



SEED

خوشحال خیرپختونخوا

atomcamp

SQL: Assignment No. 01

Course Instructor

Miss Mahnoor Fatima

Teaching Assistant

Miss Syeda Faryal

COHORT-1A DS

Submitted By: Tila Muhammad

Data Science & AI Boot Camp

Question: How would you create a table named "employees" with specific columns and data types?

- ID - INT autoincrement
- last_name - VARCHAR of size 50 should not be null
- first_name - VARCHAR of size 50 should not be null
- age - INT
- job_title - VARCHAR of size 100
- date_of_birth - DATE
- phone_number - INT
- insurance_id - VARCHAR of size 15

SET ID AS PRIMARY KEY DURING TABLE CREATION

Solution:

```
1 #CREATE SCHEMA atomcamp;
2 #USE atomcamp;
3 CREATE TABLE employees (
4     ID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
5     last_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
6     first_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
7     age INT,
8     job_title VARCHAR(100),
9     date_of_birth DATE,
10    phone_number INT,
11    insurance_id VARCHAR(15)
12 );
13
```

ID	last_name	first_name	age	job_title	date_of_birth	phone_number	insurance_id
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Question:

Add the following data to this table in a SINGLE query:

Smith | John | 32 | Manager | 1989-05-12 | 5551234567 | INS736 |

Johnson | Sarah | 28 | Analyst | 1993-09-20 | 5559876543 | INS832 |

Davis | David | 45 | HR | 1976-02-03 | 5550555995 | INS007 |

Brown | Emily | 37 | Lawyer | 1984-11-15 | 5551112022 | INS035 |

Wilson | Michael | 41 | Accountant | 1980-07-28 | 5554403003 | INS943 |

Anderson | Lisa | 22 | Intern | 1999-03-10 | 5556667777 | INS332 |

Thompson | Alex | 29 | Sales Representative | 5552120111 | 555-888-9999 | INS433 |

-- While inserting the above data, you might get error because of Phone number column.

-- As phone_number is INT right now. Change the datatype of phone_number to make them strings of FIXED LENGTH of 10 characters.

-- Do some research on which datatype you need to use for this.

Solution:

To store phone numbers as strings of fixed length, I used **'CHAR'** over **'VARCHAR'** datatype. However, since I want the phone numbers to be a fixed length of 10 characters, the **'CHAR'** data type would be more appropriate.

```
1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY phone_number CHAR(10);
3 • INSERT INTO employees (last_name, first_name, age, job_title, date_of_birth, phone_number, insurance_id) VALUES
4   ('Smith', 'John', 32, 'Manager', '1989-05-12', '5551234567', 'INS736'),
5   ('Johnson', 'Sarah', 28, 'Analyst', '1993-09-20', '5559876543', 'INS832'),
6   ('Davis', 'David', 45, 'HR', '1976-02-03', '5550555995', 'INS007'),
7   ('Brown', 'Emily', 37, 'Lawyer', '1984-11-15', '5551112022', 'INS035'),
8   ('Wilson', 'Michael', 41, 'Accountant', '1980-07-28', '5554403003', 'INS943'),
9   ('Anderson', 'Lisa', 22, 'Intern', '1999-03-10', '5556667777', 'INS332'),
10  ('Thompson', 'Alex', 29, 'Sales Representative', null, '5552120111', 'INS433');
```

	ID	last_name	first_name	age	job_title	date_of_birth	phone_number	insurance_id
▶	1	Smith	John	32	Manager	1989-05-12	5551234567	INS736
	2	Johnson	Sarah	28	Analyst	1993-09-20	5559876543	INS832
	3	Davis	David	45	HR	1976-02-03	5550555995	INS007
	4	Brown	Emily	37	Lawyer	1984-11-15	5551112022	INS035
	5	Wilson	Michael	41	Accountant	1980-07-28	5554403003	INS943
	6	Anderson	Lisa	22	Intern	1999-03-10	5556667777	INS332
	7	Thompson	Alex	29	Sales Representative	NULL	5552120111	INS433
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Question: Explore unique job titles?

