

DBMS LAB-05(16-01-2025)

Name- Bhavya Shrivastava Roll No- 23052071 Section- CSE-15

1. Find the average salary of each department.

```
SQL> SELECT dept, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
2 FROM employee
3 GROUP BY dept;
```

DEPT	AVG_SALARY
R and D	35000
ACCOUNTS	65000
PRODUCTION	68333.3333
MARKETING	38333.3333
SALES	75000
R&D	60000

6 rows selected.

2. Find the average salary for each jobtype according to each department.

```
SQL> SELECT dept, job_type, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
2 From employee
3 Group By dept, job_type;
```

DEPT	JOB_TYPE	AVG_SALARY
SALES	MANAGER	75000
ACCOUNTS	CLERK	60000
R and D	ENGINEER	35000

DEPT	JOB_TYPE	AVG_SALARY
PRODUCTION	MANAGER	90000
PRODUCTION	ENGINEER	57500
MARKETING	SALESMAN	17500

DEPT	JOB_TYPE	AVG_SALARY
R&D	ENGINEER	60000
MARKETING	MANAGER	80000
ACCOUNTS	ACCOUNTANT	70000

9 rows selected.

3. Find the department names and their corresponding average salary where the average salary is greater than 40000.

```
SQL> SELECT dept, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
  2  FROM employee
  3  GROUP BY dept
  4  HAVING AVG(salary) > 40000;
```

DEPT	AVG_SALARY
ACCOUNTS	65000
PRODUCTION	68333.3333
SALES	75000
R&D	60000

4. Select the departments where the maximum salary is more than 55000.

```
SQL> SELECT dept
  2  FROM employee
  3  GROUP BY dept
  4  HAVING MAX(salary) > 55000;
```

DEPT

ACCOUNTS
PRODUCTION
MARKETING
SALES
R&D

5. Find the department names and their average salary where the maximum salary of the department is higher than 55000.

```
SQL> SELECT dept, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
  2  FROM employee
  3  GROUP BY dept
  4  HAVING MAX(salary) > 55000;
```

DEPT	AVG_SALARY
ACCOUNTS	65000
PRODUCTION	68333.3333
MARKETING	38333.3333
SALES	75000
R&D	60000

6. Display the job_types and the total monthly salary for each jobtypes as "PAYROLL", where the total payroll according to jobtypes exceeds 100000/month.

```
SQL> SELECT job_type, SUM(salary) AS PAYROLL
  2  FROM employee
  3  GROUP BY job_type
  4  HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000;
```

JOB_TYPE	PAYROLL
MANAGER	245000
ENGINEER	210000

7. Display the job_types and the total monthly salary for each jobtypes as "PAYROLL", where the total payroll according to jobtypes exceeds 100000/month and jobtype is not engineer.

```
SQL> SELECT job_type, SUM(salary) AS PAYROLL
  2  FROM employee
  3  WHERE job_type != 'Engineer'
  4  GROUP BY job_type
  5  HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000;
```

JOB_TYPE	PAYROLL
MANAGER	245000
ENGINEER	210000

8. Display the job_types and the total monthly salary for each jobtypes as "PAYROLL", where the total payroll according to jobtypes exceeds 60000/month and jobtype is not engineer and sort the list in ascending order of sum of salary.

```
SQL> SELECT job_type, SUM(salary) AS PAYROLL
  2  FROM employee
  3  WHERE job_type != 'Engineer'
  4  GROUP BY job_type
  5  HAVING SUM(salary) > 60000
  6  ORDER BY PAYROLL ASC;
```

JOB_TYPE	PAYROLL
ACCOUNTANT	70000
ENGINEER	210000
MANAGER	245000

9. Display the job_types and the total monthly salary for each jobtypes as "PAYROLL", where the total payroll according to jobtypes exceeds 50000/month and jobtype is not engineer and sort the list in descending order of sum of salary.

```
SQL> SELECT job_type, SUM(salary) AS PAYROLL
2 FROM employee
3 WHERE job_type != 'Engineer'
4 GROUP BY job_type
5 HAVING SUM(salary) > 50000
6 ORDER BY PAYROLL DESC;
```

JOB_TYPE	PAYROLL
MANAGER	245000
ENGINEER	210000
ACCOUNTANT	70000
CLERK	60000

10. Find the maximum average salary according to departments.

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(avg_salary) AS max_avg_salary
2 FROM (
3     SELECT dept, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
4     FROM employee
5     GROUP BY dept
6 ) subquery;
```

MAX_AVG_SALARY
75000

11. Find the minimum average salary according to jobtypes.

