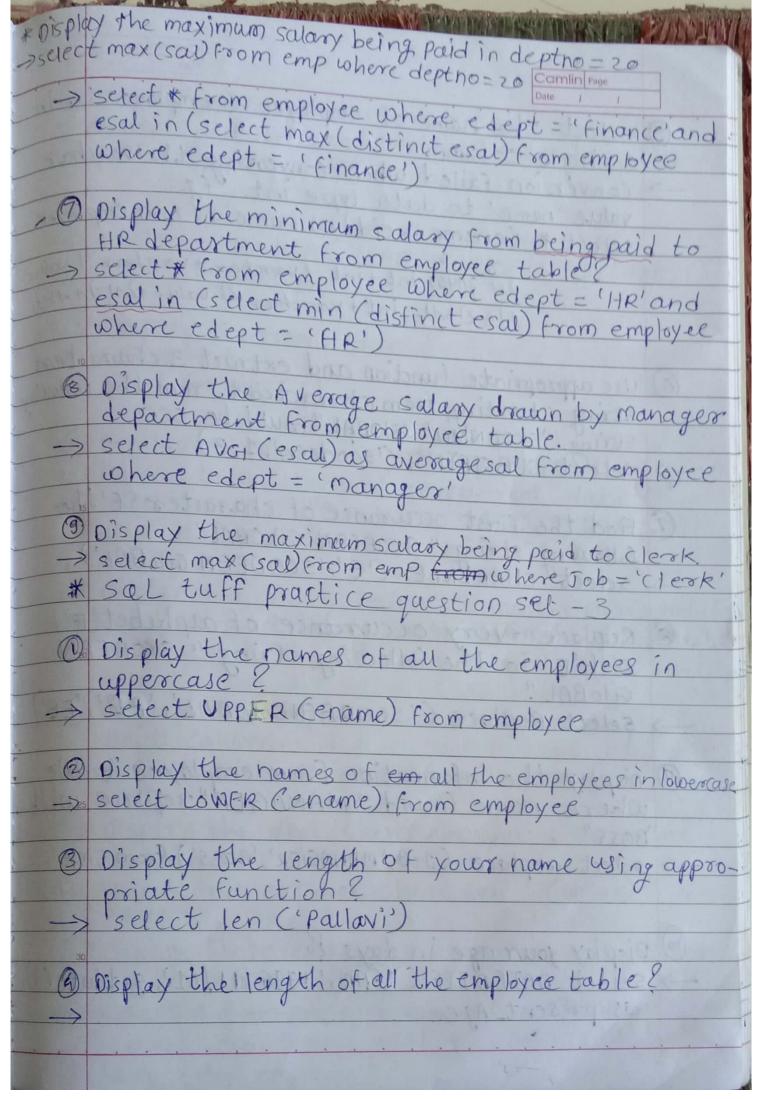
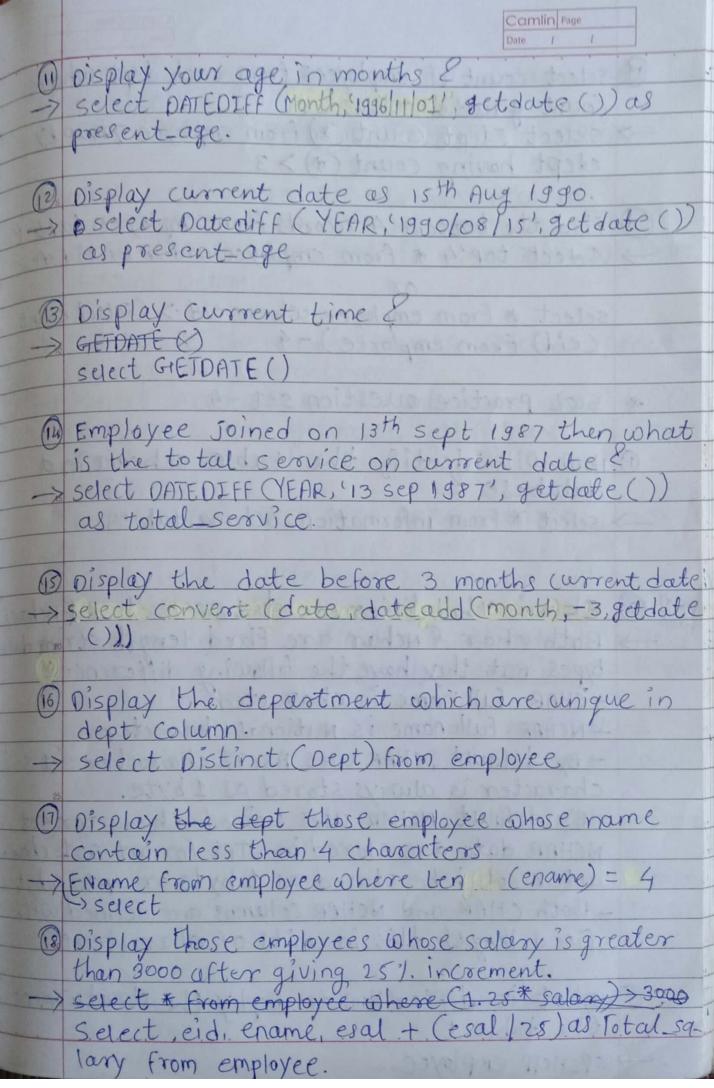
Active 1999 to the second seco
* 6 months salary for all the employee &
-> select, ename, paikage = (salary *12)/2 tomor employee
* sal practice ouestion -1
O Pisolant Handalaila al ann 1
O Display the details of all the employees. -> select * from employee
5
Display the name & pept for all employees Select Ename, Dept from employee
-> Select Ename, Dept from employee
3 pisplay the name & salary for all employees
3 sisplay the name & salary for all employees. 3 select Ename, Salary From employee
Display the employee no. & total salary for all the employess.
=> select (ount (id) as total-employee, sum(salary) as
total-scalary from employee
B) product the englares product of the state
E) Display the employee name and annual salary for all the employees.
-> select ename, package = (salary*12) from employee
6 Display the employee names of all employees who are
6 Display the employee names of all employees who are working in HR nept. -> Select ename, dept from employee where dept = 'HR'
SALES OF PARTY OF THE SELECTION OF THE S
Os Display the employee names of all employees who are working in HR' dept and salary is greater than 60000. —> select ename, Salary from employee where dept = 'HR' and Sulary > 60000
working in HR' dept and salary is greater than 60000.
-> select ename, salary from employee where dept =
THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH
8 Display the employee number who are earning
Same salary.
select eid, ename, esal, rank () over (order
from employee.
0'0

