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## **BATCH :5**

## **ROLL NO: R177219148**

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**EXPERIMENT-5**

**Title: 5. Use of different SQL clauses and join**

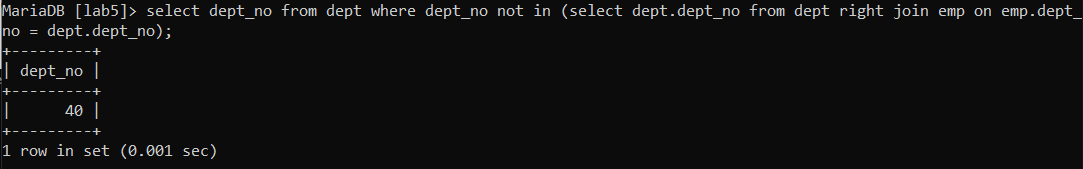
**Objective:** To understand the use of group by and having clause and execute the SQL commands using JOIN

**Ques.1**

Write the SQL Queries for the following queries (use emp\_table and dept\_table of Experiment 4).

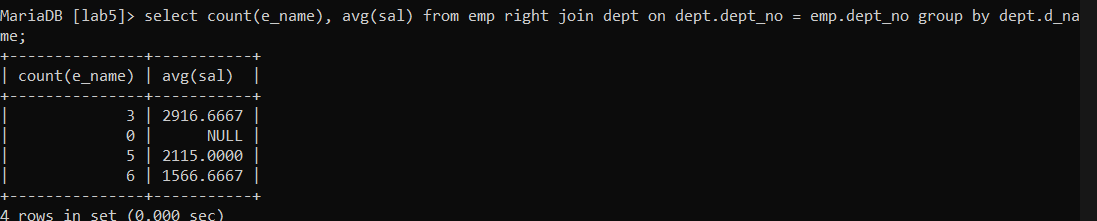
1. List the Deptno where there are no emps.

select dept\_no from dept where dept\_no not in (select dept.dept\_no from dept right join emp on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no);



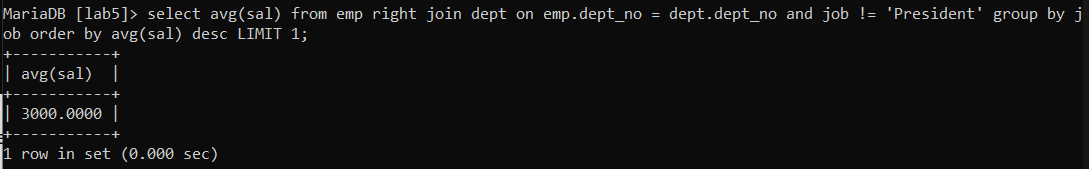
2. List the No.of emp’s and Avg salary within each department for each job.

select count(e\_name), avg(sal) from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no group by dept.d\_name;



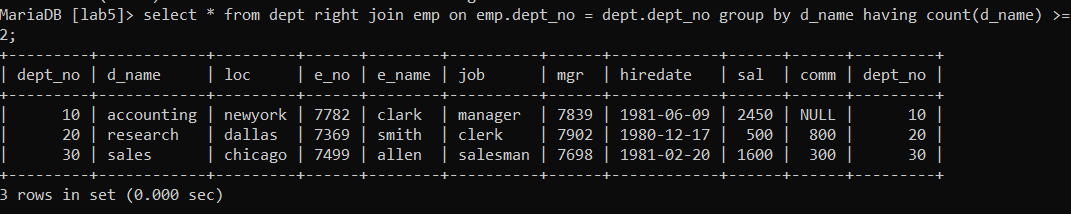
3. Find the maximum average salary drawn for each job except for ‘President’.

select avg(sal) from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no and job != 'President' group by job order by avg(sal) desc LIMIT 1;



