MODULE-3: Working with Databases

Theoretical Assignments: -

1. Compare SQL and NoSQL Databases:-

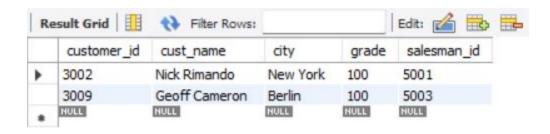
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	_>	Theoretical Assibhments:						
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	-	can be slow	-	NO SQL fast read and curite performance				
	•	SQLIS a ACID COMPLIANCE		compliance no und				
	-	fixed, Predefined schema		Dynamic schema.				
	EX	my sgl, fostaresgl, nower		mongoDB, cassandra, Redis				
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Practical Tasks for SQL:-

1. write a SQL query to find customers who are either from the city 'New York' or who do not have a grade greater than 100. Return customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, and salesman_id.

Ans:-

select customer_id,cust_name,city,grade,salesman_id
from customer where city = 'newyork' or grade <= 100;</pre>



2. write a SQL query to find all the customers in 'New York' city who have a grade value above 100. Return customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, and salesman_id.

ANS:-

select customer_id, cust_name, city, grade,salesman_id from customer where city = 'New York' and grade>100;



3. Write a SQL query that displays order number, purchase amount, and the achieved and unachieved percentage (%) for those orders that exceed 50% of the target value of 6000.

ANS:-

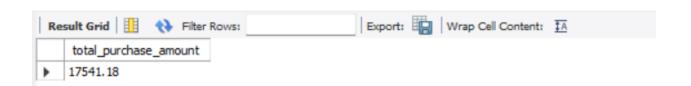
```
select ord_no,purch_amt,round((purch_amt / 6000) * 100, 2) as achieved_percentage, round(100 - (purch_amt / 6000) * 100, 2) as unachieved_percentage from orders where (purch_amt / 6000) * 100 > 50;
```



4. write a SQL query to calculate the total purchase amount of all orders. Return total purchase amount.

ANS:-

select sum(purch_amt) as total_purchase_amount from orders;



5. write a SQL query to find the highest purchase amount ordered by each customer. Return customer ID, maximum purchase amount.

select customer_id,max(purch_amt) as maximum_purchase_amount from orders group by customer_id order by maximum_purchase_amount;

Re	sult Grid	Niter Rows:
	customer_id	maximum_purchase_amount
•	3003	75.29
	3008	250.45
	3001	270.65
	3005	948.50
	3004	1983.43
	3007	2400.60
	3009	2480.40
	3002	5760.00

6. write a SQL query to calculate the average product price. Return average product price.

ANS:-

select round(avg(pro_price),2) as avgprice from item_mast;



7. write a SQL query to find those employees whose department is located at 'Toronto'. Return first name, last name, employee ID, job ID.

ANS:-

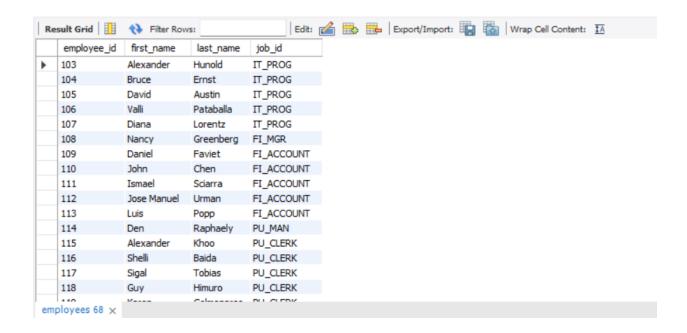
select e.first_name,e.last_name,e.employee_id,e.job_id from employees e

join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id join locations I on d.location_id = I.location_id where I.city = 'Toronto';



