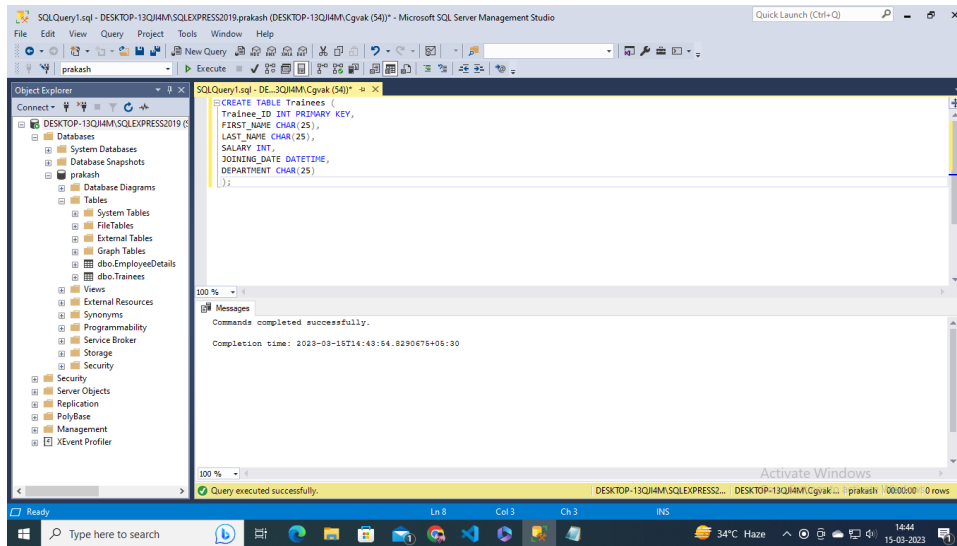
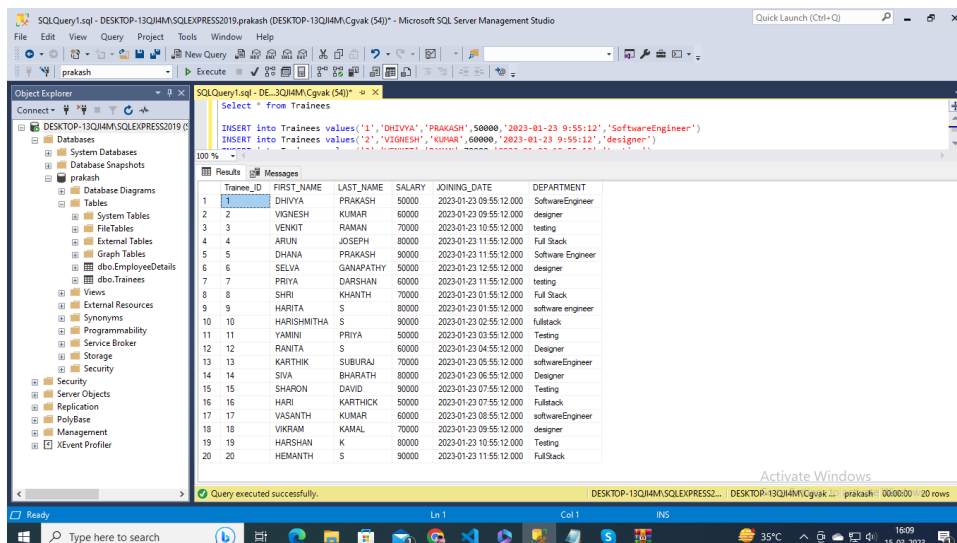
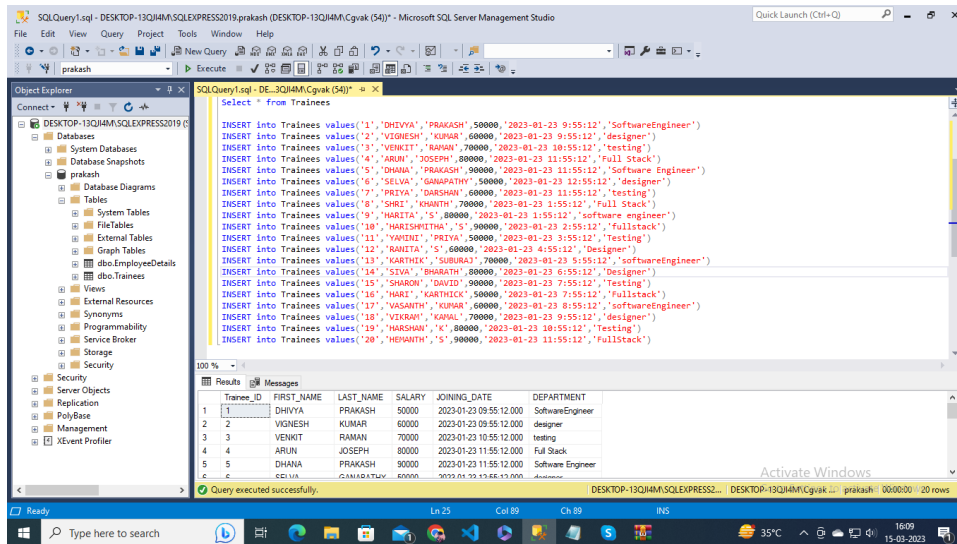


