

DBMS LAB REPORT

Lab Number : 07

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Branch : Computer Science and Engineering

Section : CSE -10

Q1A. Create the following table and insert the values.

Employee

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISION	DEPT	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
1	arun	khan	manager	90000		production		04-JAN-1998
2	barun	kumar	manager	80000		marketing		09-FEB-1998
3	chitra	kapoor	engineer	60000		production	1	08-JAN-1998
4	dheeraj	mishra	manager	75000		sales	2	27-DEC-2001
5	emma	dutt	engineer	55000		production	1	20-MAR-2002
6	floki	dutt	accountant	70000		accounts		16-JUL-2000
7	dheeraj	kumar	clerk	40000		accounts	6	01-JUL-2016
8	saul	good	engineer	60000		r&d		06-SEP-2014
9	mou	bhat	clerk	30000		sales	4	08-MAR-2018
10	sunny	deol	salesman	20000	10000	marketing	2	31-MAR-01
11	bobby	deol	engineer	35000		r&d	8	17-OCT-17
12	amir	khan	salesman	15000	5000	marketing	2	11-JAN-13

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEEE(EMP_ID
NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT
EMPLOYEEE_EMP_ID_PK PRIMARY KEY,
F_NAME VARCHAR2(20), L_NAME
VARCHAR2(20), JOB_TYPE VARCHAR2(20),
SALARY NUMBER(8), COMMISION NUMBER(7),
DEPT VARCHAR(20), MANAGER_ID NUMBER(3),
DOJ DATE);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee
VALUES(1,'arun','khan','manager',90000,null,'producti
on',null,'04-JAN-1998');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(2,'barun','kumar','manager',80000,null,'marke  
ting',null,'09-FEB-1998');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(3,'chitra','kapoor','engineer',60000,null,'produ  
ction',1,'08-JAN-1998');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(4,'dheeraj','mishra','manager',75000,null,'sale  
s',2,'27-DEC-2001');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(5,'emma','dutt','engineer',55000,null,'producti  
on',1,'20-MAR-2002');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(6,'floki','dutt','accountant',70000,null,'account  
s',null,'16-JUL-2000');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(7,'dheeraj','kumar','clerk',40000,null,'account  
s',6,'01-JUL-2016');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(8,'saul','good','engineer',60000,null,'r and  
d',null,'06-SEP-2014');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(9,'mou','bhat','clerk',30000,null,'sales',4,'08-  
MAR-2018');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(10,'sunny','deol','salesman',20000,10000,'mar  
keting',2,'31-MAR-01');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(11,'bobby','deol','engineer',35000,null,'r and  
d',8,'17-OCT-17');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employeee  
VALUES(12,'amir','khan','salesman',15000,5000,'marke  
ting',2,'11-JAN-13');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> set linesize 200;
SQL> select * from employee;
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISSION	DEPT	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
1	arun	khan	manager	90000		production		04-JAN-98
2	barun	kumar	manager	80000		marketing		09-FEB-98
3	chitra	kapoor	engineer	60000		production	1	08-JAN-98
4	dheeraj	mishra	manager	75000		sales	2	27-DEC-01
5	emma	dutt	engineer	55000		production	1	20-MAR-02
6	floki	dutt	accountant	70000		accounts		16-JUL-00
7	dheeraj	kumar	clerk	40000		accounts	6	01-JUL-16
8	saul	good	engineer	60000		r and d		06-SEP-14
9	mou	bhat	clerk	30000		sales	4	08-MAR-18
10	sunny	deol	salesman	20000	10000	marketing	2	31-MAR-01
11	bobby	deol	engineer	35000		r and d	8	17-OCT-17
12	amir	khan	salesman	15000	5000	marketing	2	11-JAN-13

12 rows selected.

Q1B. Create the following table and insert the values.

