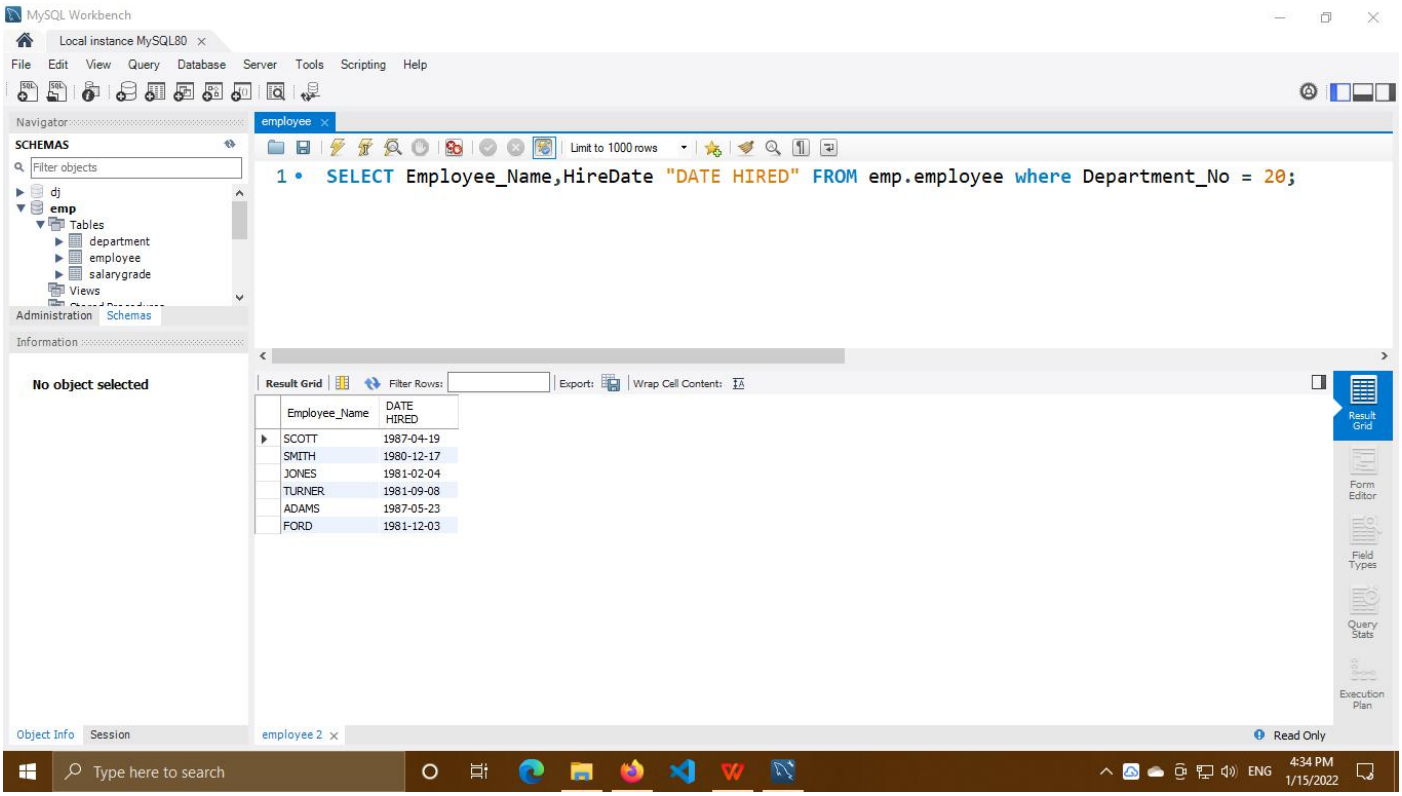
Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q1) Display each employee's name and hiredate from department number 20. Make sure that you specify the alias ‘DATE HIRED’.

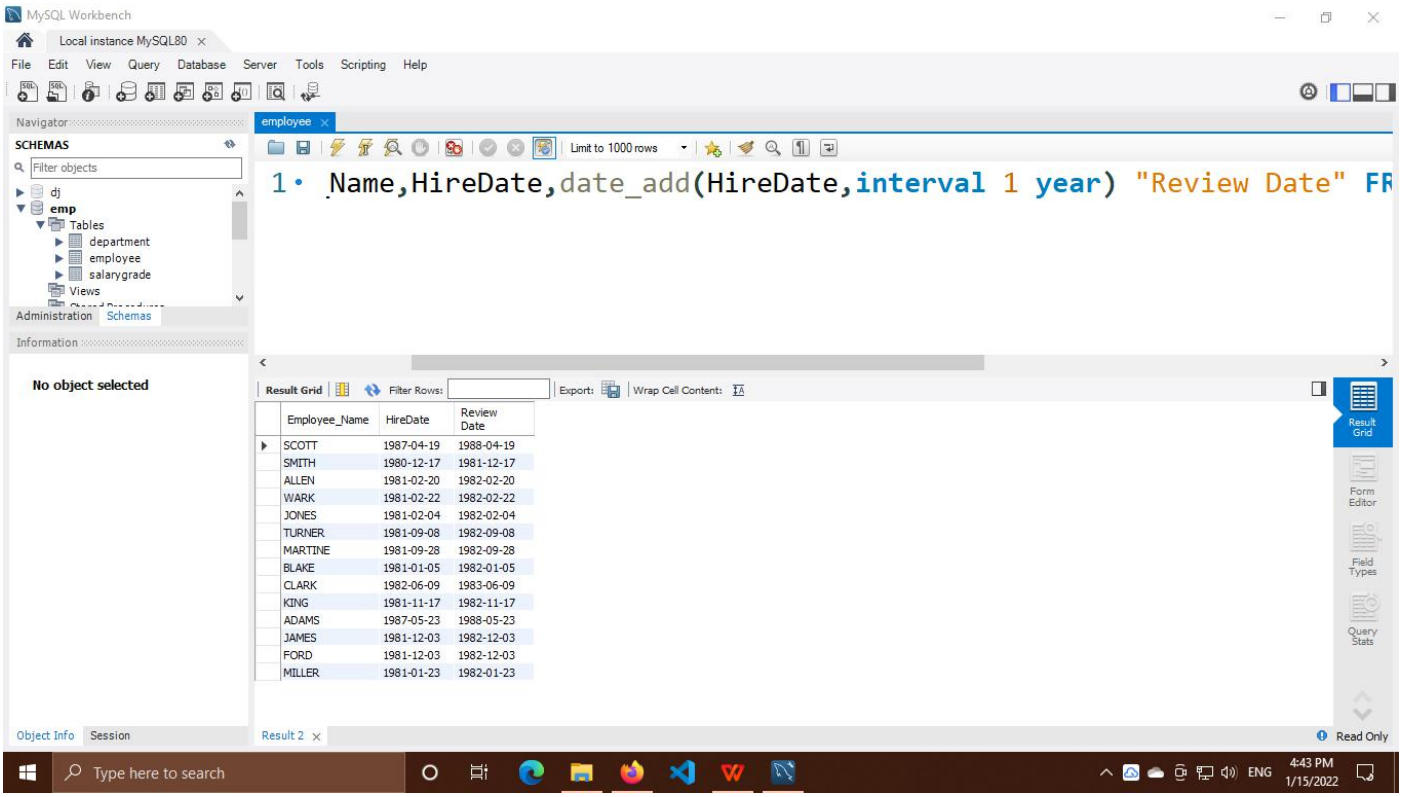
SELECT Employee_Name,HireDate "DATE HIRED" FROM emp.employee where Department_No = 20;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q2) Display each employee's name with hiredate and salary review date. Assume review date is one year after hiredate.

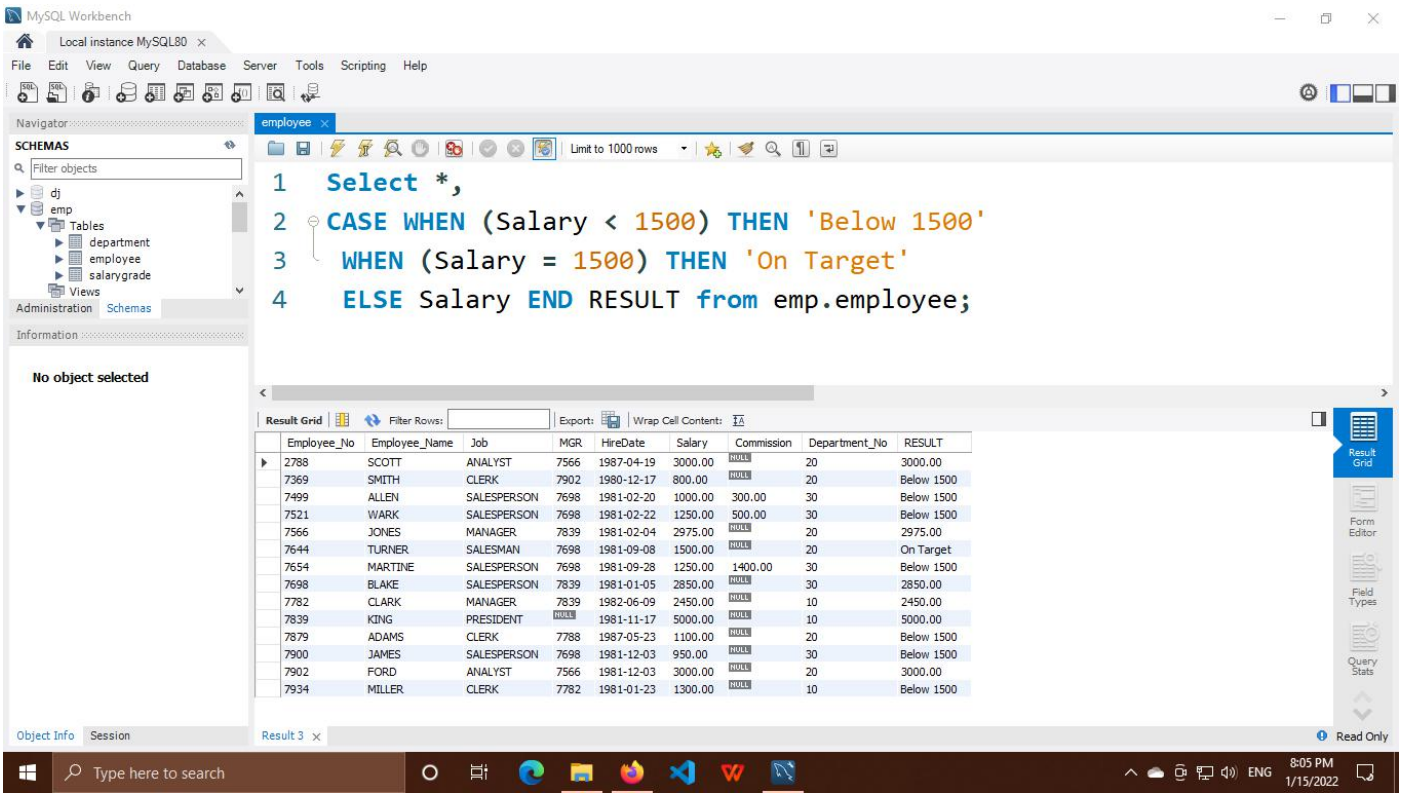
SELECT Employee_Name,HireDate,date_add(HireDate,interval 1 year) "Review Date" FROM emp.employee;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q3) Print a list of employees displaying just salary if more than 1500. If exactly 1500 then display ‘On Target’, if less than 1500 then display ‘below 1500’.

