

Experiment 5

Query:

```
CREATE DATABASE experiment5;
```

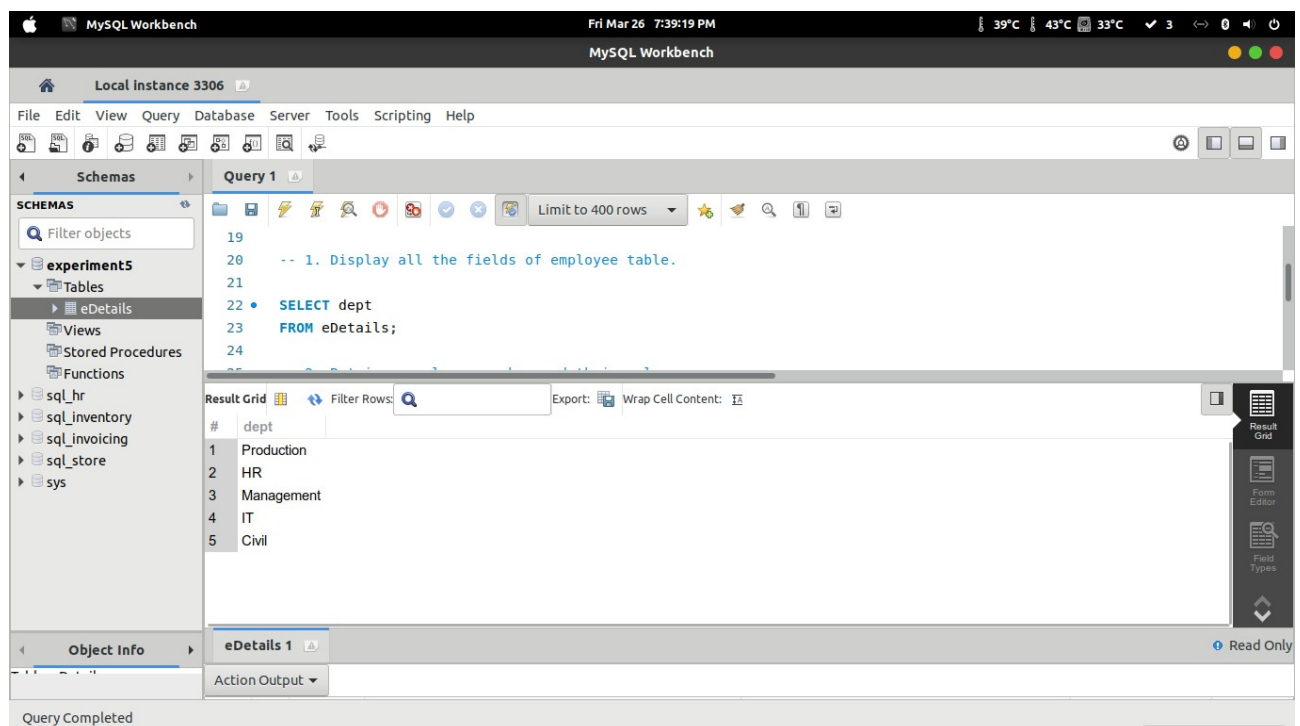
```
USE experiment5;
```

```
CREATE TABLE eDetails (  
    empNo INT NOT NULL,  
    empName VARCHAR(20),  
    dept VARCHAR(20),  
    salary INT(10) NOT NULL,  
    doj DATE NOT NULL,  
    branch VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO eDetails (empNo, empName, dept, salary, doj, branch)  
VALUES ('101', 'Amit', 'Production', 45000, '2000-12-03', 'Bangalore'),  
      ('102', 'Amit', 'HR', 70000, '2002-03-07', 'Bangalore'),  
      ('103', 'Sunita', 'Management', 120000, '2001-11-01', 'Mysore'),  
      ('104', 'Sunita', 'IT', 67000, '2001-01-08', 'Mysore'),  
      ('105', 'Mahesh', 'Civil', 145000, '2003-02-09', 'Mumbai');
```

