Question 1: Write a program to find whether a given number is a perfect number or not. A perfect number is a positive number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors (excluding itself). Example: Input: 28 Divisors: [1, 2, 4, 7, 14] Sum: 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14 = 28 Output: 28 is a perfect number

Python code:

```
import math
def perfect_number(num):
  divisors=[1]
  sum divisors=1
  for i in range(2,math.isqrt(num)+1):
    if num\%i == 0:
       divisors.append(i)
       sum_divisors+= i
       if i!=num// i:
         divisors.append(num//i)
         sum_divisors+=num//i
  divisors.sort()
  if sum_divisors== num:
     return True, divisors, sum_of_divisors
  else:
    return False, divisors, sum_of_divisors
number = int(input("Input: "))
is_perfect, divisors, sum_divisors = perfect_number(number)
if is_perfect:
  print("Divisors:", divisors)
  print("Sum:", ' + '.join(map(str, divisors)), "=", sum_of_divisors)
  print("Output:", number, "is a perfect number.")
else:
```

```
print("Divisors:", divisors)
print("Sum:", ' + '.join(map(str, divisors)), "=", sum_of_divisors)
print("Output:", number, "is not a perfect number.")
Time Complexity : O(sqrt(n))
```

Another Approach:

```
n = int(input("Enter any number: "))
sum1 = 0
for i in range(1, n):
    if(n % i == 0):
        sum1 = sum1 + i
if (sum1 == n):
    print(n, " is a perfect number.")
else:
    print(n, " is not a perfect number.")
```

Time Complexity : O(n)

```
: n = int(input("Enter any number: "))
sum1 = 0
for i in range(1, n):
    if(n % i == 0):|
        sum1 = sum1 + i

if (sum1 == n):
    print(n, " is a perfect number.")

else:
    print(n, " is not a perfect number.")

Enter any number: 28
28 is a perfect number.
```

Question 2: Consider the MySQL tables given below.

EmployeeInfo Table:

EmpID	EmpFnam e	EmpLnam e	Departme nt	Project	Address	DOB	Gender
1	Sanjay	Mehra	HR	P1	Hyderabad (HYD)	01/12/1976	М
2	Ananya	Mishra	Admin	P2	Delhi(DEL)	02/05/1968	F
3	Rohan	Diwan	Account	Р3	Mumbai(B OM)	01/01/1980	М
4	Sonia	Kulkarni	HR	P1	Hyderabad (HYD)	02/05/1992	F
5	Ankit	Kapoor	Admin	P2	Delhi(DEL)	03/07/1994	М

EmployeePosition Table:

EmpID	EmpPosition	DateOfJoining	Salary
1	Manager	01/05/2022	500000
2	Executive	02/05/2022	75000
3	Manager	01/05/2022	90000
2	Lead	02/05/2022	85000
1	Executive	01/05/2022	300000

Based the table write queries

- 1) Write queries to create the tables given above and add data in to the table as given above.
- 2) Get the list of Employees with their first name, last name, department and position.
- 3) Get list of all projects and count of employees working in each project.
- 4) Get list of all positions and count of employees working in each position.
- 5) Find the employees getting the maximum and minimum salary.

1 Ans:

```
mysql>CREATE TABLE EmployeeInfo (
 EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 EmpFname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 EmpLname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 Department VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 Project VARCHAR(50),
 Address VARCHAR(255),
 DOB VARCHAR(20),
 Gender CHAR(1) NOT NULL
);
mysql>INSERT INTO EmployeeInfo (EmpID, EmpFname, EmpLname, Department, Project,
Address, DOB, Gender)
VALUES (1, 'Sanjay', 'Mehra', 'HR', 'P1', 'Hyderabad (HYD)', '01/12/1976', 'M'),
   (2, 'Ananya', 'Mishra', 'Admin', 'P2', 'Delhi(DEL)', '02/05/1968', 'F'),
   (3, 'Rohan', 'Diwan', 'Account', 'P3', 'Mumbai(BOM)', '01/01/1980', 'M'),
   (4, 'Sonia', 'Kulkarni', 'HR', 'P1', 'Hyderabad (HYD)', '02/05/1992', 'F'),
   (5, 'Ankit', 'Kapoor', 'Admin', 'P2', 'Delhi(DEL)', '03/07/1994', 'M');
```

