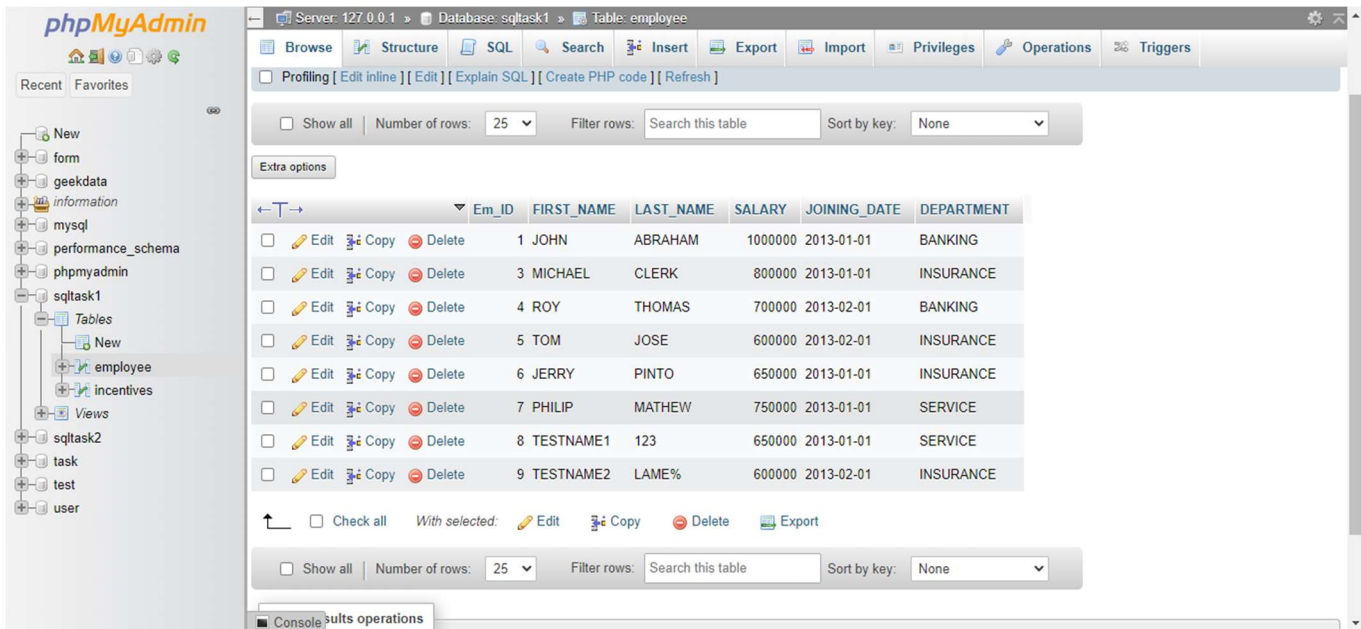


PHP ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC – SQL TASK 1

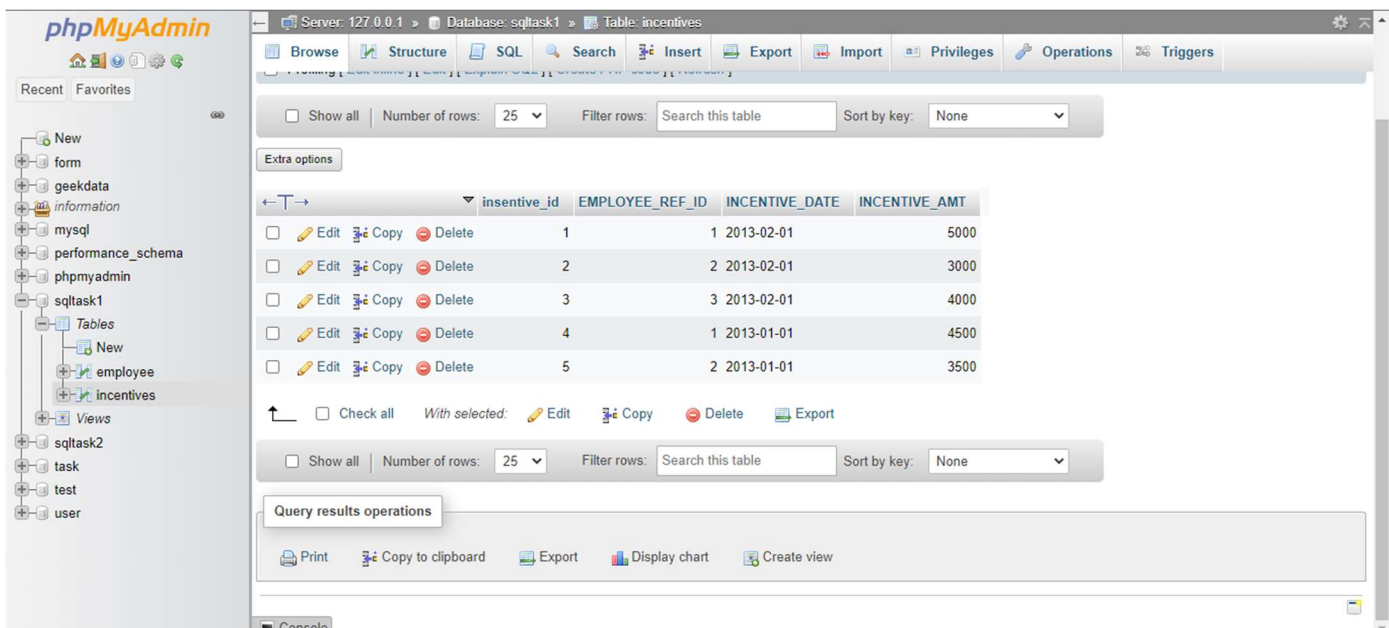
TABLE: - EMPLOYEE



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'employee' table in the 'sqltask1' database. The table has 9 rows and 7 columns: Em_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, JOINING_DATE, and DEPARTMENT. The interface includes a sidebar with a database tree, a top navigation bar with tabs like Browse, Structure, SQL, Search, Insert, Export, Import, Privileges, Operations, and Triggers. Below the table, there are controls for showing all rows, filtering, and sorting. The 'Extra options' section shows the table structure and data.

	Em_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000	2013-01-01	BANKING
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	MICHAEL	CLERK	800000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	ROY	THOMAS	700000	2013-02-01	BANKING
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	TOM	JOSE	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	JERRY	PINTO	650000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	PHILIP	MATHEW	750000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	TESTNAME1	123	650000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	TESTNAME2	LAME%	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE

