



CLASS 12 · CBSE INFORMATICS PRACTICES (065)

Informatics Practices Solved Board Papers

Chapter-wise and year-wise CBSE board questions with complete answers

2024-2026

- ✓ Part A: every question sorted chapter-wise, grouped by marks, with full answers
- ✓ Part B: complete board papers, each followed by its answers
- ✓ Board weightage table and most-asked topics for every chapter
- ✓ Every Pandas program and output worked out in full
- ✓ SQL queries with result tables; network case studies solved

WHAT YOU GET

CBSE Informatics Practices papers 2024–2026. Every question answered. Sorted chapter-wise.

3

board papers

125

solved questions

3

years · 2024–26

9

chapters

62

MCQs solved

X Questions scattered across years



✓ All in one place, chapter-wise

X Don't know what to study first



✓ Weightage + most-asked topics

X Output questions trap you



✓ Every Pandas and SQL output worked out

X Code answers lose easy marks



✓ Full programs the board way

PART A**Chapter-wise****A**

- ✓ Weightage table
- ✓ Most-asked topics
- ✓ Every question + solution

PART B**Full papers****B**

- ✓ Exactly as set by CBSE
- ✓ Solutions after each paper
- ✓ Timed 3-hour practice

2026 · 90

2025 · 90

2024 · 90


Complete Notes · Solved PYQs

CLASS 6–12 · ALL SUBJECTS

100%
 QUESTIONS
 SOLVED
Made for board toppers

How to use this book

Part A puts every board question of a chapter together, from 1-mark MCQs to 5-mark programs. Finish a chapter, then answer its Part A questions without looking at the answers. Check, mark the ones you got wrong, and repeat them a week later.

Each question shows where it was asked, for example **CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q36**. Use the weightage table and the most-asked topics chart at the start of each chapter to decide what to revise first.

Part B gives full papers. In the last month before the exam, sit with a clock and write one paper in 3 hours, then check it with the answers that follow the paper.

Answers follow the board's marking points: correct import, object creation, method or SQL clause, and the expected output. Write the output of every Pandas and SQL question as a neat table.

Contents

Part A · Chapter-wise questions with solutions

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Pandas Series 17 Qs | 5. SQL Revision and Single-row Functions 29 Qs |
| 2. DataFrame: Creation and Attributes 9 Qs | 6. SQL Aggregates, Grouping and Joins 12 Qs |
| 3. DataFrame Operations and CSV Files 14 Qs | 7. Computer Networks 10 Qs |
| 4. Data Visualisation with Matplotlib 5 Qs | 8. Introduction to the Internet and Web 9 Qs |
| | 9. Societal Impacts 20 Qs |

Part B · Full board papers, each followed by its solutions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. CBSE 2026 · 90 solutions | 2. CBSE 2025 · 90 solutions |
| | 3. CBSE 2024 · 90 solutions |

125 questions in all. Questions are taken from the CBSE Class 12 Informatics Practices (065) board papers (Q.P. code 90) and the answers are our own, checked against the official marking schemes; Pandas and SQL outputs were verified by running the code. Long question stems are condensed in places; code, data, table values and options are as printed in the paper.

CHAPTER 1

Pandas Series

Board weightage 2024–2026

Year	2024	2025	2026
Questions	4	7	6
Marks	6	11	10

Most asked topics

Accessing and attributes		5
Creating a Series		5
Series output questions		5
Pandas Series		2

17 questions from 3 papers. Repeated questions are shown once with every year they were asked.

1 mark: MCQ and Assertion–Reason

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q1

1 mark

True or False: In a Pandas Series, the positional index can be a string or an integer.

Solution

False. Positional indices are always integers 0, 1, 2...; only labels can be strings.

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q14

1 mark

Creating a Series from a dictionary: (A) values become indices (B) keys become values (C) keys become the indices (D) default integer indices

Solution

(C) The keys of the dictionary become the index.

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q15

1 mark

`ser1[start:end]` with positional indices: (A) end included (B) end excluded (C) both excluded (D) start excluded

Solution

(B) The element at the end position is excluded.

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q6

1 mark

Default index type for a Pandas Series if not explicitly specified? (A) String (B) List (C) Numeric (D) Boolean

Solution**(C) Numeric:** 0, 1, 2, ...

