# Fetch records that are there in the left table but not there in the right table.

table 1: table 2:

id id

1 1

2 2

3

4

Can you write query which can give all the values from table 1 which is not present in table2? In the above case output should be 3 and 4.

* **Prepare Data**

CREATE TABLE TAB1JUN21(

ID NUMBER);

CREATE TABLE TAB2JUN21(

ID NUMBER);

INSERT INTO TAB1JUN21 (Id) VALUES (1);

INSERT INTO TAB1JUN21 (Id) VALUES (2);

INSERT INTO TAB1JUN21 (Id) VALUES (3);

INSERT INTO TAB1JUN21 (Id) VALUES (4);

INSERT INTO TAB1JUN21 (Id) VALUES (5);

INSERT INTO TAB2JUN21 (Id) VALUES (1);

INSERT INTO TAB2JUN21 (Id) VALUES (2);

* **Solution:**

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/31261006/need-to-get-the-data-from-table-1-which-is-not-present-in-table-2>

select t1.\* from t1

left outer join t2 on t1.col1 = t2.col1

**where t2.col1 is null;**

select \* from t1

where t1.col1 not in ( select t2.col1 from t2);

**select t1.col1 from t1**

**minus**

**select t2.col1 from t2;**

Perform same operation for 2 columns

Assume each table has 2 fields id and name

table 1: table 1:

id name id name

1 A 1 A

2 B 2 B

3 C

4 D

* **Prepare Data**

CREATE TABLE TAB3JUN21(

ID NUMBER,

NAME VARCHAR2(50));

CREATE TABLE TAB4JUN21(

ID NUMBER,

NAME VARCHAR2(50));

INSERT INTO TAB3JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (1, 'A');

INSERT INTO TAB3JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (2, 'B');

INSERT INTO TAB3JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (3, 'C');

INSERT INTO TAB3JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (4, 'D');

INSERT INTO TAB3JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (5, 'E');

INSERT INTO TAB4JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (1, 'A');

INSERT INTO TAB4JUN21 (Id, NAME) VALUES (2, 'B');

Solution;

select \*

from TAB3JUN21

left join TAB4JUN21

on TAB3JUN21.id = TAB4JUN21.id and TAB3JUN21.name = TAB4JUN21.name

where TAB4JUN21.name is null and TAB4JUN21.id is null;

# Average salary for each department for a given city

name, dept, city, salary

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (

empname VARCHAR2(50),

department NUMBER,

city VARCHAR2(50),

salary NUMBER);

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department, city, salary) VALUES ('chandra', 1, 'Bangalore','1500' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('navya', 1, 'Bangalore','1200' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('shaurya', 2, 'Bangalore','1000' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('prashanth', 2, 'Bangalore','1100' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('manoj', 1, 'Mysore','1500' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('manjunath', 1, 'Mysore','1200' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('kishan', 2, 'Mysore','1000' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('tilak', 2, 'Mysore','1100' );

* **Solution**

select department,city, avg(salary) as avg\_sal

from EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22

group by department, city;

# Sample scripts

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('navya', 'development', 'Bangalore','1200' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('shaurya', 'testing', 'Bangalore','1000' );

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE\_JUNE22 (empname, department,city,salary) VALUES ('prashanth', 'testing', 'Bangalore','1100' );