# NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Azad Hind Fauj Marg Sector - 3, Dwarka New Delhi



Practical File

**DBMS CACSC05** 

Submitted by:

Name: Piyush Tiwari

Roll No: 2022UCA1912

Submitted to: Mrs. Riya Mangal

# Creating the table:

CREATE TABLE Employee(Emp\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, First\_name VARCHAR(30), Last\_name VARCHAR(30), Phone\_No VARCHAR(13), Hire\_date DATE, Job\_id INT, Emp\_Salary INT, Comission\_Pct INT, Manager\_id INT, Department\_id INT);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES(47401, "Rama", "Rao", "8965324170", "2011-09-12", 301, 60000, 601, 100, 60);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES(47402, "Ranga", "Reddy", "7020321450", "2004-11-11", 302, 56464, 602, 101, 70);

INSERT INTO Employee values(47403, 'Raja', "Shekhar", 9848002255, '2004-08-12', 303, 58451, 603, 103, 80);

INSERT INTO Employee values(47404, 'Ravi', 'AUSTIN', 9701811356, '2006-07-03', 304, 36520, 604, 100, 90);

INSERT INTO Employee values(47405, 'Ranga', 'Raju', 9032553262, '2014-05-06', 305, 2568, 605, 105, 60);

# **Queries**:

A.

SELECT \* FROM Employee;

Emp_id   F	irst_name	Last_name	Phone_No	Hire_date	Job_id	Emp_Salary	Comission_Pct	Manager_id	Department_id
47401   F	Rama	Rao	8965324170	2011-09-12	301	60000	601	100	60   60
47402   F	Ranga	Reddy	7020321450	2004-11-11	302	56464	602	101	70
47403   F	Raja j	Shekhar	9848002255	2004-08-12	303	58451	603	103	j 80
47404   F	Ravi	AUSTIN	9701811356	2006-07-03	304	36520	604	100	j 90
47405   F	Ranga i	Raju	9032553262	2014-05-06	305 i	2568	605	105	İ 60

В.

SELECT Emp\_id, First\_name, Last\_name, Emp\_salary FROM Employee;

```
mysql> SELECT Emp_id, First_name, Last_name, Emp_salary FROM Employee;
 Emp_id | First_name | Last_name | Emp_salary |
   47401 |
          Rama
                      | Rao
                                         60000
   47402
                        Reddy
                                         56464
           Ranga
   47403
           Raja
                        Shekhar
                                         58451
   47404 |
           Ravi
                        AUSTIN
                                          36520
   47405
                        Raju
                                          2568
          Ranga
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT First\_name, Last\_name FROM Employee WHERE manager\_id=100;

```
      mysql> SELECT First_name, Last_name FROM Employee WHERE manager_id=100;

      +-----+

      | First_name | Last_name |

      +-----+

      | Rama | Rao |

      | Ravi | AUSTIN |

      +-----+

      2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

D.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_name FROM Employee WHERE Emp\_Salary >= 4800;

E.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_name FROM Employee WHERE Last\_name = "AUSTIN";

F.

SELECT First\_name, Last\_name FROM Employee WHERE Department\_id IN (60,70,80);

G.

SELECT DISTINCT Manager\_id FROM Employee;

# **Creating the table**:

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(ID int PRIMARY KEY, name varchar(30), age int, address varchar(50), salary int);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(1, 'Chandan', 24, 'Indore', 10000);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(2, 'Niranjan', 22, 'Hyderabad', 4500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(3, 'Raushan', 27, 'Bhopal', 8500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(4, 'Vikas', 25, 'Mumbai', 6500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(5, 'Komal', 23, 'Kota', 2000);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(6, 'Gayatri', 25, 'Delhi', 1500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(7, 'John', 32, 'Ahmedabad', 2000);

# **Queries**:

A.

