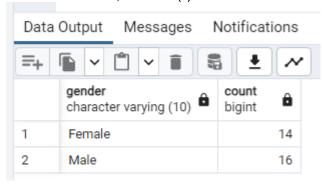


## LAB GROUP - 3 Team ID - 305

## **QUERIES**

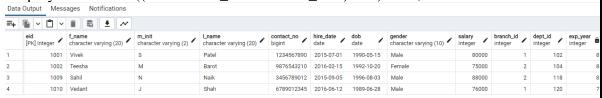
1. Counting the number of employees in each gender category.

> SELECT Gender, COUNT(\*) AS Count FROM Employee GROUP BY Gender;

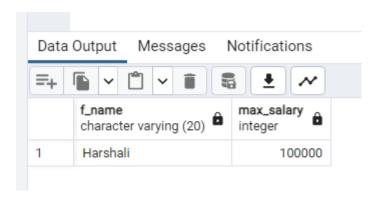


2. List of all employees whose experience is more than 25.

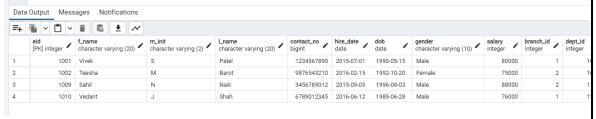
> SELECT Employee.\*,((CURRENT\_DATE - hire\_date)/365) AS exp\_year FROM Employee WHERE ((CURRENT\_DATE - hire\_date)/365) >= 7;



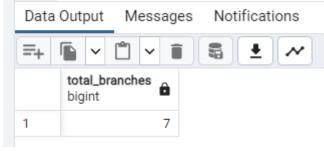
- 3. Find the maximum salary for the employee's name with maximum salary.
  - > SELECT f\_name, salary AS Max\_Salary FROM Employee where salary in (select max(salary) from Employee);



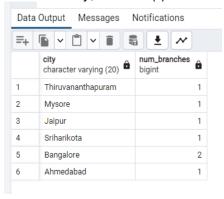
- 4. List all details of the Employees they hired between 1990 to 2016.
  - > SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM Hire\_Date) >= 1990 AND EXTRACT(YEAR FROM Hire\_Date) <= 2016;



- 5. Count the total number of branches.
  - SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Total\_Branches FROM Branch;

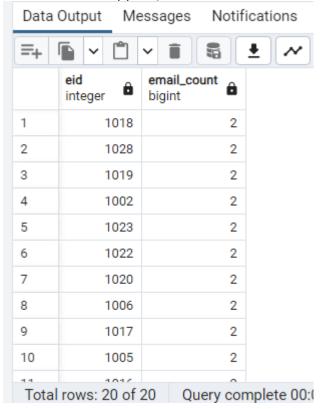


- 6. Count branches in a specific city.
  - SELECT City, COUNT(\*) AS Num\_Branches FROM Branch GROUP BY City;

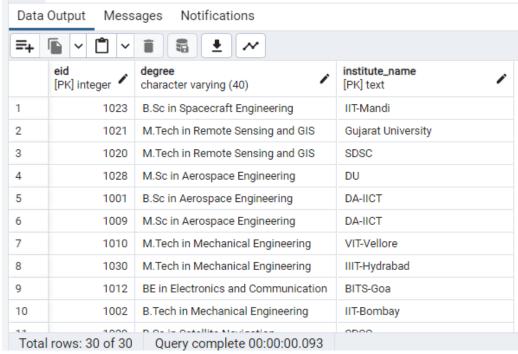


7. Select employees who have more than one email.

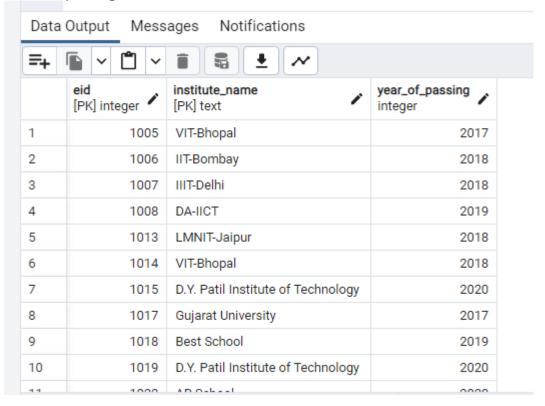
SELECT Eid, COUNT(\*) AS email\_count FROM Emp\_Email GROUP BY Eid HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;



