

# SQL Assignment

Create tables:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a script editor on the left and an output pane on the right. The script editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 create database assignment;
2 use assignment;
3 create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 insert into employee values(1, 'Ram', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 (2, 'Rahul', 30, 25000, 'Development');
6 (3, 'Nayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 (4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 (5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 (6, 'Deepika', 28, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 (7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 select * from employee;
12 create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 insert into department values('Development', 25),
14 ('Account', 10),
15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 10);
17
```

The output pane on the right shows the execution results of the script. It includes a table with columns: #, Time, Action, Message, and Duration / Fetch. The messages indicate that the database 'assignment' was created, the 'employee' table was created with 7 rows affected, and the 'department' table was created with 4 rows affected. The final message shows the results of the 'select \* from employee;' query, listing 7 rows of employee data.

1. Subquery to find max and min salary:

Max salary output:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a script editor on the left and an output pane on the right. The script editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 create database assignment;
2 use assignment;
3 create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 insert into employee values(1, 'Ram', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 (2, 'Rahul', 30, 25000, 'Development');
6 (3, 'Nayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 (4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 (5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 (6, 'Deepika', 28, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 (7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 select * from employee;
12 create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 insert into department values('Development', 25),
14 ('Account', 10),
15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 10);
17 select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
```

The output pane on the right shows the execution results of the script. It includes a table with columns: #, Time, Action, Message, and Duration / Fetch. The messages indicate that the database 'assignment' was created, the 'employee' table was created with 7 rows affected, and the 'department' table was created with 4 rows affected. The final message shows the results of the 'select max(salary) as max\_salary from employee;' query, listing 1 row with the maximum salary of 50000.

Min salary output:

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar manually get help for the current caret position or toggle automatic help.

```

1 • create database assignment;
2 • use assignment;
3 • create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 • insert into employee values(1, 'Ran', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 (2, 'Rahul', 38, 25000, 'Development');
6 (3, 'Mayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 (4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 (5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 (6, 'Deepika', 39, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 (7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 • select * from employee;
12 • create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 • insert into department values('Development', 25),
14 ('Account', 10),
15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 10);
17 • select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 • select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;

```

Result Grid

min_salary
20000

Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
95	15:43:10	select * from employee LIMIT 0.1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
96	15:51:17	create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int)	0 row(s) affected	0.375 sec
97	15:52:23	insert into department values('Development', 25), ('Account', 10), ('Analytics', 15), ('Finance', 10)	4 row(s) affected Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.125 sec
98	16:04:21	select max(salary) as max_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
99	16:05:04	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
100	16:05:55	select max(salary) as max_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
101	16:07:32	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## 2. Finding second highest salary using subquery or limit:

Automatic context help disabled. Use the toolbar manually get help for the current caret position or toggle automatic help.

```

1 • create database assignment;
2 • use assignment;
3 • create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 • insert into employee values(1, 'Ran', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 (2, 'Rahul', 38, 25000, 'Development');
6 (3, 'Mayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 (4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 (5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 (6, 'Deepika', 39, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 (7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 • select * from employee;
12 • create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 • insert into department values('Development', 25),
14 ('Account', 10),
15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 10);
17 • select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 • select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 • select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 • select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;

```

Result Grid

salary
40000

Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
98	16:04:21	select max(salary) as max_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
99	16:05:04	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
100	16:05:55	select max(salary) as max_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
101	16:07:32	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
102	16:10:22	select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee) LIMIT 0.1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
103	16:10:30	select * from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
104	16:11:14	select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## 3. Query to implement all the joins

Inner join:

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

```

2 * use assignment;
3 * create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 * insert into employee values(1, 'Ram', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 * insert into employee values(2, 'Rahul', 30, 25000, 'Development');
6 * insert into employee values(3, 'Nayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 * insert into employee values(4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 * insert into employee values(5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 * insert into employee values(6, 'Deepika', 20, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 * insert into employee values(7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 * select * from employee;
12 * create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 * insert into department values('Development', 25);
14 * insert into department values('Account', 10);
15 * insert into department values('Analytics', 15);
16 * insert into department values('Finance', 10);
17 * select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 * select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 * select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 * select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;

