
MySQL Query

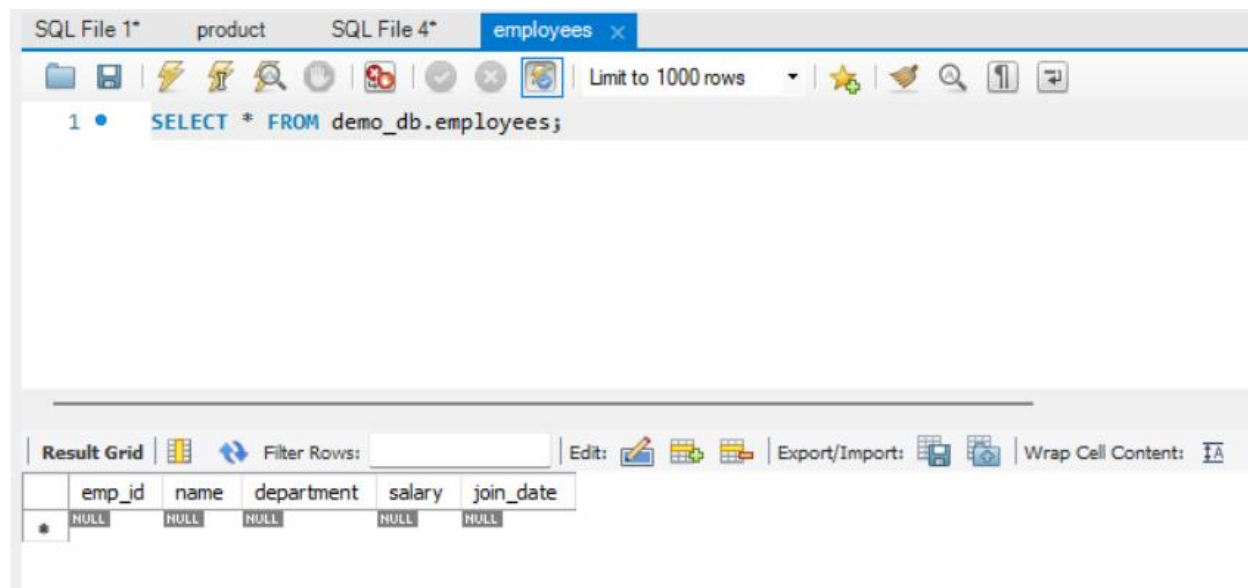
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Batch: - ANP-D1544

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Creating table :-)

CREATE TABLE employees (emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, department VARCHAR(50), salary DOUBLE, join_date DATE);



Insert query

INSERT INTO employees(

(emp_id, name, department, salary, join_date) VALUES (101, 'John Doe', 'HR', 45000, '2021-06-15'), (102, 'Jane Smith', 'IT', 75000, '2020-01-10'), (103, 'Alice Johnson', 'Finance', 60000, '2019-08-23'), (104, 'Bob Brown', 'IT', 80000, '2022-03-01'), (105, 'Eve Davis', 'Marketing', 55000, '2021-11-05');

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* employees employees x

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `SELECT * FROM demo_db.employees;`

Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:

	emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
▶	101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
	102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
	103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
	104	Bob Brown	IT	80000	2022-03-01
	105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Select Query :-)

1. ***SELECT * FROM employees;***

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `USE demo_db;`
2
3 • `SELECT * FROM employees;`

Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:

	emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
▶	101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
	102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
	103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
	104	Bob Brown	IT	80000	2022-03-01
	105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. ***SELECT name, department , emp_id FROM employees;***

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* x employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT name, department, emp_id FROM employees;
```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:

	name	department	emp_id
▶	John Doe	HR	101
	Jane Smith	IT	102
	Alice Johnson	Finance	103
	Bob Brown	IT	104
	Eve Davis	Marketing	105
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. **SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'HR';**

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* x employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'HR';
```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:

	emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
▶	101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

AND, IN BETWEEN & LIKE

4. **SELECT * FROM employees**

WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary > 75000;

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* x employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees
4 WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary > 75000;
5
```

Result Grid

emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
104	Bob Brown	IT	80000	2022-03-01
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

5. SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department IN ('IT', 'Finance');

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* x employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees
4 WHERE department IN ('IT', 'Finance');
5
```

Result Grid

emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
104	Bob Brown	IT	80000	2022-03-01
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

6. SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 70000;

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* x employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

