

1.

mycompiler.io/new/sql

SQL

Run Save

```
187
190 -- -- QUES 1
191 create table education (
192     id numeric not null,
193     name text not null,
194     marks numeric not null
195 );
196
197 insert into education values(1, 'abc', 89);
198 insert into education values(2, 'def', 67);
199 insert into education values(3, 'ghi', 37);
200
201 -- select * from education;
202
203 alter table education add res1 text;
204
205 update education set res1 = (
206     case when marks >= 85 then 'merit' else (
207         case when marks >= 65 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
208     ) end
209 );
210 -- this return table with changes specified but do not actually alter the table.
211 -- select * ,
212 -- (
213     case when marks >= 85 then 'merit' else (
214         case when marks >= 65 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
215     ) end
216 -- ) as res1
217 -- from education;
218
219 create table sports (
220     id numeric not null,
221     name text not null,
222     marks numeric not null
223 );
224
225 insert into sports values(1, 'abc', 67);
226 insert into sports values(2, 'def', 97);
227 insert into sports values(3, 'ghi', 27);
228
229 alter table sports add res2 text;
230
231 update sports set res2 = (
232     case when marks >= 85 then 'merit' else (
233         case when marks >= 65 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
234     ) end
235 );
```

Output

```
1|abc|89|merit
2|def|67|pass
3|ghi|37|fail
1|abc|67|pass
2|def|97|merit
3|ghi|27|fail
1|abc|69|pass
2|def|97|merit
3|ghi|76|pass
1|abc|pass
2|def|merit
3|ghi|fail
```

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

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Supported languages

mycompiler.io/new/sql

```

231 update sports set res2 = (
232     case when marks >= 85 then 'merit' else (
233         case when marks >= 65 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
234     )end
235 );
236
237
238 create table behaviour (
239     id numeric not null,
240     name text not null,
241     marks numeric not null
242 );
243
244 insert into behaviour values(1, 'abc', 69);
245 insert into behaviour values(2, 'def', 97);
246 insert into behaviour values(3, 'ghi', 76);
247
248 alter table behaviour add res3 text;
249
250 update behaviour set res3 = (
251     case when marks >= 85 then 'merit' else (
252         case when marks >= 65 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
253     )end
254 );
255

```

Output

```

1|abc|89|merit
2|def|67|pass
3|ghi|37|fail
1|abc|67|pass
2|def|97|merit
3|ghi|27|fail
1|abc|69|pass
2|def|97|merit
3|ghi|76|pass
1|abc|pass
2|def|merit
3|ghi|fail

```

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

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Supported languages

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Enter a title...

SQL

```

260 -- select id, name , res1 , sum(res1='merit') AS merit, sum(res1='pass') AS pass, s
261 -- from (select id, name, res1 from education
262 -- union all
263 -- select id, name, res2
264 -- from sports
265 -- union all
266 -- select id, name, res3
267 -- from behaviour)
268 -- group by id;
269
270 select id, name , (
271     case when sum(res1 = 'merit') >= 2 then 'merit' else (
272         case when sum(res1 = 'pass') >= 2 then 'pass' else 'fail' end
273     ) end
274 ) as Overall_result
275 from (select id, name, res1 from education
276 union all
277 select id, name, res2
278 from sports
279 union all
280 select id, name, res3
281 from behaviour)
282 group by id;
283
284

```

Run Save

Output

```

1|abc|pass
2|def|merit
3|ghi|fail

```

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

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2.

```
-- -- Inner Join
SELECT students.name, t2.Name
FROM students
inner join t2
on students.id = t2.id;
```

```
-- -- left join
SELECT students.name, t2.Name
FROM students
left join t2
on students.id = t2.id;
```

```
-- -- right join
SELECT students.name, t2.Name
FROM students
right join t2
on students.id = t2.id;
```

```
-- -- full join
SELECT students.name, t2.Name
FROM students
full join t2
on students.id = t2.id;
```

```
-- -- cross join
SELECT students.name, t2.Name
FROM students
cross join t2;
-- where students.id = t2.id; including this it becomes a inner Join
```

```
-- -- union    // it do not allow duplicate values
select name from students
union
select Name from t2
```

```
-- union all // it allows duplicate values
select name from students
union all
select Name from t2|
```

3.

Ambiguous as the on property of join is trying to access the entire table.

The two inner select statements will run to give the table as output as a and b respectively. And then the entire content after the inner join will be returned based on the column a of table a and column b of table b.

4.

```
create table gender(
    name text not null,
    gend text not null
);

-- INSERT INTO students VALUES (1, 'X');
insert into gender values ('X', 'male');
insert into gender values ('Y', 'female');
insert into gender values ('Z', 'female');
insert into gender values ('A', 'male');

select * from gender;

update gender set gend = (
    case when gend = 'male' then 'female' else 'male' end
);

select * from gender;|
```

5.