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS;

mysql> SELECT *	FROM CUS	TOMERS;	<b>.</b>
ID   name	age	address	salary
1   Chandan	24	Indore	10000
2   Niranjan	22	Hyderabad	4500
3   Raushan	27	Bhopal	8500
4   Vikas	25	Mumbai	6500
5   Komal	j 23 j	Kota	2000
6   Gayatri	j 25 j	Delhi	1500
7   John	j 32 j	Ahmedabad	2000
++	++		++
7 rows in set (0	.01 sec)		

B.

ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS RENAME TO Consumers;

OR

RENAME TABLE CUSTOMERS TO Consumers;

C.

SELECT \* FROM Consumers WHERE salary between 6000 and 9000;

D.

ALTER TABLE Consumers ADD COLUMN (products varchar(20));

SELECT \* FROM Consumers;

#### ALTER TABLE Consumers DROP COLUMN products;

#### SELECT \* FROM Consumers;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Consumers DROP COLUMN products;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM Consumers;
            | age | address | salary |
| ID | name
  1 | Chandan | 24 | Indore |
                                  10000 I
  2 | Niranjan | 22 | Hyderabad | 4500 |
  3 | Raushan | 27 | Bhopal |
                                  8500 l
  4 | Vikas
              | 25 | Mumbai
                                | 6500 I
  5 | Komal | 23 | Kota
                                  2000 l
                 25 | Delhi
                                  1500 |
  6 | Gayatri |
| 7 | John | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000 |
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

F.

UPDATE Consumers SET Address='Chennai' WHERE ID=5;

#### SELECT \* FROM Consumers;

```
mysql> UPDATE Consumers SET Address='Chennai' WHERE ID=5;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM Consumers;
            | age | address | salary |
| ID | name
  1 | Chandan | 24 | Indore | 10000 |
  2 | Niranjan | 22 | Hyderabad | 4500 |
  3 | Raushan | 27 | Bhopal | 8500 |
              | 25 | Mumbai
  4 | Vikas
                                  6500 |
  5 | Komal | 23 | Chennai | 2000 |
  6 | Gayatri | 25 | Delhi |
                                  1500 I
  7 | John | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000 |
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

G.

SELECT name FROM Consumers WHERE age=22 OR address ='Bhopal';

H.

SELECT name FROM Consumers WHERE age=22 OR age=25;

I.

DELETE FROM Consumers WHERE ID=4;

SELECT \* FROM Consumers;

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Consumers WHERE ID=4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM Consumers;
 ID | name
           | age | address | salary |
   1 | Chandan |
                   24 | Indore
                                    10000
                22 | Hyderabad |
   2 | Niranjan |
                                    4500
   3 | Raushan |
                 27 | Bhopal
                                     8500
   5 | Komal
                   23 | Chennai
                                     2000
                   25 | Delhi
   6
                                     1500
    | Gayatri
     John
                   32 | Ahmedabad |
                                     2000
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT \* FROM Consumers WHERE (name IN ('Gayatri', 'Raushan')) and (salary<4500 or (age=25));

# **Creating the table:**

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(ID int PRIMARY KEY, name varchar(30), age int, address varchar(50), salary int);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(1, 'Chandan', 24, 'Indore', 10000);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(2, 'Niranjan', 22, 'Hyderabad', 4500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(3, 'Raushan', 27, 'Bhopal', 8500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(4, 'Vikas', 25, 'Mumbai', 6500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(5, 'Komal', 23, NULL, 2000);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(6, 'Gayatri', 25, 'Delhi', 1500);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(7, 'John', 32, 'Ahmedabad', 2000);

# A. SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS;

, ,	SELECT * FI		STOMERS;	-++
ID	name	age	address	salary
1 1	Chandan	24	Indore	10000
2	Niranjan	22	Hyderabad	4500
3	Raushan	27	Bhopal	8500
4	Vikas	25	Mumbai	6500
5	Komal	23	NULL	2000
6	Gayatri	25	Delhi	1500
7	John	32	Ahmedabad	2000
++	+		+	++
7 rows	in set (0.	00 sec	)	

# B. SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS LIMIT 3;

mysql> SELECT * F	FROM CUS	STOMERS LIMIT	ГЗ; 
ID   name	age	address	salary
1   Chandan   2   Niranjan   3   Raushan	24     22     27	Hyderabad	10000   4500   8500
3 rows in set (0:	.00 sec)	 )	

C.

# SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY name ASC;

mysql> SELECT * F	FROM CUS	TOMERS ORDE	R BY name ASC;
++	++		++
ID   name	age	address	salary
++	++		++
1   Chandan	24	Indore	10000
6   Gayatri	25	Delhi	1500
7   John	32	Ahmedabad	2000
5   Komal	23	NULL	2000
2   Niranjan	22	Hyderabad	4500
3   Raushan	27	Bhopal	8500
4   Vikas	25	Mumbai	6500
++	++		++
7 rows in set (0.	.00 sec	1	

# SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY salary ASC;

mysql> SELECT * F	ROM CUS		•
ID   name	age	address	salary
6   Gayatri	25	Delhi	1500
5   Komal	23 j	NULL	2000
7   John	32	Ahmedabad	2000
2   Niranjan	22	Hyderabad	4500
4   Vikas	25	Mumbai	6500
3   Raushan	27	Bhopal	8500
1   Chandan	24	Indore	10000
++	+		++
7 rows in set (0.	00 sec)		

D.

SELECT name FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE age=23 and address is NULL and salary>1500;

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE age=23 and address is NULL and salary>1500;
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Komal |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

E.

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY salary DESC, address ASC;

