

MySQL String - Exercises, Practice, Solution

1.] Write a MySQL query to get the job_id and related employee's id.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT job_id, GROUP_CONCAT(employee_id, ' ') AS 'Employees ID' FROM employees GROUP BY job_id;
```

	job_id	Employees ID
▶	AC_ACCOUNT	206
	AC_MGR	205
	AD_ASST	200
	AD_PRES	100
	AD_VP	101 , 102

2.] Write a MySQL query to update the portion of the phone_number in the employees table, within the phone number the substring '124' will be replaced by '999'.

➤ Output:

3.] Write a MySQL query to get the details of the employees where the length of the first name greater than or equal to 8.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME FROM employees WHERE LENGTH(first_name) >= 8;
```

	FIRST_NAME
▶	Elizabeth
	Harrison
	Jennifer
	Kimberely
	Danielle

4.] Write a MySQL query to display leading zeros before maximum and minimum salary.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT job_id, LPAD(max_salary, 7, '0') AS ' Max Salary', LPAD(min_salary, 7, '0') AS ' Min Salary' FROM jobs;
```

	job_id	Max Salary	Min Salary
▶	AD_PRES	0040000	0020000
	AD_VP	0030000	0015000
	AD_ASST	0006000	0003000
	FI_MGR	0016000	0008200

5.] Write a MySQL query to append '@example.com' to email field.

➤ Output:

6.] Write a MySQL query to get the employee id, first name and hire month.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, MID(hire_date, 6, 2) as hire_month FROM employees;
```

	employee_id	first_name	hire_month
▶	100	Steven	06
	101	Neena	06
	102	Lex	06
	103	Alexander	06
	104	Bruce	06

7.] Write a MySQL query to get the employee id, email id (discard the last three characters).

➤ Output:

```
SELECT employee_id, REVERSE(SUBSTR(REVERSE(email), 4)) as Email_ID FROM employees;
```

	employee_id	Email_ID
▶	100	SK
	101	NKOCH
	102	LDEH
	103	AHUN
	104	BER

8.] Write a MySQL query to find all employees where first names are in upper case.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE first_name = BINARY UPPER(first_name);
```

9.] Write a MySQL query to extract the last 4 character of phone numbers.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT RIGHT(phone_number, 4) as 'Ph.No.' FROM employees;
```

	Ph.No.
▶	4567
	4568
	4569
	4567
	4568

10.] Write a MySQL query to get the last word of the street address.

➤ Output:

SELECT location_id,

	location_id	street_address	Last--word-of-street_address
▶	1000	1297 Via Cola di Rie	Rie
	1100	93091 Calle della Testa	Testa
	1200	2017 Shinjuku-ku	Shinjuku-ku
	1300	9450 Kamiya-cho	Kamiya-cho
	1400	2014 Jabberwocky Rd	Rd

11.] Write a MySQL query to get the locations that have minimum street length.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT * FROM locations WHERE LENGTH(street_address) <= ( SELECT MIN(LENGTH(street_address)) FROM locations);
```

	LOCATION_ID	STREET_ADDRESS	POSTAL_CODE	CITY	STATE_PROVINCE	COUNTRY_ID
▶	1600	2007 Zagora St	50090	South Brunswick	New Jersey	US
▶	2400	8204 Arthur St		London		UK
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

12.] Write a MySQL query to display the first word from those job titles which contains more than one words.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT job_title, SUBSTR(job_title, 1, INSTR(job_title, ' ') - 1) FROM jobs;
```

job_title	JOBTITLE
▶ President	
Administration Vice President	Administration
Administration Assistant	Administration
Finance Manager	Finance
Accountant	

13.] Write a MySQL query to display the first name and last name for employees where first occurrence of last name contain character 'c' after 2nd position.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees WHERE INSTR(last_name,'C') > 2;
```

first_name	last_name
▶ Neena	Kochhar
Nandita	Sarchand
Peter	Tucker

14.] Write a MySQL query that displays the first name and the length of the first name for all employees whose name starts with the letters 'A', 'J' or 'M'. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' first names.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT first_name "Name", LENGTH(first_name) "Length" FROM employees WHERE first_name LIKE 'J%' OR first_name LIKE 'M%' OR first_name LIKE 'A%' ORDER BY first_name;
```

Name	Length
▶ Adam	4
Alana	5
Alberto	7
Alexander	9
Alexander	9

15.] Write a MySQL query to display the first name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 10 characters long, left-padded with the \$ symbol. Label the column SALARY.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT first_name, LPAD(salary, 10, '$') SALARY FROM employees;
```

first_name	SALARY
▶ Steven	\$24000.00
Neena	\$17000.00
Lex	\$17000.00
Alexander	\$\$\$9000.00
Bruce	\$\$\$6000.00

16.] Write a MySQL query to display the first eight characters of the employees' first names and indicates the amounts of their salaries with '\$' sign. Each '\$' sign signifies a thousand dollars. Sort the data in descending order of salary.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT LEFT(first_name, 8), REPEAT('$', FLOOR(salary/1000)) 'SALARY($)', salary FROM employees  
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

	LEFT(first_name, 8)	SALARY(\$)	salary
▶	Steven	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	24000.00
	Neena	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	17000.00
	Lex	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	17000.00
	John	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	14000.00
	...		

17.] Write a MySQL query to display the employees with their code, first name, last name and hire date who hired either on seventh day of any month or seventh month in any year.

➤ Output:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date FROM employees WHERE POSITION("07" IN  
DATE_FORMAT(hire_date, '%d %m %Y')) > 0;
```

	employee_id	first_name	last_name	hire_date
▶	114	Den	Raphaely	1987-07-01
	115	Alexander	Khoo	1987-07-02
	116	Shelli	Baida	1987-07-03
	117	Sigal	Tobias	1987-07-04
	118	Guy	Himuro	1987-07-05