

Weekly Assignment-1 (31-12-2025)

1. Create Database Commands

```
create database ordermanagementDB;  
use ordermanagementDB;
```

2. Create Table Commands

```
CREATE TABLE CLIENT_MASTER (  
    CLIENTNO VARCHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY CHECK (CLIENTNO LIKE 'C%'),  
    NAME VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),  
    ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),  
    CITY VARCHAR(15),  
    PINCODE VARCHAR(8),  
    STATE VARCHAR(15),  
    BALDUE DECIMAL(10,2)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_MASTER (  
    PRODUCTNO VARCHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY CHECK (PRODUCTNO LIKE 'P%'),  
    DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
    PROFITPERC DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL,  
    UNITMEASURE VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
    QTYONHAND INT NOT NULL,  
    REORDERLVL INT NOT NULL,  
    SELLPRICE DECIMAL(8,2) NOT NULL CHECK (SELLPRICE <> 0),  
    COSTPRICE DECIMAL(8,2) NOT NULL CHECK (COSTPRICE <> 0)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE SALESMAN_MASTER (  
    SALESMANNO VARCHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY CHECK (SALESMANNO LIKE 'S%'),  
    SALESMANNAME VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),  
    CITY VARCHAR(20),  
    PINCODE VARCHAR(8),  
    STATE VARCHAR(20),  
    SALAMT DECIMAL(8,2) NOT NULL CHECK (SALAMT <> 0),  
    TGTTGET DECIMAL(6,2) NOT NULL,  
    YTDSALES DECIMAL(6,2) NOT NULL,
```

```

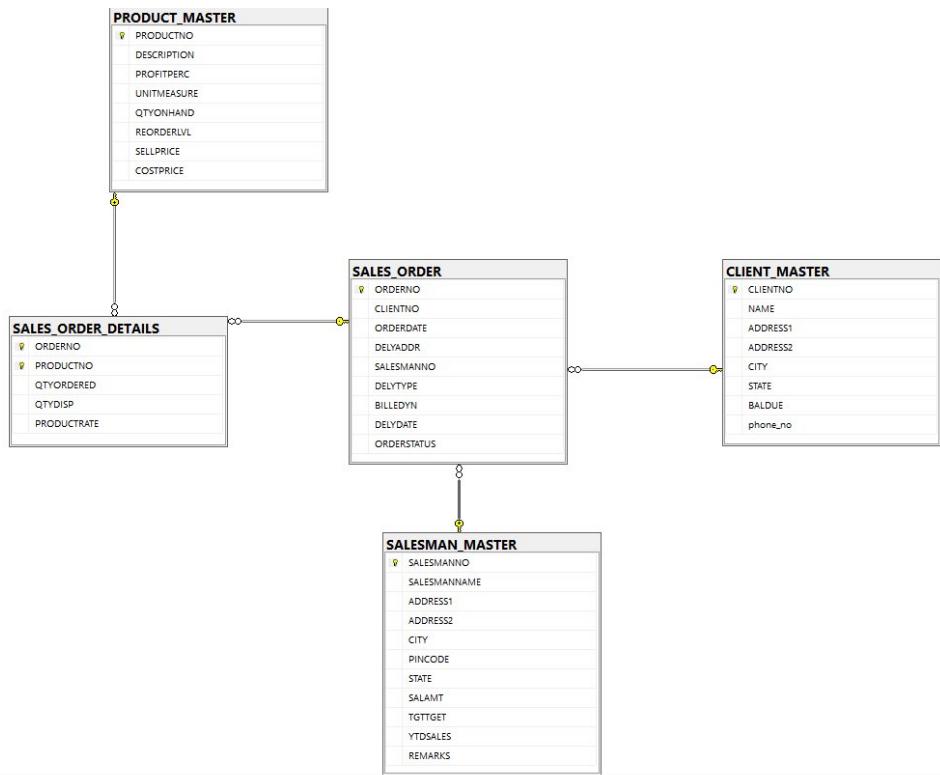
REMARKS      VARCHAR(60)
);

CREATE TABLE SALES_ORDER (
    ORDERNO      VARCHAR(6) PRIMARY KEY CHECK (ORDERNO LIKE 'O%'),
    CLIENTNO     VARCHAR(6),
    ORDERDATE    DATE,
    DELYADDR     VARCHAR(25),
    SALESMANNO   VARCHAR(6),
    DELYTYPE     CHAR(1) CHECK (DELYTYPE IN ('P', 'F')),
    BILLEDYN    CHAR(1) CHECK (BILLEDYN IN ('Y', 'N')),
    DELYDATE    DATE,
    ORDERSTATUS  VARCHAR(10) CHECK (ORDERSTATUS IN
        ('In Process', 'Fulfilled', 'Backorder', 'Cancelled')),
    CONSTRAINT FK_SO_CLIENT
        FOREIGN KEY (CLIENTNO)
        REFERENCES CLIENT_MASTER(CLIENTNO),
    CONSTRAINT FK_SO_SALESMAN
        FOREIGN KEY (SALESMANNO)
        REFERENCES SALESMAN_MASTER(SALESMANNO)
);

CREATE TABLE SALES_ORDER_DETAILS (
    ORDERNO      VARCHAR(6),
    PRODUCTNO    VARCHAR(6),
    QTYORDERED   INT,
    QTYDISP      INT,
    PRODUCTRATE  DECIMAL(10,2),
    CONSTRAINT PK_SALES_ORDER_DETAILS
        PRIMARY KEY (ORDERNO, PRODUCTNO),
    CONSTRAINT FK_SOD_ORDER
        FOREIGN KEY (ORDERNO)
        REFERENCES SALES_ORDER(ORDERNO),
    CONSTRAINT FK_SOD_PRODUCT
        FOREIGN KEY (PRODUCTNO)
        REFERENCES PRODUCT_MASTER(PRODUCTNO)
);