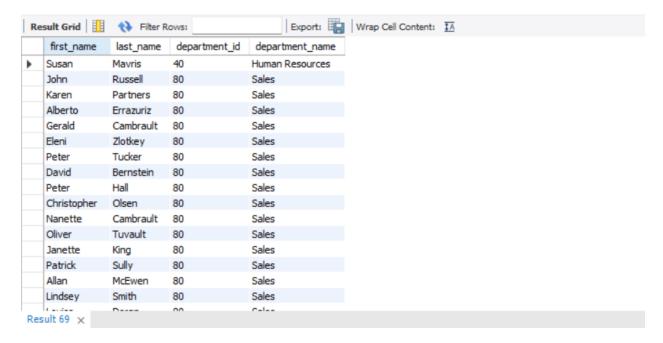
8. write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is lower than that of employees whose job title is "MK_MAN". Exclude employees of the Job title 'MK_MAN'. Return employee ID, first name, last name, job ID.

```
select employee_id, first_name, last_name, job_id
from employees
where salary < (select max(salary)
from employees where job_id = 'MK_MAN')and job_id <>
'MK_MAN';
```



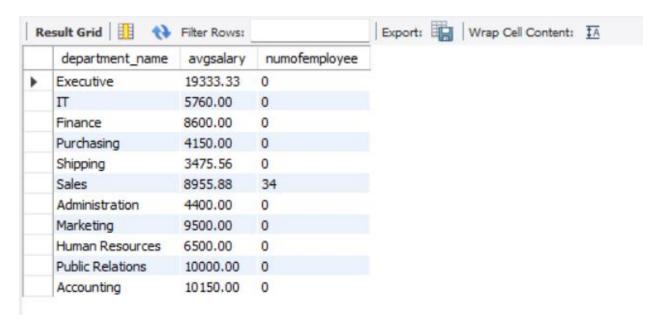
9. write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in department ID80or40. Return first name, last name, department number and department name.

```
select e.first_name, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name from employees e join departments d on e.department_id = d.department_id where e.department_id in (80, 40);
```



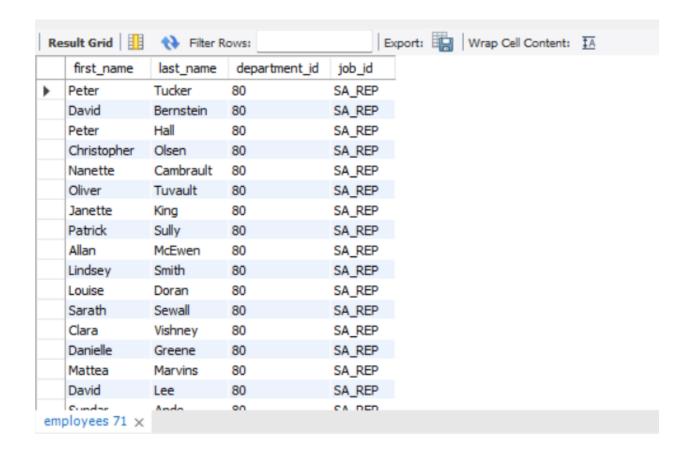
10. write a SQL query to calculate the average salary, the number of employees receiving commissions in that department. Return department name, average salary and number of employees.

```
select d.department_name , round(avg(e.salary),2)
avgsalary,count(e.commission_pct) numofemployee
from employees e
join departments d
on e.department_id = d.department_id
group by d.department_name;
```



11. write a SQL query to find out which employees have the same designation as the employee whose ID is 169. Return first name, last name, department ID and job ID.

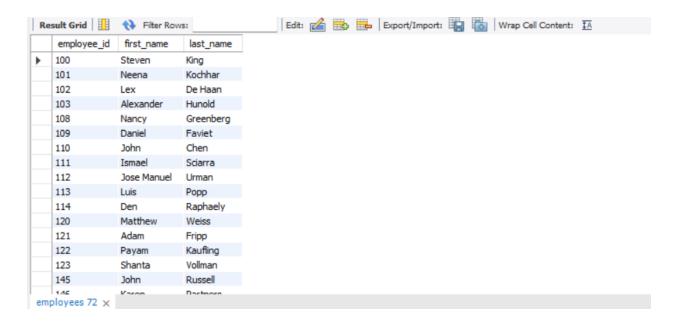
```
select first_name, last_name, department_id, job_id from employees where job_id = (select job_id from employees where employee_id = 169);
```