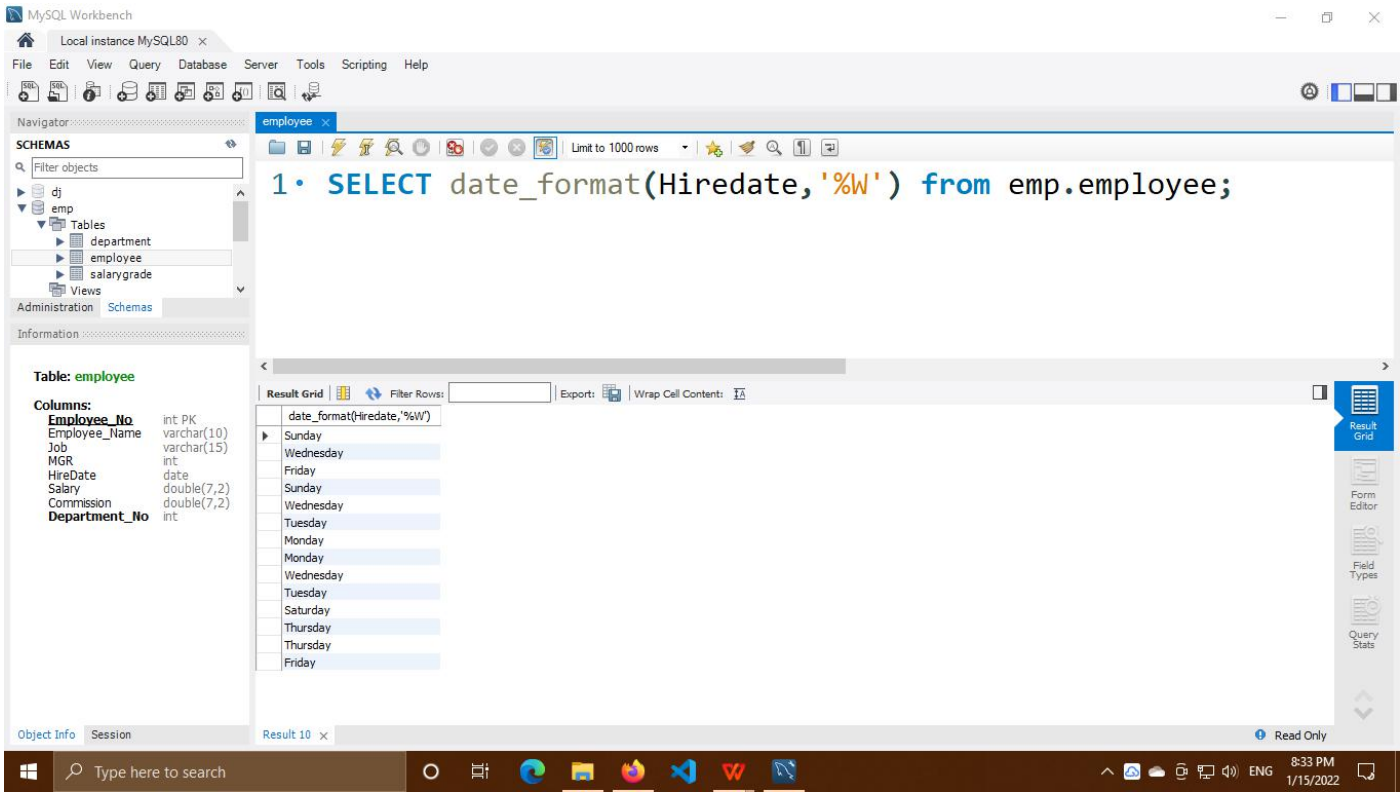
```
Select *,
CASE WHEN (Salary < 1500) THEN 'Below 1500'
 WHEN (Salary = 1500) THEN 'On Target'
 ELSE Salary END RESULT from emp.employee;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q4) Write a query, which will return the day of the week for any date entered in the format dd.mm.yy.

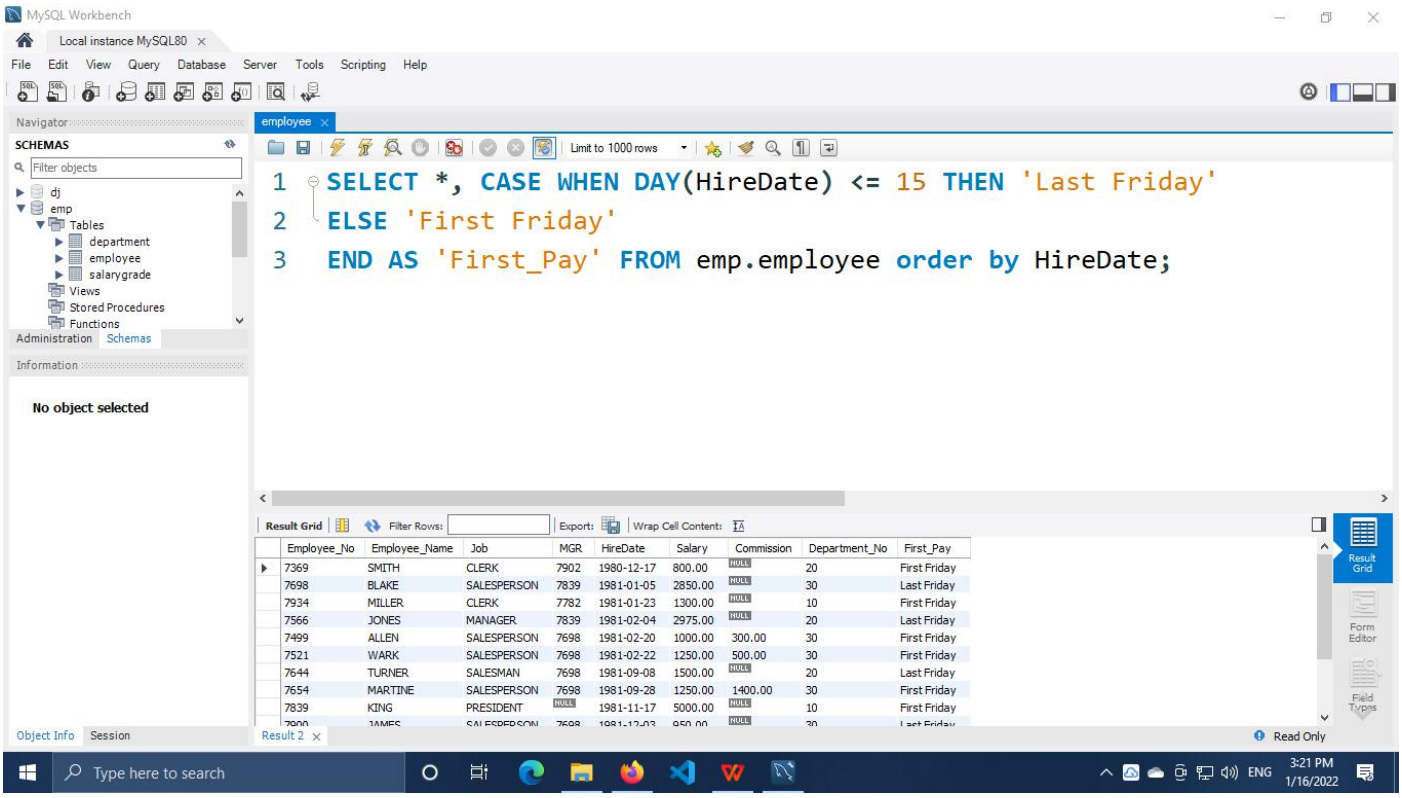
SELECT date_format(Hiredate,'%W') from emp.employee;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

5. Employees hired on or before that 15th of any month are paid on the last Friday of that month. Those hired after 15th are paid the first Friday of the following month. Print the list of employees and their hire date and the first pay date. Sort on hire date.

```
SELECT *,
CASE WHEN DAY(HireDate) <= 15 THEN 'Last Friday'
ELSE 'First Friday'
END AS 'First_Pay'
FROM emp.employee order by HireDate;
```

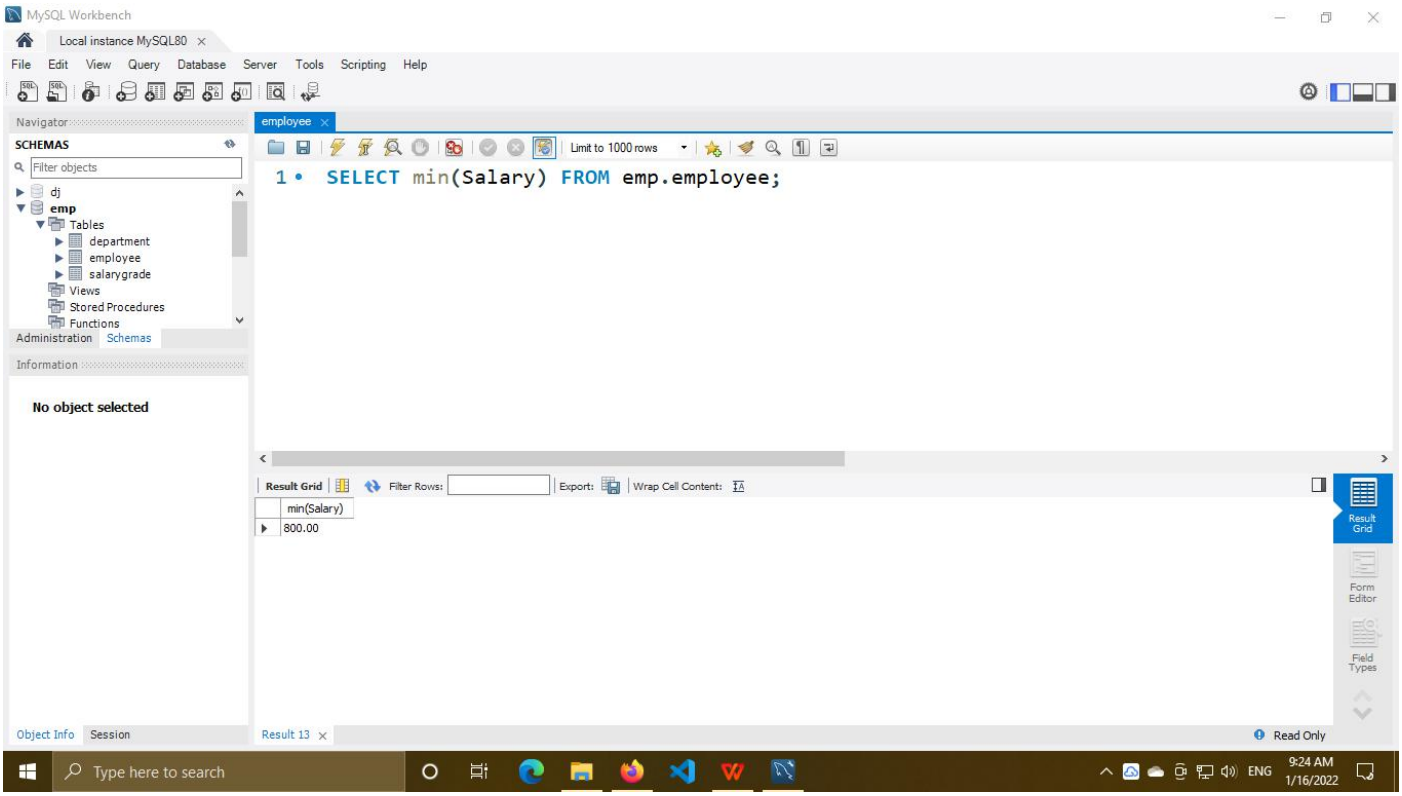


Employee_No	Employee_Name	Job	MGR	HireDate	Salary	Commission	Department_No	First_Pay
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20	First Friday
7698	BLAKE	SALESPERSON	7839	1981-01-05	2850.00	NULL	30	Last Friday
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1981-01-23	1300.00	NULL	10	First Friday
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-02-04	2975.00	NULL	20	Last Friday
7499	ALLEN	SALESPERSON	7698	1981-02-20	1000.00	300.00	30	First Friday
7521	WARK	SALESPERSON	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30	First Friday
7644	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500.00	NULL	20	Last Friday
7654	MARTINE	SALESPERSON	7698	1981-09-28	1250.00	1400.00	30	First Friday
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10	First Friday

Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q6) Find the minimum salary of all employees.