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q9

1 mark

Data structure for one-dimensional labelled data in Pandas? (A) Integer (B) Dictionary (C) Series (D) DataFrame

Solution**(C) Series.**

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q13

1 mark

Statement to select the element with index `points` from Series `ser`: (A) `ser.element(points)` (B) `ser.select(points)` (C) `ser[points]` (D) `ser.show(points)`

Solution**(C) `ser[points]`.**

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q15

1 mark

Which library defines an ndarray? (A) pandas (B) numpy (C) matplotlib (D) scipy

Solution**(B) numpy.**

CBSE 2024 · 90 · Q10

1 mark

Output: `dd={'One':1, 'Two':2, 'Three':3, 'Seven':7}; rr=pd.Series(dd); rr['Four']=4; print(rr)`

SolutionA new label is appended at the end: **(iv)**

```
One      1
Two      2
Three    3
Seven    7
Four     4
dtype: int64
```

CBSE 2024 · 90 · Q12

1 mark

Which will NOT show the first five rows of Series S1? (i) `S1[0:5]` (ii) `S1.head()` (iii) `S1.head(5)` (iv) `S1.head[0:5]`

Solution**(iv):** `head` is a method; `head[0:5]` raises `TypeError`.

2 marks: very short answer

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q22(A)

2 marks

(a) Two characteristics of the Pandas library.

Solution

Any two: tabular data structures (Series, DataFrame); easy reading/writing of files such as CSV and Excel; powerful filtering, sorting, grouping and calculations; easy handling of missing data; fast on large datasets.

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q28

2 marks

(a) Complete: Series from a NumPy array of 'a', 'b', 'c' with indexes 'first', 'second', 'third'. OR (b) Output of `s1=pd.Series([1,2,3],index=['a','b','c'])`; `s2=pd.Series([4,5,6],index=['b','c','d'])`; `print(s1 + s2)`

Solution

(a) `import numpy as np; arr = np.array(['a','b','c']); s = pd.Series(arr, index=['first','second','third'])`.

(b) Labels are matched; 'a' and 'd' are in only one Series:

```
a    NaN
b    6.0
c    8.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
```

(As printed, the paper's code uses `s2` (capital); the board also accepted "NameError" as an answer.)

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q22(B)

2 marks

(b) Explain how elements of a Series can be accessed using slicing, with an example.

Solution

For `data = pd.Series([10,20,30,40,50], index=['a','b','c','d','e'])`: **positional slicing** `data[0:3]` or `data.iloc[0:3]` → a, b, c (end excluded); **label slicing** `data['b':'d']` or `data.loc['b':'d']` → b, c, d (end included); **conditional** `data[data > 30]` → d, e.

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q28(A)

2 marks

(a) Rewrite Rohit's code correctly: `import pandas / data = [50, 15, 40] / series = pd.series(data, Index=['x','y','z']) / Print(series)`

Solution

```
import pandas as pd                # alias pd
data = [50, 15, 40]
series = pd.Series(data, index=['x', 'y', 'z']) # Series, index
print(series)                       # print
```

CBSE 2024 · 90 · Q20

2 marks

Correct the errors: `import Pandas as pd / stud=['Name':'Ramya','Class':11,'House':'Red'] / s=p.Series(s) / print(s)`

Solution

```
import pandas as pd          # lower-case pandas
stud = {'Name':'Ramya', 'Class':11, 'House':'Red'} # { } for a dict
s = pd.Series(stud)          # pd, and stud
print(s)
```

```
Name      Ramya
Class      11
House      Red
dtype: object
```

CBSE 2024 · 90 · Q22

2 marks

Output: `com=pd.Series([45,12,15,200], index=['mouse','printer','webcam','keyboard']) / print(com[1:3])`

Solution

Positions 1 and 2 (3 excluded):

```
printer    12
webcam     15
dtype: int64
```

3 marks: short answer

CBSE 2026 · 90 · Q30(A)

3 marks

(a) Create and display a Series of days in July, Aug, Sept, Oct (31, 31, 30, 31) with month names as index.

