DBMS - 1

Lab Report 1

**SUBMITTED BY:**

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**REGISTRATION**

**NUMBER**

**:**

**SP21**

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**-**

**087**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**:**

**Dr. Basit Raza**

**DATE**

**OF**

**SUBMISSION:**

**October 13, 2022**



// Question 1

List of PC models greater than 1000



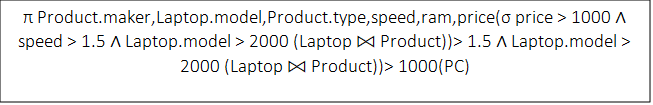
List of PC models greater than 1000 and HD greater than 250.



List of PC model, ram, hd and Price where model should be greater than 1000 and hd should be greater than 250



Find Maker, Model, Type, Speed, Ram and Price of Laptops which are released after the year 2000, have a Price more than 1000 and have a Speed greater than 1.5.



List of product maker, PC model, ram, hd and price. Where model should be greater than 1000 and hd should be greater than 250 and maker should not be

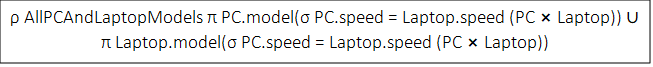
‘B’.



Find the Speed of Laptops and PCs.



List the Models of all the Laptops and PCs those have same speed.



List the Model and Maker of all the Laptops who have Model > 2005.



List Product Model along with their Product Maker of all the Products with a Speed greater than 1.5.



List Model of all the Products that are released after 2000, have a Speed greater than 1.5, and that belong to Laptop Type.



// Question 2

Display the last name, job\_id, hire\_date, and employee\_id for each employee, with the employee\_id appearing first. Rename HIRE\_DATE column as STARTDATE.



Display the last\_name concatenated with the job\_id (separated by a comma and space) of all the employees and name the columns as Employee and Title.



Display the structure of the departments table.



Instead of retrieving all 107 rows from employees table for all job\_id’s, find only distinct job\_ids.



Show first name and last name of all employees after concatenation them. Use space as the separator. Name the resultant column as “Name”

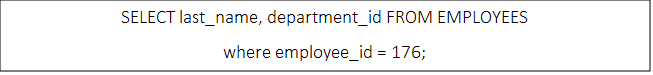


Display first name and the annual salary of employees.

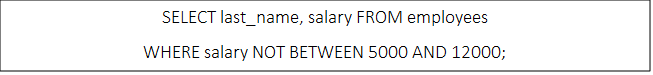


// Question 3

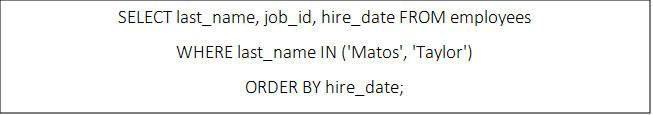
Retrieve the last name and department number for employee number 176.



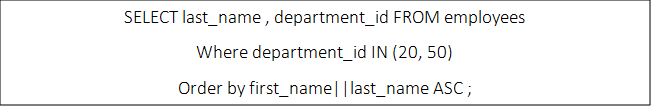
Retrieve the last name and salary for any employee whose salary is not in the range of 5,000 to 12,000.



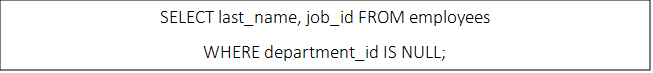
Retrieve the last name, job ID, and hire date for employees with the last names of Matos or Taylor. Sort the resultant rows in ascending order by the hire date.



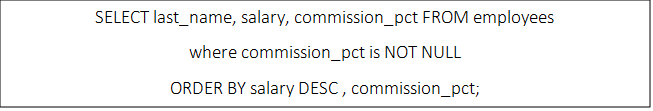
Retrieve the last name and department ID of all employees in departments 20 or 50 in ascending alphabetical order by name.



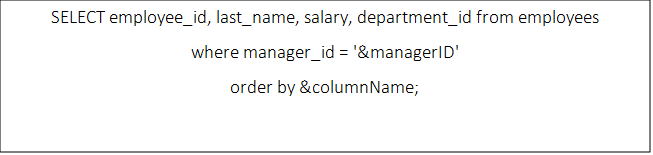
Retrieve the last name and job title of all employees whose department ID is unknown.



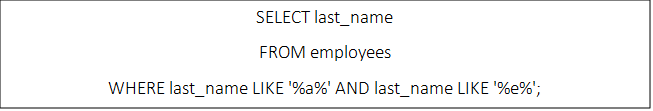
Retrieve the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions (i.e., the commission\_pct is not NULL). Sort the resultant rows in descending order of salary and then commissions. Use the salary column’s numeric position in the ORDER BY clause.



Write a query that prompts the user for a manager ID and retrieves the employee ID, last name, salary, and department for that manager’s employees. The query must also prompt the column based on which the resultant rows will be sorted in ascending order.



Retrieve the last names of all employees who have both an “a” and an “e” somewhere in any order in their last name.



Retrieve the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose jobs are either those of a sales representative or of a stock clerk, and whose salaries are not equal to 2500, 3500, or 7000.