## CREATING TABLE WITH FOLLOWING DETAILS

Trainee\_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
FIRST\_NAME CHAR(25),  
LAST\_NAME CHAR(25),  
SALARY INT(15),  
JOINING\_DATE DATETIME,  
DEPARTMENT CHAR(25)

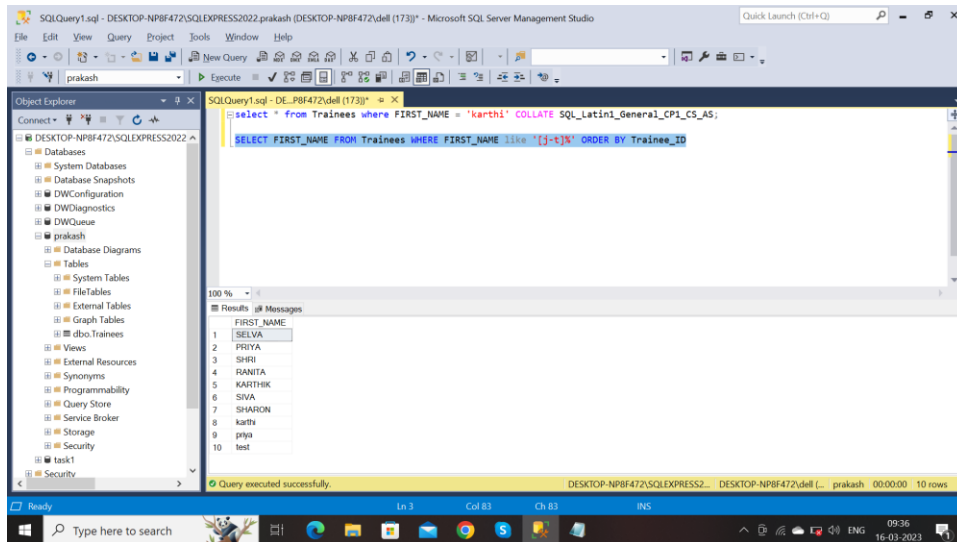


## CREATING RECORDS

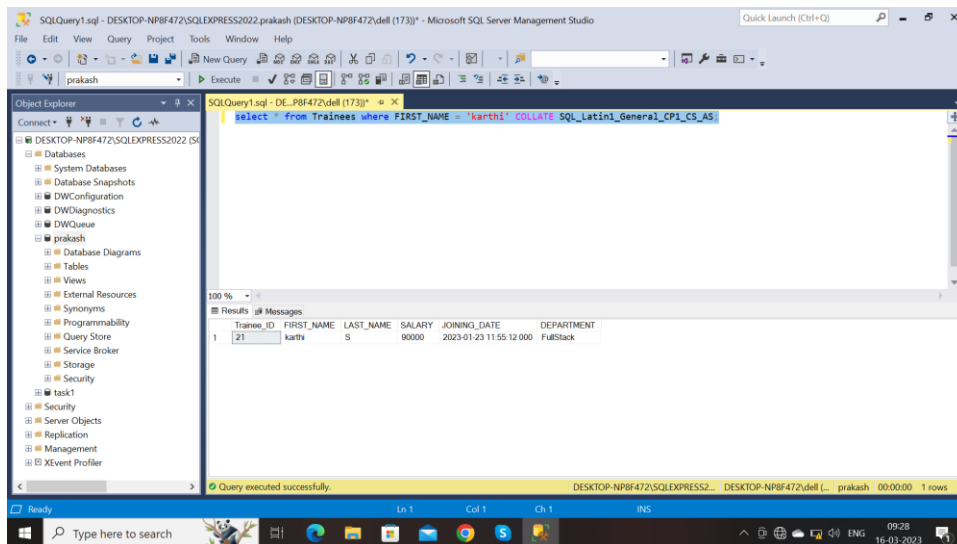


1. Retrieve all FIRST\_NAME STARTING WITH J-T and should differentiate between Uppercase and lowercase.

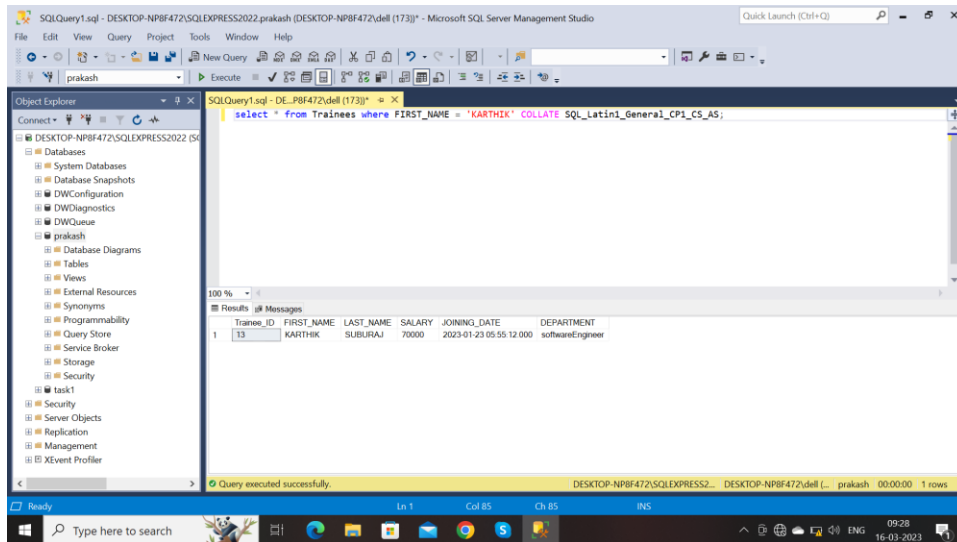
SELECT FIRST\_NAME FROM Trainees WHERE FIRST\_NAME like '[j-t]%' ORDER BY Trainee\_ID



select \* from Trainees where FIRST\_NAME = 'karthi' COLLATE SQL\_Latin1\_General\_CP1\_CS\_AS;