```
nysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS ORDER BY salary DESC, address ASC;
  ID | name
                  | age | address
                                       | salary |
       Chandan
                            Indore
                      27
25
22
23
       Raushan
                            Bhopal
                                           8500
                                           6500
4500
2000
                           Mumbai
                         | Hyderabad
| NULL
       Niranjan
       Komal
       John
                            Ahmedabad
       Gayatri
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE name LIKE 'G%';

G.

# SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary LIKE '%50%';

H.

### SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE address LIKE '%i';

I.

SELECT id, name, age FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary LIKE "\_5%";

OR

SELECT id, name, age FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE SUBSTRING(salary,2,1)=5;

SELECT name FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE name NOT LIKE 'K%' AND name NOT LIKE 'V%';

```
        mysql> SELECT name FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE name NOT LIKE 'K%' AND name NOT LIKE 'V%';

        +-----+

        | name |

        +-----+

        | Chandan |

        | Niranjan |

        | Raushan |

        | Gayatri |

        | John |

        +-----+

        5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# **Creating the table**:

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(ID int PRIMARY KEY, name varchar(30), age int, address varchar(50), salary int);

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(1, 'Chandan', 32, 'Hyderabad', 10000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(2, 'Niranjan', 32, 'Hyderabad', 4500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(3, 'Raushan', 23, 'Delhi', 8500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(4, 'Vikas', 25, 'Delhi', 6500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(5, 'Komal', 23, 'Bhopal', 2000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(6, 'Gayatri', 25, 'Indore', 1500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(7, 'John', 32, 'Indore', 2000);
```

# **Queries**:

A.

# SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS;

mysql>	SELECT * F	ROM CUS	STOMERS;	+	
ID	name	age	address	salary	
1	Chandan	32	Hyderabad	10000	
j 2 j	Niranjan	32	Hyderabad	4500	
j 3 j	Raushan	23	Delhi	8500	
j 4 j	Vikas	25	Delhi	j 6500 j	
j 5 j	Komal	23	Bhopal	j 2000 j	
j 6 j	Gayatri	25	Indore	1500	
j 7 j	John	32	Indore	2000	
++			+	++	
7 rows	7 rows in set (0.00 sec)				

В.

Select COUNT(\*) As RowCount FROM CUSTOMERS;

```
mysql> Select COUNT(*) As RowCount FROM CUSTOMERS;
+-----+
| RowCount |
+-----+
| 7 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT COUNT(name) As HighSalaryCount FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary>=6500;

D.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT address) AS DistinctAddressCount FROM CUSTOMERS;

E.

SELECT age, COUNT(\*) AS AgeGroupCount FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY age;

```
mysql> SELECT age, COUNT(*) AS AgeGroupCount FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY age;
+-----+
| age | AgeGroupCount |
+----+
| 32 | 3 |
| 23 | 2 |
| 25 | 2 |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

F.

