

Task Update				
Sl.No	Task Description	Task Outcome	Task learning	
1	Different type of database	1.hierarchical DBMS 2.Flat file DBMS 3.relational DBMS	In hierarchical database their is child and parent relation.In flat file database store data in plain text format.	
2	What is Structure data, Semistructured data & Unstrctured data	1.structure data is based on relational database table.semistructure data is based on xml/rdf.unstructure data is based on character and binary data.	Relational database store data in table format like row and colomns	
3	Go thorough SQL Basics	In sql command are divided into four subgroup like DDL,DML,DCL,TCL.	In DDL command we have to use create,alter,drop,truncate etc.In DML we have to use select,insert,update etc.In DCL we have to use grant,revoke.In TCL we have to use commit,rollback,savepoint etc.	
4	Download MYSQL Tool	successfully downloaded the MYSQL tool	how to download the mysql tool .	
5	Install the tool and Login	successfully installed the MYSQL in my system and logined	how to install and how to login MYSQL tool.	
6	Create a Schema	successfully schema is created in my system	how to create schema in MYSQL tools.	
7	Create two tables (Employee & Salary) with 5 columns in each table	<pre> create table employee (empid varchar(10) empname varchar(10) emp add varchar(20) emp ph.no varchar(10) emp age varchar(5)) create table salary (emp_id varchar(10) min_sal varchar(10) max_sal varchar(20) location varchar(10) emp_name varchar(10)) </pre>	how to create a employee table and salary table .	
8	Insert 500 rows into the two tables	syntax:-insert into tablename1 (col1,col2,col3.....) values (some values) Go 500 example:- INSERT into employee(empid,empname,empadd,emp ph.no,emp age) values(1,'a',dilsuk',123,12), values(2,'b','hyd',1234,100),values(3,'c','dilsukhnagar',12345,10), syntax:-insert into tablename2 (col1,col2,col3....) values (some values) Go 500 example:- INSERT into salary(emp_id,min_sal,max_sal,location,emp_name) values (1,200,20000,'hyd','ab'), values (1,200,20000,'hyd','ab'),values (1,200,20000,'hyd','ab'),values (1,200,20000,'hyd','ab');	how to insert multiple rows into the table.	
9	Delete bottom and top 100 rows	syntax:-delete from tablename1 where [condotion1] AND [condition2] example:- delete from employee where empid>400 AND empid<=500; syntax:- delete from tablename2 where [condition1] AND [condition2] example:- delete from salary where emp_id>=1 AND emp_id<=100;1	how to delete a specific range rows.	
10	Delete middle 100 rows from the table	syntax:-delete from tablename1 where [condotion1] AND [condition2] example:- delete from employee where empid>200 AND empid<=300; syntax:-delete from tablename2 where [condition1] AND [condition2] example:-delete from salary where emp_id>200 AND emp_id<=300;	how to delete a middle rows .	
11	Join the two tables using the primary key	example:-select em.empid,em.empname,em.empadd,em.ph.no,em.age, sal.emp_id,sal.max_sal,sal.min_sal,sal.location,sal.emp_name from employee as em join salary as sal ON em.employee==sal.salary	how to perform join operation on two tables using primary key.	
12	Find the sum of all the salaries to be disbursed(add all the salaries in the salries column)	syntax:-select SUM(column_name) from table_name; example:-select SUM min_sal from salary; example:-select SUM max_sal from salary;	how to find the sum of specific column.	
13	Rollback top, middle and bottom 100 deleted rows	example:-delete from employee where empid >=1 AND empid <=100 ROLLBACK; example:-delete from employee where empid=201 AND empid<=300 ROLLBACK; exaple:-delete from employee where empid>=401 AND empid<=500 ROLLBACK;	how to retrive the data to use the ROLLBACK keyword.	
14	How to separate join table	example:-select * INTO employee.newtable_01 to 250 from employee.existingtable where column>=1 AND column<=250; example:-select * INTO employee.newtable_251 to 500 from employee.existingtable where column>=251 AND column<=500;	how to separate/split the tables.	

15	Count numbers of zeros per column	<p>example:- select count(empid) from employee where zeros = 0;</p> <p>example:-select count(empage) from employee where zeroes = 0;</p> <p>example:-select count(min_sal) from salary where zeroes =0;</p> <p>example:-select count(max_sal) from salary where zeroes=0;</p>	how to find the zeros in specific column	
16	Count of single,double and three digits numbers	<p>example:-select len(cast(empage as float),empage from employee where empage is not NULL;</p> <p>example:-select len(cast(emp_pid as float),emp_id from salary where emp_id is not NULL;</p> <p>example:-select len(cast(min_sal as float),min_sal from salary where min_sal is not NULL;</p>	how to count single,double,three numbers in a table or column.	
17	Null values in a column	<p>example:-select empid from employee where empid is NULL;</p> <p>example:-select empage from employee where empage is NULL;</p> <p>example:-select min_sal from salary where min_sal is NULL;</p> <p>example:-select max_sal from salary where max_sal is NULL;</p>	how to find null value in a column.	
18	Duplicate data in a column	<p>example:-select empage,count(empage) empid,count(empid) from employee group by empage,empid having (count(empage)>1) AND (count(empid)>1);</p> <p>exaple:- select max_sal,count(max_sal) min_sal,count(min_sal) from salary group by max_sal,min_sal having (count(max_sal)>1) AND (count(min_sal)>1);</p>	how to find duplicate values in a column	
19	Count of numbers with decimal places	<p>example:-SELECT LEN(substring(cast(col_name as varchar), CHARINDEX (',',col_name) + 1, 1000)) AS digitsafterdecimalpoints From table_name</p> <p>example:-select (substring(cast(emp_id as varchar),charindex(',',emp_id)+1,1000))as digitsafterdecimalpoints from salary;</p>	how to count number with decimal places .	
20	Count of numbers with out decimal places	<p>example:-select empid from employee where empid =round(empid,0);</p> <p>example:-select min_sal from salary where min_sal=round(min_sal,0);</p>	how to count number with out decimal places	
21	Count of numbers with single decimal place	example:- select salary from employee where salary like '%. ';	how to count a number with single decimal places	
22	Count of numbers with two decimal place	exapmle:- select salary from employee where salary like '%. ';	how to count a number with two decimal places	
23	Count of numbers with three decimal place	example:- select salary from employee where salary like '%. ';	how to count a number with three decimal places	
24	Non numeric value in a column	<p>example:-select empid from employee where empid = non numeric</p> <p>example:- select min_sal from salary where ISNUMERIC(min_sal)= 0</p> <p>exapmle:-select * from salary where ISNUMERIC(max_sal)=0</p>	how to find non numeric value in the specific column or table .	
25	How to script to Database?	<p>example:-1.Right-click on your database and select Task -> generate script. 2.Click next in the introduction screen. 3.Select the database object which you are all you need and then click next. 4.Now you will be shown a window which asks you about how your script should be published. 5.Select 'Schema and data' from type of data to script option and then click OK. 6.Click finish, now check the script file, it must be having the insert queries too. 7.go ahead and run the script.</p>	how to script the database.	

