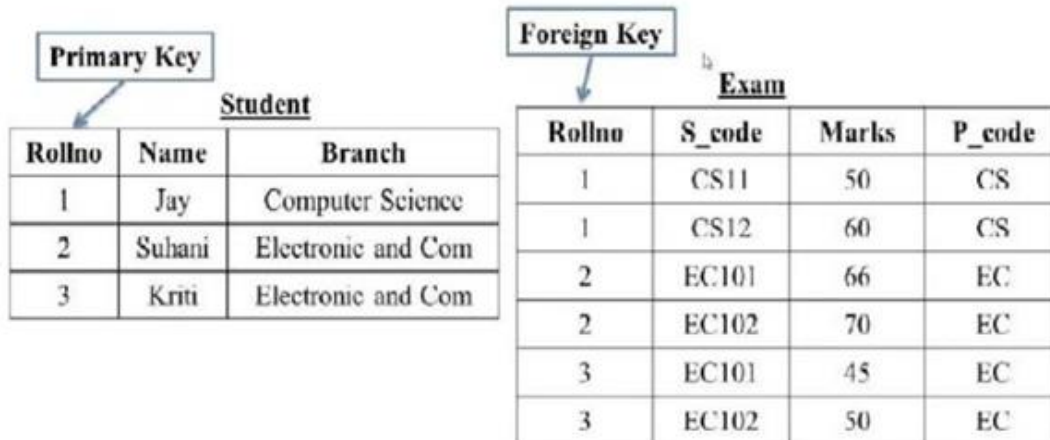


# Sql Assignment

## 1. Create Table Name : Student and Exam



Code:-

```
create schema dbms;  
create database assignment;  
use assignment;
```

```
create table student  
(student_roll int primary key,  
student_name varchar(45) not null,  
student_branch varchar(45) not null);
```

```
insert into student values(1,'Jay','Computer Science'),  
(2,'Suhani','Electronic and Com'),  
(3,'kriti','Electronic and Com');
```

```
select * from student;
```

```
create table exam
(student_roll int not null,
s_code int not null,
mark int not null,
p_code int not null,
foreign key (student_roll) references student(student_roll));
```

```
describe exam;
```

```
alter table exam modify s_code varchar(15) not null;
alter table exam modify p_code varchar(15) not null;
```

```
insert into exam value(1,'CS11',50,'CS'),
(1,'CS12',60,'CS'),
(2,'EC101',66,'EC'),
(2,'EC102',70,'EC'),
(3,'EC101',45,'EC'),
(3,'EC102',50,'EC');
```

```
select * from exam;
```

Result Grid					Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	student_roll	s_code	mark	p_code			
▶	1	CS11	50	CS			
	1	CS12	60	CS			
	2	EC101	66	EC			
	2	EC102	70	EC			
	3	EC101	45	EC			
	3	EC102	50	EC			

## 2. Create table given below

First Name	Last Name	Address	City	Age
Mickey	Mouse	123 Fantasy Way	Anaheim	73
Bat	Man	321 Cavern Ave	Gotham	54
Wonder	Woman	987 Truth Way	Paradise	39
Donald	Duck	555 Quack Street	Mallard	65
Bugs	Bunny	567 Carrot Street	Rascal	58
Wiley	Coyote	999 Acme Way	Canyon	61
Cat	Woman	234 Purrfect Street	Hairball	32
Tweety	Bird	543	Itotitaw	28

Code:-

use assignment;

create table info

(

first\_name varchar(45) not null,

last\_name varchar(45) not null,

address varchar(45) not null,

city varchar(20) not null,

age int not null );

insert into info value('Mickey','Mouse','123Fantasy Way','Anahelim',73),

('Bat','Man','321Cavern Ave','Gotham',54),

('Wonder','Woman','987 Truth way','Paradise',39),

('Donald','Duck','555 Quack street','mallard',65),

('Bug','Bunny','567 Carrot Street','Rascal',58),

('Wiley','Coyote','999 Acme way','Canyon',61),

('Donald','Duck','234Purrfect Street','Hairball',32),

('Tweety','Bird','543','Itotitaw',28);

select \* from info;

