B. Ieeshasree
19BCS021.

1.
```
CREATE  TABLE  ZooEmpTable (

   ZPerId  INTEGER  PRIMARY KEY,

   ZPerName  TEXT

);
INSERT INTO ZooEmpTable VALUES ( 1, " Rithika");
INSERT INTO ZooEmpTable VALUES ( 2, " Akshith" );
INSERT INTO ZooEmpTable VALUES ( 3, " Sarita");
INSERT  INTO ZooEmpTable VALUES  (4, " Hari");
Select ZPerName from ZooEmpTable order by 3 ASC;
```

Here order by 3 means it orders the 3rd column from the select statement. But we have only 1 column in select statement. So it will give an "error."

2.
```
SELECT  * FROM employees Table  WHERE

SELECT e1.name from employees Table

SELECT e1.name from employees Table e1 J
employees Table e2 WHERE e1. policy = e2. policy.
```

3.
```
SELECT * FROM (

   SELECT * FROM Sales
   ORDER BY biggest best Sales - Volume ASG

   LIMIT N
   ORDER BY Sales - Volume DESC

   LIMIT 1;
```

5. SQL Query to fetch alternate records from a
Table Std - Info - Details :

SELECT * FROM Std_Info - Details WHERE

Std - ID % 2 = 0;

Here we are fetching alteranate even records
For fetching odd records we have to use

Std - ID % 2 = 1 ; .

4. The Statement is True. Because when we use
the SQL DROP TABLE command to drop a table.
it completely removes the table with it's
associated indexes, constraints etc. as it
drops the entire Table structure.

7. To delete duplicate rows from table we have
to first find duplicate rows & next delete
those rows .
QUERY :

WITH cte AS (

SELECT
Emp-Project - Id,
Emp - name ,
Emp - email ,
Emp - id ,
ROW_NUMBER ( ) OVER (
PARTITION BY
Emp - name ,
Emp - email
ORDER BY

```
    Emp-name
    Emp-email
) row-num

FROM
Employee Table

)

DELETE FROM cte
WHERE row-num >1 ;
```

6. SELECT Top O* INTO TABLE1 FROM University Table.

This query copies the Top O rows which is just the column names from the university Table.