

DBMS - MID SEM EXAM (CS 210)

IV - Semester

K. Priyam
19BCS052.

Q1)

<u>Zper ID</u>	<u>ZPer Name</u>
5101	Raj
5102	Ajay
5103	Priyam
5104	Manesh
5105	Sushanth

Output:- "ERROR"

As there is no 3rd column
in the ZooEmpTable,
∴ error

Query:- Select ZPer Name from ZooEmpTable order by 3 asc;

Q2)

Employees Table

EmpID	EmpName	Job-Type	Insurance Policy
1	Raj	Dev.	Policy 1
2	Priyansh	Dev.	Policy 2
3	Prachet	Server Main.	Policy 2
4	Ashwin	Server Main.	Policy 1

⇒ Query to fetch names of employees who ~~fetch~~ have same insurance policy.

```
SELECT empName FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE Insurance Policy IN ("Policy 1")
```

Output:

<u>Emp Name</u>
Raj
Ashwin.

Q3)

Emp_Table

ID	Name	Sales_Volume
1	Priyam	57456
2	Raj	56303
3	Sushanth	78565
4	Prachet	89314
5	Ashwin	54921

⇒ ~~2~~ mth highest sales-volume

SELECT * FROM

~~FROM~~ (

SELECT ID, Name, Sales_Volume, dense_rank()

OVER (order by Sales_Volume desc) ~~r~~ r FROM
Emp_Table)

where r = 2m,

To find 3rd highest Sales_Volume set m = 2

Q4)

A) True. Using DROP Table, DBMS drops all the objects like constraints, indexes, columns etc. It drops the existing ^{table} table. Dropping a table will not drop the views & stored procedures because they exist/stay outside the table.

Q5)

A) As it is alternate records, let's assume this

0 X 2 X 4, ...

Alternate records

So let's assume even number of records.

Query :-

```
SELECT * FROM Std-Info-Details
WHERE Std-Info-Details % 2 = 0; [Fetch 2, 4, 6, ... ""]
```

For odd records

replace Std-Info-Details % 2 = 0 by

Std-Info-Details % 2 = 1

Q6)

=>

University Table.

College - ID	College - name
1010	IIT Hyd
1016	IIT Bangalors
1101	IIT Allahabad
1018	IIT Nagpur

SELECT Top 0 * INTO EMP_Table From University Table.