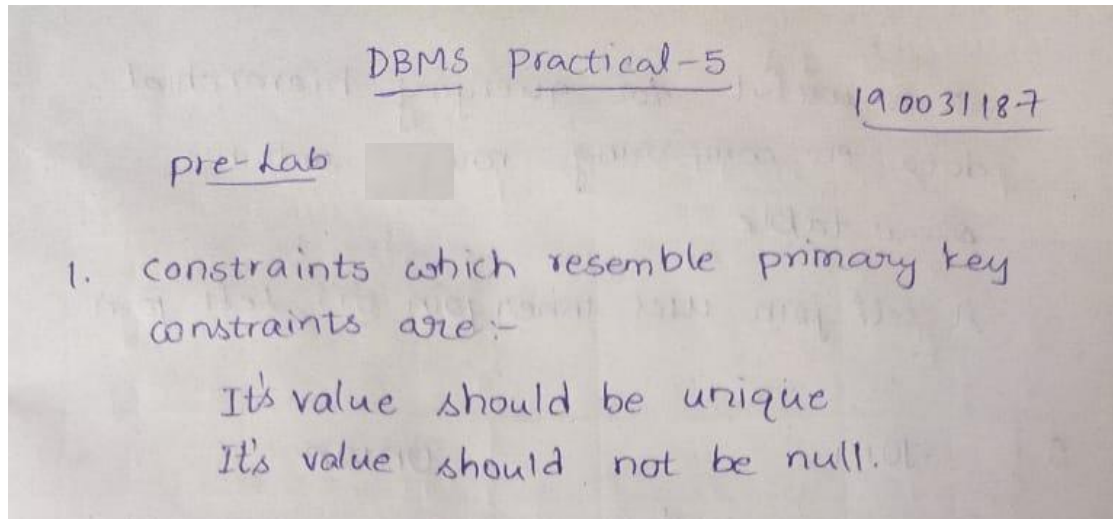


DBMS SKILL-5

PRE-LAB

1. The properties of a primary key are already known. A combination of which individual constraints resembles "Primary Key" constraint?



2. Consider a database table T containing two columns X and Y each of type integer. After the creation of the table, one record ($X=1, Y=1$) is inserted in the table. Let M_X and M_Y denote the respective maximum values of X and Y among all records in the table at any point in time. Using M_X and M_Y , new records are inserted in the table 128 times with X and Y values being M_X+1 , $2*M_Y+1$ respectively. It may be noted that each time after the insertion, values of M_X and M_Y change. What will be the output of the following SQL query after the steps mentioned above are carried out? Explain.

2.

X	Y
1	1
2	3
3	7
4	15
5	31
6	63
7	127
:	:

After performing the operations the output pattern will be of this form

3. Consider the set of relations shown below and the SQL query that follows. Students: (Roll_number, Name, Date_of_birth)

Courses: (Course number, Course_name, Instructor) Grades: (Roll_number, Course_number, Grade) What is the output of the given SQL query?

select distinct Name **from** Students, Courses, Grades **where** Students.
Roll_number = Grades.Roll_number **and** Courses.Instructor = 'Korth' **and**
Courses.Course_number = Grades.Course_number **and** Grades.grade = 'A'

3. The output will be the name of students who have got an A grade in atleast one of the course taught by korth.

4. What self join and why it is required?

4. A self join is a regular join, which joins data from the same table (or) it joins a table with itself.

It is useful for querying hierarchical data on comparing row within same table

A self join uses inner join (or) left join

5. State the difference between UNION clause and JOIN ?

5	Join	Union
	Join combines data from many tables based on a matched condition b/w them	SQL combines the result set of two or more select statements
	It combines data into new columns	It combines data into new rows
	No of columns selected from each table may not be same	No of columns selected from each tables should be same
	Datatypes of corresponding columns selected from each table can be different	Datatypes of corresponding columns selected from each table should be same
	It may not return distinct values	It returns distinct values.

6. Classify Outer join operations and explain briefly.

6. The outer join is classified into 3 types :-

- a) Left outer join
- b) Right outer join
- c) Full outer join

Left outer join

It contains the set of tuples of all combinations in R and S that are equal on their common attribute names

In the left outer join, tuples in R have no matching tuples in S

It is denoted by \bowtie

Right outer join

It contains the set of tuples of all combinations in R and S that are equal on their common attributes names

In right outer join, tuples in S have no matching tuples in R.

It is denoted by \bowtie

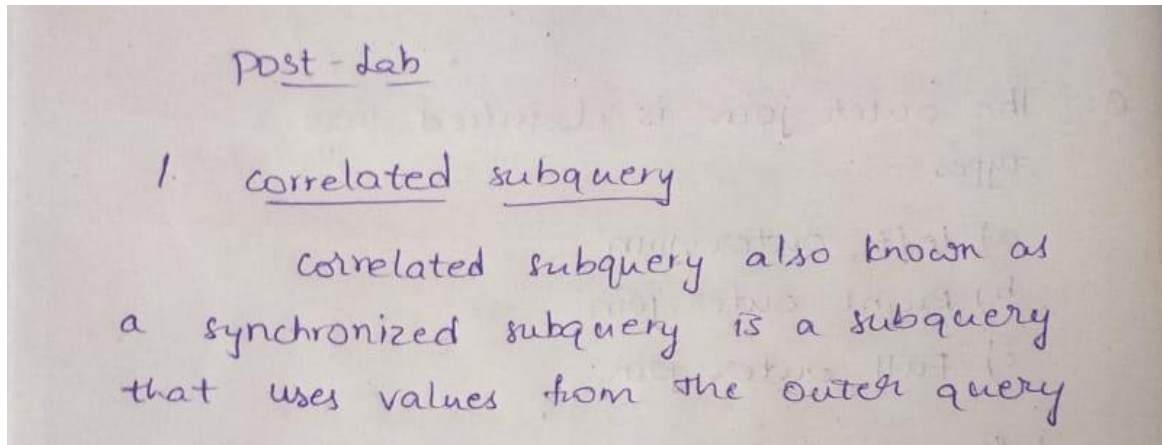
Full outer join

It is like a left (or) right join except that it contains all rows from both tables.

