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**SEMESTER:** 4th  
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**SUBMITTED TO:** Deeksha Mam  
**TOPIC:** Practical File  
(Library+Univesity+Company database)

## **LIBRARY DATABASE**

1. Create a database having two tables with the specified fields, to computerize a library system of a Delhi University College.

**\*Create Database Library**

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE Library;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
```

**\*Show Database**

```
mysql> SHOW DATABASES;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| library            |  
| mysql              |  
| performance_schema |  
| sakila              |  
| sys                 |  
| university          |  
| world               |  
+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

**\*Use Database**

```
mysql> USE Library;  
Database changed
```

**(a)**

**\*Creation of table name LibraryBooks with columns name Accession Number, Title, Author, Department, Purchase Date and Price.**

PRIMARY KEY-> Accession\_Number

FOREIGN KEY-> NONE

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE LibraryBooks
-> (Accession_Number INT PRIMARY KEY,
-> Title VARCHAR(100),
-> Author VARCHAR(100),
-> Department VARCHAR(100),
-> Purchased_Date DATE,
-> Price INT);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

**\*Creation of table name IssuedBooks with columns name Accession Number and Borrower.**

PRIMARY KEY-> NONE

FOREIGN KEY-> Accession\_Number

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE IssuedBooks
-> (Accession_Number INT REFERENCES LibraryBooks(Accession_Number),
-> Borrower VARCHAR(100));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

**\*Structure of table LibraryBooks**

```
mysql> DESC LibraryBooks;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Accession_Number | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Title           | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Author          | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Department       | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Purchased_Date  | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Price           | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**\*Structure of table IssuedBooks**

```
mysql> DESC IssuedBooks;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Accession_Number | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Borrower         | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

### \*Insertion of records in table LibraryBooks

```
mysql> INSERT INTO LibraryBooks
-> VALUES
-> (1224,"Fundamentals of database","Navathe","CS","2019-02-10",750),
-> (1234,"Database system concepts","Navathe","CS","2019-01-15",700),
-> (1255,"The everything economics","David","Economics","2018-12-15",650),
-> (1223,"Discrete Maths","Mahopatra","Maths","2019-01-20",450),
-> (1267,"Behavioral economics","Morris","Economics","2018-12-21",600),
-> (1211,"Computer Security","Alfred","CS","2019-12-01",400);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

### \*Insertion of records in table IssuedBooks

```
mysql> INSERT INTO IssuedBooks
-> VALUES
-> (1223,"Javed"),
-> (1255,"John"),
-> (1267,"Smith"),
-> (1234,"Harry"),
-> (1234,"Harry"),
-> (1211,"Smiti");
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

### \*Table → LibraryBooks

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM LibraryBooks;
```

Accession_Number	Title	Author	Department	Purchased_Date	Price
1211	Computer Security	Alfred	CS	2019-12-01	400
1223	Discrete Maths	Mahopatra	Maths	2019-01-20	450
1224	Fundamentals of database	Navathe	CS	2019-02-10	750
1234	Database system concepts	Navathe	CS	2019-01-15	700
1255	The everything economics	David	Economics	2018-12-15	650
1267	Behavioral economics	Morris	Economics	2018-12-21	600

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

### \*Table → IssuedBooks

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM IssuedBooks;
```

Accession_Number	Borrower
1223	Javed
1255	John
1267	Smith
1234	Harry
1234	Harry
1211	Smiti

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(b) Delete the record of book titled "Database System Concepts".**

```
mysql> DELETE FROM LibraryBooks WHERE Title = "Database system concepts";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

**LibraryBooks after DELETE command**

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM LibraryBooks;
```

Accession_Number	Title	Author	Department	Purchased_Date	Price
1211	Computer Security	Alfred	CS	2019-12-01	400
1223	Discrete Maths	Mahopatra	Maths	2019-01-20	450
1224	Fundamentals of database	Navathe	CS	2019-02-10	750
1255	The everything economics	David	Economics	2018-12-15	650
1267	Behavioral economics	Morris	Economics	2018-12-21	600

