepartment values('Banking');
Insert into tblDepartment values('Insurance');
Insert into tblDepartment values('Services');
```

#### 3. Incentive Table:

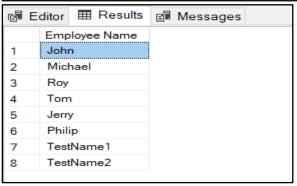
```
create table tblIncentives
    Incentive Id int Identity(1,1) primary key,
    Employee ref id int,
    Incentive date date not null,
    Incentive amount int not null,
    constraint fk tblEmployee tblIncentives
        foreign key(Employee ref id) references tblEmployee(Employee Id),
    constraint check Incentive amount Incentives check(Incentive amount >= 0),
/*As Initial Data is Available so Inserting data in tblIncentives*/
Insert into tblIncentives
(Employee ref id, Incentive date, Incentive amount)
values(1,'01-FEB-13',5000);
Insert into tblIncentives
(Employee ref id, Incentive date, Incentive amount)
values(2,'01-FEB-13',3000);
Insert into tblIncentives
(Employee ref id, Incentive date, Incentive amount)
values(3,'01-FEB-13',4000);
Insert into tblIncentives
(Employee ref id, Incentive date, Incentive amount)
values(1,'01-JAN-13',4500);
Insert into tblIncentives
(Employee ref id, Incentive date, Incentive amount)
values(2,'01-JAN-13',3500);
```

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### **B. Execution of Give Queries:**

1. Get First\_Name from employee table using alias name "Employee Name"

/\*Query 1: Get First\_Name from employee table using alias name "Employee Name" \*/
select First\_Name as [Employee Name] from tblEmployee;



2. Get position of 'o' in name 'John' from employee table

/\*Query 2: Get position of 'o' in name 'John' from employee table \*/
select CHARINDEX('o',First\_Name) as Position from tblEmployee where First\_Name='John';

Ell Editor Results Messages

Position
1 2

3. Get FIRST\_NAME ,Joining year,Joining Month and Joining Date from employee table

/\*Query 3: Get FIRST\_NAME ,Joining year,Joining Month and Joining Date from employee table \*/

=select

First\_Name,DATENAME(YEAR,Joining\_Date) as [Joining year],

DATENAME(Month,Joining\_Date) as [Joining Month],

DATENAME(day,Joining\_Date) as [Joining Date]

from tblEmployee;



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4. Get all employee details from the employee table order by First\_Name Ascending and Salary descending.

```
/*Query 4: Get all employee details from the employee table order by First_Name Ascending and Salary descending */
select First_Name,Last_Name,Salary,Convert(varchar,Joining_Date,0)as Joining_Date,Department from tblEmployee inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department_Id order by First_Name,Salary DESC
```



5. Get employee details from employee table whose employee name are not "John" and "Roy".

/\*Query 5: Get employee details from employee table whose employee name are not "John" and "Roy" \*/
select First\_Name,Last\_Name,Salary,Convert(varchar,Joining\_Date,0)as Joining\_Date,Department from
tblEmployee
inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department\_Id
where First\_Name NOT IN ('John','Roy');



6. Get employee details from employee table whose first name ends with 'n'.

/\*Query 6: Get employee details from employee table whose first name ends with 'n' \*/
select First\_Name,Last\_Name,Salary,Convert(varchar,Joining\_Date,0) as Joining\_Date,Department from
tblEmployee
inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department\_Id
where First\_Name LIKE '%n';

Messages

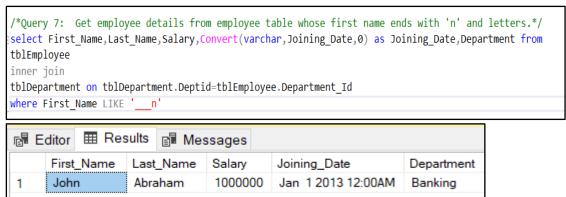
Messages

First\_Name Last\_Name Salary Joining\_Date Department

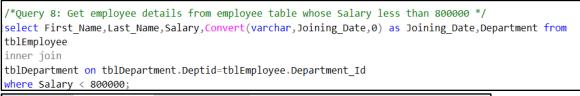
John Abraham 1000000 Jan 1 2013 12:00AM Banking

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7. Get employee details from employee table whose first name ends with 'n' and name contains 4 letters.



8. Get employee details from employee table whose Salary less than 800000



☐ Editor Ⅲ Results ☐ Messages						
	First_Name	Last_Name	Salary	Joining_Date	Department	
1	Roy	Thomas	700000	Feb 1 2013 12:00AM	Banking	
2	Tom	Jose	600000	Feb 1 2013 12:00AM	Insurance	
3	Jerry	Pinto	650000	Feb 1 2013 12:00AM	Insurance	
4	Philip	Mathew	750000	Jan 1 2013 12:00AM	Services	
5	TestName1	123	650000	Jan 1 2013 12:00AM	Services	
6	TestName2	Lname%	600000	Feb 1 2013 12:00AM	Insurance	

9. Get employee details from employee table who joined before January 1st 2013

/\*Query 9: Get employee details from employee table who joined before January 1st 2013 \*/
select First\_Name,Last\_Name,Salary,Convert(varchar,Joining\_Date,0) as Joining\_Date,Department from
tblEmployee
inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department\_Id
where Joining\_Date < CAST('01-JAN-13' as datetime);</pre>



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## 10. Get difference between JOINING\_DATE and INCENTIVE\_DATE from employee and incentives table

