SQL Practice Questions by Munawar

Questions

1. Create a database for your company named for example TechSeeker?

Solution

```
CREATE DATABASE TechSeeker;
USE TechSeeker;

CREATE TABLE Employ(
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(50),
Salary INT NOT NULL
);

INSERT INTO Employ(id, name ,salary) VALUES
(1,"Munawar",20000),(2,"Zubair",50000),(3,"Sohail",120000);

SELECT* FROM Employ;
```

2. Write the Query to find avg salary in each city in ascending order.

Solution

```
-- 2. Write the Query to find avg salary in each city in ascending order.
CREATE TABLE Employes(
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(50),
salary int NOT NULL,
city VARCHAR(50)
);
INSERT INTO Employes(id, name ,salary,city) VALUES
(1,"Munawar",20000,"SKD"),(2,"Kamal",40000,"SKD"),(3,"Munawar",60000,"KMG"),(
4,"Munawar",20000,"SHG"),(5,"Anjum",200000,"SKD");
SELECT city, AVG(salary) FROM Employes GROUP BY city ORDER BY city ASC;
```

3. Find the total payment according to each payment method

Solution

```
-- find the total payment according to each payment method
CREATE TABLE Payment(
customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
customer_name VARCHAR(50),
mode VARCHAR(50),
city VARCHAR(50)
);
INSERT INTO Payment(customer_id, Customer_name ,mode,city) VALUES
(1,"Munawar","netbanking","SKD"),(2,"Kamal","Netbanking","SKD"),(3,"Irfan","C
redit","KMG"),(4,"Ali","Debit","SHG"),(5,"Anjum","Debit","SKD");
SELECT mode, COUNT(mode) FROM Payment GROUP BY mode;
```

4. in the course table

a. Change the teacher of column “teacher “to “instructor”.

b. Delete all the instructor who are greater than 60.

3.Delete the column for phone number.

Solution

```
-- in the course table
-- a. Change the teacher of column “teacher “to “instructor”.
-- b. Delete all the instructor who are greater than 60.
-- 3.Delete the column for phone

CREATE TABLE course(
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
teacher VARCHAR(50),
age INT,
email VARCHAR(50),
phone INT);

INSERT INTO course(id, teacher ,age,email,phone)
VALUES (1,"Munawar",30,"munawar@gmail.com",03555791615),
 (2,"Saira Batool",32,"saira@gmail.com",03555231610),
(3,"John",77,"john@gmail.com",03335331210),
 (4,"Kamal hassan",61,"kamal@gmail.com",03135431220),
```

```
(5,"Alex",64,"alex@gmail.com",023135433440);

SELECT* FROM course;

ALTER TABLE course
CHANGE teacher instructor VARCHAR(50);
SELECT* FROM course;


DELETE FROM course
WHERE age>60;
SELECT* FROM course;

ALTER TABLE course
DROP COLUMN phone;
SELECT* FROM course;
```

5. Write SQL Commands to display the right exclusive join.

Solution

```
-- Write SQL Commands to display the right exclusive join;
CREATE TABLE department(
id INT PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(50)
);
INSERT INTO department(id,name)
VALUES
(2,"COMPUTER SCIENCE"),
(3,"Information Technology"),
(4,"Data Science");

-- For left exclusive
SELECT*
FROM department as d
LEFT JOIN course as c
ON d.id=c.id
where d.id;

-- For right exclusive
SELECT*
FROM department as d
RIGHT JOIN course as c
ON d.id=c.id
where c.id IS NULL;
```

6. SQL Sub Queries

Get names of all students who age more than average.

Find the avg of class.

Find the names of students with age > avg.

```
. -- SQL Sub Queries
-- Get names of all students who secored more than average.
-- Find the avg of class
-- Find the names of students with marks > avg

SELECT* FROM student;
SELECT AVG(age)
FROM student;

SELECT name, age
FROM student
WHERE age>(SELECT AVG(age) FROM student);
```

7. Find the names of all students with even id.

Find the even ids of students

Find the names of students with even id.

```
. -- SQL Sub Queries
-- Get names of all students who secored more than average.
-- Find the avg of class
-- Find the names of students with marks > avg

SELECT* FROM student;
SELECT AVG(age)
FROM student;

SELECT name, age
FROM student
WHERE age>(SELECT AVG(age) FROM student);
```

Thank You