SEC: CSE4

Part A

Aim:SQL commands:

i) SUBQUERIES(Multiple Subqueries, Nested subqueries)

Prerequisite:Oracle.

Outcome: Understanding different ways of writing subqueirs

Theory:

In SQL a Subquery can be simply defined as a query within another query. In other words we can say that a Subquery is a query that is embedded in WHERE clause of another SQL query. Important rules for Subqueries:

- You can place the Subquery in a number of SQL clauses: WHERE clause, HAVING clause, FROM clause.
- Subqueries can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE statements along with expression operator. It could be equality operator or comparison operator such as =, >, =, <= and Like operator.
- A subquery is a query within another query. The outer query is called as **main query** and inner query is called as **subquery**.
- The subquery generally executes first, and its output is used to complete the query condition for the main or outer query.
- Subquery must be enclosed in parentheses.
- Subqueries are on the right side of the comparison operator.
- ORDER BY command **cannot** be used in a Subquery. GROUPBY command can be used to perform same function as ORDER BY command.
- Use single-row operators with singlerow Subqueries. Use multiple-row operators with multiple-row Subqueries

Procedure:

- 1. Formulate the query for given problem.
- 2. Write the SQL query with proper input.
- 3. Execute the query.

Practice Exercise:

- 1. Write a query to display all the information of the employees whose salary is within the range 1000 and 3000.
- 2. Write a query to display all the information of the employees whose salary is within the range of smallest salary and 2500.
- 3. Display all the information of an employee whose id is any of the number 134, 159 and 183.
- 4. Write a query to display the name (first name and last name) for those employees who gets more salary than the employee whose ID is 163

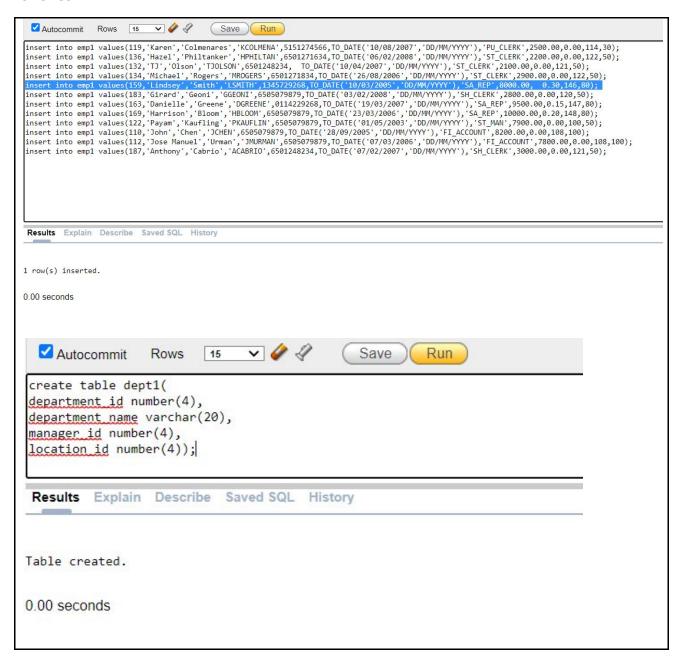
SEC: CSE4

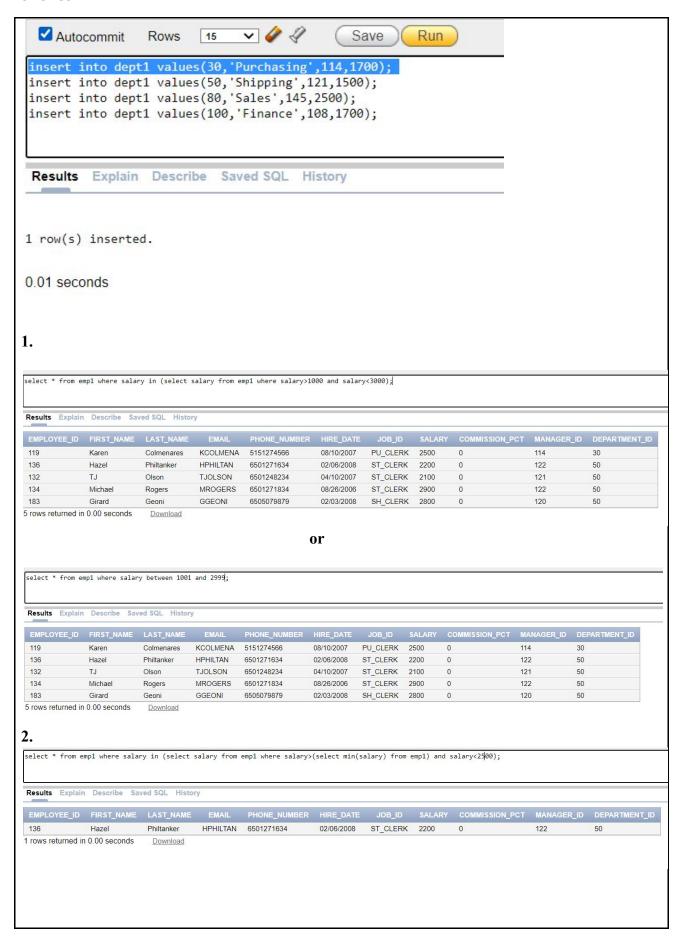
- 5. Write a query to display the name (first name and last name), salary, department id, job id for those employees who works in the same designation as the employee works whose id is 169
- 6. Write a query to display the employee id, employee name (first name and last name) for all employees who earn more than the average salary.
- 7. Write a query to display the name (first name and last name), salary, department id for those employees who earn such an amount of salary which is the smallest salary of any of the departments.
- 8. Write a query to display the employee name (first name and last name), employee id and salary of all employees who report to Payam.
- 9. Write a query to display the department number, name (first name and last name), job and department name for all employees in the Finance department.
- **10.** Write a query to display all the information of an employee whose salary and reporting person id is 3000 and 121 respectively.

