Practice Questions

EMP

ENO	ENAME	TITLE
E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
E2	M. Smith	Syst. Anal.
E3	A. Lee	Mech. Eng.
E4	J. Miller	Programmer
E5	B. Casey	Syst. Anal.
E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

ASG

ENO	PNO	RESP	DUR
E1	P1	Manager	12
E2	P1	Analyst	24
E2	P2	Analyst	6
E3	P3	Consultant	10
E3	P4	Engineer	48
E4	P2	Programmer	18
E5	P2	Manager	24
E6	P4	Manager	48
E7	P3	Engineer	36
E7	P5	Engineer	23
E8	P3	Manager	40

PROJ

PNO	PNAME	BUDGET
P1	Instrumentation	150000
P2	Database Develop	135000
P3	CAD/CAM	250000
P4	Maintenance	310000

PAY

TITLE	SAL
Elect. Eng.	40000
Syst. Anal.	34000
Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Display the name of employee who are elect engineers

EMP

ENO	ENAME	TITLE
E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
E2	M. Smith	Syst. Anal.
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PROJ

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PAY

TITLE	SAL
Elect. Eng.	40000
Syst. Anal.	34000
Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Display the name of employee who earn 25000

EMP

ENO	ENAME	TITLE
E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
E2	M. Smith	Syst. Anal.
E3	A. Lee	Mech. Eng.
E4	J. Miller	Programmer
E5	B. Casey	Syst. Anal.
E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

ASG

ENO	PNO	RESP	DUR
E1	P1	Manager	12
E2	P1	Analyst	24
E2	P2	Analyst	6
E3	P3	Consultant	10
E3	P4	Engineer	48
E4	P2	Programmer	18
E5	P2	Manager	24
E6	P4	Manager	48
E7	P3	Engineer	36
E7	P5	Engineer	23
E8	P3	Manager	40

PROJ

PNO	PNAME	BUDGET
P1	Instrumentation	150000
P2	Database Develop.	135000
P3	CAD/CAM	250000
P4	Maintenance	310000

PAY

TITLE	SAL
Elect. Eng.	40000
Syst. Anal.	34000
Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Display Eno, ename of employees who work on CAD/CAM Project and earn 25000

EMP

ENO	ENAME	TITLE
E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
E2	M. Smith	Syst. Anal.
E3	A. Lee	Mech. Eng.
E4	J. Miller	Programmer
E5	B. Casey	Syst. Anal.
E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

ASG

ENO	PNO	RESP	DUR
E1	P1	Manager	12
E2	P1	Analyst	24
E2	P2	Analyst	6
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E3	P4	Engineer	48
E4	P2	Programmer	18
E5	P2	Manager	24
E6	P4	Manager	48
E7	P3	Engineer	36
E7	P5	Engineer	23
E8	P3	Manager	40

PROJ

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P2	Database Develop	135000
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P4	Maintenance	310000

PAY

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Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Count the number of employees on project CAD/CAM

EMP

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E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
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E3	A. Lee	Mech. Eng.
E4	J. Miller	Programmer
E5	B. Casey	Syst. Anal.
E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

ASG

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PAY

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Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Count the number of employees on each project name

EMP

ENO	ENAME	TITLE
E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
E2	M. Smith	Syst. Anal.
E3	A. Lee	Mech. Eng.
E4	J. Miller	Programmer
E5	B. Casey	Syst. Anal.
E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

ASG

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E1	P1	Manager	12
E2	P1	Analyst	24
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Mech. Eng.	27000
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Display the name of employee having eno E1, E2, E3, E4.

Display the name of employees working on project Instrumentation, maintenance or CAD/CAM

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E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
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E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
E8	J. Jones	Syst. Anal.

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PNO	PNAME	BUDGET
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TITLE	SAL
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Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Display the project names and eno who are one of the two P1, P3, OR the employee title is is programmer . The query
should also list the employees whose salary is great than Salary of system analyst and mechanical engineer

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E1	J. Doe	Elect. Eng.
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E6	L. Chu	Elect. Eng.
E7	R. Davis	Mech. Eng.
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PAY

TITLE	SAL
Elect. Eng.	40000
Syst. Anal.	34000
Mech. Eng.	27000
Programmer	24000

Display the name of employee who are elect engineers

Writing Queries without data

Select Command

Find the designation names whose grades are not yet assigned.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename, DesignationID]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Find the designation names whose grades are not yet assigned.

```
Select Designation
From Designation
Where Grade is NULL
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename, DesignationID]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

How much would be the salary of each employeeID, if the salary he receives is doubled.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename, DesignationID]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

How much would be the salary of each employee whose ID is above 100, if the salary he receives is doubled.

