**Structure Query Language “SQL”**

Database:

MSACCESS – front end and back end

SQL Server – Backend

ORACLE – Backend Database

SYBASE – Backend

DB2 –Backend

Select Salary

From Employees

Where Name = Ankur

**Result**:

Salary

1000

Select Name, Salary. SSN

From Employees

Where Employee # = 001

Name Ankur

Salary 1000

Select Employee #. Name, Salary, SSN

From: Employee

Where: Employee = 001

**Result:**

Name Ankur

Salary 1000

SSN: 100-10-1000

Employee #: 001

**Select \***

From Employees:

Where: Name = Ankur

OR

Where Employee #: 001

**Result:**

Name Ankur

Salary 1000

SSN: 100-10-1000

Employee #: 001

DOB: 08/12/1990

**Select \***

From Employees:

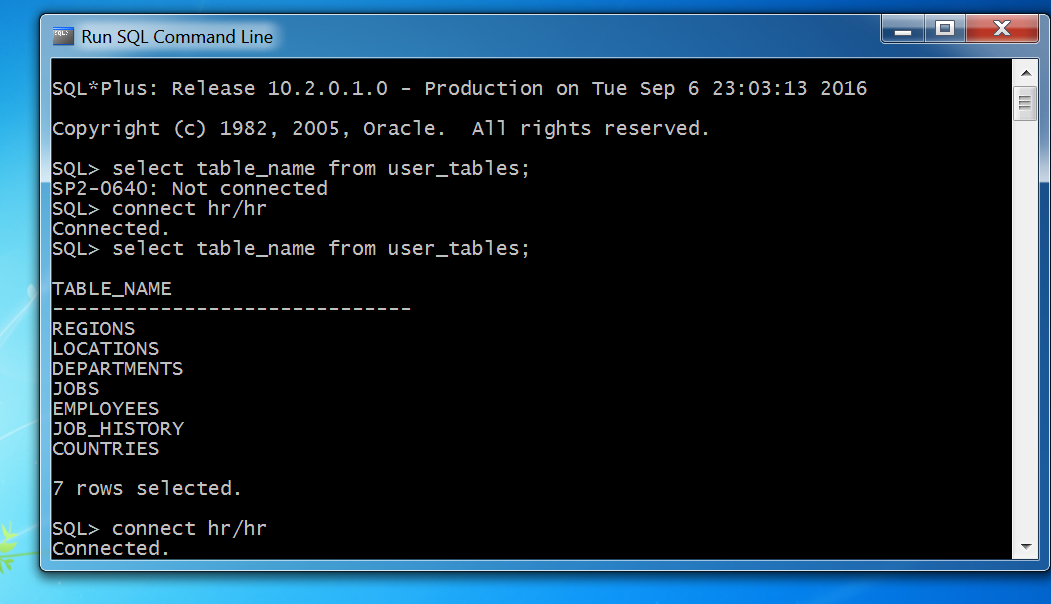
Result:

Name:

Salary:

SSN:

DOB:





1. Connect hr/hr
2. Select table\_name from user\_tables;
3. Select table\_name from tabs;
4. Select count(\*) from user\_tables;
5. Select \* from employees;

SQL Config: right click on blue bar and click on property

Select Font:

Size 20

Select Layout:

Width: 400

Height: 9000

1. Set linesize 400;
2. Set pagesize 400;
3. Select \* from employees:
4. Spool c:/sqllab01012020.doc **Note: Creating document**
5. **Edit and then save it**
6. **Ed**
7. Select \* from employees

Where employee\_id=111;

/

then close and save it.