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(c) Change the Department of book titled "Discrete Maths" to "CS".**

```
mysql> UPDATE LibraryBooks SET Department="CS" WHERE Title="Discrete Maths";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

**LibraryBooks after UPDATE command**

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM LibraryBooks;
```

Accession_Number	Title	Author	Department	Purchased_Date	Price
1211	Computer Security	Alfred	CS	2019-12-01	400
1223	Discrete Maths	Mahopatra	CS	2019-01-20	450
1224	Fundamentals of database	Navathe	CS	2019-02-10	750
1255	The everything economics	David	Economics	2018-12-15	650
1267	Behavioral economics	Morris	Economics	2018-12-21	600

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(d) List all books that belong to "CS" department.**

```
mysql> SELECT Title FROM LibraryBooks WHERE Department="CS";
```

Title
Computer Security
Discrete Maths
Fundamentals of database

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(e) List all books that belong to "CS" department and written by author "Navathe".**

```
mysql> SELECT Title FROM LibraryBooks WHERE Department="CS" AND Author="Navathe";
+-----+
| Title                |
+-----+
| Fundamentals of database |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(f) List all computer science books that have been issued.**

```
mysql> SELECT Title FROM LibraryBooks as L JOIN IssuedBooks as I on L.Accession_Number = I.Accession_Number WHERE Department="CS" ;
+-----+
| Title                |
+-----+
| Discrete Maths       |
| Computer Security    |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

**(g) List all books which have a price less than 500 or purchased between "01/11/2018" and "01/01/2019".**

```
mysql> SELECT Title AS Books FROM LibraryBooks WHERE Price<500 OR Purchased_Date BETWEEN "2018-11-01" AND "2019-01-01";
+-----+
| Books                |
+-----+
| Computer Security    |
| Discrete Maths       |
| The everything economics |
| Behavioral economics  |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

**\*Save all changes, tables and database.**

```
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

# **UNIVERSITY DATABASE**



Create a database having three tables to store the details of students of Computer Department in your college.

(a) Identify primary and foreign keys. Create tables and insert at least 5 records in each table.

- Create database University;

```
mysql> use universitydu;  
Database changed
```

- Create table student→

```
CREATE TABLE student  
(RollNo INT PRIMARY KEY,  
Name VARCHAR(20),  
DOB DATE,  
Address VARCHAR(40),  
Marks INT,  
PhoneNo BIGINT);
```

```
mysql> DESC student;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| RollNo | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |  
| Name   | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
| DOB    | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
| Address | varchar(30)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
| Marks  | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
| PhoneNo | bigint        | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
6 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

- Create table Paper

```
CREATE TABLE paper  
(Paper_code CHAR(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
Paper_name VARCHAR(50));
```

```
mysql> DESC paper;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Paper_code | char(2)       | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Paper_name | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- **Create table Record**

CREATE TABLE record

(RollNo INT, Paper\_code CHAR(2),

Attendance INT, Marks INT,

PRIMARY KEY(RollNo,Paper\_code),

FOREIGN KEY RollNo REFERENCES student(RollNo) ON

DELETE CASCADE,

FOREIGN KEY Paper\_code REFERENCES

paper(Paper\_code) ON DELETE CASCADE);

```
mysql> desc record;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| RollNo     | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Paper_Code | char(2)       | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Attendance | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Marks      | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- **Insert command in student table**

```
mysql> INSERT INTO student
-> VALUES
-> (11,"Jara","2003-04-23","Delhi",85,7839573888),
-> (12,"John","2002-06-11","Chennai",71,4692939574),
-> (13,"Mary","2004-11-15","Mumbai",61,5632968593),
-> (14,"Zen","2004-12-04","Delhi",76,8693755899),
-> (15,"Smith","2002-11-02","Mumbai",60,3234988953);
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

RollNo	Name	DOB	Address	Marks	PhoneNo
11	Jara	2003-04-23	Delhi	85	7839573888
12	John	2002-06-11	Chennai	71	4692939574
13	Mary	2004-11-15	Mumbai	61	5632968593
14	Zen	2004-12-04	Delhi	76	8693755899
15	Smith	2002-11-02	Mumbai	60	3234988953

