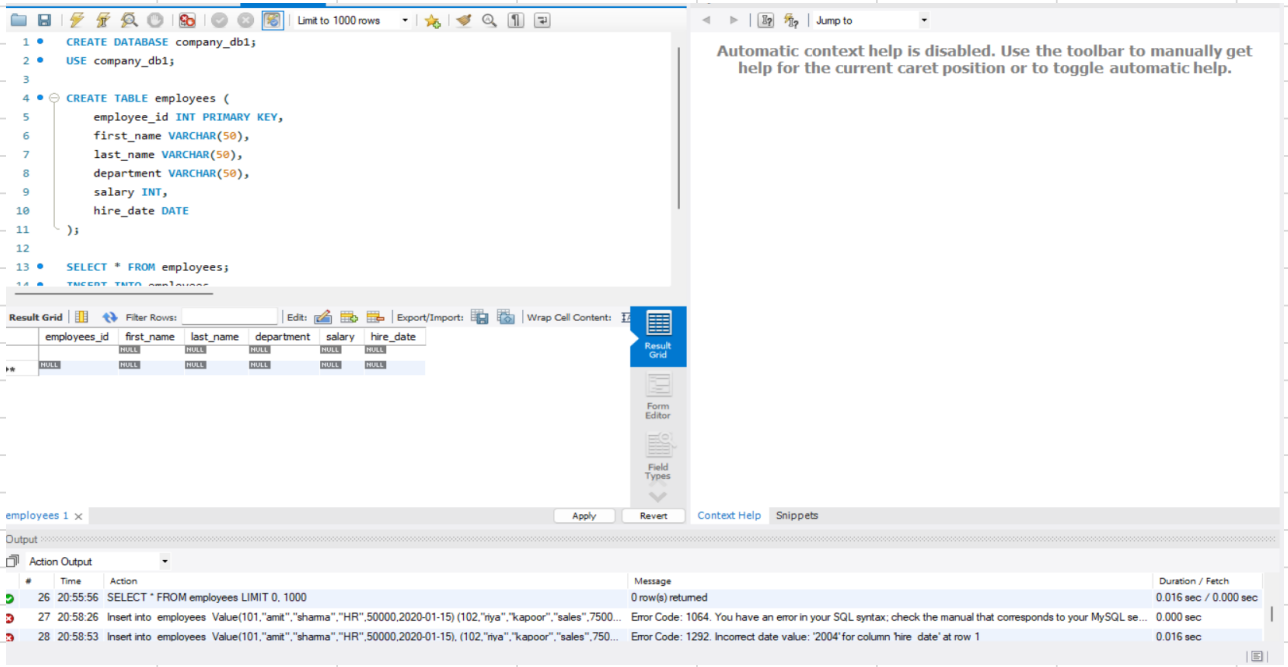
QUESTION 1	Create a New Database and Table for Employees Task: Create a new database named and Create a table named with the following columns:
ANSWER	
	PROBLEM FACING - IN MY SIDE ,I HAVE RUN CODE IN SQL,BUT THE TABLE IS NOT SHOWING ,PLEASE HELP ME PARTICULAR SUBJECT

QUESTION 2		. Insert Data into Employees Table Task: Insert the following sample records into the employee table								
ANSWER		**PROBLEM FACING - IN MY SIDE ,I HAVE RUN CODE IN SQL,BUT THE TABLE IS NOT SHOWING ,PLEASE HELP ME PARTICULAR SUBJECT**								

QUESTION 3		Display All Employee Records Sorted by Salary (Lowest to Highest)			
		Hint: Use the order by clause on the salary column.			
ANSWER					

QUESTION 4		. Show Employees Sorted by Department (A–Z) and Salary (High → Low)				
ANSWER						

QUESTION 5		. List All Employees in the IT Department, Ordered by Hire Date (Newest First)				
ANSWER						

QUESTION 6		. Create and Populate a Sales Table		
		Task: Create a table sales to track sales data:		
ANSWER				

QUESTION 7		Display All Sales Records Sorted by Amount (Highest → Lowest)			
		HINT USE ORDER BY AMOUNT DESC			
ANSWER					

QUESTION 8		Show All Sales Made by Customer “Aditi		
		USE WHERE CUSTOMER NAME= ADITI		
ANSWER				

QUESTION 9		What is the Difference Between a Primary Key and a Foreign Key?					
ANSWER		**Primary Key**					
		A Primary Key is a column (or combination of columns) that uniquely identifies each row in a table.					
		Values must be UNIQUE					
		Cannot contain NULL					
		Only one Primary Key per table					
		Ensures entity integrity					
		Foreign Key					
		A Foreign Key is a column in one table that refers to the Primary Key of another table.					
		Can contain duplicate values					
		Can contain NULL (unless restricted)					
		Multiple Foreign Keys allowed in a table					
		Ensures referential integrity					
		Primary Key → Identifies a row uniquely					
		Foreign Key → Creates a relationship between tables					
		Both work together to maintain data consistency and integrity					

QUESTION 10		What Are Constraints in SQL and Why Are They Used?						
ANSWER		Constraints in SQL are rules applied to table columns to control the type, range, and integrity of data stored in a database.						
		They ensure that invalid, duplicate, or inconsistent data cannot be inserted into a table						
		Why Are Constraints Used?						
		Maintain data integrity (correct and meaningful data)						
		Prevent invalid data entry						
		Enforce business rules						
		Ensure relationships between tables						
		Reduce errors at the database level						