Week 7

1.Query all columns (attributes) for every row in the **CITY** table

SELECT

       LEN(ID) AS id\_len,

       DATALENGTH(ID) AS data\_length\_id,

       LEN(NAME) AS name\_len,

       DATALENGTH(NAME) AS data\_length\_name,

 LEN(COUNTRYCODE) AS countrycode\_len,

       DATALENGTH(COUNTRYCODE) AS data\_length\_ countrycode,

LEN(DISTRICT) AS district\_len,

       DATALENGTH(N(DISTRICT) AS data\_length\_ district,

LEN(POPULATION) AS population \_len,

       DATALENGTH((POPULATION) AS data\_length\_population

FROM CITY;

2Write a query that prints a list of employee names (i.e.: the name attribute) for employees in **Employee** having a salary greater than  per month who have been employees for less than  months. Sort your result by ascending employee\_id

SELECT name

FROM Employee

WHERE salary > 2000

  AND months < 10

ORDER BY employee\_id ASC;

3Query the Name of any student in **STUDENTS** who scored higher than  Marks. Order your output by the last three characters of each name. If two or more students both have names ending in the same last three characters (i.e.: Bobby, Robby, etc.), secondary sort them by ascending ID.

SELECT Name

FROM STUDENTS

WHERE Marks > 75

ORDER BY RIGHT(Name, 3), ID ASC

4Query the list of CITY names from **STATION** that either do not start with vowels or do not end with vowels. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

 SELECT DISTINCT Name

FROM employees

WHERE

Name  NOT LIKE '%[aeiou]'

  and Name NOT LIKE '[aeiou]%';

 ;

5 Find the difference between the total number of **CITY** entries in the table and the number of distinct **CITY** entries in the table.  
The **STATION** table is described as follows:

SELECT COUNT(CITY) - COUNT(DISTINCT CITY) AS difference

FROM STATION;

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