ST.XAVIER’S COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Tribhuvan University)

Maitighar, Kathmandu



**DBMS LAB ASSIGNMENT #3**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

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017BSCIT029

4th Sem, 2nd Year

**SUBMITTED TO:**

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**Objective**

**To familiarize with BETWEEN operator, SQL Wildcard (LIKE operator), GROUP BY , HAVING clause to group results**

**Tasks**

1. Find information of all employee whose extension starts with ‘x2’ and employee number between 1200 and 1500. (Employees table)

2. Find the sum of quantity in stock for different categories of productline from product table.

3. Determine the total number of orders for status (‘Cancelled’, ’Disputed’, ’In Process’, ’On Hold’). (order table)

4. Determine the number of employees as per the job title. (employees table)

5. Find the customer numbers with sum of amount of payment is greater than 200000. (payments table)

6. List the name of cities where customer number is greater than 2. (customers table)

**Source Code**

use lab2;

**-- Q no 1 Find information of all employee whose extension starts with ‘x2’ and employee number between 1200 and 1500. (Employees table)**

select \* from employees where extension like 'x2%' and employeeNumber between 1200 and 1500 ;

**-- Q no 2 Find the sum of quantity in stock for different categories of productline from product table.**

select sum(quantityInStock),productLine from products group by(productLine);

**-- Q no 3 Determine the total number of orders for status (‘Cancelled’, ’Disputed’, ’In Process’, ’On Hold’). (order table)**

select count(orderNumber),status from orders group by (status) having status='Cancelled' or status='Disputed' or status='In Process' or status='On Hold';

**-- Q no 4 Determine the number of employees as per the job title. (employees table)**

select \* from employees;

select count(employeeNumber),jobTitle from employees group by(jobTitle);

**-- Q no 5 Find the customer numbers with sum of amount of payment is greater than 200000. (payments table)**

select \* from payments;

select sum(amount), customerNumber from payments group by(customerNumber) having sum(amount)>200000;

**-- List the name of cities where customer number is greater than 2. (customers table)**

select \* from customers;

select city from customers group by(city) having count(customerNumber)>2;