

Assignment -1

1. Retrieve all columns from a table.
2. Select specific columns from a table.
3. Filter rows using the WHERE clause.
4. Sort the result set using ORDER BY.
5. Limit the number of rows returned using LIMIT.
6. Count the number of rows in a table.
7. Find the average value of a column.
8. Find the sum of a column.
9. Find the minimum value in a column.
10. Find the maximum value in a column.
11. Filter rows with a specific condition using the WHERE clause.
12. Use the BETWEEN operator for a range condition.
13. Use the IN operator to match multiple values.
14. Use the LIKE operator for partial string matching.
15. Use the NOT operator to negate a condition.
16. Perform calculations in a SELECT statement.
17. Use the GROUP BY clause to group data.
18. Use the HAVING clause with GROUP BY.
19. Join two tables using INNER JOIN.
20. Join multiple tables.
21. Use LEFT JOIN to include unmatched rows.
22. Use RIGHT JOIN to include unmatched rows.
23. Use FULL JOIN to include all rows from both tables.
24. Use self-join to compare data within the same table.
25. Create an alias for a table or column.
26. Aggregate data within groups using functions like SUM, COUNT, AVG.
27. Calculate percentages in a query.
28. Find the Nth highest (or lowest) value in a column.
29. Use subqueries in the WHERE clause.
30. Use subqueries in the SELECT clause.
31. Use EXISTS to check for the existence of related records.
32. Use UNION to combine results from multiple queries.
33. Use UNION ALL to combine results with duplicates.
34. Create and modify tables using the CREATE TABLE statement.
35. Add new rows to a table using INSERT.
36. Update data in a table using UPDATE.
37. Delete rows from a table using DELETE.
38. Create an index on a table.
39. Alter a table to add, modify, or delete columns.
40. Create a view.
41. Use the CASE statement to conditionally modify data.
42. Use the COALESCE function to handle NULL values.

43. Use the DATE functions for date and time manipulation.
44. Use the CAST or CONVERT functions to change data types.
45. Use the TOP or LIMIT clause to limit the result set.
46. Find the second-highest (or second-lowest) value in a column.
47. Calculate the median of a dataset.
48. Create a temporary table.
49. Use the DISTINCT keyword to retrieve unique values.
50. Perform a cross join (Cartesian product) between two tables.