26	how to delete one coloumn data	example:- alter table employee Drop empage; example:-alter table salary Drop location;	how to delete one coloumn data	
27	How to delete one column and one row	example:-alter table employee Drop empid delete from employee where empid=2; example:- alter table salary Drop max_sal delete from salary where min_sal= 2000;	how to delete one coloumn and one row	
28	How to export all Mysql tables to excel	1.Start Excel, select the Data menu tab, and then click MySQL for Excel to open the MySQL for Excel task pane. 2.From the Open a MySQL Connection area in the task pane, double-click an existing local or remote connection to display the available database schemas. 3.Select a schema from the list and click Next to display all database objects in the schema (tables, views, and procedures) 4.Select the cells in the Excel worksheet to export and then click Export Excel Data to New Table. A preview window displays the selected data and provides Column Options and Advanced Options to be used during the export operation 5.In the Export Data to MySQL dialog (see the next figure), do the following: 1. Specify whether the first row in the preview should be used as the column name. This option is selected by default. 2.Type a unique table name and select the collation to use for the new table. 3.Choose or create a primary key column for the new table. 4.Select each column and apply the appropriate options and option values 5.Click Export Data to create the new table with data.	how to export all mysql table to excel.	
29	How to join two tables side by side in Mysql	example:-select * from (select emp_id, emp_name from swap order by emp_id,emp_name) as result1 , (select max_sal, min_sal from salary order by max_sal,min_sal) as result2 ;	How to join two tables side by side in Mysql.	
30	how to create duplicate schema in all tables and data	syntax:-Select * into Destination.tableName from SourceDBSourceTable select * into newtable from SourceTable select col1, col2 into <destination_table> from <source_table> example:- select * into salary from employee1 select * into employee2 from employee1 select emp_id,empname into salary from employee1	how to create duplicate schema in all tables and data	
31	How to create an empty Table	example:-Select 1 + 1 as emp_id from swap;	A table is a collection of columns and rows. You need at least one column.	
32	How to combined all Mysql tables columns in one excel with columns	syntax:-select * from table_name into outfile " PATH"\\ table_name.csv" field terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n'; example:-select * from employee into outfile "c:\\user\\desktop\\mysql\\salary.csv" field terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n';	How to combined all Mysql tables columns in one excel with columns	
33	How to combine two tables side by side in Mysql	example:-select emp_name from employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_name=salary.emp_id; example:-select emp_age from employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_age=salary.min_sal;	How to combine two tables side by side in Mysql	
34	How to delete one coloumn data	example:- UPDATE salary SET emp_name= NULL example:-update employee SET emp_id=NULL	how to delete one coloumn data .	
35	How to delete one column and one row	example:- Alter table employee Drop coloumn emp_id; delete from employee where emp_id=1 example:-Alter table salary Drop coloumn max_sal; Delete from salary where min_sal=1000;	how to delete one coloumn and one row	
36	How to export all Mysql tables to excel	syntax:-select * from employee into outline " put path here\\ employee.csv" field terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n' ; example:-select * from employee into outline " c:\\user\\destop\\mysql\\ employee.csv" field terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n' ;	How to export all Mysql tables to excel	
37	How to join two tables side by side in Mysql	example:-select employee.empid,employee.empage,salary.min_sal,salary.max_sal from salary JOIN employee ON salary.empname=employee.empname; example:- select employee.empid,employee.empage,salary.min_sal,salary.max_sal from employee JOIN salary ON salary.empname=employee.empname;	How to join two tables side by side in Mysql	
38	how to create duplicate schema in all tables and data	syntax:-Select * into Destination.tableName from SourceDBSourceTable select * into newtable from SourceTable select col1, col2 into <destination_table> from <source_table> example:- select * into salary from employee1 select * into employee2 from employee1 select emp_id,empname into salary from employee1	how to create duplicate schema in all tables and data.	

39	How to create an empty Table	<p>example:-create table sal</p> <pre>(emp_id varchar(10), min_sal varchar(10), max_sal varchar(20), location varchar(10), emp_name varchar(10));</pre>	How to create an empty Table.	
40	How to combined all Mysql tables columnsin one excel with columns	<p>syntax:-select * from table_name into outfile "PATH\table_name.csv" field terminated by ','; lines terminated by '\n';</p> <p>example:-select * from employee into outfile "c:\User\desktop\mysql\salary.csv" field terminated by ','; lines terminated by '\n';</p>	How to combined all Mysql tables columnsin one excel with columns	
41	How to combine two tables side by side in Mysql	<p>example:-select emp_name from employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_name=salary.emp_id;</p> <p>example:-select emp_age from employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_age=salary.min_sal;</p>	How to combine two tables side by side in Mysql	
42	How to write a queryto identify a name based on id in Mysql	<p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name from employee ON (emp_id==emp_name);</p>	How to write a query to identify a name based on Id in Mysql	
43	How to write a query to identify a Id based upon Name in Mysql	<p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name from employee ON (emp_name==emp_id);</p>	How to write a query to identify a Id based upon Name in Mysql	
44	How to Create automatic Id generation in mysql	<p>example:-CREATE TABLE employee (</p> <pre> emp_id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, emp_name varchar(255) NOT NULL, emp_age varchar(255), emp_address PRIMARY KEY (emp_id));</pre>	How to Create automatic Id generation in mysql	
45	How to insert a value in Null columns in Mysql	<p>example:- select * from employee where emp_name ISNULL;</p>	How to insert a value in Null columns in Mysql	
46	find the count of values in coloumn	<p>example:- select count(emp_age) from employee;</p> <p>example:-select count(max_sal) from salary;</p>	find the count of values in coloumn	
47	count of empty values in column	<p>example:-select * from employee where emp_name ='';</p> <p>example:-select * from salary where min_sal ='';</p>	count of empty values in column	
48	how to select two empty coloumn fields in mysql table	<p>syntax:-select col1,col2 from table_name where col1,col2= ''</p> <p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name from employee where emp_id,emp_name='';</p> <p>example:-select min_sal,max_sal from salary where min_sal,max_sal='';</p>	how to select two empty coloumn fields in mysql table	
49	how to get id coloumns in asc in mysql table	<p>example:-select col_name from table_name ORDER BY 'col_name' ASC;</p> <p>example:-select emp_id from employee ORDER BY 'emp_id' ASC;</p>	how to get id coloumns in asc in mysql table	
50	how to get today's data what I import in mysql	<p>syntax:-select col_name from table_name where DATE(expired_data)= CURDATE();</p> <p>example:-select emp_date from employee where DATA(expired_data)= CURDATE();</p>	how to get today's data what I import in mysql	
51	Write the steps how to load the data from Excel to MySql	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Start Excel, select the Data menu tab, and then click MySQL for Excel to open the MySQL for Excel task pane. 2.From the Open a MySQL Connection area in the task pane, double-click an existing local or remote connection to display the available database schemas. 3.Select a schema from the list and click Next to display all database objects in the schema (tables, views, and procedures). 4.Select the cells in the Excel worksheet to export and then click Export Excel Data to New Table. A preview window displays the selected data and provides Column Options and Advanced Options to be used during the export operation. 5.In the Export Data to MySQL dialog (see the next figure), do the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.Specify whether the first row in the preview should be used as the column name. This option is selected by default. b.Type a unique table name and select the collation to use for the new table. c.Choose or create a primary key column for the new table. d.Select each column and apply the appropriate options and option values. e.Click Export Data to create the new table with data 	Write the steps how to load the data from Excel to MySql.	

