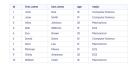
Question 1:

Assume you have a table named 'Students' with columns 'StudentID' (auto-incremented), 'FirstName' (VARCHAR), 'LastName' (VARCHAR), 'Age' (INT), and Major(VARCHAR).

You want to insert a new students name' with the age and the major into this table. Write an SQL query to perform this insertion, making sure to handle potential errors or issues that might arise during the process.

Expected Output:



Title for Question 1: Insert Student Detail

Solution:

```
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 18, 'Computer Science');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Jane', 'Smith', 19, 'Computer Science');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Alice', 'Johnson', 20, 'Mechanical');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Bob', 'Williams', 19, 'ECE');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Eva', 'Brown', 20, 'Mechanical');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('David', 'Davis', 18, 'Computer Science');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Sara', 'Lee', 21, 'Mechanical');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Michael', 'Moore', 19, 'ECE');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('Olivia', 'Anderson', 20, 'ECE');
INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, age, major)
VALUES ('William', 'Clark', 18, 'Mechanical');
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1		id first_name last_name age major 1 John Doe 18 Computer Science 2 Jane Smith 19 Computer Science 3 Alice Johnson 20 Mechanical 4 Bob Williams 19 ECE 5 Eva Brown 20 Mechanical 6 David Davis 18 Computer Science 7 Sara Lee 21 Mechanical 8 Michael Moore 19 ECE 9 Olivia Anderson 20 ECE 10 William Clark 18 Mechanical
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List:

Black List:

Question 2:

You have a table named Students with the following columns: **StudentID**, **FirstName**, **LastName**, **Age**, and **Grade**. You are tasked with updating a student's details in the table.

Write an SQL query to update the **Age** and **Grade** of a student with the **StudentID** of 12345. However, there's a catch. The new age and grade values must be calculated based on the current values of Age and Grade for that student. You need to increase the age by 1 year and increase the grade by 5 points. Ensure that you update the student's details atomically to avoid any data inconsistencies.

Input Table:

Title for Question 2: Update the Student Detail

Solution:

```
select * from Students;
    UPDATE Students
    SET Age = Age + 1,
    Grade = Grade + 5
    WHERE StudentID = 12345;
select * from Students where StudentID = 12345;
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1	na	StudentID FirstName LastName Age Grade 12345 James Hoog 20 85 12347 John Doe 22 90 12348 Jane Smith 21 88 12349 Alice Johnson 23 92 12350 Bob Wilson 24 87 StudentID FirstName LastName Age Grade 12345 James Hoog 21 90
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List	١t	_is	L	ite	h	Ν	١
------------	----	-----	---	-----	---	---	---

B	ack	List	•
	uvi		-

Question 3:

A dress shop keeps records of dresses in a table called products. Each dress has a unique product_code. When a dress is sold, it should be removed from the products table to reflect that it is no longer in stock.

Table Structure:

- product_code, product_name, size, color, price
- sale_id, product_code

Input table:

table: products

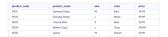


table : sold_products



Title for Question 3: Delete the product details

Solution:

```
DELETE FROM sold_products WHERE product_code IN ('P001', 'P003');

DELETE FROM products WHERE product_code IN ('P001', 'P003');
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1	na	product_code product_name size color price
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List:

Black List:

Question 4:

In the following example, we are discussing, how a column can be dropped from a table if it exists in the table, using the SQL ALTER.

Task:

• To drop the existing column 'country' from the table 'agents'.

Table Structure

agent_code, agent_name, working_area, commission, phone_no, country VA

Input Statement:

Title for Question 4: Drop the Column

Solution:

```
-- Drop the 'country' column if it exists ALTER TABLE agents DROP COLUMN country;
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1		agent_code agent_name working_area commission phone_no
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List:

Black List:

Question 5:

What are the SQL statements used to create a table named "Employee," insert data into it, add two columns (Emp_ContactNo INT and Emp_EmailID VARCHAR(80)), and finally, display all the records in the "Employee" table?

Table Structure:

• CREATE TABLE Employee (Emp_Id, Emp_Name, Emp_Salary, Emp_City)

Input Table:

Employee	Employee				
Emp_ld	Emp_Namo	Emp_Salory	Emp_City		
201	Abhoy	25000	900		
202	Ankit	45000	Dolhi		
202	Sheem	30000	Goo		
204	Rom	29000	Goo		
205	Sumit	40000	Dothi		

Title for Question 5: Add the two column

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE Employee
ADD Emp_ContactNo INT;

ALTER TABLE Employee
ADD Emp_EmailID VARCHAR(80);
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1	na	Emp_Id Emp_Name Emp_Salary Emp_City Emp_ContactNo Emp_EmailID
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List:

Black List:

Question 6:

In the following topic, we are discussing the SQL ALTER TABLE statement, which adds a column to a table. If not specified otherwise, the column will be added at the end of the table.

Task:

To add a new column 'email' at the end of the table 'agents' with field name and data type

Table Structure:

agent_code CHAR(4) PRIMARY KEY, agent_name VARCHAR(), working_area
 VARCHAR(), commission DECIMAL(), phone_no CHAR(), country VARCHAR().

Input Table:

Title for Question 6: Alter the table agent

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE agents ADD email char(25); select * from agents;
```

TestCases:

S.No	Inputs	Outputs
1	na	agent_code agent_name working_area commission phone_no country email
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

White List:

Black List: