

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE Industry;
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> USE Industry;
```

Database changed

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Emp1(Emp_id INT,Ename VARCHAR(10),Address VARCHAR(20),SALARY  
INT,Commision INT);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

```
mysql> desc Emp1;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Emp_id	int(11)	YES		NULL	
Ename	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
Address	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
SALARY	int(11)	YES		NULL	
Commision	int(11)	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Emp1 VALUES
```

```
(1,"Amit","Pune",35000,5000),(2,"Sneha","Pune",25000,NULL),(3,"Savita","Nashik",28000,2000),(4,  
" Pooja","Mumbai",19000,NULL),(5,"Sagar","Mumbai",25000,3000);
```

Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Emp1;
```

Emp_id	Ename	Address	SALARY	Commision
1	Amit	Pune	35000	5000
2	Sneha	Pune	25000	NULL
3	Savita	Nashik	28000	2000
4	Pooja	Mumbai	19000	NULL
5	Sagar	Mumbai	25000	3000

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

1. Find different locations from where employees belong to?

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT Address FROM Emp1;
```

Address
Pune
Nashik
Mumbai

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. What is maximum and minimum salary?

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(Salary) as maxSalary, MIN(Salary) as minSalary FROM
```

```
Emp1;
```

maxSalary	minSalary
35000	19000

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

3. Display the content of employee table according to the ascending order of salary amount.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Emp1 ORDER BY Salary ASC;
```

Emp_id	Ename	Address	SALARY	Commision
4	Pooja	Mumbai	19000	NULL
2	Sneha	Pune	25000	NULL
5	Sagar	Mumbai	25000	3000
3	Savita	Nashik	28000	2000
1	Amit	Pune	35000	5000

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4. Find the name of employee who lived in Nashik or Pune city

```
mysql> SELECT Ename FROM Emp1 WHERE Address IN('Nashik','Pune');
```

Ename
Amit
Sneha
Savita

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

5. Find the name of employees who does not get commission

mysql> SELECT Ename FROM Emp1 WHERE Commision IS NULL;

Ename
Sneha
Pooja

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6. Change the city of Amit to Nashik.

mysql> UPDATE Emp1 set Address='Nashik' WHERE Ename='Amit';

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

7. Find the information of employees whose name starts with A.

mysql> SELECT * FROM Emp1;

Emp_id	Ename	Address	SALARY	Commision
1	Amit	Nashik	35000	5000
2	Sneha	Pune	25000	NULL
3	Savita	Nashik	28000	2000
4	Pooja	Mumbai	19000	NULL
5	Sagar	Mumbai	25000	3000

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM Emp1 WHERE Ename LIKE 'A%';

Emp_id	Ename	Address	SALARY	Commision
1	Amit	Nashik	35000	5000

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

9. Find the count of staff from each city.

mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) as staffcount FROM Emp1 WHERE

staffcount
2

Address='Mumbai';

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT Address,COUNT(*) as staffcount FROM Emp1 GROUP BY

Address	staffcount
Mumbai	2
Nashik	2
Pune	1

Address;

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE Project (Prno INT, Addr VARCHAR(20));

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Project VALUES

(10,"Mumbai"),(20,"Nashik"),(30,"Delhi"); Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

Prno	Addr
10	Mumbai
20	Nashik
30	Delhi

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

10. Find the address from where employees are belonging as well as where projects are going on.

mysql> SELECT Address AS Location FROM Emp1 UNION SELECT Addr AS Location FROM

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. It displays the output of a SQL query. The first line is the column header 'Location'. Below it are four rows of data: 'Nashik', 'Pune', 'Mumbai', and 'Delhi'. The text is enclosed in a box with dashed lines.

Location
Nashik
Pune
Mumbai
Delhi

Project;

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)