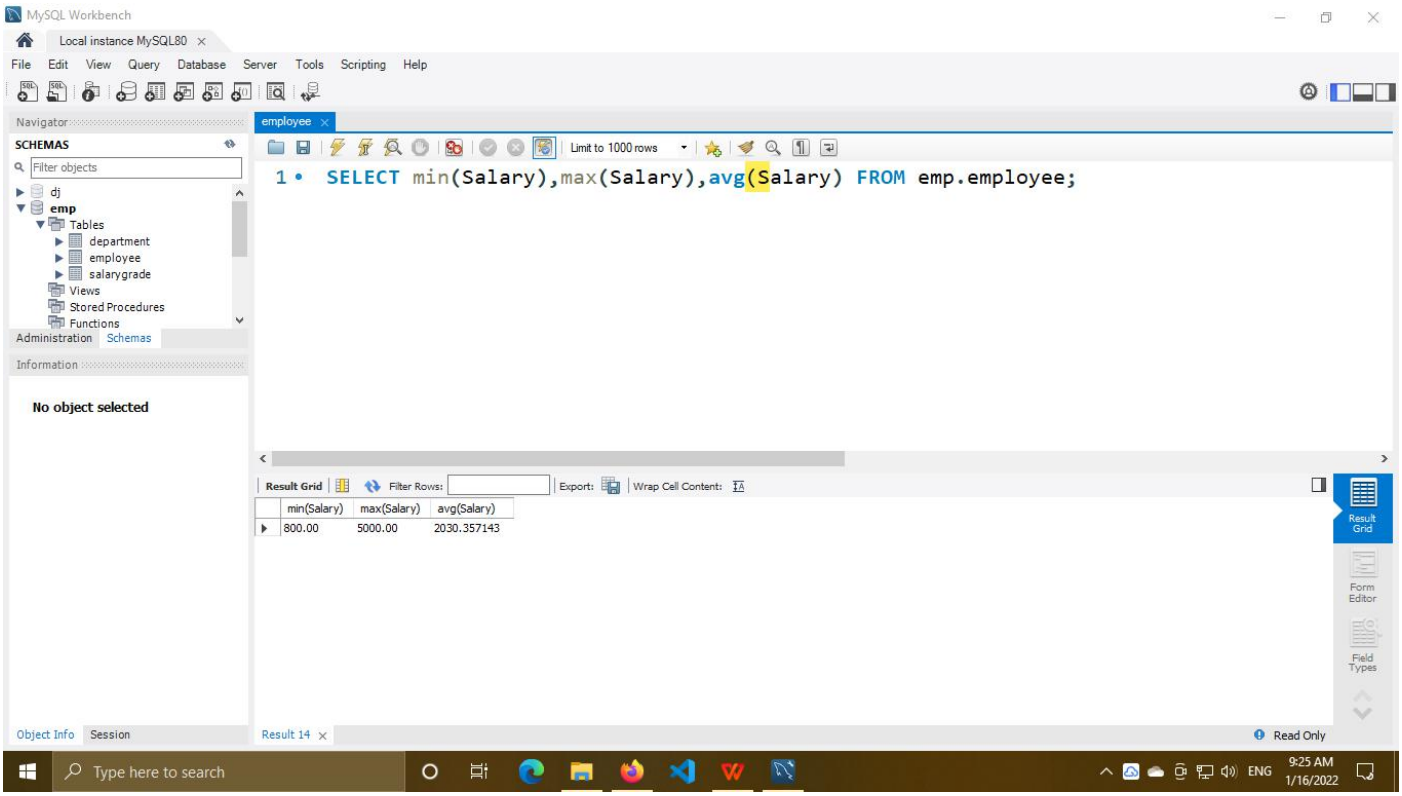
SELECT min(Salary) FROM emp.employee;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q7) Find the minimum, maximum and average salaries of all employees.

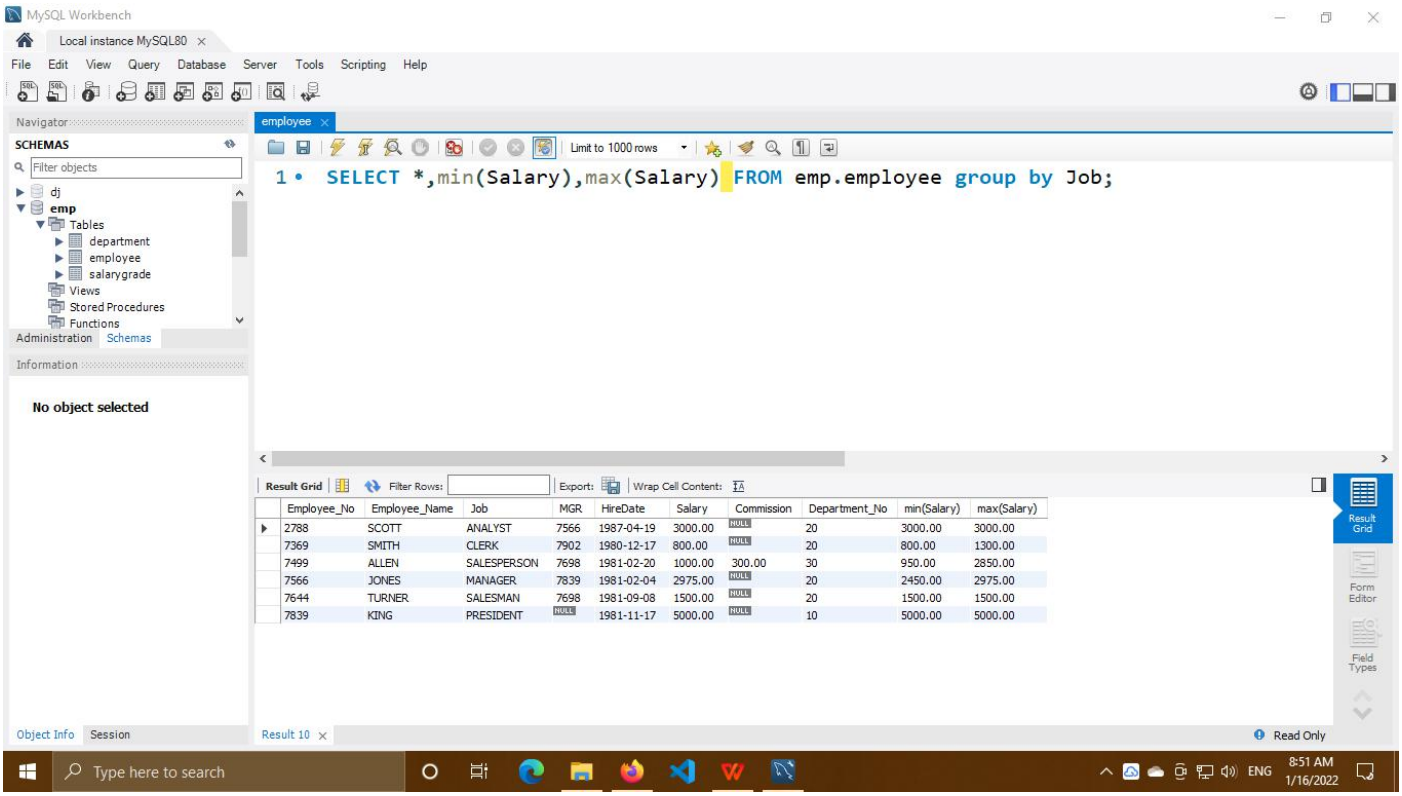
SELECT min(Salary),max(Salary),avg(Salary) FROM emp.employee;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q8) List the minimum and maximum salary for each job type.

