**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 (

@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;

**Part 3**

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

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

1. **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) ;

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **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.