```

3. Schema Diagram



4. Insert Data Commands

INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER

(CLIENTNO, NAME, ADDRESS1, ADDRESS2, CITY, PINCODE, STATE, BALDUE)

VALUES

```

('C00001', 'Ivan Bayross', 'Flat 10', 'Link Road', 'Mumbai', '400054', 'Maharashtra', 15000),
('C00002', 'Aman Sharma', NULL, NULL, 'Delhi', '110001', 'Delhi', 9000),
('C00003', 'Riya Patel', NULL, NULL, 'Ahmedabad', '380015', 'Gujarat', 12000),
('C00004', 'Karan Mehta', NULL, NULL, 'Pune', '411001', 'Maharashtra', 8000),
('C00005', 'Sneha Rao', NULL, NULL, 'Bangalore', '560001', 'Karnataka', 5000);
  
```

INSERT INTO PRODUCT_MASTER

(PRODUCTNO, DESCRIPTION, PROFITPERC, UNITMEASURE, QTYONHAND, REORDERLVL, SELLPRICE, COSTPRICE)

VALUES

```

('P00001', 'T-Shirts', 5, 'Piece', 200, 50, 2500, 2000),
('P00002', 'Trousers', 8, 'Piece', 150, 30, 3000, 2200),
('P00003', 'Pull Overs', 10, 'Piece', 100, 20, 1800, 1500),
('P00004', 'Jeans', 12, 'Piece', 80, 25, 4500, 3500),
('P00005', '1.44 drive', 15, 'Piece', 60, 10, 1000, 800);
  