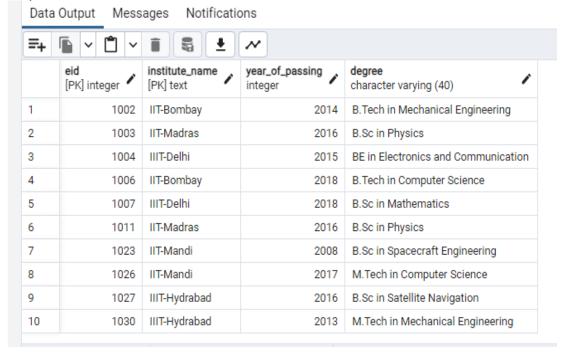
- 8. Select employee IDs along with their degrees and institute names sorted by year of passing in ascending order.
  - SELECT Eid, Degree, Institute\_name FROM Emp\_Education ORDER BY Year\_of\_passing ASC;



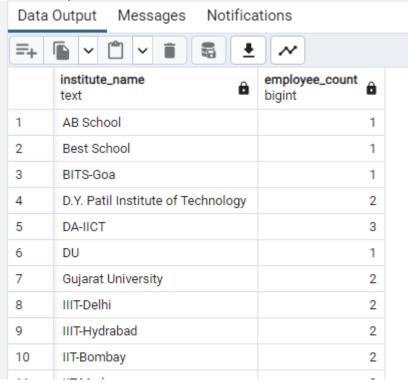
- 9. Select employees who graduated in or after the year 2017.
  - SELECT Eid, Institute\_name, Year\_of\_passing FROM Emp\_Education WHERE Year\_of\_passing >= 2017;



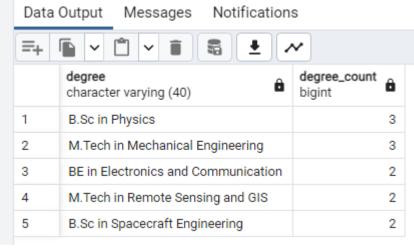
- 10. Select employees who obtained degrees from IITs
  - SELECT Eid, Institute\_name, Year\_of\_passing, Degree FROM Emp\_Education WHERE Institute\_name LIKE '%IIT%';



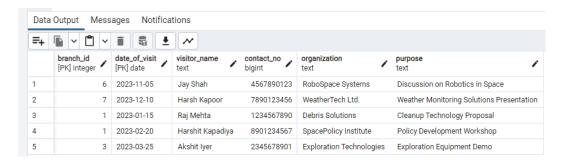
- 11. Select the institute names along with the count of employees who obtained degrees from each institute.
  - > SELECT Institute\_name, COUNT(DISTINCT Eid) AS employee\_count FROM Emp\_Education GROUP BY Institute\_name;



- 12. Select the top 5 most common degrees obtained by employees.
  - ➤ SELECT Degree, COUNT(\*) AS degree\_count FROM Emp\_Education GROUP BY Degree ORDER BY degree\_count DESC LIMIT 5;



- 13. Select visitors who visited in the year 2023.
  - > SELECT \* FROM Visitors WHERE Date\_of\_visit >= '2023-01-01' AND Date of visit <= '2023-12-31';



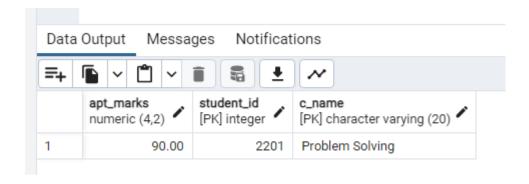
- 14. Select visitors from an Organization = 'SpaceTech Inc.'
  - > SELECT \* FROM Visitors WHERE Organization = 'SpaceTech Inc.';