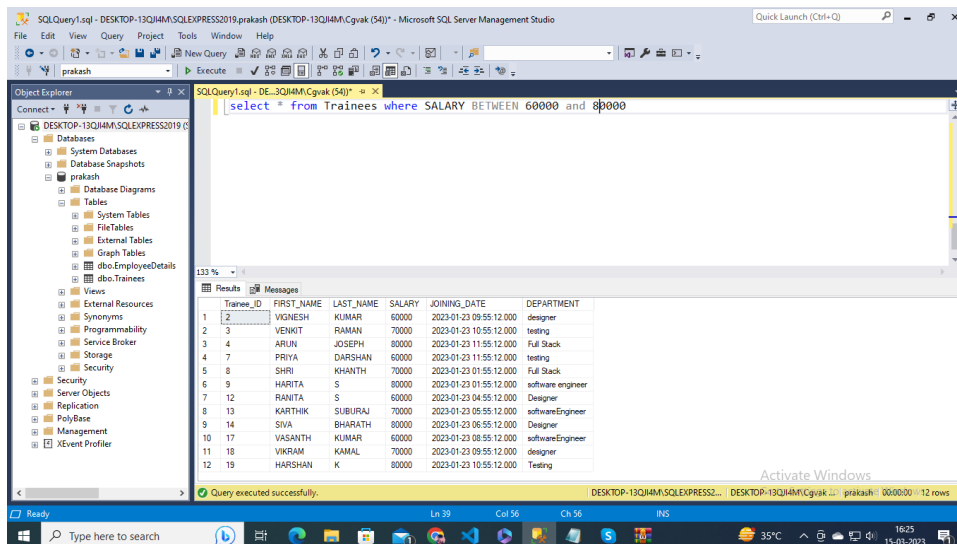


select \* from Trainees where FIRST\_NAME = 'KARTHI' COLLATE SQL\_Latin1\_General\_CP1\_CS\_AS;



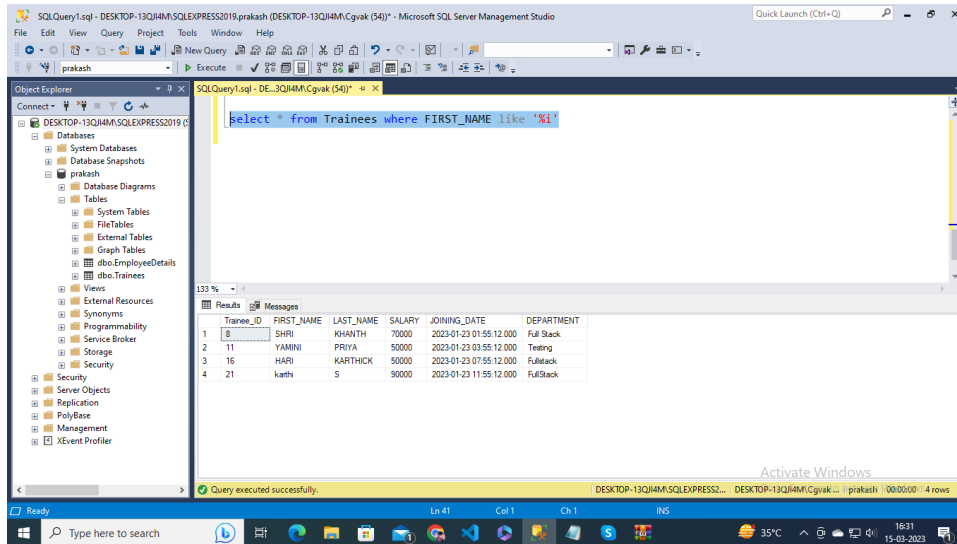
2. Retrieve all SALARY BETWEEN 20000 TO 50000