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Insert command in paper table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO paper
-> VALUES
-> ("P1", "DBMS"),
-> ("P2", "Eco"),
-> ("P3", "English"),
-> ("P4", "Maths");
```

```
mysql> select * from paper;
```

Paper_code	Paper_name
P1	DBMS
P2	Eco
P3	English
P4	Maths

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Insert command in record table.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO record
-> VALUES
-> (11, "P1", 60, 90),
-> (11, "P2", 80, 95),
-> (12, "P1", 75, 91),
-> (12, "P2", 90, 99),
-> (13, "P1", 85, 92),
-> (13, "P2", 90, 90),
-> (14, "P1", 95, 93),
-> (14, "P2", 80, 95),
-> (15, "P1", 72, 94);
```

```
mysql> select * from record;
```

RollNo	Paper_Code	Attendance	Marks
11	P1	60	90
11	P2	80	95
12	P1	75	91
12	P2	90	99
13	P1	85	92
13	P2	90	90
14	P1	95	93
14	P2	80	95
15	P1	72	94

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

(b) Design a query that will return the records(from the second table) along with the name of students from the first table related to the students, who have more then 75% attendance and more than 60% marks in paper 2.

```
mysql> SELECT s.Name, r.Marks
-> FROM student AS s JOIN record AS r
-> ON s.RollNo=r.RollNo
-> WHERE
-> r.Attendance>75
-> AND r.Marks>60 AND
-> r.Paper_code="P2";
```

Name	Marks
Jara	95
John	99
Mary	90
Zen	95

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

(c) List all students who live in “Delhi” and have marks greater than 60 in paper 1.

```
mysql> SELECT s.Name, s.RollNo
-> FROM student AS s JOIN record AS r
-> ON s.RollNo=r.RollNo
-> WHERE Address LIKE '%Delhi'
-> AND
-> r.Marks>60
-> AND
-> Paper_code="P1";
```

Name	RollNo
Jara	11
Zen	14

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(d) Find total attendance and total marks attained by each student.**

```
mysql> SELECT RollNo, SUM(Attendance), SUM(Marks)
-> FROM record
-> GROUP BY RollNo;
```

RollNo	SUM(Attendance)	SUM(Marks)
11	140	185
12	165	190
13	175	182
14	175	188
15	72	94

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(e) List the name of student who has got the highest marks in paper 2.**

```
mysql> SELECT s.Name
-> FROM student AS s JOIN record AS r
-> ON s.RollNo = r.RollNo
-> WHERE r.Marks=(
->     SELECT MAX(Marks)
->     FROM record
->     WHERE Paper_code="P2")
-> AND
-> Paper_code="P2";
+-----+
| Name |
+-----+
| John |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

**(f)Update the name of paper with paper code P1 from DBMS to “Computer Science Fundamentals”.**

```
mysql> UPDATE paper
-> SET
-> Paper_name="Computer Science Fundamentals"
-> WHERE
-> Paper_code="P1";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

**Table after updating**

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM paper;
+-----+-----+
| Paper_code | Paper_name |
+-----+-----+
| P1         | Computer Science Fundamentals |
| P2         | Eco        |
| P3         | English    |
| P4         | Maths      |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# **COMPANY DATABASE**

### Creating Database emp\_dept.

```
mysql> create database emp_dept;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

### Using Database emp\_dept.

```
mysql> use emp_dept;  
Database changed
```

### Creation of DEPARTMENT table.

```
mysql> create table DEPARTMENT  
-> (  
->     Dno Int PRIMARY KEY,  
->     Dname varchar(50),  
->     Location varchar(50) DEFAULT "New Delhi"  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)
```

### Creation of EMPLOYEE table.