The screenshot shows a web browser with a SQL editor. The editor contains the following SQL code:

```
156 insert into teamB values (1,4);
157 insert into teamB values (2,6);
158 insert into teamB values (3,7);
159
160 -- select * from teamB;
161
162 select *
163 from teamA
164 left join teamB on teamA.inning = teamB.inning and teamA.inning = 2;
165
166 select *
167 from teamA
168 left join teamB on teamA.inning = teamB.inning
169 where teamA.inning = 2;
170
171 select *
172 from teamA
173 inner join teamB on teamA.inning = teamB.inning and teamB.inning = 3;
174
175 select *
176 from teamA
177 inner join teamB on teamA.inning = teamB.inning
178 where teamB.inning = 3;
179
180
```

The output of the queries is displayed on the right:

```
Output
1|2||
2|3|2|6
3|4||
4|9||
5|0||
2|3|2|6
3|4|3|7
3|4|3|7

[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, search icon, and several application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the language is English (IN), the time is 22:12, and the date is 05-03-2022.

Yes there is a difference between query 1 and query 2 as in query 1 we are adding conditions on the join itself and in query 2 we are filtering out a result from the resulting join. And in this example the output is also being different.

Yes there is a difference between query 3 and query 4 as in query 3 we are adding conditions on the join itself and in query 4 we are filtering out a result from the resulting join. But in this example the output comes out to be the same.

6.

```
select * from
t1 full join t2
on t1.item = t2.item;
```

7.

a)

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Assignment 1

SQL

```

316
317 create table FeedA (
318     listing_number numeric not null,
319     address text not null,
320     zip_code numeric not null,
321     city text not null
322 );
323
324 insert into FeedA values (1,'saket',110016,'NewDelhi'),(1,'saket',110016,'NewDelhi'
325
326 select zip_code, address, city
327 from FeedA
328 group by zip_code, address, city
329 having count(listing_number) > 1;
330
331 select zip_code, address, city
332 from FeedB
333 group by zip_code, address, city
334 having count(listing_number) > 1;
335
336 select zip_code, address, city
337 from FeedC
338 group by zip_code, address, city
339 having count(listing_number) > 1;
340

```

Run Save

Output

```

1|saket|110016|NewDelhi
1|saket|110016|NewDelhi
1|saket|110016|NewDelhi
110016|saket|NewDelhi

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

```

main.sql

ENG IN 21:40 06-03-2022

b)

mycompiler.io/new/sql

Assignment 1

SQL

```

339
340
341 create table Final (
342     listing_number numeric not null,
343     address text not null,
344     zip_code numeric not null,
345     city text not null
346 );
347
348 insert into Final
349 select listing_number, address, zip_code, city
350 from (
351     select * from FeedA
352 union all
353     select * from FeedB
354 union all
355     select * from FeedC
356 );
357
358 select * from Final;
359

```

Run Save

Output

```

1|saket|110016|NewDelhi
2|gk2|110048|NewDelhi
3|masjidmoth|110047|NewDelhi
1|jaipur|110016|Rajasthan
2|jodhpur|110048|Rajasthan
3|udaipur|110047|Rajasthan
1|bombay|110016|maharashtra
2|thane|110048|maharashtra
3|bandra|110047|maharashtra

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

```

main.sql

ENG IN 21:48 06-03-2022

8.

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Assignment 1

SQL

Run Save

```

107     d_state text not null,
108     amount numeric not null
109 );
110
111 insert into t1 values(1001, 1, 'New Delhi', 340);
112 insert into t1 values(1001, 10, 'Mumbai', 950);
113 insert into t1 values(1001, 11, 'Mumbai', 670);
114 insert into t1 values(1001, 100, 'Mumbai', 860);
115 insert into t1 values(2002, 101, 'Bhopal', 320);
116 insert into t1 values(3003, 110, 'New Delhi', 650);
117 insert into t1 values(3003, 111, 'New Delhi', 830);
118 insert into t1 values(4004, 1000, 'Mumbai', 120);
119
120 -- select * from t1;
121
122 select c_id
123 from (
124     select c_id, sum(d_state = 'Mumbai') as c_mumbai, sum(d_state = 'New Delhi') as
125     from t1
126     group by c_id
127 )
128 where c_mumbai >= 1 and c_delhi >= 1;
129
130

```

Output

1001

[Execution complete with exit code 0]

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ADS VIA CARBON

ENG IN 10:08 07-03-2022

9.

```

select c_id
from (
    select c_id, sum(description = 'geologist') as geologist,
    sum(description = 'astrogator') as astrogator,
    sum(description = 'technician') as technician
from candidates
group by c_id
)
where geologist = 1 and technician = 1 and astrogator = 1;

```

10.

```
create table design (  
    workflow text not null,  
    case1 numeric not null,  
    case2 numeric not null,  
    case3 numeric not null  
);  
  
insert into design values ('Alpha', 0 , 0 , 0);  
insert into design values ('Bravo', 0 , 1 , 1);  
insert into design values ('Charlie', 1 , 0 , 0);  
insert into design values ('Delta', 0 , 0 , 0);  
  
select * from design;  
  
select workflow, case1+case2+case3 as Passed  
from design;
```

11.