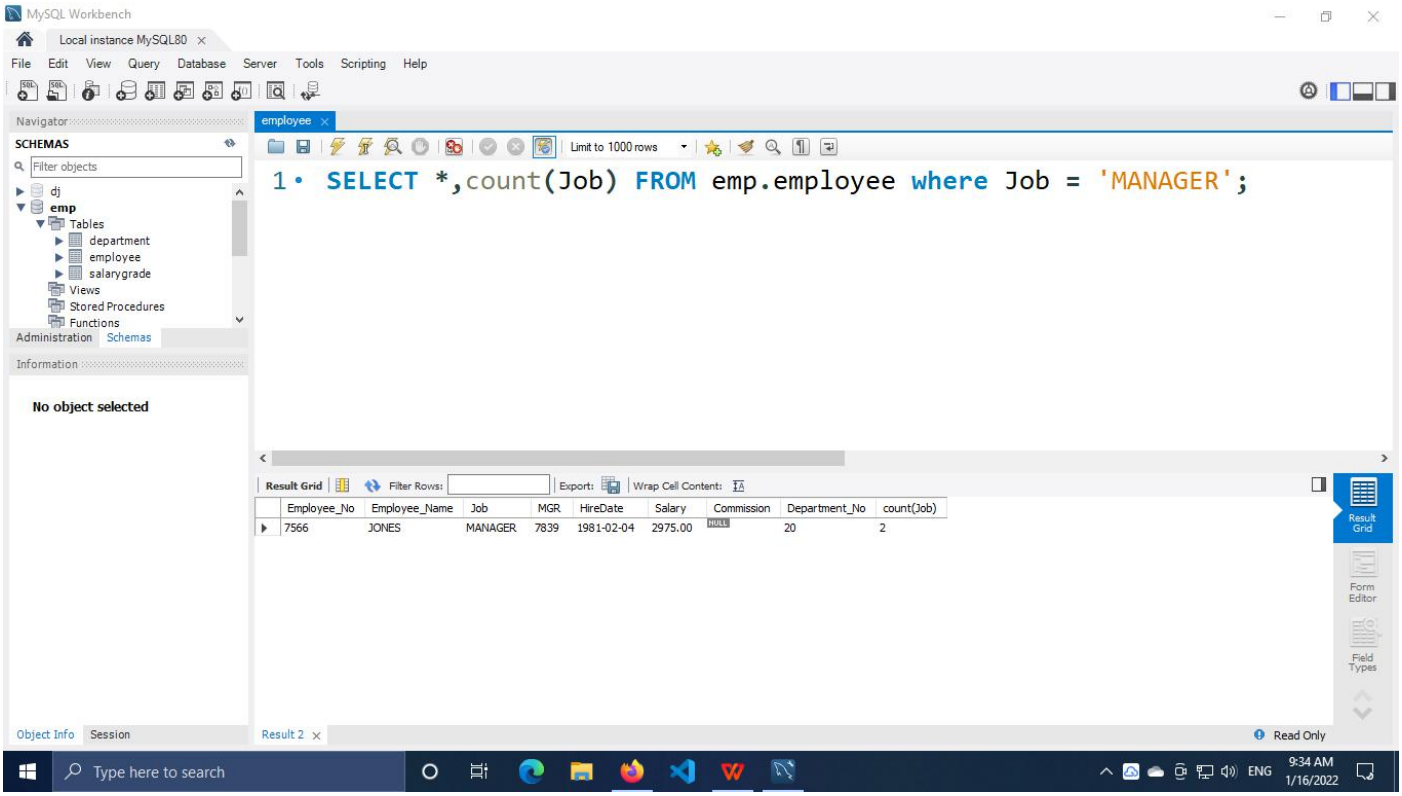
SELECT *,min(Salary),max(Salary) FROM emp.employee group by Job;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q9) Find out how many managers are there without listing them.

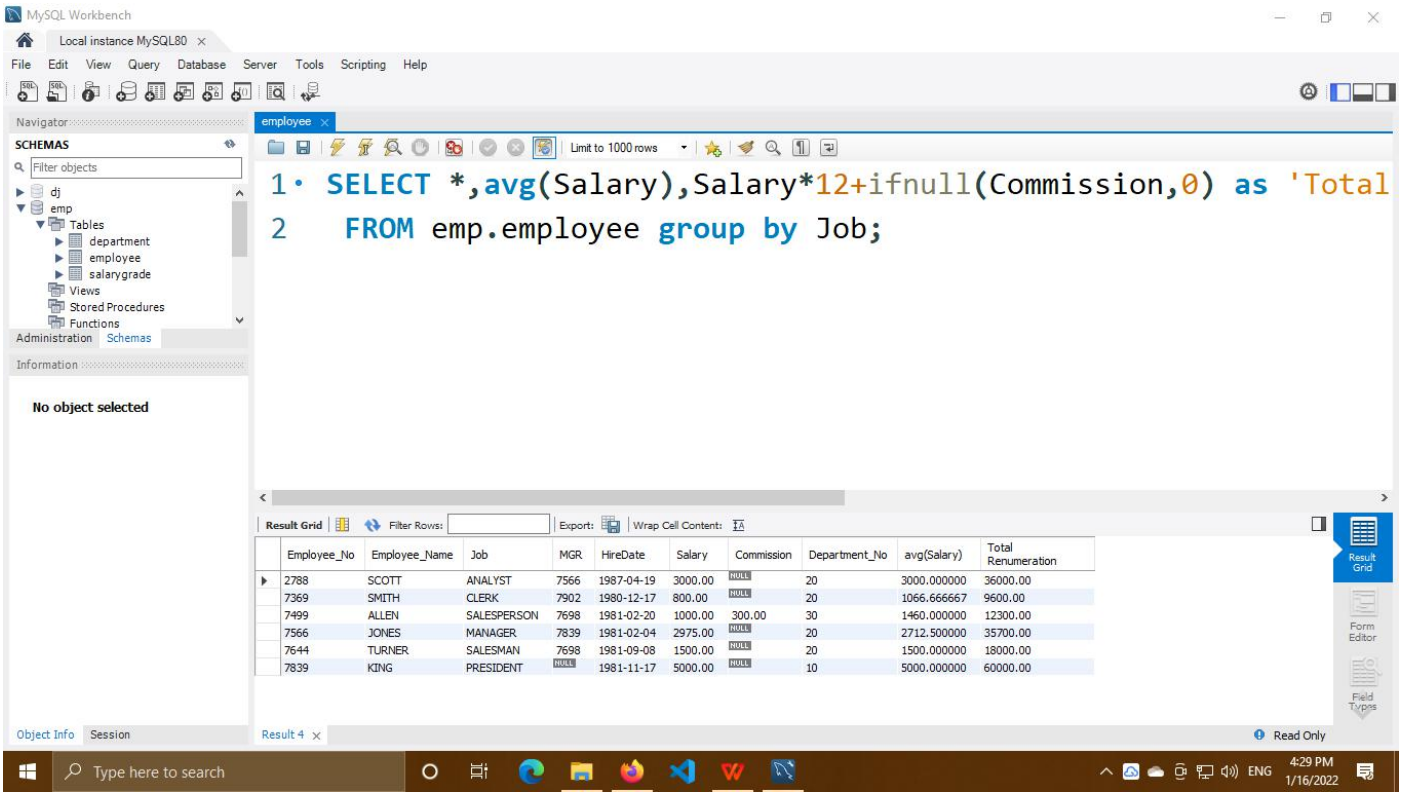
SELECT *,count(Job) FROM emp.employee where Job = 'MANAGER';



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q10) Find out the average salary and total remuneration for each job type.

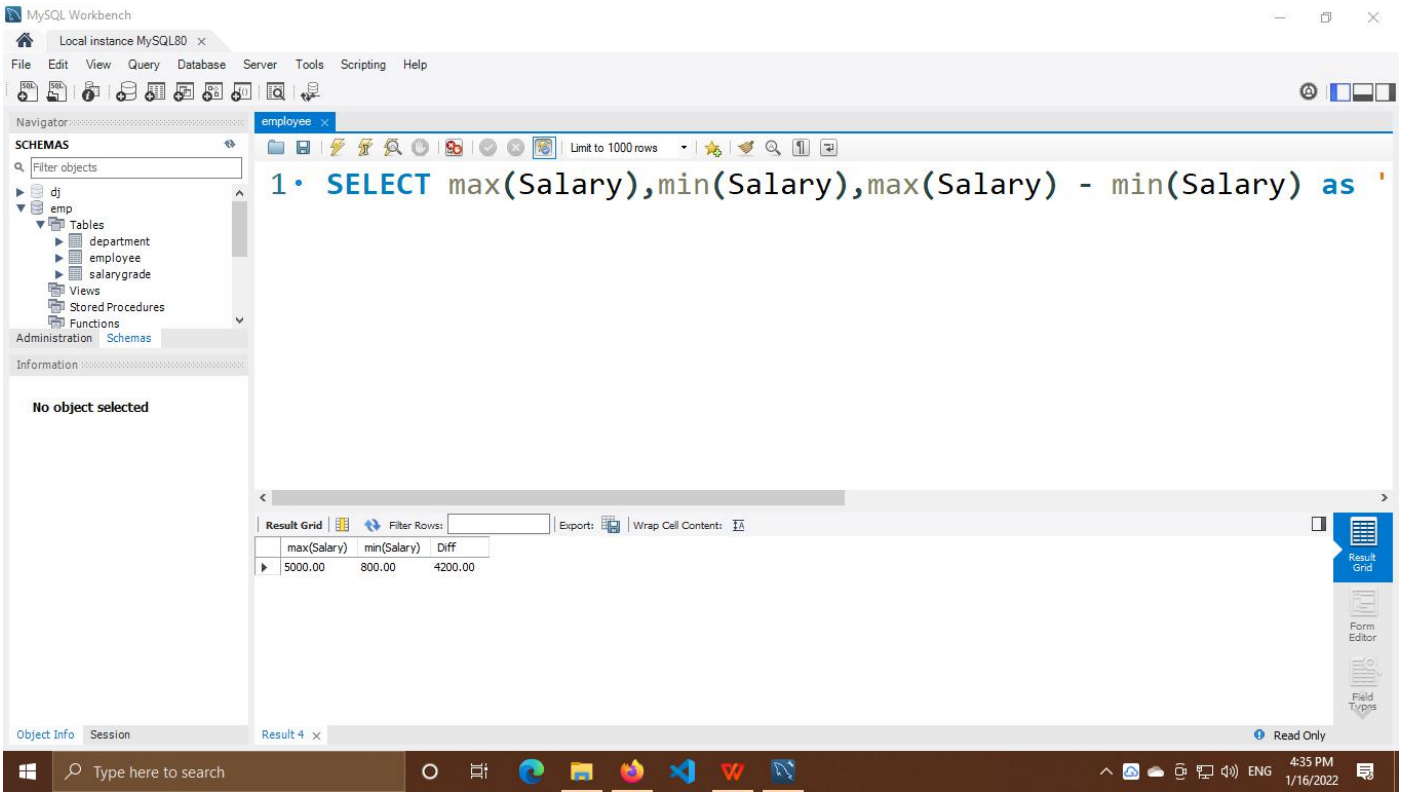
SELECT *,avg(Salary),Salary*12+ifnull(Commission,0) as 'Total Renumeration'
FROM emp.employee group by Job;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q11) Find out the difference between highest and lowest salaries.