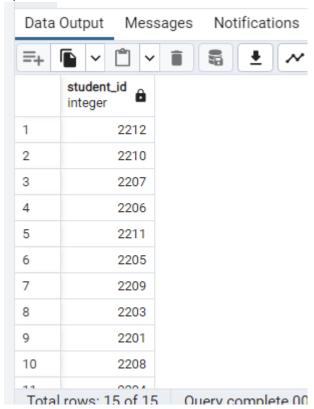
- 15. Select the total number of visitors for each branch.
  - SELECT Branch\_id, COUNT(\*) AS total\_visitors FROM Visitors GROUP BY Branch\_id;



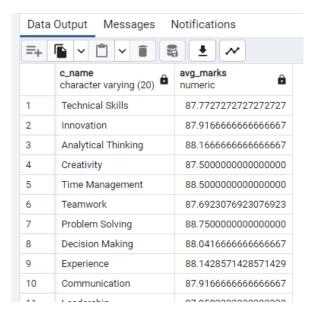
- 16. Select students who met the criteria for 'Problem Solving' but not for 'Communication'.
  - ➤ SELECT \* FROM Eligibility WHERE c\_name = 'Problem Solving' AND student\_id NOT IN (SELECT student\_id FROM Eligibility WHERE c\_name = 'Communication');



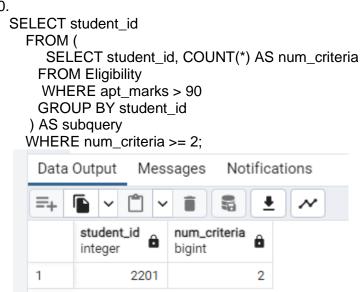
- 17. Select students who met the criteria for at least 5 different categories.
  - SELECT student\_id FROM (SELECT student\_id, COUNT(\*) AS num\_criteria FROM Eligibility GROUP BY student\_id) AS subquery WHERE num\_criteria >= 5;



- 18. Select the average marks for each criteria.
  - ➤ SELECT c\_name, AVG(apt\_marks) AS avg\_marks FROM Eligibility GROUP BY c\_name;

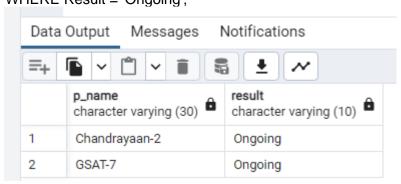


19. Select students who met the criteria for at least 2 categories with marks greater than 90.



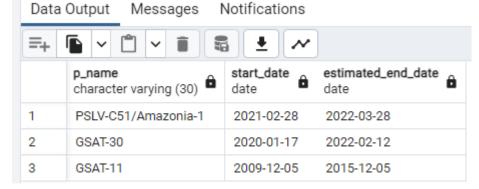
20. Select project names and their results for projects that are ongoing

SELECT p\_name, Result FROM Projects WHERE Result = 'Ongoing';

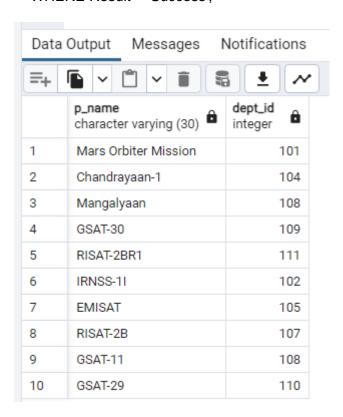


- 21. Select project names, start dates, and estimated end dates for projects that have estimated end dates later than their actual end dates
  - SELECT p\_name, Start\_date, Estimated\_End\_Date FROM Projects

