**ASSIGNMENT-I**

-- 1.1 Select the names of all the products in the store.

-- 1.2 Select the names and the prices of all the products in the store.

-- 1.3 Select the name of the products with a price less than or equal to $200.

-- 1.4 Select all the products with a price between $60 and $120.

-- 1.5 Select the name and price in cents (i.e., the price must be multiplied by 100).

-- 1.6 Compute the average price of all the products.

-- 1.7 Compute the average price of all products with manufacturer code equal to 2.

-- 1.8 Compute the number of products with a price larger than or equal to $180.

-- 1.9 Select the name and price of all products with a price larger than or equal to $180, and sort first by price (in descending order), and then by name (in ascending order).

-- 1.10 Select the product name, price, and manufacturer name of all the products.

-- 1.11 Select the product name, price, and manufacturer name of all the products.

-- 1.12 Select the average price of each manufacturer’s products, showing only the manufacturer’s code.

-- 1.13 Select the average price of each manufacturer’s products, showing the manufacturer’s name.

-- 1.14 Select the names of manufacturer whose products have an average price larger than or equal to $150.

-- 1.15 Select the name and price of the cheapest product.

-- 1.16 Select the name of each manufacturer along with the name and price of its most expensive product.

-- 1.17 Add a new product: Loudspeakers, $70, manufacturer 2.

-- 1.18 Update the name of product 8 to “Laser Printer”.

-- 1.19 Apply a 10% discount to all products.

-- 1.20 Apply a 10% discount to all products with a price larger than or equal to $120.

**ASSIGNMENT-2**

-- 2.1 Select the last name of all employees.

-- 2.2 Select the last name of all employees, without duplicates.

-- 2.3 Select all the data of employees whose last name is "Smith".

-- 2.4 Select all the data of employees whose last name is "Smith" or "Doe".

-- 2.5 Select all the data of employees that work in department 14.

-- 2.6 Select all the data of employees that work in department 37 or department 77.

-- 2.7 Select all the data of employees whose last name begins with an "S".

-- 2.8 Select the sum of all the departments' budgets.

-- 2.9 Select the number of employees in each department (you only need to show the department code and the number of employees).

-- 2.10 Select all the data of employees, including each employee's department's data.

-- 2.11 Select the name and last name of each employee, along with the name and budget of the employee's department.

-- 2.12 Select the name and last name of employees working for departments with a budget greater than $60,000.

-- 2.13 Select the departments with a budget larger than the average budget of all the departments.

-- 2.14 Select the names of departments with more than two employees.

-- 2.15 Very Important - Select the name and last name of employees working for departments with second lowest budget.

-- 2.16 Add a new department called "Quality Assurance", with a budget of $40,000 and departmental code 11.

-- 2.17 Reduce the budget of all departments by 10%.

-- 2.18 Reassign all employees from the Research department (code 77) to the IT department (code 14).

-- 2.19 Delete from the table all employees in the IT department (code 14).

-- 2.20 Delete from the table all employees who work in departments with a budget greater than or equal to $60,000.

-- 2.21 Delete from the table all employees.

**ASSIGNMENT-III**

-- Q-1. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table Using The Alias Name As <WORKER\_NAME>.

-- Q-2. Write An SQL Query To Fetch “FIRST\_NAME” From Worker Table In Upper Case.

-- Q-3. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table.

-- Q-4. Write An SQL Query To Print The First Three Characters Of FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table.

-- Q-5. Write An SQL Query To Find The Position Of The Alphabet (‘A’) In The First Name Column ‘Amitabh’ From Worker Table.

-- Q-6. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Right Side.

-- Q-7. Write An SQL Query To Print The DEPARTMENT From Worker Table After Removing White Spaces From The Left Side.

-- Q-8. Write An SQL Query That Fetches The Unique Values Of DEPARTMENT From Worker Table And Prints Its Length.

-- Q-9. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME From Worker Table After Replacing ‘A’ With ‘A’.

-- Q-10. Write An SQL Query To Print The FIRST\_NAME And LAST\_NAME From Worker Table Into A Single Column COMPLETE\_NAME. A Space Char Should Separate Them.

-- Q-11. Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST\_NAME Ascending.

-- Q-12. Write An SQL Query To Print All Worker Details From The Worker Table Order By FIRST\_NAME Ascending And DEPARTMENT Descending.

-- Q-13. Write An SQL Query To Print Details For Workers With The First Name As “Vipul” And “Satish” From Worker Table.

-- Q-14. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers Excluding First Names, “Vipul” And “Satish” From Worker Table.

-- Q-15. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of Workers With DEPARTMENT Name As “Admin”.

-- Q-16. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Contains ‘A’.

-- Q-17. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Ends With ‘A’.