1. **Ed**
2. Select \* from employees

Where employee\_id=111

/

1. **/**
2. Select \* from employees

Where first\_name=’John’

1. Select \* from employees

Where upper (last\_name)=’CHEN’

1. Select \* from employees

Where upper (first\_name)=’**JOHN’**

1. Select \* from employees

Where lower (first\_name)=**’john’**

1. Select \* from employees

Where initcap (first\_name)=’**J**ohn’

1. Select \* from employees

Order by first\_name

1. Select \* from employees

Order by last\_name

1. Select \* from employees

Where upper (first\_name)= ‘John’

and

upper (last\_name)=’Chen’

1. Select \* from employees

Where upper (first\_name)= ‘John’

and

upper (last\_name)=’Chen’ **Should be in Capital**

1. Select \* from employees

WHERE UPPER(FIRST\_NAME)= ‘JOHN’

OR

UPPER(LAST\_NAME)=’BULL’

1. select \* from employees

where UPPER(FIRST\_NAME)='JOHN'

OR

UPPER(LAST\_NAME)='CHEN'

1. SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE UPPER(FIRST\_NAME) LIKE 'A%'

1. **Write a query to retrieve employees name, salary and commission**
2. SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES

Ed

select first\_name, last\_name, salary,commission\_pct

from Employees

/

1. **Find out those employees who have commission?**

select first\_name, last\_name, commission\_pct

from Employees

where commission\_pct is not null

1. select first\_name, commission\_pct

from employees

where commission\_pct is null

1. **Find out those employees who get more than average salary**

select avg(salary)

From employees Note: For finding average salary

**select First\_name, last\_name**

**From employees**

**where salary>6461.68224**

1. select First\_name, last\_name, salary

From employees

where salary>(Select AVG(salary)

From employees)

1. select Employee\_ID, First\_name, last\_name, salary

From employees

where salary>(Select AVG(salary)

From employees)

1. **Find out those employees who get the same salary as Peter Tucker**

**select first\_name, last\_name, salary**

**from employees**

**where upper (first\_name)='PETER'**

**and**

**Upper (last\_name)='TUCKER'**

**/**

1. select first\_name, last\_name, salary

from employees

where salary=10000

1. select first\_name, last\_name, salary

from employees

where salary =(select salary

from employees

where upper(First\_name)='PETER'

and

upper(last\_name)='TUCKER')

/

1. Find out who earns the maximum salary

select max(salary)

from employees

Result: 24000

1. select first\_name, last\_name

from employees

where salary=24000

1. select first\_name, last\_name

from employees

where salary=(select max (Salary) from employees)

1. **Write a query to retrieve/ to display first 10 records from a table**

**select \* from employees**

**Where rownum in (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)**

1. select \* from employees

where employee \_ID between 100 and 109

1. select \* from employees

where

rownum between 1 and 10

1. select \* from employees

where rownum<11

1. Find out the row number 11 to 20 from a table

(Select \* from employees

where rownum<21)

Minus

(select \* from employees

where rownum<11)

1. (Select \* from employees

where rownum<=20)

Minus

(select \* from employees

where rownum<10)

SELECT E.FIRST\_NAME,E.LAST\_NAME,E.SALARY,D.DEPARTMENT\_NAME, L.CITY, C.COUNTRY\_NAME,

R.REGION\_NAME,JH.START\_DATE,J.JOB\_TITLE

FROM

EMPLOYEES E, DEPARTMENTS D, LOCATIONS L,

COUNTRIES C, REGIONS R, JOB\_HISTORY JH, JOBS J

WHERE

E.DEPARTMENT\_ID = D.DEPARTMENT\_ID

AND

D.LOCATION\_ID=L.LOCATION\_ID

AND

L.COUNTRY\_ID=C.COUNTRY\_ID

AND

C.REGION\_ID=R.REGION\_ID

AND

JH.DEPARTMENT\_ID=D.DEPARTMENT\_ID

AND

JH.JOB\_ID = J.JOB\_ID

Data Type in Java

1)

premitive data type where you will user all the bellow data types

int, char, short, boolean, double, lang, etc....

2) Derived Data type

array, arraylist, string, hashmap, etc......\

[http://38.100.142.131/etc/apps/phpmyadmin](http://38.100.142.131/etc/apps/phpmyadmin/)

<http://38.100.142.131/etc/apps/phpmyadmin/>

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