1.Write a SQL to update the “Female” instead of “f” and “Male” instead of “m” in Sex Column in single query. (Refer Below Table )

update emp set sex= if(sex='f','Female','Male');

2.Write a SQL to replace the NULL values in the region column with immediate previous region

update emp set region=if(region=null , select lag(region) from emp order by id,region);

3. Write a SQL to produce Full Name of the employee and display them in descending manner based on Last Name. Refer Below table

select concat(FirstName,' ',LastName) as FullName from emp order by LastName desc;

4.Write a SQL to fetch the first 3 character only from First Name and display them in CAPITAL

Letters. Refer Above table

select upper(substr(FirstName,1,3)) from emp;

5.Write a SQL to return all the columns and rows of the below table where Name of the user

contains the following pattern “USER-” Refer below table

select \* from login where UserName like 'USER%';

6.SELECT \* FROM Orders where OrderDate => '2016-07-05';

select \* from orders where mon(orderdate)=7 and day(orderday)=5 and year(orderday)=2016;

7.Write a SQL to fetch the Orderid, Product and Total Sales Amount except Product “P1” records.

select o.Orderid,p.product,sum(p.salesAmount) from orderHeader o, OrderDetails p where o.HeaderId=p.HeaderId and p.product <> 'P1' group by p.product;

8.Display the Total Sales Amount by weekday (Sun,Mon, Tue, …) wise

select day(OrderDate) as y,sum(p.salesAmount) from orderHeader o, OrderDetails p where o.HeaderId=p.HeaderId group by y;

9.Write a SQL to find No. of Orders and Sales Amount for each year?

select year(OrderDate) as y,count(orderID),sum(p.salesAmount) from orderHeader o, OrderDetails p where o.HeaderId=p.HeaderId group by y;

10.Write a SQL to find the product which sold more quantities

select product from orderdetails group by products having sum(quantities)=(select max(q) from (select product as p,sum(quantities) as q from OrderDetails group by product) as t);

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11.Write SQL to return “Number of records present in Table: Salesperson”

select count(id) from salesperson;

12.Write SQL to find the Names of Salespersons who are earning Salary lesser than 50000

select name from salesperson where salary<50000;

13.Delete Name from Sales Person table where salary < avg sal of all

delete from salesperson where salary < (select avg(salary) from salesperson);

14.Write SQL to classify Salespersons as “Below 40”, “Between 40-60” and “Above 60” based on their age and name the column as “Age Bucket”.

alter table salesperson add column 'ageBucket' varchar(10);

update salesperson set ageBucket=if(age<40,'Below 40',if(age>40 and age<60,'between 40-60,'Above 60'));

15.Find out the youngest and oldest salesperson using a SQL Query

select name from salesperson where age= (select name, min(age) from salesperson) or age= (select name, max(age) from salesperson);

16.Return the ID of salesperson who executed Maximum number of Orders using SQL statement

select sales\_person\_id from orders group by sales\_person\_id having count(\*) = (select count(\*) as num from orders group by sales\_person\_id order by count(\*) desc limit 1) ;

17.Write SQL to find out the Total Order Amount and Number of Orders executed in the year of 1998

select sum(amount),count(\*) from orders where year(order\_date)=1998;

18.Find out the Month Name of Order Date for each order using SQL

select month\_name(order\_date) from order;

19.Select SalesPerson Name,total Salary with respect to sales person from sales person table where salary greater than 50000 order by salary descending.

select name,sal from salesperson where salary>50000 order by salary desc;

20.How to fetch data that are common in two query results?

using the key word intersect

21.Set SalesPerson\_id in Order table as foreign key to the Id(PK) in SalesPerson table.

alter table order set foreign key(SalesPerson) references to Salesperson(id);

22.Display the Salesperson who is getting 3rd least salary

select \* from salesperson order by sal limit 2,1;

or

select \* from salesperson s1 where 2=(select count(distinct salary) from salesperson s2 where s2.salary<s1.salary);

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Part-2

Create calendar table with Date,Weekday, Month number, Quarter and year using procedure and insert data into the table between start date and end date in same procedure

create procedure spproc

(

@startdate date,

@enddate date

)

begin

create table calendar(cdate date,weekday varchar(3),monthno int,quarter varchar(8),year int)

set @diff=timestampdiff(days,startdate,enddate)

set @c=0;

while @counter<=@diff do

//insert into the table

@counter=@counter+1;

END WHILE;

END;

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Part-3

1 write a sql query to validate a email (Regular Expression)

check(email regex '%@%.com')

insert this while creating table;

2 Delete duplicate rows and give the count of duplicates remove

delete from table group by id having count(\*)>1;

3 What is NOT DETERMINISTIC in mariadb function parameter

it means that the output is not same for a given input.

4 What is the use of delimiter command ?

to know the ending of the query/statement/function.

5 How to represent Not null in symbol or operator ?

while creating table, we can use the not null keyword..

to check if its not null, we can use sal is not null in the where condition.

6 Write a script to print the given string in row .-> Hello World ?

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select 'H\ne\nl\nl\no\nW\no\nr\nl\nd' as display;