|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table: suppliers** | | |
| **supplierID INT** | **name VARCHAR(3)** | **phone CHAR(8)** |
| **501** | ABC Traders | 88881111 |
| **502** | XYZ Company | 88882222 |
| **503** | QQ Corp | 88883333 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table: products** | | | | | |
| **productID INT** | **productCode CHAR(3)** | **name VARCHAR(30)** | **quantity INT** | **price DECIMAL(10,2)** | **supplierID INT (Foreign Key)** |
| 2001 | PEC | Pencil 3B | 500 | 0.52 | **501** |
| 2002 | PEC | Pencil 4B | 200 | 0.62 | **501** |
| 2003 | PEC | Pencil 5B | 100 | 0.73 | **501** |
| 2004 | PEC | Pencil 6B | 500 | 0.47 | **502** |

1. Create above mentioned tables with appropriate data types and suitable constraints
2. Check whether all the constrains are working by inserting relevant data.
3. Write appropriate queries for the given statement.
   1. List the employee whose salary between 1200 and 1600.
   2. List the employee where job title is not CLERK, SALESMAN.
   3. List the details of employee whose name has second letter as D.
   4. Select the dept details where deptno is not 10.
   5. Select the name and deptno of employee whose name starting with ‘J’ or ‘S’ and not in dept 20 or 30.
   6. Select the dept having 5 characters in name ending with S.
   7. List all aggregates on salary columns for each department excluding dept 10.
   8. List departments where number of employees are more than 4
   9. Display jobs with average salary greater than 2000. Order on average salary.
   10. List how many employees are their under each manager.
   11. Display the manager number and the salary of the lowest paid employee for that manager. Sort the output in descending order of salary.