TABLE: - INCENTIVES

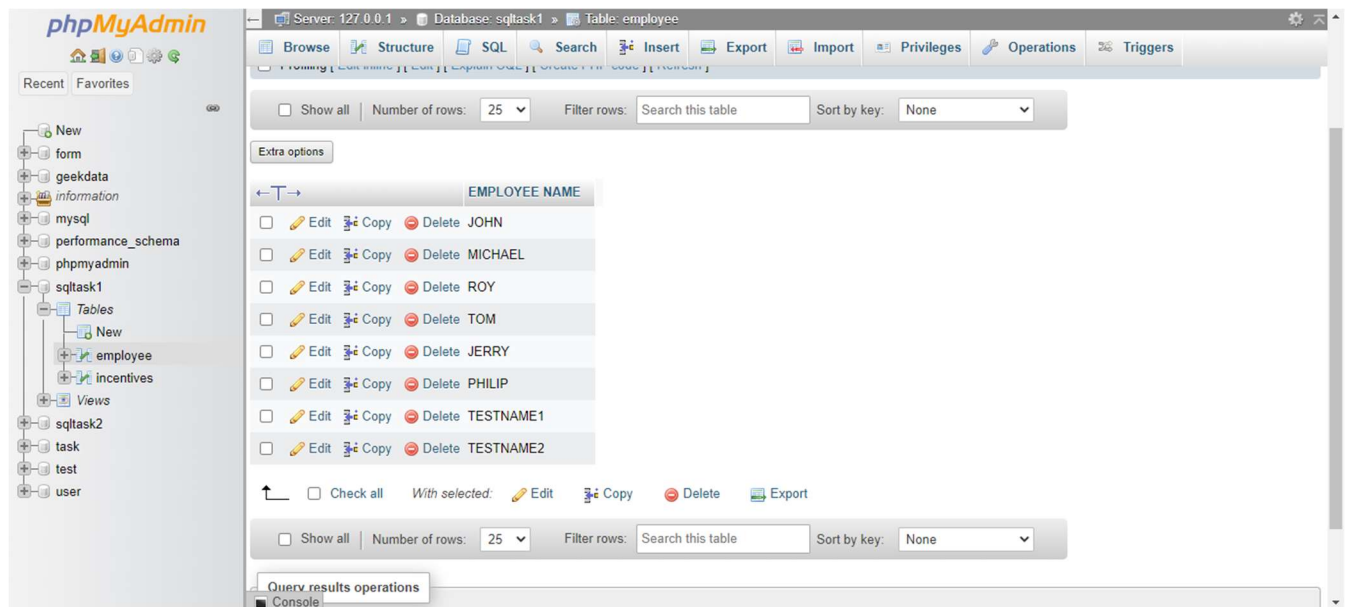


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'incentives' table in the 'sqltask1' database. The table has 5 rows and 4 columns: incentive_id, EMPLOYEE_REF_ID, INCENTIVE_DATE, and INCENTIVE_AMT. The interface includes a sidebar with a database tree, a top navigation bar with tabs like Browse, Structure, SQL, Search, Insert, Export, Import, Privileges, Operations, and Triggers. Below the table, there are controls for showing all rows, filtering, and sorting. The 'Extra options' section shows the table structure and data.

	incentive_id	EMPLOYEE_REF_ID	INCENTIVE_DATE	INCENTIVE_AMT
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	2013-02-01	5000