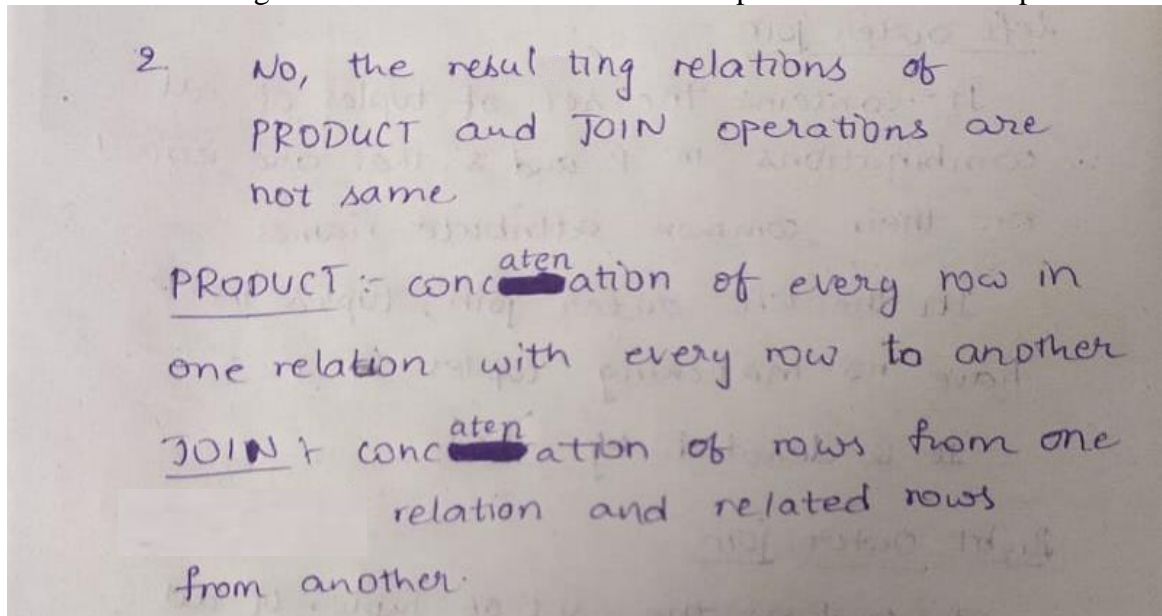
It is denoted by \bowtie

POST LAB

1. What do you mean by Correlated subquery?



2. Are the resulting relations of PRODUCT and JOIN operation the same? Explain.



3. Explain a join between tables

3. An SQL join clause - corresponding to a join operation in relational algebra combines columns from one or more tables in a relational database. It creates a set that can be saved as a table or used as it is. A JOIN is meant for combining columns from one or more tables by using values common to each.

4. Describe the difference between embedded and dynamic SQL.

4. Embedded SQL
are SQL statements in an application that do not change at runtime and there facts can be hard-coded into the application

Dynamic SQL
is SQL statements that are constructed at runtime. For example, the application may allow users to enter their own queries.

5. How does Tuple-oriented relational calculus differ from domain-oriented relational calculus?

5. A Tuple relational calculus is a non procedural query language which specifies to select the tuples in a relation. It can select the tuples with range of values or tuples for certain attribute values etc. The resulting relation can have one or more tuples.

DBMS SKILL-5

INLAB

- 1) Create tables with the required constraints for the given case study
- 2) Insert 10 records into the created tables

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following SQL statements:

```

1 CREATE TABLE STAFF(STAFF_NO INT,NAME VARCHAR(25),SALARY INT,CITY VARCHAR(25),STATE VARCHAR(25),PHONE BIGINT)
2
3 INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50012,'Surya',45000,'Hyderabad','Telangana',6074331464,'s.j@gmail.com');
4 INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50013,'raju',50000,'Banglore','Karnataka',6158984565,'raju@yahoo.co.in');
5 INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50014,'virat',55000,'Vijayawada','Andhra Pradesh',6243637666,'v@yahoo.com');
6 INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50015,'Iya',60000,'Chennai','Tamil nadu',6328290767,'pooja@tcs.com');

```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

STAFF_NO	NAME	SALARY	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
50012	Surya	45000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	s.j@gmail.com
50013	raju	50000	Banglore	Karnataka	6158984565	raju@yahoo.co.in
50014	virat	55000	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6243637666	v@yahoo.com
50015	Iya	60000	Chennai	Tamil nadu	6328290767	pooja@tcs.com
50016	pooja	65000	kochi	kerala	6412943868	ab@gmail.com
50017	sril	70000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6497986969	sril@gmail.com

The Output window shows the execution results of the SQL statements:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
57	12:10:44	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY and count(s.salary)=1	Error Code: 1111. Invalid use of group function	0.000 sec
58	12:10:48	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY having count(s.salary)=1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
59	12:10:55	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
60	12:13:30	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY and s.NAME=s1.NAME	2 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
61	12:15:36	SELECT * FROM STAFF LIMIT 0, 1000	13 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following SQL statements:

```

4 INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES(6623,'Banglore','Karnataka',50016,8075337465,'banglore@gmail.com');
5 INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES(6624,'Vijayawada','Andhra Pradesh',50014,8076337466,'ap@gmail.com');
6 INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES(6625,'chennai','Tamil nadu',50015,8077337467,'tn@gmail.com');
7 INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES(6626,'kochi','kerala',50016,8078337468,'kochi@gmail.com');
8
9 SELECT * FROM BRANCH;

```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

BRANCH_NO	CITY	STATE	MANAGER	BRANCH_PHONE	BRANCH_EMAIL
6622	Hyderabad	Telangana	50017	8074337464	Hyderabad@gmail.com
6623	Banglore	Karnataka	50018	8075337465	banglore@gmail.com
6624	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	50014	8076337466	ap@gmail.com
6625	chennai	Tamil nadu	50015	8077337467	tn@gmail.com
6626	kochi	kerala	50016	8078337468	kochi@gmail.com

The Output window shows the execution results of the SQL statements:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
58	12:10:48	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY having count(s.salary)=1	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
59	12:10:55	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
60	12:13:30	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY and s.NAME=s1.NAME	2 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
61	12:15:36	SELECT * FROM STAFF LIMIT 0, 1000	13 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
62	12:15:56	SELECT * FROM BRANCH LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

The image displays two screenshots of the MySQL Workbench interface, showing SQL queries and their results.