select ename from employee where esal in (select esal from employee group by esal having count (*)>1 1 Display the employee total salary being paid to all employee > select sum (salary) as total salary from employee 1 Display the Average salary from employee table.

> select ANGI (salary) as ANGI salary From employee Display the names of the employee in order of salary i.e the name of employee earning lowest salary should be first. > select ename, esal from employee order by esal (2) Display the empro, ename, dept, salary sort the output first based on name within name by dept-no & within dept no by salary. select, ename, edept_no, esal from employee order by ename, edept-no, es al. (13) Display the name of the employee along with their annual salary (salary * 12). The name of the empl-Oyee earning highest annual salary should appear select ename, package = (salary *12) from employee order by package desc Display the names, salary, HRA, PF, DA, Total salary For each dept employees. - The output should be in the order of total salary, HRA 15%. Salary, DA 10%. salary, PF 5% of salary, total salary Will be (salary + HRA+DA+PF)





- Oselect count of employees from each dept where count greater them 3.

 > select count (*), edept from employee group by edept having count (*) > 3
- Select top'4 * from employee order by eid desc select * from employee where eid > (select count (eid) from employee) - 4
 - * SQL Practice ouestion set -4
 - O How will identify the table schema in a database & select * from information_schema. tables
- Donat is the difference between charfnchare

 Both char & Nchar are fixed length string date
 types. But they have the following differences.

 CHAR full name is character.

 NCHAR full name is National character.
 - By default, CHAR uses ASCII character set sol character is always stored as 1 byte.
 - -By default NCHAR uses unicode character set.

 NCHAR data are stored in UTF8 format sol characters could be stored as 1 byte or up to 4 bytes.

 Both CHAR and NCHAR columns are defined with fixed length this in units of characters.
 - 3 what is differ How to display the structure of the table? SP_HEIP employee

How to change or rename the column name in a table ?