Solution

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([31, 31, 30, 31], index=['July', 'Aug', 'Sept', 'Oct'])
# or pd.Series({'July':31, 'Aug':31, 'Sept':30, 'Oct':31})
print(s)
```

CBSE 2025 · 90 · Q30(B)

3 marks

(b) Create a Series from an ndarray of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 with indices 'A'-'E'.

Solution

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50]) # or np.arange(10, 60, 10)
s = pd.Series(data, index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
print(s)
```

CBSE BOARD PAPER

2026 · Q.P. Code 90

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Section A: 1 mark each

1. True or False: In a Pandas Series, the positional index can be a string or an integer. 1
2. Add a new row to DataFrame DF using: (A) DF.add() (B) DF.loc[] (C) DF.loc() (D) DF.addloc[] 1
3. Which is e-waste? (A) Plastic bottle (B) Broken smartphone (C) Aluminium foil (D) Banana peel 1
4. In which scenario is a bar chart preferred over a line chart? (A) monthly temperature trends (B) comparing the number of students in different classes (C) stock price movements over time (D) website traffic over days 1
5. Which topology uses a central cable (backbone) to connect all devices? (A) Mesh (B) Star (C) Tree (D) Bus 1
6. True/False: In SQL, an aggregate function returns multiple values for each column on which it is applied. 1
7. Rohini developed a new water purifier with a unique filtration method. IPR to apply for: (A) Trademark (B) Copyright (C) Patent (D) Both copyright and trademark 1
8. What does `print(df.loc['S2'])` do? 1
9. `SELECT LENGTH('Data Base');` (A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) Error 1
10. Nisha uses an Android app to make a voice call over the Internet to a friend in another country. Protocol used: (A) Chat (B) VoIP (C) Email (D) TV 1
11. Expanded form of DML: 1
12. CSV stands for ____ Separated Values: (A) Colon (B) CTRL (C) Comma (D) Caret 1
13. Example of good net etiquette: (A) spamming (B) ignoring others' opinions (C) not using copyrighted materials without permission (D) sharing private info 1
14. Creating a Series from a dictionary: (A) values become indices (B) keys become values (C) keys become the indices (D) default integer indices 1
15. `ser1[start:end]` with positional indices: (A) end included (B) end excluded (C) both excluded (D) start excluded 1
16. Key feature of a static web page: (A) content updates very frequently (B) displays different content to different users (C) loads slower than a dynamic page (D) shows the same content unless the code is manually updated 1
17. True/False: `INSTR(string1, string2)` returns 0 if string2 is not present in string1. 1
18. Value of axis to delete a column: (A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) 2 1

19. `SELECT ROUND(15.678, 2);` (A) 15.00 (B) 15.67 (C) 15.68 (D) 16.00 1
20. A–R. (A): A DataFrame can store values of multiple data types in multiple columns. (R): DataFrames are implemented using 2D arrays, which allow only numeric values. 1
21. A–R. (A): `SELECT COUNT(name) FROM students;` will differ from `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM students;` if there are NULL values in name. (R): `COUNT(column_name)` counts non-NULL values in that column, whereas `COUNT(*)` returns the number of records. 1

Section B: 2 marks each

22. (A) Two characteristics of the Pandas library. 2
- OR**
- (B) Explain Boolean Indexing with respect to DataFrames, with an example. 2
23. Anjana published a website using free design elements from different creators without mentioning the source. (i) One possible IPR violation. (ii) Two licensing models that allow legal reuse of creative work with conditions. 2
24. Define (a) Domain (b) Tuple. 2
25. (A) Explain the role of (I) Modem (II) Gateway. 2
- OR**
- (B) Differentiate between add-ons and plug-ins in a web browser. 2
26. (I) Month (numeric) of '2026-01-01'. (II) Year part of '2026-01-01'. 2
27. (a) What is data protection? (b) Two precautions to avoid the risk of cybercrime. 2
28. (a) Complete: Series from a NumPy array of 'a', 'b', 'c' with indexes 'first', 'second', 'third'. OR (b) Output of `s1=pd.Series([1,2,3],index=['a','b','c'])`; `s2=pd.Series([4,5,6],index=['b','c','d'])`; `print(s1 + s2)` 2

