N.HARIPRASAD(AB-8)(DBMS)

EmployeeInfo Table:

| EmpID | EmpFname | EmpLname | Department | Project | Address | DOB | Gender |
|-------|-----------------|----------|------------|---------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Sanjay | Mehra | HR | P1 | Hyderabad (HYD) | 01/12/19 | M |
| | | | | | | 76 | |
| 2 | Ananya | Mishra | Admin | P2 | Delhi (DEL) | 02/05/19 | F |
| | | | | | | 68 | |
| 3 | Rohan | Diwan | Account | P3 | Mumbai (BOM) | 01/01/19 | M |
| | | | | | | 80 | |
| 4 | Sonia | Kulkarni | HR | P1 | Hyderabad (HYD) | 02/05/19 | F |
| | | | | | | 92 | |
| 5 | Ankit | Kapoor | Admin | P2 | Delhi (DEL) | 03/07/19 | M |
| | | | | | | 94 | |

Employee Position Table:

| Emp ID | Emp Position | Date Of Joining | Salary |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | Manager | 01/05/2022 | 500000 |
| 2 | Executive | 02/05/2022 | 75000 |
| 3 | Manager | 01/05/2022 | 90000 |
| 2 | Lead | 02/05/2022 | 85000 |
| 1 | Executive | 01/05/2022 | 300000 |

Creation of Structure of EmployeeInfo Table:

mysql> Create table EmployeeInfo(EmpID int primary key,

- -> EmpFname varchar(30),
- -> EmpLname varchar(30),
- -> Department varchar(30),
- -> Project varchar(30),
- -> Address varchar(30),
- -> DOB datetime,
- -> Gender char(1) check(Gender='M' or

Gender='F'));