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

	first_name	last_name	address	city	age
▶	Mickey	Mouse	123Fantasy Way	Anahelim	73
	Bat	Man	321Cavern Ave	Gotham	54
	Wonder	Woman	987 Truth way	Paradise	39
	Donald	Duck	555 Quack street	mallard	mallard
	Bug	Bunny	567 Carrot Street	Rascal	58
	Wiley	Coyote	999 Acme way	Canyon	61
	Donald	Duck	234Purrfect Street	Hairball	32
	Tweety	Bird	543	Itotitaw	28

### 3. Create table given below: Employee and Incentive

#### 3. Create table given below: Employee and Incentive

Table Name: Employee

Employee_id	First_name	Last_name	Salary	Joining_date	Department
1	John	Abraham	1000000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Banking
2	Michael	Clarke	800000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance
3	Roy	Thomas	700000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Banking
4	Tom	Jose	600000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance
5	Jerry	Pinto	650000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance
6	Philip	Mathew	750000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Services
7	TestName1	123	650000	01-JAN-13 12.00.00 AM	Services
8	TestName2	Lname%	600000	01-FEB-13 12.00.00 AM	Insurance

Table Name: Incentive

Employee_ref_id	Incentive_date	Incentive_amount
1	01-FEB-13	5000
2	01-FEB-13	3000
3	01-FEB-13	4000
1	01-JAN-13	4500
2	01-JAN-13	3500

- Get First\_Name from employee table using Tom name "Employee Name".
- Get FIRST\_NAME, Joining Date, and Salary from employee table.
- Get all employee details from the employee table order by First\_Name Ascending and Salary descending?
- Get employee details from employee table whose first name contains 'J'.
- Get department wise maximum salary from employee table order by salary ascending?

- f) Select first\_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000
- g) Create After Insert trigger on Employee table which insert records in view table

Code:-

```
use assignment;
```

```
create table Employee
```

```
(
```

```
  employe_id int primary key ,
```

```
  first_name varchar(45) not null,
```

```
  last_name varchar(45) not null,
```

```
  salary varchar(45) not null,
```

```
  joining_date datetime,
```

```
  department varchar(45) not null
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (employe_id, first_name, last_name, salary, joining_date,  
department) VALUES
```

```
(1, 'John', 'Abraham', 1000000, '2013-01-01 12:00:00', 'Banking'),
```

```
(2, 'Michael', 'Clarke', 800000, '2013-01-01 12:00:00', 'Insurance'),
```

```
(3, 'Roy', 'Thomas', 700000, '2013-02-01 12:00:00', 'Banking'),
```

```
(4, 'Tom', 'Jose', 600000, '2013-02-01 12:00:00', 'Insurance'),
```

```
(5, 'Jerry', 'Pinto', 650000, '2013-01-13 12:00:00', 'Insurance'),
```

```
(6, 'Philip', 'Mathew', 750000, '2013-01-13 12:00:00', 'Services'),
```

```
(7, 'TestName1', '123', 650000, '2013-01-13 12:00:00', 'Services'),  
(8, 'TestName2', 'Lname%', 600000, '2013-01-13 12:00:00', 'Insurance');
```

```
select * from Employee;
```

```
create table Incentive
```

```
(
```

```
employee_id int not null,
```

```
Incentive_date date not null,
```

```
Incentive_amount int not null,
```

```
foreign key(employee_id) references employee(employee_id)
```

```
);
```

```
describe table Incentive;
```

```
alter table Incentive modify Incentive_date varchar(15) not null;
```

```
update Incentive set Incentive_date = date_format(Incentive_date,);
```

```
insert into Incentive (employee_id,Incentive_date,Incentive_amount) values
```

```
(1,'01-feb-13',5000),
```

```
(2,'01-feb-13',3000),
```

```
(3,'01-feb-13',4000),
```

```
(1,'01-jan-13',4500),
```

```
(2,'01-jan-13',3500);
```

```
select* from Incentive;
```

```
select max(salary),department from employee group by department order by 1;
```

select first\_name from employee where first\_name= 'Tom';

select first\_name,joining\_date,salary from employee;