1. Display all the fields of employee table.

```
SELECT dept  
FROM eDetails;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left displays the 'experiment5' database with its tables, including 'eDetails'. The 'Query Editor' shows the following SQL query:

```
-- 1. Display all the fields of employee table.  
SELECT dept  
FROM eDetails;
```

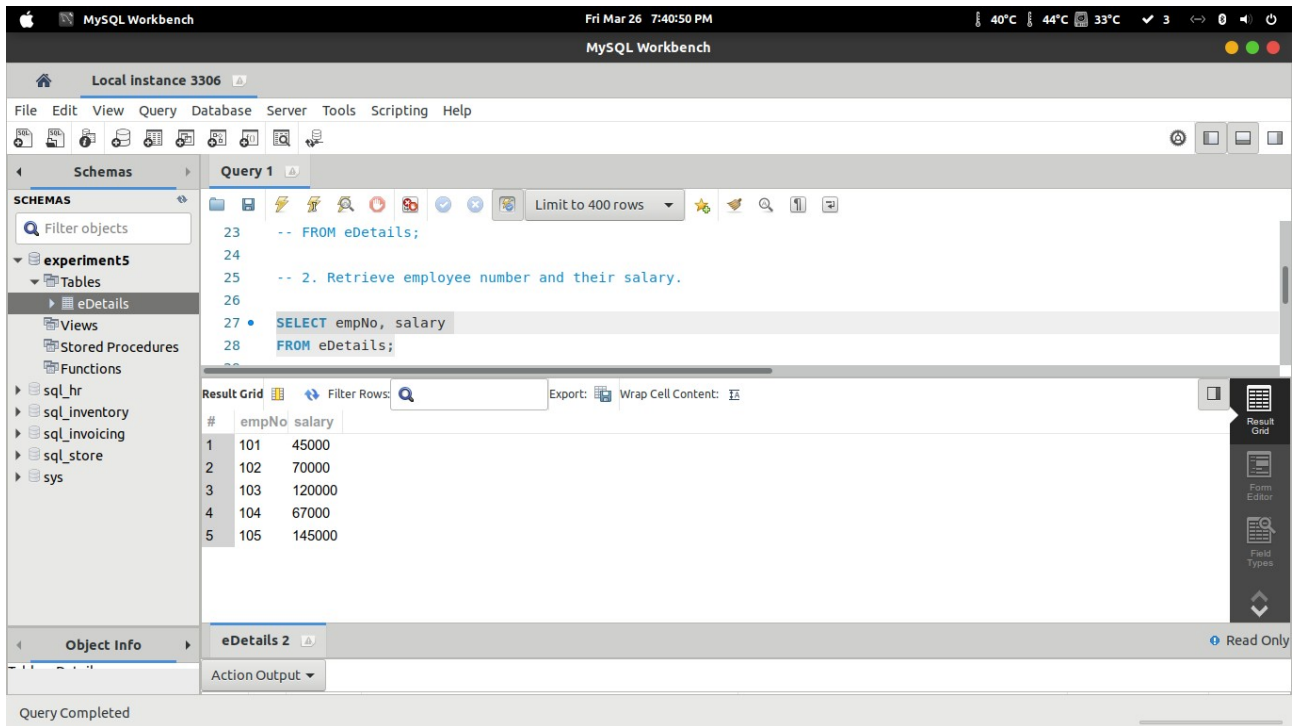
The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the output of the query, showing the 'dept' column for all rows in the 'eDetails' table:

| # | dept |
|---|------------|
| 1 | Production |
| 2 | HR |
| 3 | Management |
| 4 | IT |
| 5 | Civil |

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.

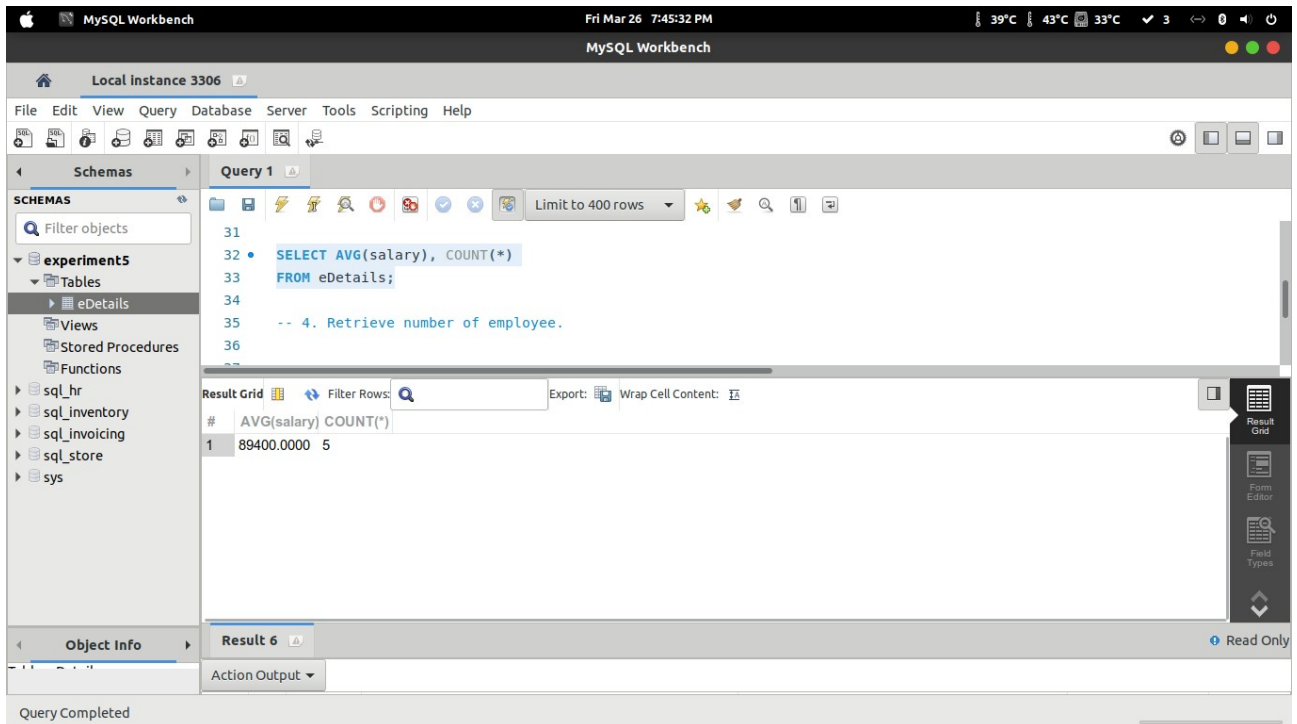
2. Retrieve employee number and their salary.