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

```
mysql> insert into EmployeeInfo values(1,'Sanjay','Mehra','HR','P1','Hyderabad(HYD)','1976-
12-01','M');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into EmployeeInfo values(2, 'Ananya', 'Mishra','Admin', 'P2', 'Delhi(DEL)', '1968-
05-02', 'F');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into EmployeeInfo values(3, 'Rohan', 'Diwan', 'Account', 'P3', 'Mumbai(BOM)',
'1980-01-01', 'M');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into EmployeeInfo values(4, 'Sonia', 'kulkarni', 'HR','P1', 'Hyderabad(HYD)',
'1992-05-02', 'F');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into EmployeeInfo values(5, 'Ankit', 'Kapoor', 'Admin', 'P2', 'Delhi(DEL)', '1994-
07-03', 'M');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Creation of Employee Position Table:
mysql> insert into employeeposition values(1, 'manager', '2022-05-01',500000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

mysql> insert into employeeposition values(1, 'manager', '2022-05-01',500000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

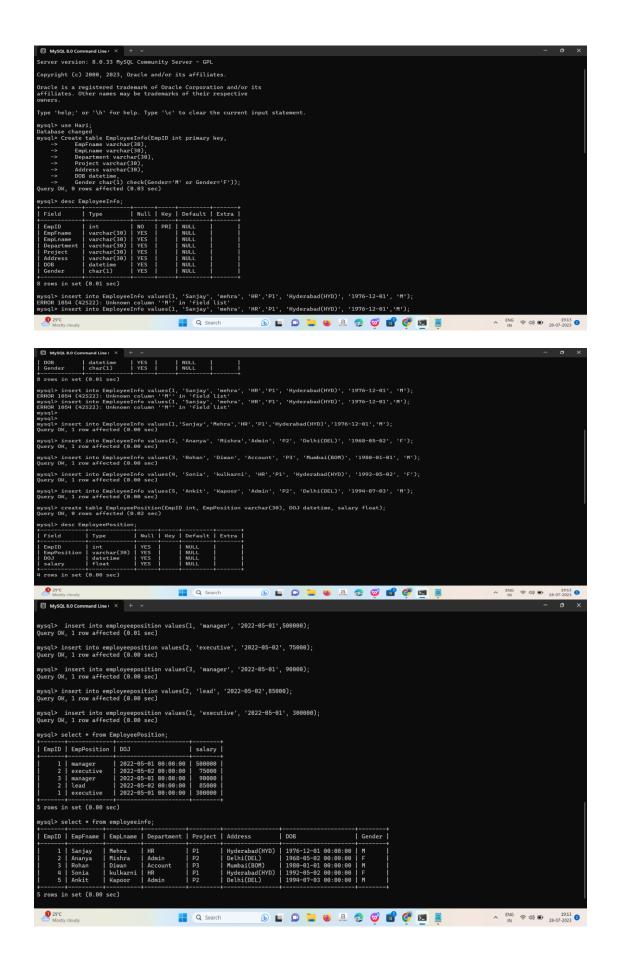
mysql> insert into employeeposition values(2, 'executive', '2022-05-02', 75000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into employeeposition values(3, 'manager', '2022-05-01', 90000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into employeeposition values(2, 'lead', '2022-05-02',85000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into employeeposition values(1, 'executive', '2022-05-01', 300000);

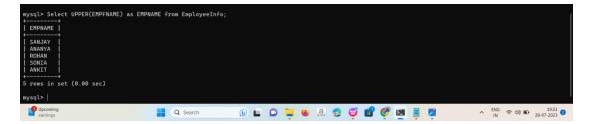
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)



Questions:

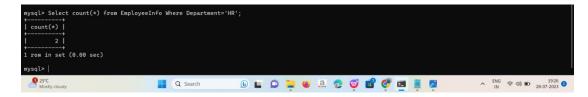
1. Write a query to fetch the EmpFname from the EmployeeInfo table in the upper case and use the ALIAS name as EmpName.

Query: Select UPPER(EMPFNAME) as EMPNAME from EmployeeInfo;



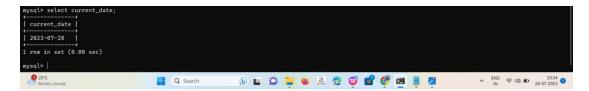
2. Write a query to fetch the number of employees working in the department 'HR'.

Query: Select count(*) from EmployeeInfo Where Department='HR';



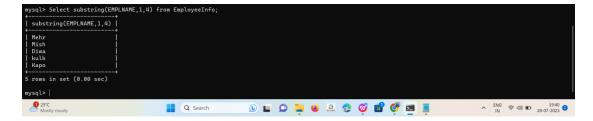
3. Write a query to get the current date.

Query: select current_date;



4. Write a query to retrieve the first four characters of EmpLname from the Employee Info table.

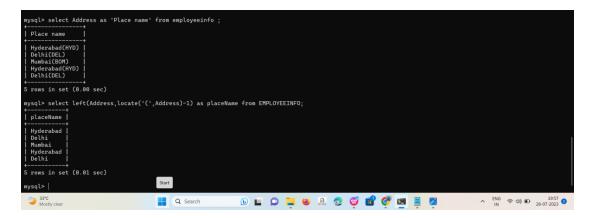
Query:Select substring(EMPLNAME,1,4) from EmployeeInfo;



5. Write a query to fetch only the place name(string before brackets) from the Address column of EmployeeInfo table.

Query:select Address as 'Place name' from employeeinfo; (or)

Query:select left(Address,locate('(',Address)-1) as placeName fromEMPLOYEEINFO;

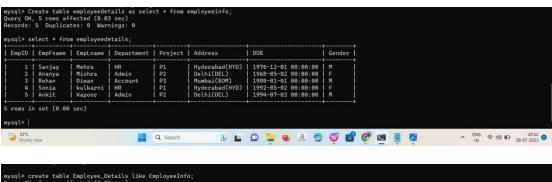


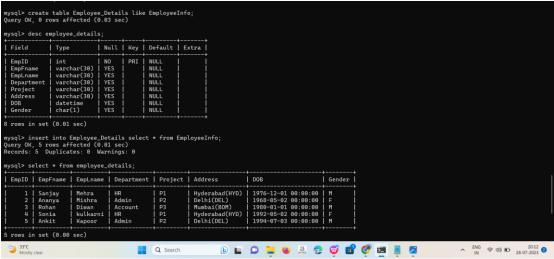
6. Write a query to create a new table that consists of data and structurecopied from the other table.

Query:Create table employeedetails as select * from employeeinfo; (or)

Query:create table Employee_Details like EmployeeInfo;

insert into Employee_Details select * from EmployeeInfo;

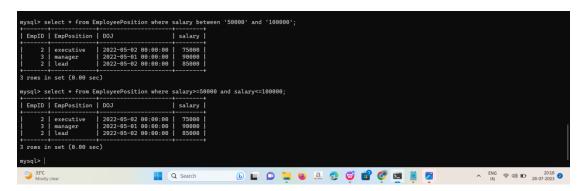




