CREATE TABLE Dept\_Table (

DeptNo INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

dname TEXT NOT NULL,

loc TEXT NOT NULL

);

CREATE TABLE Emp\_Table (

EmpNo INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

Ename TEXT NOT NULL,

Sal INTEGER NOT NULL,

Hire\_Date date NOT NULL,

Commission INTEGER,

DeptNo INTEGER,

Mgr INTEGER,

foreign key (DeptNo) references Dept\_Table(DeptNo)

);

INSERT INTO Dept\_Table VALUES (10, 'Accounts', 'Bangalore');

INSERT INTO Dept\_Table VALUES (20,"IT","Delhi");

INSERT INTO Dept\_Table VALUES (30,"Production","Chennai");

INSERT INTO Dept\_Table VALUES (40,"Sales","hyd");

INSERT INTO Dept\_Table VALUES (50, "Admin","London");

insert into emp\_table values (1001, "Sachin",19000,"1980-01-01",2100,20,1003);

insert into emp\_table values (1002,"Kapil",15000,"1970-01-01",2300,10,1003);

insert into emp\_table values (1003,"Stefen",12000,"1990-01-01",500,20,1007);

insert into emp\_table values (1004,"Williams",9000,"2001-01-01",null,30,1007);

insert into emp\_table values (1005,"John",5000,"2005-01-01",null,30,1007);

insert into emp\_table values (1006,"Dravid",19000,"1985-01-01",2400,10,1007);

insert into emp\_table values (1007,"Martin",21000,"2000-01-01",1040,null,null);

/\*Select employee details of dept number 10 or 30\*/

SELECT \*

FROM Dept\_Table

WHERE DeptNo In(10,30);

select \*

from dept\_table;

select \*

from emp\_table;

/\*Write a query to fetch all the dept details with more than 1 Employee\*/

select DeptNo, COUNT(empno)

FROM emp\_table

GROUP BY DeptNo

HAVING COUNT(empno) > 1;

/\*Write a query to fetch employee details whose name starts with the letter “S”\*/

SELECT \*

FROM emp\_table

WHERE Ename LIKE 'S%';

/\*Select Emp Details Whose experience is more than 2 years\*/

SELECT \*

FROM Emp\_Table

WHERE timestampdiff(year, Hire\_Date, GETDATE()) > 2;

SELECT EmpNo, Ename, Sal, Hire\_Date, DATEDIFF(NOW(), Hire\_Date) /365 AS experience\_years

FROM Emp\_Table

WHERE DATEDIFF(NOW(), Hire\_Date) > 730;

/\*This query will select the "EmpNo", "Ename", "Sal", and "Hire\_Date" fields from the "Emp\_Table", as well as the calculated experience in years (using the DATEDIFF function and dividing by 365 to get the result in years). The WHERE clause filters the results where the experience is greater than 2 years (730 days). The result set will show the employee details for each record that meets the criteria.\*/

/\*Write a SELECT statement to replace the char “a” with “#” in Employee Name ( Ex: Sachin as S#chin)\*/

SELECT REPLACE(Ename, 'a', '#') AS Ename

FROM Emp\_Table;

/\*Write a query to fetch employee name and his/her manager name. \*/

SELECT e1.Ename AS EmployeeName, e2.Ename AS ManagerName

FROM Emp\_Table e1

INNER JOIN Emp\_Table e2 ON e1.Mgr = e2.EmpNo;

/\*Fetch Dept Name , Total Salry of the Dept\*/

SELECT d.dname AS DepartmentName, SUM(e.Sal) AS TotalSalary

FROM Emp\_Table e

INNER JOIN Dept\_Table d ON e.DeptNo = d.DeptNo

GROUP BY d.dname;

/\*Write a query to fetch ALL the employee details along with department name, department location, irrespective of employee existance in the department.\*/

SELECT e.\*, d.dname AS DepartmentName, d.loc AS DepartmentLocation

FROM Emp\_Table e

LEFT JOIN Dept\_Table d ON e.DeptNo = d.DeptNo;

/\*Write an update statement to increase the employee salary by 10% \*/

UPDATE Emp\_Table

set Sal = Sal \* 1.1

where sal>5000;

/\*Write a statement to delete employees belong to Chennai location.\*/

DELETE FROM Emp\_Table

WHERE DeptNo IN (SELECT DeptNo

FROM Dept\_Table

WHERE loc = 'Chennai');

/\*Get Employee Name and gross salary (sal + comission)\*/

SELECT Ename, (Sal + Commission) AS gross\_salary

FROM Emp\_Table;

/\*Increase the data length of the column Ename of Emp table from 100 to 250 using ALTER statement\*/

ALTER TABLE Emp\_Table

MODIFY Ename VARCHAR(250);

/\*This will modify the "Ename" column in the "Emp\_Table" to have a new data type of VARCHAR(250), allowing up to 250 characters for the "Ename" field. Note that this may result in data loss if any existing values are longer than 250 characters, so you should make sure to back up your data before making any changes\*/

/\*Write query to get current datetime\*/

SELECT NOW();

/\*This will return the current date and time in the format of "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS". If you need to format the result differently, you can use the DATE\_FORMAT function to customize the output. For example, to get the current date and time in a more readable format, you can use the following query:\*/

SELECT DATE\_FORMAT(NOW(), '%Y-%m-%d %H:%i:%s') AS current\_datetime;

/\*Write a statement to create STUDENT table, with related 5 columns\*/

CREATE TABLE STUDENT (

ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

Age INT,

Gender VARCHAR(10),

City VARCHAR(50)

);

/\*Write a query to fetch number of employees in who is getting salary more than 10000\*/

SELECT COUNT(ename)

FROM Emp\_Table

WHERE Sal > 10000;

/\*Write a query to fetch minimum salary, maximum salary and average salary from emp table.\*/

SELECT MIN(Sal) AS min\_salary, MAX(Sal) AS max\_salary, AVG(Sal) AS avg\_salary

FROM Emp\_Table;