```
mysql> create table EMPLOYEE  
-> (  
->     Eno char(3) PRIMARY KEY,  
->     Ename varchar(50) Not Null,  
->     Job_type varchar(50) Not Null,  
->     SupervisionENO char(3),  
->     Hire_date Date Not Null,  
->     Dno Int,  
->     Commission Decimal(10,2),  
->     Salary Decimal(7,2) Not Null,  
->     Foreign Key(SupervisionENO) references EMPLOYEE(Eno),  
->     Foreign Key(Dno) references DEPARTMENT(Dno)  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

### Inserting Data in DEPARTMENT TABLE.

```
mysql> Insert Into DEPARTMENT  
-> Values  
-> (10,"Research","Houston"),  
-> (20,"Adminsitrator","Stafford"),  
-> (30,"Headquarters","Bellaire"),  
-> (40,"Labs","Sugarland");  
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.15 sec)  
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```



### Inserting Data in EMPLOYEE TABLE.

```
mysql> Insert Into EMPLOYEE
-> Values
-> (99,"Aashish","Banking",NULL,"1984-03-13",10,1000,3000),
-> (81,"James","Sales",99,"1980-06-12",40,500,1000),
-> (79,"Joyce","HR",99,"1980-10-28",20,NULL,5000),
-> (62,"Ramesh","Sales",99,"1982-01-01",30,3000,3000),
-> (56,"Alicia","Banking",62,"1983-07-30",20,2000,1000),
-> (45,"Jennifer","Computerization",62,"1981-10-23",30,NULL,3000),
-> (30,"Franklin","Accounting",62,"1985-08-17",20,5000,2000),
-> (10,"Darrel","Banking",30,"1981-02-10",10,10000,1000);
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. Query to display Employee Name, Job, Hire Date, Employee Number; for each employee with the Employee Number appearing first.

```
mysql> select Eno,ENAME,Job_type,Hire_date
-> from EMPLOYEE;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Eno | ENAME | Job_type | Hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10 | Darrel | Banking | 1981-02-10 |
| 30 | Franklin | Accounting | 1985-08-17 |
| 45 | Jennifer | Computerization | 1981-10-23 |
| 56 | Alicia | Banking | 1983-07-30 |
| 62 | Ramesh | Sales | 1982-01-01 |
| 79 | Joyce | HR | 1980-10-28 |
| 81 | James | Sales | 1980-06-12 |
| 99 | Aashish | Banking | 1984-03-13 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Query to display unique Jobs from the Employee Table.

```
mysql> select DISTINCT Job_type from EMPLOYEE;
+-----+
| Job_type |
+-----+
| Banking |
| Accounting |
| Computerization |
| Sales |
| HR |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

3. Query to display the Employee Name concatenated by a Job separated by a comma.

```
mysql> select CONCAT(Ename, ',', Job_type)
-> as Employee_Name
-> from EMPLOYEE;
+-----+
| Employee_Name |
+-----+
| Darrel,Banking |
| Franklin,Accounting |
| Jennifer,Computerization |
| Alicia,Banking |
| Ramesh,Sales |
| Joyce,HR |
| James,Sales |
| Aashish,Banking |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

4. Query to display all the data from the Employee Table. Separate each Column by a comma and name the said column as THE\_OUTPUT.

```
mysql> select CONCAT(Eno, ',', Ename, ',', Job_type, ',', SupervisionENO, ',', Hire_date, ',', Dno, ',', Commission, ',', Salary)
-> as THE_OUTPUT
-> from EMPLOYEE;
+-----+
| THE_OUTPUT |
+-----+
| 10,Darrel,Banking,30,1981-02-10,10,10000.00,1000.00 |
| 30,Franklin,Accounting,62,1985-08-17,20,5000.00,2000.00 |
| NULL |
| 56,Alicia,Banking,62,1983-07-30,20,2000.00,1000.00 |
| 62,Ramesh,Sales,99,1982-01-01,30,3000.00,3000.00 |
| NULL |
| 81,James,Sales,99,1980-06-12,40,500.00,1000.00 |
| NULL |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Query to display the Employee Name and Salary of all the employees earning more than \$2850.

```
mysql> select Ename, Salary
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where Salary>2850;
+-----+-----+
| Ename   | Salary |
+-----+-----+
| Jennifer | 3000.00 |
| Ramesh   | 3000.00 |
| Joyce    | 5000.00 |
| Aashish  | 3000.00 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

6. Query to display Employee Name and Department Number for the Employee No= 7900.

