Note : Use Emp, dept and salgrade table

1. To list all records with sal > 2000 and comm>200

Ans. select \*

-> FROM emp

-> WHERE sal>2000 and comm>200;

2. To list all record with job=’Clerk’ or sal>2000

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where job = 'Clerk' or sal > 2000;

3. To list all the record with sal=1250 or 1100 or 2850

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where sal in (1250, 1100, 2850);

4. To list all employees with sal>1250 and <2850

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where sal between 1251 and 2849;

5. To list all employees with name ends with AS

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where ename like '%AS';

6. To list all employees with job starts with C and ends with K

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where job like 'C%K';

7. To list all employees with job contains L at third position and

M at third last position

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where job like '\_\_L%M\_\_';

8. To list all the record with sal not equal to 1250 or 1100 or 2850

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where sal not in (1250,1100,2850);

9. To list all employees with sal not >1250 and not <2850

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where sal not between 1250 and 2850;

10. To list all employees with job starts with C , E at 3rd position and ends with K

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where job like 'C\_E%K';

11. To list all rows with comm is null

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where comm is null;

12. To list all employees with sal is null and name starts with ‘S’

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where sal is NULL and ename like 'S%';

13. To list all employees with job contains 5 characters

Ams. select \*

-> from emp

-> where job like '\_\_\_\_\_';

14. To list all employees with name contain ‘A’ at 1 position and job

Contains 5 characters

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where ename like 'A%' and job like '\_\_\_\_\_';

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Q2. Solve the following

1. Retrieve the details (Name, Salary and dept no) of the emp who are working in

department code 20, 30 and 40.

Ans. select ename, sal, deptno

-> from emp

-> where deptno in(20,30,40);

2. Display the total salary of all employees . Total salary will be calculated as

sal+comm+sal\*0.10

Ans. select ename, (sal+ifnull(comm,0)+sal\*0.10) "Total Salary"

-> from emp;

3. List the Name and job of the emp who have joined before 1 jan 1986 and whose

salary range is between 1200and 2500. Display the columns with user defined Column

headers.

Ans. select ename name, job

-> from emp

-> where (hiredate < '1986-01-01') and (sal between 1200 and 2500);

4. List the empno, name, and department number of the emp works under manager

with id 7698

Ans. select empno,ename,deptno

-> from emp

-> where mgr=7698;

5. List the name, job, and salary of the emp who are working in departments 10 and

Ans. select ename,job,sal

-> from emp

-> where deptno in(10,30);

6. Display name concatenated with dept code separated by comma and space. Name

the column as ‘Emp info’.

ans. select concat(deptno, ', ', ename) as 'emp INfo'

-> from emp;

7. Display the emp details who do not have managerse

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where mgr is null;

8. Write a query which will display name, department no and date of joining of all

employee who were joined January 1, 1981 and March 31, 1983. Sort it based on date of

joining (ascending).

Ans. select ename,deptno,hiredate

from emp

where hiredate between '1981-1-1' and '1983-3-31'

order by hiredate

9. Display the employee details where the job contains word ‘AGE’ anywhere in the Job

select \* from

-> emp

-> where job like '%age%';

(doubt)11. List the details of the employee , whose names start with ‘A’ and end with ‘S’ or

whose names contains N as the second or third character, and ending with either ‘N’ or ‘S’.

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where ename regexp '^a.\*s$' or ename regexp '^{1,2}n.\*[n,s]$';

12. List the names of the emp having ‘\_’ character in their name.

ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where ename regexp '.\*\_.\*';

Single Row functions

1. To list all employees and their email, to generate email use 2 to 5 characters from ename

Concat it with 2 to 4 characters in job and then concat it with ‘@mycompany.com’

Ans. select ename,concat(substring(ename,2,5),substring(job,2,4),'@mycompany.com')as 'email'

-> from emp;

2. List all employees who joined in September.

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where hiredate like '\_\_\_\_\_09%';

OR

select \*

-> from emp

-> where month(hiredate) = 09;

3. List the empno, name, and department number of the emp who have experience of 18 or

more years and sort them based on their experience.

Ans. select empno, ename, deptno, floor(datediff(curdate(),hiredate)/365.25) as exp

-> from emp

-> where datediff(curdate(),hiredate)/365.25 >= 18;

4. Display the employee details who joined on 3rd of any month or any year

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where day(hiredate) = 3;

5. display all employees who joined between years 1981 to 1983.