Section C: 3 marks each

29. Mandeep got a lottery-win email, gave bank details, and ₹1 lakh was debited. (i) Type of cybercrime. (ii) Two other methods used for it. (iii) One law protecting Internet users in India. 3
30. (A) Create and display a Series of days in July, Aug, Sept, Oct (31, 31, 30, 31) with month names as index. 3
- OR**
- (B) customer.csv (header Name, Age, City; rows Rudra 17 Kolkata, Divya 19 Dehradun, Nabeel 22 Lucknow): import into DataFrame DF and display the last two rows. 3
31. (i) Create PRODUCTS (PID INT primary key, PName VARCHAR(30), PCat CHAR(15), Price decimal). (ii) Increase price by 100 for category Grocery. 3

32. (A) TEACHER (TID, TName, Experience, City): 1 Kartik 5 Bhopal; 2 Shahnaz 6 Nagpur; 3 Rajendra 7 Delhi; 4 Tanvi 4 Bhopal; 5 Alam 9 Delhi. SUBJECT (SID, SubName, TID): 101 Physics 1; 102 Chemistry 2; 103 Mathematics 3; 104 Informatics Practices 4; 105 Computer Science 5. (I) Delete the subject whose TID is 4. (II) Names of teachers with more than 5 years' experience who stay in Nagpur. (III) Subject names with their teacher names.

OR

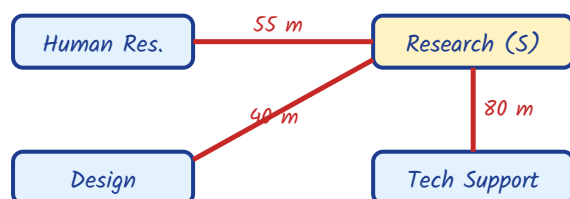
- (B) LIBRARY(BookId, Title, Genre, Price): 101 Python Basics Technology 278; 201 The Silent Patient Fiction 340; 301 Data Science Technology 291; 401 Oceans Marine Life NULL. (I) Candidate key(s)? (II) Insert 501, 'AI for ALL', 'Technology', 589. (III) Add column Author CHAR/VARCHAR(20).

Section D: 4 marks each

33. Complete the histogram program for Ages = [22, 25, 24, 28, 30, 24, 29, 27, 21, 23], bins [20,22,24,26,28,30]: Statement-1 plot; Statement-2 alias for xlabel; Statement-3 legend; Statement-4 display.
34. 34(a) Guest(GuestID, GuestName, RoomNumber, CheckInDate, Charges): (I) last 3 characters of guest name in upper case; (II) name with day name of check-in; (III) remainder when charges are divided by 1000; (IV) three characters from the second character of each name.
OR 34(b) ORDERS(ORDERID, CUSTOMERNAME, TOTALAMOUNT, DISCOUNT, ORDERDATE): 101 Hemant 5000 10 2024-03-01; 102 Neha 7000 15 NULL; 103 Keshav 3000 5 2024-01-20; 104 Sandhya 4500 NULL 2023-12-25. Outputs: (I) names where DISCOUNT IS NOT NULL (II) name, discount with DISCOUNT BETWEEN 5 AND 10 (III) MONTHNAME(ORDERDATE) where not null (IV) ORDERID, DAY(ORDERDATE).

Section E: 5 marks each

35. My Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Mysuru head office: Human Resources, Research, Design, Technical Support; regional office in Chennai (350 km). Distances: HR–Research 55 m, HR–Design 75 m, HR–Tech Support 140 m, Research–Design 40 m, Research–Tech Support 80 m, Design–Tech Support 60 m. Computers: HR 30, Research 80, Design 50, Tech Support 20, Chennai 35. I. Server department with reason. II. Wired cable layout in Mysuru. III. Device to connect computers within Research. IV. Network type for Mysuru–Chennai. V. Device if the signal weakens between HR and Technical Support.



36. (I) 36(I) Create the DataFrame Scholarship (Name: Ananya, Karan, Simran, Rahul, Priya; Course: B.Sc., B.Tech, MCA, BCA, BA; Amount: 62000, 67000, 64000, 70000, 69000) using the dictionary of Series method.

OR

(II) 36 (II) Rename the row indexes of Scholarship to ['a','b','c','d','e']. (III) Remove the last row.

2

37. (A)(I) 37 (a) I. Date part of '2026-01-01 10:10:10'; II. names in lower case; III. first 4 characters of City_Name; IV. city after removing leading spaces. (b) I. 17²; II. day part of Hire_Date; IV. remove leading and trailing spaces from Location.