```
mysql> select Ename, Dno
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where Eno = 79;
+-----+-----+
| Ename | Dno |
+-----+-----+
| Joyce | 20  |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

7. Query to display Employee Name and Salary for all employees whose salary is not in the range of \$1500 and \$2850.

```
mysql> select Ename, Salary
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where Salary<1500 AND Salary>2850;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Query to display Employee Name and Department No. of all the employees in Dept 10 and Dept 30 in the alphabetical order by name.

```
mysql> select Ename, Dno
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where Dno=10 or Dno=30
-> order by Ename;
+-----+-----+
| Ename   | Dno   |
+-----+-----+
| Aashish  | 10    |
| Darrel   | 10    |
| Jennifer | 30    |
| Ramesh   | 30    |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

9. Query to display Name and Hire Date of every Employee who was hired in 1981.

```
mysql> select Ename, Hire_date
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where Hire_date like "1981%";
+-----+-----+
| Ename   | Hire_date |
+-----+-----+
| Darrel   | 1981-02-10 |
| Jennifer | 1981-10-23 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

10. Query to display Name and Job of all employees who don't have a current Manager.

```
mysql> select Ename, Job_type
-> from EMPLOYEE
-> where SupervisionENO is NULL;
+-----+-----+
| Ename   | Job_type |
+-----+-----+
| Aashish | Banking  |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Query to display the Name, Salary and Commission for all the employees who earn commission.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename,Salary,Commission
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE Commission IS NOT NULL;
```

Ename	Salary	Commission
Darrel	1000.00	10000.00
Franklin	2000.00	5000.00
Alicia	1000.00	2000.00
Ramesh	3000.00	3000.00
James	1000.00	500.00
Aashish	3000.00	1000.00

6 rows in set (0.03 sec)

12. Sort the data in descending order of Salary and Commission.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee
-> ORDER BY Salary,Commission;
```

Eno	Ename	Job_type	SupervisionENO	Hire_date	Dno	Commission	Salary
81	James	Sales	99	1980-06-12	40	500.00	1000.00
56	Alicia	Banking	62	1983-07-30	20	2000.00	1000.00
10	Darrel	Banking	30	1981-02-10	10	10000.00	1000.00
30	Franklin	Accounting	62	1985-08-17	20	5000.00	2000.00
45	Jennifer	Computerization	62	1981-10-23	30	NULL	3000.00
99	Aashish	Banking	NULL	1984-03-13	10	1000.00	3000.00
62	Ramesh	Sales	99	1982-01-01	30	3000.00	3000.00
79	Joyce	HR	99	1980-10-28	20	NULL	5000.00

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

13. Query to display Name of all the employees where the third letter of their name is 'A'.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE Ename LIKE '__A%';
```

Ename
Franklin

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

14. Query to display Name of all employees either have two 'R's or have two 'A's in their name and are either in Dept No = 30 or their Manger's Employee No = 7788.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE Ename LIKE '%A%A%' OR Ename LIKE '%R%R%'
-> AND
-> ( Dno=30 OR Eno=7728 );
```

Ename
Alicia
Aashish

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

15. Query to display Name, Salary and Commission for all employees whose Commission amount is greater than their Salary increased by 5%.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Salary, Commission
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE Commission > (Salary+Salary*0.05);
```

Ename	Salary	Commission
Darrel	1000.00	10000.00
Franklin	2000.00	5000.00
Alicia	1000.00	2000.00

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

16. Query to display the Current Date along with the day name.

