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| **Problem Statement: :** Create a set of at least 10 SQL queries for a specific database application, utilizing SQL DML statements such as Insert, Select, Update, and Delete, along with operators, functions, set operators, joins, sub-queries, and views to efficiently manage and query data. |

**Source Code:**

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| -- Creating a Sample Table  CREATE TABLE Employees (  EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,  Name VARCHAR(100),  Age INT,  Department VARCHAR(50),  Salary DECIMAL(10,2)  );  -- Inserting Sample Data  INSERT INTO Employees VALUES (1, 'Rohit’, 30, 'HR', 50000.00);  INSERT INTO Employees VALUES (2, 'Shreyas’, 35, 'IT', 70000.00);  INSERT INTO Employees VALUES (3, 'Abhijeet’, 28, 'Finance', 55000.00);  INSERT INTO Employees VALUES (4, 'Rushi', 40, 'HR', 60000.00);  INSERT INTO Employees VALUES (5, 'Ajit', 25, 'IT', 65000.00);  -- Query 1: Simple SELECT  -- Query 1: Simple SELECT  SELECT \* FROM Employees;  -- Query 2: Filtering with WHERE Clause  SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Age > 30;  -- Query 3: Using Aggregate Functions  SELECT Department, AVG(Salary) AS Avg\_Salary FROM Employees GROUP BY Department;  -- Query 4: INNER JOIN with Departments Table  CREATE TABLE Departments (  DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,  DepartmentName VARCHAR(50)  );  INSERT INTO Departments VALUES (1, 'HR'), (2, 'IT'), (3, 'Finance');  SELECT Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName FROM Employees  JOIN Departments ON Employees.Department = Departments.DepartmentName;  -- Query 5: LEFT JOIN  SELECT Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName FROM Employees  LEFT JOIN Departments ON Employees.Department = Departments.DepartmentName;  -- Query 6: RIGHT JOIN  SELECT Employees.Name, Departments.DepartmentName FROM Employees  RIGHT JOIN Departments ON Employees.Department = Departments.DepartmentName;  -- Query 7: Sub-query to find Employees with above-average salary  SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Salary > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees);  -- Query 8: Creating a View  CREATE VIEW HighSalaryEmployees AS  SELECT Name, Salary FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 60000;  SELECT \* FROM HighSalaryEmployees;  -- Query 9: Updating Employee Salary  UPDATE Employees SET Salary = Salary + 5000 WHERE Department = 'IT';  SELECT \* FROM Employees;  -- Query 10: Deleting an Employee Record  DELETE FROM Employees WHERE EmployeeID = 5;  SELECT \* FROM Employees; |

**OutPut:**

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| -- Expected Output:  +---------------+----------------+-----+------------+---------+  | EmployeeID | Name | Age | Department | Salary |  +----------------+----------------+-----+------------+---------+  | 1 | Rohit | 30 | HR | 50000.00|  | 2 | Shreyas | 35 | IT | 70000.00|  | 3 | Abhijeet | 28 | Finance | 55000.00|  | 4 | Rushi | 40 | HR | 60000.00|  | 5 | Ajit | 25 | IT | 65000.00|  +----------------+---------------+-----+------------+---------+ |