68	Use all types of Joins in a Mysql table	<p>example:-SELECT employee.emp_ID, salary.min_sal, employee.emp_name FROM employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_ID=salary.sal_id;</p> <p>example:-SELECT emp_id FROM employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_id = salary.min_sal;</p> <p>example:-SELECT emp_id FROM employee Left JOIN salary ON employee.emp_id = salary.min_sal;</p> <p>example:-SELECT emp_id FROM employee Right JOIN salary ON employee.emp_id = salary.min_sal;</p> <p>example:-SELECT emp_id FROM employee INNER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_id = salary.min_sal;</p> <p>example:-SELECT emp_id FROM employee FULL OUTER JOIN salary ON employee.emp_id = salary.min_sal;</p> <p>example:-FROM employee.salary WHERE employee.emp_ID <> salary_min_sal AND employee.emp_age = salary.emp_age ORDER BY employee.emp_age</p>	how to Use all types of Joins in a Mysql table	
69	Alphabet words in date format allows only Sunday or Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday or Friday or Saturday	<p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-24'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-25'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-26'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-27'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-28'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-29'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-30'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'dddd') AS Day;</p>	how to Alphabet words in date format allows only Sunday or Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday or Thursday or Friday or Saturday	
70	Alphabet words in month format allows only January or February or March or April or May or June or July or August or September or October or November or December or First 3 letters in starting word	<p>example:-Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 1, 0) - 1) or SELECT MONTHNAME("2017-08-15"); Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 2, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 3, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 4, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 5, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 6, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 7, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 8, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 9, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 10, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 11, 0) - 1) Select DateName(month , DateAdd(month , 12, 0) - 1)</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-01-19'; OR SELECT MONTHNAME("2017-06-15"); SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-02-19'; OR SELECT MONTHNAME("2017-07-15"); SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-03-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-04-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-05-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-06-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-07-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-09-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-10-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-11-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p> <p>example:-DECLARE @date datetime2 = '2019-12-19'; SELECT FORMAT(@date, 'MMM') AS 'FORMAT';</p>	how to Alphabet words in month format allows only January or February or March or April or May or June or July or August or September or October or November or December or First 3 letters in starting word	
71	Any Year that is evenly divisible by 4 it is leap year	<p>example:-declare @year int = 2000 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year');</p> <p>example:-declare @year int = 2016 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year');</p> <p>example:-declare @year int = 2024 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year');</p>	how to Any Year that is evenly divisible by 4 it is leap year	

72	Any year that is not divisible by 4 it is Non-Leap year	example:-declare @year int = 1991 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year'); example:-declare @year int = 1801 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year'); example:-declare @year int = 1701 SELECT IIF(DAY(EOMONTH(DATEFROMPARTS(@year,2,1))) = 29,'Leap year','Not Leap year')	how to Any year that is not divisible by 4 it is Non-Leap year
73	If it is January month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-01-09')) days	how to find If it is January month it should contains 31 days
74	If it is Leap year in February month it should contains 29 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2020-02-09')) days	how to find If it is Leap year in February month it should contains 29 days
75	If it is Leap year in February month it should contains 28 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2018-02-09')) days	how to find If it is Leap year in February month it should contains 28 days
76	If it is March month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-03-09')) days	how to find If it is March month it should contains 31 days
77	If it is April month it should contains 30 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-04-09')) days	how to find If it is April month it should contains 30 days
78	If it is may month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-05-09')) days	how to find if it is may month it should contains 31 days
79	If it is June month it should contains 30 day	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-06-09')) days	how to find If it is June month it should contains 30 day
80	If it is July month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-07-09')) days	how to find If it is July month it should contains 31 days
81	If it is August month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-08-09')) days	how to find If it is August month it should contains 31 days
82	If it is Spetember month it should contains 30 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-09-09')) days	how to find If it is Spetember month it should contains 30 days
83	If it is Ocotber month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-10-09')) days	how to find If it is Ocotber month it should contains 31 days
84	If it is November month it should contains 30 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-11-09')) days	how to find if it is November month it should contains 30 days
85	If it is December month it should contains 31 days	example:-SELECT DAY(EOMONTH('2019-12-09')) days	how to find if it is December month it should contains 31 days
86	If Date format is MM/DD/YYYY, It contains numbers and Special character	example1:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%d@ %M@ %Y@"); example2:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%d& %M& %Y&"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%d\$ %M\$ %Y\$");	how to find If Date format is MM/DD/YYYY, It contains numbers and Special character
87	Specal character allowed only '/'	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M/ %d/ %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2018-07-16', "%M/ %d/ %Y");	how to find Special character allowed only '/'
88	MM/DD/YYYY doesnot contains a space	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-07-16', "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-14-15', "%M %d %Y"); # error example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-12-15', "%M %d %Y");	how to find MM/DD/YYYY doesnot contains a space
89	In MM numbers allowed from 01 to 12	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-10-32', "%M %d %Y"); # error example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-10-31', "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-10-30', "%M %d %Y");	how to find In MM numbers allowed from 01 to 12
90	In DD Numbers allowed from 01 to 31	exmple:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to find In DD Numbers allowed from 01 to 31
91	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-10-15', "%m"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-04-15', "%m"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-08-15', "%m");	how to get In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only
92	IN MM it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-08', "%d"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-14', "%d");	how to find IN MM it allows only two digits
93	In DD it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT YEAR('2017-06-15'); example:-SELECT YEAR('2016-07-20');	how to find In DD it allows only two digits
94	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M# %d# %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M& %d& %Y");	how to find In YYYY it allows only four digits
95	If date format is month name-Day-Year, It should allows only numbers and Special character	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M- %d- %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M- %d- %Y");	how to find If date format is month name-Day-Year, It should allows only numbers and Special character
96	Special character allowed only '-'	example:-SELECT MONTHNAME('2017-06-15'); example:-SELECT MONTHNAME('2019-07-16');	how to find In Special character allowed only '-'
97	In month name, only alphabets should be allowed	example"-SELECT MONTHNAME('2015-10-10'); example:-SELECT MONTHNAME('2020-03-11');	how to find In month name, only alphabets should be allowed
98	In Month name it allows January to December	example"-SELECT MONTHNAME('2000-10-05'); example:-SELECT MONTHNAME('2023-09-19');	how to find In Month name it allows January to December
99	In month name Starting character should be capital letter	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M %j %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2021-08-13', "%M %j %Y");	how to find In month name Starting character should be capital letter
100	In day numbers allowed from 01 to 365	example:-SELECT YEAR('2017-06-15'); example:-SELECT YEAR('2016-07-20');	how to get In day numbers allowed from 01 to 365
101	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-08', "%d"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-14', "%d");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits
102	In day it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-06-15', "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2017-07-16', "%M%d%Y");	how to get In day it allows only two digits
103	If date format is M/D/YYYY, It contains numbers and Special character	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2022-06-05', "%M/ %d/ %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT('2029-07-14', "%M/ %d/ %Y");	how to gwt If date format is M/D/YYYY, It contains numbers and Special character
104	Special character allowed only '/'	example:-SELECT MONTH('2017-16-15'); # error example:-select MONTH('2018-10-13');	how to find Special character allowed only '/'
105	In M numbers allowed from 1 to 12	example:-select MONTH('2014-04-12');	how to find In M numbers allowed from 1 to 12