```
/*Query 10: Get difference between JOINING_DATE and INCENTIVE_DATE from employee and incentives
table */
select First_Name+SPACE(1)+Last_Name as Employee_Name,
DATEDIFF(day, Joining_Date, Incentive_date) as [Insentive_Date - Joining_Date (In Days)]
from tblEmployee inner join tblIncentives
on tblEmployee.Employee_Id=tblIncentives.Employee_ref_id
order by Employee_Name,[Insentive_Date - Joining_Date (In Days)]
```

₽ E	ditor III Results	≘ Messages
	Employee_Name	Insentive_Date - Joining_Date (In Days)
1	John Abraham	0
2	John Abraham	31
3	Michael Clarke	0
4	Michael Clarke	31
5	Roy Thomas	0

#### 11. Print database date.

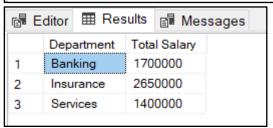
```
/*Query 11: Print database date. */
print GETDATE();

BE Editor Messages
Feb 20 2021 12:07PM

Completion time: 2021-02-20T12:07:07.8177857+05:30
```

### 12. Get department,total salary with respect to a department from employee table.

```
/*Query 12: Get department,total salary with respect to a department from employee table. */
[select Department,SUM(Salary) as [Total Salary] from
tblEmployee
inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department_Id
group by Department
```



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## 13. Get department, no of employees in a department, total salary with respect to a department from employee table order by total salary descending.

```
[/*Query 13: Get department, no of employees in a department, total salary with respect to a department
from employee table order by total salary descending . */
[select Department, Count(Employee_Id) as [Total Employee], SUM(Salary) as [Total Salary] from
tblEmployee
inner join
tblDepartment on tblDepartment.Deptid=tblEmployee.Department_Id
group by Department
order by [Total Salary] DESC
```

₽ E	ditor III Res	sults	☐ Messag	ges
	Department	Tota	l Employee	Total Salary
1	Insurance	4		2650000
2	Banking	2		1700000
3	Services	2		1400000

### 14. Select no of employees joined with respect to year and month from employee table.

```
/*Query 14: Select no of employees joined with respect to year and month from employee table */
]select
ISNULL([Joining Year], 'ALL') as [Joining Year],
ISNULL([Joining Month], 'ALL') as [Joining Month] ,
COUNT(Employee_Id) as [Number of Employee] from
(select
Employee_Id,
DATENAME(YEAR, Joining_Date) as [Joining Year],
DATENAME(MONTH, Joining_Date) as [Joining Month]
from tblEmployee
)
as tblYearlyRecuritemnt
group by ROLLUP([Joining Year],[Joining Month])
order by [Joining Year] ASC,[Joining Month] DESC
```

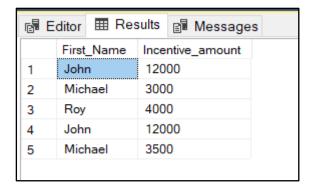
Editor		⊞ Results		Messa	ages	
	Joining Year		Joining Month		Number of Employee	
1	2013	2013 .		nuary	4	
2	2013	2013 Fe		oruary	4	
3	2013	3	ALI		8	
4 ALL		ALI		8		

# 15. Update incentive table with employee's Incentive\_amount as '12000' where employee name is 'John'

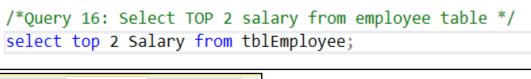
```
/*Query 15: 15. Update incentive table with employee's Incentive_amount as '12000'
where employee name is 'John' */
jupdate tblIncentives
set Incentive_amount=12000
where
Employee_ref_id=(select Employee_Id from tblEmployee where First_Name='John')

