Mid Term Exam

Total Marks:100

100 Marks Deadline: 31 October, 2023 90 Marks Deadline: 01 November,2023

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Q.No	QUESTIONS	Marks		
1	Write the difference between Primary Key and Composite Primary Key Ans: primary key consist of a single parameter or attributes, in contrast composite primary key consist of two or more parameters or attributes.	5		
2	Write the difference between using JOIN Query and not using JOIN query Ans: using join query database internally maps the attributes which we need to join. It is an efficient way. On the other hand if we don't use a join query database will try to compare a certain attribute every time with another attribute which is not an efficient way and it is computationally costly.	5		
3	Create a table of Employees which has the following fields a. First Name b. Last Name c. Date of Birth d. Department Id e. Salary Create a table of Departments which has the following fields a. Department Id b. Department Name Create both of the tables using proper constraints	20		

	T.	
	Ans:	
	create table employees(
	first_name varchar(20) not null,	
	last_name varchar(20) not null,	
	date_of_birth date,	
	department_id char(10) primary key,	
	salary float check(salary>0	
);	
	Create table departments(
	department_id char(10) primary key,	
	Department_name varchar(30) not null	
);	
	Use dummydb in MySQL to answer the following questions: <u>Lin</u>	<u>K</u>
4	Write SQL Query to get the second max salary	10
	Ans:	
	select max(salary)	
	from employees	
	where salary<(select max(salary)	
	from employees	
);	
5	Write SQL Query to show the department names and	10
	the average salary of the departments	
	Ans:	
	select departments.department_name,	
	avg(employees.salary)	
	from employees	
	join departments	
	on employees.department_id =	
	departments.department_id	
	group by departments.department_name;	

6 Illustrate the INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, SELF Joins

Ans:

Inner join: it joins the common elements from both table.it is like a set intersection operation.

select

employees.first_name,departments.department_name from employees

inner join departments

on

employees.department_id=departments.department_id

first_name	department_name
Jennifer	Administration
Michael	Marketing
Pat	Marketing
Den	Purchasing
Alexander	Purchasing
Shelli	Purchasing
Sigal	Purchasing
Guy	Purchasing
Karen	Purchasing
Susan	Human Resources

Left join: it will show all elements from the employee table. It doesn't matter if they both(employee and departments) have the same elements or not. If department table does not have an element which is in employee table it will show null.

select

employees.first_name,departments.department_name from employees left join departments

on

employees.department id=departments.department id;

first_name	department_na
Steven	Executive
Neena	Executive
Lex	Executive
Alexander	IT
Bruce	IT
David	IT
Valli	IT
Diana	IT
Nancy	Finance
Daniel	Finance
John	Finance
Ismael	Finance
Jose Manuel	Finance

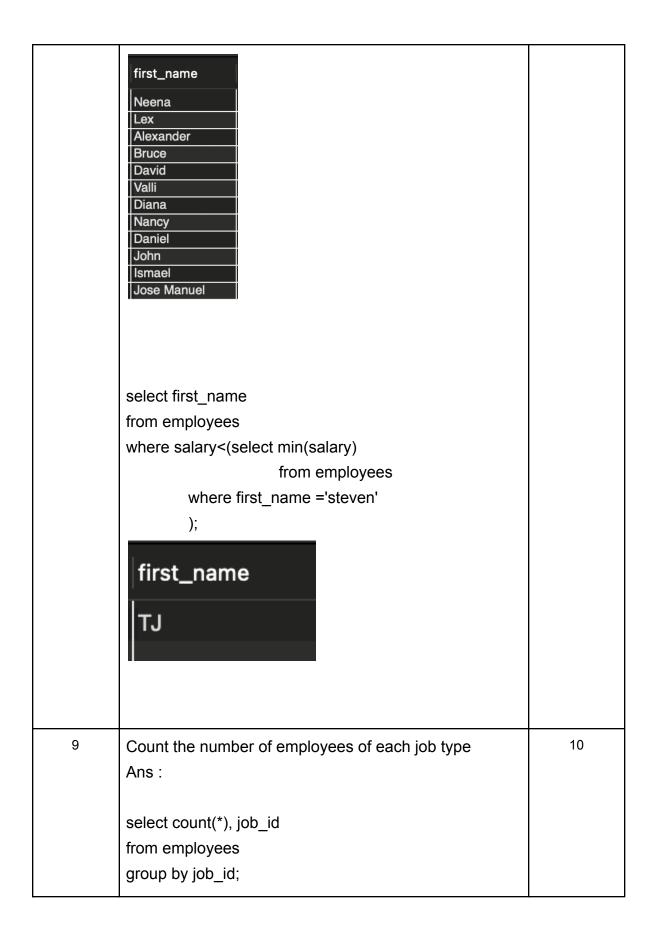
Right join: it will show all elements from the departments table. It doesn't matter if they both(employee and departments) have the same elements or not. If the employees table does not have an element which is in the departments table it will show null.

first_name	department_name
Jennifer	Administration
Michael	Marketing
Pat	Marketing
Den	Purchasing
Alexander	Purchasing
Shelli	Purchasing
Sigal	Purchasing
Guy	Purchasing
Karen	Purchasing
Susan	Human Resources
Matthew	Shipping
Adam	Shipping

Self join: it joins two or more columns from a single table

select emp.first_name,m.first_name from employees as emp join employees as m on m.manager_id=emp.employee_id

	first_name	first_name			
	Steven	Neena			
	Steven	Lex			
	Lex	Alexander			
	Alexander	Bruce			
	Alexander	David			
	Alexander	Valli			
	Alexander	Diana			
	Neena Nancy	Nancy Daniel			
	Nancy	John			
	Nancy	Ismael			
	Nancy	Jose Manuel			
•	What is a su	ıbquery? Write w	ith an example	10	
	Ans : subqu	Ans : subquery is more like query within a query			
	select first_i	name			
	from employ	/ees			
	where salar	y>(select salary			
		from e	mployees		
	wh	ere employee_id	= 101		
);	–			
3	Show the na	ames of the emp	loyees who get less salary	10	
	than Steve				
	Ans:				
	select first_ı	name			
	from employ				
		y < (select max(s	salary)		
	where salar				
		om employees	,		



	count(*) job_id 1 AC_ACCOUNT 1 AC_MGR 1 AD_ASST 1 AD_PRES 2 AD_VP 5 FI_ACCOUNT 1 FI_MGR 1 HR_REP 5 IT_PROG 1 MK_MAN 1 MK_REP 1 PR_REP 5 PU_CLERK 1 PU_MAN 5 SA_MAN 30 SA_REP 20 SH_CLERK 20 ST_CLERK 5 ST_MAN	
10	Show the names of Departments which doesn't have any employees Ans: select departments.department_name from departments left join employees on employees.department_id = departments.department_id where employees.department_id is null; department_name Treasury Corporate Tax Control And Credit Shareholder Services Benefits Manufacturing Construction Contracting Operations IT Support NOC IT Helpdesk Government Sales Retail Sales Recruiting Payroll	10