

## Experiment No: 7 (A)

For a given set of relation schemes, create tables and perform the following:

- 1) Simple Queries, Simple Queries with Aggregate functions, Queries with Aggregate functions (group by and having clause)
- 2) Join Queries- Inner Join, Outer Join Subqueries- With IN clause, With EXISTS clause

Consider Employee table

EMPNO	EMP_NAME	DEPT	SALARY	DOJ	BRANCH
E101	Amit	Production	45000	12-Mar-00	Bangalore
E102	Amit	HR	70000	03-Jul-02	Bangalore
E103	sunita	Management	120000	11-Jan-01	mysore
E105	sunita	IT	67000	01-Aug-01	mysore
E106	mahesh	Civil	145000	20-Sep-03	Mumbai

Perform the following

1. Display all the fields of employee table
2. Retrieve employee number and their salary
3. Retrieve average salary of all employee
4. Retrieve number of employee
5. Retrieve distinct number of employee
6. Retrieve total salary of employee group by employee name and count similar names
7. Retrieve total salary of employee which is greater than >120000
8. Display name of employee in descending order
9. Display details of employee whose name is AMIT and salary greater than 50000;

1. Display all the fields of employee table

```
SQL> select * from employee;
```

EMPNO	EMP_NAME	DEPT	SALARY	DOJ	BRANCH
E101	Amit	Production	45000	12-MAR-00	Bangalore
E102	Amit	HR	70000	03-JUL-02	Bangalore
E103	sunita	Management	120000	11-JAN-01	mysore
E105	sunita	IT	67000	01-AUG-01	mysore
E106	mahesh	Civil	145000	20-SEP-03	Mumbai

2. Retrieve employee number and their salary

```
SQL> select empno, salary from employee;
```

EMPNO	SALARY
-----	
E101	45000
E102	70000
E103	120000
E105	67000
E106	145000

---

### 3. Retrieve average salary of all employee

```
SQL> select avg(salary) from employee;
```

```
AVG(SALARY)
```

```
-----  
89400
```

### 4. Retrieve number of employee

```
SQL> select count(*) from employee;
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
-----  
5
```

### 5. Retrieve distinct number of employee

```
SQL> select count(DISTINCT emp_name) from employee;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTEMP_NAME)
```

```
-----  
3
```

### 6. Retrieve total salary of employee group by employee name and count similar names

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NAME, SUM(SALARY),COUNT(*) FROM EMPLOYEE
```

```
2 GROUP BY(EMP_NAME);
```

EMP_NAME	SUM(SALARY)	COUNT(*)
-----	-----	-----
mahesh	145000	1
sunita	187000	2
Amit	115000	2

### 7. Retrieve total salary of employee which is greater than >120000

```
SQL> SELECT EMP_NAME, SUM(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEE
```

```
2 GROUP BY(EMP_NAME)
```

```
3 HAVING SUM(SALARY)>120000;
```

EMP_NAME	SUM(SALARY)
-----	-----
mahesh	145000
sunita	187000

### 8. Display name of employee in descending order

```
SQL> select emp_name from employee  
2 order by emp_name desc;
```

```
EMP_NAME  
-----  
sunita  
sunita  
mahesh  
Amit  
Amit
```

### 9. Display details of employee whose name is AMIT and salary greater than 50000;

```
SQL> select * from employee  
2 where emp_name='Amit' and salary>50000;
```

EMPNO	EMP_NAME	DEPT	SALARY	DOJ	BRANCH
E102	Amit	HR	70000	03-JUL-02	Bangalore

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