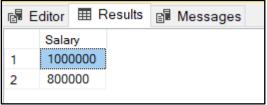
Jeselect First_Name, Incentive_amount from
tblEmployee join tblIncentives on tblIncentives.Employee_ref_id = tblEmployee.Employee_Id
```

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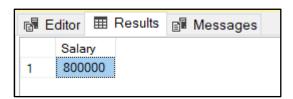
### 16. Select TOP 2 salary from employee table





### 17. Select 2nd Highest salary from employee table

```
/*Query 17: Select 2nd Highest salary from employee table */
|select top 1 Salary from
(select top 2 Salary from tblEmployee order by Salary DESC) as tbltempEmployee
| order by Salary;
```



### **18.** Write. What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL? Ans:

- 1. Union All Not Remove the Duplication of Records
- 2. Whereas UNION First Remove Duplication and Then Display Data.

#### 19. Write a syntax for CREATE Employee Table.

Ans:

Create table tblEmployee

EmployeeId int Identity(1,1) primary key,

First\_Name varchar(50) not null,

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```
Last Name varchar(50) not null,

Salary int not null,

Joining_Date datetime not null,

Department varchar(50),

Constraint ck_Salary_tblEmployee CHECK(Salary >=0)

);
```

**Note**: Here We Can Normalize the table By Create Department Table and then have to set reference of that to employee table instead of Department Manually.

20. Write a syntax for truncate all data from Emplyee Table.

Ans.

TRUNCATE table tblEmployee;

21. Write a syntax for CREATE Procedure to display the Employee details by passing the "Employee Id" in the procedure.

Ans.

Create proc sp\_tblEmployee

@EmployeeId int =0

As

Begin

Select \* from tblEmployee where [Employee Id] = @ EmployeeId;

End

22. Write a syntax for CREATE SQL function, which accept three number as argument and return the highest number.

Ans.

Create function fc\_HighestNumber(@number1 int, @number2 int, @number3 int)

Returns int

As

**Begin** 

Declare @highest int;

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```
If @number1 > @number2 AND @number1 > @number3
    Set @highest= @number1;
Else if @number2 > @number3
    Set @highest= @number2;
Else
    Set @highest= @number3;
Return @highest;
End
```

23. Write a syntax for Update the Employee's salary whose department is "Insurance".

Ans:

1. If Employee Is Not Normalized by creating Separate Department table

```
Update tblEmployee
Set Salary=<new Salary>
Where Department = 'Insurance'
```

2. If Employee Is Normalized by creating Separate Department table

```
Update tblEmployee
Set Salary=<new Salary>
Where DepartmentId = (select DeptId from tblDepartment where Department = 'Insurance');
```

#### 24. State the difference between varchar and nvarchar.

Ans:

- 1. varchar store data as 8-bit representation so it requires less size to store
- 2. nvarchar store data as Unicode Format (16-Bit Representation) so It Take More Amount of storage in compare of varchar.

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'Banking');

25. Write a query that insert the data into Employee table, data as mentioned. {First name : 'Critiano' , Last name : 'Ronaldo' , Salary : '30000' , Joining Date : '01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM' , Department : 'Banking' } Ans:

1. If Employee Is Not Normalized by creating Separate Department table

Insert into tblEmployee (First\_Name,Last\_Name,Salary,Joining\_Date,Department)

Values('Critiano', 'Ronaldo', 30000, '01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM',

2. If Employee Is Normalized by creating Separate Department table

Insert into tblEmployee (First\_Name,Last\_Name,Salary,Joining\_Date,Department\_Id) Values('Critiano', 'Ronaldo', 30000,'01-FEB-13 12:00:00 AM',1);

**Note**: Here 1 is Department id from tblDepartment whose Department Value is Banking

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