```
mysql> SELECT CURDATE() as 'Today_Date' ,
-> DAYNAME(CURDATE()) as 'Day';
```

Today_Date	Day
2023-04-02	Sunday

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

**17. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Salary Review Date which is the 1st Monday after six months of employment.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Hire_date,  
-> date_add(date_add(Hire_date, INTERVAL 6 Month), INTERVAL  
-> ( 7-WEEKDAY(date_add(Hire_date, INTERVAL 6 Month))) day)  
-> AS 'Renew_Date'  
-> FROM Employee;
```

Ename	Hire_date	Renew_Date
Darrel	1981-02-10	1981-08-17
Franklin	1985-08-17	1986-02-24
Jennifer	1981-10-23	1982-04-26
Alicia	1983-07-30	1984-02-06
Ramesh	1982-01-01	1982-07-05
Joyce	1980-10-28	1981-05-04
James	1980-06-12	1980-12-15
Aashish	1984-03-13	1984-09-17

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**18. Query to display Name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which employee was hired of department 'Purchase'.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename,  
-> 12*(YEAR(CURDATE())-YEAR(Hire_date)) +  
-> (MONTH(CURDATE())-MONTH(Hire_date))  
-> AS 'Purchase' FROM Employee;
```

Ename	Purchase
Darrel	506
Franklin	452
Jennifer	498
Alicia	477
Ramesh	495
Joyce	510
James	514
Aashish	469

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

19. Query to display the following for each employee earns < Salary> monthly but wants < 3 \* Current Salary >. Label the Column as Dream Salary.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Salary, (Salary*3) AS 'Dream_Salary'
-> FROM Employee;
```

Ename	Salary	Dream_Salary
Darrel	1000.00	3000.00
Franklin	2000.00	6000.00
Jennifer	3000.00	9000.00
Alicia	1000.00	3000.00
Ramesh	3000.00	9000.00
Joyce	5000.00	15000.00
James	1000.00	3000.00
Aashish	3000.00	9000.00

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

20. Query to display Name with the 1st letter capitalized and all other letter lower case and length of their name of all the employees whose name starts with 'J', 'A' and 'M'.

```
mysql> SELECT CONCAT(UCASE(Left(Ename,1)), LCASE(Substring(Ename,2)))
-> AS "Employee_Name", LENGTH(Ename)
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Ename LIKE 'A%' OR
-> Ename LIKE 'J%' OR
-> Ename LIKE 'M%';
```

Employee_Name	LENGTH(Ename)
Jennifer	8
Alicia	6
Joyce	5
James	5
Aashish	7

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)



**21. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Day of the week on which the employee started.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Hire_date, DAYNAME(Hire_date)
-> FROM Employee;
```

Ename	Hire_date	DAYNAME(Hire_date)
Darrel	1981-02-10	Tuesday
Franklin	1985-08-17	Saturday
Jennifer	1981-10-23	Friday
Alicia	1983-07-30	Saturday
Ramesh	1982-01-01	Friday
Joyce	1980-10-28	Tuesday
James	1980-06-12	Thursday
Aashish	1984-03-13	Tuesday

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**22. Query to display Name, Department Name and Department No for all the employees.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Dname, Employee.Dno
-> FROM Employee JOIN Department
-> ON
-> Employee.Dno=Department.Dno;
```

Ename	Dname	Dno
Darrel	Research	10
Aashish	Research	10
Franklin	Adminsitrator	20
Alicia	Adminsitrator	20
Joyce	Adminsitrator	20
Jennifer	Headquarters	30
Ramesh	Headquarters	30
James	Labs	40

8 rows in set (0.02 sec)

23. Query to display Unique Listing of all Jobs that are in Department number 30.

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT(Job_type)
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE Dno=30;
+-----+
| Job_type |
+-----+
| Computerization |
| Sales |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

24. Query to display Name, Dept Name of all employees who have an 'A' in their name.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Dname
-> FROM Employee JOIN Department
-> ON
-> Employee.Dno= Department.Dno
-> WHERE Ename LIKE '%A%';
+-----+-----+
| Ename | Dname |
+-----+-----+
| Darrel | Research |
| Franklin | Adminsitator |
| Alicia | Adminsitator |
| Ramesh | Headquarters |
| James | Labs |
| Aashish | Research |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

25. Query to display Name, Job, Department No. And Department Name for all the employees working at the Bellaire location.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Job_type, Department.Dno, Dname
-> FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN Department
-> WHERE Location='Bellaire';
```

Ename	Job_type	Dno	Dname
Jennifer	Computerization	30	Headquarters
Ramesh	Sales	30	Headquarters

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

26. Query to display Name and Employee no. Along with their supervisor's Name and the supervisor's employee no; along with the Employees' Name who do not have a supervisor.