```
Select SalaryPaid*2 Double_Salary
From Employee_Designation
Where Employee > 100;
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename, DesignationID]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the names of employees and their designation in the following format. *Khurram* is working as *Assist Prof*

Employee [EmpNo, Ename, DesignationID]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the Names and designation of the employees who are Lecturers, Assistant Professor or Associate Professor.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the Names and designation of the employees who are Lecturers, Assistant Professor or Associate Professor.

```
Select Ename, DesignationName
From Employee E, Designation D, Employee_Designation ED
Where E.EmpNo = ED.EmpNo
AND ED.EmpNo = DesignationID
Where DesignationName IN ('Lectures', 'Assistant
Professor', 'Associate Professor');
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the Department names of the employees, whose salaries are between 100,000 and 200,000.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the Department names of the employees, whose salaries are between 100,000 and 200,000.

```
Select DepartmentName
From Department D, Employee_Department ED, Employee E,
Employee_Designation EmpD, Designation DES
Where D.DepartmentID = ED.DepartmentID
AND ED.EmpNo = E.EmpNo
And E.EmpNo = DES.DesignationID …
AND SalaryPaid Between 100,000 and 200,000;
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the names of the employees whose names start with K.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Show the names of the employees whose names start with K.

```
Select EName
From Employee
Where Ename like 'K%'
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Compute the total salary paid by the institute each year.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Compute the total salary paid by the institute each year.

```
Select Sum(SalaryPaid*12)
From Employee_Designation
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Compute the total salary paid by the each department of the institute along with the department name.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Compute the total salary paid by the each department of the institute along with the department name.

```
Select DepartmentName, Sum(SalaryPaid*12)
From Department D, Employee_Department ED, Employee E,
Employee_Designation EMPD
Where D.DepartmentID = ED.EmpNO
AND E. EmpNo = ED.EmpNo
AND Desig.DesignatoinID = E.EmpNo
Group by Department ID / DepartmentName;
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Generate the list of all employees their respective designations and all designations.

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Select Command

Generate the list of all employees (names only) their respective designations and all designations (names only).

```
Select Ename, DesignationName
From Employee E, Employee_Designation ED, Designation D
Where E. EmpNo = ED.EmpNo (+)
AND ED.DesignatoinID = D.DesignationID (+);
```

Employee [EmpNo, Ename]
Designation [DesignationID, DesignationName, Grade]
Employee_Designation [EmpNo, DesignationID, SalaryPaid]
Department [FacultyID, FacultyName, DepartmentID, DepartmentName]
Employee_Department [EmpNo, DepartmentID]

Aggregating Data Using Group Functions

Objectives

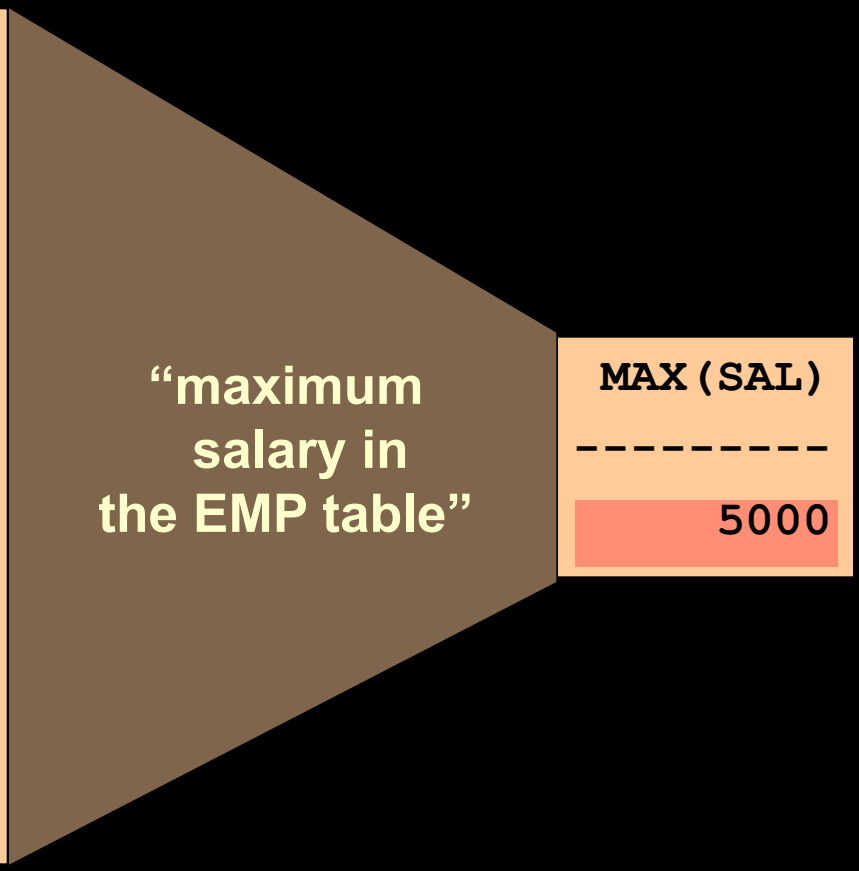
- After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
  - Identify the available group functions
  - Describe the use of group functions
  - Group data using the GROUP BY clause
  - Include or exclude grouped rows by using the HAVING clause

What Are Group Functions?

- Group functions operate on sets of rows to give one result per group.

EMP

DEPTNO	SAL
10	2450
10	5000
10	1300
20	800
20	1100
20	3000
20	3000
20	2975
30	1600
30	2850
30	1250
30	950
30	1500
30	1250



Types of Group Functions

- AVG
- COUNT
- MAX
- MIN
- SUM

Using Group Functions

