

**Practical Examination – November 2018 M.C.A (PART-II)**  
**[Lab I-Advanced Web Technology and Data Mining and Business Intelligence]**

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- Q1. A) 1. Create table weather with field's month, year, avgtemp. 10  
2. Insert 10 records in it.  
3. Use the rank function to display the information of weather in order to hottest month to coolest month.  
4. Use rank function to find hottest month of every year.

```
SQL> select * from weather;
```

MONTH	YEAR	AVGTEMP
April	2015	80
Sept	2013	45
October	2015	25
March	2013	75
January	2015	40
December	2013	20
Feburary	2014	35
August	2014	20
November	2014	40
May	2014	75

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select month, year, avgtemp, row_number() over (order by avgtemp desc) as temp from weather;
```

MONTH	YEAR	AVGTEMP	TEMP
April	2015	80	1
May	2014	75	2
March	2013	75	3
Sept	2013	45	4
January	2015	40	5
November	2014	40	6
Feburary	2014	35	7
October	2015	25	8
August	2014	20	9
December	2013	20	10

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select month, year, avgtemp, row_number() over (partition by year order by avgtemp desc) as temp from weather;
```

MONTH	YEAR	AVGTEMP	TEMP
March	2013	75	1
Sept	2013	45	2
December	2013	20	3
May	2014	75	1
November	2014	40	2
Feburary	2014	35	3
August	2014	20	4
April	2015	80	1
January	2015	40	2
October	2015	25	3

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> _
```

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- Q1. A) 1.Create Book table by grouping the information Bookno, Title, Author.  
2. Create table Purchase with Pid, book\_type, date, amount.  
3. Insert five records in Purchase Table.  
4. List Books whose Author is 'Richard' having amount >1000.

10

```
SQL> select * from book;
```

BOOKNO	TITLE	AUTHOR
1	Harry Potter	J.K.Rowlings
2	GOT	Daivd
3	MCA	Richard

```
SQL> select * from purchase;
```

PID	BOOK_TYPE	P_DATE	AMOUNT	BID
1	Fantasy	24-APR-19	800	2
2	Adventure	23-JAN-19	300	1
3	AWT	23-FEB-19	1300	3
4	Mining	24-FEB-19	900	3
5	Magic	15-JUN-19	1200	2

```
SQL> select book.title,book.author,purchase.book_type,purchase.amount from book
2 inner join purchase
3 on book.bookno=purchase.bid
4 where amount>1000 and author='Richard';
```

TITLE	AUTHOR	BOOK_TYPE	AMOUNT
MCA	Richard	AWT	1300

```
SQL>
```

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B) Create table sales( sale\_id, product\_id ,year, quantity) and find out the number of products sold in each year? 5

```
SQL> select * from sales;
```

SALE_ID	PRODUCT_ID	YEAR	QUANTITY
1	Cam-001	2014	200
2	Cam-002	2014	100
3	Mic-001	2014	150
4	Mic-001	2015	200
5	Cam-001	2015	150
6	Mic-001	2014	250
7	Cam-001	2014	100
8	Cam-001	2015	200
9	Mic-001	2015	250
10	Cam-002	2015	300

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select product_id,year,sum(quantity) over (partition by year,product_id) as sold from sales;
```

PRODUCT_ID	YEAR	SOLD
Cam-001	2014	300
Cam-001	2014	300
Cam-002	2014	100
Mic-001	2014	400
Mic-001	2014	400
Cam-001	2015	350
Cam-001	2015	350
Cam-002	2015	300
Mic-001	2015	450
Mic-001	2015	450