```
SELECT empNo, salary  
FROM eDetails;
```



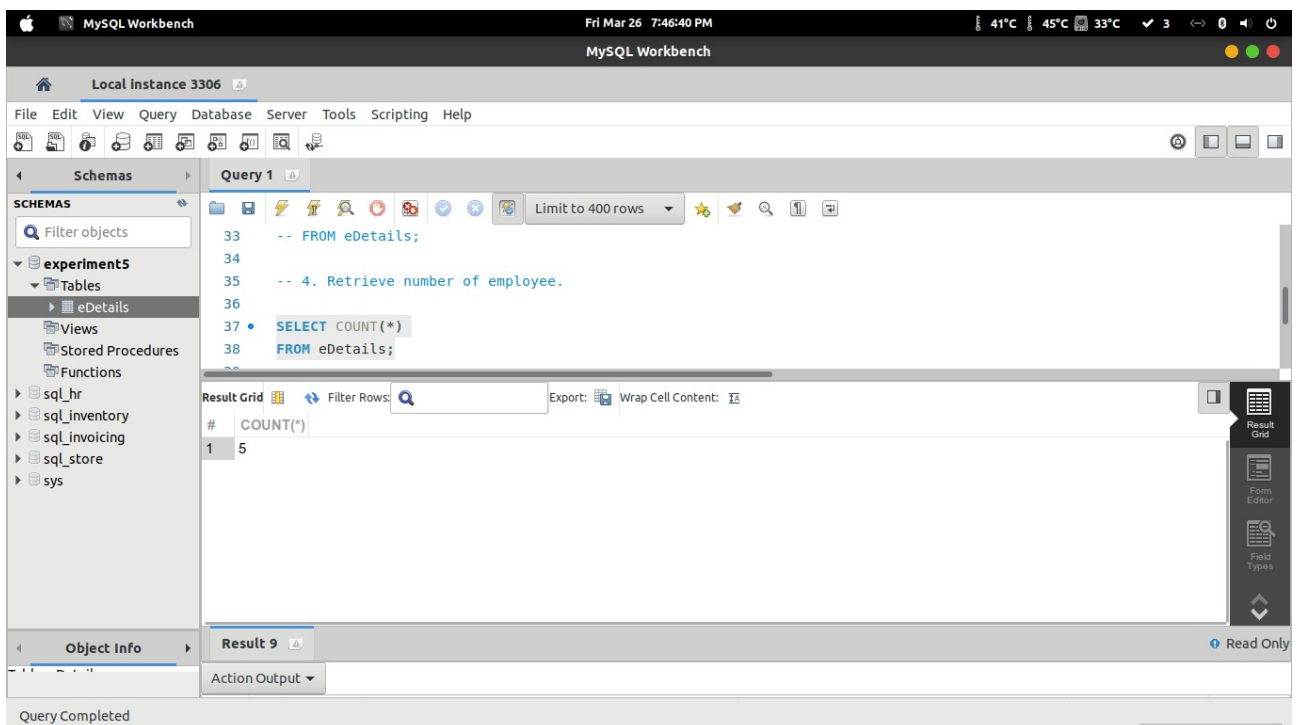
3. Retrieve average salary of all the employee.