```

Result Grid

emp_name	age	salary	dept
Kavya	29	35000	Account
Chethan	35	50000	Analytics
Deepika	20	40000	Analytics
Ram	25	25000	Development
Rahul	30	25000	Development
Nayana	22	30000	Development
Gagan	27	20000	Finance

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
100	16:05:55	select max(salary) as max_salary from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
101	16:07:32	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
102	16:10:22	select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee) LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
103	16:10:30	select * from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
104	16:11:14	select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
105	16:17:17	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
106	16:17:46	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Right join:

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

```

3 * create table employee(emp_id int primary key, emp_name varchar(50), age int, salary int, dept varchar(50));
4 * insert into employee values(1, 'Ram', 25, 25000, 'Development');
5 * insert into employee values(2, 'Rahul', 30, 25000, 'Development');
6 * insert into employee values(3, 'Nayana', 22, 30000, 'Development');
7 * insert into employee values(4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account');
8 * insert into employee values(5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics');
9 * insert into employee values(6, 'Deepika', 20, 40000, 'Analytics');
10 * insert into employee values(7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 * select * from employee;
12 * create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 * insert into department values('Development', 25);
14 * insert into department values('Account', 10);
15 * insert into department values('Analytics', 15);
16 * insert into department values('Finance', 10);
17 * select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 * select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 * select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 * select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
22 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;

```

Result Grid

emp_name	age	salary	dept
Kavya	29	35000	Account
Deepika	20	40000	Analytics
Chethan	35	50000	Analytics
Nayana	22	30000	Development
Rahul	30	25000	Development
Ram	25	25000	Development
Gagan	27	20000	Finance

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
101	16:07:32	select min(salary) as min_salary from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
102	16:10:22	select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee) LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
103	16:10:30	select * from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
104	16:11:14	select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
105	16:17:17	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
106	16:17:46	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
107	16:19:58	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Left join:

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

```

4 • insert into employee values(1, 'Ram', 25, 25000, 'Development'),
5 (2, 'Rahul', 30, 25000, 'Development'),
6 (3, 'Nayana', 22, 30000, 'Development'),
7 (4, 'Kavya', 29, 35000, 'Account'),
8 (5, 'Chethan', 35, 50000, 'Analytics'),
9 (6, 'Deepika', 20, 40000, 'Analytics'),
10 (7, 'Gagan', 27, 20000, 'Finance');
11 • select * from employee;
12 • create table department(dpt_name varchar(50), no_of_ppl int);
13 • insert into department values('Development', 25),
14 ('Account', 10),
15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 18);
17 • select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 • select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 • select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 • select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
22 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
23 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;

```

Result Grid

emp_name	age	salary	dept	no_of_ppl
Kavya	29	35000	Account	10
Chethan	35	50000	Analytics	15
Deepika	20	40000	Analytics	15
Ram	25	25000	Development	25
Rahul	30	25000	Development	25
Nayana	22	30000	Development	25
Gagan	27	20000	Finance	18

Result 12 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
103	16:10:30	select * from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
104	16:11:14	select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
105	16:17:17	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
106	16:17:46	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
107	16:19:58	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
108	16:22:35	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
109	16:23:02	select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## Self join:

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

```

17 • select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 • select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 • select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 • select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
22 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
23 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
24 • alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name;
25 • select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name;
26

```

Result Grid

emp_id	emp_name	age	salary	dpt_name	emp_id	emp_name	age	salary	dpt_name
3	Nayana	22	30000	Development	1	Ram	25	25000	Development
2	Rahul	30	25000	Development	1	Ram	25	25000	Development
3	Ram	25	25000	Development	2	Rahul	30	25000	Development
1	Nayana	22	30000	Development	2	Rahul	30	25000	Development
2	Rahul	30	25000	Development	3	Nayana	22	30000	Development
1	Ram	25	25000	Development	3	Nayana	22	30000	Development
4	Kavya	29	35000	Account	4	Kavya	29	35000	Account
6	Deepika	20	40000	Analytics	5	Chethan	35	50000	Analytics
5	Chethan	35	50000	Analytics	6	Deepika	20	40000	Analytics
6	Deepika	20	40000	Analytics	6	Deepika	20	40000	Analytics
5	Chethan	35	50000	Analytics	7	Gagan	27	20000	Finance
7	Gagan	27	20000	Finance	7	Gagan	27	20000	Finance

