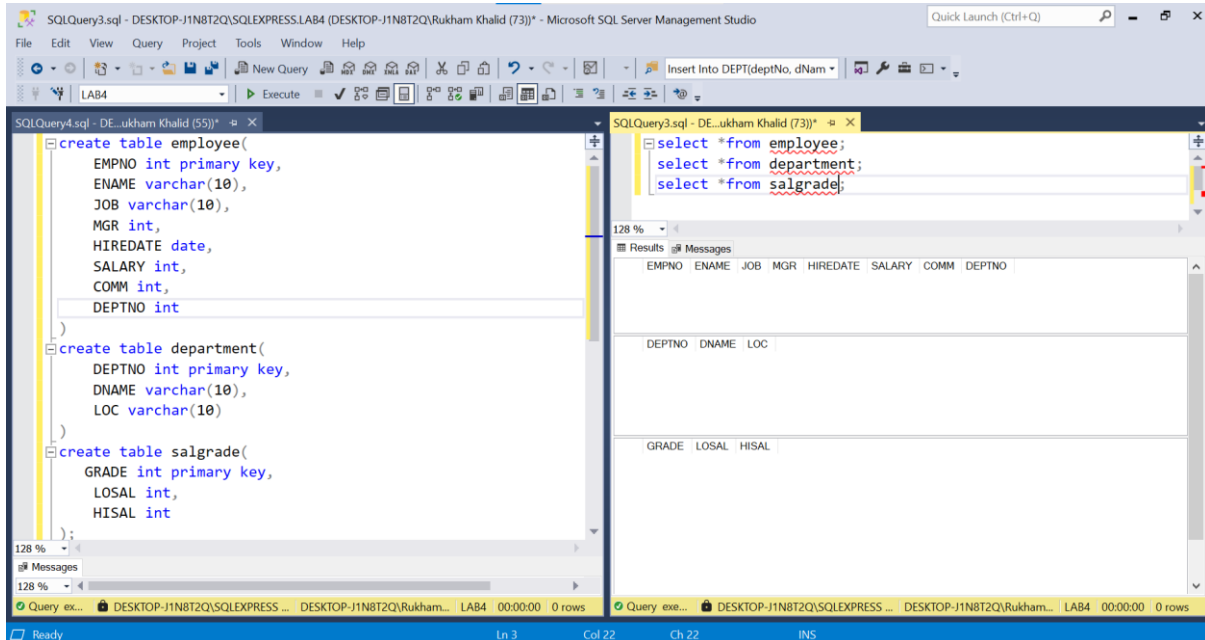
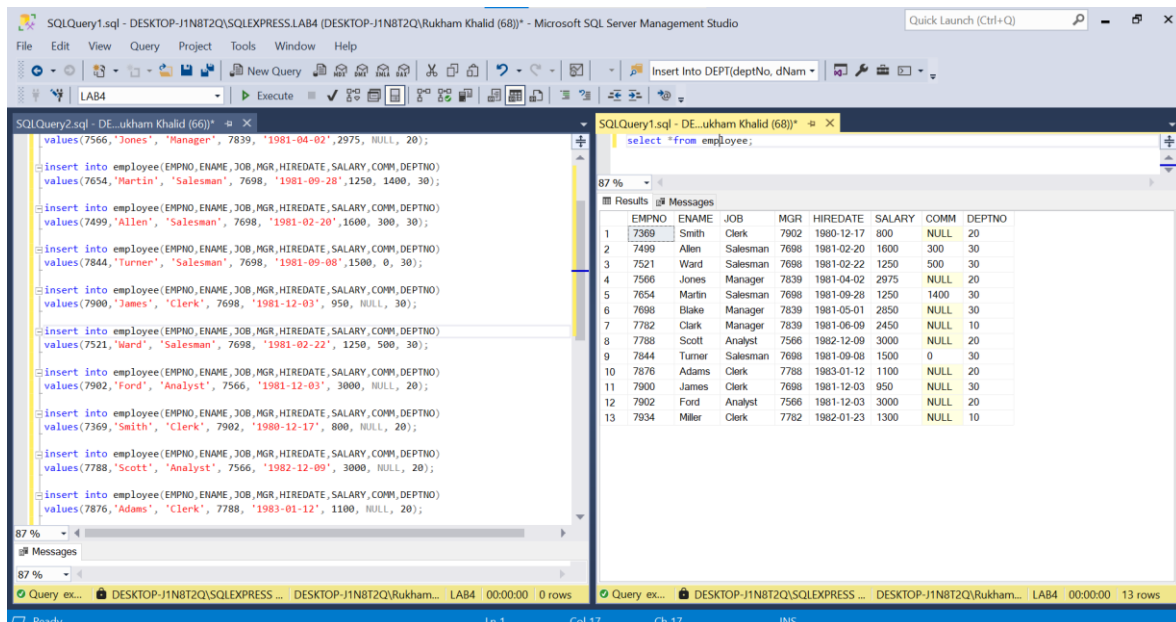