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2	2013-02-01	3000
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3	2013-02-01	4000
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	1	2013-01-01	4500
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2	2013-01-01	3500

A) Get First_Name from employee table using alias name “Employee Name”.

Ans: - SELECT FIRST_NAME AS "EMPLOYEE NAME" FROM employee;

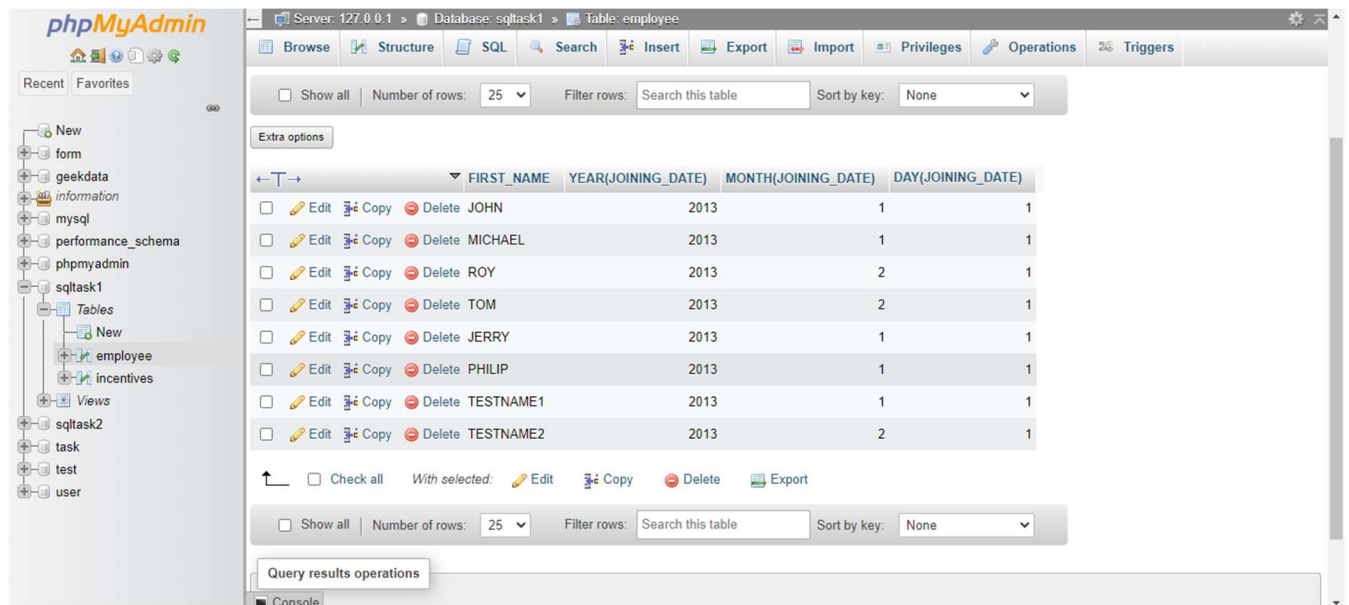


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'employee' table. The 'Extra options' section displays the query: `SELECT FIRST_NAME AS 'EMPLOYEE NAME' FROM employee;`. The table view shows the results of this query, with the first column labeled 'EMPLOYEE NAME'.

