Assignment

Feb19/ DBT/ 003

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

February 2019

**DML commands: Select data with WHERE clause.**

USE ***N1Employee*** relation to solve the following queries.

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| 1. List all employees. |
| select \* from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. List *firstname*, *lastname* of all employees. |
| select firstname, lastname from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. List *firstname*, *lastname*, *hiredate*, and *salary* all employees. |
| select firstname, lastname, hiredate, salary from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. Display employee information of the *employee* *ID* is 15. |
| select \* from n1employee where id=5; |
|  |
| 1. List *firstname*, *lastname*, and *currentjob* of employees whose *currentjob* is ‘Sr.Assistant’. |
| select firstname, lastname, currentjob from n1employee where currentjob = 'Sr.Assistant'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employee having *salary* greater than equal to 3000. |
| select \* from n1employee where salary >=3000; |
|  |
| 1. List *firstname*, *lastname*, *gender*, *mobileno1*, *hobby1*, and *hobby2* whose gender is ‘M’. |
| select firstname, lastname, gender, hobby1, hobby2 from n1employee where gender = 'M'; |
|  |
| 1. Display the employee *id*, *firstname*, *lastname*, and *currentjob* & Annual Salary for all Employees belonging to Department Name is ‘*SALES’*. |
| select id, firstname, lastname, currentjob, salary\*12 as "annual salary" from n1employee where deptname = 'sales'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees who don’t have 2nd mobile. |
| select \* from n1employee where mobileno2 is null; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees who have *salary* more than 3000Rs. |
| select \* from n1employee where salary > 3000; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees (*firstname*, *lastname*, *gender*, *mobileno1*, *salary*, *and* *deptname*) who are in either ‘ACCOUNTING’ or ‘RESEARCH’ or ‘SALES’ department. |
| select firstname, lastname gender, mobileno1, salary, deptname from n1employee where deptname in ('accounting' ,'research', 'sales'); |
|  |
| 1. List all employees whose *currentjob* is either ‘Head Clerk’ or ‘Sr. Analyst’. |
| select \* from n1employee where currentjob = 'Head Clerk' or currentjob='Sr. Analyst'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees whose *gender* is ‘F’. |
| select \* from n1employee where gender = 'F'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees whose *hobby1* is ‘Running’. |
| select \* from n1employee where hobby1 = 'Running'; |
|  |
| 1. Display the *firstname*, *lastname*, *gender*, *mobileno1*, AND *mobileno2* change the column heading of *mobile1* to ‘HOME MOBILE’, and *mobile2* to ‘OFFICE MOBILE’. |
| select firstname, lastname, gender, mobileno1 as "HOME MOBILE", mobileno2 as "OFFICE MOBILE" from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees whose *salary* is in the range of 2000 to 3000. |
| select \* from n1employee where salary>=2000 and salary <= 3000; |
|  |
| 1. Computer Total Salary by adding *salary* and *comm*. (hint: if *comm* is NULL replace *comm* with 0) |
| select salary + ifNull(comm,0) as "Total Salary" from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. Display, what will be the New Commission, after increasing the *comm* by .25 %. If commission is null give 1000 as New Commission (hint: display *comm* and *New Commission*) |
| select comm, ifNull(comm + comm\*.25, 1000) from n1employee; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees who had joined the organization on 2018-05-12. (use *hiredate*) |
| select \* from n1employee where hiredate = '2018-05-12'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees of ‘OPERATIONS’ department. |
| select \* from n1employee where deptname = 'OPERATIONS'; |
|  |
| 1. List all employees who are not receiving the *comm.* |
| select \* from n1employee where comm is null; |
|  |
| 1. Display (*currentjob, previousjob1, previousjob2,* and *previousjob3*) whose employee *id* is 10. |
| select currentjob, previousjob1, previousjob2, previousjob3 from n1employee where id=10; |
|  |
| 1. Display all employee who were hired on 1983. |
| select \* from n1employee where date\_format(hiredate, '%Y') = 1983; |
|  |
| 1. Display all employee whose salary is more than 4000. |
| select \* from n1employee where salary > 4000; |
|  |
| 1. Display all employee whose salary is more than 4000 and less than 5000. |
| select \* from n1employee where salary > 4000 and salary < 5000; |
|  |