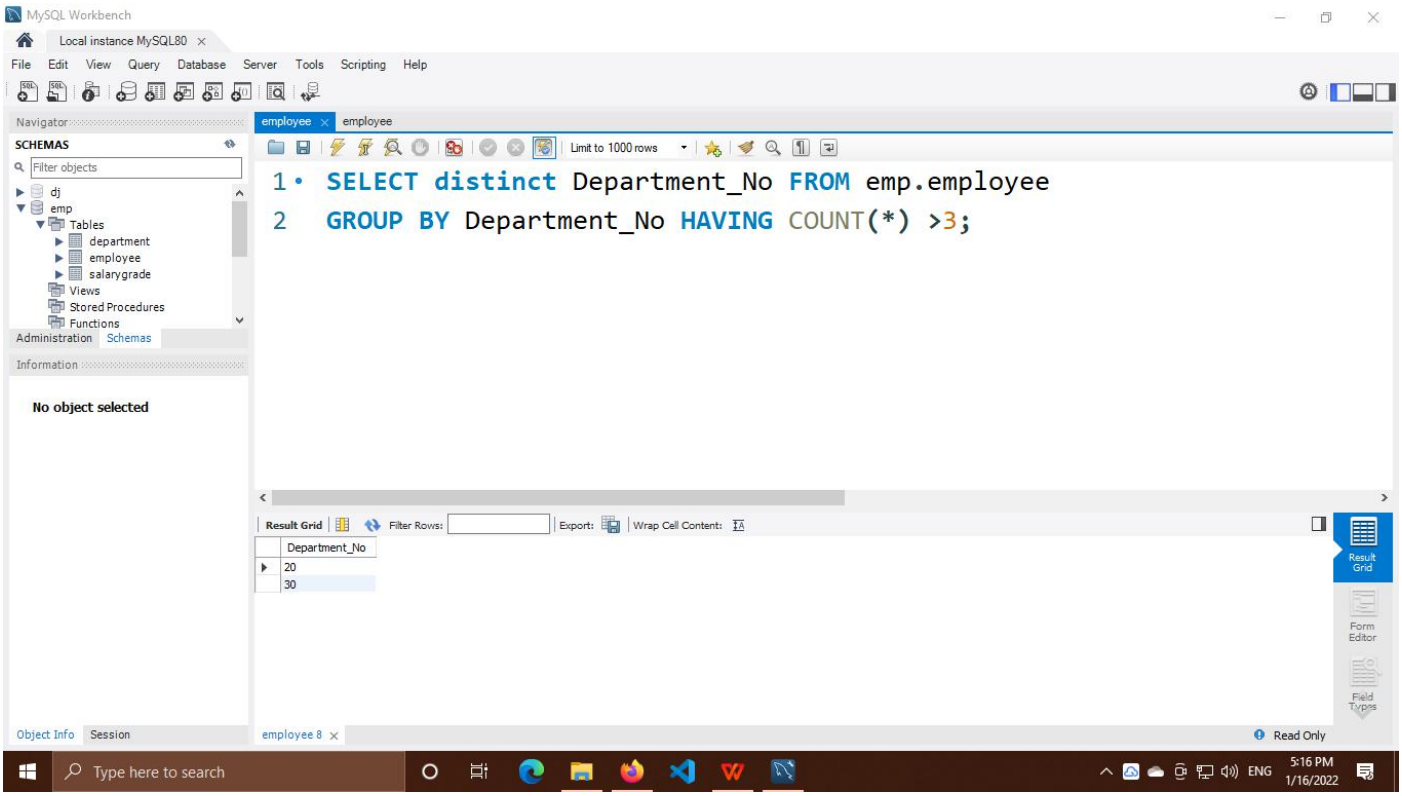
SELECT max(Salary),min(Salary),max(Salary) - min(Salary) as 'Diff' FROM emp.employee;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q12) Find all departments, which have more than 3 employees.

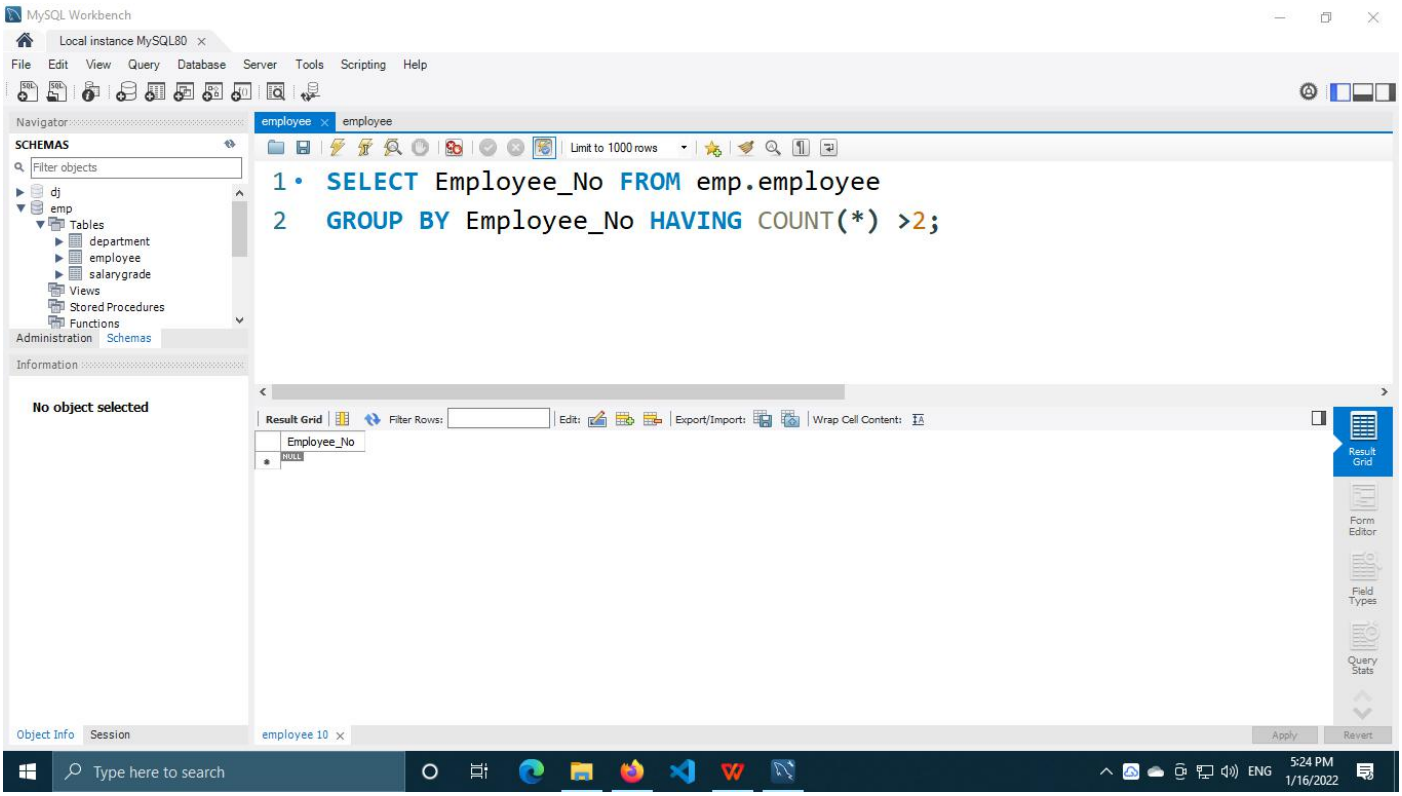
SELECT distinct Department_No FROM emp.employee
GROUP BY Department_No HAVING COUNT(*) >3;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q13) Check whether all employee numbers are indeed unique.

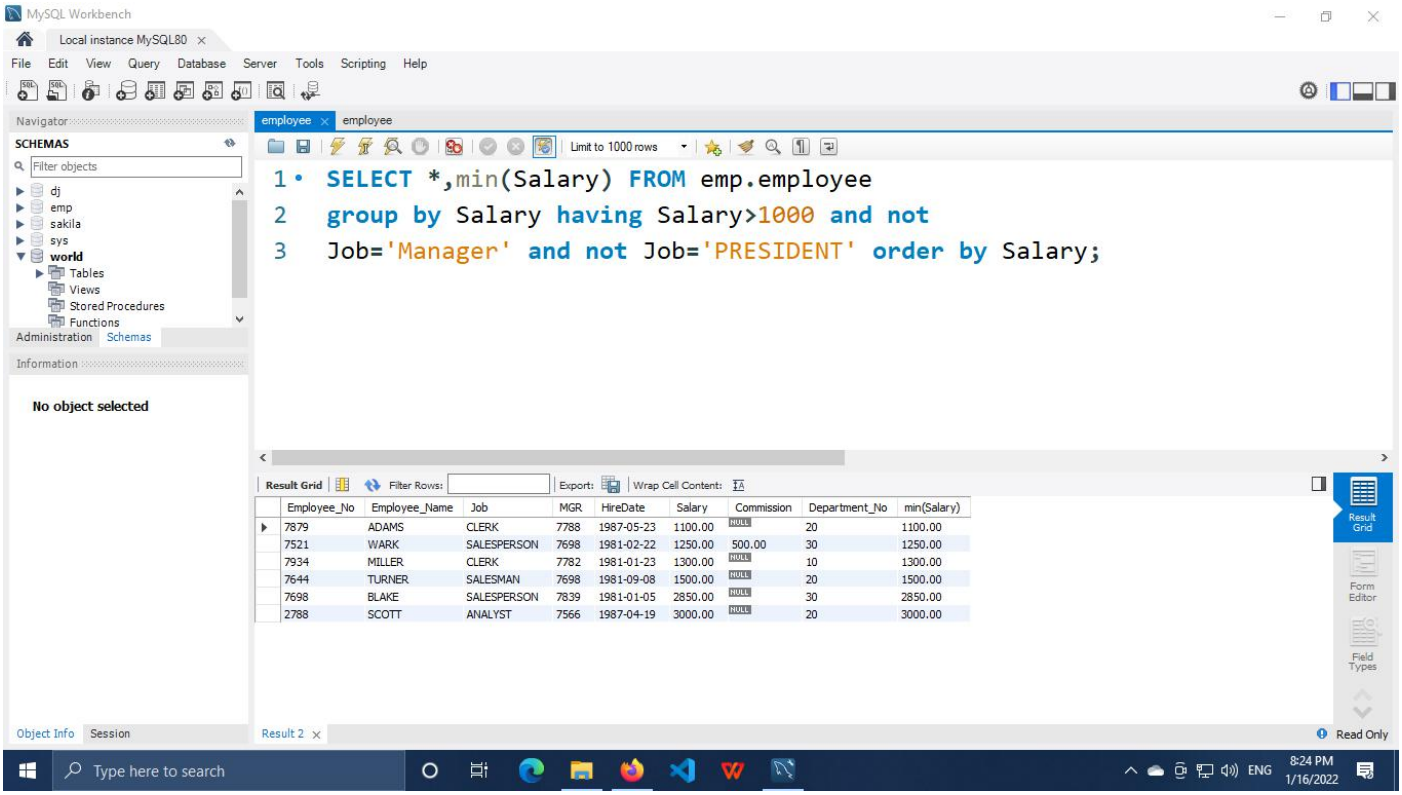
SELECT Employee_No FROM emp.employee
GROUP BY Employee_No HAVING COUNT(*) >2;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q14) List the lowest paid employees working for each manager. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is less than 1000. Sort the output by salary.