Top Screenshot:

- SQL File 5:**

```

10 * INSERT INTO OWNER VALUES(8899,'samuel','business','Vijayawada','Andhra Pradesh','6666901171','samuel@gmail.com');
11 * INSERT INTO OWNER VALUES(8900,'roberts','business','chennai','Tamil nadu','6751556272','roberts@gmail.com');
12 * INSERT INTO OWNER VALUES(8901,'sonu','software engineer','mumbai','maharashtra','6836209373','sonu@gmail.com');
13 * INSERT INTO OWNER VALUES(8902,'raju','software engineer','pune','maharashtra','6920862474','raju@gmail.com');
14
15 * SELECT * FROM OWNER;
```
- Result Grid:**

OWNER_NO	NAME	TYPE_OF_BUSINESS	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
8892	shiva	private employee	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	shiva@gmail.com
8893	ishwar	software engineer	Bangalore	Karnataka	6158984565	ish@gmail.com
8894	gopi	private employee	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6243637666	gopi@gmail.com
8895	gopal	clerk	chennai	Tamil nadu	6328290767	gopal@gmail.com
8896	sneha	j journalist	kochi	kerala	6412943868	sneha@gmail.com
8897	latha	teacher	Hyderabad	Telangana	6497596969	latha@gmail.com
- Action Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
59	12:10:55	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY<=1.SALARY LIMIT 0, 1000	15 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
60	12:13:30	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY<=1.SALARY and s.NAME!=s1.NAME	2 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
61	12:15:36	SELECT * FROM STAFF LIMIT 0, 1000	13 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
62	12:15:56	SELECT * FROM BRANCH LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
63	12:16:08	SELECT * FROM OWNER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Bottom Screenshot:

- SQL File 6:**

```

10 * INSERT INTO RENTER VALUES(9809,'farah','business','Vijayawada','Andhra Pradesh','6666901171','farah1@gmail.com');
11 * INSERT INTO RENTER VALUES(9810,'zoza','business','chennai','Tamil nadu','6751556272','zoza@gmail.com');
12 * INSERT INTO RENTER VALUES(9811,'adam','software engineer','mumbai','maharashtra','6836209373','adam@gmail.com');
13 * INSERT INTO RENTER VALUES(9812,'ricky','software engineer','pune','maharashtra','6920862474','ricky@gmail.com');
14
15 * SELECT * FROM RENTER;
```
- Result Grid:**

RENTER_NO	NAME	TYPE_OF_BUSINESS	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
9802	ram	private employee	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	ram@gmail.com
9803	sham	software engineer	Bangalore	Karnataka	6158984565	sham@gmail.com
9804	sundhar	private employee	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6243637666	sundhar@gmail.com
9805	raghu	clerk	chennai	Tamil nadu	6328290767	raghu@gmail.com
9806	raja	j journalist	kochi	kerala	6412943868	raja@gmail.com
9807	anthony	teacher	Hyderabad	Telangana	6497596969	anthony@gmail.com
- Action Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
60	12:13:30	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY<=1.SALARY and s.NAME!=s1.NAME	2 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
61	12:15:36	SELECT * FROM STAFF LIMIT 0, 1000	13 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
62	12:15:56	SELECT * FROM BRANCH LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
63	12:16:08	SELECT * FROM OWNER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
64	12:16:20	SELECT * FROM RENTER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'practica5' database selected. The SQL Editor shows a series of INSERT and SELECT queries. The Results window displays the output of the SELECT queries, showing columns like AD_ID, AD_DATE, PAPER, and PROPERTY_NO. The Output window shows the execution status of the queries, including the number of rows returned and the duration of each query.

SQL Queries:

```
10. INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(154589, 'vijayawada', 8899, 50018);
11. INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(167589, 'chennai', 8900, 50019);
12. INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(180589, 'mumbai', 8901, 50013);
13. INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(193589, 'pune', 8902, 50018);
14.
15. SELECT * FROM PROPERTY;
```

Results:

PROPERTY_NO	CITY	OWNED_BY	OVERSEEN_BY
63589	Hyderabad	8892	50012
76589	Bangalore	8893	50013
89589	Vijayawada	8894	50014
102589	chennai	8895	50015
115589	kochi	8896	50016
128589	Hyderabad	8897	50017

Output:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
61	12-15-36	SELECT * FROM STAFF LIMIT 0, 1000	13 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
62	12-15-56	SELECT * FROM BRANCH LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
63	12-16-08	SELECT * FROM OWNER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
64	12-16-20	SELECT * FROM RENTER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
65	12-16-32	SELECT * FROM PROPERTY LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

SQL Queries:

```
10. INSERT INTO ADVERTISEMENT VALUES(29, '08-Jun-20', 'times', 154589);
11. INSERT INTO ADVERTISEMENT VALUES(30, '09-Jun-20', 'sakshi', 167589);
12. INSERT INTO ADVERTISEMENT VALUES(31, '10-Jun-20', 'dc', 180589);
13. INSERT INTO ADVERTISEMENT VALUES(32, '11-Jun-20', 'hindu', 193589);
14.
15. SELECT * FROM ADVERTISEMENT;
```

Results:

AD_ID	AD_DATE	PAPER	PROPERTY_NO
22	01-Jun-20	hindu	63589
23	02-Jun-20	eenadu	76589
24	03-Jun-20	times	89589
25	04-Jun-20	sakshi	102589
26	05-Jun-20	dc	115589
27	06-Jun-20	hindu	128589

Output:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
62	12-15-56	SELECT * FROM BRANCH LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
63	12-16-08	SELECT * FROM OWNER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
64	12-16-20	SELECT * FROM RENTER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
65	12-16-32	SELECT * FROM PROPERTY LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
66	12-17-13	SELECT * FROM ADVERTISEMENT LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

The image displays two screenshots of the MySQL Workbench interface, showing SQL queries and their results.