select \* from Trainees where SALARY BETWEEN 60000 and 80000



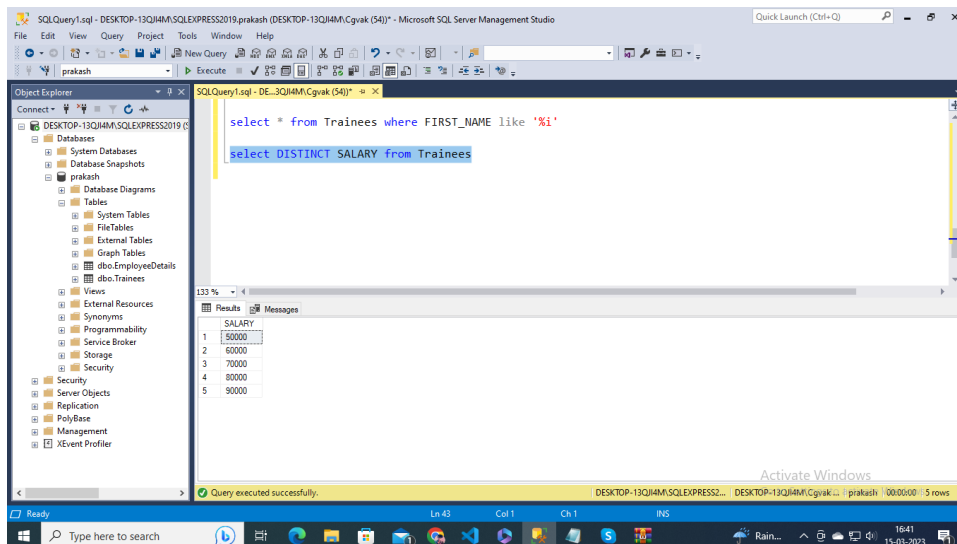
3. Retrieve all FIRST\_NAME ending with I

select \* from Trainees where FIRST\_NAME like '%i'



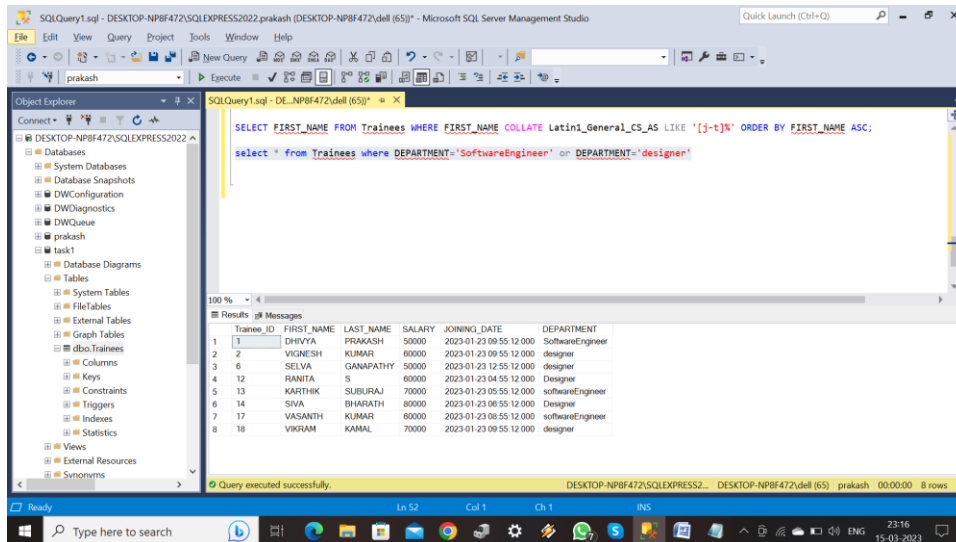
4. Retrieve all salary without duplications