Job_History

Emp_id	Start_Date	End_Date	Job_Type	D_Name
1	4-Jan-1998	30-Jun-2001	Engineer	Production
2	9-Feb-1998	28-Feb-2002	Salesman	Sales
1	1-Jul-2001	31-Dec-2010	Manager	R&D
4	27-Dec-2001	19-Sep-2016	Sales_Executive	Marketing
2	1-Mar-2002	30-Mar-2015	Sales_Executive	Marketing

2	1-Apr-2016	15-Dec-2017	Manager	Sales
4	20-Sep-2016	16-Dec-2017	Asst.Manager	Sales
6	16-Jul-2000	30-Nov-2006	Clerk	Accounts
5	20-Mar-2002	12-Aug-2011	Engineer	R&D
1	1-Jan-2011	31-Jan-2012	Engineer	Production

Using the above Job_History table and the Employee table write SQL statements for the following queries.

```
SQL> create table job_history(emp_id
number(3),start_date date ,end_date date, job_type
varchar(20), d_name varchar(20));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(1, '04-Jan-1998' ,
'30-Jun-2001' , 'Engineer' , 'Production' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(2, '09-Feb-1998' ,
'28-Feb-2002' , 'Salesman' , 'Sales' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(1, '01-Jul-2001' ,  
'31-Dec-2010' , 'Manager' , 'R AND D' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(4, '27-Dec-2001' ,  
'19-Sep-2016' , 'Sales_Executive' , 'Marketing' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(2, '01-Mar-2002' ,  
'30-Mar-2015' , 'Sales_Executive' , 'Marketing' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(2, '01-Apr-2016' ,  
'15-Dec-2017' , 'Manager' , 'Sales' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(4, '20-Sep-2016' ,  
'16-Dec-2017' , 'Asst.Manager' , 'Sales' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(6, '16-Jul-2000' ,  
'30-Nov-2006' , 'Clerk' , 'Accounts' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(5, '20-Mar-2002' ,  
'12-Aug-2011' , 'Engineer' , 'R AND D' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into job_history values(1, '01-Jan-2011' ,  
'31-Jan-2012' , 'Engineer' , 'Production' );
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from job_history;
```

EMP_ID	START_DAT	END_DATE	JOB_TYPE	D_NAME
1	04-JAN-98	30-JUN-01	Engineer	Production
2	09-FEB-98	28-FEB-02	Salesman	Sales
1	01-JUL-01	31-DEC-10	Manager	R AND D
4	27-DEC-01	19-SEP-16	Sales_Executive	Marketing
2	01-MAR-02	30-MAR-15	Sales_Executive	Marketing
2	01-APR-16	15-DEC-17	Manager	Sales
4	20-SEP-16	16-DEC-17	Asst.Manager	Sales
6	16-JUL-00	30-NOV-06	Clerk	Accounts
5	20-MAR-02	12-AUG-11	Engineer	R AND D
1	01-JAN-11	31-JAN-12	Engineer	Production

10 rows selected.

Q2. Display the emp_id along with every job_type they have worked (including their current job_type). (use union)

```
SQL> select emp_id,job_type from job_history union select emp_id,job_type from employee;
```

EMP_ID	JOB_TYPE
1	Engineer
1	Manager
2	Manager
2	Sales_Executive
2	Salesman
4	Asst.Manager
4	Sales_Executive
5	Engineer
6	Clerk

9 rows selected.

Q3. Display the emp_id, d_name, and job_types current and previous (if any) of all employees.(use union)

```
SQL> select emp_id,job_type,d_name from job_history union select emp_id,job_type,dept from employee;
```

EMP_ID	JOB_TYPE	D_NAME
1	Engineer	Production
1	Manager	R AND D
2	Manager	Sales
2	Sales_Executive	Marketing
2	Salesman	Sales
4	Asst.Manager	Sales
4	Sales_Executive	Marketing
5	Engineer	R AND D
6	Clerk	Accounts

9 rows selected.

Q4. Display the emp_id and the job_type of employees who currently have a job title that they held previously.(use intersect)

```
SQL> select emp_id, job_type from job_history intersect select emp_id, job_type from job_history;
```

EMP_ID	JOB_TYPE
1	Engineer
1	Manager
2	Manager
2	Sales_Executive
2	Salesman
4	Asst.Manager
4	Sales_Executive
5	Engineer
6	Clerk

9 rows selected.