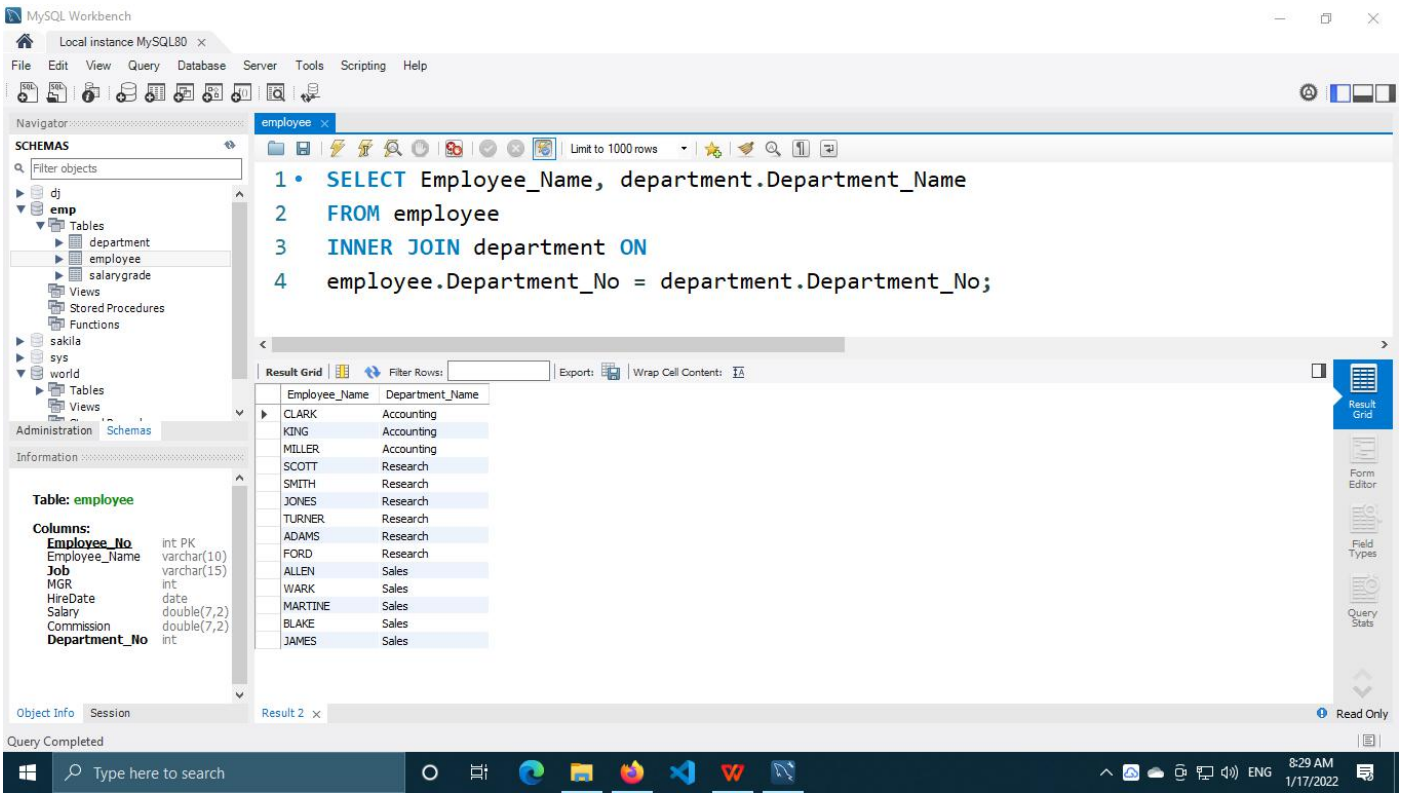
SELECT *,min(Salary) FROM emp.employee
group by Salary having Salary>1000 and not
Job='Manager' and not Job='PRESIDENT' order by Salary;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q15) Display all employee names and their department names, in the order of department name.

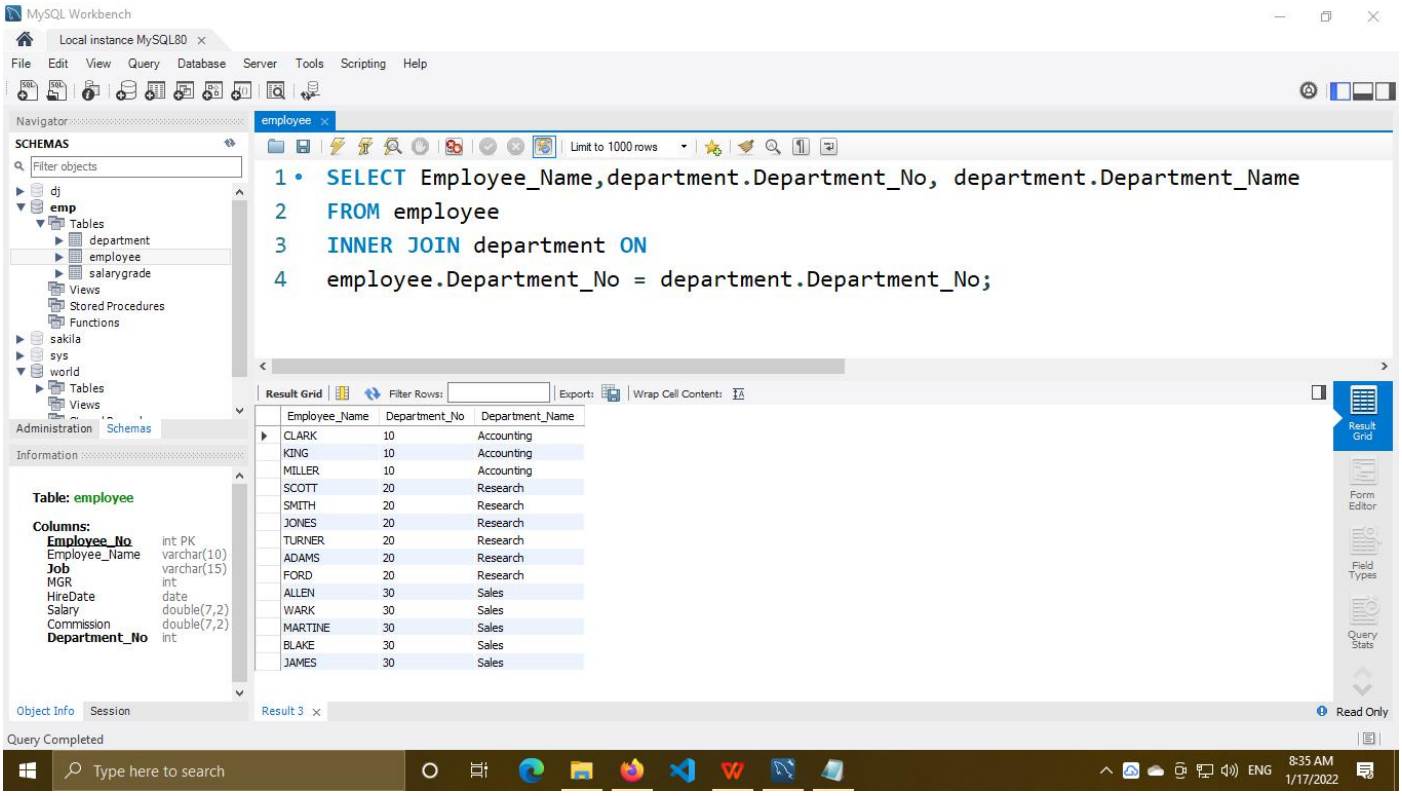
```
SELECT Employee_Name, department.Department_Name
FROM employee
INNER JOIN department ON
employee.Department_No = department.Department_No;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q16) Display all employee names, department number and department name.

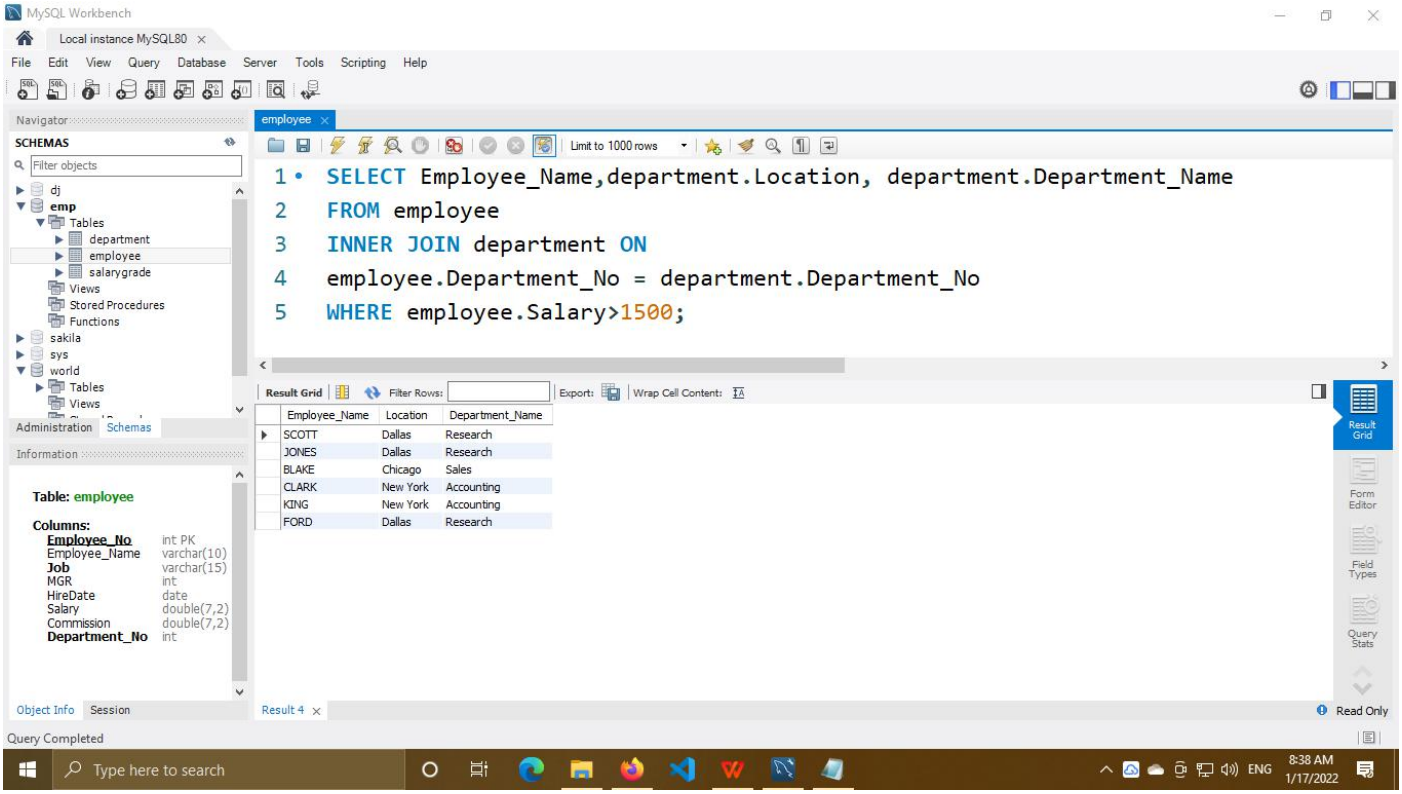
```
SELECT Employee_Name,department.Department_No,
department.Department_Name
FROM employee
INNER JOIN department ON
employee.Department_No = department.Department_No;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q17) Display the name, location and department of employees whose salary is more than 1500 a month.