EMPLOYEE NAME
JOHN
MICHAEL
ROY
TOM
JERRY
PHILIP
TESTNAME1
TESTNAME2

B) Get FIRST_NAME, Joining year, Joining Month and Joining Date from employee table.

Ans: - SELECT FIRST_NAME, YEAR(JOINING_DATE), MONTH(JOINING_DATE) DAY(JOINING_DATE) FROM employee WHERE 1;



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'employee' table. The 'Extra options' section displays the query: `SELECT FIRST_NAME, YEAR(JOINING_DATE), MONTH(JOINING_DATE) DAY(JOINING_DATE) FROM employee WHERE 1;`. The table view shows the results of this query, with columns for 'FIRST_NAME', 'YEAR(JOINING_DATE)', 'MONTH(JOINING_DATE)', and 'DAY(JOINING_DATE)'.

FIRST_NAME	YEAR(JOINING_DATE)	MONTH(JOINING_DATE)	DAY(JOINING_DATE)
JOHN	2013	1	1
MICHAEL	2013	1	1
ROY	2013	2	1
TOM	2013	2	1
JERRY	2013	1	1
PHILIP	2013	1	1
TESTNAME1	2013	1	1
TESTNAME2	2013	2	1

C) Get all employee details from the employee table order by First Name Ascending And Salary descending?

Ans: - SELECT * FROM `employee` ORDER BY SALARY ASC;
SELECT * FROM `employee` ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the SQL query `SELECT * FROM `employee` ORDER BY SALARY ASC;` entered in the SQL tab. The resulting table displays employee data sorted by salary in ascending order.

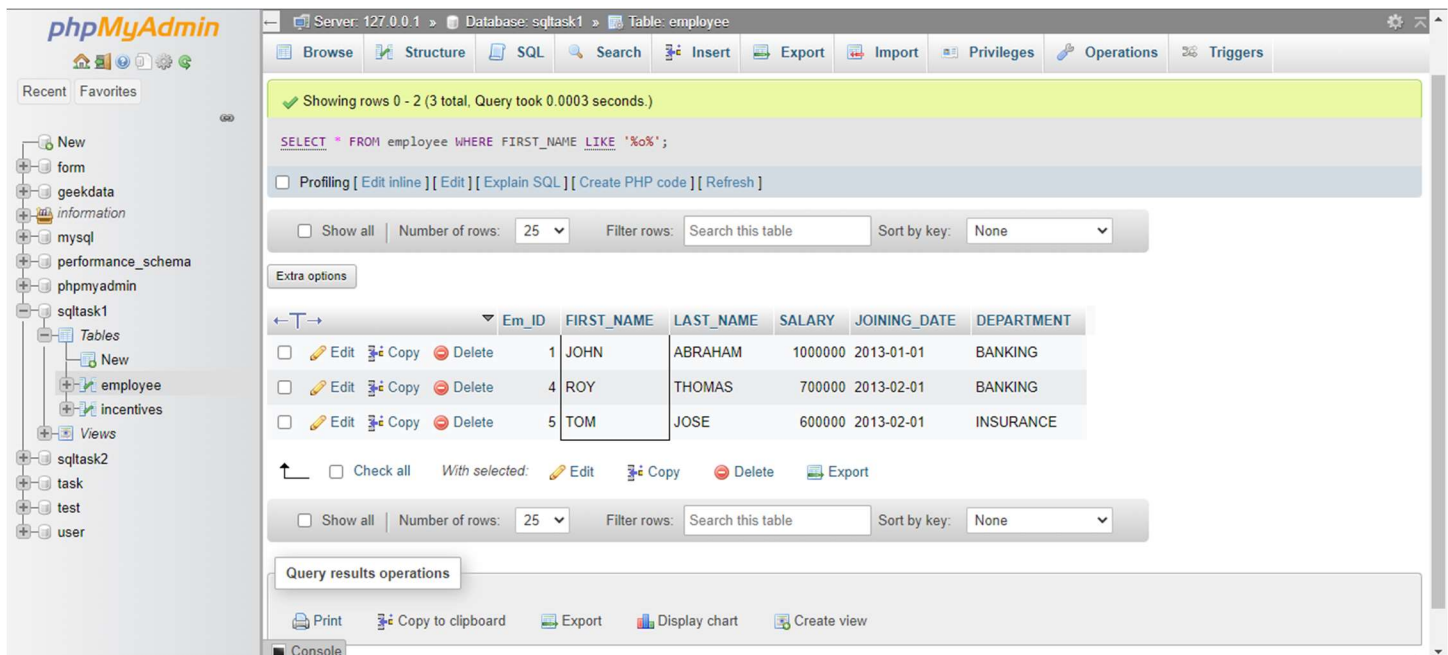
Em_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
5	TOM	JOSE	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE
9	TESTNAME2	LAME%	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE
6	JERRY	PINTO	650000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
8	TESTNAME1	123	650000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
4	ROY	THOMAS	700000	2013-02-01	BANKING
7	PHILIP	MATHEW	750000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
3	MICHAEL	CLERK	800000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
1	JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000	2013-01-01	BANKING