**select \* from Employee order by First\_name ASC, Salary DESC;**

select \* from employee where first\_name like '%j%';

select department, max(salary) as salary from employee group by department order by salary asc;

select employee.first\_name, incentive.Incentive\_amount from employee join Incentive on employee.employee\_id=Incentive.employee\_id where incentive.Incentive\_amount>3000;

create table view

(

employee\_id int primary key ,

first\_name varchar(45),

last\_name varchar(45),

salary varchar(45),

joining\_date datetime,

department varchar(45)

);

create trigger afterinsertemployee

after insert on employee

for each row

insert into view (employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,salary,joining\_date,department)

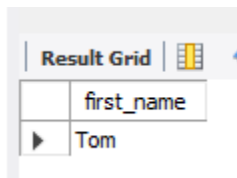


values (new.employee\_id, new.first\_name, new.last\_name, new.salary,  
new.joining\_date, new.department);

a) Get First\_Name from employee table using Tom name “Employee Name”.

Output:-

select first\_name from employee where first\_name= 'Tom';

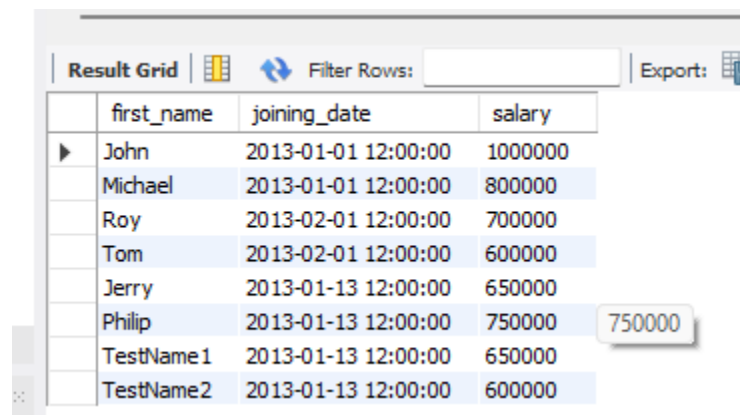


first_name
Tom

b) Get FIRST\_NAME, Joining Date, and Salary from employee table.

Output:-

select first\_name,joining\_date,salary from employee;

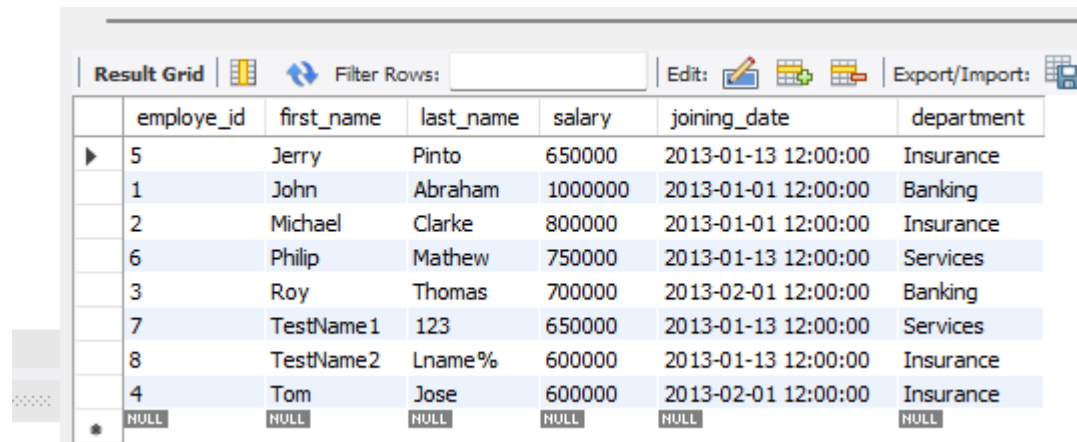


first_name	joining_date	salary
John	2013-01-01 12:00:00	1000000
Michael	2013-01-01 12:00:00	800000
Roy	2013-02-01 12:00:00	700000
Tom	2013-02-01 12:00:00	600000
Jerry	2013-01-13 12:00:00	650000
Philip	2013-01-13 12:00:00	750000
TestName1	2013-01-13 12:00:00	650000
TestName2	2013-01-13 12:00:00	600000

