Expt No 5

IMPLEMENTATION OF BUILT IN FUNCTIONS

AIM: Implementation of built in functions in RDBMS

    A. Create a table store. Fields are order no, code, item, quantity, price, discount, mrp

QUERY
Create table store (order_no int primary key, code int, item char(15), quantity varchar(8), price int, discount varchar(7), mrp int);
Insert into store values('1', '1', 'soap', '5', '75', '2%', '72',);
1 row created;
Insert into store values('2', '2', 'chilly powder', '2', '24', '3%', '20',);
1 row created;
Insert into store values('3', '3', 'atta', '2', '70', '3%', '78',);
1 row created;
Insert into store values('4', '4', 'pepper', '5', '524', '5%', '520',);
1 row created;
Insert into store values('5', '5', 'salt', '4', '40', '2%', '39',);
1 row created;

    B. Display the table;

QUERY
Select * from store;

OUTPUT

Oder_no	code	item	quantity	price	discount	mrp
1	1	soap	5	75	2%	72
2	2	chilly powder	2	24	3%	20
3	3	atta	2	70	3%	78
4	4	pepper	5	524	5%	520
5	5	salt	4	40	2%	39

c. Write an SQL query to display the reminder, if the amount of an each item in store is divided by 9.

QUERY
Select item, mod(mrp,9) from store;

OUTPUT
Item   mod(mrp)

Soap	0
chilly powder	2
atta	6
pepper	7
salt	3

d. Write SQL query to display the amount in store and its square.

QUERY
Select price, power(price,2) as power from store;

OUTPUT

Price	Power
75	5625
24	576
70	49000
524	274576
40	1600

e. Program to divide the amount in stock of each item by 7 in store table and display the resut round to the nearest integer.

QUERY
Select price, round(price/7,0) as round from store;

OUTPUT

Price	Round
75	11
24	3
70	10
524	75
40	6

RESULT: Successfully executed the queries using SQL DML Commands.

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EXPT NO:-6

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

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AIM:-Implementation of various aggregate functions in SQL

Note: Use the Schema created in Experiment No 3 and 4
(EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT etc)

1. Find the number of Employee in the organization.

select count(*) from EMPLOYEE;

2. **Find the sum of the salaries of all employees, the maximum salary,the minimum salary, and the average salary.**

SELECT SUM (Salary), MAX (Salary), MIN (Salary), AVG (Salary)
FROM EMPLOYEE;

3) **Find the sum of the salaries of all employees of the 'Research' department, as well as the maximum salary, the minimum salary, and the average salary in this department.**

SELECT SUM (Salary), MAX (Salary), MIN (Salary), AVG (Salary)
FROM (EMPLOYEE JOIN DEPARTMENT ON Dno=Dnumber)
WHERE Dname='Research';

4)**Retrieve the total number of employees in the company and the number of employees in the 'Research' department**

SELECT COUNT (*)
FROM EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT
WHERE DNO=DNUMBER AND DNAME='Research';

5)**Count the number of distinct salary values in the database.**

SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT Salary)
FROM EMPLOYEE;

RESULT: Successfully executed the queries using SQL DML Commands.