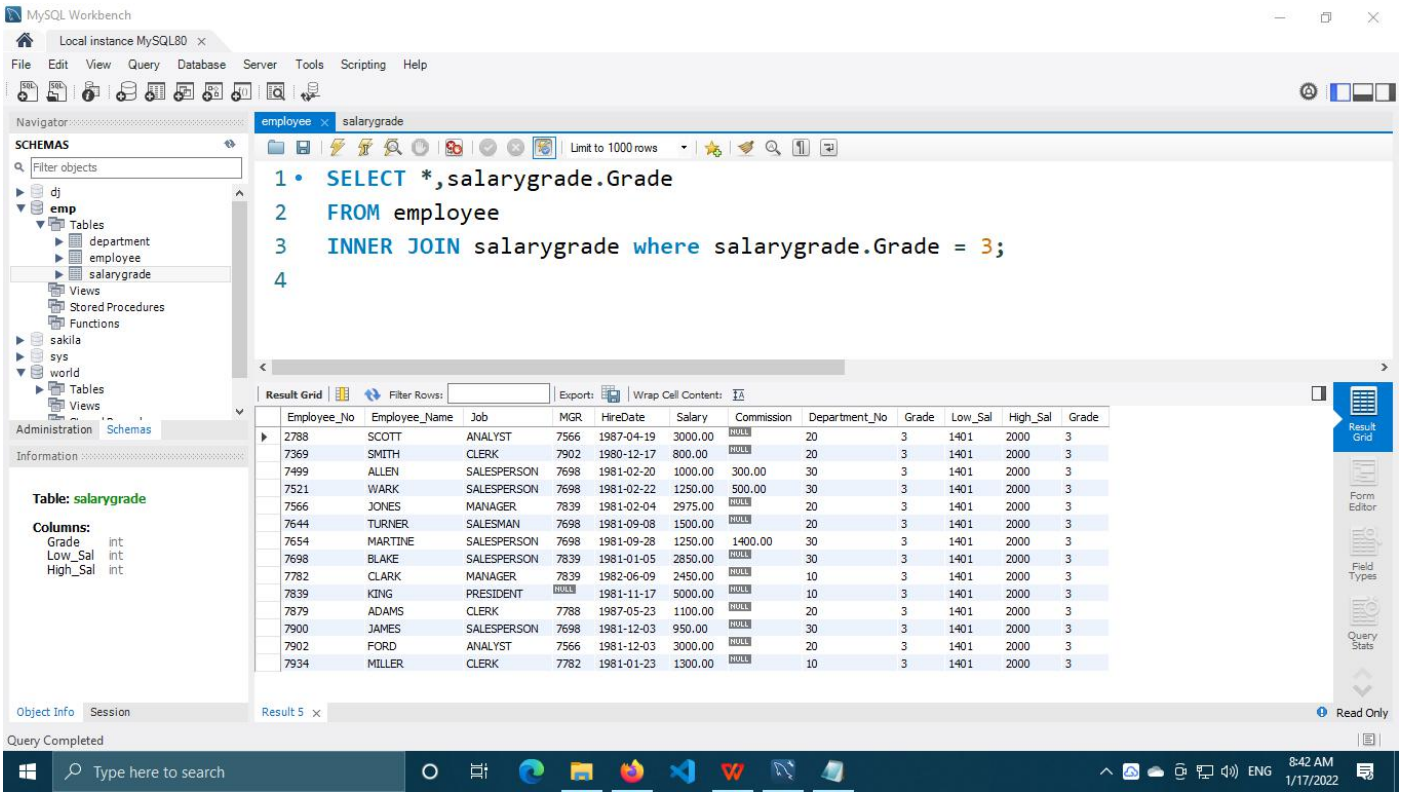
```
SELECT Employee_Name,department.Location, department.Department_Name
FROM employee
INNER JOIN department ON
employee.Department_No = department.Department_No
WHERE employee.Salary>1500;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q18) Show only employees on grade 3.

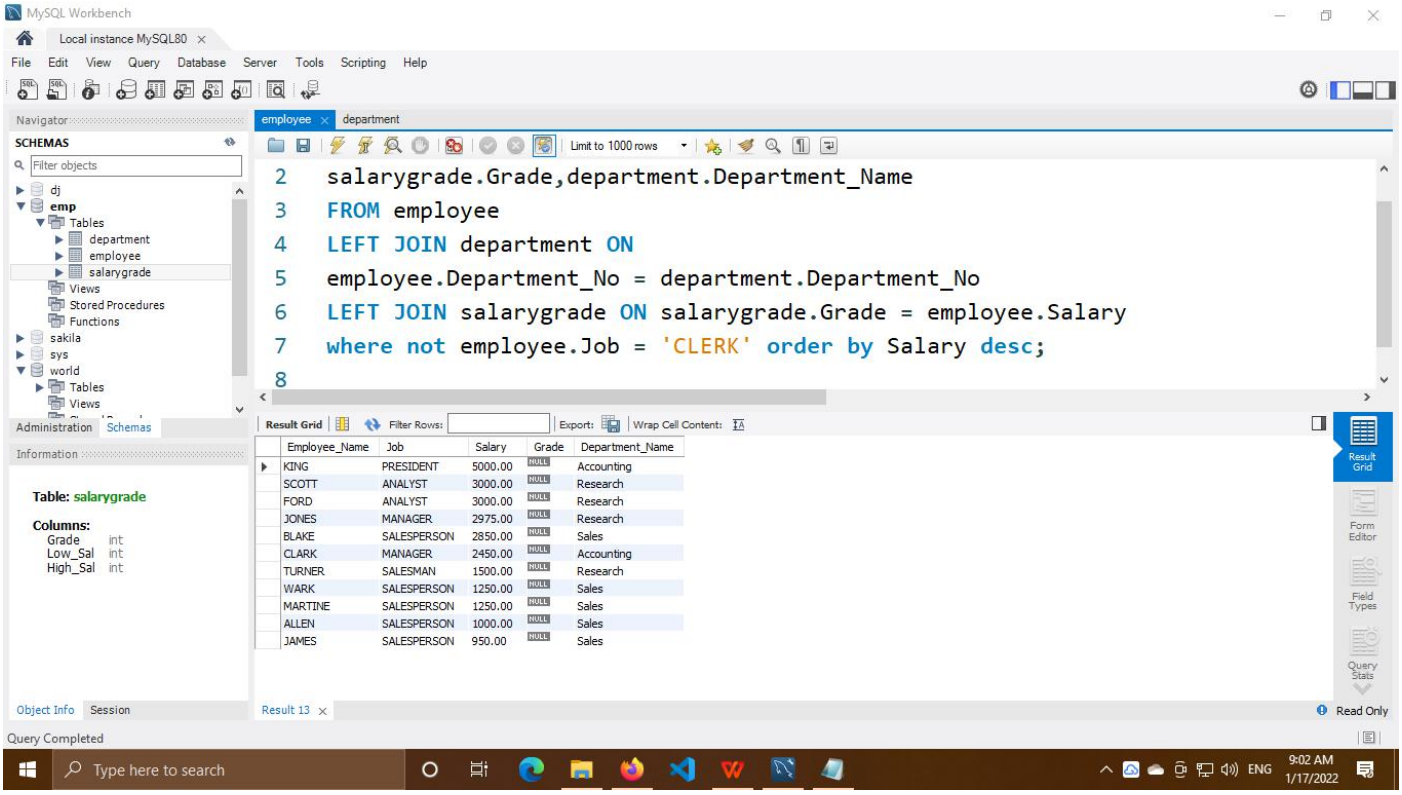
```
SELECT *,salarygrade.Grade
FROM employee
INNER JOIN salarygrade where salarygrade.Grade = 3;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q20) List the employee name, job, salary, and grade and department name for everyone in the company except clerks. Sort on salary, displaying the highest salary first.

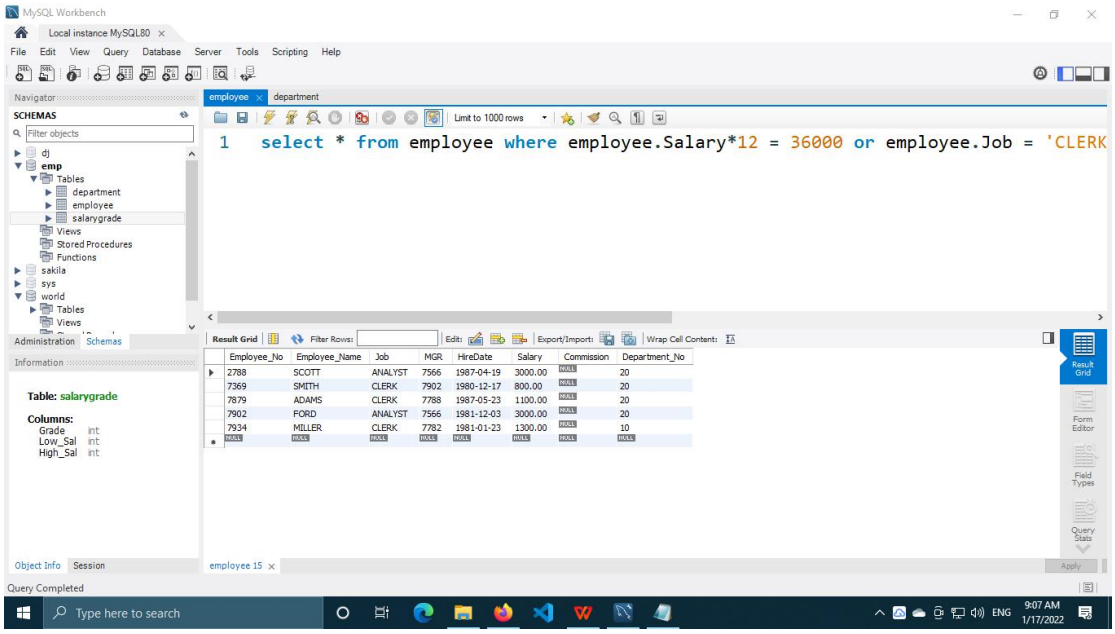
```
SELECT employee.Employee_Name,employee.Job,employee.Salary,
salarygrade.Grade,department.Department_Name
FROM employee
LEFT JOIN department ON
employee.Department_No = department.Department_No
LEFT JOIN salarygrade ON salarygrade.Grade = employee.Salary
where not employee.Job = 'CLERK' order by Salary desc;
```



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q21) List the details of employees who earn 36000 a year or who are clerks.

