Assignment 2

WASIM RAZA

```
create database assignment2
use assignment2
---Q1 SOLUTION
select *from pets
select age from pets group by age ---a
select count(distinct age) from pets
select gender,age from pets group by gender,age ---b
select name from pets where name like '%u%' ---c
select kind, count(*) from pets group by kind ---d
select kind,avg(age) as avg_age from pets group by kind ---e
select *from pets where gender='female' and kind='dog' ---f
select kind,gender,count(*) from pets group by kind, gender ---g
select *from pets order by gender, age desc ---h
select kind from pets group by kind having max(age)>13 ---i
select top 15 *from pets ----j
select name from pets where name like '_____' ---k
select count(distinct age) from pets ----l
select age from pets where age between 5 and 15 ---m

---Q2 SOLUTION
select*from employees
select email, len(email) as email_len from employees---a
select department_id,count(*) from employees group by department_id---b
select employee_id, datediff(year,hire_date,getdate()) as ewy from employees---c
select salary,'salary_bucket'=case when salary<=7000 then 'low'
                                   when salary between 7000 and 20000 then 'medium'
                                    when salary>=20000 then 'high' end from employees;---d
select email,replace(email,'sqltutorial.org','abccompany.com') as 'replaced_email' from
employees---e
select first_name,last_name, first_name + ' ' + last_name as full_name from employees;
select first_name,last_name, concat(first_name,' ',last_name) as full_name from
employees;---f
select *into emp1 from employees where salary between 7000 and 16000;---g
select*from emp1
select *into emp2 from employees where manager_id in (100,114);----h
select*from emp2
select employee_id,first_name,last_name from emp1---i
except
select employee_id,first_name,last_name from emp2


---Q3
---Having and Where both used for the filtering data and we can use both where and having
in same query,the only difference is where cannot be used for aggregate function

---Q4
---UNION: it's only keeps the unique records and does not allow duplicate
---UNION ALL: it's allow duplicate show all records from both the tables

---Q5
---Select Sum(Null), Count(Null); operand data type null is invalid for sum and count
operater
---Select substring('Prepleaf',0,0); Null
---Select Coalesce(Null,Null,3);  3
```

Assignment 2

WASIM RAZA