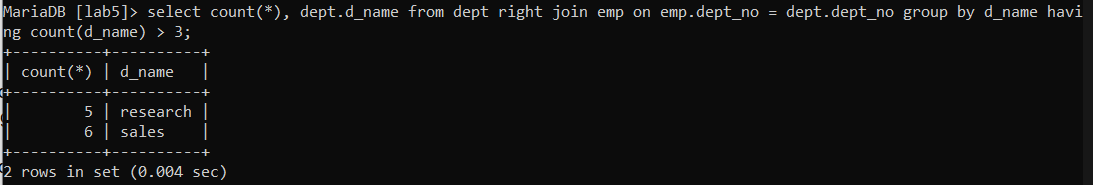
4. List the department details where at least two emps are working.

select \* from dept right join emp on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no group by d\_name having count(d\_name) >= 2;



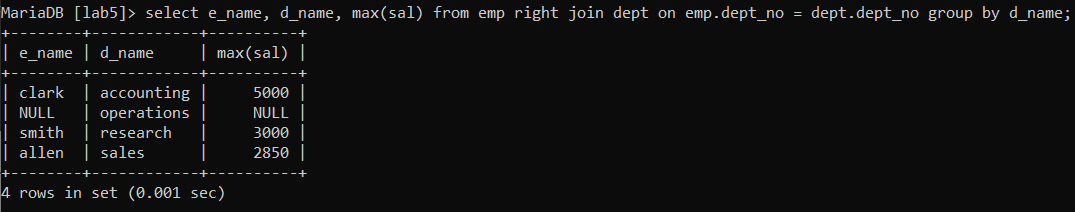
5. List the no. of emps in each department where the no. is more than 3.

select count(\*), dept.d\_name from dept right join emp on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no group by d\_name having count(d\_name) > 3;



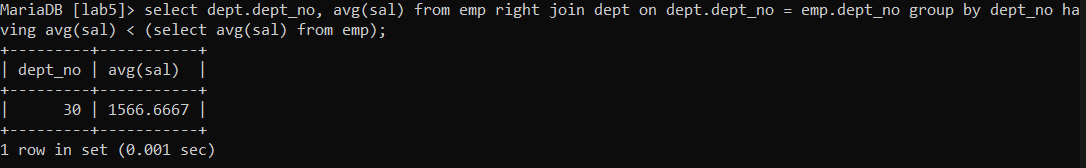
6. List the names of the emps who are getting the highest sal dept wise.

select e\_name, d\_name, max(sal) from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no group by d\_name;



7. List the Deptno and their average salaries for dept with the average salary less than the averages for all departments.

select dept.dept\_no, avg(sal) from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no group by dept\_no having avg(sal) < (select avg(sal) from emp);

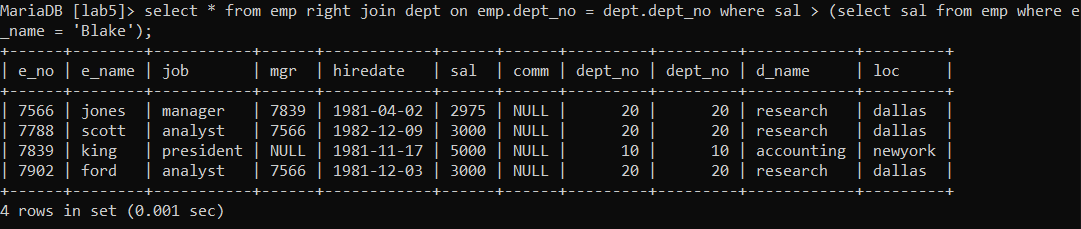


**Ques.2**

Execute the experiment 4 using sql join.