Ans. select \*

-> from emp

-> where year(hiredate) between 1981 and 1983;

Group functions

6. Display the Highest, Lowest, Total & Average salary of all employee. Label the columns

Maximum, Minimum, Total and Average respectively for each Department. Also round the

result to the nearest whole number.

Ans. select deptno, max(sal) maximum, min(sal) minimum, sum(sal) total, round(avg(sal)) avrage

-> from emp

-> group by deptno;

7. Display Department no and number of managers working in that department. Label the

column as ‘Total Number of Managers’ for each department.

Ans. select deptno, count(mgr) 'total number of managers'

-> from emp

-> group by deptno;

8. Get the Department number, and sum of Salary of all non managers where the sum is

greater than 20000.

Ans. select deptno, sum(sal) salary

-> from emp

-> where job != 'manager'

-> group by deptno

-> having salary > 5000;

-----------------------------Assignment-2------------------------------------------

1. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table

using the alias name as <WORKER\_NAME>.

Ans. select first\_name worker\_name

-> from worker;

2. Write an SQL query to fetch “FIRST\_NAME” from Worker table in

upper case.

Ans. select upper(first\_name)

-> from worker;

3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from

Worker table.

Ans. select distinct department

-> from worker;

4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters

of FIRST\_NAME from Worker table.

Ans. select substring(first\_name, 1,3)

-> from worker;

5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet (‘a’) in the

first name column ‘Amitabh’ from Worker table.

Ans. select position('a' in first\_name)

-> from worker

-> where first\_name='Amitabh';

6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME , departmentname

from Worker table separated by white space.

Ans. select concat(first\_name," ", department)

-> from worker;

7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table

after removing white spaces from the left side.

Ans. select ltrim(department)

-> from worker;

8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT

from Worker table and prints its length.

Ans. select distinct(department),length(department)

-> from worker;

9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME from Worker table

after replacing ‘a’ with ‘A’.

Ans. select replace(first\_name, 'a', 'A') new

-> from worker;

10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME

from Worker table into a single column COMPLETE\_NAME. A space

char should separate them.

Ans. select concat(first\_name," ",last\_name) complete\_name

-> from worker;

11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker

table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> order by first\_name ;

12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker

table order by FIRST\_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT

Descending.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> order by first\_name asc, department desc;

13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first

name as “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name in ('vipul','satish');

14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first

names, “Vipul” and “Satish” from Worker table.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name not in ('vipul','satish');

15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with

DEPARTMENT name as “Admin”.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where department ='admin';

16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME contains ‘a’.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp '^.\*a.\*$';

17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘a’.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp 'a$';

18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

FIRST\_NAME ends with ‘h’ and contains six alphabets.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where first\_name regexp 'h$' and length(first\_name) = 6;

19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose

SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000.

Ans. select\*

-> from worker

-> where salary between 100000 and 500000;

20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have

joined in Feb’2014.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where month(joining\_date) = 2 and year(joining\_date) = 2014;

21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in

the department ‘Admin’.

Ans. select department, count(department)

-> from worker

-> where department = 'admin';

22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000

and <= 100000.

Ans. select \*

-> from worker

-> where salary between 50000 and 100000;

23. Write an SQL query to fetch the no. of workers for each

department in the descending order.

Ans. select count(department),department

-> from worker

-> group by department

-> order by count(first\_name) desc;

24. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who are also

Managers.

Ans.

25. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records having matching

data in some fields of a table.

26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table.

27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table.

28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table.

29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another

table does not have.

31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time.

32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table.

33. Write an SQL query to determine the nth (say n=5) highest salary

from a table.

34. Write an SQL query to determine the 5th highest salary without

using TOP or limit method.

35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same

salary.

36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a

table.

37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table.

38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables.

39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table.

40. Write an SQL query to fetch the departments that have less than

five people in it.

41. Write an SQL query to show all departments along with the

number of people in there.

42. Write an SQL query to show the last record from a table.

43. Write an SQL query to fetch the first row of a table.

44. Write an SQL query to fetch the last five records from a table.

45. Write an SQL query to print the name of employees having the

highest salary in each department.

46. Write an SQL query to fetch three max salaries from a table.

47. Write an SQL query to fetch three min salaries from a table.

48. Write an SQL query to fetch nth max salaries from a table.

49. Write an SQL query to fetch departments along with the total

salaries paid for each of them.

50. Write an SQL query to fetch the names of workers who earn the

highest salary.