**c) Get all employee details from the employee table order by First\_Name Ascending and Salary descending?**

Output:-

```
select * from Employee order by First_name ASC, Salary DESC;
```



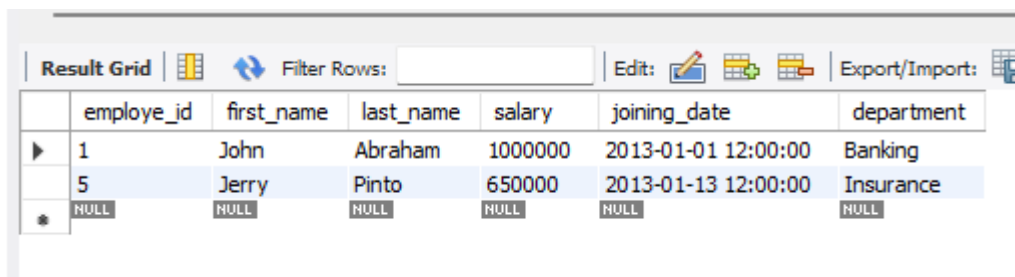
The screenshot shows a database application interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays employee details sorted by first name in ascending order and salary in descending order. The columns are employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, joining\_date, and department. The data is as follows:

	employee_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
▶	5	Jerry	Pinto	650000	2013-01-13 12:00:00	Insurance
	1	John	Abraham	1000000	2013-01-01 12:00:00	Banking
	2	Michael	Clarke	800000	2013-01-01 12:00:00	Insurance
	6	Philip	Mathew	750000	2013-01-13 12:00:00	Services
	3	Roy	Thomas	700000	2013-02-01 12:00:00	Banking
	7	TestName1	123	650000	2013-01-13 12:00:00	Services
	8	TestName2	Lname%	600000	2013-01-13 12:00:00	Insurance
	4	Tom	Jose	600000	2013-02-01 12:00:00	Insurance
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**d) Get employee details from employee table whose first name contains 'J'.**

Output:-

```
select * from employee where first_name like '%j%';
```



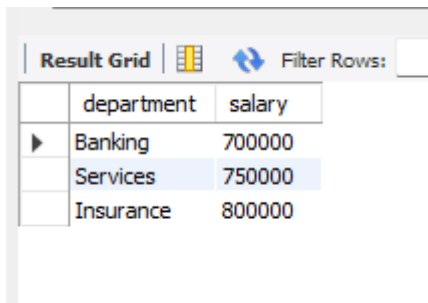
The screenshot shows a database application interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays employee details where the first name contains the letter 'J'. The columns are employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, joining\_date, and department. The data is as follows:

	employee_id	first_name	last_name	salary	joining_date	department
▶	1	John	Abraham	1000000	2013-01-01 12:00:00	Banking
	5	Jerry	Pinto	650000	2013-01-13 12:00:00	Insurance
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**e) Get department wise maximum salary from employee table order by salary ascending?**

Output:-

select department, max(salary) as salary from employee group by department  
order by salary asc;

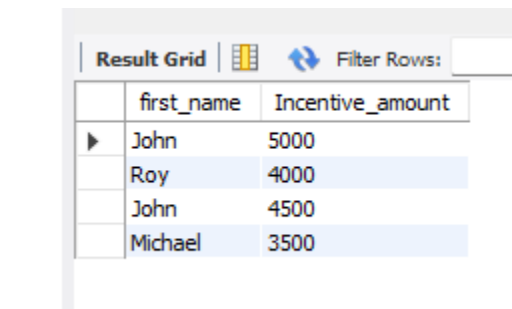


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains three rows of data representing departments and their maximum salaries, ordered by salary in ascending order.

	department	salary
▶	Banking	700000
	Services	750000
	Insurance	800000

**f) Select first\_name, incentive amount from employee and incentives table for those employees who have incentives and incentive amount greater than 3000**

output:-



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains four rows of data representing employees and their incentive amounts, ordered by incentive amount in ascending order.