Top Screenshot:

- Navigator:** Schemas: acme, myschema, **practica5** (selected). Tables: advertisement, branch, owner, property, rental_agreement, renter, staff, viewing. Views: Stored Procedures, Functions.
- SQL File 8:**

```

10 * INSERT INTO VIEWING VALUES(154589,9809,'31-Jul-20');
11 * INSERT INTO VIEWING VALUES(167589,9809,'01-Aug-20');
12 * INSERT INTO VIEWING VALUES(180589,9811,'02-Aug-20');
13 * INSERT INTO VIEWING VALUES(193589,9812,'03-Aug-20');
14
15 * SELECT * FROM VIEWING;

```
- Result Grid:**

PROPERTY_NO	RENTER_NO	VIEWING_DATE
63589	9802	24-Jul-20
76589	9812	25-Jul-20
89589	9804	26-Jul-20
102589	9811	27-Jul-20
115589	9806	28-Jul-20
128589	9807	29-Jul-20
- Action Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
63	12:16:08	SELECT * FROM OWNER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
64	12:16:20	SELECT * FROM RENTER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
65	12:16:32	SELECT * FROM PROPERTY LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
66	12:17:13	SELECT * FROM ADVERTISEMENT LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
67	12:17:21	SELECT * FROM VIEWING LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Bottom Screenshot:

- Navigator:** Same as top screenshot.
- SQL File 8:**

```

10 * INSERT INTO RENTAL_AGREEMENT VALUES(2365,154589,'31-Aug-20','11-Sep-20','11-Sep-22',9809);
11 * INSERT INTO RENTAL_AGREEMENT VALUES(2364,167589,'01-Sep-20','12-Sep-20','12-Sep-22',9809);
12 * INSERT INTO RENTAL_AGREEMENT VALUES(2365,180589,'02-Sep-20','13-Sep-20','13-Sep-22',9811);
13 * INSERT INTO RENTAL_AGREEMENT VALUES(2366,193589,'03-Sep-20','14-Sep-20','14-Sep-22',9812);
14
15 * select * from rental_agreement;

```
- Result Grid:**

RENTAL_NO	PROPERTY_NO	SIGNING_DATE	START_DATE	END_DATE	RENTER_NO
2356	63589	24-Aug-20	04-Sep-20	04-Sep-22	9802
2357	76589	25-Aug-20	05-Sep-20	05-Sep-22	9812
2358	89589	26-Aug-20	06-Sep-20	06-Sep-22	9804
2359	102589	27-Aug-20	07-Sep-20	07-Sep-22	9811
2360	115589	28-Aug-20	08-Sep-20	08-Sep-22	9806
2361	128589	29-Aug-20	09-Sep-20	09-Sep-22	9807
- Action Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
64	12:16:20	SELECT * FROM RENTER LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
65	12:16:32	SELECT * FROM PROPERTY LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
66	12:17:13	SELECT * FROM ADVERTISEMENT LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
67	12:17:21	SELECT * FROM VIEWING LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
68	12:17:40	select * from rental_agreement LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

3) Display renter details which are unique.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following queries:

```

13 * INSERT INTO RENTER VALUES(9812,'ricky','software engineer','pune','maharashtra','6920862474','ricky@gmail.com')
14
15 * SELECT * FROM RENTER;
16
17 -- 3
18 * SELECT DISTINCT * FROM RENTER;

```

The Result Grid displays the output of the last query, showing unique renter details:

RENTER_NO	NAME	TYPE_OF_BUSINESS	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
9802	ram	private employee	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	ram@gmail.com
9803	sham	software engineer	Bangalore	Karnataka	6158984565	sham@gmail.com
9804	sundhar	private employee	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6243637666	sundhar@gmail.com
9805	raghu	clerk	chennai	Tamil nadu	6328290767	raghu@gmail.com
9806	raja	jornalist	kochi	kerala	6412943868	raja@gmail.com
9807	anthony	teacher	Hyderabad	Telangana	6497596969	anthony@gmail.com

The Output pane shows the execution history of the queries.

4) Give the email addresses and the renter number for all the private renters.
Please, sort them by the renter number.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following queries:

```

16
17 -- 3
18 * SELECT DISTINCT * FROM RENTER;
19
20 -- 4
21 * SELECT EMAIL,RENTER_NO FROM RENTER WHERE TYPE_OF_BUSINESS='private employee' ORDER BY RENTER_NO;

```

The Result Grid displays the output of the last query, showing email addresses and renter numbers for private renters:

EMAIL	RENTER_NO
ram@gmail.com	9802
sundhar@gmail.com	9804

The Output pane shows the execution history of the queries.

5) Find unique property name and number of branches for each property.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following SQL queries in the editor:

```

12 * INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(180589,"mumbai",8901,50013);
13 * INSERT INTO PROPERTY VALUES(193589,"pune",8902,50018);
14
15 * SELECT * FROM PROPERTY;
16 -- 5
17 * SELECT property_no,count(CITY) as branch_count,owned_by from property group by property_no;

```

The Result Grid displays the output of the last query:

property_no	branch_count	owned_by
63589	1	8892
76589	1	8893
89589	1	8894
102589	1	8895
115589	1	8896
128589	1	8897

The Action Output pane shows the execution of several queries, including a SELECT statement from the VIEWING table and a SELECT statement from the RENTER table.