```
mysql> SELECT Emp.Ename, Emp.Eno, Sup.Ename, Sup.Eno
-> FROM Employee AS Emp LEFT OUTER JOIN Employee AS Sup
-> ON
-> Emp.Eno = Sup.SupervisionEno;
```

Ename	Eno	Ename	Eno
Darrel	10	NULL	NULL
Franklin	30	Darrel	10
Jennifer	45	NULL	NULL
Alicia	56	NULL	NULL
Ramesh	62	Franklin	30
Ramesh	62	Jennifer	45
Ramesh	62	Alicia	56
Joyce	79	NULL	NULL
James	81	NULL	NULL
Aashish	99	Ramesh	62
Aashish	99	Joyce	79
Aashish	99	James	81

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**27. Query to display Name, Dept No. And Salary of any employee whose department No. and salary matches both the department no. And the salary of any employee who earns a commission.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename, Dno, Salary
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE (Dno,Salary) IN
-> (
->     SELECT Dno, Salary
->     FROM Employee
->     WHERE Commission>0
-> );
```

Ename	Dno	Salary
Darrel	10	1000.00
Franklin	20	2000.00
Jennifer	30	3000.00
Alicia	20	1000.00
Ramesh	30	3000.00
James	40	1000.00
Aashish	10	3000.00

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

**28. Query to display Name and Salaries represented by asterisks, where each asterisk (\*) signifies \$100.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename,Repeat('*', (Salary/100))
-> FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

Ename	Repeat('*', (Salary/100))
Darrel	*****
Franklin	*****
Jennifer	*****
Alicia	*****
Ramesh	*****
Joyce	*****
James	*****
Aashish	*****

8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

29. Query to display the Highest, Lowest, Sum and Average Salaries of all the employees.

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(Salary) AS Highest_Salary,  
-> MIN(Salary) AS Lowest_Salary,  
-> SUM(Salary) AS SumOf_Salary,  
-> AVG(Salary) AS Average_Salary  
-> FROM EMPLOYEE;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Highest_Salary | Lowest_Salary | SumOf_Salary | Average_Salary |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
|          5000.00 |          1000.00 |          19000.00 |          2375.000000 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

30. Query to display the number of employees performing the same Job type functions.

```
mysql> SELECT Job_type, COUNT(*)  
-> FROM EMPLOYEE  
-> GROUP BY Job_type;  
+-----+-----+  
| Job_type | COUNT(*) |  
+-----+-----+  
| Banking |          3 |  
| Accounting |          1 |  
| Computerization |          1 |  
| Sales |          2 |  
| HR |          1 |  
+-----+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

31. Query to display the total number of supervisors without listing their names.

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT SupervisionEno) AS Total_Supervisors  
-> FROM EMPLOYEE;  
+-----+  
| Total_Supervisors |  
+-----+  
|          3 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

32. Query to display the Department Name, Location Name, No. of Employees and the average salary for all employees in that department.

```
mysql> SELECT d.Dno,Dname,Location,
-> COUNT(*) AS Total_Employees,
-> AVG(Salary) AS Average_Salary
-> FROM EMPLOYEE AS e JOIN DEPARTMENT AS d
-> WHERE e.Dno=d.dno
-> GROUP BY Dno,Dname;
```

Dno	Dname	Location	Total_Employees	Average_Salary
10	Research	Houston	2	2000.000000
20	Adminsitrator	Stafford	3	2666.666667
30	Headquarters	Bellaire	2	3000.000000
40	Labs	Sugarland	1	1000.000000

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

**33. Query to display Name and Hire Date for all employees in the same dept. as Headquarters.**