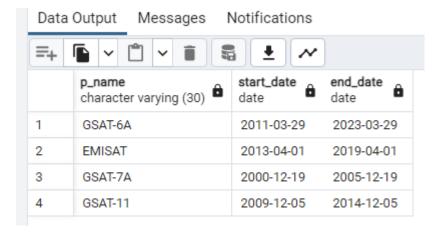
WHERE Estimated\_End\_Date > End\_Date;



- 22. Select project names and their department IDs for projects that ended in success.
  - SELECT p\_name, Dept\_id FROM Projects WHERE Result = 'Success';



- 23. Select project names, start dates, and end dates for projects that lasted for more than 1500 days.
  - SELECT p\_name, Start\_date, End\_Date
    FROM Projects
    WHERE End\_Date Start\_date > 1500;



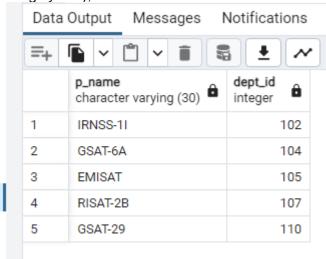
- 24. Select project names and their department IDs for projects that started before Chandrayaan-2 and ended after Mangalyaan.
  - ➤ SELECT p\_name, Dept\_id

FROM Projects

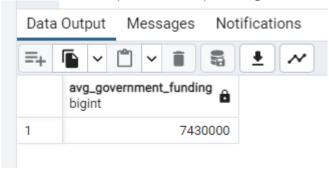
WHERE Start\_date < (SELECT Start\_date FROM Projects WHERE p\_name

= 'Chandrayaan-2')

AND End\_Date > (SELECT End\_Date FROM Projects WHERE p\_name = 'Mangalyaan');



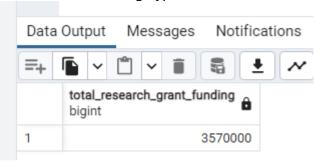
- 25. Calculate the total government funding received by all departments.
  - SELECT SUM(Gov\_amount) AS Avg\_Government\_Funding FROM Funding;



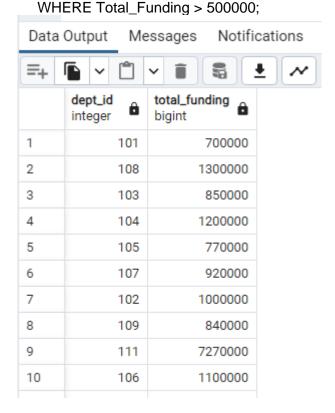
26. Find the total government funding received by all departments for research grants.

SELECT SUM(Gov\_amount) AS Total\_Research\_Grant\_Funding FROM Funding

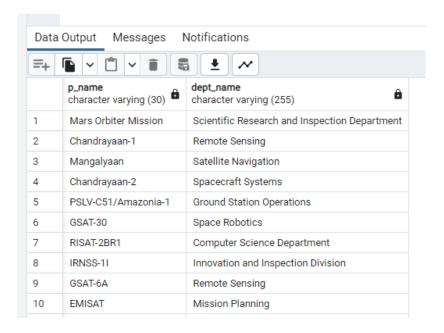
WHERE Funding\_type = 'Research Grant';



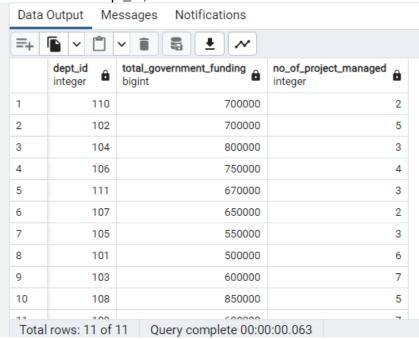
- 27. Find departments that received more than 500,000/- in total funding (government + private)
  - SELECT Dept\_id, Total\_Funding
     FROM (
     SELECT Dept\_id, SUM(Gov\_amount + Pvt\_amount) AS Total\_Funding
     FROM Funding
     GROUP BY Dept\_id
     ) AS Total\_Funding