6) Create table for staff member and insert all the details of the staff members.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following SQL queries in the editor:

```

1 * CREATE TABLE STAFF(STAFF_NO INT,NAME VARCHAR(25),SALARY INT,CITY VARCHAR(25),STATE VARCHAR(25),PHONE BIGINT)
2
3 * INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50012,'Surya',45000,'Hyderabad','Telangana',6074331464,'s.j@gmail.com');
4 * INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50013,'raju',50000,'Bangalore','Karnataka',6158984565,'raju@yahoo.co.in');
5 * INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50014,'virat',55000,'Vijayawada','Andhra Pradesh',6243637666,'v@yahoo.com');
6 * INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50015,'Iya',60000,'Chennai','Tamil nadu',6328290767,'pooja@tcs.com');

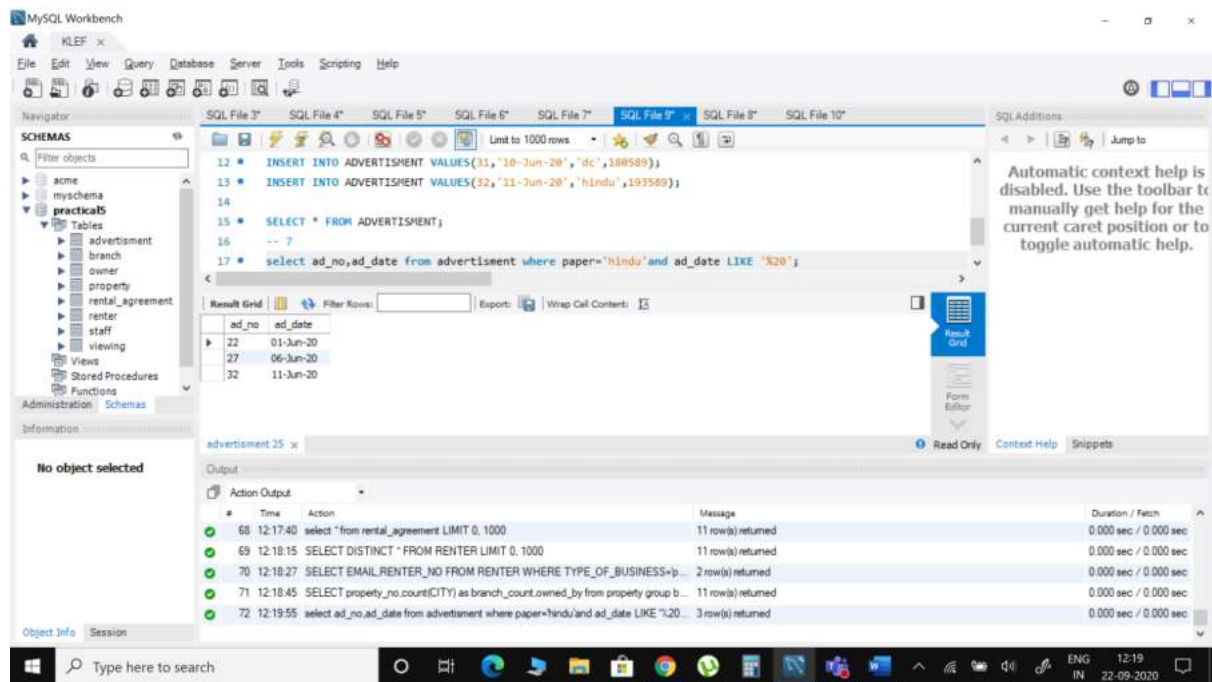
```

The Result Grid displays the output of the last query:

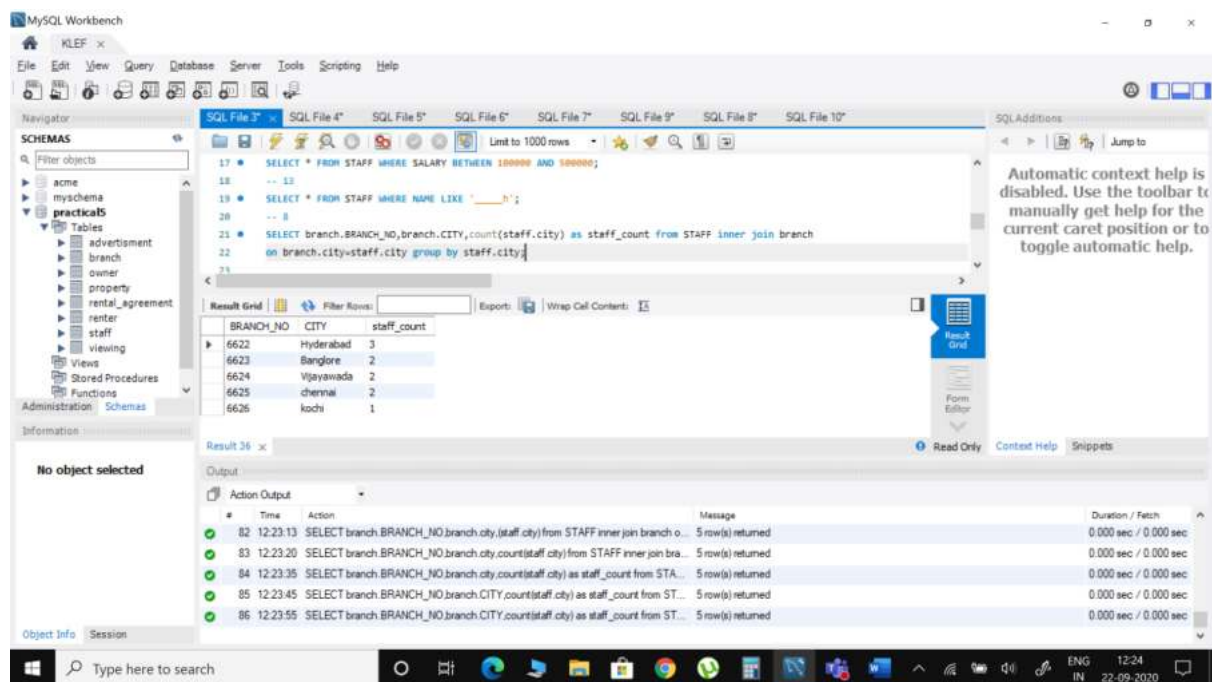
STAFF_NO	NAME	SALARY	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
50012	Surya	45000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	s.j@gmail.com
50013	raju	50000	Bangalore	Karnataka	6158984565	raju@yahoo.co.in
50014	virat	55000	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	6243637666	v@yahoo.com
50015	Iya	60000	Chennai	Tamil nadu	6328290767	pooja@tcs.com
50016	pooja	65000	kochi	kerala	6412943868	ab@gmail.com
50017	anil	70000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6497996969	anil@gmail.com

The Action Output pane shows the execution of several queries, including a SELECT statement from the STAFF table and a SELECT statement from the STAFF table.