select DISTINCT SALARY from Trainees



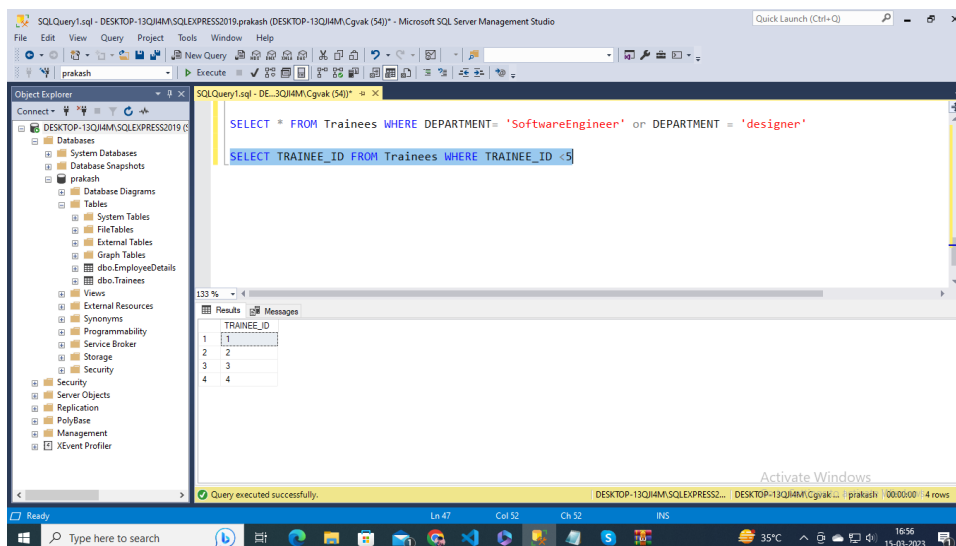
5. Retrieve all records whose department is Developer and Designer

select \* from Trainees where DEPARTMENT='SoftwareEngineer' or DEPARTMENT='designer'



6. Retrieve all Trainee\_ID less than 5

SELECT TRAINEE\_ID FROM Trainees WHERE TRAINEE\_ID <5



## 7. Limit the records by retrieving the 6 to 15 records

SELECT \* FROM Trainees ORDER BY Trainee\_ID OFFSET 6 ROWS FETCH NEXT 9 ROWS ONLY