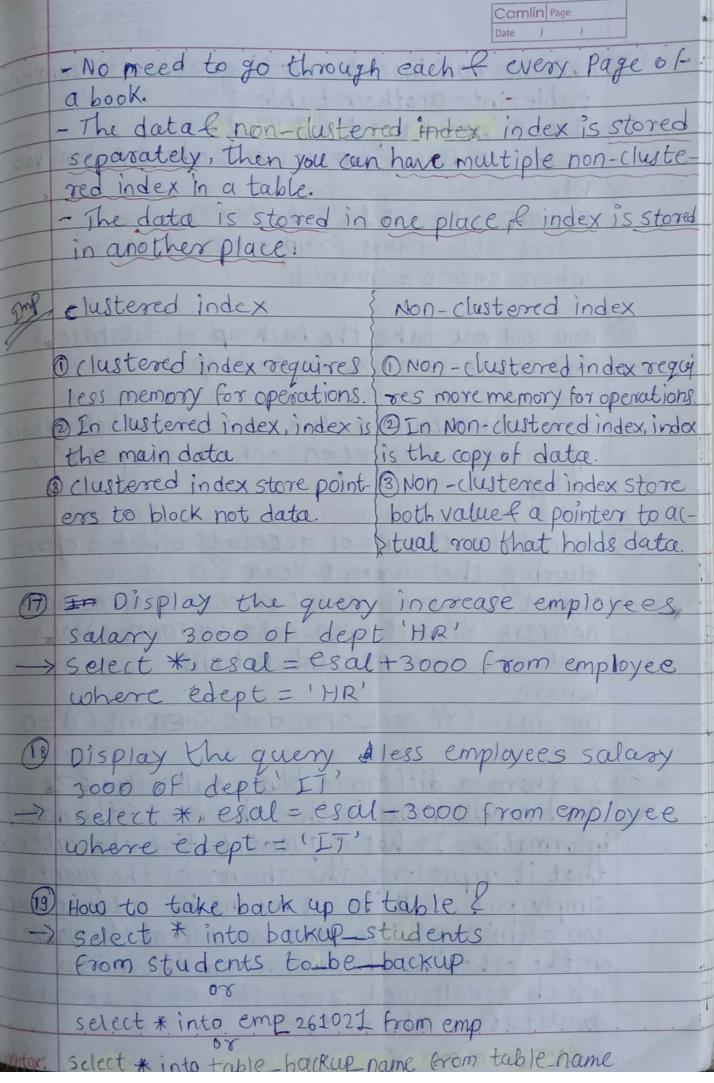
SP-Rename 'employee. contact no', (mobileno' 3 what is the age of your bank Account & select Account-No, Account-Name, Datediff (YY, ACCT-Open-Date, getdate (1) as Account_age From Account Details 6 calculate the no of accounts which is opened during the current year 2 > select Account_No, Account_Name, Datediff (YY, Acct-open_Date, getdate (1) as Account-Age, count (*) from Account details where Datediff (YY, Acct-open_Date, getdate()) = 0 6 what is the difference between not null key & primary kex ? > primary key is a field or combination of field in a table which uniquely identifies each rows in the table. -primary key column can't have null values. - A table can't add more than one primary Not NULL constraint is restricts a column from having a 'NUII value'. -once if you defined I Applied NOT NULL Const-raints on column level then you cant insert NULL values. 1) what is the difference between unique ? NULL Key?

1 How to copy the data from one table into ano ther table & Insert into newtable select * from old table Insert into newtable (col2, col2, col3) select column1, column2, column 3 from oldtable. Prohat is difference blo DATEPART, DATENAME & DATEADD 2 DATEPART: It is a patetime function which helps to extract information from date. This function aways returns result as integer type. DATENAME: It is also another patetime function which helps to extract information from date. This function always returns result as nearchar (character string) DATEADO: This function in sall server is used to sum up a time or a date interval to a specified date, then returns the modified date. 3 what is the difference blw CONCATO, CONCAT with + and concat_ws () ? Both ConCAT. () and CONCAT-WS () functions are used to concatenate 2 or more strings but the basic difference blw then is that (ONCAT WS () function can do the concatenation along with a seperator between strings, whereas in CONCAT () function there is no concept of the separator.

store procedure is a set of sal queries that can take input I send back output. Dhat is difference blu Triggers Estored procedures

Trigger fired automatically once you perform

any DML (Insert, update & delete) operation stored procedure are collection of sql queries, that can be saved & reuse whenever required what is the difference between view and store proview is logical/virtual table on the result set of an SQL statement. The fields / columns in a Diarry. view are fields /columns are one or more real tables in the database. store procedure are collection of sqlquries that can be sowed & reuse whenever required. what is the difference between clustered & nonclustered index & clustered Index: whenever you apply clustered in dexing in a table, it will perform sosting in that only. Is fore data physically according to the -you can create only one clustered index in a tax ble like primary key. - clustered index is as same as dictionary where the data is arranged by apphabetical order. - In clustered index, index contains pointer to block but not direct data. Non-clustered Index: Non-clustered Index is as same as similar to the index of abook. he similar index of a book consists of a chapter name & page number. - If you want to read any topic or chapter then you can directly go to that page by using index of that book.



Camlin Page (2) How we can insert selective records from one Insert into target (A,B,C)
select A,B,C from source where A='some valle'

Fg. Insert into set 1. (sid, sname) select sid, sname from set Z where sname = 'manish

table into another table !

(2) How will you take the back up of database ? > sal Test 18 -> Tasks -> Back up

click on database -> click on task -> click on back up -> under destination confirm your path for backup.

- (2) calculate the no. of accounts which is opened during the current year? select acct-number, acct-name, acct-open-date, DATEDIFF (YY, acct-open-date, GETDATE ()) as account-age from Account-Details Where DATEDIFF (YY, acct_open_date, GIETDATE ()) =0
- 23 Is there a difference blu a Null value & Zero! Yes! A Null value is the absence of the data, information. It has a quantitative character in that it represents the absence of the quantity. simply put, Nell in sal means the value is unknown con or missing; we don't know what the value is on the other hand, zero means there is a value which equals, well, zero. There fore, zero hasa qualitative character.