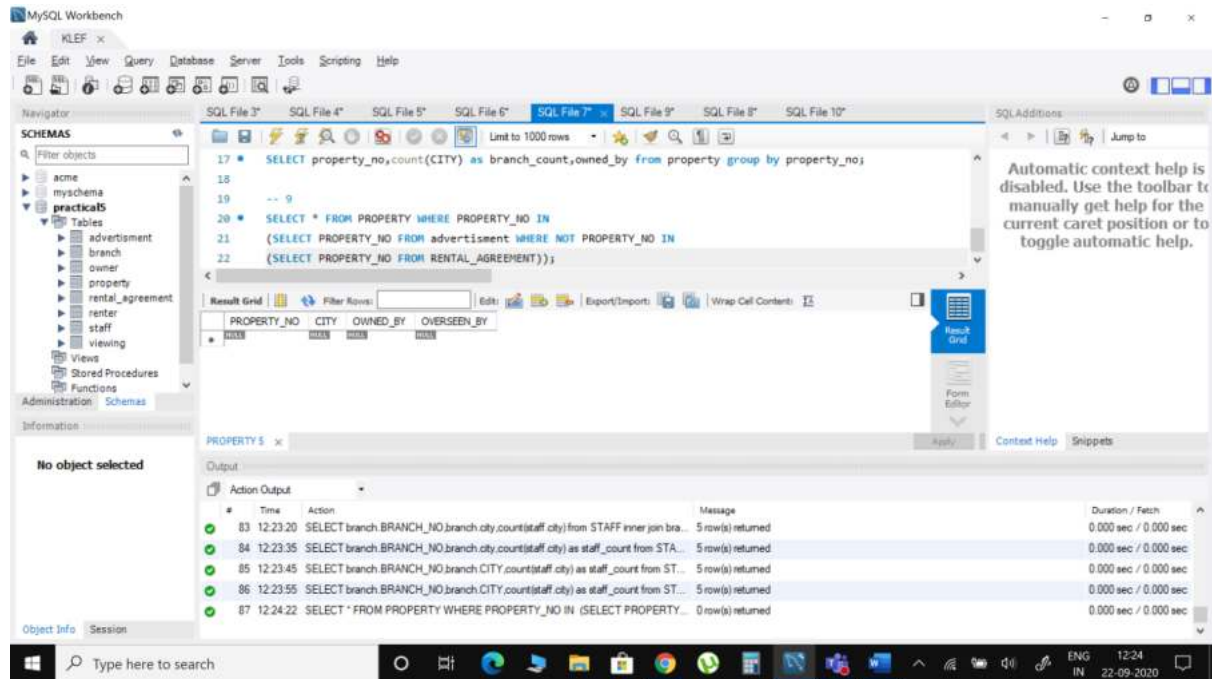
7) Give the dates of all the advertisements posted in THE GLOBE AND MAIL in 2005.



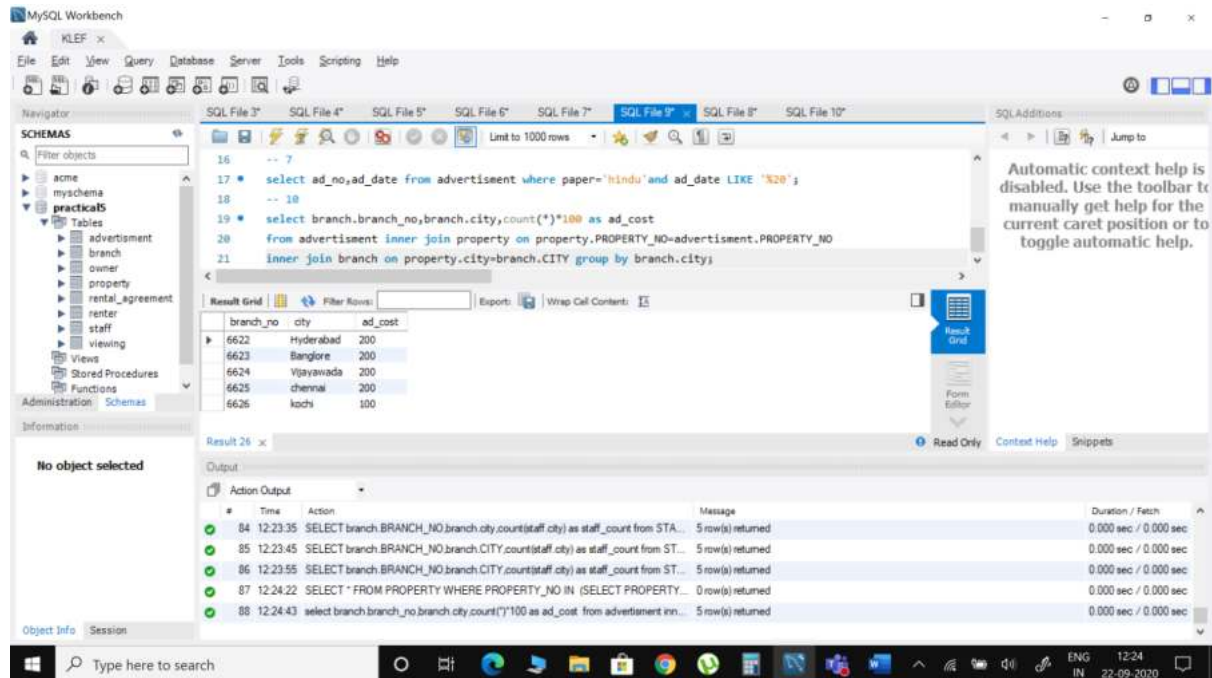
8) Display the count of staff in each branch and display them in descending order on count.