106	In D numbers allowed from 1 to 31	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2012-06-30", "%d"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2013-06-27", "%d"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2016-06-30", "%d");	how to get In D numbers allowed from 1 to 31	
107	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	exmple:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to find In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	
108	In M it allows only one digit to two digits	example:-SELECT MONTH("2011-06-15"); # it allow only one digit like (6) example:-SELECT MONTH("2017-12-15"); # it allow two digit like (12)	how to find In M it allows only one digit to two digits	
109	In D it allows only one digit to two digits	example:-SELECT DAY("2005-06-04"); # it allow only one digit like (4) example:-SELECT DAY("2017-06-14"); # it allow two digit like (14)	how to find In D it allows only one digit to two digits	
110	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-06-10", "%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2012-10-22", "%Y");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits	
111	If date format is MMDDYYYY	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-15", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-01-13", "%M %d %Y");	how to find If date format is MMDDYYYY OUTPUT:-(June 15 2017)	
112	It doesnot contains any seperators	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("1998-02-11", "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2019-01-13", "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-01-15", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-13-15", "%M %d %Y"); # error(it only accept 12 month)	how to find It doesnot contains any seperators OUTPUT:-(June152017)	
113	In MM numbers allowed from 01 to 12 only		how to find In MM numbers allowed from 01 to 12 only	
114	In DD numbers allowed from 01 to 31 only	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2015-1-22", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-1-31", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-1-32", "%M %d %Y"); # error(date allow only 1 to 31)	how to get In DD numbers allowed from 01 to 31 only	
115	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	example:-exmple:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to get "In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only"	
116	In MM it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-15", "%m"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-6-11", "%m");	how to find In MM it allows only two digits	
117	In DD it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%d"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%d");	how to find In DD it allows only two digits	
118	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2050-6-5", "%Y");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits	
119	If date format is MonDDYYYY	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-15", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-01-13", "%M %d %Y");	how to find If date format is MonDDYYYY	
120	It doesnot contains any seperators	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-15", "%M%d%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-10-10", "%M%d%Y");	how to find It doesnot contains any seperators	
121	Mon(Month) contains first three letters of the month word	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-15", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2023-12-11", "%b %d %Y");	how to get Mon(Month) contains first three letters of the month word	
122	Starting alphabet should be capital letter only	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2010-06-09", "%M %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2023-12-19", "%M %d %Y");	how to get Starting alphabet should be capital letter only	
123	In DD numbers allowed from 01 to 31 only	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2018-06-10", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-12-11", "%b %d %Y");	how to get In DD numbers allowed from 01 to 31 only	
124	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	exmple:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to find In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	
125	In Mon it allows only first three letters	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2010-06-09", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2023-12-19", "%b %d %Y");	how to find In Mon it allows only first three letters	
126	In DD it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2018-06-10", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-12-11", "%b %d %Y");	how to find In DD it allows only two digits	
127	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2050-6-5", "%Y");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits	
128	If the date format is Day/YYYY, it contains numbers and special character	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2121-12-13", "%d %Y");	how to find If the date format is Day/YYYY, it contains numbers and special character	
129	Special character allowed only '/'	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d-%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d\$%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d&%Y");	how to find Special character allowed only '/'	
130	In day numbers allowed from 01 to 365	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-01-15", "%j"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-10-01", "%j"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-10-10", "%M %j %Y");	how to find In day numbers allowed from 01 to 365	
131	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	exmple:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to get In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	
132	In day it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2018-06-10", "%b %d %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2020-12-11", "%b %d %Y");	how to get In day it allows only two digits	
133	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2050-6-5", "%Y");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits	
134	If the date format is D Month, YYYY, it contains alphabets, numbers and special characters	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-15", "%e %c %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2015-07-12", "%e %c %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%e %c %Y");	how to get If the date format is D Month, YYYY, it contains alphabets, numbers and special characters	
135	Special characters allowed only ','	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%e,%c,%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2013-09-07", "%e,%c,%Y");	how to get Special characters allowed only ','	
136	In D(day) number allows from 01 to 31	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d,%c,%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2010-03-03", "%d,%c,%Y");	how to find In D(day) number allows from 01 to 31	
137	In Month, it allows alphabets from January to December	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d %M %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-02-10", "%d %M %Y");	how to find In Month, it allows alphabets from January to December	
138	After Month there should be a ','	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-06-01", "%d %M %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2019-02-12", "%d %M %Y");	how to find After Month there should be a ','	
139	After ',' there should be a space	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2011-02-02", "%d %M, %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2000-01-23", "%d %M, %Y");	how to get After ',' there should be a space	
140	In Month word starting alphabet should be capital letter only	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2022-01-20", "%d %M %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2029-05-01", "%d %M %Y");	how to find In Month word starting alphabet should be capital letter only	

141	In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	example:-select year from salary where year between "1900" and "2100";	how to get In YYYY numbers allowed from 1900 to 2100 only	
142	IN D(day) it allows only two digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2019-12-01", "%d %M, %Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2013-06-16", "%d %M, %Y");	how to find IN D(day) it allows only two digits	
143	In YYYY it allows only four digits	example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2017-6-1", "%Y"); example:-SELECT DATE_FORMAT("2050-6-5", "%Y");	how to get In YYYY it allows only four digits	
	Learn the following topics:			
144	Views	syntax:-CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name WHERE condition; and we the can execute in this way:- SELECT * FROM table_name;	1.Views in SQL are kind of virtual tables. 2. A view also has rows and columns as they are in a real table in the database. 3. We can create a view by selecting fields from one or more tables present in the database. 4.A View can either have all the rows of a table or specific rows based on certain condition. 5.A view is a nothing but saved sql qurey.	
145	Store procedures	syntax:-CREATE PROCEDURE procedure_name AS sql_statement GO; and we can execute in this way:- EXEC procedure_name;	1.A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again. 2.So if you have an SQL query that you write over and over again, save it as a stored procedure, and then just call it to execute it. 3.You can also pass parameters to a stored procedure, so that the stored procedure can act based on the parameter value(s) that is passed.	
146	Triggers	syntax:-create trigger [trigger_name] [before after] {insert update delete} on [table_name] [for each row] [trigger_body]	1. A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs. 2.For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated	
147	Functions	syntax:-CREATE FUNCTION [schema_name.]function_name (parameter_list) RETURNS data_type AS BEGIN statements RETURN value END	1. sql function is code reuseability 2. code reuseability mean once we have to write a code and execute many times.	
148	Creating a job	1.sql server agent should be in running mode. 2.prepare query to automate. 3.go for job creation.	how to create a jon in sql.	
149	Creating a Scheduler	1. after creation a job we can go for the schedule. 2.prepare query to automate. 3.in these scheduler we can put the timing and date and when we have to start ours job etc.	how to create a scheduler in sql.	
150	ER Diagrams	1.An Entity Relationship Diagram is a snapshot of data structures. 2. An Entity Relationship Diagram shows entities (tables) in a database and relationships between tables within that database. There are three basic elements in ER-Diagrams: 1.Entities are the "things" for which we want to store information. An entity is a person, place, thing or event. 2.Attributes are the data we want to collect for an entity. 3.Relationships describe the relations between the entities.	what is ER diagram .	
151	Take any one example table to do all the following			
152	Create a view	example:-create view vWsalaryemptable as select employee.empid,employee.empage,salary.min_sal,salary.max_sal from salary JOIN employee ON salary.empname=employee.empname;	how to create a view in sql.	
153	Create a stored procedure then execute	example:-create procedure spGetsalary as begin select emp_name,min_sal from salary end	how to create a store procedure and exeute that.	
154	Create triggers	example:-create trigger tr_emp_forinsert on yashdeep after insert as begin declare @id int, select @id=emp_id from inserted insert into yashdeep_audit values(cast(@id as varchar(20))+ 'it is successfully compelled'); end	how to create trigger	
155	Create functions	example:-create function addtwonumber(@int1 as int,@int2 as int) returns int as begin return(@int1 + @int2) end 1. select dbo.addtwonumbers(1,2) 2. select dbo.addtwonumbers(3,3) 3. select dbo.addtwonumbers(4,5)	how to create a function	
156	Create Job	example:- delete from yashdeep where emp_id=1 go update from yashdeep sat emp_salary=8000 where emp_id=2 go	how to create a job	

