use incedo

select count ( \*) from Cricketer\_ODI\_Statistics order by Half\_Century desc

create table EmployeeDetails( empid varchar(50) not null primary key ,FullName varchar(60), ManagerId varchar(50),DateOfJoining date )

select \* from EmployeeDetails

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('121','John',321,'12-09-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('122','Keran',322,'12-09-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('123','Nik',323,'12-09-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('124','Olga',324,'10-04-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('125','Pamela',325,'01-09-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values ('126','Dimtry',326,'02-07-2019')

insert into EmployeeDetails values (127,'perry' ,32 , '2019-9-09')

insert into EmployeeDetails values (129,'perry' ,32 , '2019-9-09')

insert into EmployeeDetails values (129,'perry' ,32 , '2019-9-09')

update EmployeeDetails set FullName= 'diyan' where empid=126

update EmployeeDetails set FullName= 'John Perry' where empid=121

update command used for data manipulation from database and Alter command used for change the structure of table like alter table delete ,rename ,modify, drop table

create table EmployeSalary( empid varchar(50) foreign key (empid) references employeedetails(empid) ,project varchar(50),salary money )

insert into EmployeSalary values('121','p1',120000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('122','p1',320000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('123','p2',220000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('124','p2',420000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('125','p3',920000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('126','p3',190000)

insert into EmployeSalary values('127','p4',120000)

select \* from EmployeSalary

insert into EmployeeDetails values (129,'perry' ,32 , '2019-9-09')

insert into EmployeSalary values (127,'p3', 120000)

Q1) **Write a SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in project 'P1'.**

**Ans** select count( \*) from EmployeSalary where project ='P1'

Q2) **Write a SQL query to fetch employee names having salary greater than or equal to 10,000 and less than or equal 40,000.**

**Ans** select fullname from EmployeeDetails ed join EmployeSalary es on ed.empid= es.empid where salary between 100000 and 400000

Ed,es are the alias

Q3) **Write a SQL query to fetch *project-wise* count of employees sorted by project's count in descending order.**

**Ans** select count(\*), project from EmployeSalary group by project order by project desc

Project wise means use group by and condition is that always need to use aggregate function when use group by clause

**Ques.4. Write a query to fetch only the first name(string before space) from the FullName column of EmployeeDetails table.**

Ans. In this question, we are required to first fetch the location of the space character in the FullName field and then extract the first name out of the FullName field. For finding the location we will use CHARINDEX in SQL SERVER and for fetching the string before space, we will use SUBSTRING method.

Charindex help to fetch the index

Substring is a inbuilt function needs 3 arguments 1) expression ,2) starting Position is in int ,3)length is in int.

SELECT SUBSTRING(FullName, 0, 8) FROM EmployeeDetails;

**o/p**

(No column name)

John Pe

keran k

Nik

Olga

Pamela

diyan

select CHARINDEX('e',FullName) from EmployeeDetails

o/p

(No column name)

7

2

0

0

4

0

Here it gives the index of e character wherever the e is present in the column of fullname

Ans SELECT SUBSTRING(FullName , 0, CHARINDEX(' ',FullName)) FROM EmployeeDetails;

When we use it is with substring it means it will give u substring before this letter but in our question we need letter before space so provide space in charindex query

**Q5) Write a query to fetch employee names and salary records. Return employee details even if the salary record is not present for the employee.**

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