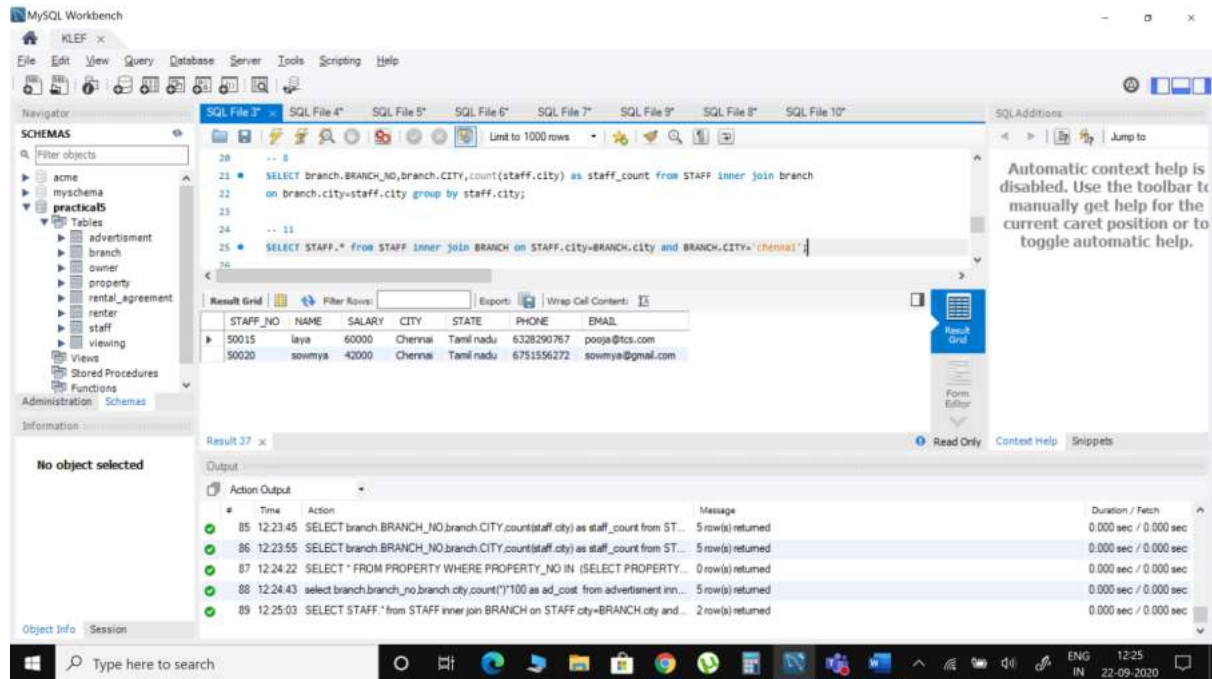
9) Find the properties that are already advertised but not yet rented.



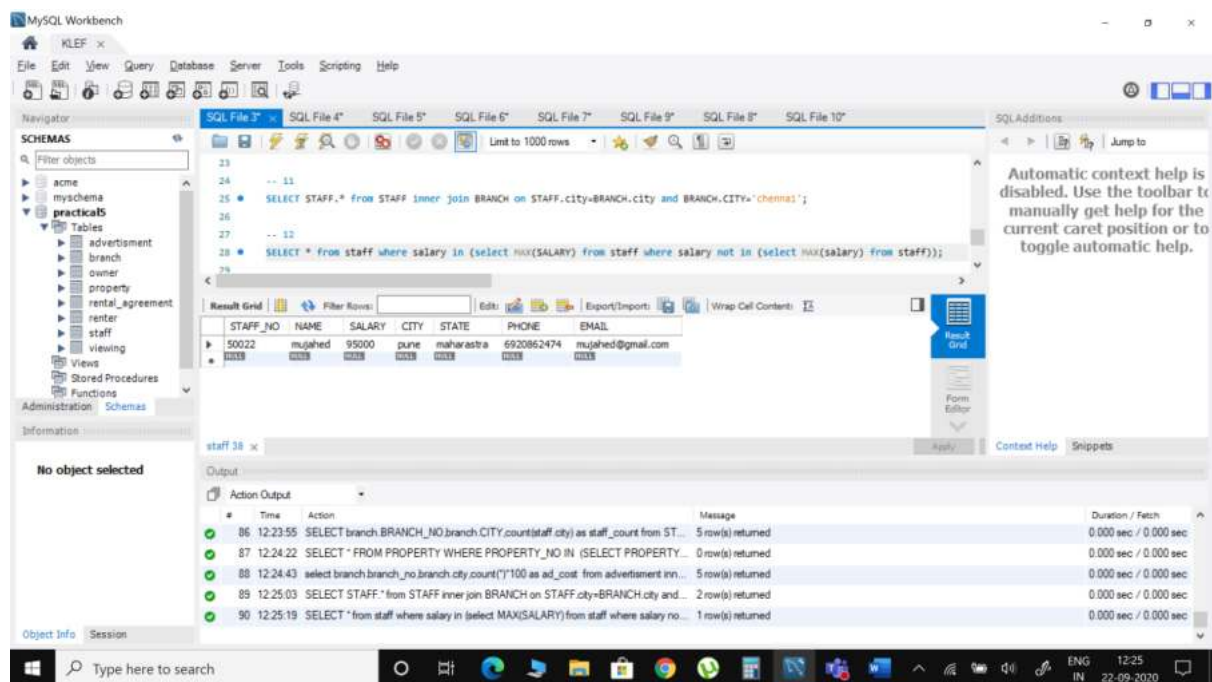
- 10) Assuming that each advertisement costs 100 dollars, give the branch number and the amount spent on the advertisements for each branch. Name the branch number as Branch no, and the amount as ad cost.