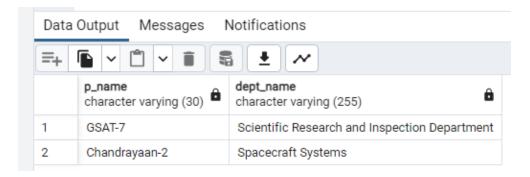
- 28. Retrieve the project names along with their respective departments.
  - SELECT p.p\_name, d.Dept\_name, pm.Project\_manager\_name FROM Projects p
     JOIN Project\_manager pm ON p.Dept\_id = pm.Dept\_id
     JOIN Department d ON p.Dept\_id = d.Dept\_id;



- 29. Calculate the total government funding received by each department along with the number of projects managed by the respective project manager.
  - SELECT f.Dept\_id, SUM(f.Gov\_amount) AS Total\_Government\_Funding,pm.No\_of\_Project\_managed FROM Funding f JOIN Project\_manager pm ON f.Dept\_id = pm.Dept\_id GROUP BY f.Dept\_id;

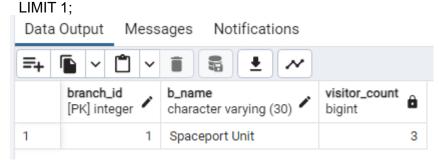


- 30. Find the ongoing projects (i.e., Result is 'Ongoing') along with the corresponding department names.
  - SELECT p.p\_name, d.Dept\_name FROM Projects p JOIN Department d ON p.Dept\_id = d.Dept\_id WHERE p.Result = 'Ongoing';

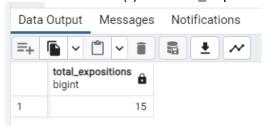


- 31. Find the branch with the highest number of visitors along with the count of visitors
  - ➤ SELECT b.Branch\_id, b.B\_name, COUNT(v.Visitor\_name) AS Visitor\_Count FROM Branch b

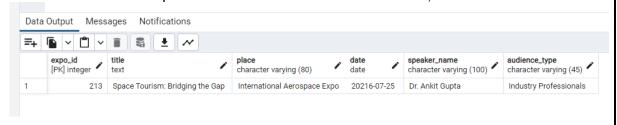
LEFT JOIN Visitors v ON b.Branch\_id = v.Branch\_id GROUP BY b.Branch\_id, b.B\_name ORDER BY Visitor\_Count DESC



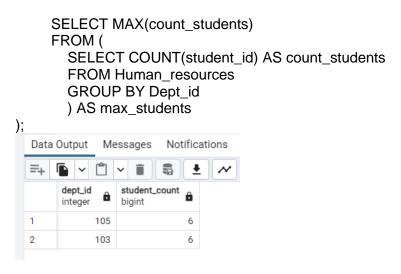
- 32. Calculate the total number of expositions.
  - SELECT COUNT(\*) AS Total\_Expositions FROM Exposition;



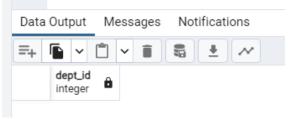
- 33. Find the latest exposition held.
  - ➤ SELECT \* FROM Exposition ORDER BY Date DESC LIMIT 1;



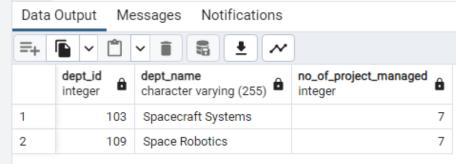
- 34. Select departments with the highest number of enrolled students.
  - SELECT Dept\_id, COUNT(student\_id) AS student\_count FROM Human\_resources GROUP BY Dept\_id HAVING COUNT(student\_id) = (



- 35. Select departments where no student is enrolled for any criteria.
  - SELECT Dept\_id FROM Human\_resources GROUP BY Dept\_id HAVING COUNT(student\_id) = 0;