157	Schedule a job to be done every one hour	<p>example:- delete from sal where emp_id=1 go update from sal set emp_sal=100 where emp_id=111 go</p>	how to create a Schedule a job to be done every one hour	
158	how to create relationship diagrams in mysql	<p>1.start the sql server management studio. 2.then go to database and expend the dataabse. 3.their will be show the data diagram on that right click and click the new database digram. 4.then that will show the all table name we have to choose the table it will the the relationship diagram.</p>	how to create relationship diagrams in mysql	
159	create table process	<p>1.Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type. The SQL CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table. syntax:- create table table_name (col1_name datatype as primary key, col2_name datatype, col3_name datatype, col4_name datatype);</p>	how to create table process.	
160	How to create log error in Mysql	<p>1.we should go to dataabse and right click on that then restart. 2.after that it will some question 'press the ok and it take some time. 3.then refresh then go to management expand that it will show the sql server log. 4.then oldest one will be dummpe and new one will be created.</p>	How to create log error in Mysql	
161	create an empty table from an existing table?	<p>example:-create table empty_table as SELECT emp_id,emp_name from employee;</p>	how to create an empty table from an existing table?	
162	fetch common records from two tables	<p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name from employee intersect select emp_id,emp_name from salary</p>	how to fetch common records from two tables	
163	fetch alternate records from a table?	<p>example:-for odd number select * from salary where emp_id % 2!=0;</p>	how to fetch alternate records from a table?	
164	display even numbers, display odd numbers	<p>example:-for even number select * from salary where emp_id %2=0; example:-for odd number select * from salary where emp_id % 2!=0; OR example:- select * from salary where emp_id % 2=1;</p>	how to display even numbers, display odd numbers	
165	select unique records from a table	<p>example:-select distinct * from sal example:-select distinct * from employee example:-select distinct * from salary</p>	how to select unique records from a table	
166	fetch first 5 characters of the string	<p>example:-Select SUBSTRING(st_Name,1,5) as st_name from modify_student_table; example:-Select SUBSTRING(emp_name,1,5) as emp_name from employee;</p>	how to fetch first 5 characters of the string	
167	pattern matching	<p>example:-SELECT st_name FROM modify_student_table WHERE st_Name LIKE 'y%';</p>	how to write query for pattern matching	
168	display 1 to 100 Numbers with query?	<p>example:-declare @start int declare @end int set @start =1 set @end=100 while @start<=@end begin print @start set @start= @start+1 end OR example:-with CTE as (select 1 as number union all select number =number +1 from cte where number <100) select * from cte</p>	how to display 1 to 100 Numbers with query?	
169	remove duplicate rows from table?	<p>1. derived method :- example :- select * into #temp1 from salary select * from #temp1 delete temp from (select *.row_number() over (partition by emp_id,emp_name,min_sal order by emp_id desc) as row_num from #temp1) temp where row_num > 1 select * from #temp1 2. BY Using Temp Table:- example:- select * into #temp3 from salary select * from #temp3 select distinct * from #temp3 select distinct * into #temp3_copy from #temp3 select * from #temp3_copy truncate table #temp3 insert into #temp3 select * from #temp3_copy select * from #temp3</p>	how to remove duplicate rows from table?	

170	find count of duplicate rows?	<p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name from salary group by emp_id,emp_name having count (*)>1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>example:-select emp_id, count(*) as duplicate from salary group by emp_id having count (*)>1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>example:-select emp_id,emp_name,count(*) as duplicate from salary group by emp_id,emp_name having count (*)>1</p>	how to find count of duplicate rows?	
171	find Third highest salary in a table	<p>example:-select top 1 emp_salary from (select distinct top 3 emp_salary from digito_emp_salary order by emp_salary desc) result order by emp_salary</p>	how to find Third highest salary in a table	
172	display Date in DD-MON-YYYY table	<p>syntax:-select convert(varchar, getdate()), specify no of the character); example:-select convert(varchar, getdate(), 106);</p>	how to display Date in DD-MON-YYYY table	
173	Count of Comma Separated values	<p>example:-declare @somevalues varchar(max)='1,2,3,5,6,8,66,7,5,8,4,3'; select len(@somevalues) - len(replace(@somevalues,',')))+1 example:-Select training_id,LEN(weekdays) -len(replace(weekdays, ',')))+1 dins From separate_comma1</p>	how to Count of Comma Separated values	
174	Replicate tables	<p>1.first go to the object explorer then goto database 2.in that database we have to choose any table on that table name click right. 3.then we have to go script table as and then create to after that new query window editor. 4. query will be open than edit the table name and execute the query. 5.after that refresh the object explorer than show the duplicate table.</p>	how to get Replicate tables in sql server.	
175	replicate Schemas			
176	Calculate number of weekends in the Jan month of 1978	<p>exaple:-DECLARE @Date date SET @Date = CONVERT(DATE, '1978-01-01') ;WITH CTE AS (SELECT @Date AS [Date], MONTH(@Date) AS [Month], DATENAME (MONTH,@Date) AS [MonthName], DATENAME (DW,@Date) AS [DayName] UNION ALL SELECT DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE]) AS [Date], MONTH(DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE])) AS [Month], DATENAME (MONTH,DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE])) AS [MonthName], DATENAME (DW ,DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE])) AS [DayName] FROM CTE WHERE YEAR(DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE]))=YEAR(@Date) AND MONTH(DATEADD(DAY,1,[DATE]))=MONTH(@Date)) SELECT * FROM CTE WHERE [DayName] IN ('Saturday','Sunday') ORDER BY [DATE] OPTION (MAXRECURSION 367)</p>	how to Calculate number of weekends in the Jan month of 1978	
177	Get last date of previous month	<p>example:-declare @dt as datetime = '1/1/2017' declare @lastdayofmonth as datetime = dateadd(day,-1,dateadd(month,1,dateadd(day,1-day(@dt),@dt))) select @lastdayofmonth</p> <p>OR</p> <p>example:-select dateadd(dd,-1,(dateadd(mm,0,getdate()),0)))</p>	how to Get last date of previous month	
178	Get last day of previous month	<p>example:-SELECT day(EOMONTH('2019-02-15', -1)) last_months_days; example:-select day(emonth('2018-01-12',-1)) last_months_days;</p>	how to Get last day of previous month	
179	Transpose data in a table	<p>example:-select country,city1,city2,city3 from (select country,city, 'city'+ cast(row_number () over (partition by country order by country) as varchar(10)) countryname from countries)temp pivot (max(city) for countryname in (city1,city2,city3))piv</p>	how to Transpose data in a table	
180	Convert seconds into hours	<p>example:-DECLARE @TimeinSecond INT SET @TimeinSecond = 180 SELECT RIGHT('0' + CAST(@TimeinSecond / 3600 AS VARCHAR),2) + ':' + RIGHT('0' + CAST((@TimeinSecond / 60) % 60 AS VARCHAR),2) + ':' + RIGHT('0' + CAST(@TimeinSecond % 60 AS VARCHAR),2)</p>	how to Convert seconds into hours	

		example:- select case when ((2001 % 4 = 0) and (2001 % 100 != 0) or (2001 % 400 = 0)) then 'LEAP-the 366 days' else 'USUAL-then 365 days' end ; example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)		
181	Convert year to days		how to Convert year to days	
182	Convert year to days, by removing sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing sundays no.of sundays =52	
183	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing saturdays no.of saturdays =52	
184	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-104	how to Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays no of saturdays & sundays =52+52 =104	
185	Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-107	how to Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays no of saturdays = 52 & sundays = 52 & national holidays = 03 total =107	
186	Convert year to days	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)	how to Convert year to days	
187	Convert year to days, by removing sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing sundays no.of sundays =52	
188	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing saturdays no.of saturdays =52	
189	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-104	how to Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays	
190	Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-107	how to Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays	
191	Convert year to days	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)	how to Convert year to days	
192	Convert year to days, by removing sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing sundays	
193	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365) - 52	how to Convert year to days, by removing saturdays	
194	Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-104	how to find Convert year to days, by removing saturdays & Sundays	
195	Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays	example:-declare @years int SET @years = 2 SELECT [DAYS] = (@years * 365)-107	how to find Convert year to working days by taking Saturday, Sunday and national holidays	
196	take start date and end date and calculate the days worked, Sunday & Saturday are holiday	example:-DECLARE @StartDate DATETIME DECLARE @EndDate DATETIME SET @StartDate = '2019/11/01' SET @EndDate = '2019/11/30' SELECT (DATEDIFF(dd, @StartDate, @EndDate) + 1) -(DATEDIFF(wk, @StartDate, @EndDate) * 2) -(CASE WHEN DATENAME(dw, @StartDate) = 'Sunday' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) -(CASE WHEN DATENAME(dw, @EndDate) = 'Saturday' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)	how to get take start date and end date and calculate the days worked, Sunday & Saturday are holiday	
197	Add all the values in a table and provide the total of values (gross sales)	example:-SELECT SUM(sal_1) AS "Total of values(gross sales)" FROM gross_value example:-SELECT SUM(sal_2) AS "Total of values(gross sales)" FROM gross_value example:-SELECT SUM(sal_3) AS "Total of values(gross sales)" FROM gross_value example:-SELECT SUM(sal_4) AS "Total of values(gross sales)" FROM gross_value	how to get Add all the values in a table and provide the total of values (gross sales)	