SELECT address, COUNT(\*) AS CustomerCount FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address;

G.

SELECT MAX(salary) AS MaxSalary FROM CUSTOMERS;

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(salary) AS MaxSalary FROM CUSTOMERS;
+------+
| MaxSalary |
+------+
| 10000 |
+------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

H.

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary=(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS);

I.

SELECT address FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address HAVING COUNT(\*)>=2;

J.

SELECT SUM(salary) As TotalSalary FROM CUSTOMERS;

# **Creating the table**:

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(ID int PRIMARY KEY, name varchar(30), age int, address varchar(50), salary int);

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(1, 'Chandan', 32, 'Hyderabad', 10000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(2, 'Niranjan', 32, 'Hyderabad', 4500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(3, 'Raushan', 23, 'Delhi', 8500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(4, 'Vikas', 25, 'Delhi', 6500);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(5, 'Komal', 23, 'Bhopal', 2000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(6, 'Gayatri', 25, 'Indore', 1500);
```

INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS VALUES(7, 'John', 32, 'Indore', 2000);

# **Queries**:

A.

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS;

my _	mysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;				
İ	ID	name	age	address	salary
i	1	Chandan	32	Hyderabad	10000
li	2	Niranjan	32	Hyderabad	j 4500 j
li	3	Raushan	23	Delhi	j 8500 j
li	4	Vikas	25	Delhi	j 6500 j
li	5	Komal	23	Bhopal	2000
li	6	Gayatri	25	Indore	j 1500 j
İ	7	John	32	Indore	j 2000 j
+-	+++				
7	7 rows in set (0.00 sec)				

B.

SELECT AVG(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS;

```
mysql> SELECT AVG(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS;
+-----+
| AVG(salary) |
+------+
| 5000.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

C.

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS);

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS);
  ID
               | age | address
       name
                                   | salary |
                        Hyderabad
                                      10000
                   23
       Raushan
                        Delhi
                                       8500
  4
       Vikas
                   25
                        Delhi
                                       6500
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

D.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE address IN ("Delhi", "Bhopal");

E.

SELECT SUM(age) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE age > (SELECT AVG(age) FROM CUSTOMERS);

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(age) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE age > (SELECT AVG(age) FROM CUSTOMERS);
+-----+
| SUM(age) |
+------+
| 96 |
+------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

F.

SELECT address, SUM(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address;

```
mysql> SELECT address, SUM(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address;
+-----+
| address | SUM(salary) |
+-----+
| Hyderabad | 14500 |
| Delhi | 15000 |
| Bhopal | 2000 |
| Indore | 3500 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

G.

SELECT age, address, COUNT(\*) AS AGE\_PER\_ADDRESS FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY age, address;

H.

SELECT address, MIN(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address;

I.

SELECT address, MIN(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address HAVING address IN ("Delhi", "Bhopal");

OR

SELECT address, MIN(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE address IN ("Delhi", "Bhopal") GROUP BY address;

```
mysql> SELECT address, MIN(salary) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY address HAVING address IN ("Delhi", "Bhopal");
+-----+
| address | MIN(salary) |
+-----+
| Delhi | 6500 |
| Bhopal | 2000 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

1. Create two tables with the given fields and data in the tables below. The name of the tables should be EMPLOYEE and PROJECT.