12. write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary. Return employee ID, first name, last name.

```
ANS:-
```

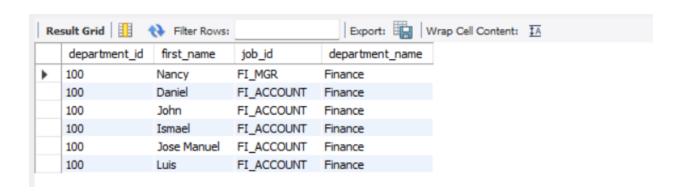
```
select employee_id, first_name, last_name
from employees
where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees);
```



13. write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in the Finance department. Return department ID, name (first), job ID and department name.

ANS:-

select e.department_id,e.first_name,e.job_id,d.department_name from employees e join departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id where d.department_name = 'Finance';



14. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees who earn less than the employee of ID 182. Return first name, last name and salary.

ANS:-

select first_name, last_name, salary

from employees

where salary < (select salary from employees where employee id = 182);



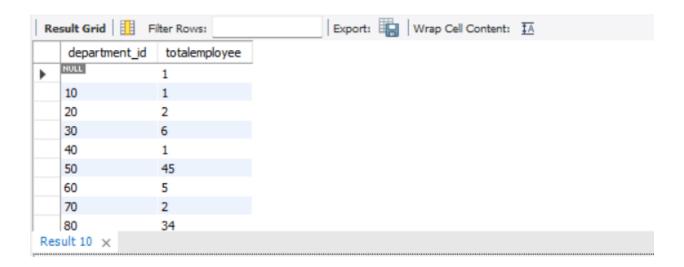
15. Create a stored procedure Count Employees By Dept that returns the number of employees in each department

Ans:-

```
delimiter //
create procedure countemployee()
begin
   select department_id,count(*) as totalemployee from employees
   group by department_id;
end//
```

delimiter;

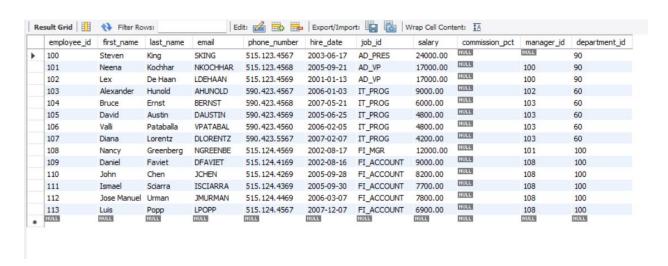
call countemployee();



16. Create a stored procedure Add New Employee that adds a new employee to the database.

```
delimiter //
create procedure addnewemployee(
in employee_id INT UNSIGNED,
in first_name VARCHAR(20),
in last_name VARCHAR(25),
in email VARCHAR(25),
in phone_number VARCHAR(20),
in hire_date DATE,
in job_id VARCHAR(10),
in salary DECIMAL(8, 2),
in commission_pct DECIMAL(5, 2),
in manager_id INT UNSIGNED,
in department_id INT UNSIGNED
```

```
begin
INSERT INTO employees
VALUES
(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, hire_date, job_id, salary, commission_pct, manager_id, department_id); end //
delimiter;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0; call addNEWemployee(209, 'gargi', 'Baer', 'HBAER', '515.123.8888', '1994-06-08', 'PR_REP', 10000, NULL, 101, 70);
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1; select*from employees;
```