198	Copy data from one table to another	example:-insert into destination_table select * from source_table	how to get Copy data from one table to another	
199	duplicate record with one field	example:-SELECT firstname,COUNT(firstname) as duplicate FROM duplicate_record group by firstname HAVING COUNT(firstname) > 1	how to find duplicate record with one field	
200	duplicate record with two fields	example:- SELECT firstname,lastname,COUNT(*) as duplicate FROM duplicate_record group by firstname,lastname HAVING COUNT(*) > 1	how to get duplicate record with two fields	
201	duplicate record with three fields	example:- SELECT firstname,lastname,title,COUNT(*) as duplicate FROM duplicate_record group by firstname,lastname,title HAVING COUNT(*) > 1	how to find duplicate record with three fields	
202	List the number of alphabets in a row	example:-select alp_name from alphabets order by alp_name	how to get List the number of alphabets in a row	
203	List the number of alphabets (A to Z) in a row	example:- select alp_name from alphabets where ASCII(left(alp_name,1)) between ASCII('A') and ASCII('Z')	how to find List the number of alphabets (A to Z) in a row	
204	Show only even rows in a table	example:-select empid,emp_name,emp_age from employee where empid %2 =0 order by empid,emp_name;	how to get Show only even rows in a table	
205	Show only odd rows in a table	example:-select empid,emp_name,emp_age from employee where empid %2 =1 order by empid,emp_name;	how to find Show only odd rows in a table	
206	Display DD/MM/YYYY format in DD/MM/YY format	example:-select first_name,last_name,Date_of_birth, convert(nvarchar(20),Date_of_birth,3) as convertdate from DOB_Table;	how to find Display DD/MM/YYYY format in DD/MM/YY format	
207	Display DD/MM/YY format in DD (DAY) /MMM/YY format			
208	By Mistake, Duplicate records exists in a table, how can we delete copy of a record ?	example:- with dup_licateCTC as (select *, row_number() over (partition by id order by id) as number from dup_licate) delete from dup_licateCTC where number >1	how to find By Mistake, Duplicate records exists in a table, how can we delete copy of a record ?	
209	What's the logical difference, if any, between the following SQL expressions?	ANY:- ANY returns true if any of the subquery values meet the condition. example:- select min_sal from salary where min_sal = any (select min_sal from salary where min_sal <=222) BETWEEN:-The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. example:- select min_sal from salary where min_sal between 222 and 2222;	how to get What's the logical difference, if any, between the following SQL expressions?	
210	How can we determine what objects a user-defined function depends upon?	1.scalar function :- scalar function takes one or more parameters and returns a single values.the scalar function help you simplify your code. example:-create function addtwonumber1 (@a as int,@b as int) returns int as begin return (@a+ @b) end call to function:- select dbo.addtwonumber1 (2,8); 2.table-valued function:-A table valued funtion is a user define function that returns data of a table type.the return type of a valued function is a table. example:- create function employee_salary1 (@min_sal as int) returns table as return(select emp_id,min_sal,max_sal,emp_name from salary where min_sal =@min_sal) call to function:- select * from employee_salary1(111)	How can we determine what objects a user-defined function depends upon?	
211	Write a Query to display the date after 15 days	example:-select dateadd(dd,+15,cast(getdate() as date))	how to Write a Query to display the date after 15 days	
212	Write a Query to display date after 12 months	example:-select dateadd(yy,1,cast(getdate()as date)) as one_year	how to get Write a Query to display date after 12 months	
213	Write a Query to display date before 15 days?	example:-select dateadd(dd,-15,cast(getdate() as date))	how to Write a Query to display date before 15 days?	
214	Write a Query to display employee details along with exp?	example:-select emp_details,emp_exp from employee	how to Write a Query to display employee details along with exp?	
215	Write a Query to display employee details who is working in ECE department & who his having more than 3 years of exp?	example:- select emp_details from employee where department ='ECE' AND emp_exp >3;	how to Write a Query to display employee details who is working in ECE department & who his having more than 3 years of exp?	

		<p>1.blocking occurs if there are open transactions.</p> <p>2.Blocking occurs when a process has acquired lock on a set of rows, and another process is trying to acquire a lock on the same set of rows. In such a case, the other process has to wait until the first process finishes its job and releases the lock on the above said rows</p> <p>how to troubleshoot it:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. goto server instance and right click there and then go to activity monitor than it will be showing the activity monitor. 2. after that you will go the processes and expand the processes than it will list all the processes . 3. which ever you want to kill go on that id click right and go to the kill process. 4. this is the one way to kill the process and the another way is sql command <p>5.KILL process_id;</p> <p>example:- KILL 52 here 52 is process_id.</p>	What is blocking and how would you troubleshoot it?		
216	What is blocking and how would you troubleshoot it?				
217	What are the steps you will take to improve the performance of a poor performing query?				
218	You are being you being assigned a task to move 5 million rows from one server to another using T-SQL with a linked-server .What will you consider to avoid transaction log fill up at destination server?				
219	What is the optimal Disk configuration for a database server and what RAID configurations would you use if budget is not a constraint?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there are many configuration options in SQL Server that can help tweak the performance when RAM or CPU is causing a slowdown, when the disk is the culprit, your options are much more limited. 2. Assuming that best practices are followed in regards to file locations and tempdb optimizations, you may be left scratching your head while considering upgrading your hardware. 3. What is not as well known is there are ways you can setup disk configuration optimized for SQL Server. 4. Microsoft released an article geared toward SQL 2008; however, the guidance is still valid for newer versions. 	What is the optimal Disk configuration for a database server and what RAID configurations would you use if budget is not a constraint?		
220	What is a deadlock and what is a live lock? How will you go about resolving deadlocks?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.A deadlock occurs when 2 processes are competing for exclusive access to a resource but is unable to obtain exclusive access to it because the other process is preventing it. 2.A Live lock is one, where a request for exclusive lock is denied continuously because a series of overlapping shared locks keeps on interfering each other and to adapt from each other they keep on changing the status which further prevents them to complete the task. 3. for resolving the deadlock we can use the timestamp protocol. 	What is a deadlock and what is a live lock? How will you go about resolving deadlocks?		
221	What are statistics, under what circumstances they go out of date, how do you update them				
222	Could you please some items which you may see in an execution plan indicating the query is not optimized.				
223	What structure can you implement for the database to speed up table reads?	1. for in this process we can go for the flow chart to speed up tables reads.	which structure to make for our database to speed up table reads.		
224	Write syntax to set EMPLOYEE_ID as primary key in employee table	<p>example:-create table employee1(emp_id int primary key,emp_name varchar(20),emp_age int)</p> <p>example:-create table employee6</p>	how to Write syntax to set EMPLOYEE_ID as primary key in employee table		
225	Write syntax to set 2 fields(EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME) as primary key in employee table	<pre>(emp_id int, emp_name varchar (20), emp_age int, primary key (emp_id,emp_name));</pre>	how to Write syntax to set 2 fields(EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME) as primary key in employee table		
226	Write syntax to drop primary key on employee table	<p>example:-alter Table employee7 drop constraint PK__employee__9A9289AA99E6BA17</p> <p>example:-create table employee9(emp_id int primary key,emp_name varchar(20),emp_age int)</p>	how to Write syntax to drop primary key on employee table		
227	Write Sql Syntax to creat EMPLOYEE_REF_ID in INCENTIVES table as foreign key with respect to EMPLOYEE_ID in employee table	<pre>insert into employee9 values (3,'singh',14) select * from employee9 create table employee10 (emp_id int foreign key references employee9(emp_id), emp_name varchar(20), emp_age int); insert into employee10 values(1,'swap',11) select * from employee10</pre>	how to Write Sql Syntax to creat EMPLOYEE_REF_ID in INCENTIVES table as foreign key with respect to EMPLOYEE_ID in employee table		
228	Write SQL to drop foreign key on employee table	<p>example:-ALTER TABLE employee10 DROP CONSTRAINT FK__employee1__emp_i__10566F31</p> <p>example:-create sequence sample_seq1</p> <pre>start with 100 increment by 1 maxvalue 1000 no cycle cache 10;</pre>	how to Write SQL to drop foreign key on employee table		
229	Write SQL to create Oracle Sequence	<pre>select next value for sample_seq1 select * from sys.sequences where name='sample_seq1'</pre> <p>example:-create trigger emp_sal</p> <pre>before insert on employee for each row set emp_id,emp_age,emp_emp_add;</pre>	how to create sql sequence		
230	Write Sql syntax to create Oracle Trigger before insert of each row in employee table		how to create a trigger befor insert the row values in a table.		
231	Oracle Procedure81. Oracle View				
232	Oracle materialized view - Daily Auto Refresh				
233	Oracle materialized view - Fast Refresh on Commit				
234	What is SQL Injection ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.building sql statement dynamically,by concatentaing strings. 2.SQL injection is one of the most common web hacking techniques. 3.SQL injection is the placement of malicious code in SQL statements, via web page input. 	What is SQL Injection.how to prevent that attack.		