```

```
INSERT INTO SALESMAN_MASTER  
(SALESMANNO, SALESMANNAME, ADDRESS1, ADDRESS2, CITY, PINCODE, STATE, SALAMT,  
TGTTGET, YTDSALES, REMARKS)  
VALUES
```

```
('S00001', 'Aman', 'A/14', 'Worli', 'Mumbai', '400002', 'Maharashtra', 3000, 100, 50, 'Good'),  
( 'S00002', 'Rahul', 'B/21', 'Andheri', 'Mumbai', '400053', 'Maharashtra', 4000, 150, 120, 'Excellent'),  
( 'S00003', 'Neha', 'C/11', 'MG Road', 'Bangalore', '560001', 'Karnataka', 3500, 120, 90, 'Average');
```

```
INSERT INTO SALES_ORDER  
(ORDERNO, CLIENTNO, ORDERDATE, DELYADDR, SALESMANNO, DELYTYPE, BILLEDYN,  
DELYDATE, ORDERSTATUS)  
VALUES
```

```
('O19001', 'C00001', '2002-07-20', 'Mumbai', 'S00001', 'F', 'N', '2002-07-25', 'In Process'),  
( 'O19002', 'C00002', '2002-05-15', 'Delhi', 'S00002', 'P', 'Y', '2002-05-20', 'Fulfilled'),  
( 'O19003', 'C00003', '2002-05-10', 'Ahmedabad', 'S00001', 'F', 'N', '2002-05-18', 'Backorder'),  
( 'O19004', 'C00004', '2002-08-05', 'Pune', 'S00003', 'P', 'N', '2002-08-12', 'In Process');
```

```
INSERT INTO SALES_ORDER_DETAILS  
(ORDERNO, PRODUCTNO, QTYORDERED, QTYDISP, PRODUCTRATE)  
VALUES
```

```
('O19001', 'P00001', 4, 4, 525),  
( 'O19001', 'P00003', 2, 2, 1800),  
( 'O19002', 'P00002', 3, 3, 3000),  
( 'O19002', 'P00001', 5, 5, 2500),  
( 'O19003', 'P00004', 6, 4, 4500),  
( 'O19004', 'P00003', 4, 2, 1800);
```

5. Answer following queries with the help of above schema

a. Display the names of all the clients.

```
select * from client_master;
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BALDUE
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	400054	Maharashtra	15000.00
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	110001	Delhi	9000.00
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	380015	Gujarat	12000.00
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	411001	Maharashtra	8000.00
5	C00005	Sneha Rao	NULL	NULL	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	5000.00

- b. Display all the clients who are located in Mumbai.

```
select * from client_master where city='Mumbai';
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL

- c. Display all the products whose selling price is greater than 2000 and less than 5000.

```
select * from product_master where sellprice between 2000 and 5000;
```

	PRODUCTNO	DESCRIPTION	PROFITPERC	UNITMEASURE	QTYONHAND	REORDERLVL	SELLPRICE	COSTPRICE
1	P00001	T-Shirts	5.00	Piece	200	50	2500.00	2000.00
2	P00002	Trousers	8.00	Piece	150	30	3000.00	2200.00
3	P00004	Jeans	12.00	Piece	80	25	4500.00	3500.00

- d. Display the name, city, and state of clients not in the state of Maharashtra.

```
select name,city,state from client_master where state != 'Maharashtra';
```

	name	city	state
1	Aman Sharma	Delhi	Delhi
2	Riya Patel	Ahmedabad	Gujarat

- e. Display all the information of client_no C0001 and C0002.

```
select * from client_master where CLIENTno='C00001' or CLIENTNO='C00002';
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	Delhi	9000.00	NULL

- f. Change the selling price of ‘1.44 drive’ to Rs. 1150.50.

```
update product_master
set sellprice=1150.50 where description='1.44 drive';
```

Before

After

	PRODUCTNO	DESCRIPTION	PROFITPERC	UNITMEASURE	QTYONHAND	REORDERLVL	SELLPRICE	COSTPRICE
1	P00001	T-Shirts	5.00	Piece	200	50	2500.00	2000.00
2	P00002	Trousers	8.00	Piece	150	30	3000.00	2200.00
3	P00003	Pull Overs	10.00	Piece	100	20	1800.00	1500.00
4	P00004	Jeans	12.00	Piece	80	25	4500.00	3500.00
5	P00005	1.44 drive	15.00	Piece	60	10	1000.00	800.00

- g. Delete the record of client_no C00005.

```
delete from client_master
where clientno='C00005';
```

Before

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BALDUE
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	400054	Maharashtra	15000.00
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	110001	Delhi	9000.00
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	380015	Gujarat	12000.00
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	411001	Maharashtra	8000.00
5	C00005	Sneha Rao	NULL	NULL	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	5000.00

After

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BALDUE
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	400054	Maharashtra	15000.00
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	110001	Delhi	9000.00
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	380015	Gujarat	12000.00
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	411001	Maharashtra	8000.00

- h. Display the clients who stay in a city whose second letter is ‘a’.