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the SQL query `SELECT * FROM `employee` ORDER BY SALARY DESC;` entered in the SQL tab. The resulting table displays employee data sorted by salary in descending order.

Em_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000	2013-01-01	BANKING
3	MICHAEL	CLERK	800000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
7	PHILIP	MATHEW	750000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
4	ROY	THOMAS	700000	2013-02-01	BANKING
6	JERRY	PINTO	650000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
8	TESTNAME1	123	650000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
5	TOM	JOSE	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE
9	TESTNAME2	LAME%	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE

D) Get employee details from employee table whose first name contains „o“.

Ans: - SELECT * FROM employee WHERE FIRST_NAME LIKE '%o%';

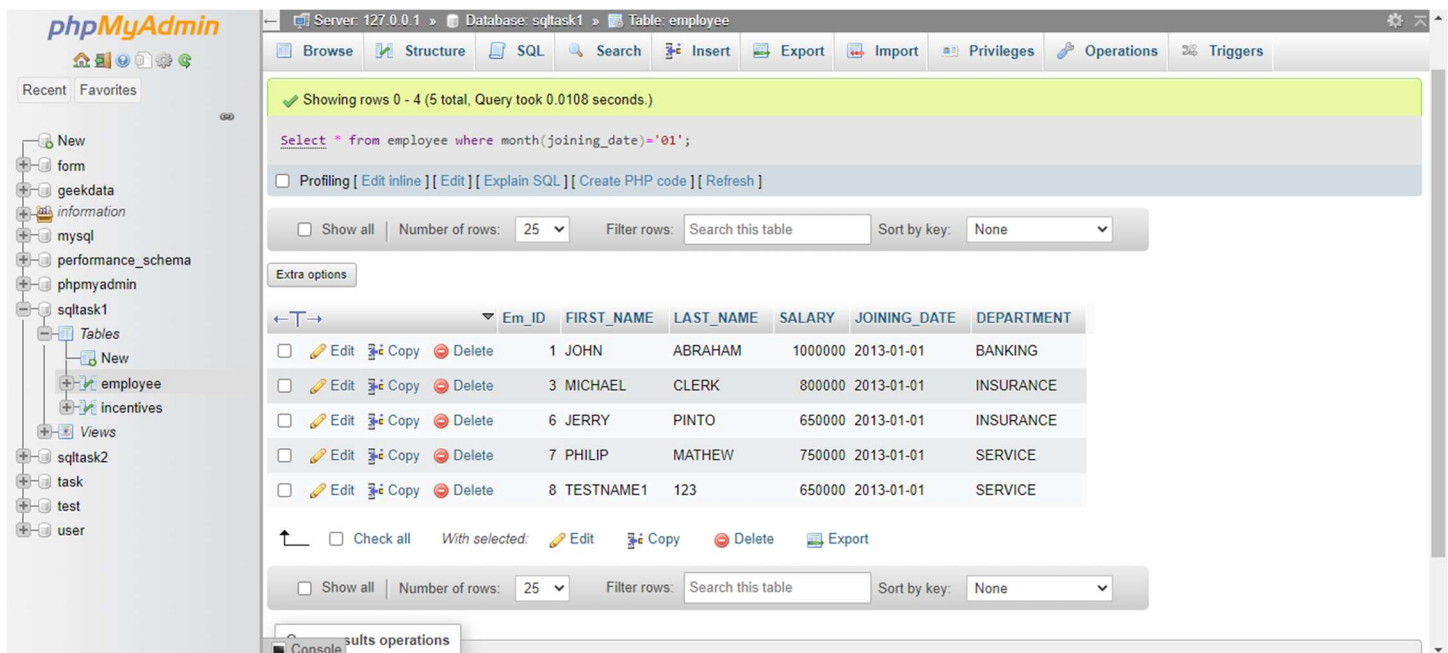


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'employee' table selected. The SQL query entered is `SELECT * FROM employee WHERE FIRST_NAME LIKE '%o%';`. The results show 3 rows:

Em_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000	2013-01-01	BANKING
4	ROY	THOMAS	700000	2013-02-01	BANKING
5	TOM	JOSE	600000	2013-02-01	INSURANCE

E) Get employee details from employee table whose joining month is “January”.

Ans: - Select * from employee where month(joining_date)='01'



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'employee' table selected. The SQL query entered is `Select * from employee where month(joining_date)='01';`. The results show 5 rows:

Em_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	JOINING_DATE	DEPARTMENT
1	JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000	2013-01-01	BANKING
3	MICHAEL	CLERK	800000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
6	JERRY	PINTO	650000	2013-01-01	INSURANCE
7	PHILIP	MATHEW	750000	2013-01-01	SERVICE
8	TESTNAME1	123	650000	2013-01-01	SERVICE

F) Get department, total salary with respect to a department from employee table
Order By total salary descending.

Ans: - `SELECT DEPARTMENT, sum(SALARY) TOTAL_SALARY
FROM employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT
ORDER BY TOTAL_SALARY DESC;`

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'employee' table selected. The query executed is: `SELECT DEPARTMENT, sum(SALARY) TOTAL_SALARY FROM employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY TOTAL_SALARY DESC;`. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: DEPARTMENT and TOTAL_SALARY. The data is as follows:

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL_SALARY
INSURANCE	2650000
BANKING	1700000
SERVICE	1400000

G) Get department wise maximum salary from employee table order by salary ascending?

Ans: - `SELECT DEPARTMENT, MAX(SALARY) MAXSALARY
FROM employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY MAXSALARY ASC;`