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
SELECT TRaineE_ID FROM Trainees WHERE TRaineE_ID <5  
SELECT * FROM Trainees ORDER BY Trainee_ID OFFSET 6 ROWS FETCH NEXT 9 ROWS ONLY
```

The Results pane displays the output of the second query, showing 9 rows of data from the Trainees table:

Trainee_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
7	PRIYA	DARSHAN	60000	2023-01-23 11:55:12.000	Testing
8	SHRI	KHANTH	70000	2023-01-23 01:55:12.000	Full Stack
9	HARITA	S	80000	2023-01-23 01:55:12.000	software engineer
10	HARISHMITHA	S	90000	2023-01-23 02:55:12.000	Fullstack
11	YAMINI	PRIYA	50000	2023-01-23 03:55:12.000	Testing
12	RANITA	S	60000	2023-01-23 04:55:12.000	Designer
13	KARTHIK	SUBIRAJ	70000	2023-01-23 05:55:12.000	softwareEngineer
14	SIVA	BHARATH	80000	2023-01-23 06:55:12.000	Designer
15	SHARON	DAVID	90000	2023-01-23 07:55:12.000	Testing

## 8. Retrieve the top 5 records with Ties

SELECT TOP 5 WITH TIES \* FROM Trainees ORDER BY SALARY

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