```
SQL> SELECT MIN(avg_salary) AS min_avg_salary
2 FROM (
3     SELECT job_type, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
4     FROM employee
5     GROUP BY job_type
6 ) subquery;
```

MIN_AVG_SALARY
17500

12. Find the employee name and date of joining who are working in delhi.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, e.doj
  2 FROM employee e
  3 JOIN department d ON e.dept = d.d_name
  4 WHERE d.d_loc = 'Delhi';

no rows selected
```

13. Create the table 'Emp_Address' for storing the permanent address of the employees and insert the values.

EMP_ID	CITY	DISTRICT	STATE
1	Suri	Birbhum	WB
3	Kolkata	Kolkata	WB
4	Bhubaneswar	Khurda	Odisha
5	Noida	GB Nagar	UP
6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana
7	Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
8	Asansol	Burdwan	WB
9	Siliguri	Darjeeling	WB
10	Kolkata	Kolkata	WB
11	New delhi	New delhi	Delhi

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Emp_Address (
  2   emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  3   city VARCHAR(50),
  4   district VARCHAR(50),
  5   state VARCHAR(50)
  6 );

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (1, 'Suri', 'Birbhum', 'WB');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (3, 'Kolkata', 'Kolkata', 'WB');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (4, 'Bhubaneswar', 'Khurda', 'Odisha');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (5, 'Noida', 'GB Nagar', 'UP');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (6, 'Secunderabad', 'Hyderabad', 'Telangana');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (7, 'Dehradun', 'Dehradun', 'Uttarakhand');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (8, 'Asansol', 'Burdwan', 'WB');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (9, 'Siliguri', 'Darjeeling', 'WB');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (10, 'Kolkata', 'Kolkata', 'WB');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO Emp_Address (emp_id, city, district, state) VALUES (11, 'New delhi', 'New delhi', 'Delhi');
1 row created.
```

14. Display the employee name with their home city and the city they work in.

```
SQL> SELECT
  2     e.f_name AS employee_name,
  3     a.city AS home_city,
  4     d.d_loc AS work_city
  5 FROM
  6     employee e
  7 JOIN
  8     Emp_Address a ON e.emp_id = a.emp_id
  9 JOIN
 10     department d ON e.dept = d.d_name;

EMPLOYEE_NAME
-----
HOME_CITY
-----
WORK_CITY
-----
ARUN
Suri
KOL

CHITRA
Kolkata
KOL

EMPLOYEE_NAME
-----
HOME_CITY
-----
WORK_CITY
-----

EMMA
Noida
KOL

FLOKI
Secunderabad

EMPLOYEE_NAME
-----
HOME_CITY
-----
WORK_CITY
-----

DELHI

DHEERAJ
Dehradun
DELHI

SUNNY

EMPLOYEE_NAME
-----
HOME_CITY
-----
WORK_CITY
-----

Kolkata
KOL

6 rows selected.
```

15. Create the following Job_Grades table.

Grade	Lowest_Sal	Highest_Sal
A	10000	24999
B	25000	49999
C	50000	100000

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Job_Grades (  
2     Grade CHAR(1) PRIMARY KEY,  
3     Lowest_Sal NUMBER(10, 2),  
4     Highest_Sal NUMBER(10, 2)  
5 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL>  
SQL> INSERT INTO Job_Grades (Grade, Lowest_Sal, Highest_Sal) VALUES ('A', 10  
000, 24999);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Job_Grades (Grade, Lowest_Sal, Highest_Sal) VALUES ('B', 25  
000, 49999);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Job_Grades (Grade, Lowest_Sal, Highest_Sal) VALUES ('C', 50  
000, 100000);
```

1 row created.