Q5. Find the employees who have changed their job for once.(use minus)

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_ID FROM EMPLOYEE MINUS SELECT EMP_ID FROM JOB_HISTORY;
```

EMP_ID
3
7
8
9
10
11
12

7 rows selected.

Q6. Find the employees who earn more than Chitra. (use single-row subquery)

```
SQL> set linesize 200;
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE F_NAME!='chitra' and salary>(SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE F_NAME='chitra');
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISSION	DEPT	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
1	arun	khan	manager	90000		production		04-JAN-98
2	barun	kumar	manager	80000		marketing		09-FEB-98
4	dheeraj	mishra	manager	75000		sales	2	27-DEC-01
6	floki	dutt	accountant	70000		accounts		16-JUL-00

Q7. Find the employees details who have the same job_type as of emp_id 7. (use single-row subquery)

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE JOB_TYPE=(SELECT JOB_TYPE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_ID=7);
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISSION	DEPT	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
7	dheeraj	kumar	clerk	40000		accounts	6	01-JUL-16
9	mou	bhat	clerk	30000		sales	4	08-MAR-18

Q8. Display the employee names whose job is the same as employee 3 and earn more than employee 7. (use single-row subquery)

```
SQL> SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE JOB_TYPE=(SELECT JOB_TYPE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_ID=3) AND SALARY>(SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_ID=7);
```

F_NAME	L_NAME
chitra	kapoor
emma	dutt
saul	good

Q9. Display the employees earning less than the average salary. (use single-row subquery)

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY<(SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE);
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISSION	DEPT	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
7	dheeraj	kumar	clerk	40000		accounts	6	01-JUL-16
9	mou	bhat	clerk	30000		sales	4	08-MAR-18
10	sunny	deol	salesman	20000	10000	marketing	2	31-MAR-01
11	bobby	deol	engineer	35000		r and d	8	17-OCT-17
12	amir	khan	salesman	15000	5000	marketing	2	11-JAN-13

Q10. Find the job_type with the lowest average salary. (use single-row subquery)

```
SQL> select * from(select avg(salary),job_type from employee group by job_type order by avg(salary) asc) where rownum=1;
```

AVG(SALARY)	JOB_TYPE
17500	salesman

Q11. Display all the department names whose minimum salary is greater than the minimum salary of the Sales department.

```
SQL> select dept from employee where salary IN (select min(salary) as salary from employee where salary > (select min(salary) from employee where dept='sales') group by dept);
```

DEPT
marketing
sales
production
accounts
r and d

Q12. Select the employee names, department and salary who are the lowest earners of their corresponding department (use multi-row subquery).

```
SQL> SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEPT, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY<SOME(SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY DEPT);
```

F_NAME	L_NAME	DEPT	SALARY
dheeraj	kumar	accounts	40000
mou	bhat	sales	30000
sunny	deol	marketing	20000
bobby	deol	r and d	35000
amir	khan	marketing	15000

Q13. Find the highest earners of each job_type.(use multi-row subquery).

```
SQL> SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, JOB_TYPE, SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY=SOME(SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY JOB_TYPE);
```

F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY
arun	khan	manager	90000
chitra	kapoor	engineer	60000
floki	dutt	accountant	70000
dheeraj	kumar	clerk	40000
saul	good	engineer	60000
sunny	deol	salesman	20000

6 rows selected.

Q14. Display the employees who are not engineers and earn less than any engineer.(use multi-row subquery).

```
SQL> SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE SALARY<SOME(SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE JOB_TYPE='engineer' GROUP BY JOB_TYPE);
```

F_NAME	L_NAME
mou	bhat
sunny	deol
amir	khan

Q15. Display the employees who are not clerks but earn more than all clerks.(use multi-row subquery).

```
SQL> SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME FROM EMPLOYEEE WHERE SALARY>SOME(SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEEE WHERE JOB_TYPE='clerk' GROUP BY JOB_TYPE);
```

F_NAME	L_NAME
arun	khan
barun	kumar
chitra	kapoor
dheeraj	mishra
emma	dutt
floki	dutt
saul	good

7 rows selected.

Q16. Display the top 5 highest earning employees.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM (SELECT F_NAME,L_NAME FROM EMPLOYEEE ORDER BY SALARY DESC) WHERE ROWNUM<=5;
```

F_NAME	L_NAME
arun	khan
barun	kumar
dheeraj	mishra
floki	dutt
chitra	kapoor

Q17. Display the name and department of the top 2 highest paid managers.

```
SQL> select * from (select f_name,l_name from employeee where job_type='manager' order by salary desc ) where rownum<=2;
```

F_NAME	L_NAME
arun	khan
barun	kumar

Q18. Update the salary of the employees working as managers to the average salary of all the employees.

```
SQL> UPDATE EMPLOYEEE SET SALARY =(SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEEE )WHERE JOB_TYPE='manager';
```

3 rows updated.