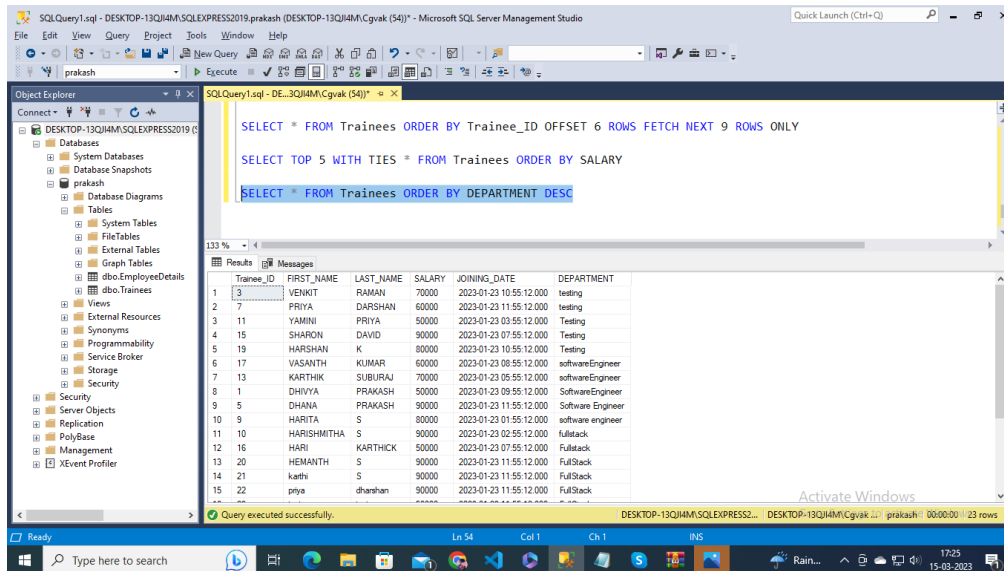
```
SELECT * FROM Trainees ORDER BY Trainee_ID OFFSET 6 ROWS FETCH NEXT 9 ROWS ONLY  
SELECT TOP 5 WITH TIES * FROM Trainees ORDER BY SALARY
```

The Results pane displays the output of the second query, showing 5 rows of data from the Trainees table, ordered by salary in descending order:

Trainee_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	DHIVYA	PRAKASH	50000	2023-01-23 09:55:12.000	SoftwareEngineer
6	SELVA	GANAPATHY	50000	2023-01-23 12:55:12.000	designer
11	YAMINI	PRIYA	50000	2023-01-23 03:55:12.000	Testing
16	HARI	KARTHIK	50000	2023-01-23 07:55:12.000	Fullstack
23	test	test	50000	2023-01-23 11:55:12.000	FullStack

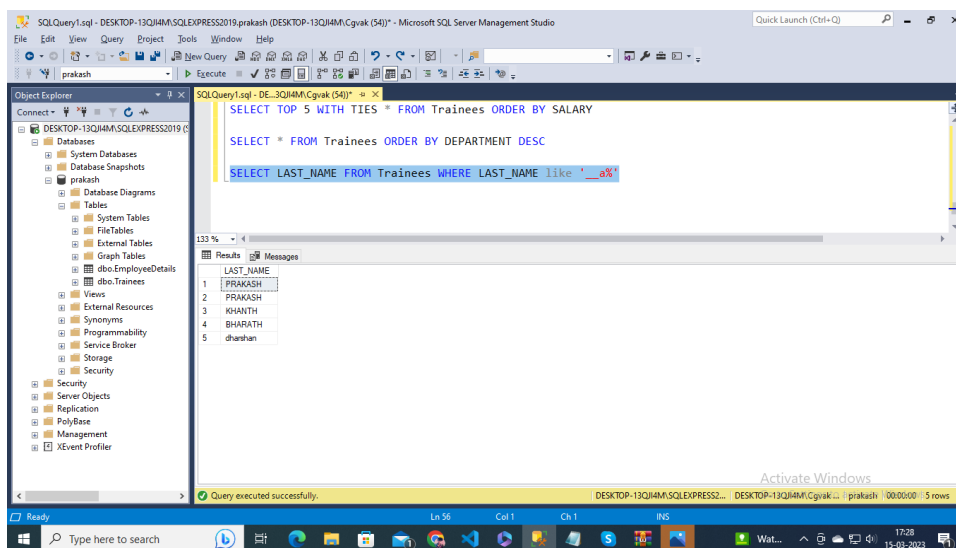
## 9. Retrieve the records in descending order based on department column.

SELECT \* FROM Trainees ORDER BY DEPARTMENT DESC



10. Retrieve all last\_name with 3rd character as 'a.'

SELECT LAST\_NAME FROM Trainees WHERE LAST\_NAME like '\_\_a%'





.....THANK YOU.....