# Assignment -

# **Theory**

1.compare sql and nosql databases.

Aspect	SQL (Relational)	NoSQL (Non-relational)
Data Structure	Tables with rows and columns	Document-based, key-value, column-family, or graph-based
Schema	Fixed schema (predefined structure)	Flexible schema (dynamic and adaptable)
Scalability	Vertically scalable (upgrading hardware)	Horizontally scalable (adding more servers)
Data Integrity	ACID-compliant (strong consistency)	BASE-compliant (more available, less consistent)
Query Language	SQL (Structured Query Language)	Varies (e.g., MongoDB uses its own query language)
Performance	Efficient for complex queries and transactions	Better for large-scale data and fast read/write operations
Use Case	Best for transactional systems (banking, ERP, etc.)	Ideal for big data, real-time web apps, and data lakes
Examples	MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, MS SQL Server	MongoDB, Cassandra, CouchDB, Neo4j

## Practical-

1. Write a SQL query to find customers who are either from the city 'New York' or who do not have a grade greater than 100. Return customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, and salesman\_id.

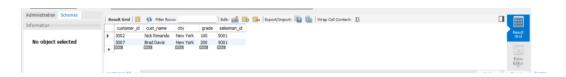
select customer\_id,cust\_name,city,grade,salesman\_id
from customer
where city = 'newyork' or grade <= 100 OR grade IS NULL;</pre>



2. Write a SQL query to find all the customers in 'New York' city who have a grade value above 100. Return customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, and salesman\_id.

select customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, salesman\_id from customer

## where city = 'new york' and grade >= 100;



3. Write a SQL query that displays order number, purchase amount, and the achieved and unachieved percentage (%) for those orders that exceed 50% of the target value of 6000.

select ord\_no, round((purch\_amt /6000)\*100,2) as archived, round((100-purch\_amt /6000)\*100,2) as unarchived

from orders

where purch\_amt > 3000;



4. Write a SQL query to calculate the total purchase amount of all orders. Return total purchase amount.

select sum(purch\_amt) as totalpurchase

from orders;



 $5. Write \ a \ SQL \ query \ to \ find \ the \ highest \ purchase \ amount \ ordered \ by \ each \ customer. \ Return \ customer\_id, \ maximum \ purchase \ amount \ .$ 

select customer\_id,max(purch\_amt) as maxpurchase

from orders

group by customer\_id

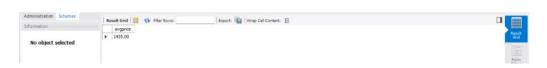
order by maxpurchase;



 $6. Write \ a \ SQL \ query \ to \ calculate \ the \ average \ product \ price. \ Return \ average \ product \ price.$ 

select round(avg(pro\_price),2) as avgprice

from item\_mast;



7. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose department is located at 'Toronto'. Return first name, last name, employee\_id, job\_id.

 ${\tt SELECT~e.employee\_id,e.first\_name,e.last\_name,e.job\_id}$ 

FROM employees e

join departments d

on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

join locations I

on d.location\_id = l.location\_id

where I.city='toronto';



8. Write a SQL query to find those employees whose salary is lower than that of employees whose job title is "MK\_MAN". Exclude employees of the job title "MK\_MAN". Return employee\_id, first name, last name, job\_id.

 $select\ employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, job\_id$ 

from employees

where salary <

(select min(salary) lowersalary

from employees

where job\_id = 'MK\_MAN')

and job\_id != 'MK\_MAN';



9. Write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in department ID 80 or 40. Return first name, last name, department number, and department

select e.first\_name,e.last\_name,d.department\_id,d.department\_name

from employees e

join departments d

on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

where d.department\_id = 80 or d.department\_id= 40;



10. Write a SQL query to calculate the average salary, the number of employees receiving commissions in that department. Return department name, average salary and number of employees.

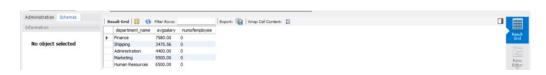
select d.department\_name , round(avg(e.salary),2) avgsalary ,count(e.commission\_pct) numofemployee

from employees e

join departments d

on e.department\_id =  $d.department_id$ 

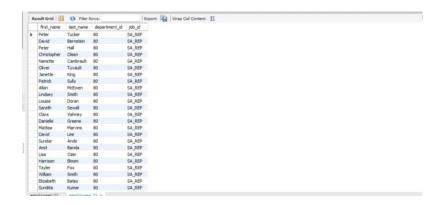
group by d.department\_name;



11. Write a SQL query to find out which employees have the same designation as the employee whose ID is 169. Return first name, last name, department ID, and job ID.

select\*from employees;

select first\_name,last\_name,department\_id,job\_id
from employees
where job\_id = (
 select job\_id
 from employees
 where employee\_id = 169);



12. Write a SQL query to find those employees who earn more than the average salary. Return employee ID, first name, last name.

select employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,salary

from employees

where salary >

(select avg(salary) avgsalary

from employees);



13. Write a SQL query to find all those employees who work in the Finance department. Return department ID, name (first), job ID, and department name.