16. Display the employee names along with their salary and job_grade.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, e.salary, g.Grade  
2 FROM employee e  
3 JOIN Job_Grades g  
4 ON e.salary BETWEEN g.Lowest_Sal AND g.Highest_Sal;
```

F_NAME	SALARY	G
SUNNY	20000	A
AMIR	15000	A
BOBBY	35000	B
ARUN	90000	C
BARUN	80000	C
CHITRA	60000	C
DHEERAJ	75000	C
EMMA	55000	C
FLOKI	70000	C
DHEERAJ	60000	C
SAUL	60000	C

11 rows selected.

17. Display the employees name along with their manager's name. (use SELF JOIN)

```
SQL> SELECT e1.f_name AS employee_name, e2.f_name AS manager_name
  2   FROM employee e1
  3  LEFT JOIN employee e2
  4     ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id;
```

EMPLOYEE_NAME	MANAGER_NAME
AMIR	ARUN
SUNNY	ARUN
EMMA	ARUN
DHEERAJ	ARUN
CHITRA	ARUN
DHEERAJ	FLOKI
BOBBY	SAUL
SAUL	
FLOKI	
BARUN	
ARUN	

11 rows selected.

18. Display emp_id, f_name, d_loc, and hod_id (using natural join).

```
SQL> SELECT EMPLOYEE.EMP_ID, EMPLOYEE.F_NAME, DEPARTMENT.D_LOC, DEPARTMENT.HOD_ID
2 FROM EMPLOYEE
3 NATURAL JOIN DEPARTMENT;
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
1	ARUN	KOL	4
2	BARUN	KOL	4
3	CHITRA	KOL	4

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
4	DHEERAJ	KOL	4
5	EMMA	KOL	4
6	FLOKI	KOL	4

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
7	DHEERAJ	KOL	4
8	SAUL	KOL	4
10	SUNNY	KOL	4

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
11	BOBBY	KOL	4
12	AMIR	KOL	4
1	ARUN	DELHI	6

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
2	BARUN	DELHI	6
3	CHITRA	DELHI	6
4	DHEERAJ	DELHI	6

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
5	EMMA	DELHI	6
6	FLOKI	DELHI	6
7	DHEERAJ	DELHI	6

EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
DELHI	8 SAUL	6
DELHI	10 SUNNY	6
DELHI	11 BOBBY	6
EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
DELHI	12 AMIR	6
KOL	1 ARUN	1
KOL	2 BARUN	1
EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
KOL	3 CHITRA	1
KOL	4 DHEERAJ	1
KOL	5 EMMA	1
EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
KOL	6 FLOKI	1
KOL	7 DHEERAJ	1
KOL	8 SAUL	1
EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
KOL	10 SUNNY	1
KOL	11 BOBBY	1
KOL	12 AMIR	1
EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
KOL	1 ARUN	2
KOL	2 BARUN	2
KOL	3 CHITRA	2

EMP_ID	F_NAME	
D_LOC		HOD_ID
KOL	4 DHEERAJ	2
KOL	5 EMMA	2
KOL	6 FLOKI	2
KOL	7 DHEERAJ	2
KOL	8 SAUL	2
KOL	10 SUNNY	2
KOL	11 BOBBY	2
KOL	12 AMIR	2
DELHI	1 ARUN	8
DELHI	2 BARUN	8
DELHI	3 CHITRA	8
DELHI	4 DHEERAJ	8
DELHI	5 EMMA	8
DELHI	6 FLOKI	8
DELHI	7 DHEERAJ	8
DELHI	8 SAUL	8
DELHI	10 SUNNY	8
DELHI	11 BOBBY	8

EMP_ID F_NAME		
D_LOC		HOD_ID
	12 AMIR	
DELHI		8
	1 ARUN	
Mumbai		5
	2 BARUN	
Mumbai		5
EMP_ID F_NAME		
D_LOC		HOD_ID
	3 CHITRA	
Mumbai		5
	4 DHEERAJ	
Mumbai		5
	5 EMMA	
Mumbai		5
EMP_ID F_NAME		
D_LOC		HOD_ID
	6 FLOKI	
Mumbai		5
	7 DHEERAJ	
Mumbai		5
	8 SAUL	
Mumbai		5

