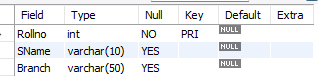
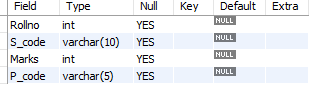
SQL QUERY :

1. Create Table Name : Student and Exam

create table Student (Rollno int primary key, Name char(10), Branch varchar(20));



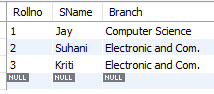
create table Exam (Rollno int references Student(Rollno), S\_code varchar(10), Marks int, P\_code varchar(5));



insert into Student values (1,’Jay’,’Computer Science’),

(2,’Suhani’,’Electonic and Com’),

(3,’Kriti’,’Electronic and Com’);



Insert into exam values

(1,’CS11’,50,’CS’),

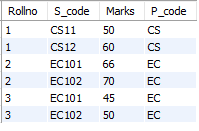
(1,’CS12’,60,’CS’),

(2,’EC101’,66,’EC’),

(2,’EC102’,70,’EC’),

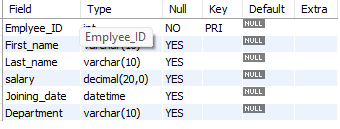
(3,’EC101’,45,’EC’),

(3,’EC102’,50,’EC’);

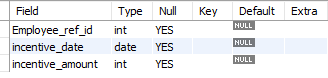


1. Create table given below: Employee and IncentiveTable.

CREATE TABLE Employee(Employee\_id int primary key, First\_name char(15), Last\_name char(15), Salary int, Joining\_date datetime, Department char(20));



CREATE TABLE Incentive(Employee\_ref\_id int, Incentive\_date date, Incentive\_amount int);



INSERT INTO Employee values

(1,'John','Abraham',1000000,'2013-01-01 12:00:00','Banking'),

(2,'Michael','Clarke',800000,'2013-01-01 12:00:00','Insurance'),

(3,'Roy','Thomas',700000,'2013-02-01 12:00:00','Banking'),

(4,'Tom','Jose',600000,'2013-02-01 12:00:00','Insurance'),

(5,'Jerry','Pinto',650000,'2013-02-01 12:00:00','Insurance'),

(6,'Philip','Mathew',750000,'2013-01-01 12:00:00','Services'),

(7,'TestName1','123',650000,'2013-01-01 12:00:00','Services'),

(8,'TestName2','Lname%',600000,'2013-02-01 12:00:00','Insurance');

Insert into incentive values

(1,’2013-02-01’,5000),

(2,’2013-02-01’,3000),

(3,’2013-02-01’,4000),

(1,’2013-01-01’,4500),

(2,’2013-01-01’,3500);

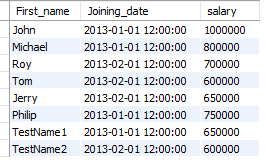
1. Get First\_Name from employee table using Tom name “Employee Name”.

select First\_name from employee where First\_name = 'Tom';

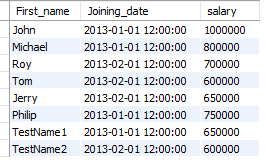


1. Get FIRST\_NAME, Joining Date, and Salary from employee table.

select First\_name , Joining\_date , salary from employee;



1. Get all employee details from the employee table order by First\_Name Ascending and Salary descending?

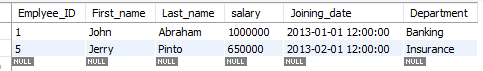
select \* from employee order by First\_name asc ;

select \* from employee order by salary desc ;



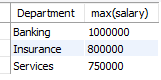
1. Get employee details from employee table whose first name contains ‘J’.

select \* from employee where First\_name like 'J%';



1. Get department wise maximum salary from employee table order by salary ascending?

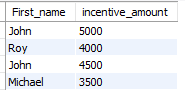
select Department,max(salary) from employee group by Department;



1. Select first\_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table forthose employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000

select e.First\_name,i.incentive\_amount from employee e inner join incentive i

on e.Emplyee\_ID = i.Employee\_ref\_id where incentive\_amount > 3000;