 $select\ d.department\_id,\ e.first\_name, e.job\_id, d.department\_name$ 

from employees e

join departments d

on e.department\_id = d.department\_id

where department\_name = 'finance';



14. From the following table, write a SQL query to find the employees who earn less than the employee of ID 182. Return first name, last name, and salary. select first\_name, last\_name, salary

from employees

where salary <

(select salary

from employees

where employee\_id = 182);



#### stored procedure

call countemployee();

 $15.\ Create\ a\ stored\ procedure\ Count Employees By Dept\ that\ returns\ the\ number\ of\ employees\ in\ each\ department.$ 

```
create procedure countemployee()
begin
 select department_id,count(*) as totalemployee
 from employees
  group by department_id;
end//
delimiter;
```



16.Create a stored procedure AddNewEmployee that adds a new employee to the database.

```
delimiter //
create procedure addnewemployee(
 in employee_id INT UNSIGNED,
 in first_name VARCHAR(20),
 in last_name VARCHAR(25),
 in email VARCHAR(25),
 in phone_number VARCHAR(20),
 in hire_date DATE,
 in job_id VARCHAR(10),
 in salary DECIMAL(8, 2),
 in commission_pct DECIMAL(5, 2),
 in manager_id INT UNSIGNED,
in department_id INT UNSIGNED
)
begin
INSERT INTO employees
(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number, hire_date, job_id, salary, commission_pct, manager_id, department_id);
end //
delimiter;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

 $call\ add NEW employee (209, 'gargi', 'Baer', 'HBAER', '515.123.8888', '1994-06-08', 'PR\_REP', 10000, NULL, 101, 70); \\$ 

#### SET FOREIGN\_KEY\_CHECKS = 1;



 $17. \ Create\ a\ stored\ procedure\ Delete Employees By Dept\ that\ removes\ all\ employees\ from\ a\ specific\ department.$ 

```
delimiter //
create procedure DeleteEmployeesByDept(in dept_id int unsigned)
begin
    delete
    from employees
    where department_id = dept_id;
end //
delimiter;
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 0;
call DeleteEmployeesByDept(100);
SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS = 1;
```

18. Create a stored procedure GetTopPaidEmployees that retrieves the highest-paid employee in each department.

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE GetTopPaidEmployees()
```

#### BEGIN

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name, e.department_id, e.salary
FROM employees e
WHERE e.salary = (
SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = e.department_id
);
END //
```

#### $\ \, \textbf{DELIMITER} \ ;$

## CALL GetTopPaidEmployees();



19. Create a stored procedure PromoteEmployee that increases an employee's salary and changes their job role.

```
delimiter //
create procedure PromoteEmployee(IN emp_id INT,
IN new_salary DECIMAL(8,2),
IN new_job_id VARCHAR(10)
)
```

```
begin
update employees
set salary = new_salary,
   job_id = new_job_id
 WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
end //
delimiter;
call PromoteEmployee(105, 5500.00, 'HR_REP');
                   66 17:38 54 call PromoteEmployee(105, 5500.00, THI, PEP) 1 sovigh affected 0.000 sec
20. \ Create\ a\ stored\ procedure\ Assign Manager To Department\ that\ assigns\ a\ new\ manager\ to\ all\ employees\ in\ a\ specific\ department.
delimiter //
create procedure AssignManagerToDepartment (in dept_id INT UNSIGNED,
in new_manager_id INT UNSIGNED)
begin
update employees
set manager_id = new_manager_id
where department_id = dept_id;
end //
\  \, \text{delimiter} \ ;
call AssignManagerToDepartment(50,114);

    69 11:45:26 call AssignManagerToDepartment(40,202)

                                                                                                                                       0.000 sec
```

# No-sql

1.retrive all employee records.

db.collection.find()

 $2.\mbox{find}$  employee who work in the IT department.

db.collection.find({department:'IT'});

3.find employee who have a salary greater than 70000.

db.collection.find({salary:{\$gt:70000}});

4. find employee who joined after 2018.

db.collection.find({joining\_date:{\$gt:'2018'}});

5.find employee between the ages of 30 and 40.

 $db.collection.find(\{age:\{\$gt:30,\$lt:40\}\});\\$ 

6.increase the salary of all employee in the finance department by 5%.

 $db. collection. update Many (\{department: 'Finance'\}, \{\$mul: \{salary: 0.05\}\});$ 

```
femployee> db.collection.updateMany({department:'Finance'},{$mul:{salary:1.05}});
{
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedId: null,
    natchedCount: 0,
    muffer (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    upsertedCount: 0
```

7.delete employee who joined before 2010.

db.collection.deleteMany({joining\_date:{\$lt:"2010"}});

8. find the highest-paid employee.

db.collection.find().sort({salary:-1}).limit(1);

```
employee> db.collection.find().sort({salary:=!}).limit(!);
{
    _id: ObjectId('685bc5f8diebee75a6748a6e'),
    name: 'Franklin Adams',
    age: 4B,
    department: 'Finance',
    salary: '9922a,
    joining_date: '2010-07-12'
}
```