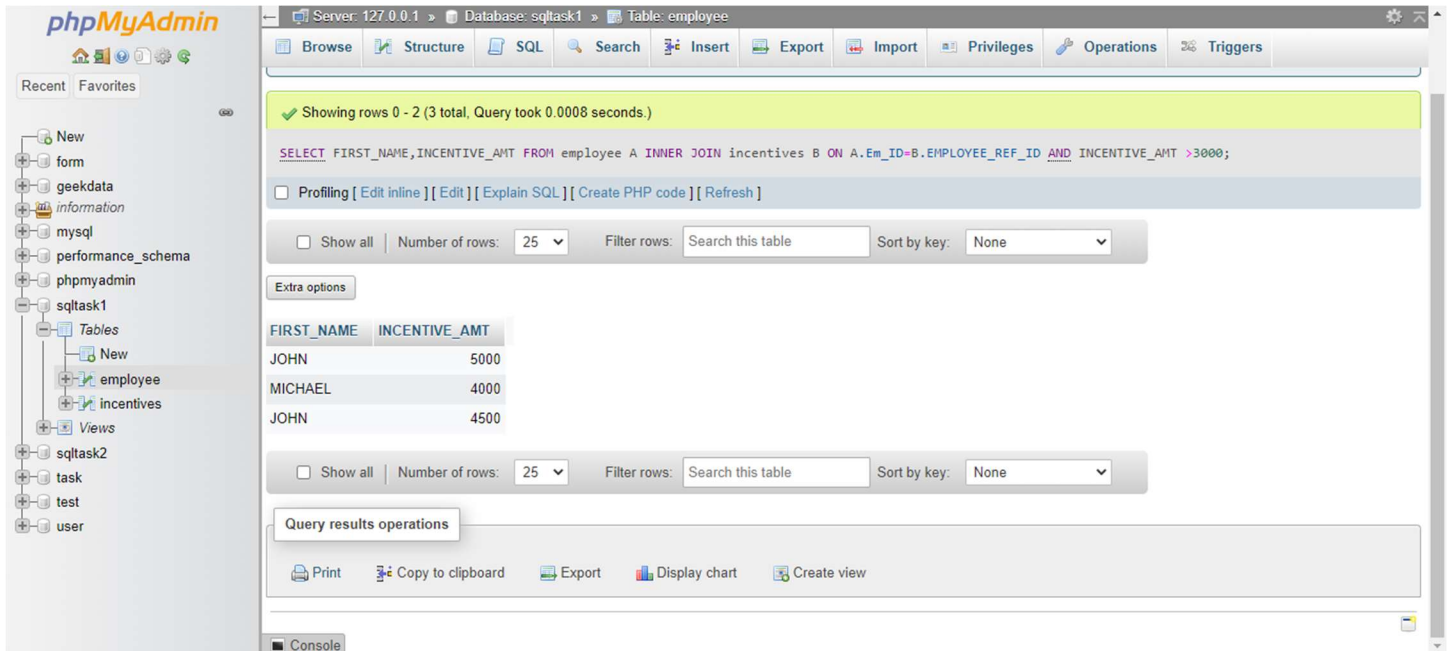
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'employee' table selected. The query executed is: `SELECT DEPARTMENT, MAX(SALARY) MAXSALARY FROM employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT ORDER BY MAXSALARY ASC;`. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: DEPARTMENT and MAXSALARY. The data is as follows:

DEPARTMENT	MAXSALARY
SERVICE	750000
INSURANCE	800000
BANKING	1000000

H) Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those

Employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000

Ans: - `SELECT FIRST_NAME, INCENTIVE_AMT FROM employee A INNER JOIN incentives B ON A.Em_ID=B.EMPLOYEE_REF_ID AND INCENTIVE_AMT >3000;`



Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: sqltask1 > Table: employee

Showing rows 0 - 2 (3 total, Query took 0.0008 seconds.)

