**Practical No. XIII**

**Aim:-** List Department in sorted order of location.

**Introduction:-** say something about this query.

**Query:-**

SQL> select Department.\*, Dept\_locations.Dlocation from Department, Dept\_locations where department.Dnumber = Dept\_locations.Dnumber order by Dept\_locations.Dlocation;

**Result:-**



**Learning:-**

By listing the Table names after the FROM clause we perform the catersian product among the two relation. We select the tuples which have the required condition applied at WHERE clause.

14. Find list of all employees who have worked for any project for more than 20 hours

select employee.Fname, employee.Lname,works\_on.hours from employee, works\_on where employee.ssn=works\_on.essn and works\_on.hours>20;



15. Raise salary of employees who work for department 4 by 20%

Update employee set salary = 1.2\*salary where Dno = 4;



16. Count the total number of employees.

Select count(ssn) from employee;



17. Count the total number of emoloyees in department 4

Select Count(ssn) From Employee where Dno = 4;



18. Calculate Avg, min and Max salary and rename column as avg\_sal, min\_sal and max\_sal.

Select avg(salary) as avg\_sal, min(salarly) as min\_sal, max(salary) as max\_sal from employee;



19. Try to insert duplicate data in primary key column of employee and dept tables.



20. Display employee name, dept number, and name of all employees.

select Employee.Fname, Employee.Lname, Department.Dno, Department.Dname from employee, Department where Employee.Dno = Department.Dnumber;



21. Try to insert data in foreign key column which does not exist in primary key column.

Insert into Works\_on values(888665555,5,10);



22. Print location and total employees in each department

Select D