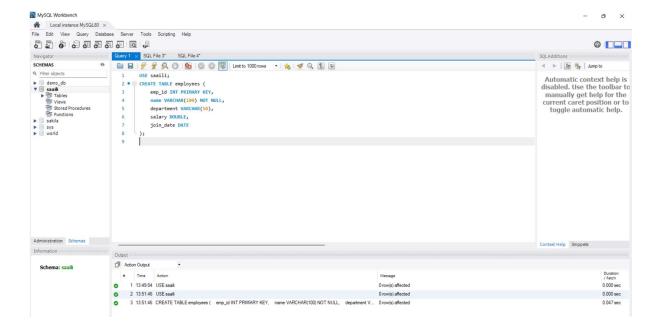
)

Ayush Nilesh Shinde

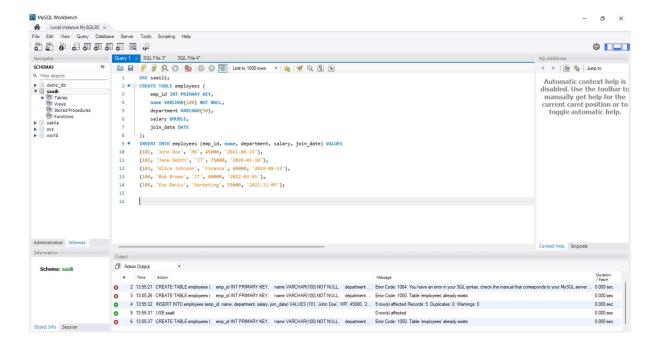
1) Creating table

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
department VARCHAR(50),
salary DOUBLE,
join_date DATE
);
```



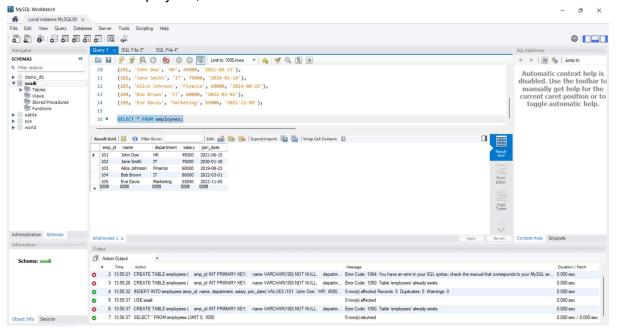
2) Insert query