#### **Employees Table:**

EmployeeID	EmployeeName	DepartmentID	ManagerID
1	Alice	101	NULL
2	Bob	102	1
3	Carol	101	2
4	Dave	103	1

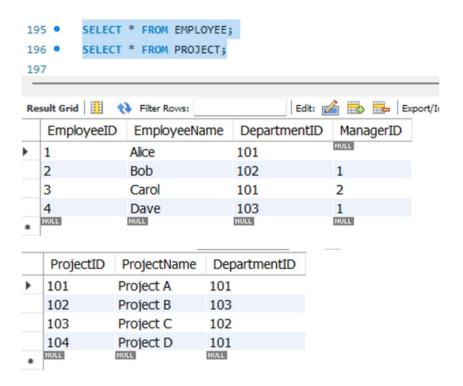
#### **Projects Table:**

ProjectID	ProjectName	DepartmentID
101	Project A	101
102	Project B	103
103	Project C	102
104	Project D	101

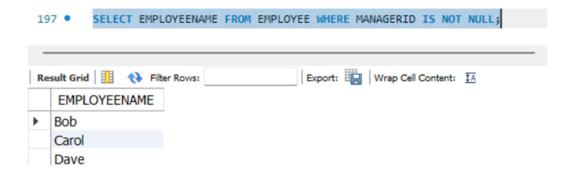
```
        • ○ CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (

        EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
        EmployeeName VARCHAR(255),
        DepartmentID INT,
        ManagerID INT
    );
   INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EmployeeID, EmployeeName, DepartmentID, ManagerID)
    VALUES
    (1, 'Alice', 101, NULL),
    (2, 'Bob', 102, 1),
    (3, 'Carol', 101, 2),
    (4, 'Dave', 103, 1);
ProjectID INT PRIMARY KEY,
        ProjectName VARCHAR(255),
        DepartmentID INT
   INSERT INTO PROJECT (ProjectID, ProjectName, DepartmentID)
    VALUES
    (101, 'Project A', 101),
    (102, 'Project B', 103),
    (103, 'Project C', 102),
    (104, 'Project D', 101);
```

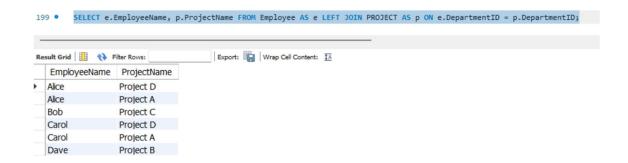
2. Write an SQL query to print each and every record from both of the table in table format.



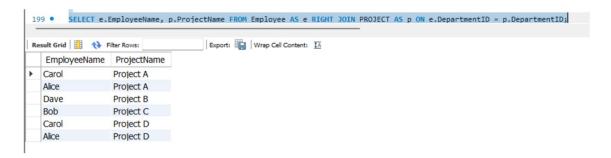
3. Write an SQL query to find the names of employees who are managers.



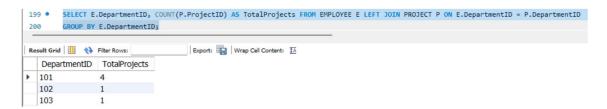
 Using LEFT JOIN, retrieve the names of all employees and the projects they are assigned to. Additionally, include employees who do not have any project assignments.



5. Perform a RIGHT JOIN to find the names of employees and the projects they are working on (including projects without assigned employees).



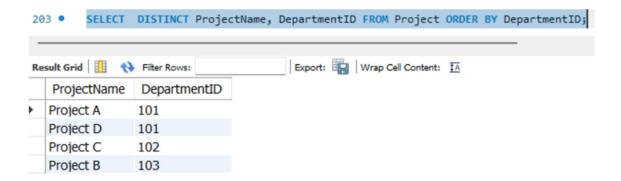
6. Write a query to count the total number of projects in each department. Include departments with no projects in the result using a LEFT JOIN.



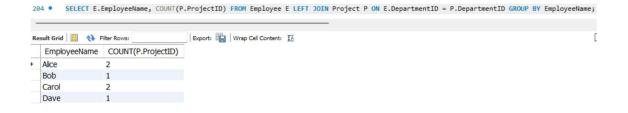
7. Use INNER JOIN to retrieve the names of employees who are not managers but are working on projects. Exclude employees who are managers.



8. Write an SQL query that lists all projects and their respective department names, sorted by department name. Ensure that projects without a department are also included in the list.



 Perform a LEFT JOIN to find the names of employees and the total number of projects each employee is working on. Include employees who have no project assignments.



10. Write an SQL query to find the names of employees who are not managers but are working on projects from multiple departments.