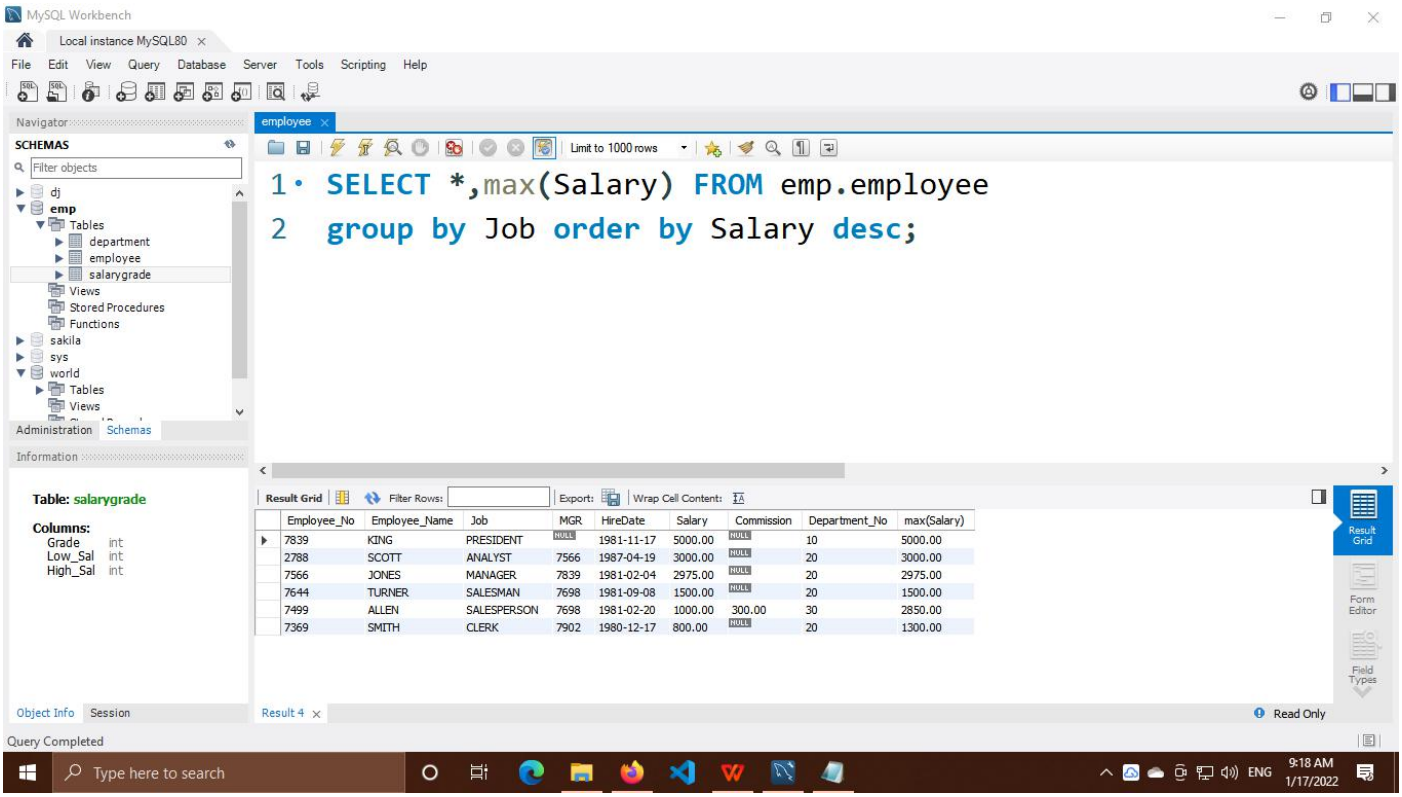
select * from employee where employee.Salary*12 = 36000 or employee.Job = 'CLERK';



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q23) Find the employees who earn the highest salary in each job type. Sort in descending salary order.

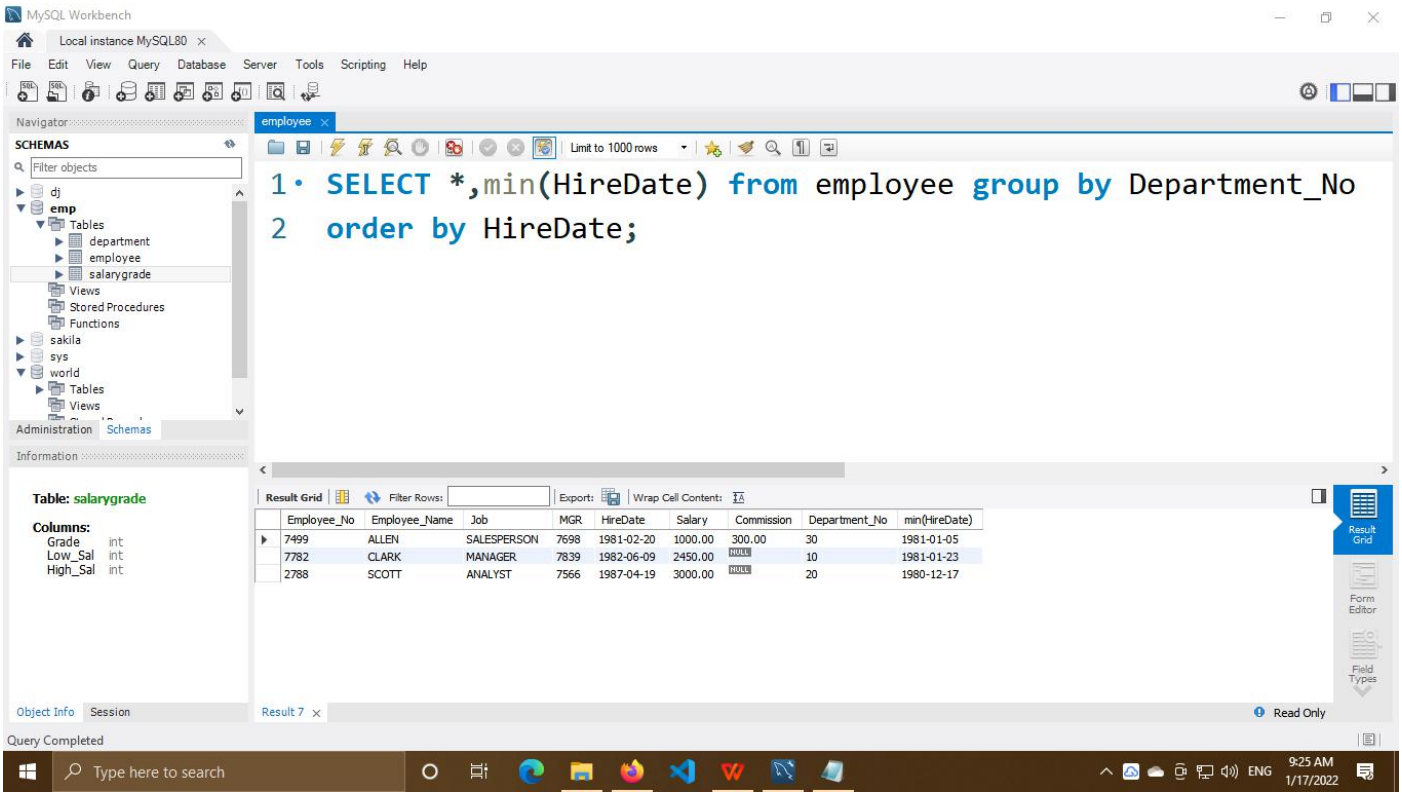
SELECT *,max(Salary) FROM emp.employee
group by Job order by Salary desc;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q24) Find the most recently hired employees in each department ordered by hire date.

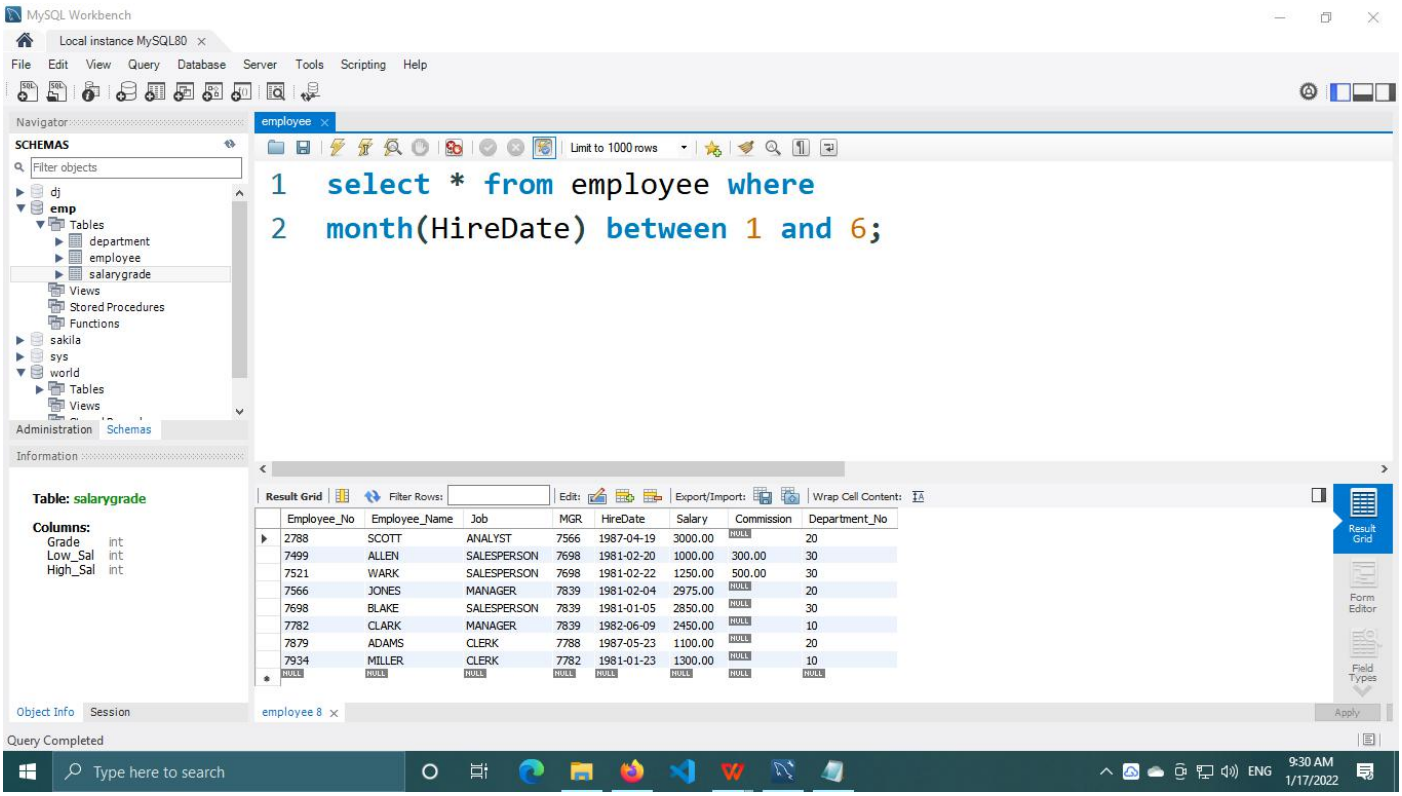
SELECT *,min(HireDate) from employee group by Department_No
order by HireDate;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q25) Display the details of employees hired between Jan and June.

select * from employee where
month(HireDate) between 1 and 6;



Database Technologies Assignment - 02
Rollno: 210950320034, Name: Deepankar jadhav

Q26) Display the count, total salary and average salary of all employees in each department.

```
select count(Employee_Name), Salary+ifnull(Commission,0) as "Total
salary",avg(Salary)
from employee group by Department_No;
```