

Instruction: Attempt all the questions

Write the appropriate queries to create the following table and answer the question below:

Create table_name as Employee

Eid	Name	Address
1	Ram	Ktm
2	Hari	Biratnagar
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara
6	Saraswati	Pokhara

Eid	Name	Address
1	Ram	Ktm
2	Hari	Biratnagar
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara
6	Saraswati	Pokhara

Display all records except Eid.

Select name, address from Employee;

Name	Address
Ram	Ktm
Hari	Biratnagar
Shyam	Chitwan
Sita	Ktm
Sandesh	Pokhara
Saraswati	Pokhara

Display all Name of the employee in alphabetical order.

Select * from Employee order by name;

Eid	Name	Address
2	Hari	Biratnagar
1	Ram	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara
6	Saraswati	Pokhara
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm

Write a query to display the name who lives in ktm and id>2.

select * from Employee where address ="Kathmandu " AND id >2;

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Address='Ktm' AND Eid>2;
```

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Eid	Name	Address
4	Sita	Ktm

Write a query to display the name who lives either in ktm OR Pokhara.

select * from Employee where address ="Kathmandu " or address="Pokhara";

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Address='Ktm' OR Address='Pokhara';
```

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Eid	Name	Address
4	Sita	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara
6	Saraswati	Pokhara

Write a query to display the name whose Eid is between 2 and 5.

Select * from Employee where Eid > 2 and Eid <5;

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Eid > 2 AND Eid <5;
```

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Eid	Name	Address
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm

List the Name of Employee whose name start with letter 'S'.

Select name from Employee where name like('s%');

```
SELECT Name FROM employee WHERE Name LIKE('s%');
```

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☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▼ Filter rows:

Extra options

Name
Shyam
Sita
Sandesh
Saraswati

List the Name of Employee whose name containing letter 'e'.

Select name from Employee where name like('%e%');

```
SELECT Name FROM employee WHERE Name LIKE('%e%');
```

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Extra options

Name
Sandesh

Add a new column Esalary in the table Employee after Address field.

Alter table Employee add column Esalary varchar (40);

```
SELECT * FROM `employee`
```

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Eid	Name	Address	Esalary
1	Ram	Ktm	NULL
2	Hari	Biratnagar	NULL
3	Shyam	Chitwan	NULL
4	Sita	Ktm	NULL
5	Sandesh	Pokhara	NULL
6	Saraswati	Pokhara	NULL

After that, delete Esalary field.

Alter table Employee drop Esalary;

Eid	Name	Address
1	Ram	Ktm
2	Hari	Biratnagar
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara
6	Saraswati	Pokhara

Delete all the records of Eid 6.

Delete form Employee where Eid=6;

```
SELECT * FROM `employee`
```

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☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 Filter rows:

Eid	Name	Address
1	Ram	Ktm
2	Hari	Biratnagar
3	Shyam	Chitwan
4	Sita	Ktm
5	Sandesh	Pokhara

Write a SQL statement to create a table “countries” including columns country_id, country_name and region_id and make sure that the column country_id will be unique and store an auto incremented value.

```
create table countries(country_id int, country_name varchar(20), region_id int, primary key(country_id));
```

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `countries`
```

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country_id	country_name	region_id
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Write a SQL statement to create a table named Jobs including columns job_id, job_title, min_salary and max_salary, and make sure that, the default value for job_title is blank and min_salary is 8000 and max_salary is NULL will be entered automatically at the time of insertion if no value assigned for the specified columns.

```
create table jobs(job_id int, job_title varchar(20) default '', min_salary float default 8000, max_salary float default NULL);
```

```
SELECT * FROM `jobs`
```

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job_id	job_title	min_salary	max_salary
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On the basis of following table answer the question below:

Emp_id	Name	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000.00
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000.00
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000.00
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000.00
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	21000.00
6	Daya	3	Manager	35000.00
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000.00

Write SQL statement for Emp_id using not null auto_increment.

```
SELECT * FROM `emp`
```

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☐ Show all | Number of rows: Filter rows:

Extra options

emp_id	Name	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	21000
6	Daya	3	Manager	35000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000

Display all the records from field Dep_id 18.

Select * from table_name where dep_id =18;

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE Dep_id=18;
```

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Extra options

emp_id	Name	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000

Display Emp_id, Name and Salary of all employee's in ascending order of Salary.

Select * from Employee order by salary;

```
SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY Salary;
```

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emp_id	Name	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary ▲ 1
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	21000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000
6	Daya	3	Manager	35000

Display all the records where Emp_id is less than or equal to 4.

Select * from Employee where id =4 or id <4;

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE emp_id=4 OR emp_id <4;
```

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☐ Show all | Number of rows: Filter rows:

Extra options

emp_id	Name	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000

Display minimum, maximum, average, total sum salary from above table respectively.

```
select max(salary) from emp;
```

```
select min(salary) from emp;
```

```
select avg(salary) from emp;
```

```
select sum(salary) from emp;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query execution interface. At the top, the query `select max(Salary) from emp;` is entered. Below the query bar, there are several action buttons: ☐ Profiling, [\[Edit inline \]](#), [\[Edit \]](#), [\[Explain SQL \]](#), [\[Create PHP code \]](#), and [\[Refresh \]](#). Below these buttons, there is a control bar with ☐ Show all, Number of rows: 25 (with a dropdown arrow), and Filter rows: Search this table. Below the control bar is an 'Extra options' button. The result is displayed in a table with one column header **max(Salary)** and one row containing the value 35000.

max(Salary)
35000

The screenshot shows a SQL query execution interface. At the top, the query `select min(Salary) from emp;` is entered. Below the query bar, there are several action buttons: ☐ Profiling, [\[Edit inline \]](#), [\[Edit \]](#), [\[Explain SQL \]](#), [\[Create PHP code \]](#), and [\[Refresh \]](#). Below these buttons, there is a control bar with ☐ Show all, Number of rows: 25 (with a dropdown arrow), and Filter rows: Search this table. Below the control bar is an 'Extra options' button. The result is displayed in a table with one column header **min(Salary)** and one row containing the value 20000.

min(Salary)
20000

```
select avg(Salary) from emp;
```

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Extra options

avg(Salary)
25714.285714285714

```
select sum(Salary) from emp;
```

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Extra options

sum(Salary)
180000

Change the column name Name as Emp_Fname.

Alter table 'Employee' rename column 'name' to 'emp_name' VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL;

emp_id	emp_fname	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	25000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	21000
6	Daya	3	Manager	35000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000

Count inserted row using SQL statement.

Select count(salary) from emp;

```
Select count(Salary) from emp;
```

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count(Salary)
7

Update Emp_id 5 salary to 28000.00.

Update emp

Set salary=28000

Where id =1;

```
SELECT * FROM `emp`
```

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Extra options

emp_id	emp_fname	Dep_id	Job_title	Salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	28000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	32000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	23000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	20000
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	21000
6	Daya	3	Manager	35000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	24000

Increase all the employee's salary by five thousand named as New_salary and display all the records from table.

Alter table Employee rename column salary to new_salary;

Update Employee

Set new_salary =New_salary+5000

Where emp_id<10;

```
SELECT * FROM `emp`
```

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Extra options

emp_id	emp_fname	Dep_id	Job_title	new_salary
1	Ajit Kumar	18	Engineer	33000
2	Ujjwal	5	Programmer	37000
3	Ram Prashad	5	Supervisor	28000
4	Jyotirma	18	Receptionist	25000
5	Kanchan	5	Programmer	26000
6	Daya	3	Manager	40000
7	Samip	18	Supervisor	29000