```
SELECT AVG(salary), COUNT(*)  
FROM eDetails;
```



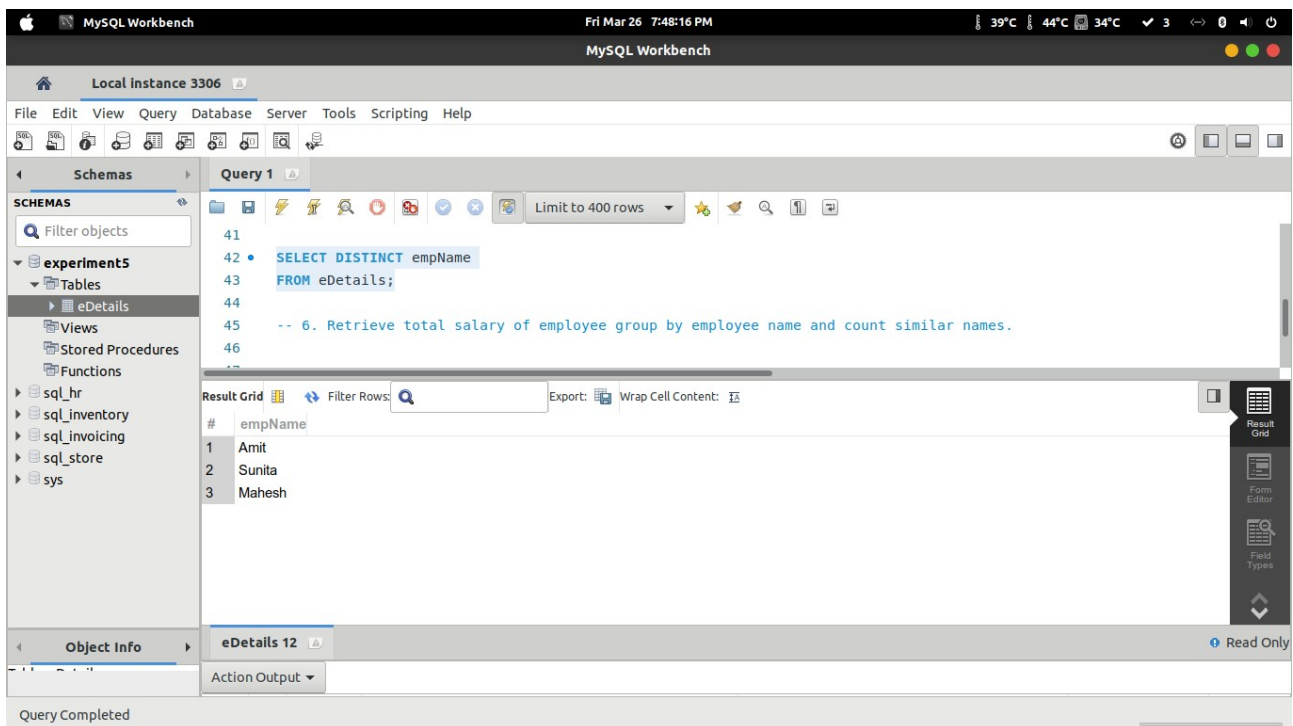
4. Retrieve number of employee.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM eDetails;
```