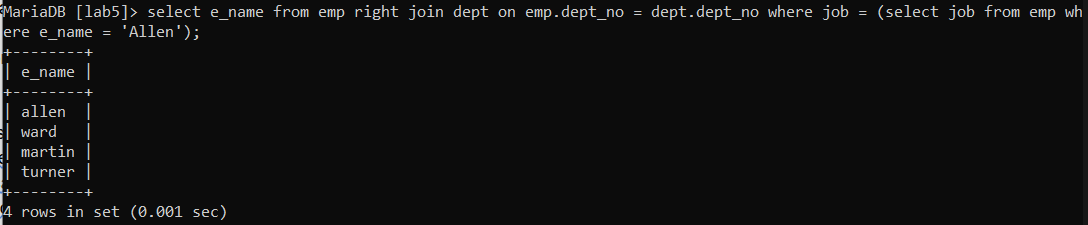
1. List the details of the emps whose Salaries more than the employee BLAKE.

select \* from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where sal > (select sal from emp where e\_name = 'Blake');



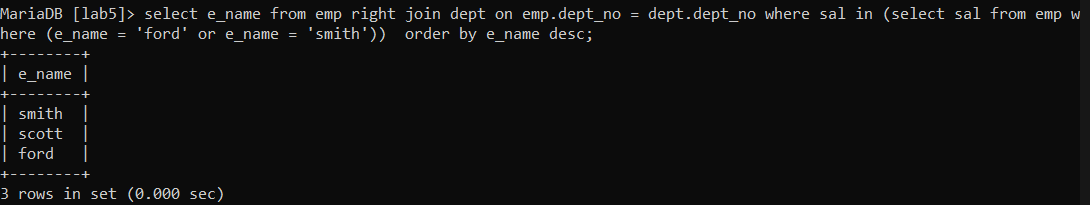
2. List the emps whose Jobs are the same as ALLEN.

select e\_name from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where job = (select job from emp where e\_name = 'Allen');



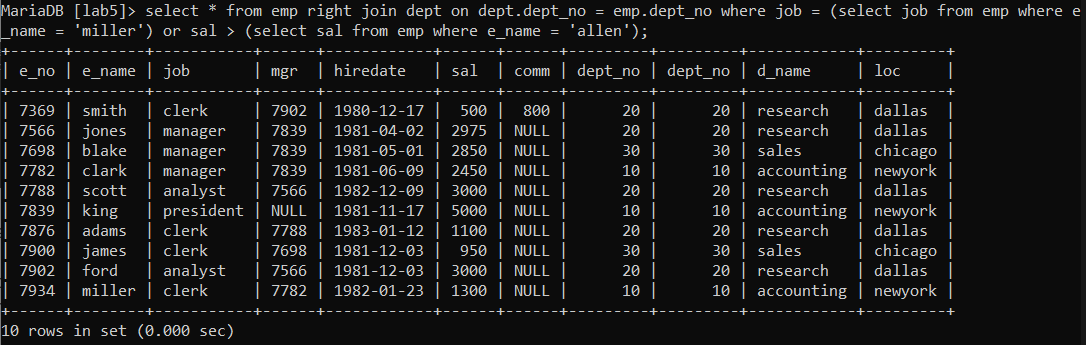
3. List the Emps whose Sal is same as FORD or SMITH in desc order of Names.

select e\_name from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where sal in (select sal from emp where (e\_name = 'ford' or e\_name = 'smith'))  order by e\_name desc;



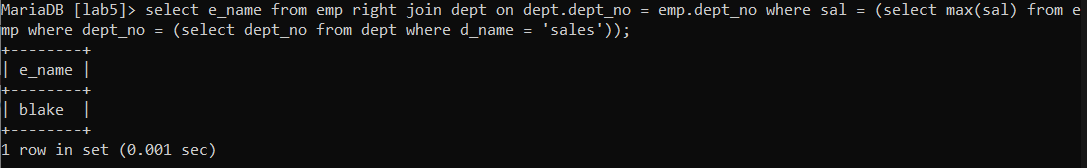
4. List the emps whose Jobs are the same as MILLER or Sal is more than ALLEN.

select \* from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no where job = (select job from emp where e\_name = 'miller') or sal > (select sal from emp where e\_name = 'allen');