# LAB 5

## Creating Tables



## Inserting To Employee



## Inserting To Salgrade

The screenshot shows two query windows in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left window, titled 'SQLQuery3.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (63))', contains five INSERT statements for the 'salgrade' table. The right window, titled 'SQLQuery4.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (71))', contains a SELECT statement to view the data in the 'salgrade' table. The Results pane on the right displays the output of the SELECT query as a table with 5 rows.

```
insert into salgrade(GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL)
values(1, 700, 1200);

insert into salgrade(GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL)
values(2, 1201, 1400);

insert into salgrade(GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL)
values(3, 1401, 2000);

insert into salgrade(GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL)
values(4, 2001, 3000);

insert into salgrade(GRADE, LOSAL, HISAL)
values(5, 3001, 9999);
```

```
select * from salgrade;
```

	GRADE	LOSAL	HISAL
1	1	700	1200
2	2	1201	1400
3	3	1401	2000
4	4	2001	3000
5	5	3001	9999

## Inserting To Department

The screenshot shows two query windows in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left window, titled 'SQLQuery5.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (61))', contains four INSERT statements for the 'department' table. The right window, titled 'SQLQuery6.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (67))', contains a SELECT statement to view the data in the 'department' table. The Results pane on the right displays the output of the SELECT query as a table with 4 rows.

```
insert into department(DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC)
values(10, 'Accounting', 'New York');

insert into department(DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC)
values(20, 'Research', 'Dallas');

insert into department(DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC)
values(30, 'Sales', 'Chicago');

insert into department(DEPTNO,DNAME,LOC)
values(40, 'Operations', 'Boston');
```

```
select * from department;
```

	DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
1	10	Accounting	New York
2	20	Research	Dallas
3	30	Sales	Chicago
4	40	Operations	Boston

## Query 01 & 02

The screenshot displays two SQL queries in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left pane shows Query1.sql with a query labeled --LAB5 and --1. The right pane shows SQLQuery3.sql with a query labeled --2.

**Query 1 (LAB5):**

```
--LAB5
--1
select avg(SALARY) as average,
max(SALARY) as maximum,
sum(SALARY) as sum,
min(SALARY) as minimum
from employee;
```

**Results for Query 1:**

	average	maximum	sum	minimum
1	1848	3000	24025	800

**Query 2 (LAB4):**

```
--2
select job,
avg(SALARY) as average,
max(SALARY) as maximum,
sum(SALARY) as sum,
min(SALARY) as minimum
from employee
group by job;
```

**Results for Query 2:**

job	average	maximum	sum	minimum
Analyst	3000	3000	6000	3000
Clerk	1037	1300	4150	800
Manager	2758	2975	8275	2450
Salesman	1400	1600	5600	1250

## Query 03 & 04

The screenshot displays two SQL queries in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left pane shows Query1.sql with a query labeled --3. The right pane shows SQLQuery3.sql with a query labeled --4.

**Query 3 (LAB4):**

```
--3
select job, count(job) from employee
group by job;
```

**Results for Query 3:**

job	(No column name)
Analyst	2
Clerk	4
Manager	3
Salesman	4

**Query 4 (LAB4):**

```
--4
select count(MGR) from employee
where job = 'Manager';
```

**Results for Query 4:**

(No column name)
3

## Query 05 & 06

The screenshot shows two windows of Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left window, titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (52)', contains the following SQL query:

```
--5
select (max(SALARY))-(min(SALARY))
as diff from employee;
```

The results pane shows a single row with the value 2200.

diff
2200

The right window, titled 'SQLQuery3.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (55)', contains the following SQL query:

```
--6
select DEPTNO, count(EMPNO)
from employee
group by DEPTNO;
```

The results pane shows three rows of data:

DEPTNO	(No column name)
10	2
20	5
30	6

## Query 07 & 08

The screenshot shows two windows of Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left window, titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (52)', contains the following SQL query:

```
--7
select DEPTNO, sum(SALARY) as total
from employee
group by DEPTNO;
```

The results pane shows three rows of data:

DEPTNO	total
10	3750
20	10875
30	9400

The right window, titled 'SQLQuery3.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (55)', contains the following SQL query:

```
--8
select DEPTNO, sum(SALARY), count(EMPNO)
from employee
group by DEPTNO;
```

The results pane shows three rows of data:

DEPTNO	(No column name)	(No column name)
10	3750	2
20	10875	5
30	9400	6

## Query 09 & 10

The screenshot displays two side-by-side SQL query windows in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The left window, titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (52)', contains a query labeled '--9' that calculates the sum of salaries by department and job. The right window, titled 'SQLQuery3.sql - DE...ukham Khalid (55)', contains a query labeled '--10' that counts the number of employees per department where the count is greater than 2. Both queries have been executed, and their results are shown in the 'Results' pane below each query editor.

**Query 9 Results:**

(No column name)	DEPTNO	job
1	6000	Analyst
2	1300	Clerk
3	1900	Clerk
4	950	Clerk
5	2450	Manager
6	2975	Manager
7	2850	Manager
8	5600	Salesman

**Query 10 Results:**

DEPTNO	(No column name)
1	20
2	30