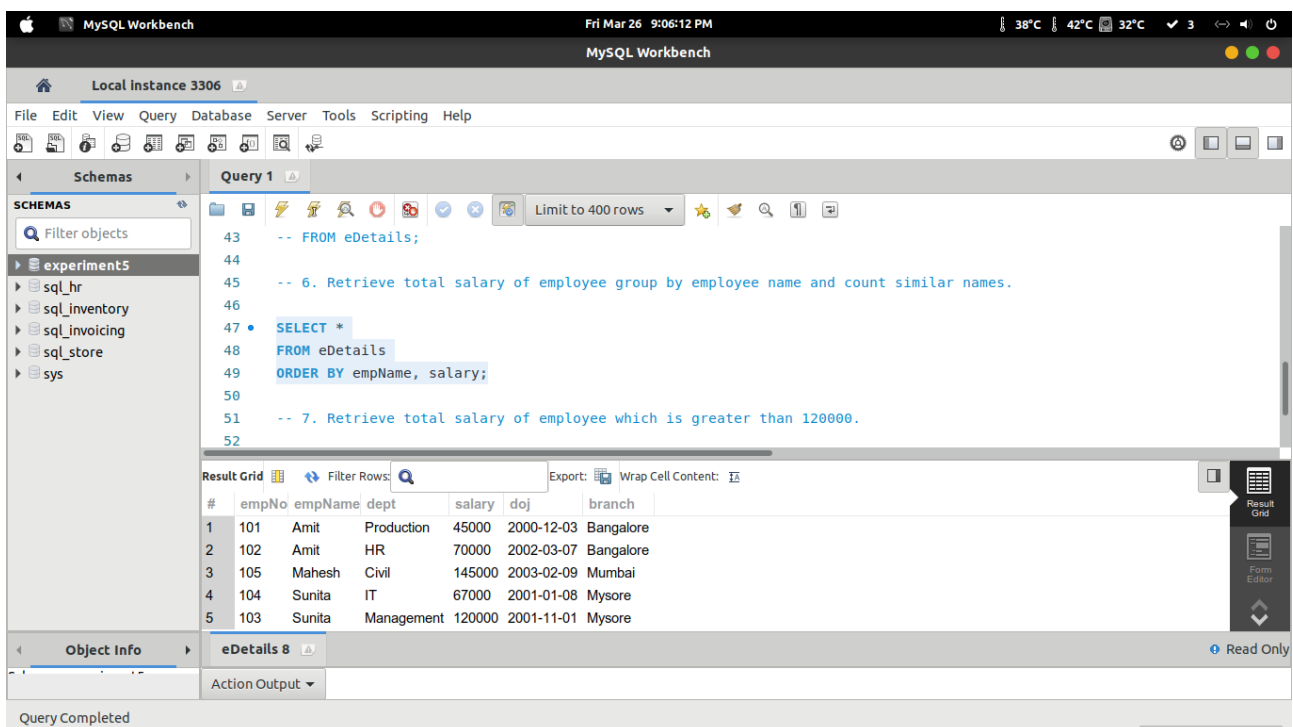
5. Retrieve distinct number of employee.

```
SELECT DISTINCT empName  
FROM eDetails;
```