```
select * from client_master
where state like '_a%';
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL
2	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	Maharashtra	8000.00	NULL

- i. Count the number of products having price greater than or equal to 1500.

```
select count(*) from product_master where sellprice >= 1500;
```

	(No column name)
1	4

- j. Display **qtyordered**, **qtydisp**, and **balancedqty** (not in table).

```
select orderno,qtyordered,qtydisp,qtyordered-qtydisp as balancedqty from
SALES_ORDER_DETAILS;
```

	orderno	qtyordered	qtydisp	balancedqty
1	O19001	4	4	0
2	O19001	2	2	0
3	O19002	5	5	0
4	O19002	3	3	0
5	O19003	6	4	2
6	O19004	4	2	2

6. Write Commands to do following

- a. Make **Client_no** as primary key in **client_master**.

```
alter table client_master
add constraint pk_client_no primary key(clientno);
```

Messages
Commands completed successfully.
Completion time: 2026-01-04T21:44:57.9969445+05:30

- b. Add a new column **phone_no** in the **client_master** table.

```
alter table client_master
add phone_no varchar(10);
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	400054	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	110001	Delhi	9000.00	NULL
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	380015	Gujarat	12000.00	NULL
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	411001	Maharashtra	8000.00	NULL

- c. Add the **NOT NULL** constraint in the **product_master** table for the columns description, profit, percent, sell price, cost price

```
alter table product_master
alter column description varchar(15) not null;
```

```
alter table product_master
alter column PROFITPERC decimal(4,2) not null;
```

```
alter table product_master
```

```
alter column sellprice decimal(8,2) not null;
```

```
alter table product_master
```

```
alter column costprice decimal(8,2) not null;
```

The screenshot shows the 'Messages' tab in SQL Server Management Studio. It displays the message 'Commands completed successfully.' and the completion time 'Completion time: 2026-01-04T21:44:57.9969445+05:30'.

- d. Change the size of the **name** column to **60** in the **client_master** table.

```
alter table client_master
```

```
alter column name varchar(60) not null;
```

The screenshot shows the 'Messages' tab with the message 'Commands completed successfully.' and the completion time 'Completion time: 2026-01-04T21:46:20.2575438+05:30'. Below it, the 'Columns' section of the table definition is shown:

- CLIENTNO (PK, varchar(6), not null)
- NAME (varchar(60), not null)

- e. Remove **pincode** column from the table.

```
alter table client_master
```

```
drop column pincode;
```

Before

The screenshot shows the 'Results' tab displaying the data in the 'client_master' table before the 'pincode' column was dropped. The table has columns: CLIENTNO, NAME, ADDRESS1, ADDRESS2, CITY, PINCODE, STATE, BALDUE, and phone_no. The data is as follows:

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	400054	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	110001	Delhi	9000.00	NULL
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	380015	Gujarat	12000.00	NULL
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	411001	Maharashtra	8000.00	NULL

After

The screenshot shows the 'Results' tab displaying the data in the 'client_master' table after the 'pincode' column was dropped. The table structure is identical to the 'before' state, but the 'PINCODE' column is no longer present in the results. The data remains the same as in the 'before' state.

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	Delhi	9000.00	NULL
3	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12000.00	NULL
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	Maharashtra	8000.00	NULL

7. Define in 1 or 2 lines and give one example also [10]

- a. Recursive Relationship.

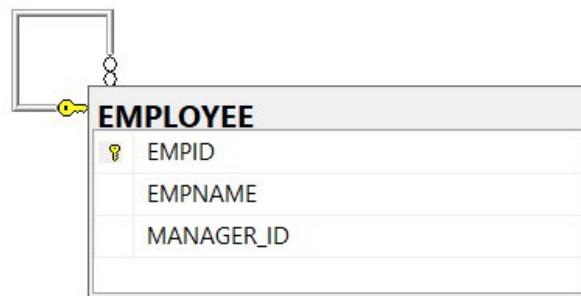
Definition:

A recursive relationship is a relationship in which a table is related to itself.

Example

An EMPLOYEE table where each employee has a manager_id that refers to another employee in the same table.

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EMPID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    EMPNAME VARCHAR(50),
    MANAGER_ID INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (MANAGER_ID) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(EMPID)
);
```



- b. Composite Key.

Definition:

A composite key is a primary key made up of two or more columns used together to uniquely identify a record.