EmpID INT REFERENCES EmployeeInfo(EmpID),

EmpPosition VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

DateOfJoining varchar(10),

Salary INT NOT NULL

);

mysql>INSERT INTO EmployeePosition (EmpID, EmpPosition, DateOfJoining, Salary) VALUES (1, 'Manager', '01/05/2022', 500000),

- (2, 'Executive', '02/05/2022', 75000),
- (2, 'Lead', '02/05/2022', 85000),
- (3, 'Manager', '02/05/2022', 90000),
- (1, 'Executive', '02/05/2022', 300000);

1 Sanjay Mehra HR P1 Hyderabad (HYD) 0 2 Ananya Mishra Admin P2 Delhi(DEL) 0	DOB I	
2 Ananya Mishra Admin P2 Delhi(DEL) 0	ן פטע	Gender
	01/12/1976 02/05/1968 01/01/1980 02/05/1980 03/07/1994	M F M F

mysql> select *from EmployeePosition;					
EmpID	EmpPosition	DateOfJoining	Salary		
2 2 3		01/05/2022 02/05/2022 02/05/2022 02/05/2022 02/05/2022	500000 75000 85000 90000 300000		
++++++ 5 rows in set (0.00 sec)					

2 Ans:

 $mysql > SELECT\ DISTINCT\ emp1. EmpFname,\ emp1. EmpLname,\ emp1. Department,\ emp2. EmpPosition$

FROM EmployeeInfo AS emp1

LEFT JOIN EmployeePosition AS emp2 ON emp1.EmpID = emp2.EmpID;

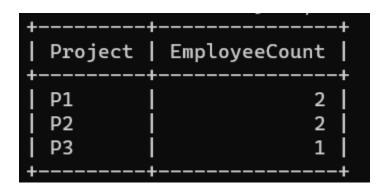
+	EmpLname	Department	++ EmpPosition +
Sanjay Sanjay Sanjay Ananya Ananya Rohan Sonia Ankit	Mehra Mehra Mishra Mishra Diwan Kulkarni Kapoor	HR HR Admin Admin Account HR Admin	Executive Manager Manager Executive Lead NULL NULL

3 Ans:

mysql>SELECT Project, COUNT(EmpID) as EmployeeCount

FROM EmployeeInfo

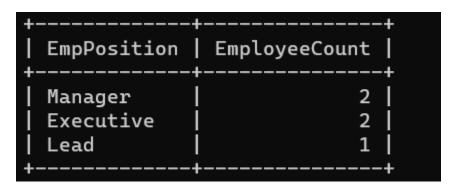
GROUP BY Project;



4 Ans:

mysql>SELECT EmpPosition, COUNT(EmpID) as EmployeeCount FROM EmployeePosition

GROUP BY EmpPosition;

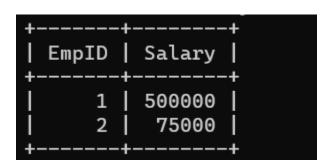


5 Ans:

mysql>SELECT EmpID, EmpFname, EmpLname, Salary

FROM EmployeePosition

WHERE Salary IN ((SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition), (SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition));



(or)

SELECT EmpID, Salary,

CASE

WHEN Salary = (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition) THEN 'Max'

WHEN Salary = (SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition) THEN 'Min'

END as SalaryType

FROM EmployeePosition

WHERE Salary IN ((SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition), (SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM EmployeePosition));

+	Salary	+ SalaryType	
	500000 75000		
+		++ ·	