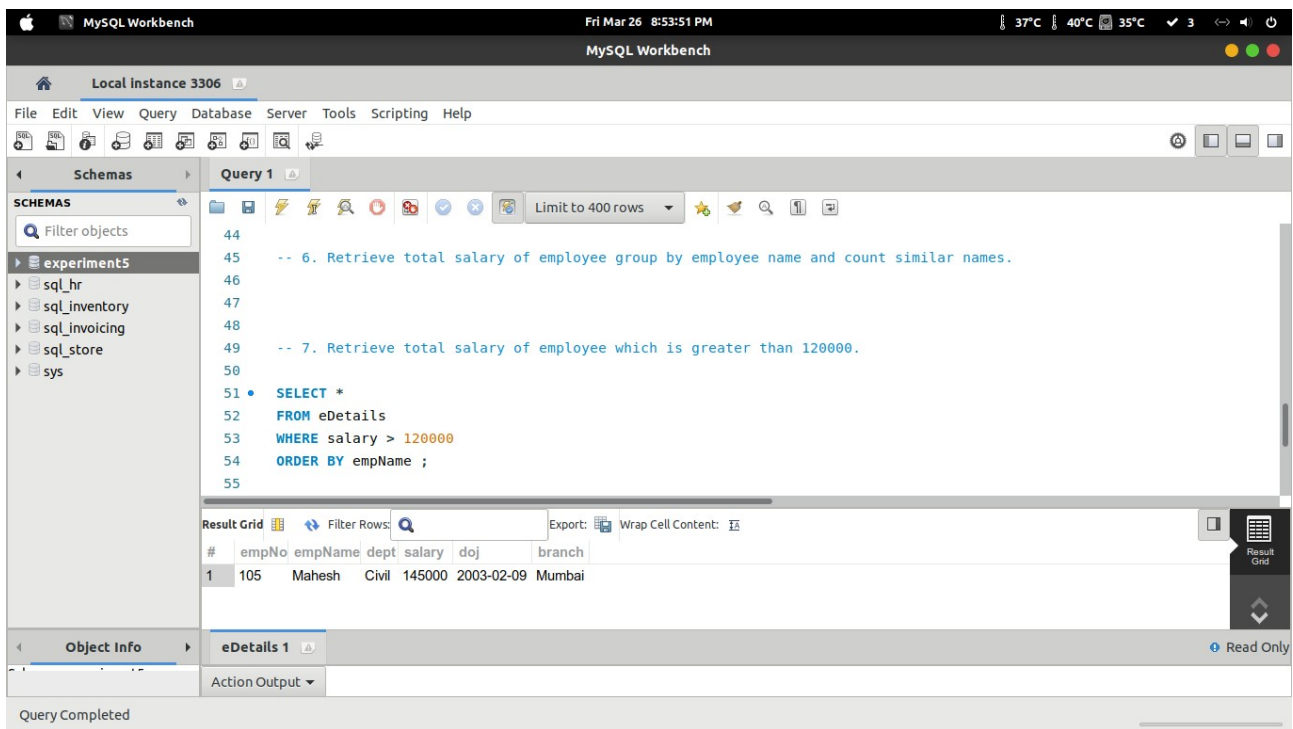
6. Retrieve total salary of employee group by employee name and count similar names.

```
SELECT *  
FROM eDetails  
ORDER BY empName, salary;
```