```
mysql> SELECT Ename,Hire_Date
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Dno = (
-> SELECT Dno FROM DEPARTMENT
-> WHERE Dname="Headquarters"
-> );
```

Ename	Hire_Date
Jennifer	1981-10-23
Ramesh	1982-01-01

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

**34. Query to display the Employee No. And Name for all employees who earn more than the average salary.**

```
mysql> SELECT Eno,Ename
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Salary>(
->                SELECT AVG(Salary)
->                FROM EMPLOYEE
->                );
```

Eno	Ename
45	Jennifer
62	Ramesh
79	Joyce
99	Aashish

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

35. Query to display Employee Number and Name for all employees who work in a department with any employee whose name contains a 'Y'.

```
mysql> SELECT Eno,Ename
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Dno IN (
->                SELECT Dno FROM EMPLOYEE
->                WHERE Ename LIKE '%Y%'
->                );
```

Eno	Ename
30	Franklin
56	Alicia
79	Joyce

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

36. Query to display the names and salaries of all employees who report to supervisor named 'King'.(here we are taking "Aashish" instead of "king").

```
mysql> SELECT e.Ename,e.Salary
-> FROM EMPLOYEE AS e
-> WHERE SupervisionEno=(
->     SELECT Eno FROM EMPLOYEE
->     WHERE Ename = "Aashish");
```

Ename	Salary
Ramesh	3000.00
Joyce	5000.00
James	1000.00

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

37. Query to display the department no, name and job for all employees in the Sales department.

(here we are using headquarters as department instead of sales).

```
mysql> SELECT d.Dno,Ename,Job_type
-> FROM EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT AS d
-> WHERE EMPLOYEE.Dno= d.Dno
-> AND
-> Dname="Headquarters";
```

Dno	Ename	Job_type
30	Jennifer	Computerization
30	Ramesh	Sales

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)



38. Display names of employees along with their department name who have more than 20 years' experience.

```
mysql> SELECT e.Ename, d.Dname
-> FROM EMPLOYEE AS e, DEPARTMENT AS d
-> WHERE e.Dno=d.Dno
-> AND
-> YEAR(Hire_date)<(
-> SELECT YEAR(CURDATE())-20);
```

Ename	Dname
Darrel	Research
Aashish	Research
Franklin	Adminsitator
Alicia	Adminsitator
Joyce	Adminsitator
Jennifer	Headquarters
Ramesh	Headquarters
James	Labs

8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

39. Display total number of departments at each location.

```
mysql> SELECT Location, COUNT(Dno)
-> FROM DEPARTMENT
-> GROUP BY Location;
```

Location	COUNT(Dno)
Houston	1
Stafford	1
Bellaire	1
Sugarland	1

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

40. Find the department name in which at least 20 employees work in.

```
mysql> SELECT Dno
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> GROUP BY Dno
-> HAVING COUNT(*)>=2;
+-----+
| Dno  |
+-----+
| 10   |
| 20   |
| 30   |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

41. Query to find the employee' name who is not supervisor and name of supervisor supervising more than 5 employees.

```
mysql> SELECT Ename FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Eno NOT IN (
-> SELECT SupervisionEno FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE SupervisionEno IS NOT NULL)
-> UNION
-> SELECT Ename FROM EMPLOYEE
-> WHERE Eno In (
-> SELECT SupervisionEno FROM EMPLOYEE
-> GROUP BY SupervisionEno
-> HAVING COUNT(*)>=5);
+-----+
| Ename  |
+-----+
| Darrel |
| Jennifer |
| Alicia |
| Joyce  |
| James  |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

42. Query to display the job type with maximum and minimum employees.

```
mysql> SELECT Job_type, COUNT(Job_type) AS job
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> GROUP BY Job_type
-> ORDER BY job LIMIT 1;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Job_type | job |
+-----+-----+
| HR      | 1   |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT Job_type, COUNT(Job_type) AS job
-> FROM EMPLOYEE
-> GROUP BY Job_type
-> ORDER BY job DESC LIMIT 1;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Job_type | job |
+-----+-----+
| Banking  | 3   |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```