5

OR

(A)(V) 37 (a) V. Average salary from Employees; (b) III. maximum Bill_Amount from Bill; V. total salary from tot_sal of Employees.

3

Solutions · CBSE 2026 · 90

Q1 **False.** Positional indices are always integers 0, 1, 2...; only labels can be strings.

Q2 **(B) DF.loc[]**, e.g. `DF.loc['new'] = [...]`.

Q3 **(B) Broken smartphone.**

Q4 **(B):** comparing categories; the other options are trends over time (line charts).

Q5 **(D) Bus.**

Q6 **False:** it returns a single value for a group of rows.

Q7 **(C) Patent:** it is an invention.

Q8 **(A)** Displays the data of the row with label 'S2'.

Q9 **(C) 9:** the space counts.

Q10 **(B) VoIP.**

Q11 **(D) Data Manipulation Language.**

Q12 **(C) Comma.**

Q13 **(C).**

Q14 **(C)** The keys of the dictionary become the index.

Q15 **(B)** The element at the end position is excluded.

Q16 **(D).** (A), (B) describe dynamic pages; static pages load *faster*.

Q17 **True.**

Q18 **(C) axis = 1.**

Q19 **(C) 15.68:** the third decimal $8 \geq 5$ rounds 15.67 up.

- Q20** (C) A is true; R is false (columns can hold strings, floats, ints...).
-
- Q21** (A) Both true and R correctly explains A.
-
- Q22(A)** Any two: tabular data structures (Series, DataFrame); easy reading/writing of files such as CSV and Excel; powerful filtering, sorting, grouping and calculations; easy handling of missing data; fast on large datasets.
-
- Q22(B)** Boolean indexing filters rows of a DataFrame using a condition; only rows where the condition is True are returned. Example: for df with Name [Ajay, Riya, David, Peter] and Age [25, 30, 35, 40], `df[df['Age'] > 30]` returns the rows of David and Peter.
-
- Q23** (i) **Copyright infringement** (also plagiarism, as no credit was given). (ii) **Creative Commons (CC)** licences and **GNU GPL** (open-source licences such as Apache also accepted).
-
- Q24** (a) The set of all possible values that an attribute can take. (b) A row of a table representing one complete record.
-
- Q25(A)** (I) **Modem** converts digital signals into analog signals (modulation) and analog back to digital (demodulation), so computers can send data over telephone/cable lines. (II) **Gateway** acts as a bridge between two different networks, the entry/exit point that translates between their protocols.
-
- Q25(B)** **Add-ons** enhance or customise the browser itself by adding a feature: blocking ads, managing passwords, changing themes (e.g. Firefox ad-blocker add-on). They are not complete programs. **Plug-ins** are complete (often third-party) programs that enable the browser to handle specific types of content, e.g. Adobe Flash Player to play Flash video; they can be used by other applications too.
-
- Q26** `SELECT MONTH('2026-01-01'); → 1; SELECT YEAR('2026-01-01'); → 2026`
-
- Q27** (a) Safeguarding data from unauthorised access, misuse, loss or damage. (b) Use strong passwords and don't share them; don't click suspicious links or emails (also: updated antivirus, don't share personal info online).
-
- Q28** (a) `import numpy as np; arr = np.array(['a','b','c']); s = pd.Series(arr, index=['first','second','third'])`.
 (b) Labels are matched; 'a' and 'd' are in only one Series:
- ```
a NaN
b 6.0
c 8.0
d NaN
dtype: float64
```
- (As printed, the paper's code uses `s2` (capital); the board also accepted "NameError" as an answer.)
- 
- Q29** (i) **Phishing** (online fraud). (ii) SMS and phone/voice calls (also WhatsApp messages, social media, fake websites). (iii) **IT Act, 2000**.
-

**Q30(A)**

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([31, 31, 30, 31], index=['July', 'Aug', 'Sept', 'Oct'])
or pd.Series({'July':31, 'Aug':31, 'Sept':30, 'Oct':31})
print(s)
```

**Q30(B)**

```
import pandas as pd
DF = pd.read_csv("customer.csv")
print(DF.tail(2))
```

|   | Name   | Age | City     |
|---|--------|-----|----------|
| 1 | Divya  | 19  | Dehradun |
| 2 | Nabeel | 22  | Lucknow  |

**Q31**

