**SQL – TAKE HOME LAB\_EXERCISE – 02**

**USE HR SCHEMA:**

**PLEASE FIND LINK :DOWNLOAD THE HR SCHEMA AND IMPORT IN MY SQL**

[**https://drive.google.com/open?id=13bX310u9f-I46ta9\_h5z1M28zfa9i2Rf**](https://drive.google.com/open?id=13bX310u9f-I46ta9_h5z1M28zfa9i2Rf)

1. **List all IT related departments where there are no managers .(2 rows)[NOTE:DEPARTMENT TABLE]**

**select** \* **from** departments **where** department\_name **like** 'IT%' **and** manager\_id **is** **null**

1. **Print a bonafide certificate for an employee (say for emp. id 123) as below:**

**#"This is to certify that <full name> with employee id <emp. id> is working as <job id> in dept. <dept ID>. (1 ROW)**

**[NOTE : EMPLOYEES table].**

**select** **concat**("This is to certify that ",first\_name,"with employee id",employee\_id, "is working as ",job\_id," in dept. "+department\_id)

**as** con **from** employees **where** employee\_id = 100

1. **Write a query to display the employee id, salary & salary range of employees as 'Tier1', 'Tier2' or 'Tier3' as per the range <5000, 5000-10000, >10000 respectively,ordering the output by those tiers.(107 ROWS)[NOTE :EMPLOYEES TABLE]**

**select** employee\_id,salary,

**case** **when** salary<5000 **then** 'Tier1'

**when** salary>5000 **and** salary <10000 **then** 'Tier2'

**else** 'Tier3'

**end** salrange

**from** employees

**order** **by** salrange **asc**

1. **Write a query to display the department-wise and job-id-wise**

**total salaries of employees whose salary is more than 25000.(8 rows) [NOTE : EMPLOYEES TABLE]**

**select** department\_id,**sum**(salary) **as** total **from** employees

**group** **by** department\_id,job\_id

**having** total>25000

1. **Write a query to display names of employees whose first name as well as last name ends with vowels. (vowels : aeiou )**

**(5 rows) [NOTE : EMPLOYEES TABLE]**

**select** \* **from** employees

**where** first\_name **RLIKE** '^.\*[aeiouAEIOU]$' **and** last\_name **RLIKE** '^.\*[aeiouAEIOU]$'

1. **What is the average salary range (diff. between min & max salary) of all types 'Manager's and 'Clerk's.**

**(2 rows)[NOTE : JOBS TABLE]**

**USE Orders SCHEMA:**

**PLEASE FIND LINK :DOWNLOAD ORDERS SCHEMA AND IMPORT IN MY SQL**

[**https://drive.google.com/open?id=15t6\_aO54J9iFPPirXLp9pUGcKGJ9NeYO**](https://drive.google.com/open?id=15t6_aO54J9iFPPirXLp9pUGcKGJ9NeYO)

1. **Show location id and cities of US or UK whose city name starts from 'S' but not from 'South'.**

**(2 rows)[NOTE : LOCATION TABLE]**

**select** location\_id,city **from** locations

**where** country\_id **in** ('US','UK')

**and** city **like** 'S%'

**and** city **not** **like** 'South%' ;

1. **Write a query to display the all the records of customers whose creation date is before ’12-Jan-2006’ and email address contains ‘gmail’ or ‘yahoo’ and user name starts with ‘dave’.**

**(2 ROWS)[NOTE : ONLINE\_CUSTOMER TABLE]**

**select** \* **from** ONLINE\_CUSTOMER **where** customer\_creation\_date < **date**('2006-01-12')

**and** (customer\_email **like** '%gmail%' **or** customer\_email **like** '%yahoo%')

**and** customer\_username **like** 'dave%'

1. **Write query to display the product id,product\_description and total worth(product\_price \* product\_quantity available) of each product.(60 rows)[NOTE : PRODUCT TABLE]**

**select** product\_id,product\_desc,(product\_price\*product\_quantity\_avail) **as** worth **from** PRODUCT

1. **Write a query to Display details of customer who have Gmail account and phone number consist of ‘77’ as below:**

**<Customer full name> (<customer user name>) created on <date>. Contact Phone: <Phone no.> E-mail: <E-mail id>.**

**(6 rows)[NOTE : ONLINE\_CUSTOMER TABLE]**

**select** **concat**(CUSTOMER\_FNAME,CUSTOMER\_LNAME,"(",CUSTOMER\_USERNAME,") created on",CUSTOMER\_CREATION\_DATE,".Contact Phone:",CUSTOMER\_PHONE," E-mail: ",CUSTOMER\_EMAIL) **as** custDetails **from** ONLINE\_CUSTOMER

**where** CUSTOMER\_PHONE **like** '%77%' **and** customer\_email **like** '%gmail%'

1. **Write a query to Show the count of cities in all countries other than US & UK, with more than 1 city, in the descending order of country id.**

**(4 rows)[NOTE : LOCATION TABLE]**

**select** **count**(city) **as** cnt,country\_id **from** locations

**where** country\_id **not** **in** ('US','UK')

**group** **by** country\_id **having** cnt>1