Maria DB POST ASSESSMENT BATCH - 1

TRAINING DATES: 2nd August to 07th Aug 2019 **TRAINER:** Anandh Kumar M Room ; ISTANA 1

1. Write a SQL to update the "Female" instead of "f" and "Male" instead of "m" in Sex Column in

single query.

update emp set sex = 'Female' where sex='f' or set sex='Male' where sex='m';

2. Write a SQL to replace the NULL values in the region column with immediate previous region

update emp e1 set e1.region = (select region from emp as e2 where e2.id=e.id-1) where e.region IS NULL

3. Write a SQL to produce Full Name of the employee and display them in descending manner based on Last Name.

select concat(Firstname," ",LastName) as "FULL NAME" from emp order by LastName desc;

4.Write a SQL to fetch the first 3 characters only from First Name and display them in CAPITAL

Letters.

select upper(substr(FirstName,1,3)) from emp;

5. Write a SQL to return all the columns and rows of the below table where the Name of the user contains the following pattern "USER-".

select * from emp1 where name like "%USER-%";

6. Find out the error in below query.

SELECT * FROM Orders where OrderDate =>'2016-07-05';

Ans: The column name OrderDate format is different in the given table i.e. OrderHeader, so it throws an error.

7. Write a SQL to fetch the Orderid, Product and Total Sales Amount except Product "P1" records.

select Orderheader.orderid, orderdetails.product, sum(orderdetails.salesamount) from orderheader join orderdetails where orderdetails.product<> "p1";

8. Display the Total Sales Amount by weekday (Sun,Mon, Tue, ...) wise.

select sum(d.salesamount) from orderheader h,orderdetails d group by day(h.orderdate) having h.headerid=d.headerid;

9.Write a SQL to find No. of Orders and Sales Amount for each year?

select count(orderheader.orderid),sum(orderdetails.salesamount) from orderdetails join orderheader group by year(orderheader.orderdate);

10. Write a SQL to find the product which sold more quantities.

select product,sum(quantity) from orderdetails where rownum=1 group by product order by quantity desc;

11. Write SQL to return "Number of records present in Table: Salesperson"

select count(distinct(id)) from salesperson;

12. Write SQL to find the Names of Salespersons who are earning Salary lesser than 50000.

select name from salesperson where salary<50000;

Delete Name from Sales Person table where

13. Write SQL to classify Salespersons as "Below 40", "Between 40-60" and "Above 60" based on their age and name the column as "Age Bucket".
Select case

when age < 40 then 'Below 40'
when age between 40 and 60 THEN 'Between 40-60'
when age > 60 then 'Above 60'
end as Age_Bucket, count(*) as count from (select TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, birth_date, CURDATE()) as age from emp) as derived group by Age_Bucket order by Age_Bucket;

14.Find out the youngest and oldest salesperson using a SQL Query.

select * from salesperson where age=(select max(age) from customer) or age=(select min(age) from customers);

15. Select SalesPerson Name,total Salary with respect to sales person from sales person table where salary greater than 50000 order by salary descending.

select Name,Salary from salesperson where salary>50000 order by salary desc;

16. How to fetch data that are common in two query results?

using INTERSECT keyword between two queries

17. Set SalesPerson_id in Order table as foreign key to the Id(PK) in SalesPerson table.

alter table Order add CONSTRAINT 'ofk' FOREIGN KEY (salesperson_id) REFERENCES salesperson(id);

18. Display the Salesperson who is getting 3rd least salary.(Must use Subquery)

select name, salary from salesperson e1 where 3-1 = (select COUNT(DISTINCT salary) from salesperson e2 where e2.salary < e1.salary);

Part 2:

Create calendar table with Date,Weekday, Month number, Quarter and year using procedure and insert data into the table between start date and end date in the same procedure.

create procedure spproc (

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@startdate date,
@enddate date) as drop table if exists calendar;
create table calendar(cdate date,weekday varchar(3),monthno int,quarter varchar(8),year int);
END_PROCEDURE;
EXECUTE spproc;

create procedure spproc_insert (
cdate date,weekday string,monthno int,quarter string,year int)
as insert into test_table1 values (cdate,weekday ,monthno,quarter,year);
END_PROCEDURE;

EXECUTE spproc_insert('1997-01-01','sunday',1,'',1981 );
select * FROM calendar;
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Part 3

1. **Write a sql query to validate a email (Regular Expression)**

   Select * from emaildata where email NOT LIKE '%_@__%.__%'

2. **Delete duplicate rows and give the count of duplicates removed**

   select name,quantity,price,count(*) as cnt from product group by name,quantity,price;

   delete from product where productid not in (select MAX(productid) from product group by name, quantity, price having MAX(productid) is not null) ;

3. **What is NOT DETERMINISTIC in mariadb function parameter.**

   It means that the function may return a different result given a set of input parameters. The result may be affected by table data, random numbers or server variables.

4. **What is the use of delimiter command ?**

   The Delimiter command is used to change the default delimiter of mySQL commands. The default command delimiter is the ';' character that defines the end of the query.

5. How to represent Not null in symbol or operator ?

We represent not null with 'IS NOT NULL' operator to check if value is itself null or not null or we can also use "<> " symbol.