EMP_ID	F_NAME		
D_LOC			HOD_ID
Mumbai	10 SUNNY		5
Mumbai	11 BOBBY		5
Mumbai	12 AMIR		5
EMP_ID	F_NAME		
D_LOC			HOD_ID
Mumbai	1 ARUN		3
Mumbai	2 BARUN		3
Mumbai	3 CHITRA		3
EMP_ID	F_NAME		
D_LOC			HOD_ID
Mumbai	4 DHEERAJ		3
Mumbai	5 EMMA		3
Mumbai	6 FLOKI		3
EMP_ID	F_NAME		
D_LOC			HOD_ID
Mumbai	7 DHEERAJ		3
Mumbai	8 SAUL		3
Mumbai	10 SUNNY		3
EMP_ID	F_NAME		
D_LOC			HOD_ID
Mumbai	11 BOBBY		3
Mumbai	12 AMIR		3

77 rows selected.

19. Display the employees f_name, city and state in which they live (using natural join).

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, a.city, a.state  
2 FROM employee e  
3 NATURAL JOIN emp_address a;
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----  
ARUN  
Suri  
WB
```

```
CHITRA  
Kolkata  
WB
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----
```

```
DHEERAJ  
Bhubaneswar  
Odisha
```

```
EMMA  
Noida
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----  
UP
```

```
FLOKI  
Secunderabad  
Telangana
```

```
DHEERAJ
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----
```

```
Dehradun  
Uttarakhand
```

```
SAUL  
Asansol  
WB
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----
```

```
SUNNY  
Kolkata  
WB
```

```
BOBBY  
New delhi  
Delhi
```

```
F_NAME  
-----  
CITY  
-----  
STATE  
-----
```

```
9 rows selected.
```

20. Display the employees emp_id, f_name, d_loc, hod_id using inner join.

```
SQL> SELECT e.emp_id, e.f_name, d.d_loc, d.hod_id
2 FROM employee e
3 INNER JOIN department d
4 ON e.emp_id = d.hod_id;
```

EMP_ID	F_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
1	ARUN	KOL	1
2	BARUN	KOL	2
3	CHITRA	Mumbai	3
4	DHEERAJ	KOL	4
5	EMMA	Mumbai	5
6	FLOKI	DELHI	6
8	SAUL	DELHI	8

7 rows selected.

21. Display the employees f_name, city and state in which they live (using inner join).

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, a.city, a.state
2 FROM employee e
3 INNER JOIN emp_address a
4 ON e.emp_id = a.emp_id;
```

F_NAME	CITY	STATE
ARUN	Suri	WB
CHITRA	Kolkata	WB
DHEERAJ	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
EMMA	Noida	
FLOKI	Secunderabad	Telangana
DHEERAJ		

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

Dehradun

Uttarakhand

SAUL

Asansol

WB

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

SUNNY

Kolkata

WB

BOBBY

New delhi

Delhi

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

9 rows selected.

22. Display the employees f_name, city and state in which they live (using join keyword).

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, a.city, a.state  
2 FROM employee e  
3 JOIN emp_address a  
4 ON e.emp_id = a.emp_id;
```

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

ARUN

Suri

WB

CHITRA

Kolkata

WB

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

DHEERAJ

Bhubaneswar

Odisha

EMMA

Noida

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

UP

FLOKI

Secunderabad

Telangana

DHEERAJ

```

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
Dehradun
Uttarakhand

SAUL
Asansol
WB

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
SUNNY
Kolkata
WB

BOBBY
New delhi
Delhi

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----

9 rows selected.

```

23. Insert the following two rows in the employee table without inserting any value in the department field.

EMP_ID	F_NAME	L_NAME	JOB_TYPE	SALARY	COMMISION	D_NAME	MANAGER_ID	DOJ
20	alex		engineer	28000	2000		1	31-JAN-17
21	priya	patel	clerk	12000	500		1	01-APR-17

```

SQL> INSERT INTO employee (emp_id, f_name, l_name, job_type, salary, commision, manager_id, doj)
2 VALUES (20, 'Alex', 'Engineer', 'Engineer', 28000, 2000, 1, TO_DATE('31-JAN-2017', 'DD-MON-YYYY'));

1 row created.