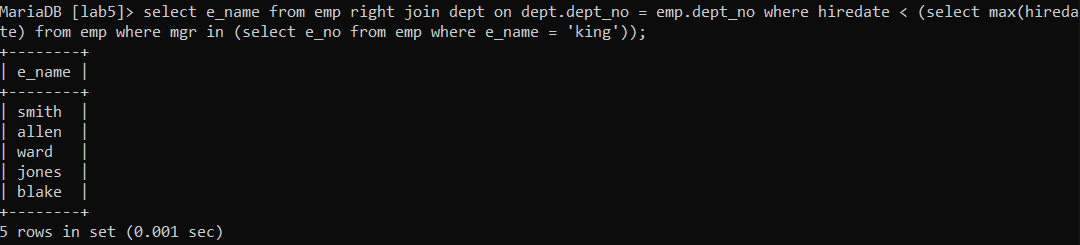
5. Find the highest paid employee of the sales department.

select e\_name from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no where sal = (select max(sal) from emp where dept\_no = (select dept\_no from dept where d\_name = 'sales'));



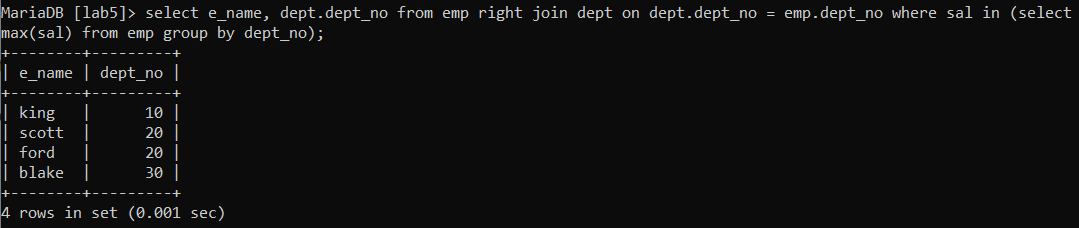
6. List the employees who are senior to the most recently hired employee working under king.

select e\_name from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no where hiredate < (select max(hiredate) from emp where mgr in (select e\_no from emp where e\_name = 'king'));



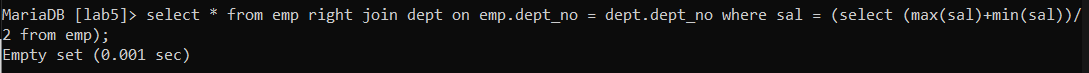
7. List the names of the emps who are getting the highest sal dept wise.

select e\_name, dept.dept\_no from emp right join dept on dept.dept\_no = emp.dept\_no where sal in (select max(sal) from emp group by dept\_no);



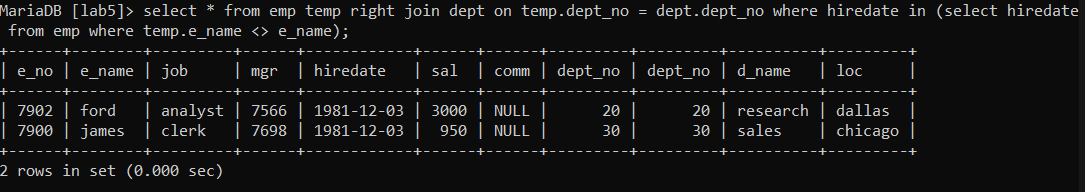
8. List the emps whose sal is equal to the average of max and minimum

select \* from emp right join dept on emp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where sal = (select (max(sal)+min(sal))/2 from emp);



9. List the emps who joined the company on the same date.

select \* from emp temp right join dept on temp.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where hiredate in (select hiredate from emp where temp.e\_name <> e\_name);



10. Find out the emps who joined in the company before their Managers.

select \* from emp e right join dept on e.dept\_no = dept.dept\_no where hiredate < (select hiredate from emp where e\_no = e.mgr);