235	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000	example:- select emp_firstname,incentive_amount from employee12 inner join incentive_amount on emp_firstname.id=incentive_amount.id	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000	
236	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000	example:- select emp_firstname,incentive_amount from employee12 inner join incentive_amount on emp_firstname.id=incentive_amount.id where incentive_amount >=3000;	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000	
237	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for all employees even if they didn't get incentives	example: select emp_firstname,incentive_amount from employee12 inner join incentive_amount on emp_firstname.id=incentive_amount.id where incentive_amount=0	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for all employees even if they didn't get incentives	
238	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for all employees even if they didn't get incentives and set incentive amount as 0 for those employees who didn't get incentives.	example:- select emp_firstname,incentive_amount from employee12 inner join incentive_amount on emp_firstname.id=incentive_amount.id (select emp_firstname,emp_lastname,emp_age,isnull(incentive_amount,0) from incentive_amount);	Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for all employees even if they didn't get incentives and set incentive amount as 0 for those employees who didn't get incentives.	
239	Select max incentive with respect to employee from employee and incentives table using sub query			
240	Select TOP 2 salary from employee table	example:-select distinct top 2 salary from highest_salary order by salary desc	how to Select TOP 2 salary from employee table	
241	Select TOP N salary from employee table	example:-select top 5 salary from highest_salary order by salary desc	how to Select TOP N salary from employee table	
242	Select 2nd Highest salary from employee table	example:-select max(salary) from highest_salary where salary < (select max(salary) from highest_salary)	how to Select 2nd Highest salary from employee table	
243	Select Nth Highest salary from employee table	example:with result as (select salary,DENSE_RANK() over (order by salary desc) as denserank from highest_salary) select salary from result where result.denserank=4 OR example:- select top 1 salary from (select distinct top 6 salary from highest_salary order by salary desc) result order by salary	how to Select Nth Highest salary from employee table	
244	Select First_Name, LAST_NAME from employee table as separate rows	example:-select emp_firstname,emp_lastname from employee12 where emp_id =2	how to Select First_Name, LAST_NAME from employee table as separate rows	
245	Select employee details from employee table if data exists in incentive table ?	example:-SELECT emp_firstname,emp_lastname FROM employee12 INTERSECT SELECT emp_firstname,emp_lastname FROM incentive_table	how to Select employee details from employee table if data exists in incentive table ?	
246	How to fetch data that are common in two query results ?			
247	Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives without using sub query ?	example:-select emp_id from employee12 where incentive_amount =0	how to Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives without using sub query ?	
248	Select 20 % of salary from John , 10% of Salary for Roy and for other 15 % of salary from employee table			
249	Select Banking as 'Bank Dept', Insurance as 'Insurance Dept' and Services as 'Services Dept' from employee table			
250	Delete employee data from employee table who got incentives in incentive table	example:-delete from employee12 where incentive_amount >=0	how to Delete employee data from employee table who got incentives in incentive table	
251	Insert into employee table Last Name with ''' (Single Quote - Special Character)	example:-insert into employee12 values ('swap','0'singh',29,122,5)	how to Insert into employee table Last Name with ''' (Single Quote - Special Character)	
252	Select Last Name from employee table which contain only numbers	example:-Select emp_lastname from EMPLOYEE12 where emp_lastname like '[0-9]'	how to Select Last Name from employee table which contain only numbers	
253	Write a query to rank employees based on their incentives for a month	example:- SELECT emp_firstname,incentive_amount, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY incentive_amount desc) salary_rank FROM employee12;	how to Write a query to rank employees based on their incentives for a month	
254	Update incentive table where employee name is 'John'	example:-update incentive_table set emp_firstname = 'john' where emp_firstname ='swapnil';	how to Update incentive table where employee name is 'John'	
255	Get names of employees from employee table who has '%' in Last_Name. Tip : Escape character for special characters in a query.			
256	Get Last Name from employee table after replacing special character with white space			