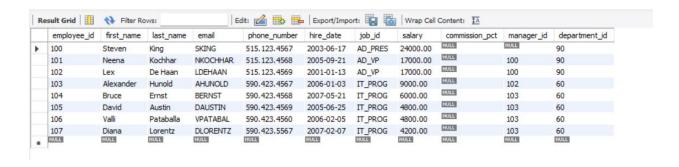


17. Create a stored procedure Delete Employees By Dept that removes all employees from a specific department

```
ANS:-

delimiter //
create procedure DeleteEmployeesByDept(in dept_id int unsigned)
begin
```

```
delete
from employees
where department_id = dept_id;
end //
delimiter;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
call DeleteEmployeesByDept(100);
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```



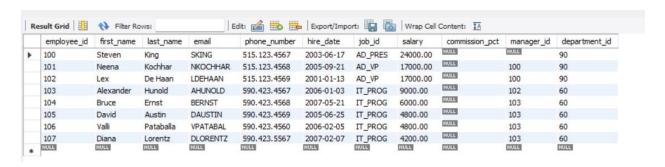
18. Create a stored procedure Get Top Paid Employees that retrieves the highest-paid employee in each department.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetTopPaidEmployees()
BEGIN
SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name,
e.department_id, e.salary
FROM employees e
WHERE e.salary = (
SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = e.department_id
);
END //
```

DELIMITER;

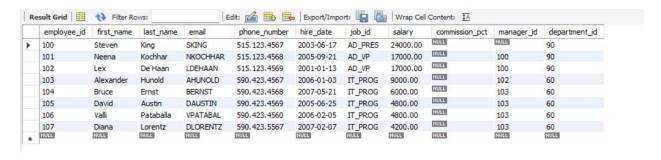
Re	sult Grid	Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell	Content:	‡A
	employee_id	first_name	last_name	department_id	salary		
•	100	Steven	King	90	24000.00		
	103	Alexander	Hunold	60	9000.00		

19. Create a stored procedure Promote Employee that increases an employee's salary and changes their job role.



20. Create a stored procedure Assign Manager To Department that assigns a new manager to all employees in a specific department.

```
ANS:-
    delimiter //
create procedure AssignManagerToDepartment (in dept_id INT UNSIGNED,
in new_manager_id INT UNSIGNED)
begin
update employees
set manager_id = new_manager_id
where department_id = dept_id;
end //
delimiter;
call AssignManagerToDepartment(100,112);
select*from employees;
```



NO SQL:-

1. Retrieve all employee records:-

Ans:-

db.employees.find().pretty()

```
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a5f'),
name: 'Alice Johnson',
age: 30,
department: 'HR',
salary: 60000,
joining_date: ISODate('2019-05-15T00:00:00.000Z')
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a60'),
name: 'Bob Smith',
age: 40,
department: 'IT',
salary: 80000,
joining_date: ISODate('2015-08-20T00:00:00.000Z')
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a61'),
name: 'Charlie Brown',
age: 35,
department: 'Finance',
salary: 75000,
joining_date: ISODate('2018-11-30T00:00:00.000Z')
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a62'),
name: 'David White',
age: 28,
department: 'IT',
salary: 72000,
joining_date: ISODate('2021-01-10T00:00:00.000Z')
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a63'),
name: 'Emma Wilson',
age: 32,
department: 'Marketing',
salary: 65000,
joining_date: ISODate('2017-03-25T00:00:00.000Z')
```

```
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a64'),
  name: 'Franklin Adams',
  age: 45,
  department: 'Finance',
  salary: 90000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2010-07-12T00:00:00.000Z')
  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a65'),
  name: 'Grace Lee',
  age: 29,
  department: 'HR',
  salary: 58000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2020-06-05T00:00:00.000Z')
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  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a66'),
  name: 'Henry Ford',
  age: 50,
  department: 'IT',
  salary: 95000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2008-12-15T00:00:00.000Z')
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  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a67'),
  name: 'Isabella Martinez',
  age: 38,
  department: 'Marketing',
  salary: 70000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2016-09-18T00:00:00.000Z')
},
  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a68'),
  name: 'Jack Carter',
  age: 27,
  department: 'Finance',
  salary: 68000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2022-04-10T00:00:00.000Z')
```