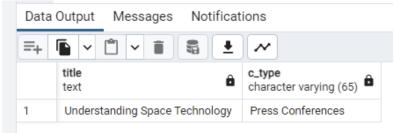


- 36. Find the project manager(s) managing the maximum number of projects and their department names
  - SELECT pm.Dept\_id, d.Dept\_name, pm.No\_of\_project\_managed FROM Project\_manager pm INNER JOIN Department d ON pm.Dept\_id = d.Dept\_id WHERE pm.No\_of\_project\_managed = ( SELECT MAX(No\_of\_project\_managed) FROM Project\_manager);

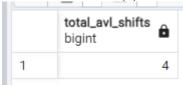


- 37. Retrieve the exposition titles and the corresponding public communication types for expositions held after a certain date
  - SELECT e.Title, pc.c\_type FROM Exposition e INNER JOIN Connect\_by cb ON e.Expo\_id = cb.Expo\_id INNER JOIN Public\_communication pc ON cb.Dept\_id = pc.Dept\_id

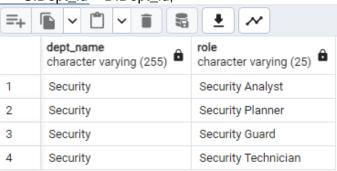
## WHERE e.Date > '2022-01-01';



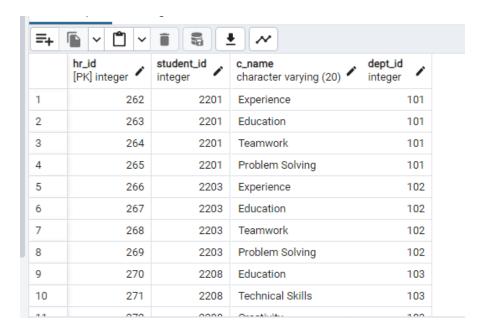
- 38. Retrieve the total food service shifts.
  - ➤ SELECT COUNT(\*) AS TOTAL\_AVL\_SHIFTS from food\_service;



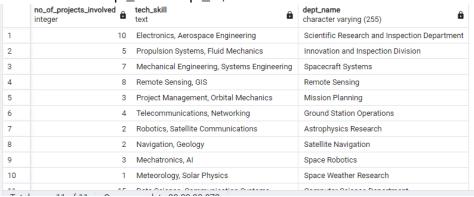
- 39. Retrieve the names of all security roles along with the department names they belong to.
  - SELECT D.Dept\_name, S.Role FROM Security S JOIN Department D ON S.Dept\_id = D.Dept\_id;



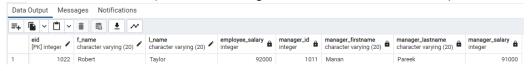
- 40. Fetch the human resource skills along with the department names.
  - SELECT D.Dept\_name, H.c\_name FROM Human\_resources H JOIN Department D ON H.Dept\_id = D.Dept\_id;



- 41. Fetch the number of projects involved by each researcher along with their technical skills and their respective departments:
  - SELECT r.No\_of\_Projects\_involved, t.Tech\_skill, d.Dept\_name FROM Researcher r INNER JOIN Department d ON r.Dept\_id = d.Dept\_id INNER JOIN Technician t ON r.Dept\_id = t.Dept\_id;



- 42. Find employees who are not managers but earn more than their managers.
  - SELECT e.Eid, e.F\_name, e.L\_name, e.Salary AS Employee\_Salary, m.Eid AS Manager\_ID, m.F\_name AS Manager\_FirstName, m.L\_name AS Manager\_LastName, m.Salary AS Manager\_Salar FROM Employee
    - JOIN Employee m ON e.super\_eno = m.Eid
    - WHERE e.Salary >= m.Salary
    - AND e.Eid NOT IN (SELECT manager\_id FROM DEPARTMENT);



43. Find employees who are not managers but report to other employees (Super\_enos).

SELECT eid,f\_name FROM Employee WHERE eid NOT IN (SELECT MANAGER\_ID FROM DEPARTMENT) AND eid IN (SELECT super\_eno FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE super\_eno IS NOT NULL);