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> _
```

OR

```
SQL> select product_id,year,
2 sum(quantity) as sold from sales
3 group by(year,product_id) order by(year);
```

PRODUCT_ID	YEAR	SOLD
Cam-001	2014	300
Cam-002	2014	100
Mic-001	2014	400
Cam-001	2015	350
Cam-002	2015	300
Mic-001	2015	450

6 rows selected.

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B) CREATE TABLE emp (empno ,ename ,sal, deptno) and find average salary for each department.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,sal from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	SAL
1	Harry	1	25000
2	Hermione	2	50000
3	Ron	3	10000
4	Dumbledore	1	15000
5	McConnical	1	8000
6	Jinny	3	7000
7	Jorge	3	5000
8	Fred	3	5000
9	Voldermort	2	18000
10	Victor	2	8000

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,sal,avg(sal) over (partition by deptno) as avg from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	SAL	AVG
1	Harry	1	25000	16000
5	McConnical	1	8000	16000
4	Dumbledore	1	15000	16000
9	Voldermort	2	18000	25333.3333
10	Victor	2	8000	25333.3333
2	Hermione	2	50000	25333.3333
6	Jinny	3	7000	6750
7	Jorge	3	5000	6750
8	Fred	3	5000	6750
3	Ron	3	10000	6750

10 rows selected.

```
SQL>
```

OR

```
SQL> select deptno,avg(sal) from emp1 group by (deptno);
```

DEPTNO	AVG(SAL)
1	16000
2	25333.3333
3	6750

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- B)
1. Use emp table and display empno, ename, salary in the descending order of Commission.
  2. Display the information of employee's rank only employees working as a salesman.
  3. Display details of employee and rank the employees of dept 30

```
SQL Plus
SQL> select * from emp1;

  EMPNO  ENAME      SAL      DEPTNO
-----
    1 Harry      25000      1
    2 Hermione    50000      2
    3 Ron       10000      3
    4 Dumbledore 15000      1
    5 McConnical 8000       1
    6 Jinny      7000       3
    7 Jorge      5000       3
    8 Fred       5000       3
    9 Voldermort 18000      2
   10 Victor     8000       2

10 rows selected.

SQL> select * from emp1 order by sal desc;

  EMPNO  ENAME      SAL      DEPTNO
-----
    2 Hermione    50000      2
    1 Harry      25000      1
    9 Voldermort 18000      2
    4 Dumbledore 15000      1
    3 Ron       10000      3
   10 Victor     8000       2
    5 McConnical 8000       1
    6 Jinny      7000       3
    8 Fred       5000       3
    7 Jorge      5000       3

10 rows selected.

SQL> select ename,deptno,rank() over (partition by deptno order by sal) as rank from
emp1 where deptno=3;

  ENAME      DEPTNO  RANK
-----
Jorge        3         1
Fred         3         1
Jinny        3         3
Ron          3         4
```

Question 2 is same as Question 3

- Q1. A) 1. Use emp table and write a query to display the information of those employee who hired first in every department (using first )
2. Write a query to returns salary of next row. Also calculate the difference between salary of current row and following row.

10

```
SQL> select empno,ename,first_value(ename) over (partition by deptno) as first,deptno,sal from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	FIRST	DEPTNO	SAL
1	Harry	Harry	1	25000
5	McConnical	Harry	1	8000
4	Dumbledore	Harry	1	15000
9	Voldemort	Voldemort	2	18000
10	Victor	Voldemort	2	8000
2	Hermione	Voldemort	2	50000
6	Jinny	Jinny	3	7000
7	Jorge	Jinny	3	5000
8	Fred	Jinny	3	5000
3	Ron	Jinny	3	10000

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,sal, lead(sal,1,0) over (order by empno) as nextsal,sal-lead(sal,1,0) over(order by empno) as dif from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	NEXTSAL	DIF
1	Harry	25000	50000	-25000
2	Hermione	50000	10000	40000
3	Ron	10000	15000	-5000
4	Dumbledore	15000	8000	7000
5	McConnical	8000	7000	1000
6	Jinny	7000	5000	2000
7	Jorge	5000	5000	0
8	Fred	5000	18000	-13000
9	Voldemort	18000	8000	10000
10	Victor	8000	0	8000

10 rows selected.