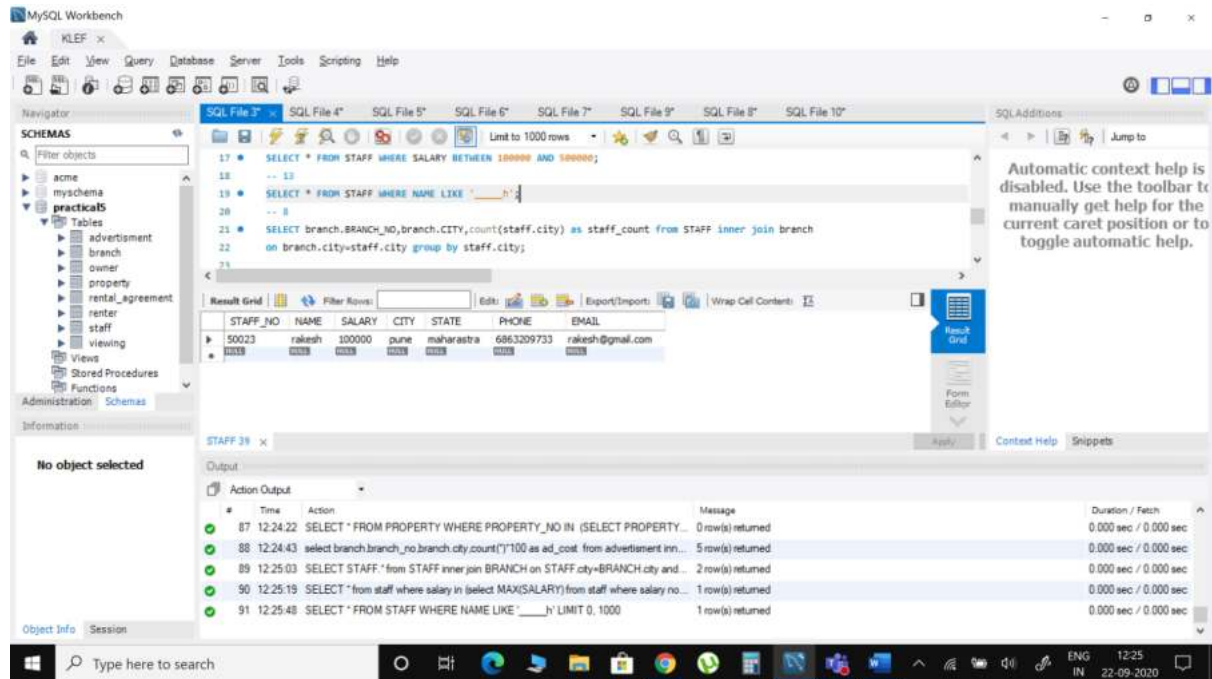
- 11) Display the details of staff who are working in a particular branch.



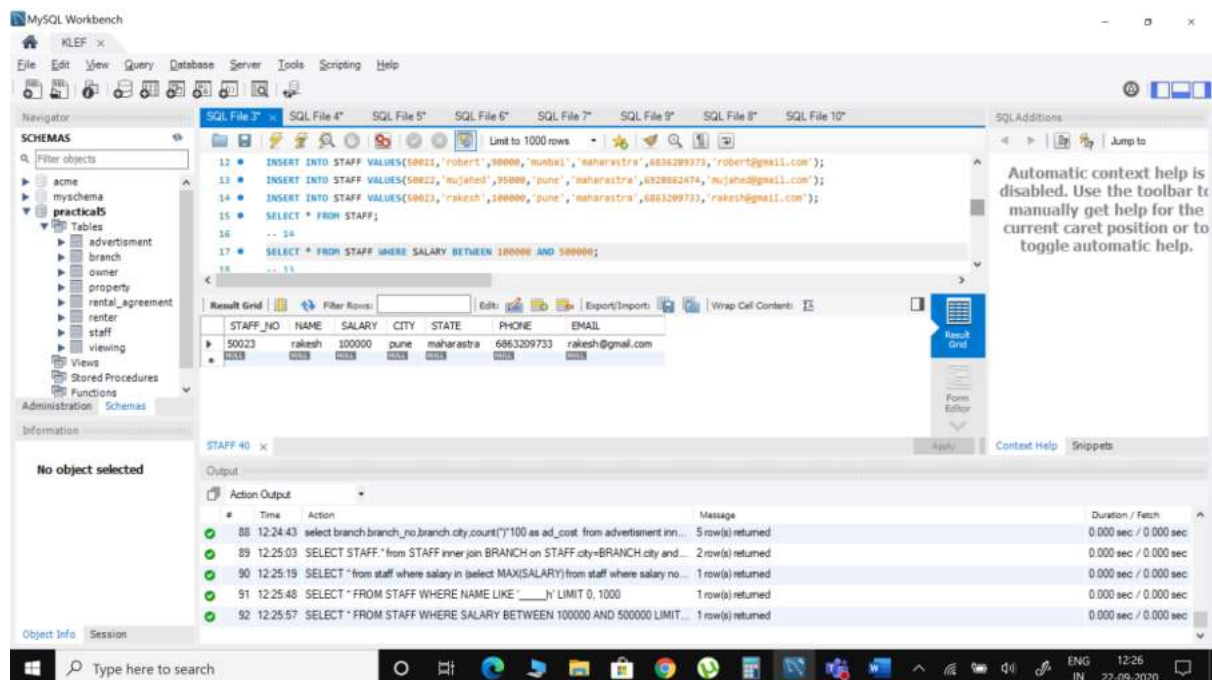
- 12) Write down a query to find out the Name, Address and Position of the branch staff whose salary is the second highest without using TOP or limit method.



- 13) Write a query to print details of the staff whose Name ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets.



14) Write a query to print details of the staff whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.



15) Write a query to display the list of employees who draw same salary

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar shows the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'practica5' selected. The main editor shows a SQL query in 'SQL File 3'. The query is as follows:

```
27 -- 12
28 SELECT * from staff where salary in (select MAX(SALARY) from staff where salary not in (select MAX(salary) from staff));
29
30 -- 15
31 INSERT INTO STAFF VALUES(50024,'RK',45000,'Hyderabad','Telangana',6074331446,'rk@gmail.com');
32 select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY and s.NAME!=s1.NAME;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the results of the last query (line 32):

STAFF_NO	NAME	SALARY	CITY	STATE	PHONE	EMAIL
50024	RK	45000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331446	rk@gmail.com
50012	Surja	45000	Hyderabad	Telangana	6074331464	sj@gmail.com

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
89	12:25:03	SELECT STAFF 'from STAFF inner join BRANCH on STAFF.city=BRANCH.city and ...	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
90	12:25:19	SELECT 'from staff where salary in (select MAX(SALARY) from staff where salary no...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
91	12:25:48	SELECT 'FROM STAFF WHERE NAME LIKE '_____' LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
92	12:25:57	SELECT 'FROM STAFF WHERE SALARY BETWEEN 100000 AND 500000 LIMIT...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
93	12:26:11	select s.* from staff s,staff s1 where s.SALARY=s1.SALARY and s.NAME!=s1.NAME...	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 12:26 IN 22-09-2020.