Example

(ORDERNO, PRODUCTNO) together form the primary key in SALES_ORDER_DETAILS.

```
CREATE TABLE SALES_ORDER_DETAILS2 (
    ORDERNO VARCHAR(6),
    PRODUCTNO VARCHAR(6),
    QTYORDERED INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (ORDERNO, PRODUCTNO)
);
```

This screenshot shows the structure of the 'SALES_ORDER_DETAILS2' table. It includes a tree view on the left with 'dbo.SALES_ORDER_DETAILS2' expanded, showing 'Columns'. Under 'Columns', there are three entries: 'ORDERNO (PK, varchar(6), not null)', 'PRODUCTNO (PK, varchar(6), not null)', and 'QTYORDERED (int, null)'. The 'PK' label next to 'ORDERNO' indicates it is part of the composite primary key.

Column Name	Type	Properties
ORDERNO	varchar(6)	PK, not null
PRODUCTNO	varchar(6)	PK, not null
QTYORDERED	int	null

- c. The **LIKE** operator with pattern matching.

Definition:

The LIKE operator is used to search for a specified pattern in a column using wildcards.

Example

Displays cities starting with 'M'

```
SELECT * FROM CLIENT_MASTER WHERE CITY LIKE 'M%';
```

This screenshot shows the results of a SQL query. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying a table with columns: CLIENTNO, NAME, ADDRESS1, ADDRESS2, CITY, STATE, BALDUE, and phone_no. There is one row shown, with the CITY value being 'Mumbai'. The 'Results' tab also shows a 'Messages' section which is currently empty.

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL

- d. DROP TABLE command.

Definition:

The DROP TABLE command is used to permanently remove a table and all its data from the database.

Example:

```
DROP TABLE SALES_ORDERS_DETAILS2;
```

[+]	dbo.SALES_ORDER_DETAILS
[+]	dbo.SALESMAN_MASTER

- e. Full Outer Join.

Definition:

A FULL OUTER JOIN returns all records from both tables, matching rows where possible and showing NULL where no match exists.

Example:

```
SELECT *
FROM CLIENT_MASTER
FULL OUTER JOIN SALES_ORDER
ON CLIENT_MASTER.CLIENTNO = SALES_ORDER.CLIENTNO;
```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no	ORDERNO	CLIENTNO	ORDERDATE	DELYADDR	SALESMANNO	DELYTYPE	BILLEDYN	DELYDATE	ORDERSTATUS
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL	O19001	C00001	2002-07-20	Mumbai	S00001	F	N	2002-07-25	In Process
2	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL	O19005	C00001	2002-04-15	Mumbai	S00001	F	N	2002-04-20	Fulfilled
3	C00002	Aman Sharma	NULL	NULL	Delhi	Delhi	9000.00	NULL	O19002	C00002	2002-05-15	Delhi	S00002	P	Y	2002-05-20	Fulfilled
4	C00003	Riya Patel	NULL	NULL	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12000.00	NULL	O19003	C00003	2002-05-10	Ahmedabad	S00001	F	N	2002-05-18	Backorder
5	C00004	Karan Mehta	NULL	NULL	Pune	Maharashtra	8000.00	NULL	O19004	C00004	2002-08-05	Pune	S00003	P	N	2002-08-12	In Process

8. Write queries for following descriptions (Joins)

- a. Find out the products which have been sold to ‘Ivan Bayross’.

```
select cm.clientno,cm.name,pm.productno,pm.description from client_master cm
join sales_order so on
cm.clientno=so.clientno
join sales_order_details sod on
so.orderno=sod.orderno
join product_master pm on
sod.productno=pm.productno
where name='Ivan Bayross';
```

	clientno	name	productno	description
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	P00001	T-Shirts
2	C00001	Ivan Bayross	P00003	Pull Overs