```
INSERT INTO employees (emp_id, name, department, salary, join_date) VALUES (101, 'John Doe', 'HR', 45000, '2021-06-15'), (102, 'Jane Smith', 'IT', 75000, '2020-01-10'), (103, 'Alice Johnson', 'Finance', 60000, '2019-08-23'), (104, 'Bob Brown', 'IT', 80000, '2022-03-01'), (105, 'Eve Davis', 'Marketing', 55000, '2021-11-05');
```

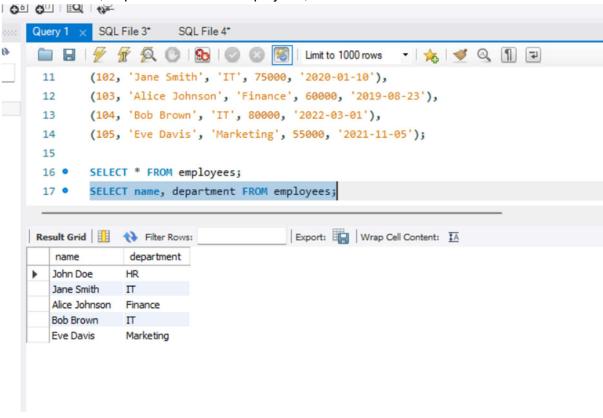


Select query

SELECT * FROM employees;

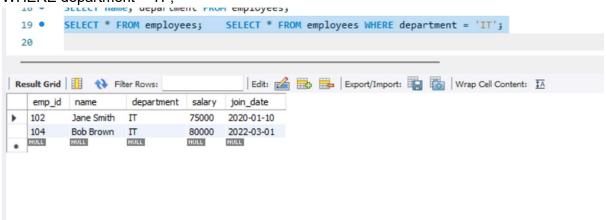


SELECT name, department FROM employees;



SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department = 'IT';



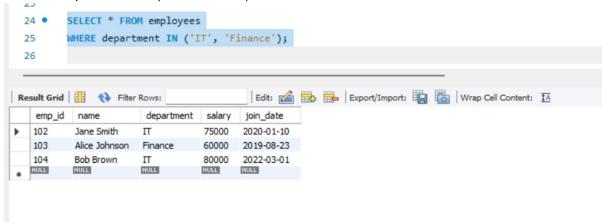
AND, IN BETWEEN & LIKE

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary > 75000;



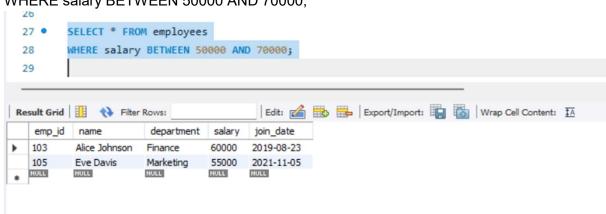
SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department IN ('IT', 'Finance');



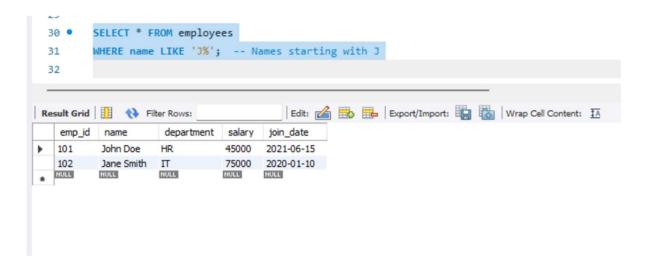
SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 70000;



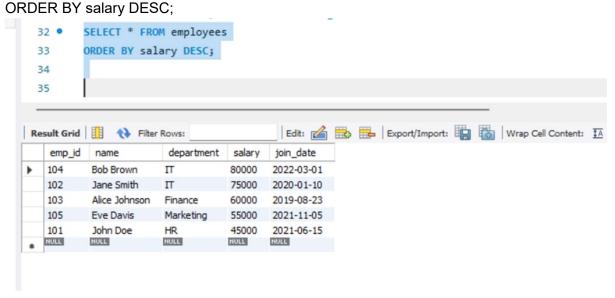
SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE name LIKE 'J%'; -- Names starting with J



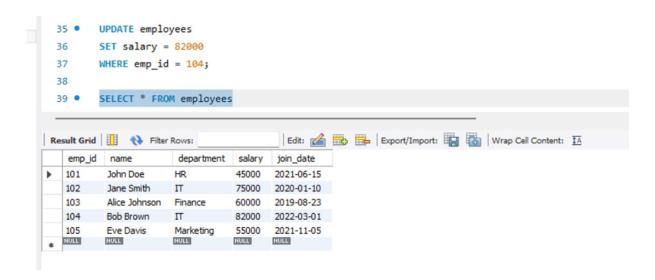
CLAUSE -ORDER BY, WHERE, HAVING

SELECT * FROM employees



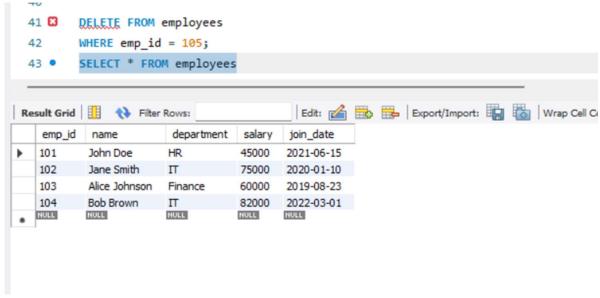
6) UPDATE QUERY

UPDATE employees SET salary = 82000 WHERE emp_id = 104;

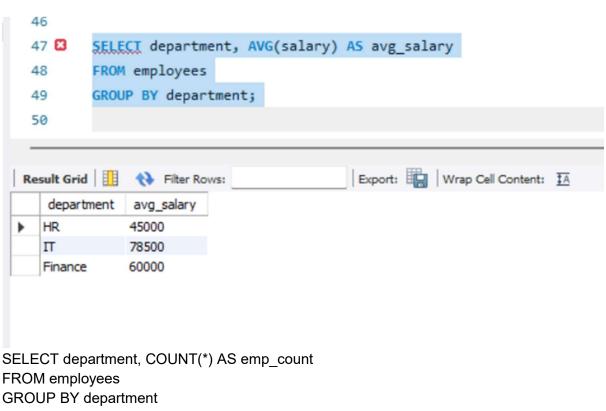


DELETE FROM employees

WHERE emp_id = 105;



SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department;



HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

