|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consider the 2 table, Where 1st Table name is “Teacher” , 2nd table name is “Student” .TID is primary key of Teacher table ,SID is primary key of Student table and TeacherID is foriegen key of Student table.Both table are joined each other. | | |  | |
|  |  |  | |  |
| **Figure 1: Teacher** |  | **Figure 2: Student** | |  |

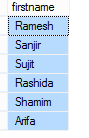
1. Write down the query to show the following result where Salary is grater then 31000 .

Output is:



1. Find the list of Teacher with there student whose firstname includes the substring “ra”
2. Find the firstname from Teacher table and renaming the “firstName” table name as a “FULLNAME”

Output before renaming Output after renaming

1. Find name, dept, course-code, first name, lastname and add first name + lastname the of that Teacher table and rename the columns “FULLNAME” only show the length of lastname is 5 . e.g if first name: meraj, last name: ali , you show FULLNAME : “meraj ali” , which lastname is = “ ali”, which length is 3
2. Find the 2nd highest salary of that Teacher name, address.
3. Find the 3rd highest salary of that Teacher name, address.
4. List the number of students, Teacher Name , total credit of each teacher and show them ascending order to total credit of each teacher.
5. List all the students those who have taken maximum or minimum credit in each department
6. How can you efficiently select the first 100 odd TID and SID values from the table? (Assume the table contains well over 100 records with odd TID values.)
7. Find max Salary from each department where max salary is renaming to “TotalSalary” and Dept whose Dept name Start with “C”.
8. List all students with teacher in group of their dept and those whose age is greater than 15
9. Delete all Students whose age is less than 22.
10. Find the names of all Teachers who have a higher salary than some Teachers in ‘CSE’.