```
SELECT [column,] group_function(column)
FROM       table
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY column]
[ORDER BY column];
```

Using AVG and SUM Functions

- You can use AVG and SUM for numeric data.

```
SQL> SELECT   AVG(sal), MAX(sal),
  2    MIN(sal), SUM(sal)
  3 FROM   emp
  4 WHERE  job LIKE 'SALES%';
```

AVG(SAL)	MAX(SAL)	MIN(SAL)	SUM(SAL)
1400	1600	1250	5600

Using MIN and MAX Functions

- You can use MIN and MAX for any datatype.

```
SQL> SELECT   MIN(hiredate), MAX(hiredate)
  2  FROM emp;
```

```
MIN(HIRED MAX(HIRED
--------- ---------
17-DEC-80 12-JAN-83
```

Using the COUNT Function

- COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table.

```
SQL> SELECT   COUNT(*)
  2  FROM emp
  3  WHERE    deptno = 30;
```

```
 COUNT(*)
---------
         6
```

Using the COUNT Function

- COUNT(*expr*) returns the number of nonnull rows.

```
SQL> SELECT   COUNT(comm)
  2  FROM emp
  3  WHERE    deptno = 30;
```

```
COUNT(COMM)
-----------
          4
```

Group Functions and Null Values

- Group functions ignore null values in the column.

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(comm)
  2  FROM   emp;
```

```
 AVG(COMM)
---------
       550
```

Creating Groups of Data

EMP

DEPTNO	SAL
10	2450
10	5000
10	1300
20	800
20	1100
20	3000
20	3000
20	2975
30	1600
30	2850
30	1250
30	950
30	1500
30	1250

2916.6667

2175

1566.6667

"average salary in EMP table for each department"

DEPTNO	AVG(SAL)
10	2916.6667
20	2175
30	1566.6667

Creating Groups of Data: GROUP BY Clause

```
SELECT column, group_function(column)
FROM       table
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY group_by_expression]
[ORDER BY column];
```

- Divide rows in a table into smaller groups by using the GROUP BY clause.

Using the GROUP BY Clause

- All columns in the SELECT list that are not in group functions must be in the GROUP BY clause.

```
SQL> SELECT    deptno, AVG(sal)
  2  FROM      emp
  3  GROUP BY deptno;
```

```
    DEPTNO   AVG(SAL)
---------- ----------
        10 2916.6667
        20       2175
        30 1566.6667
```

Using the GROUP BY Clause

- The GROUP BY column does not have to be in the SELECT list.

```
SQL> SELECT    AVG(sal)
  2  FROM      emp
  3  GROUP BY deptno;
```

```
 AVG(SAL)
---------
2916.6667
      2175
1566.6667
```

Grouping by More Than One Column

EMP

DEPTNO	JOB	SAL
10	MANAGER	2450
10	PRESIDENT	5000
10	CLERK	1300
20	CLERK	800
20	CLERK	1100
20	ANALYST	3000
20	ANALYST	3000
20	MANAGER	2975
30	SALESMAN	1600
30	MANAGER	2850
30	SALESMAN	1250
30	CLERK	950
30	SALESMAN	1500
30	SALESMAN	1250

"sum salaries in the EMP table for each job, grouped by department"

DEPTNO	JOB	SUM(SAL)
10	CLERK	1300
10	MANAGER	2450
10	PRESIDENT	5000
20	ANALYST	6000
20	CLERK	1900
20	MANAGER	2975
30	CLERK	950
30	MANAGER	2850
30	SALESMAN	5600

Using the GROUP BY Clause on Multiple Columns

```
SQL> SELECT   deptno, job, sum(sal)
  2  FROM     emp
  3  GROUP BY deptno, job;
```

```
    DEPTNO JOB         SUM(SAL)
---------- --------- ---------
        10 CLERK          1300
        10 MANAGER        2450
        10 PRESIDENT      5000
        20 ANALYST        6000
        20 CLERK          1900
...
9 rows selected.
```

Illegal Queries Using Group Functions

- Any column or expression in the SELECT list that is not an aggregate function must be in the GROUP BY clause.

```
SQL> SELECT   deptno, COUNT(ename)
  2  FROM emp;
```

Column missing in the GROUP BY clause

```
SELECT deptno, COUNT(ename)
       *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00937: not a single-group group function
```

Illegal Queries Using Group Functions

- You cannot use the WHERE clause to restrict groups.
- You use the HAVING clause to restrict groups.

```
SQL> SELECT    deptno, AVG(sal)
  2  FROM  emp
  3  WHERE     AVG(sal) > 2000
  4  GROUP BY  deptno;
```

```
WHERE AVG(sal) > 2000
      *
ERROR at line 3:
ORA-00934: group function is not allowed here
```

Cannot use the WHERE clause to restrict groups

Excluding Group Results

EMP

DEPTNO	SAL
10	2450
10	5000
10	1300
20	800
20	1100
20	3000
20	3000
20	2975
30	1600
30	2850
30	1250
30	950
30	1500
30	1250

5000

3000

2850

"maximum salary per department greater than $2900"

DEPTNO	MAX(SAL)
10	5000
20	3000

Example

- Employee (EID, Ename, DesignationID)
- Salary (DesgnID, Salary)

- Display ename, the highest, lowest, sum and average salary of all employees

Examples

- Employee (EID, Ename, DesignationID)
- Design (DesigID, Dname, Grade, SalID)
- Salary (SalID, Basic_salary, House_rent, Travelallowance, other allowances)

- How much is the average salary of designation (assistant professor in PUCIT)

Examples

- Department (DeptID, Salary)
- Calculate the maximum salary of each department

Excluding Group Results: HAVING Clause

- Use the HAVING clause to restrict groups
  - Rows are grouped.
  - The group function is applied.
  - Groups matching the HAVING clause are displayed.

```
SELECT column, group_function
FROM       table
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY group_by_expression]
[HAVING   group_condition]
[ORDER BY column];
```

Using the HAVING Clause

```
SQL> SELECT    deptno, max(sal)
  2  FROM      emp
  3  GROUP BY deptno
  4  HAVING    max(sal)>2900;
```

```
    DEPTNO  MAX(SAL)
---------- ---------
        10      5000
        20      3000
```

Having Clause

```
SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING aggregate_function(column_name) operator value;
```

Using the HAVING Clause

```
SQL> SELECT     job, SUM(sal) PAYROLL
  2  FROM       emp
  3  WHERE      job NOT LIKE 'SALES%'
  4  GROUP BY   job
  5  HAVING     SUM(sal)>5000
  6  ORDER BY   SUM(sal);
```

```
JOB          PAYROLL
--------- ----------
ANALYST          6000
MANAGER          8275
```

Nesting Group Functions

- Display the maximum average salary.

```
SQL> SELECT   max(avg(sal))
  2  FROM     emp
  3  GROUP BY deptno;
```

```
MAX(AVG(SAL))
-------------
    2916.6667
```

Summary

```
SELECT column, group_function(column)
FROM       table
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY group_by_expression]
[HAVING   group_condition]
[ORDER BY column];
```

- Order of evaluation of the clauses:
  - WHERE clause
  - GROUP BY clause
  - HAVING clause

Practice Overview

- Showing different queries that use group functions
- Grouping by rows to achieve more than one result
- Excluding groups by using the HAVING clause