2. Find employees who work in the IT department

Ans:- db.employees.find({ department: "IT" })

```
mydata> db.employees.find({ department: "IT" })
  £
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a60'),
    name: 'Bob Smith',
    age: 40,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 80000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2015-08-20T00:00:00.000Z')
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    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a62'),
    name: 'David White',
    age: 28,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 72000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2021-01-10T00:00:00.000Z')
  ۲
۲
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a66'),
    name: 'Henry Ford',
    age: 50,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 95000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2008-12-15T00:00:00.000Z')
```

3. Find employees who have a salary greater than 70,000

```
ANS:- db.employees.find({ salary: { $gt: 70000 } })
```

```
mydata> db.employees.find({ salary: { $gt: 70000 } })
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a60'),
    name: 'Bob Smith',
    age: 40,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 80000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2015-08-20T00:00:00.000Z')
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a61'),
    name: 'Charlie Brown',
    age: 35,
    department: 'Finance',
    salary: 75000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2018-11-30T00:00:00.000Z')
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a62'),
    name: 'David White',
    age: 28,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 72000,
joining_date: ISODate('2021-01-10T00:00:00.000Z')
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a64'),
    name: 'Franklin Adams',
    age: 45,
    department: 'Finance',
    salary: 90000,
joining_date: ISODate('2010-07-12T00:00:00.000Z')
    _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a66'),
    name: 'Henry Ford',
    age: 50,
    department: 'IT',
    salary: 95000,
    joining_date: ISODate('2008-12-15T00:00:00.000Z')
```

4. Find employees who joined after 2018 ANS:-

db.employees.find({ joining date: { \$gt: ISODate("2018-12-31") }});

```
£
  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a5f'),
  name: 'Alice Johnson',
  age: 30,
  department: 'HR',
  salary: 60000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2019-05-15T00:00:00.000Z')
۶,
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  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a62'),
  name: 'David White',
  age: 28,
  department: 'IT',
  salary: 72000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2021-01-10T00:00:00.000Z')
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  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a65'),
  name: 'Grace Lee',
  age: 29,
  department: 'HR',
  salary: 58000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2020-06-05T00:00:00.000Z')
  _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a68'),
  name: 'Jack Carter',
  age: 27,
  department: 'Finance',
  salary: 68000,
  joining_date: ISODate('2022-04-10T00:00:00.000Z')
```

5. Find employees between the ages of 30 and 40

```
ANS:-
db.employees.find({ age: { $gte: 30, $lte: 40 } })
```

```
_id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a5f'),
   name: 'Alice Johnson',
   age: 30,
   department: 'HR',
   salary: 60000,
   joining_date: ISODate('2019-05-15T00:00:00.000Z')
   _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a60'),
   name: 'Bob Smith',
   age: 40,
   department: 'IT',
   salary: 80000,
   joining_date: ISODate('2015-08-20T00:00:00.000Z')
   _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a61'),
   name: 'Charlie Brown',
   age: 35,
   department: 'Finance',
   salary: 75000,
   joining_date: ISODate('2018-11-30T00:00:00.000Z')
   _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a63'),
   name: 'Emma Wilson',
   age: 32,
   department: 'Marketing',
   salary: 65000,
   joining_date: ISODate('2017-03-25T00:00:00.000Z')
   _id: ObjectId('685e1edf867d2c85e8748a67'),
   name: 'Isabella Martinez',
   age: 38,
   department: 'Marketing',
   salary: 70000,
   joining_date: ISODate('2016-09-18T00:00:00.000Z')
```

6. Increase the salary of all employees in the Finance department by 5%

```
db.your_collection_name.updateMany({ department: "Finance" }, { $mul: {
salary: 1.05 })
```

7. Delete employees who joined before 2010

ANS:-

```
db.employees.deleteMany({joining_date: { $lt: ISODate("2010-01-
01") }});
```

```
mydata> db.employees.deleteMany({joining_date: { $lt: ISODate("2010-01-01") }});
{ acknowledged: true, deletedCount: 1 }
mydata> |
```

8. Find the highest-paid employee

ANS:-

db.employees.find().sort({ salary: -1 }).limit(1)