# **Assignment 7**

#### Q-13. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

#### Answer:

To show only odd rows from a table, we can make use of the modulo operator `%` in SQL. The modulo operator returns the remainder of a division operation. We can use this to select only the odd rows from a table by selecting only those rows where the row number is odd. In SQL, we can generate row numbers for a table using the `ROW\_NUMBER()` function.

Here's an example SQL query that shows only the odd rows from a table named `my\_table`:

SELECT \*

FROM (

SELECT \*, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY id) AS row\_num

FROM my\_table

) t

WHERE row\_num % 2 = 1;

In this query, we first use a subquery to generate row numbers for each row in the `my\_table` table, using the `ROW\_NUMBER()` function. We then select only those rows where the row number is odd, by filtering on `row\_num % 2 = 1`. This returns a result set containing only the odd rows from the original table.

#### Q-14. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

#### Answer:

#### To clone a new table from another table, we can use the `CREATE TABLE` statement with a `SELECT` statement that specifies the source table. The `SELECT` statement retrieves the data from the source table and inserts it into the new table. Here's an example SQL query that clones a new table named `new\_table` from an existing table named `source\_table`:

CREATE TABLE new\_table AS SELECT \* FROM source\_table;

In this query, we use the `CREATE TABLE` statement to create a new table named `new\_table`. We then use a `SELECT` statement to specify the source table (`source\_table`) and retrieve all its data using the `\*` wildcard. The `AS` keyword is used to indicate that we are creating a new table based on the results of the `SELECT` statement.

After running this query, a new table named `new\_table` is created with the same columns and data as the original `source\_table`.