



Rajarata University of Sri Lanka
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Department of Computing
ICT 1407– Database System
COM 1302 -Database Management System
Practical 07

1. Login to the MySql
2. Write SQL queries for the followings. Use “Tee” command to export the command and the output to a text file.

Ex: TEE filepath\textfilename.txt

(TEE D:\Folder Name\ textfilename.txt)

3. Generate a text file to create table “employees” using constraints. Then execute it in the command prompt using the *source* Command.

Ex: SOURCE textfilepath\textfilename.txt

4. Create a text file to save data to the “employees” table. Use the tab and separate the data.

5. Upload the data to the employees table using the Load data command.

Ex: LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE "D:/textfilepath/textfilename.txt" INTO TABLE tablename;

6. Create an employees Table using the following details.

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	Dept_ID
100	Steven	King	1993-06-07	Programmer	40000	10
101	Neena	Kochchar	1994-06-20	Salesman	60000	20
102	Lex	Hunold	1993-06-10	Manager	60000	10
103	Alexander	Ernst	2000-08-20	Salesman		20
104	Bruce	Austin	2000-10-07	Salesman	45000	10
105	David	Patal	2000-10-08	Programmer	40000	10
106	Valli	Chen	1993-10-08	Manager	65000	40
107	Diana	Chiera	1993-10-09	Programmer	40000	40
108	Nancy	Berg	1993-10-10	Manager	55000	40
109	John	Greenberg	1990-06-07	Clerk	24000	30
110	Daniel	urman	1991-08-10	Manager	50000	30



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7. Find whether there are null values in the salary field. If so, update it as 30000.

```
SELECT Salary  
FROM employees  
Where Salary is null;
```

```
Update employees  
SET Salary=3000  
Where Salary is null;
```

8. Write a query to list the number of jobs available in the employees table

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT job_id)  
FROM employees;
```

9. Write a query to get the total salaries payable to employees

```
SELECT SUM(salary)  
FROM employees;
```

10. Write a query to get the minimum salary from employees table

```
SELECT MIN(salary)  
FROM employees;
```

11. Write a query to get the maximum salary of an employee working as a Programmer.

```
SELECT MAX(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG';
```

12. Write a query to get the number of employees with the same job.

```
SELECT job_id, COUNT(*)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY job_id;
```



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13. Write a query to get the department ID and the total salary payable in each department

```
SELECT department_id, SUM(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

14. Write a query to get the total salary, maximum, minimum, average salary of employees (job ID wise), for department ID 40 only.

```
SELECT job_id, SUM(salary), AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = '40'
GROUP BY job_id;
```

15. List department and maximum salary for each department who is having maximum salary greater than 30000.

```
SELECT deptno, max(sal)
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno
HAVING max(sal)>30000;
```

16. Select all job ID and sum of salaries for each job category who is having salary more than 50000 but job should not be start from 'sales'. Sort by sum of salary.

```
SELECT job, SUM(sal)
FROM emp
WHERE job NOT LIKE 'SALES%'
GROUP BY job
HAVING SUM(sal)>50000
ORDER BY SUM(sal);
```