-- Q-18. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose FIRST\_NAME Ends With ‘H’ And Contains Six Alphabets.

-- Q-19. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Whose SALARY Lies Between 100000 And 500000.

-- Q-20. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Have Joined In Feb’2014.

-- Q-21. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Count Of Employees Working In The Department ‘Admin’.

-- Q-22. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Worker Names With Salaries >= 50000 And <= 100000.

-- Q-23. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The No. Of Workers For Each Department In The Descending Order.

-- Q-24. Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Are Also Managers.

-- Q-25. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Duplicate Records Having Matching Data In Some Fields Of A Table

-- Q-26. Write An SQL Query To Show Only Odd Rows From A Table.

-- Q-27. Write An SQL Query To Show Only Even Rows From A Table.

-- Q-28. Write An SQL Query To Clone A New Table From Another Table.

-- Q-29. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables.

-- Q-30. Write An SQL Query To Show Records From One Table That Another Table Does Not Have.

-- Q-31. Write An SQL Query To Show The Current Date And Time.

-- Q-32. Write An SQL Query To Show The Top N (Say 10) Records Of A Table.

-- Q-33. Write An SQL Query To Determine The Nth (Say N=5) Highest Salary From A Table.

-- Q-34. Write An SQL Query To Determine The 5th Highest Salary Without Using TOP Or Limit Method.

-- Q-35. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The List Of Employees With The Same Salary.

-- Q-36. Write An SQL Query To Show The Second Highest Salary From A Table.

-- Q-37. Write An SQL Query To Show One Row Twice In Results From A Table.

-- Q-38. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Intersecting Records Of Two Tables.

-- Q-39. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First 50% Records From A Table.

-- Q-40. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It.

-- Q-41. Write An SQL Query To Show All Departments Along With The Number Of People In There.

-- Q-42. Write An SQL Query To Show The Last Record From A Table.

-- Q-43. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The First Row Of A Table.

-- Q-44. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Last Five Records From A Table.

-- Q-45. Write An SQL Query To Print The Name Of Employees Having The Highest Salary In Each Department.

-- Q-46. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Three Max Salaries From A Table.

-- Q-47. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Three Min Salaries From A Table.

-- Q-48. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Nth Max Salaries From A Table.

-- Q-49. Write An SQL Query To Fetch Departments Along With The Total Salaries Paid

-- Q-50. Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Names Of Workers Who Earn The Highest Salary.

**ASSIGNMENT-IV**

#Q1. Print product, price, sum of quantity more than 5 sold during all three months.

#Q2.Print product, quantity , month and count of records for which estimated\_sale\_price is less than purchase\_cost

#Q3. Extarct the 3rd highest value of column Estimated\_sale\_price from bank\_inventory\_pricing dataset

#Q4. Count all duplicate values of column Product from table bank\_inventory\_pricing

#Q5. Create a view 'bank\_details' for the product 'PayPoints' and Quantity is greater than 2

#Q6 Update view bank\_details1 and add new record in bank\_details1.

-- --example(Producct=PayPoints, Quantity=3, Price=410.67)

#Q7.Real Profit = revenue - cost Find for which products, branch level real profit is more than the estimated\_profit in Bank\_branch\_PL.

#Q8.Find the least calculated profit earned during all 3 periods

#Q9. In Bank\_Inventory\_pricing,

-- a) convert Quantity data type from numeric to character

-- b) Add then, add zeros before the Quantity field.

#Q10. Write a MySQL Query to print first\_name , last\_name of the titanic\_ds whose first\_name Contains ‘U’

#Q11.Reduce 30% of the cost for all the products and print the products whose calculated profit at branch is exceeding estimated\_profit.

#Q12.Write a MySQL query to print the observations from the Bank\_Inventory\_pricing table excluding the values “BusiCard” And “SuperSave” from the column Product

#Q13. Extract all the columns from Bank\_Inventory\_pricing where price between 220 and 300

#Q14. Display all the non duplicate fields in the Product form Bank\_Inventory\_pricing table and display first 5 records.

#Q15.Update price column of Bank\_Inventory\_pricing with an increase of 15% when the quantity is more than 3.

#Q16. Show Round off values of the price without displaying decimal scale from Bank\_Inventory\_pricing

#Q17.Increase the length of Product size by 30 characters from Bank\_Inventory\_pricing.

#Q18. Add '100' in column price where quantity is greater than 3 and dsiplay that column as 'new\_price'

#Q19. Display all saving account holders have “Add-on Credit Cards" and “Credit cards"

#Q20.# a) Display records of All Accounts , their Account\_types, the transaction amount.

# b) Along with first step, Display other columns with corresponding linking account number, account types

# c) After retrieving all records of accounts and their linked accounts, display the transaction amount of accounts appeared in another column.