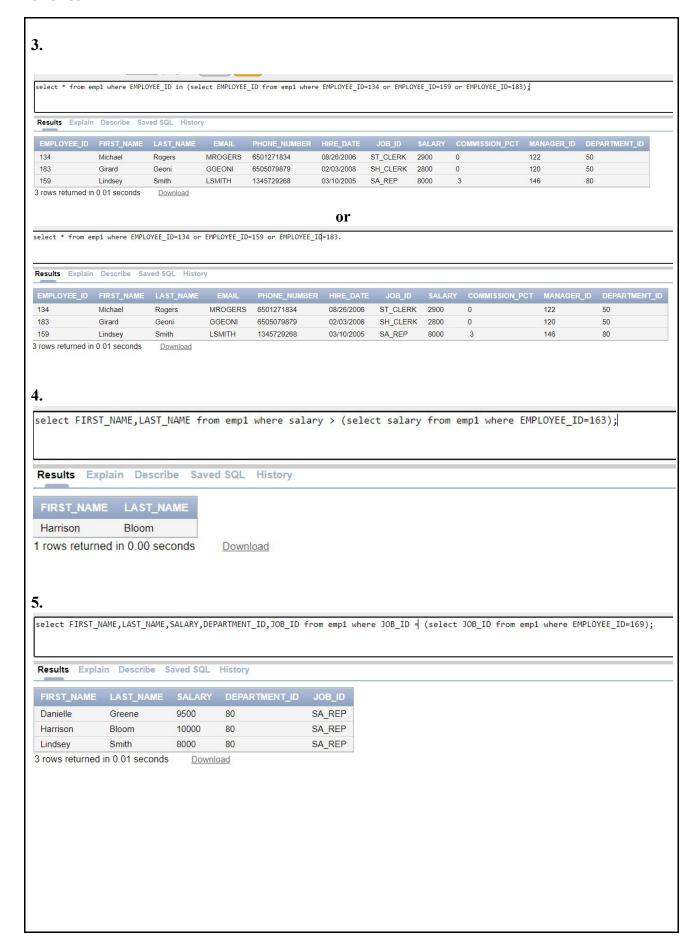
Instructions:

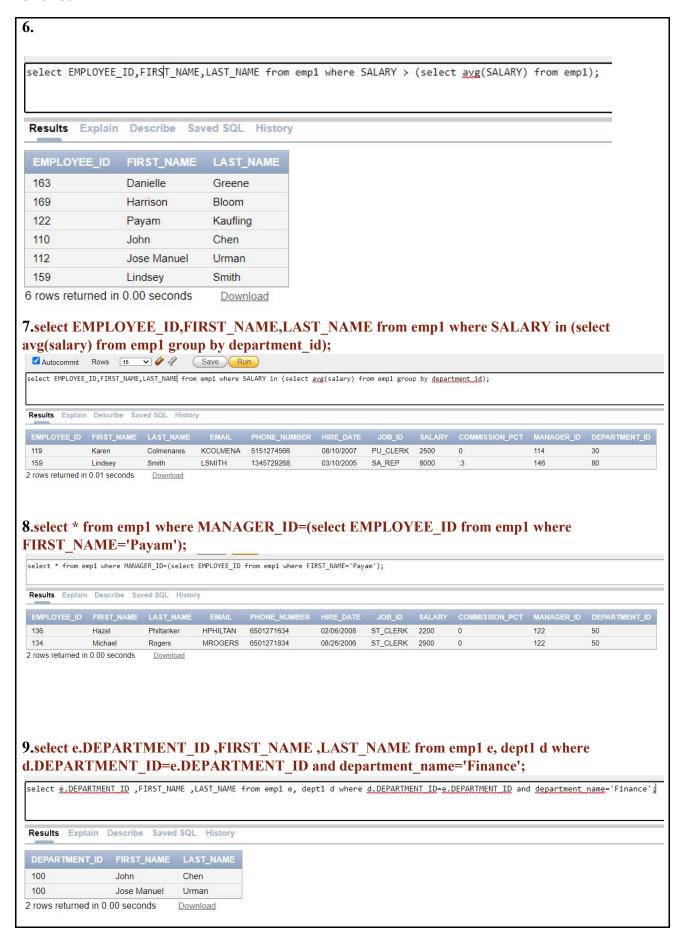
- 1. Write and execute the guery in Oracle SQL server.
- 2. Paste the snapshot of the output in input & output section.

Part B Code and Output: Perform the operation and paste the running code here. Autocommit Rows 15 Save Run create table emp1(employee id number(4), first name varchar(15), last name varchar(15), email varchar(20), phone number number(10), hire date date, job id varchar(10), salary float, commission pct float, manager id number(4), department id number(4)); Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History Table created. 0.00 seconds









SEC: CSE4



Observation & Learning:

Learned how to write SUBQUERIES, Multiple Subqueries, Nested subqueries.

Conclusion:

Practiced and executed subqueries and nested queries successfully.

Questions:

1. Expain use of ALL, SOME, IN, and NOT IN.

Answers:

1. ALL operator is used to select all tuples of SELECT STATEMENT.

SOME operator compares a value to each value in a list or results from a query

IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause

The SQL NOT IN command allows you to specify multiple values in the WHERE clause.

In operator will process the query if the attribute is in particular list of values while not in will process query if the attribute is not in particular list of values

Eg:Names of all employees whose dept no in list(50,80)

QUERY: select ename from emp where deptno in(50,80)

Eg:Names of all employees whose dept no not in list(50,80)

QUERY: select ename from emp where deptno not in(50,80

SEC: CSE4			