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- B) 1. Use emp table and display details of employee from department 10 using dense rank on salary.  
2. Display first five records of employee in descending order of their salary.  
3. Display records of all analyst in descending order and rank them in ascending order.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,deptno,sal,dense_rank() over (partition by sal order by deptno) as rank from emp1 where deptno=2;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	DEPTNO	SAL	RANK
10	Victor	2	8000	1
9	Voldemort	2	18000	1
2	Hermione	2	50000	1

```
SQL> select * from emp1 where ROWNUM<=5 order by sal desc;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
2	Hermione	50000	2
1	Harry	25000	1
4	Dumbledore	15000	1
3	Ron	10000	3
5	McConnical	8000	1

```
SQL> select empno,ename,sal,deptno,rank() over(order by sal) as rank from emp1 order by empno desc;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	RANK
10	Victor	8000	2	4
9	Voldemort	18000	2	8
8	Fred	5000	3	1
7	Jorge	5000	3	1
6	Jinny	7000	3	3
5	McConnical	8000	1	4
4	Dumbledore	15000	1	7
3	Ron	10000	3	6
2	Hermione	50000	2	10
1	Harry	25000	1	9

10 rows selected.

```
SQL>
```

- Q1. A) 1. Use EMPLOYEE table and display deptno, job, sum of salaries according to deptno and within deptno according to jobs.
2. Using same table Display deptno, jobs, sum of the salaries and number of employees working in every department .

10

```
SQL> select deptno,job,sum(salary) as total
2  from emp2
3  group by (deptno,job) order by deptno,job;
```

DEPTNO	JOB	TOTAL
1	1	25000
1	2	5000
1	3	8000
2	1	50000
2	2	4000
3	1	20000
3	2	6000

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> select deptno,job,sum(salary) as total,count(*) as count
2  from emp2
3  group by (deptno,job) order by deptno,job;
```

DEPTNO	JOB	TOTAL	COUNT
1	1	25000	1
1	2	5000	1
1	3	8000	2
2	1	50000	1
2	2	4000	1
3	1	20000	3
3	2	6000	1

7 rows selected.



Q1. A) Use emp table and display highest and lowest salary of each department using first and last.

5

```
SQL> select * from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1	Harry	25000	1
2	Hermione	50000	2
3	Ron	10000	3
4	Dumbledore	15000	1
5	McConnical	8000	1
6	Jinny	7000	3
7	Jorge	5000	3
8	Fred	5000	3
9	Voldermort	18000	2
10	Victor	8000	2

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select empno,ename,sal,deptno,first_value(sal) over (partition by deptno) as Highest, last_value(sal) over (partition by deptno) as Lowest from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	HIGHEST	LOWEST
1	Harry	25000	1	25000	15000
5	McConnical	8000	1	25000	15000
4	Dumbledore	15000	1	25000	15000
9	Voldermort	18000	2	18000	50000
10	Victor	8000	2	18000	50000
2	Hermione	50000	2	18000	50000
6	Jinny	7000	3	7000	10000
7	Jorge	5000	3	7000	10000
8	Fred	5000	3	7000	10000
3	Ron	10000	3	7000	10000

10 rows selected.

Q1. A) Use emp table and use Group By clause and calculate average,sum and max salary of employee .

5

SQL Plus

```
SQL> select * from emp1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO
1	Harry	25000	1
2	Hermione	50000	2
3	Ron	10000	3
4	Dumbledore	15000	1
5	McConnical	8000	1
6	Jinny	7000	3
7	Jorge	5000	3
8	Fred	5000	3
9	Voldermort	18000	2
10	Victor	8000	2

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select deptno,avg(sal),sum(sal),max(sal) from emp1 group by deptno;
```

DEPTNO	AVG(SAL)	SUM(SAL)	MAX(SAL)
1	16000	48000	25000
2	25333.3333	76000	50000
3	6750	27000	10000