Result 13 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	16:31:35	alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.355 sec
2	16:34:05	select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## Union:

Query 1 SQL File 4"

```

15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 18);
17 * select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 * select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 * select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 * select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
22 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
23 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
24 * alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name;
25 * select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name;
26 * select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department;
27
28

```

Result Grid

emp_name
Ram
Rahul
Nayana
Kavya
Chethan
Deepika
Gagan
Development
Account
Analytics
Finance

Result 14 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	16:31:35	alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.359 sec
2	16:34:05	select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
3	16:38:09	select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## 4. Query to implement all aggregation functions

Output: max(), min(), sum(), avg(), count()

Query 1 SQL File 4"

```

15 ('Analytics', 15),
16 ('Finance', 18);
17 * select max(salary) as max_salary from employee;
18 * select min(salary) as min_salary from employee;
19 * select max(salary) as sec_max from employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee);
20 * select salary from employee order by salary desc limit 1,1;
21 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e inner join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
22 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
23 * select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dept_name order by e.dept;
24 * alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name;
25 * select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name;
26 * select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department;
27 * select max(salary), min(salary), sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee;
28

```

Result Grid

max(salary)	min(salary)	sum(salary)	avg(salary)	count(*)
50000	20000	225000	32142.8571	7

Result 16 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	16:31:35	alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.359 sec
2	16:34:05	select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
3	16:38:09	select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
4	16:41:17	select sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
5	16:42:06	select max(salary), min(salary), sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

## 5. Query to implement all string functions

## Output: substr(), concat(), upper(), lower(), trim(), instr(), replace()

The screenshot displays a database IDE interface. The top pane contains a series of SQL queries. The bottom pane shows the results of these queries in a table format. The table has columns for employee names and their details, including age, salary, and department. The results are sorted by employee name.

SQL Queries:

```
22 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept from employee e right join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
23 • select e.emp_name, e.age, e.salary, e.dept, d.no_of_ppl from employee e left join department d on e.dept=d.dpt_name order by e.dept;
24 • alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name;
25 • select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name;
26 • select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department;
27 • select max(salary), min(salary), sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee;
28 • select substr(emp_name, 1, 3),
29       concat(emp_name, ' ', age),
30       lower(emp_name),
31       upper(emp_name),
32       trim(emp_name),
33       instr(emp_name, 'a'),
34       replace(emp_name, 'a', 'e') from employee;
35
36
```

Results Table:

substr(emp_name, 1, 3)	concat(emp_name, ' ', age)	lower(emp_name)	upper(emp_name)	trim(emp_name)	instr(emp_name, 'a')	replace(emp_name, 'a', 'e')
Ram	Ram 25	ram	RAM	Ram	2	Ram
Rahul	Rahul 30	rahul	RAHUL	Rahul	2	Rehul
Nayana	Nayana 22	nayana	NAYANA	Nayana	2	Neyene
Kavya	Kavya 29	kavya	KAVYA	Kavya	2	Keyye
Chethan	Chethan 35	chethan	CHETHAN	Chethan	6	Chethen
Deepika	Deepika 20	deepika	DEEPIKA	Deepika	7	Deepike
Gagan	Gagan 27	gagan	GAGAN	Gagan	2	Gegen

Output Log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	16:31:35	alter table employee rename column dept to dpt_name	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.359 sec
2	16:34:05	select * from employee e1, employee e2 where e1.dpt_name=e2.dpt_name LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
3	16:38:09	select emp_name from employee union select dpt_name from department	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
4	16:41:17	select sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
5	16:42:06	select max(salary), min(salary), sum(salary), avg(salary), count(*) from employee LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
6	16:49:23	select substr(emp_name, 1, 3), concat(emp_name, ' ', age), lower(emp_name), upper(emp_name), trim(emp_name), instr(emp_name, 'a'), replace(emp_name, 'a', 'e') from employee	Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'emp_name' in 'field list'	0.000 sec
7	16:49:42	select substr(emp_name, 1, 3), concat(emp_name, ' ', age), lower(emp_name), upper(emp_name), trim(emp_name), instr(emp_name, 'a'), replace(emp_name, 'a', 'e') from employee	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec