

# DBMS ASSIGNMENT



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```

MariaDB [employee_management]> alter table employee_projects add constraint foreign key(employee_id) references employee(employee_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.083 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [employee_management]> alter table employee_projects add constraint foreign key(project_id) references projects(project_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.085 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [employee_management]> alter table employee add constraint foreign key(department_id) references departments(department_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.073 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```

1. Concatenate first and last name as full\_name.
2. Convert all employee names to lowercase.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS full_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| full_name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Bob Smith |
| Carol Adams |
| David Lee |
| Eve Martins |
| Frank Green |
| Grace Brown |
| Hank Wilson |
| Ivy Clark |
| Jake White |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT LOWER(first_name) AS lower_fname, LOWER(last_name) AS lower_lname FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| lower_fname | lower_lname |
+-----+-----+
| alice | johnson |
| bob | smith |
| carol | adams |
| david | lee |
| eve | martins |
| frank | green |
| grace | brown |
| hank | wilson |
| ivy | clark |
| jake | white |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

3. Extract first 3 letters of the employee's first name.
4. Replace '@company.com' in email with '@org.com'.
5. Trim spaces from a padded string.

```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT SUBSTRING(first_name, 1, 3) AS short_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| short_name |
+-----+
| Ali        |
| Bob        |
| Car        |
| Dav        |
| Eve        |
| Fra        |
| Gra        |
| Han        |
| Ivy        |
| Jak        |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT REPLACE(email, '@company.com', '@org.com') AS updated_email FROM employee;
+-----+
| updated_email |
+-----+
| alice.johnson@org.com |
| bob.smith@org.com    |
| carol.adams@org.com   |
| david.lee@org.com     |
| eve.martins@org.com   |
| frank.green@org.com   |
| grace.brown@org.com   |
| hank.wilson@org.com   |
| ivy.clark@org.com     |
| jake.white@org.com    |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT TRIM(' tax ') AS trimmed;
+-----+
| trimmed |
+-----+
| tax     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

6. Count characters in an employee's full name.

7. Find position of '@' in email using INSTR()/CHARINDEX().

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT LENGTH(CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name)) AS name_length FROM employee;
+-----+
| name_length |
+-----+
| 13          |
| 9           |
| 11          |
| 9           |
| 11          |
| 11          |
| 11          |
| 11          |
| 9           |
| 10          |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT INSTR(email, '@') AS at_position FROM employee;
+-----+
| at_position |
+-----+
| 14          |
| 10          |
| 12          |
| 10          |
| 12          |
| 12          |
| 12          |
| 12          |
| 10          |
| 11          |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

8. Add 'Mr.' or 'Ms.' before names based on gender (assume gender exists).

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CASE WHEN gender = 'm' THEN CONCAT('Mr ', first_name, ' ', last_name) WHEN gender = 'f' THEN CONCAT('Ms ', first_name, ' ', last_name)
ELSE CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) END AS titled_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| titled_name |
+-----+
| Ms Alice Johnson |
| Mr Bob Smith |
| Ms Carol Adams |
| Mr David Lee |
| Ms Eve Martins |
| Mr Frank Green |
| Ms Grace Brown |
| Mr Hank Wilson |
| Ms Ivy Clark |
| Mr Jake White |
+-----+
0 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

9. Format project names to uppercase.

10. Remove any dashes from project names.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT UPPER(project_name) AS upper_name FROM projects;
+-----+
| upper_name |
+-----+
| HR REVAMP |
| FINANCE AUTOMATION |
| IT INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE |
| MARKETING BLITZ 2025 |
| LEGAL COMPLIANCE |
| CUSTOMER PORTAL |
| SALES BOOSTER |
| R&D PILOT |
| PROCUREMENT TRACKER |
| OPERATIONS STREAMLINE |
+-----+
0 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT REPLACE(project_name, '-', '') AS cleaned_name FROM projects;
+-----+
| cleaned_name |
+-----+
| HR Revamp |
| Finance Automation |
| IT Infrastructure Upgrade |
| Marketing Blitz 2025 |
| Legal Compliance |
| Customer Portal |
| Sales Booster |
| R&D Pilot |
| Procurement Tracker |
| Operations Streamline |
+-----+
0 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

11. Create a label like “Emp: John Doe (HR)”.

12. Check email length for each employee.

```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'employee_management.employees' doesn't exist
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT('Emp: ', first_name, ' ', last_name, ' (', department_name, ')') AS label FROM employee e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id;
+-----+
| label |
+-----+
| Emp: Alice Johnson (Human Resources) |
| Emp: Bob Smith (Information Technology) |
| Emp: Carol Adams (Finance) |
| Emp: David Lee (Marketing) |
| Emp: Eve Martins (Information Technology) |
| Emp: Frank Green (Sales) |
| Emp: Grace Brown (Legal) |
| Emp: Hank Wilson (Operations) |
| Emp: Ivy Clark (Research and Development) |
| Emp: Jake White (Customer Service) |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT email, LENGTH(email) AS email_length FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| email | email_length |
+-----+-----+
| alice.johnson@company.com | 25 |
| bob.smith@company.com | 21 |
| carol.adams@company.com | 23 |
| david.lee@company.com | 21 |
| eve.martins@company.com | 23 |
| frank.green@company.com | 23 |
| grace.brown@company.com | 23 |
| hank.wilson@company.com | 23 |
| ivy.clark@company.com | 21 |
| jake.white@company.com | 22 |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

13. Extract last name only from email (before @).

```

+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT SUBSTRING(email, 1, INSTR(email, '@') - 1) AS email_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| email_name |
+-----+
| alice.johnson |
| bob.smith |
| carol.adams |
| david.lee |
| eve.martins |
| frank.green |
| grace.brown |
| hank.wilson |
| ivy.clark |
| jake.white |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

14. Format: “LASTNAME, Firstname” using UPPER and CONCAT.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT(UPPER(last_name), ' ', first_name) AS formatted_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| formatted_name |
+-----+
| JOHNSON Alice |
| SMITH Bob |
| ADAMS Carol |
| LEE David |
| MARTINS Eve |
| GREEN Frank |
| BROWN Grace |
| WILSON Hank |
| CLARK Ivy |
| WHITE Jake |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

15. Add “(Active)” next to employee names who have current projects.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name, CASE WHEN p.end_date IS NULL THEN ' (Active)' ELSE '' END) AS name_status FROM employee e JOIN employee_projects ep ON e.employee_id = ep.employee_id JOIN projects p ON ep.project_id = p.project_id;
```

name_status
Alice Johnson
Bob Smith (Active)
Carol Adams
David Lee
Eve Martins (Active)
Frank Green
Grace Brown
Hank Wilson
Ivy Clark (Active)
Jake White

```
10 rows in set (0.011 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

16. Round salary to the nearest whole number.

17. Show only even salaries using MOD.

```
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT ROUND(salary) AS rounded_salary FROM employee;
```

rounded_salary
4500
5200
6700
3800
4000
6000
4900
3100
2700
3600

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE MOD(salary, 2) = 0;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	hire_date	salary	department_id	gender
101	Alice	Johnson	alice.johnson@company.com	2015-03-15	4500.00	1	f
102	Bob	Smith	bob.smith@company.com	2018-06-23	5200.00	3	m
103	Carol	Adams	carol.adams@company.com	2012-09-10	6700.00	2	f
104	David	Lee	david.lee@company.com	2020-01-05	3800.00	4	m
105	Eve	Martins	eve.martins@company.com	2019-12-11	4000.00	3	f
106	Frank	Green	frank.green@company.com	2017-07-08	6000.00	8	m
107	Grace	Brown	grace.brown@company.com	2014-11-02	4900.00	5	f
108	Hank	Wilson	hank.wilson@company.com	2013-02-17	3100.00	6	m
109	Ivy	Clark	ivy.clark@company.com	2021-08-30	2700.00	9	f
110	Jake	White	jake.white@company.com	2022-05-19	3600.00	7	m

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

18. Show difference between two project end/start dates using DATEDIFF.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT project_name, DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) AS duration_days FROM projects WHERE end_date IS NOT NULL;
```

project_name	duration_days
HR Revamp	364
Finance Automation	350
Marketing Blitz 2025	149
Legal Compliance	184
Customer Portal	364
Sales Booster	364
Procurement Tracker	245
Operations Streamline	365

```
8 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

19. Show absolute difference in salaries between two employees.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT ABS(e1.salary - e2.salary) AS salary_difference FROM employee e1, employee e2 WHERE e1.employee_id = 102 AND e2.employee_id = 103;
```

salary_difference
1500.00

```
1 row in set (0.002 sec)
```

20. Raise salary by 10% using POWER.

21. Generate a random number for testing IDs.

22. Use CEIL and FLOOR on a floating salary.

```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, salary * POWER(1.10, 1) AS increased_salary FROM employee;
```

salary	increased_salary
4500.00	4950
5200.00	5720.000000000001
6700.00	7370.000000000001
3800.00	4180
4000.00	4400
6000.00	6600.000000000001
4900.00	5390
3100.00	3410.0000000000005
2700.00	2970.0000000000005
3600.00	3960.0000000000005

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT RAND() AS random_value;
```

random_value
0.7720732118674305

```
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, CEIL(salary) AS ceil_salary, FLOOR(salary) AS floor_salary FROM employee;
```

salary	ceil_salary	floor_salary
4500.00	4500	4500
5200.00	5200	5200
6700.00	6700	6700
3800.00	3800	3800
4000.00	4000	4000
6000.00	6000	6000
4900.00	4900	4900
3100.00	3100	3100
2700.00	2700	2700
3600.00	3600	3600

```
10 rows in set (0.012 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

23. Use LENGTH() on phone numbers (assume column exists).

24. Categorize salary: High/Medium/Low using CASE.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT LENGTH(phone_number) AS number_length FROM employee;
+-----+
| number_length |
+-----+
| 9             |
| 9             |
| 8             |
| 7             |
| 10            |
| 9             |
| 7             |
| 9             |
| 7             |
| 7             |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, CASE WHEN salary >= 5000 THEN 'High' WHEN salary >= 3000 THEN 'Medium' ELSE 'Low' END AS salary_category FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| salary | salary_category |
+-----+-----+
| 4500.00 | Medium          |
| 5200.00 | High            |
| 6700.00 | High            |
| 3800.00 | Medium          |
| 4000.00 | Medium          |
| 6000.00 | High            |
| 4900.00 | Medium          |
| 3100.00 | Medium          |
| 2700.00 | Low             |
| 3600.00 | Medium          |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

25. Count digits in salary amount.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, LENGTH(FLOOR(salary)) AS digit_count FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| salary | digit_count |
+-----+-----+
| 4500.00 | 4           |
| 5200.00 | 4           |
| 6700.00 | 4           |
| 3800.00 | 4           |
| 4000.00 | 4           |
| 6000.00 | 4           |
| 4900.00 | 4           |
| 3100.00 | 4           |
| 2700.00 | 4           |
| 3600.00 | 4           |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

26. Show today's date using CURRENT\_DATE.

27. Calculate how many days an employee has worked.

28. Show employees hired in the current year.



```

+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CURRENT_DATE AS today;
+-----+
| today |
+-----+
| 2025-08-02 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT first_name, last_name, DATEDIFF(CURRENT_DATE, hire_date) AS days_worked FROM employee;
+-----+
| first_name | last_name | days_worked |
+-----+
| Alice | Johnson | 3793 |
| Bob | Smith | 2597 |
| Carol | Adams | 4709 |
| David | Lee | 2836 |
| Eve | Martins | 2861 |
| Frank | Green | 2847 |
| Grace | Brown | 3926 |
| Hank | Wilson | 4549 |
| Ivy | Clark | 1433 |
| Jake | White | 1171 |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE YEAR(hire_date) = YEAR(CURRENT_DATE);
Empty set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT NOW() AS current_timestamp;

```

29. Display current date and time using NOW().

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CURRENT_DATE AS today;
+-----+
| today |
+-----+
| 2025-08-02 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

30. Extract the year, month, and day from hire\_date.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT hire_date, YEAR(hire_date) AS hire_year, MONTH(hire_date) AS hire_month, DAY(hire_date) AS hire_day FROM employee;
+-----+
| hire_date | hire_year | hire_month | hire_day |
+-----+
| 2015-03-15 | 2015 | 3 | 15 |
| 2018-06-23 | 2018 | 6 | 23 |
| 2012-09-10 | 2012 | 9 | 10 |
| 2020-01-05 | 2020 | 1 | 5 |
| 2019-12-11 | 2019 | 12 | 11 |
| 2017-07-08 | 2017 | 7 | 8 |
| 2014-11-02 | 2014 | 11 | 2 |
| 2013-02-17 | 2013 | 2 | 17 |
| 2021-08-30 | 2021 | 8 | 30 |
| 2022-05-19 | 2022 | 5 | 19 |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.013 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

31. Show employees hired before 2020.

32. List projects that ended in the last 30 days.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE hire_date < '2020-01-01';
+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | last_name | email | hire_date | salary | department_id | gender | phone_number |
+-----+
| 101 | Alice | Johnson | alice.johnson@company.com | 2015-03-15 | 4500.00 | 1 | f | 788752712 |
| 102 | Bob | Smith | bob.smith@company.com | 2018-06-23 | 5200.00 | 3 | m | 732323121 |
| 103 | Carol | Adams | carol.adams@company.com | 2012-09-10 | 6700.00 | 2 | f | 73263233 |
| 105 | Eve | Martins | eve.martins@company.com | 2019-12-11 | 4000.00 | 3 | f | 2147483647 |
| 106 | Frank | Green | frank.green@company.com | 2017-07-08 | 6000.00 | 8 | m | 232323232 |
| 107 | Grace | Brown | grace.brown@company.com | 2014-11-02 | 4900.00 | 5 | f | 3232323 |
| 108 | Hank | Wilson | hank.wilson@company.com | 2013-02-17 | 3100.00 | 6 | m | 676567667 |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT * FROM projects WHERE end_date IS NOT NULL AND end_date BETWEEN DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE, INTERVAL 30 DAY) AND CURRENT_DATE;
Empty set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

### 33. Calculate total days between project start and end dates.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT project_name, DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) AS total_days FROM projects WHERE end_date IS NOT NULL;
```

project_name	total_days
HR Revamp	364
Finance Automation	350
Marketing Blitz 2025	149
Legal Compliance	184
Customer Portal	364
Sales Booster	364
Procurement Tracker	245
Operations Streamline	365

```
rows in set (0.006 sec)
```

### 34. Format date: '2025-07-23' to 'July 23, 2025' (use CONCAT).

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT(MONTHNAME('2025-07-23'), ' ', DAY('2025-07-23'), ' ', YEAR('2025-07-23')) AS formatted_date;
```

formatted_date
July 23, 2025

```
row in set (0.001 sec)
```

### 35. Add a CASE: if project still active (end\_date IS NULL), show 'Ongoing'.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT project_name, CASE WHEN end_date IS NULL THEN 'Ongoing' ELSE 'Completed' END AS status FROM projects;
```

project_name	status
HR Revamp	Completed
Finance Automation	Completed
IT Infrastructure Upgrade	Ongoing
Marketing Blitz 2025	Completed
Legal Compliance	Completed
Customer Portal	Completed
Sales Booster	Completed
R&D Pilot	Ongoing
Procurement Tracker	Completed
Operations Streamline	Completed

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

### 36. Use CASE to label salaries.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, CASE WHEN salary >= 5000 THEN 'High' WHEN salary >= 3000 THEN 'Medium' ELSE 'Low' END AS salary_label FROM employee;
```

salary	salary_label
4500.00	Medium
5200.00	High
6700.00	High
3800.00	Medium
4000.00	Medium
6000.00	High
4900.00	Medium
3100.00	Medium
2700.00	Low
3600.00	Medium

```
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

### 37. Use COALESCE to show 'No Email' if email is NULL.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT COALESCE(email, 'No Email') AS email_status FROM employee;
+-----+
| email_status |
+-----+
| alice.johnson@company.com |
| bob.smith@company.com |
| carol.adams@company.com |
| david.lee@company.com |
| eve.martins@company.com |
| frank.green@company.com |
| grace.brown@company.com |
| hank.wilson@company.com |
| ivy.clark@company.com |
| jake.white@company.com |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

38. CASE: If hire\_date < 2015, mark as 'Veteran'.

39. If salary is NULL, default it to 3000 using COALESCE.

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT first_name, hire_date, CASE WHEN hire_date < '2015-01-01' THEN 'Veteran' ELSE 'New Hire' END AS status FROM employee;
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | hire_date | status |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Alice      | 2015-03-15 | New Hire |
| Bob        | 2018-06-23 | New Hire |
| Carol      | 2012-09-10 | Veteran  |
| David      | 2020-01-05 | New Hire |
| Eve        | 2019-12-11 | New Hire |
| Frank      | 2017-07-08 | New Hire |
| Grace      | 2014-11-02 | Veteran  |
| Hank      | 2013-02-17 | Veteran  |
| Ivy        | 2021-08-30 | New Hire |
| Jake       | 2022-05-19 | New Hire |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT COALESCE(salary, 3000) AS adjusted_salary FROM employee;
+-----+
| adjusted_salary |
+-----+
| 4500.00 |
| 5200.00 |
| 6700.00 |
| 3000.00 |
| 4000.00 |
| 6000.00 |
| 4900.00 |
| 3100.00 |
| 2700.00 |
| 3000.00 |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

40. CASE: Categorize departments (IT, HR, Other).

```

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT department_name, CASE WHEN department_name = 'Information Technology' THEN 'IT' WHEN department_name = 'Human Resources' THEN 'HR' ELSE 'Other' END AS category FROM departments;
+-----+-----+
| department_name | category |
+-----+-----+
| Human Resources | HR       |
| Finance         | Other    |
| Information Technology | IT       |
| Marketing       | Other    |
| Legal           | Other    |
| Operations      | Other    |
| Customer Service | Other    |
| Sales           | Other    |
| Research and Development | Other    |
| Procurement     | Other    |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>

```

41. CASE: If employee has no project, mark as 'Unassigned'.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT e.employee_id, first_name, last_name, CASE WHEN ep.project_id IS NULL THEN 'Unassigned' ELSE 'Assigned' END AS project_status FROM employee e LEFT JOIN employee_projects ep ON e.employee_id = ep.employee_id;
```

employee_id	first_name	last_name	project_status
101	Alice	Johnson	Assigned
102	Bob	Smith	Assigned
103	Carol	Adams	Assigned
104	David	Lee	Assigned
105	Eve	Martins	Assigned
106	Frank	Green	Assigned
107	Grace	Brown	Assigned
108	Hank	Wilson	Assigned
109	Ivy	Clark	Assigned
110	Jake	White	Assigned

```
10 rows in set (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 42. CASE: Show tax band based on salary.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, CASE WHEN salary >= 6000 THEN 'Band A' WHEN salary >= 4000 THEN 'Band B' ELSE 'Band C' END AS tax_band FROM employee;
```

salary	tax_band
4500.00	Band B
5200.00	Band B
6700.00	Band A
3800.00	Band C
4000.00	Band B
6000.00	Band A
4900.00	Band B
3100.00	Band C
2700.00	Band C
3600.00	Band C

```
10 rows in set (0.015 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 43. Use nested CASE to label project duration.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT project_name, DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) AS duration, CASE WHEN end_date IS NULL THEN 'Ongoing' WHEN DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) <= 180 THEN 'Short' WHEN DATEDIFF(end_date, start_date) <= 365 THEN 'Medium' ELSE 'Long' END AS duration_label FROM projects;
```

project_name	duration	duration_label
HR Revamp	364	Medium
Finance Automation	359	Medium
IT Infrastructure Upgrade	NULL	Ongoing
Marketing Blitz 2025	149	Short
Legal Compliance	184	Medium
Customer Portal	364	Medium
Sales Booster	364	Medium
R&D Pilot	NULL	Ongoing
Procurement Tracker	245	Medium
Operations Streamline	365	Medium

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 44. Use CASE with MOD to show even/odd salary IDs.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT employee_id, salary, CASE WHEN MOD(employee_id, 2) = 0 THEN 'Even ID' ELSE 'Odd ID' END AS id_type FROM employee;
```

employee_id	salary	id_type
101	4500.00	Odd ID
102	5200.00	Even ID
103	6700.00	Odd ID
104	3800.00	Even ID
105	4000.00	Odd ID
106	6000.00	Even ID
107	4900.00	Odd ID
108	3100.00	Even ID
109	2700.00	Odd ID
110	3600.00	Even ID