- b. Finding out the products and their quantities that will have to be delivered in the **current month (May)**.

```
select sod.productno,pm.description,sum(sod.qtyordered) from sales_order so
join sales_order_details sod on
so.orderno=sod.orderno
join product_master pm on
```

```
sod.productno=pm.productno
where month(so.delydate)=5
group by sod.productno,pm.description;
```

	productno	description	(No column name)
1	P00001	T-Shirts	5
2	P00002	Trousers	3
3	P00004	Jeans	6

c. Listing the ProductNo and **description** of constantly sold (i.e. rapidly moving) products.

```
select sod.productno,pm.description,count(sod.orderno) as number_of_orders from
sales_order_details sod
join PRODUCT_MASTER pm on
sod.productno=pm.productno
group by sod.productno,pm.description
order by count(sod.orderno) desc;
```

	productno	description	number_of_orders
1	P00001	T-Shirts	2
2	P00003	Pull Overs	2
3	P00004	Jeans	1
4	P00002	Trousers	1

d. Finding the names of clients who have purchased ‘Trousers’.

```
select cm.clientno,cm.name from client_master cm
join sales_order so on
cm.clientno=so.clientno
join sales_order_details sod on
sod.orderno=so.orderno
join PRODUCT_MASTER pm on
sod.PRODUCTNO=pm.PRODUCTNO
where pm.description='Trousers';
```

	clientno	name
1	C00002	Aman Sharma

e. Listing the products and orders from customers who have ordered less than 5 units of ‘Pull Overs’.

```
select so.orderno,pm.PRODUCTNO,pm.description,sum(sod.qtyordered) from client_master cm
join sales_order so on
so.clientno=cm.clientno
join sales_order_details sod on
so.orderno=sod.orderno
join PRODUCT_MASTER pm on
```

```

sod.productno=pm.PRODUCTNO
where pm.DESCRIPTION='Pull Overs'
group by so.orderno,pm.productno,pm.description
having sum(sod.qtyordered) < 5;

```

	orderno	PRODUCTNO	description	(No column name)
1	O19001	P00003	Pull Overs	2
2	O19004	P00003	Pull Overs	4

9. Write queries for following descriptions (Subqueries)

- a. Finding the non-moving products, i.e. products not being sold.

```

select productno,description from PRODUCT_MASTER
where PRODUCTNO not in
(select distinct productno from sales_order_details);

```

	productno	description
1	P00005	1.44 drive

- b. Finding the name and complete address for the customer who has placed Order number 'O19001'.

```

select name,address1,address2 from client_master
where clientno =
(select clientno from sales_order where orderno = 'O19001');

```

	name	address1	address2
1	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road

- c. Finding the clients who have placed orders before the month of May'02.

```

select * from client_master where clientno in(
select clientno from sales_order where month(orderdate) < 5 and year(orderdate)=2002);

```

	CLIENTNO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	BALDUE	phone_no
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	Flat 10	Link Road	Mumbai	Maharashtra	15000.00	NULL

10. Write Commands to do following

- a. Display system date as **Saturday, February 11, 2012**.

```

SELECT
    DATENAME(WEEKDAY, GETDATE()) + ' ' +
    LEFT(DATENAME(MONTH, GETDATE()), 3) + ' ' +

```

```
CAST(DAY(GETDATE()) AS VARCHAR) + '' +
CAST(YEAR(GETDATE()) AS VARCHAR) AS Formatted_Date;
```

	Results	Messages
		Formatted_Date
1		Monday Jan 5 2026

- b. Display **Balance Due** from Client master as **\$99,999.99**.

```
select clientno, name, '$' + Format(BALDUE, 'N2') from CLIENT_MASTER;
```

	clientno	name	(No column name)
1	C00001	Ivan Bayross	\$15,000.00
2	C00002	Aman Sharma	\$9,000.00
3	C00003	Riya Patel	\$12,000.00
4	C00004	Karan Mehta	\$8,000.00

- c. Display message as '**Salesman Aman sold goods of 50 while given target was 100**'.

```
SELECT
    'Salesman ' + SALESMANNAME +
    ' sold goods of ' + CAST(YTDSALES AS VARCHAR) +
    ' while given target was ' + CAST(TGTTGET AS VARCHAR) AS MESSAGE
FROM SALESMAN_MASTER
WHERE SALESMANNAME = 'Aman';
```

	MESSAGE
1	Salesman Aman sold goods of 50.00 while given target was 100.00

- d. Display your **Age in Years**.

```
select datediff(year, '2004-07-01', getdate()) as age_in_years;
```

	age_in_years
1	22