1. Create After Insert trigger on Employee table which insert records in viewtable.

DELIMETER $$

Create trigger my\_trigg after insert ON employee FOR EACH ROW

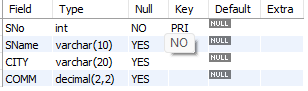
BEGIN

INSERT into employee SET eID = employee\_id;

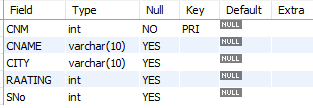
END$$

1. Create table given below: Salesperson and Customer.

create table Salesperson(SNo int primary key, SName varchar(10),CITY varchar(20),COMM decimal(2,2));



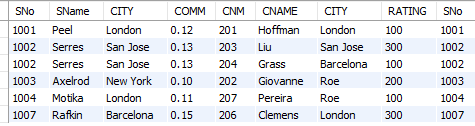
Create table Customer (CNM int primary key, CNAME varchar(10), CITY varchar (10), RAATING int, SNo int references Salesperson(Sno));



1. Retrieve the below data from above table

Select \* from Salesperson s full join Customer c

On s.SNo = c.SNo;



1. All orders for more than $1000.

Select ord\_no from orders where purch\_amt > 1000;



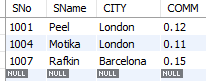
1. Names and cities of all salespeople in London with commission above 0.12.

Select name,city from Salesperson where city=’London’ and commission > 0.12;



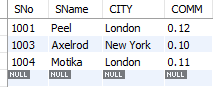
1. All salespeople either in Barcelona or in London.

Select \* from Salesperson where city in(‘Barcelona’,’London’);



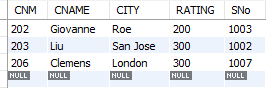
1. All salespeople with commission between 0.10 and 0.12. (Boundary valuesshould be excluded).

Select \* from Salesperson where commission between 0.10 and 0.12;



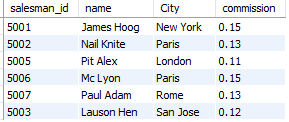
1. All customers excluding those with rating <= 100 unless they are located inRome.

Select \* from Customer where rating <= 100 and city != ‘Rome’;



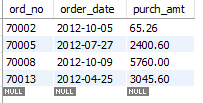
1. Write a SQL statement that displays all the information about all salespeople

Select \* from Salesperson;



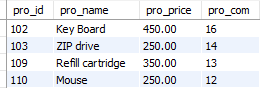
1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find orders that are delivered by a salesperson with ID. 5001. Return ord\_no, ord\_date, purch\_amt.

Select ord\_no, ord\_date, purch\_amt from orders where salesperson\_id = 5001;



1. From the following table, write a SQL query to select a range of products whose price is in the range Rs.200 to Rs.600. Begin and end values are included. Return pro\_id, pro\_name, pro\_price, and pro\_com.

Select \* from item\_mast where pro\_price between 200 and 500;



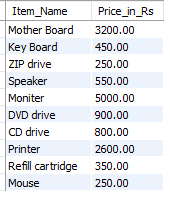
1. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate the average price for a manufacturer code of 16. Return avg.

Select avg(pro\_price) from item\_mast where pro\_com = 16;



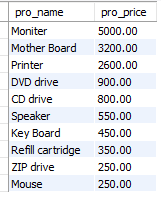
1. From the following table, write a SQL query to display the pro\_name as 'Item Name' and pro\_priceas 'Price in Rs.'

SELECT pro\_name AS Item\_Name , pro\_priceas AS Price\_in\_Rs from item\_mast;

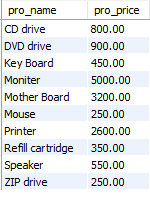


1. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the items whose prices are higher than or equal to $250. Order the result by product price in descending, then product name in ascending. Return pro\_name and pro\_price.

Select pro\_name, pro\_price from item\_mast where pro\_price >= 250 and order by pro\_price desc;



Select pro\_name, pro\_price from item\_mast where pro\_price >= 250 and order by pro\_name asc;



1. From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate average price of the items for each company. Return average price and company code.

Select avg(pro\_price),pro\_com from item\_mast