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, INCENTIVE_AMT FROM employee A INNER JOIN incentives B ON A.Em_ID=B.EMPLOYEE_REF_ID AND INCENTIVE_AMT >3000;
```

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

FIRST_NAME	INCENTIVE_AMT
JOHN	5000
MICHAEL	4000
JOHN	4500

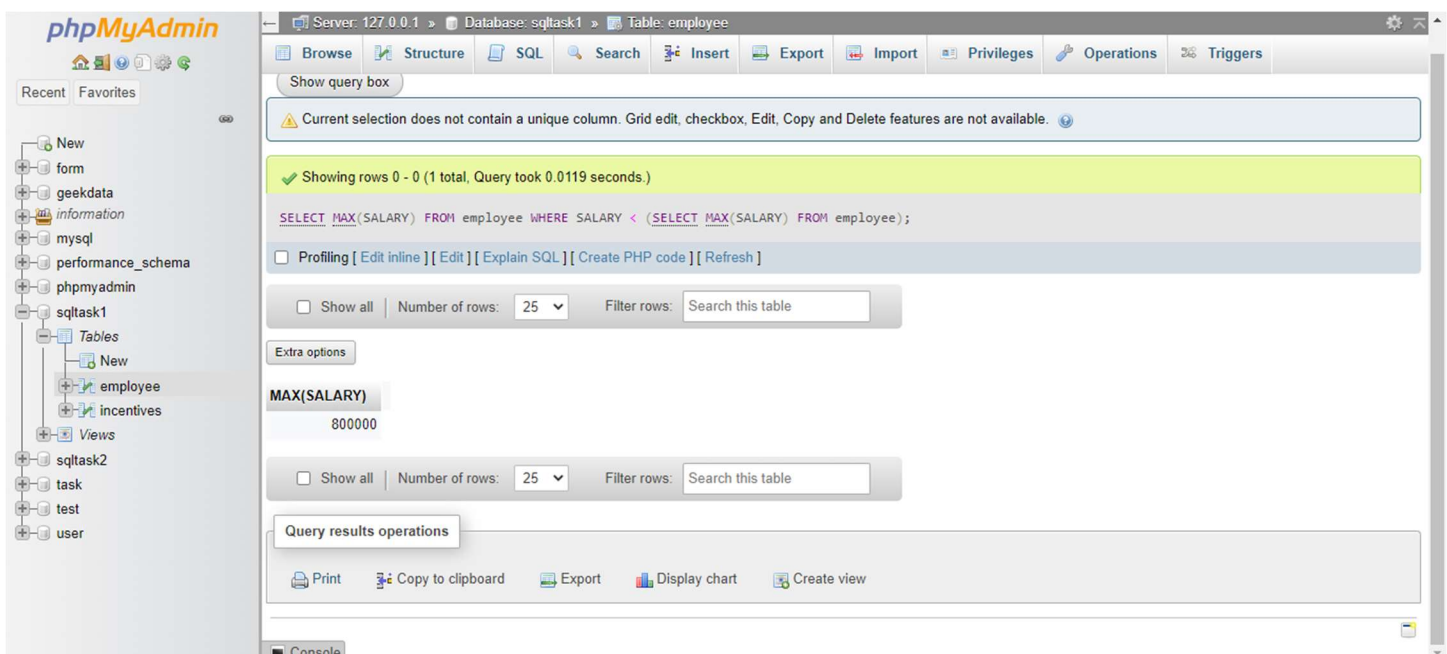
Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

Query results operations

Print | Copy to clipboard | Export | Display chart | Create view

I) Select 2nd Highest salary from employee table.

Ans: - `SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM employee WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM employee);`



Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: sqltask1 > Table: employee

Show query box

Current selection does not contain a unique column. Grid edit, checkbox, Edit, Copy and Delete features are not available.

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0119 seconds.)

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM employee WHERE SALARY < (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM employee);
```

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

MAX(SALARY)
800000

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

Query results operations

Print | Copy to clipboard | Export | Display chart | Create view

J) Select first_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for all

Employees who got incentives using left join.

Ans: - SELECT FIRST_NAME,NVL(INCENTIVE_AMT,0) FROM employee A
RIGHT JOIN incentives B ON A.Em_ID=B.EMPLOYEE_REF_ID;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the following details:

- Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: sqltask1 » Table: employee
- SQL Query: `SELECT FIRST_NAME,NVL(INCENTIVE_AMT,0) FROM employee A RIGHT JOIN incentives B ON A.Em_ID=B.EMPLOYEE_REF_ID;`
- Query Results (25 rows):

FIRST_NAME	NVL(INCENTIVE_AMT,0)
JOHN	5000
NULL	3000
MICHAEL	4000
JOHN	4500
NULL	3500

K) Create View OF Employee table in which store first name, last name and salary only.

Ans: - CREATE VIEW employees_view AS
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY
FROM employee ;
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY FROM
employees_view;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the following details:

- Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: sqltask1 » View: employees_view
- SQL Query: `SELECT * FROM 'employees_view'`
- Query Results (10 rows):

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
JOHN	ABRAHAM	1000000
MICHAEL	CLERK	800000
ROY	THOMAS	700000
TOM	JOSE	600000
JERRY	PINTO	650000
PHILIP	MATHEW	750000
TESTNAME1	123	650000
TESTNAME2	LAME%	600000

L) Create Procedure to find out department wise highest salary.

Ans: - SELECT DEPARTMENT, MAX(Salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'employee' table selected in the 'sqltask1' database. The SQL query 'SELECT DEPARTMENT, MAX(Salary) FROM employee GROUP BY DEPARTMENT;' is entered in the SQL tab. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'DEPARTMENT' and 'MAX(Salary)'. The results show three departments: BANKING with a maximum salary of 1000000, INSURANCE with 800000, and SERVICE with 750000. The interface includes a left sidebar with a database tree, a top navigation bar with tabs like 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', etc., and a bottom console area.

DEPARTMENT	MAX(Salary)
BANKING	1000000
INSURANCE	800000
SERVICE	750000

Create after Insert trigger on Employee table which insert records in view table.