SQL>
SQL> INSERT INTO employee (emp_id, f_name, l_name, job_type, salary, commision, manager_id, doj)
2 VALUES (21, 'Priya', 'Patel', 'Clerk', 12000, 500, 1, TO_DATE('01-APR-2017', 'DD-MON-YYYY'));

1 row created.

```

24. Insert the following two rows into the department table.

D_NAME	D_LOC	HOD_ID
Training	Mumbai	1
Placement	Mumbai	1

```
SQL> INSERT INTO department (d_name, d_loc, hod_id)
2 VALUES ('Training', 'Mumbai', 1);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO department (d_name, d_loc, hod_id)
2 VALUES ('Placement', 'Mumbai', 1);
```

1 row created.

25. Display the employees f_name, city and state in which they live after joining employee and employee_address table using left outer join.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, ea.city, ea.state
2 FROM employee e
3 LEFT OUTER JOIN emp_address ea
4 ON e.emp_id = ea.emp_id;
```

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

ARUN

Suri

WB

BARUN

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

CHITRA

Kolkata

WB

DHEERAJ

Bhubaneswar

F_NAME

CITY

STATE

Odisha

EMMA

Noida

UP

FLOKI

```
F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
Secunderabad
Telangana

DHEERAJ
Dehradun
Uttarakhand

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
SAUL
Asansol
WB

Priya

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----

SUNNY
Kolkata
WB

BOBBY
New delhi

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----
Delhi

AMIR

Alex

F_NAME
-----
CITY
-----
STATE
-----

13 rows selected.
```

26. Display the employees f_name and their work location after joining employee and department table using left join.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, d.d_loc AS work_location
2   FROM employee e
3   LEFT JOIN department d
4   ON e.dept = d.d_name;

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
DHEERAJ
DELHI

FLOKI
DELHI

EMMA
KOL

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
CHITRA
KOL

ARUN
KOL

AMIR
KOL

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
SUNNY
KOL

BARUN
KOL

Alex

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
Priya

DHEERAJ

BOBBY

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
SAUL

13 rows selected.
```

27. Display the employees f_name and their work location after joining employee and department table using right join.

```
SQL>
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, d.d_loc AS work_location
  2   FROM employee e
  3  RIGHT JOIN department d
  4   ON e.dept = d.d_name;

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
ARUN
KOL

BARUN
KOL

CHITRA
KOL

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
EMMA
KOL

FLOKI
DELHI

DHEERAJ
DELHI

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
SUNNY
KOL

AMIR
KOL

KOL

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
Mumbai

Mumbai

Mumbai

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
Mumbai

DELHI

14 rows selected.
```

28. Display the employees f_name and their work location after joining employee and department table using full join/full outer join.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, d.d_loc AS work_location  
2 FROM employee e  
3 FULL OUTER JOIN department d  
4 ON e.dept = d.d_name;
```

F_NAME

WORK_LOCATION

ARUN

KOL

BARUN

KOL

CHITRA

KOL

F_NAME

WORK_LOCATION

DHEERAJ

EMMA

KOL

FLOKI

DELHI

F_NAME

WORK_LOCATION

DHEERAJ

DELHI

SAUL

Priya

```
F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
SUNNY
KOL

BOBBY

AMIR
KOL

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
Alex

KOL

Mumbai

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
Mumbai

Mumbai

Mumbai

F_NAME
-----
WORK_LOCATION
-----
DELHI

19 rows selected.
```


29. Find the employees who are working in their home city.

```
SQL> SELECT e.f_name, ea.city
  2   FROM employee e
  3   INNER JOIN emp_address ea
  4   ON e.emp_id = ea.emp_id
  5   WHERE e.dept IN (
  6       SELECT d_name
  7       FROM department
  8       WHERE d_loc = ea.city
  9   );
```

no rows selected

30. Find the job type having the minimum average salary according to jobtypes.

```
SQL> SELECT job_type
  2   FROM employee
  3   GROUP BY job_type
  4   HAVING AVG(salary) = (
  5       SELECT MIN(AVG(salary))
  6       FROM employee
  7       GROUP BY job_type
  8   );
```

JOB_TYPE

Clerk