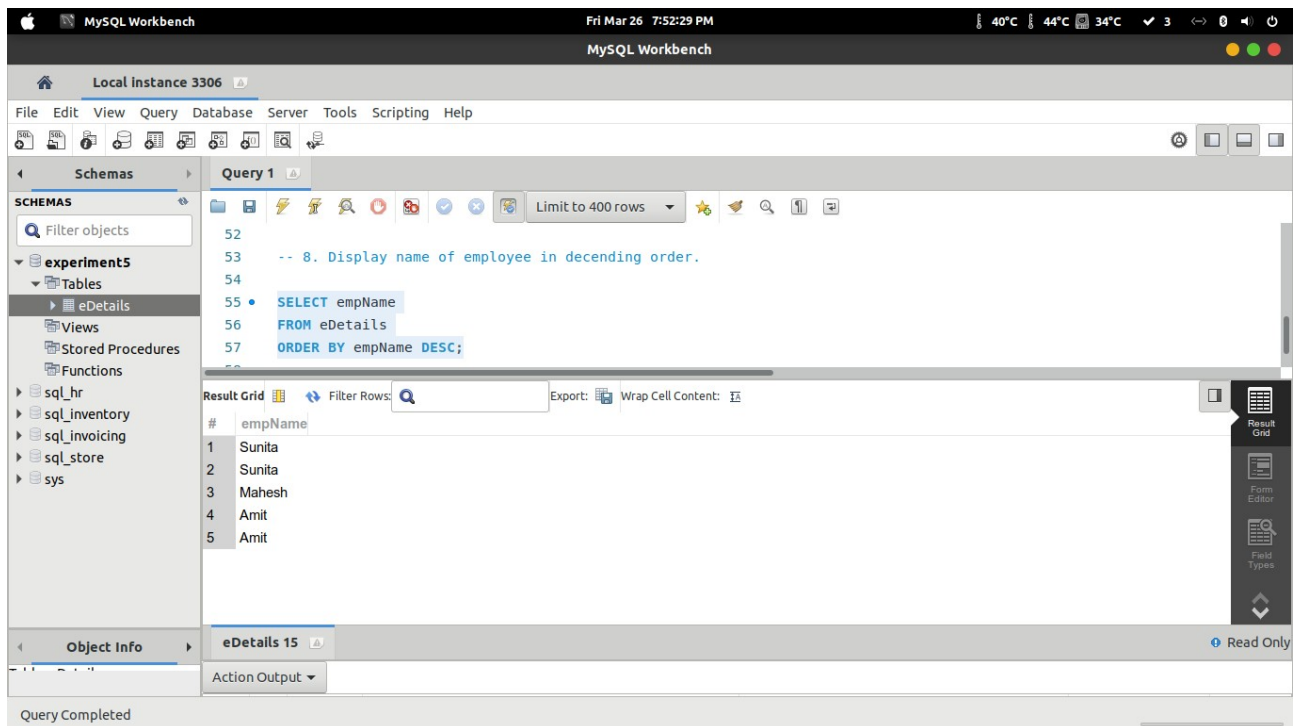


7. Retrieve total salary of employee which is greater than 120000.

```
SELECT *  
FROM eDetails  
WHERE salary > 120000  
ORDER BY empName ;
```

**8. Display name of employee in decending order.**

```
SELECT empName  
FROM eDetails  
ORDER BY empName DESC;
```



9. Display the name of employee whose name is Amit and salary is greater than 50000.

```
SELECT empNo, empName  
FROM eDetails  
WHERE empName LIKE 'A%' AND salary > 50000;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The top status bar indicates the date and time as 'Fri Mar 26 8:57:22 PM' and the temperature as '37°C 40°C 35°C'. The main window is titled 'Local Instance 3306'. The 'Schemas' panel on the left lists several databases: 'experiment5', 'sql_hr', 'sql_inventory', 'sql_invoicing', 'sql_store', and 'sys'. The 'Query 1' editor in the center contains the following SQL code:

```
57
58 -- SELECT empName
59 -- FROM eDetails
60 -- ORDER BY empName DESC;
61
62 -- 9. Display the name of employee whose name is Amit and salary is greater than 50000.
63
64 • SELECT empNo, empName
65 FROM eDetails
66 WHERE empName LIKE 'A%' AND salary > 50000;
67
68
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query. It has columns for '#', 'empNo', and 'empName'. The first row of results is:

| # | empNo | empName |
|---|-------|---------|
| 1 | 102 | Amit |

The 'Object Info' panel at the bottom shows the selected object 'eDetails 3' with a 'Read Only' status. The 'Action Output' panel is empty. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.