

Lab 14:

1. Write SQL code to display records from one table that is not present in next table.
2. Write SQL code to determine 10th highest marks without using TOP/LIMIT keyword.

SQL Queries:

- CREATE DATABASE lab14;
- USE lab14;
- CREATE TABLE Students (  
student\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
NAME VARCHAR(100)  
);
- CREATE TABLE Enrollments (  
enrollment\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
student\_id INT,  
course\_name VARCHAR(100)  
);
- CREATE TABLE Scores (  
student\_id INT,  
marks INT  
);
- INSERT INTO Students (student\_id, NAME) VALUES  
(1, 'Alice'),  
(2, 'Bob'),  
(3, 'Charlie'),  
(4, 'David');
- INSERT INTO Enrollments (enrollment\_id, student\_id, course\_name) VALUES  
(101, 1, 'Math'),  
(102, 3, 'Science');

- INSERT INTO Scores (student\_id, marks) VALUES  

$$(1, 90), (2, 85), (3, 95), (4, 70), (5, 88), (6, 85), (7, 91), (8, 92), (9, 75), (10, 89), (11, 93), (12, 84), (13, 82), (14, 77), (15, 78);$$

- SELECT s.\*  
 FROM Students s  
 WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
     SELECT 1  
     FROM Enrollments e  
     WHERE e.student\_id = s.student\_id  
 );

	student_id	name
	2	Bob
	4	David

- SELECT DISTINCT marks  
 FROM Scores s1  
 WHERE (  
     SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT marks)  
     FROM Scores s2  
     WHERE s2.marks > s1.marks  
 ) = 9;

	student_id	marks
	13	82

## LAB 12:

1. Write SQL code to create view from Employee details table.
2. List data in view.
3. List data items using different operator.
4. Create view from multiple table and display data.

### SQL Queries:

- CREATE DATABASE lab12;
- USE lab12;
- CREATE TABLE Employees (  
    emp\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    NAME VARCHAR(100),  
    salary INT,  
    department VARCHAR(100),  
    hire\_date DATE,  
    dept\_id INT  
);
- CREATE TABLE Departments (  
    dept\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    dept\_name VARCHAR(100)  
);
- INSERT INTO Employees VALUES  
    (1, 'Alice', 70000, 'HR', '2019-06-01', 1),  
    (2, 'Bob', 85000, 'Engineering', '2020-03-15', 2),  
    (3, 'Charlie', 55000, 'Sales', '2021-11-20', 3),  
    (4, 'David', 62000, 'Engineering', '2022-01-10', 2),  
    (5, 'Eve', 48000, 'HR', '2023-04-18', 1);
- INSERT INTO Departments VALUES  
    (1, 'HR'),  
    (2, 'Engineering'),  
    (3, 'Sales');

- To create view from EmployeeDetails table.

```
CREATE VIEW EmployeeDetails AS
SELECT emp_id, NAME, salary, department, hire_date
FROM Employees;
```

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeDetails;

	emp_id	NAME	salary	department	hire_date
	1	Alice	70000	HR	2019-06-01
	2	Bob	85000	Engineering	2020-03-15
	3	Charlie	55000	Sales	2021-11-20
	4	David	62000	Engineering	2022-01-10
	5	Eve	48000	HR	2023-04-18

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeDetails

```
WHERE salary > 60000;
```

	emp_id	NAME	salary	department	hire_date
	1	Alice	70000	HR	2019-06-01
	2	Bob	85000	Engineering	2020-03-15
	4	David	62000	Engineering	2022-01-10

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeDetails

```
WHERE NAME LIKE 'A%';
```

	emp_id	NAME	salary	department	hire_date
	1	Alice	70000	HR	2019-06-01

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeDetails

```
WHERE hire_date BETWEEN '2020-01-01' AND '2023-01-01';
```

	emp_id	NAME	salary	department	hire_date
	2	Bob	85000	Engineering	2020-03-15
	3	Charlie	55000	Sales	2021-11-20
	4	David	62000	Engineering	2022-01-10

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeDetails

```
WHERE department IN ('HR', 'Sales');
```

	emp_id	NAME	salary	department	hire_date
	1	Alice	70000	HR	2019-06-01
	3	Charlie	55000	Sales	2021-11-20
	5	Eve	48000	HR	2023-04-18

- CREATE VIEW EmployeeWithDept AS  
SELECT  
    E.emp\_id,  
    E.name,  
    E.salary,  
    D.dept\_name  
FROM  
    Employees E  
JOIN  
    Departments D ON E.dept\_id = D.dept\_id;

- SELECT \* FROM EmployeeWithDept;

	emp_id	name	salary	dept_name
	1	Alice	70000	HR
	2	Bob	85000	Engineering
	3	Charlie	55000	Sales
	4	David	62000	Engineering
	5	Eve	48000	HR