

DBMS LAB ASSIG 4

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• Branch :CSE

-- 1. WAQ to display the current date.

SELECT CURRENT\_DATE(); OR SYSDATE()

-- 2. Assume that employees serve a six month

-- provisional period starting from their DOJ. After 6

-- months they get permanent status. Display all the

-- employees’ names, doj and the date on which they

-- received their permanent status as permanent\_date.

SELECT f\_name, l\_name ,doj,DATE\_ADD(doj,INTERVAL 6

MONTH)

AS Permanent\_date FROM Employee;

-- 3. WAQ to display the last date of this current

-- month.

SELECT LAST\_DAY(CURRENT\_DATE());

--  OR CURDATE()

-- 4.

--  For all the employees display their emp\_id, f\_name

-- and their total experience in months.

SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH, doj,

CURDATE())

FROM Employee;

-- 5. WAQ to display the date of next TUESDAY.

SELECT CURDATE() + INTERVAL 1 -WEEKDAY(CURDATE())

DAY;

-- 6. WAQ to extract the current month.

SELECT MONTH(CURDATE());

-- 7. WAQ to extract the current year.

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SELECT YEAR(CURDATE());

-- 8. WAQ to display the absolute value of -505.

SELECT ABS(-505);

-- 9. WAQ to display the ceiling of 10.44 and 10.50 and

-- 10.65.

SELECT CEIL(10.44) , CEIL(10.50) , CEIL(10.65);

-- 10. WAQ to display the floor value of 10.44 and

-- 10.50 and 10.65.

SELECT FLOOR(10.44) , FLOOR(10.50) , FLOOR(10.65);

-- 11. Find the logarithmic value of 10 base 2.

SELECT LOG(2, 10);

-- 12. Display the remainder in 594/7.

SELECT MOD(594, 7);

-- 13. WAQ to display the value of 8 to the power 3.

SELECT POWER(8,3);

-- 14. WAQ to display the square root of 3481.

SELECT SQRT(3481);

-- 15. Display the following rounding operationsround(

-- 45.923,2), round(45.923,0), round(45.923,-1),

-- round(45.923,2), round(45.923,0), round(45.923,-2).

SELECT ROUND(45.923,2), ROUND(45.923,0),

ROUND(45.923,-1), ROUND(45.923,2), ROUND(45.923,0),

ROUND(45.923,-2);

-- 16. Display the following rounding operationstrunc(

-- 45.888,2), trunc(56.758,0), trunc(49.245,-2),

-- trunc(45.888,2), round(45.888,2).

SELECT TRUNCATE(45.888,2), TRUNCATE(56.758,0),

TRUNCATE(49.245,-2), TRUNCATE(45.888,2),

ROUND(45.888,2);

-- 17. WAQ to return the sign of 20 and -67.60 and 0.

SELECT SIGN(20), SIGN(-67.70), SIGN(0);

-- 18. Display the value of cos(45), sin(45), and tan(45).

SELECT COS(45), SIN(45), TAN(45);

-- 19. Display the ASCII character corresponding to the

-- integer 79.

SELECT CHAR(79);

-- 20.Display the f\_name and l\_name together using the

-- concat() function.

SELECT CONCAT(f\_name, " ", l\_name) FROM Employee;

-- 21. Display all the f\_names in capital letters.

SELECT UPPER(f\_name) FROM Employee;

-- 22. Find the length of the first name and last name

-- of all the employees who work in sales department.

SELECT LENGTH(f\_name), LENGTH(l\_name) FROM

Employee;

-- 23. . Determine the tax-rate for each employee

-- based on their monthly salary. The tax-rates are as

-- per the following table.

SELECT salary,

(CASE

WHEN salary < 20000 THEN 0

WHEN salary >= 20000 AND salary < 40000 THEN 9

WHEN salary >= 40000 AND salary < 60000 THEN 20

WHEN salary >= 60000 AND salary < 80000 THEN 30

ELSE 45

END) AS rate

FROM Employee;

-- 24. Find the average salary, maximum salary, minimum

-- salary and the sum of salaries from the employee

-- table.

SELECT AVG(salary) AS Avg\_Salary, MAX(salary) AS

Max\_Salary, MIN(salary) AS Min\_Salary, SUM(salary)

AS Sum\_of\_Salary

FROM Employee;

-- 25. Find the average salary, maximum salary, minimum

-- salary and the sum of salaries of the employees who

-- work for the sales department.

SELECT AVG(salary) AS Avg\_Salary, MAX(salary) AS

Max\_Salary, MIN(salary) AS Min\_Salary, SUM(salary)

AS Sum\_of\_Salary

FROM Employee WHERE dept = 'sales';

-- 26.Find the newest and oldest employee.

SELECT MAX(doj) AS Newest, MIN(doj) AS Oldest

FROM Employee;

-- 27. Find those two employees whose l\_name comes

-- first and last in alphabetical order.

SELECT \* FROM Employee

WHERE l\_name = (SELECT MAX(l\_name) FROM Employee)

UNION

SELECT \* FROM Employee

WHERE l\_name = (SELECT MIN(l\_name) FROM Employee);

-- 28. Find the number of engineers.

SELECT COUNT(job\_type) AS No\_of\_engineers

FROM Employee WHERE job\_type = 'Engineer';

-- 29. Find the number of departments from the

-- employee table.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(dept)) AS No\_of\_dept

FROM Employee;

-- 30. Find the average commission from the employee

-- table.

SELECT AVG(commision) AS Avg\_Commision

FROM Employee