SET 2

1. select all employees in department 10 whose salary is greater than 3000. [table: employee]

🡪 select \* from employee where deptno=10 and salary>3000;

2. The grading of students based on the marks they have obtained is done as follows:

40 to 50 -> Second Class

50 to 60 -> First Class

60 to 80 -> First Class

80 to 100 -> Distinctions

1. How many students have graduated with first class?

🡪 select count(distinct id) as no\_of\_students from students

where marks BETWEEN 60 and 80;

1. How many students have obtained distinction? [table: students]

🡪select count(distinct id) as no\_of\_students from students

where marks BETWEEN 80 and 100;

OR

select count(distinct id) as no\_of\_students from students

where marks >=80;

3.Get a list of city names from station with even ID numbers only. Exclude duplicates from your answer. [table: station]

🡪 select distinct city from station

where id % 2 = 0; /\* Distinct city names (no duplicate name of city \*/

4. Find the difference between the total number of city entries in the table and the number of distinct city entries in the table. In other words, if N is the number of city entries in station, and N1 is the number of distinct city names in station, write a query to find the value of N-N1 from station.

[table: station]

🡪select count(city) as cnt, count(distinct city) as cnt1,

(count(city))-(count(distinct city)) as difference\_of\_city\_names

from station;

5. Answer the following

a. Query the list of CITY names starting with vowels (i.e., a, e, i, o, or u) from STATION. Your result cannot contain duplicates. [Hint: Use RIGHT() / LEFT() methods ]

🡪select distinct city from station

where left(city,1) in ('a','e','i','o','u');

b. Query the list of CITY names from STATION which have vowels (i.e., a, e, i, o, and u) as both their first and last characters. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

🡪select distinct city from station

where left(city,1) in ('a','e','i','o','u') and right(city,1) in ('a','e','i','o','u');

1. Query the list of CITY names from STATION that do not start with vowels. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

🡪 select distinct city from station

where left(city,1) not in ('a','e','i','o','u');

1. Query the list of CITY names from STATION that either do not start with vowels or do not end with vowels. Your result cannot contain duplicates. [table: station]

🡪 select distinct city from station

where left(city,1) not in ('a','e','i','o','u') and right(city,1) not in ('a','e','i','o','u');

6. Write a query that prints a list of employee names having a salary greater than $2000 per month who have been employed for less than 36 months. Sort your result by descending order of salary. [table: emp]

🡪 SELECT concat(first\_name,' - ',last\_name) as employee\_name FROM emp

WHERE Salary > 2000

AND Hire\_Date >= DATE\_SUB(CURRENT\_DATE, INTERVAL 36 MONTH)

ORDER BY Salary DESC;

select DATE\_SUB(CURRENT\_DATE, INTERVAL 36 MONTH);

/\* It will go back by 3 years from current date \*/

7. How much money does the company spend every month on salaries for each department? [table: employee]

Expected Result

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+--------+--------------+

| deptno | total\_salary |

+--------+--------------+

| 10 | 20700.00 |

| 20 | 12300.00 |

| 30 | 1675.00 |

+--------+--------------+

3 rows in set (0.002 sec)

🡪 select deptno,sum(salary) from employee group by deptno

8. How many cities in the CITY table have a Population larger than 100000. [table: city]

🡪 select count(name) from city where population>100000 ;

9. What is the total population of California? [table: city]

🡪 select sum(population) from city

where district='California' ;

10. What is the average population of the districts in each country? [table: city]

🡪 select avg(population),countrycode from city

group by countrycode;

11. Find the ordernumber, status, customernumber, customername and comments for all orders that are ‘Disputed= [table: orders, customers]

🡪 select b.orderNumber,b.status,b.customerNumber,a.customerName,b.comments

from customers as a inner join orders as b on a.customerNumber=b.customerNumber

where b.status like 'Disputed';