Solution:

1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • SELECT DISTINCT job_title
3 FROM employees;

job_title
▶ Manager
Analyst
HR
Lawyer
Accountant
Intern
Sales Representative

Question: Name the top three youngest employees?

Solution:

```
1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • SELECT first_name, last_name, age , job_title, date_of_birth, phone_number, insurance_id
3 FROM employees
4 ORDER BY age
5 LIMIT 3;
6
```

<div> <div>Result Grid</div> <div>Filter Rows: <input type="text"/></div> <div>Export: </div> <div>Wrap Cell Content: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Fetch rows: </div> </div>							
	first_name	last_name	age	job_title	date_of_birth	phone_number	insurance_id
▶	Lisa	Anderson	22	Intern	1999-03-10	5556667777	INS332
	Sarah	Johnson	28	Analyst	1993-09-20	5559876543	INS832
	Alex	Thompson	29	Sales Representative	1990-01-01	5552120111	INS433

Question: Update date of birth for Alex Thompson as it is 1992-06-24?

Solution:

```

1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • UPDATE employees
3   SET date_of_birth = '1992-06-24'
4   WHERE ID = (
5     SELECT ID FROM (
6       SELECT ID FROM employees WHERE first_name = 'Alex' AND last_name = 'Thompson'
7     ) AS temp
8   );
9

```

[illegible]

Question: Delete the data of employees with age greater than 30?

Solution:

```
1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • DELETE employees
3   FROM employees
4   JOIN (
5     SELECT *
6     FROM employees
7     WHERE age > 30
8   ) AS temp ON employees.ID = temp.ID;
9
```

Result Grid

	ID	last_name	first_name	age	job_title	date_of_birth	phone_number	insurance_id
▶	2	Johnson	Sarah	28	Analyst	1993-09-20	5559876543	INS832
	6	Anderson	Lisa	22	Intern	1999-03-10	5556667777	INS332
	7	Thompson	Alex	29	Sales Representative	1992-06-24	5552120111	INS433
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Question: Concatenating First name and Last name?

Solution:

```
1 • SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employees;
2 • SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS full_name
3   FROM employees;
4
```

Result Grid

	full_name
▶	Sarah Johnson
	Lisa Anderson
	Alex Thompson

Question: Create a table called employee_insurance with the following columns and datatypes:

- insurance_id VARCHAR of size 15
- insurance_info VARCHAR of size 100
- Make insurance_id the primary key of this table?

Solution:

```
1  #CREATE SCHEMA atomcamp;
2  #USE atomcamp;
3
4  ● ○ CREATE TABLE employee_insurance (
5      insurance_id VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY,
6      insurance_info VARCHAR(100)
7  );
```

	insurance_id	insurance_info
*	NULL	NULL

Question: Insert the following values into employee_insurance:

"INS736", "unavailable"
"INS832", "unavailable"
"INS007", "unavailable"
"INS035", "unavailable"
"INS943", "unavailable"
"INS332", "unavailable"
"INS433", "unavailable"

Solution:

```
1  ● SELECT * FROM atomcamp.employee_insurance;
2  ● INSERT INTO employee_insurance (insurance_id, insurance_info)
3  VALUES
4  ("INS736", "unavailable"),
5  ("INS832", "unavailable"),
6  ("INS007", "unavailable"),
7  ("INS035", "unavailable"),
8  ("INS943", "unavailable"),
9  ("INS332", "unavailable"),
10 ("INS433", "unavailable");
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
	insurance_id	insurance_info		
▶	INS007	unavailable		
	INS035	unavailable		
	INS332	unavailable		
	INS433	unavailable		
	INS736	unavailable		
	INS832	unavailable		
	INS943	unavailable		
*	NULL	NULL		