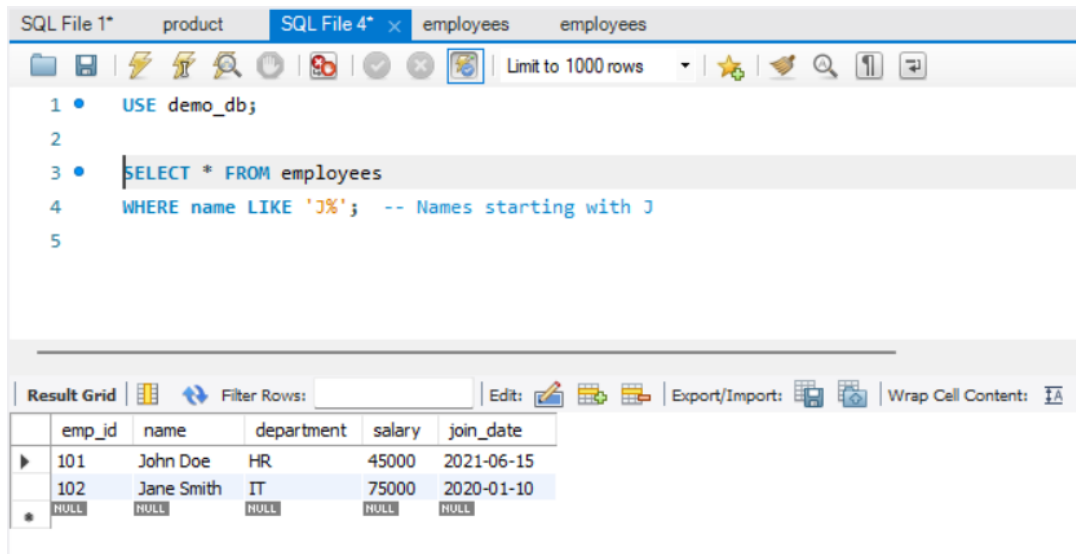
```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees
4 WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 70000;
5
```

Result Grid

emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

7. SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE name LIKE 'J%'; -- Names starting with J



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees
4   WHERE name LIKE 'J%'; -- Names starting with J
5
```

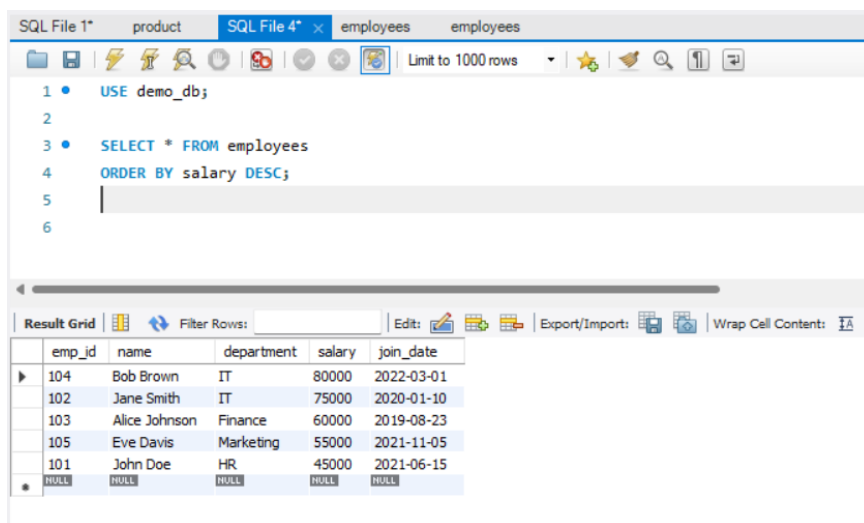
The result grid displays the following data:

emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10

8. CLAUSE -ORDER BY, WHERE, HAVING

SELECT * FROM employees

ORDER BY salary DESC;



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • USE demo_db;
2
3 • SELECT * FROM employees
4   ORDER BY salary DESC;
5
6
```

The result grid displays the following data:

emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
104	Bob Brown	IT	80000	2022-03-01
102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15

9. UPDATE QUERY

UPDATE employees SET salary = 82000 WHERE emp_id = 104;

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT * FROM demo_db.employees;
```

Result Grid

	emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
▶	101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
	102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
	103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
	104	Bob Brown	IT	82000	2022-03-01
	105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

10. DELETE FROM employees

WHERE emp_id = 105;

SQL File 1* product SQL File 4* employees employees employees employees

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT * FROM demo_db.employees;
2 • DELETE FROM employees
3   WHERE emp_id = 105;
4
```

Result Grid

	emp_id	name	department	salary	join_date
▶	101	John Doe	HR	45000	2021-06-15
	102	Jane Smith	IT	75000	2020-01-10
	103	Alice Johnson	Finance	60000	2019-08-23
	104	Bob Brown	IT	82000	2022-03-01
	105	Eve Davis	Marketing	55000	2021-11-05
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

11. SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary

FROM employees

GROUP BY department;

SQL File 1*		product	SQL File 4* x	employees	employees	employees
1 •		USE demo_db;				
2						
3 •		SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary				
4		FROM employees				
5		GROUP BY department;				
6						
7						
-						
Result Grid		Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export: Wrap Cell Content:				
	department	avg_salary				
▶	HR	45000				
	IT	78500				
	Finance	60000				

12. SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS emp_count

FROM employees

GROUP BY department

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

SQL File 1*		product	SQL File 4* x	employees	employees	employees
1 •		USE demo_db;				
2						
3 •		SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS emp_count				
4		FROM employees				
5		GROUP BY department				
6		HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;				
7						
-						
Result Grid		Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export: Wrap Cell Content:				
	department	emp_count				
▶	IT	2				