```
CREATE TABLE PRODUCTS (PID INT PRIMARY KEY, PName VARCHAR(30),
PCat CHAR(15), Price FLOAT);
UPDATE PRODUCTS SET Price = Price + 100 WHERE PCat = 'Grocery';
```

**Q32(A)**

```
DELETE FROM SUBJECT WHERE TID = 4;
SELECT TName FROM TEACHER
WHERE Experience > 5 AND City = 'Nagpur'; -- Shahnaz
SELECT SubName, TName FROM SUBJECT NATURAL JOIN TEACHER;
-- or FROM SUBJECT S, TEACHER T WHERE S.TID = T.TID
-- or FROM SUBJECT S JOIN TEACHER T ON S.TID = T.TID
```

(III) Physics Kartik, Chemistry Shahnaz, Mathematics Rajendra, (Informatics Practices Tanvi, if (I) not run), Computer Science Alam.

**Q32(B)**

(I) **BookId**: unique for every row (Title, if unique, was also accepted). (II) `INSERT INTO LIBRARY VALUES (501, 'AI for ALL', 'Technology', 589);` (III) `ALTER TABLE LIBRARY ADD Author VARCHAR(20);`

**Q33**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
Ages = [22, 25, 24, 28, 30, 24, 29, 27, 21, 23]
binsize = [20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30]
plt.hist(Ages, bins=binsize, edgecolor='black',
label='Participants') # Statement-1: hist
plt.xlabel('Age') # Statement-2: plt
plt.ylabel('Number of Participants')
plt.title("Age Distribution")
plt.legend() # Statement-3
plt.show() # Statement-4
```

(½ mark is deducted when () is missing after legend/show.)

**Q34**

```
SELECT UPPER(RIGHT(GuestName, 3)) FROM Guest;
SELECT GuestName, DAYNAME(CheckInDate) FROM Guest;
SELECT MOD(Charges, 1000) FROM Guest;
SELECT SUBSTR(GuestName, 2, 3) FROM Guest; -- or MID()
```

**OR** (I) Hemant, Neha, Keshav (II) Hemant 10; Keshav 5 (III) March, January, December (IV) 101 1; 102 NULL; 103 20; 104 25.

- Q35** I. **Research**: maximum computers (80). II. Star from Research: Research–HR 55 m, Research–Design 40 m, Research–Tech Support 80 m (figure; total 175 m, no cable over 100 m). III. **Switch** (or hub). IV. **WAN** (350 km apart, different cities). V. **Repeater**.

**Q36(I)**

```
import pandas as pd
name = pd.Series(["Ananya", "Karan", "Simran", "Rahul", "Priya"])
course = pd.Series(["B.Sc.", "B.Tech", "MCA", "BCA", "BA"])
amount = pd.Series([62000, 67000, 64000, 70000, 69000])
Scholarship = pd.DataFrame({"Name": name, "Course": course,
 "Amount": amount})

print(Scholarship)
```

(Parts II and III, renaming the index and removing the last row, are in Chapter 3.)

**Q36(II)**

```
Scholarship.index = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'] # (II)
or Scholarship = Scholarship.rename(index={0:'a',1:'b',2:'c',3:'d',4:'e'})
Scholarship = Scholarship.drop(Scholarship.index[-1]) # (III)
or Scholarship = Scholarship.iloc[:-1]
```

Part (I) (creation with a dictionary of Series) is in Chapter 2.

**Q37(A)****(I)**

```
SELECT DATE('2026-01-01 10:10:10'); -- 2026-01-01
SELECT LOWER(Cust_Name) FROM Customer;
SELECT LEFT(City_Name, 4) FROM Location;
SELECT LTRIM(CITY) FROM EVENT;
SELECT POWER(17, 2); -- 289
SELECT DAY(Hire_Date) FROM Employee;
SELECT TRIM(Location) FROM Branch; -- or UPDATE ... SET Location=TRIM(Location)
```

(AVG, MAX, SUM parts: Chapter 6.)

**Q37(A)****(V)**

```
SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees; -- or SUM(Salary)/COUNT(Salary)
SELECT MAX(Bill_Amount) FROM Bill;
SELECT SUM(tot_sal) FROM Employees;
```



***All the best for your boards!***

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