257	Match any one character	example:- select emp_firstname from employee12 where emp_firstname like 's%'	how to Match any one character	
258	Match any character	example:- select emp_firstname from employee12 where emp_firstname like 'swa%'	how to Match any character	
259	Match at least one instance of the expression before	example:- select * from salary where emp_name like 'r%'	the expression is 'swa'	
260	Start at beginning of line	example:-select * from salary where emp_name like 'si%'	the beginning of the line is 'si'	
261	Search at end of line	example:- select * from salary where emp_name like '%h'	the end of the line is 'h'	
262	Match only if word starts at this point	example:- select * from salary where emp_name like 'a%'	the word start with this point 'a'	
263	Match only if word starts at this point	example:- select * from salary where emp_name like 'a%'	the word start with this point 'a'	
264	Match a line break	example:-SELECT emp_name FROM salary WHERE emp_name LIKE '%' + CHAR(5) + '%'	how to match line break	
265	Match any character within the brackets	example:-SELECT emp_name FROM salary WHERE emp_name LIKE '%[a]%'	how to Match any character within the brackets	
266	Matches any character not listed after the ^			
267	The string must begin with either the letters A, B, or Q and can be of any length	example:- select emp_name from salary where emp_name like '%^[a^b,c or d]%'	how to The string must begin with either the letters A, B, or Q and can be of any length	
268	The string must have a length of two or more and which must begin with A or B and have C or D as the second character			
269	The string can be of any length and must begin with any letter from A to Z	example:-select emp_name from salary where emp_name like '%^[A-Z]%'	how to find The string can be of any length and must begin with any letter from A to Z	
270	The string can be of any length and must start with any letter from A to Z or numeral from 0 to 9	example:-select emp_name from salary where emp_name like '%^[A-Z 0-9]%'	how to find The string can be of any length and must start with any letter from A to Z or numeral from 0 to 9	
271	The string can be of any length but cannot begin with the letters A to C			
272	The string can be of any length and must end with any of the letters from A to Z	example:- select emp_name from salary where emp_name like '%[A-Z]%'	how to find The string can be of any length and must end with any of the letters from A to Z	
273	The string can be of any length and must contain at least one of the special characters enclosed in the bracket	example:- select emp_name from salary where emp_name like '%[@\$&]*%'	how to find The string can be of any length and must contain at least one of the special characters enclosed in the bracket	
274	Query for Updating a View	example:- update vW_employee set emp_name='ram' where empid=3	how to update a view and (Query for Updating a View)	
275	Query for Dropping a View	example:- drop view vW_employee	how to drop a view (Query for Dropping a View)	
276	Query to Display User Tables	example:- select * from user	how to display user tables (Query to Display User Tables)	
277	Displaying a List of Procedures	example:-select * from information_schema.routines where ROUTINE_TYPE = 'PROCEDURE'	how to display all procedures (Displaying a List of Procedures)	
278	Swapping the Values of Two Columns in a table	example:- DECLARE @temp as varchar(20) update countries set @temp = city, city = country, country = @temp GO	how to Swapping the Values of Two Columns in a table	
279	Use a SELECT within the SELECT statement	example:-select max(min_sal) from salary where min_sal = select max(min_sal) from salary;	how to Use a SELECT within the SELECT statement	
280	Creating the cached table			
281	Write An SQL Query To Fetch "FIRST_NAME" From Worker Table Using The Alias Name As <WORKER_NAME>	example:- select frist_name as worker_name from worker;	how to Write An SQL Query To Fetch "FIRST_NAME" From Worker Table Using The Alias Name As <WORKER_NAME>	
282	Write An SQL Query To Fetch "FIRST_NAME" From Worker Table In Upper Case	example:-select upper(first_name) from worker;	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Fetch "FIRST_NAME" From Worker Table In Upper Case	
283	Write An SQL Query To Fetch Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table	example:- select distinct (Department) from worker;	how to write Write An SQL Query To Fetch Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table	
284	Write An SQL Query To Print The First Three Characters Of FIRST_NAME From Worker Table	example:-SELECT SUBSTRING(first_name,1,3) FROM worker;	here w used the substring function to fetch the first three letter words from the name	
285	Write An SQL Query To Find The Position Of The Alphabet ('A') In The First Name Column 'AmiTabh' From Worker Table	example:-select position (' m' IN first_name) FROM worker;	here we used the position function to find the m in first name	
286	Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST_NAME From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Right Side	example:-select RTRIM (first_name) from worker;	here i used to RTRIM remove white space from right side	
287	Write An SQL Query To Print The DEPARTMENT From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Left Side	example:-select LTRIM(first_name) from worker;	here i used LTRIM to remove the white space from the left side	

288	Write An SQL Query That Fetches The Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table And Prints Its Length	example:- select distinct lenght(Department) from worker;	here i used to function to find the distinct value and lenght from department	
289	Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST_NAME From Worker Table After Replacing 'a' With 'A'	example:-select replace (first_name,'a','A') from worker;	here i used to replace function to change the small letter to capital letter	
290	Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST_NAME And LAST_NAME From Worker Table Into A Single Column COMPLETE_NAME. A Space Char Should Separate Them	example:-select concat(first_name,' ', Last_name) as Complete_name from worker;	here i used to use the concate function to combined the two column	
291	Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST_NAME Ascending	example:-select * from worker order by First_name ASC;	how to Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST_NAME Ascending	
292	Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST_NAME Ascending And DEPARTMENT Descending	example:-select * from worker order by First_name ASC,Department DESC;	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST_NAME Ascending And DEPARTMENT Descending	
293	Write An SQL Query To Print Details For Workers With The First Name As "Vipul" And "Satish" From Worker Table	example:-select * from worker where First_name = "vipul" AND First_name ="Satish"	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details For Workers With The First Name As "Vipul" And "Satish" From Worker Table	
294	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers Excluding First Names, "Vipul" And "Satish" From Worker Table	example:- select * from worker where First_name = "Yash OR First_name = "Swap"	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers Excluding First Names, "Yash" And "Swap" From Worker Table	
295	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers With DEPARTMENT Name As "Admin"	example:- select * from worker where Department = "CSE"	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers With DEPARTMENT Name As "CSE"	
296	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST_NAME Contains 'A'.	example:- select * from salary where First_name like 'A%';	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST_NAME Contains 'A'.	
297	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST_NAME Ends With 'A'	example:- select * from salary where First_name like '%A';	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST_NAME Ends With 'A'	
298	find Query to get information of Employee where Employee is not assigned to the department.	example:- select * from worker where Department = ' ' ;	how to find find Query to get information of Employee where Employee is not assigned to the department.	
299	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose SALARY Lies Between 100000 And 500000	example:- select salary from salary where salary between 100000 AND 500000;	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose SALARY Lies Between 100000 And 500000	
300	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Have Joined In Feb'2014	example:- select * from date where year = '2014' AND Month = '02';	how to find Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Have Joined In Feb'2014	
301	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Count Of Employees Working In The Department 'Admin'	example:- select count (Department) as count_emp from employee where Department = 'Admin';	how to find Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Count Of Employees Working In The Department 'Admin'	
302	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The No. Of Workers For Each Department In The Descending Order	example:- select Department, count(emp_id) as number_of_emp from employee group by Department order by number_of_emp;	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Fetch The No. Of Workers For Each Department In The Descending Order	
303	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Are Also Managers	example:-select emp_name from employee where emp_name = ' manager_name';	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Are Also Managers	
304	Write An SQL Query To Fetch Duplicate Records Having Matching Data In Some Fields Of A Table			
305	Write An SQL Query To Show Only Odd Rows From A Table	example:- select * from employee where emp_id %2!=0;	how to find Write An SQL Query To Show Only Odd Rows From A Table	
306	Write An SQL Query To Show Only Even Rows From A Table	example:- select * from employee where emp_id %2=0;	how to find Write An SQL Query To Show Only even Rows From A Table	
307	Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables	example:- select emp_id,emp_name,emp_age from employee UNION select emp_id,emp_sal,emp_age from salary	how to find Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables	
308	Write An SQL Query To Show Records From One Table That Another Table Does Not Have	example:-select * from employee where emp_id NOT IN =(select emp_id from salary);	how to Write An SQL Query To Show Records From One Table That Another Table Does Not Have	
309	Write An SQL Query To Determine The 5th Highest Salary Without Using TOP Or Limit Method	example:- with result as (select salary ,Dense_rank() over (order by salary desc) as DenseRank from employee) select salary from result where result.DenseRank= 5	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Determine The 5th Highest Salary Without Using TOP Or Limit Method	
310	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The List Of Employees With The Same Salary			

311	Write An SQL Query To Show The Second Highest Salary From A Table,with out using limit.	<p>example:- select max(salary) from employee where salary<(select max(salary) from employee);</p> <p>example:-select * from employee order by salary desc offset 1 fetch next 1 only</p>	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Show The Second Highest Salary From A Table,with out using limit.	
312	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First 50% Records From A Table	<p>example:-select * from salary LIMIT 50;</p>	how to fetch Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First 50% Records From A Table	
313	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It.	<p>example:- select Department,count(emp_id) from employee group by Department having count(emp_id)<5;</p>	how to get Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It.	