7. Write query to find all the employees whose salary is between 50000 to 100000.

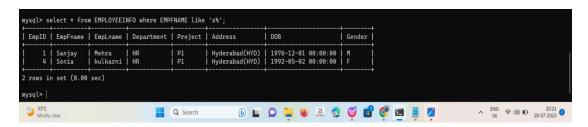
Query: select * from EmployeePosition where salary>=50000 and salary<=100000;

(or) select * from EmployeePosition where salary between '50000' and '100000';



8. Write a query to find the names of employees that begin with 'S'.

Query: select * from EMPLOYEEINFO where EMPFNAME like 's%';



9. Write a query to fetch top N records.

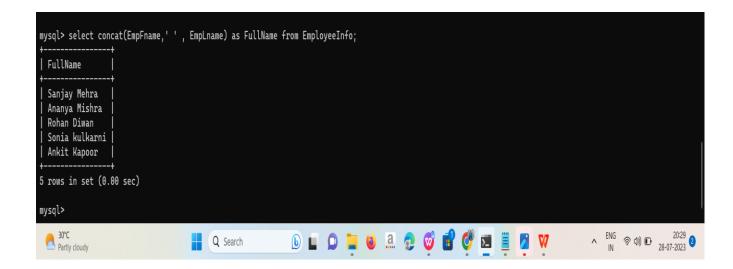
Query:select EmpID, EmpFname, EmpLname, Department from EmployeeInfo Limit 5;



10. Write a query to retrieve the EmpFname and EmpLname in a single column as

"FullName". The first name and the last name must be separated with space.

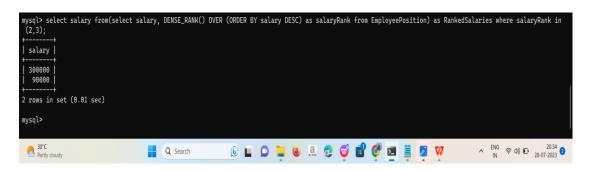
Query: select concat(EmpFname,' ', EmpLname) as FullName from EmployeeInfo;



1. 11.To Find second and Third Highest salary in a table? Example:

| | ID | SALARY | NAME | DEPT_ID |
|---|----|--------|--------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 34000 | ANURAG | UI DEVELOPERS |
| 2 | 2 | 33000 | HARSH | BAKEND DEVELOPERS |
| 3 | 3 | 36000 | SUMIT | BACKEND DEVELOPERS |
| 4 | 4 | 36000 | RUSHI | UI DEVELOPERS |
| 5 | 5 | 37000 | KAE | UI DEVELOPERS |

Query: select salary from(select salary, DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC) as salaryRank from EmployeePosition) as RankedSalaries where salaryRank in (2,3);



12. Explain with example Unique Key Primary Key Foreign Key.

Unique Key:

A unique key is a column or a set of columns in a table that ensures each value in that column(s) is unique and not duplicated. It allows a table to have unique records for the specified column(s). Unlike the primary key, a unique key can allow NULL values. A table can have multiple unique keys.

Example:

Create table students (studentid int, name varchar(30) unique, age int);

Primary Key:

A primary key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each record in the table. It ensures that each value in the primary key column(s) is unique and not NULL. A table can have only one primary key.

Example:

Create table students(studentid int primary key, name varchar(30),age int);

Foreign Key:

A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that establishes a link or relationship between two tables. It refers to the primary key of another table, creating a link between the two tables. It helps to maintain referential integrity in the database, ensuring that the data in the foreign key column(s) corresponds to the data in the primary key column of the referenced table.

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (
   CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,
   CourseName VARCHAR(100),
   Instructor VARCHAR(50)
);

CREATE TABLE Students (
   StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
   Name VARCHAR(50),
   Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,
   Age INT,
   CourseEnrolled INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (CourseEnrolled) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID)
);
```