```
10 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 45. Combine COALESCE + CONCAT for fallback names.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT CONCAT(COALESCE(first_name, 'NoFirst'), ' ', COALESCE(last_name, 'NoLast')) AS full_name FROM employee;
+-----+
| full_name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Bob Smith |
| Carol Adams |
| David Lee |
| Eve Martins |
| Frank Green |
| Grace Brown |
| Hank Wilson |
| Ivy Clark |
| Jake White |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 46. CASE with LENGTH(): if name length > 10, label “Long Name”.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT first_name, last_name, CASE WHEN LENGTH(CONCAT(first_name, last_name)) > 10 THEN 'Long Name' ELSE 'Normal Name' END AS name_type FROM employee;
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | name_type |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Alice | Johnson | Long Name |
| Bob | Smith | Normal Name |
| Carol | Adams | Normal Name |
| David | Lee | Normal Name |
| Eve | Martins | Normal Name |
| Frank | Green | Normal Name |
| Grace | Brown | Normal Name |
| Hank | Wilson | Normal Name |
| Ivy | Clark | Normal Name |
| Jake | White | Normal Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 47. CASE + UPPER(): if email has ‘TEST’, mark as dummy account.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT email, CASE WHEN UPPER(email) LIKE '%TEST%' THEN 'Dummy Account' ELSE 'Real Account' END AS account_type FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| email | account_type |
+-----+-----+
| alice.johnson@company.com | Real Account |
| bob.smith@company.com | Real Account |
| carol.adams@company.com | Real Account |
| david.lee@company.com | Real Account |
| eve.martins@company.com | Real Account |
| frank.green@company.com | Real Account |
| grace.brown@company.com | Real Account |
| hank.wilson@company.com | Real Account |
| ivy.clark@company.com | Real Account |
| jake.white@company.com | Real Account |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

## 48. CASE: Show seniority based on hire year (e.g., Junior/Senior).

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT first_name, hire_date, CASE WHEN YEAR(hire_date) <= 2015 THEN 'Senior' WHEN YEAR(hire_date) <= 2020 THEN 'Mid-Level' ELSE 'Junior' END AS seniority FROM employee;
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | hire_date | seniority |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Alice | 2015-03-15 | Senior |
| Bob | 2018-06-23 | Mid-Level |
| Carol | 2012-09-10 | Senior |
| David | 2020-01-05 | Mid-Level |
| Eve | 2019-12-11 | Mid-Level |
| Frank | 2017-07-08 | Mid-Level |
| Grace | 2014-11-02 | Senior |
| Hank | 2013-02-17 | Senior |
| Ivy | 2021-08-30 | Junior |
| Jake | 2022-05-19 | Junior |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```

49. Use CASE to determine salary increment range.

50. Use CASE with CURDATE() to determine anniversary month.

```
MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT salary, CASE WHEN salary < 3000 THEN '10%' WHEN salary < 5000 THEN '7%' ELSE '5%' END AS increment_range FROM employee;
+-----+-----+
| salary | increment_range |
+-----+-----+
| 4500.00 | 7%              |
| 5200.00 | 5%              |
| 6700.00 | 5%              |
| 3800.00 | 7%              |
| 4000.00 | 7%              |
| 6000.00 | 5%              |
| 4900.00 | 7%              |
| 3100.00 | 7%              |
| 2700.00 | 10%             |
| 3600.00 | 7%              |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]> SELECT first_name, hire_date, CASE WHEN MONTH(hire_date) = MONTH(CURDATE()) THEN 'Anniversary Month' ELSE 'Not Anniversary Month' END AS anniversary_status FROM employee;
+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | hire_date | anniversary_status |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Alice      | 2015-03-15 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Bob        | 2018-06-23 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Carol      | 2012-09-10 | Not Anniversary Month |
| David      | 2020-01-05 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Eve        | 2019-12-11 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Frank      | 2017-07-08 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Grace      | 2014-11-02 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Hank      | 2013-02-17 | Not Anniversary Month |
| Ivy        | 2021-08-30 | Anniversary Month    |
| Jake       | 2022-05-19 | Not Anniversary Month |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [employee_management]>
```