PBMS Midsem

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1. In the above query "order by 3 asc" means to order according to third column in ascending order. Here the result would be error

~~Let Salary be the third column.~~

2. Let the attribute be "Emp_Name" and "Insurance"

Query :- SELECT * Employees WHERE SELECT Emp_Name from Employees (SELECT e_1.name from Employees e_1 Employees e_2 where e_1.Insurance = e_2.Insuranc

3. Let the other two attribute be Sale_Id and Customer_Name

John query to find N^{th} highest salary could be

Select Sale_Id, Customer_Name, sales_volume From SalesTab ORDER BY sales_volume DESC m-1, 1

5. This can be done by the query

Select Std-Id, Std-Department, Std-Course-Credit, Std-Course-name from Std-Info-Details group by Std-Id having mod (Std-Id, 2) = 1;

The above query will display those tuple whose (Std-Id) mod 2 == 1.

4. No, the statement is false, SQL drops all related objects which exists inside the table like constraints, indexes, columns. But it will not drop views and procedures

6. The syntax is

```
CREATE TABLE New_Table
  AS ( SELECT *
       FROM University_table WHERE 1=2);
```

8.

(a) Complete

Scholar	Tutorial	Required
Ansh	~~Physics~~ Cyber Security	Cloud Comp
Varun	Cloud Comp	Cyber Security
Vishnu	Algorithms	Algorithms
Sourab	Operating S	Operating S
Karthik	Software	Software E
Ramesh	Cyber Security	

Query 1 :-

AllScholars Table

Scholar
Ansh
Varun
Vishnu
Sourab
Karthik
Ramesh

Query 2 :-

Scholar And Required Table

~~Ansh~~ Scholar	Tutorial
Ansh	Cyber Security
Varun	Cloud Comp
Vishnu	Algorithms
Sourab	Operating S
Karthik	Software E

b)

Query 1.

```
SELECT Scholar INTO Allscholars from COMPLETE
```