	first_name	Incentive_amount
▶	John	5000
	Roy	4000
	John	4500
	Michael	3500

**g) Create After Insert trigger on Employee table which insert records in view table**

output:-

**create trigger afterinsertemployee**

**after insert on employee**

**for each row**

**insert into view**

**(employee\_id,first\_name,last\_name,salary,joining\_date,department)**

**values (new.employe\_id, new.first\_name, new.last\_name, new.salary,  
new.joining\_date, new.department);**

#### 4. Create table given below: Salesperson and Customer

TABLE-1

TABLE NAME- SALESPERSON

(PK)SNo	SNAME	CITY	COMM
1001	Peel	London	.12
1002	Serres	San Jose	.13
1004	Motika	London	.11
1007	Rafkin	Barcelona	.15
1003	Axelrod	New York	.1

TABLE-2

TABLE NAME- CUSTOMER

(PK)CNM.	CNAME	CITY	RATING	(FK)SNo
201	Hoffman	London	100	1001
202	Giovanne	Roe	200	1003
203	Liu	San Jose	300	1002
204	Grass	Barcelona	100	1002
206	Clemens	London	300	1007
207	Pereira	Roe	100	1004

- a) All orders for more than \$1000.
- b) Names and cities of all salespeople in London with commission above 0.12
- c) All salespeople either in Barcelona or in London
- d) All salespeople with commission between 0.10 and 0.12. (Boundary values should be excluded).
- e) All customers excluding those with rating  $\leq 100$  unless they are located in Rome

Code:-

```
use assignment;
```

```
create table salseperson
```

```
(
```

```
sno int primary key,
```

```
sname varchar(45) not null,
```

```
city varchar(45) not null,
```

```
comm float not null
```

```
);
```

```
create table customer
```

```
(
```

```
cnm int not null,
```

```
cname varchar(45) not null,
```

```
city varchar(45) not null,
```

```
rating int not null,
```

```
sno int not null
```

```
);
```

```
describe customer;
```

```
describe salseperson;
```

```
insert into salseperson values (1001,'peel','London',.12),  
(1002,'serres','san Jose',.13),  
(1004,'Motika','London',.11),  
(1007,'Rafkin','Barcelona',.15),  
(1003,'Axelroad','New York',.1);
```

```
select * from salseperson;
```

```
insert into customer values (201,'Hoffman','London',100,1001),  
(202,'Giovanne','Roe',200,1003),  
(203,'Liu','San Jose',300,1002),  
(204,'Grass','Barcelona',300,1002),  
(206,'Clemens','London',300,1007),  
(207,'Pereira','Roe',100,1004);
```

```
select * from customer;
```

```
select sname,city from salseperson where city = 'london' and comm >  
0.12;
```

```
select * from salseperson where city in('london','barcelona');
```

```
select * from salseperson where comm in(0.10,0.12);
```

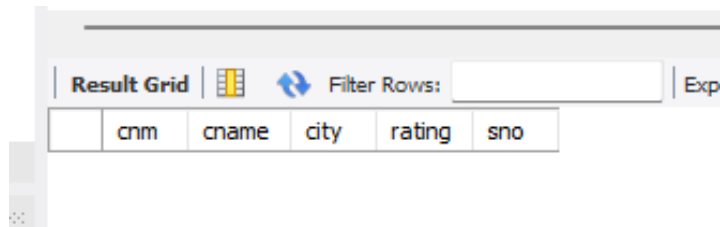
```
select * from customer where city = 'roe' and rating >=100;
```

```
commit;
```

**a) All orders for more than \$1000.**

Output:-

Select \* from customer where rating >1000;



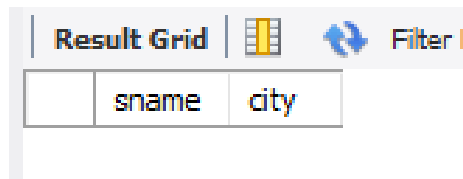
The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below the header, the columns are listed: cnm, cname, city, rating, and sno.

	cnm	cname	city	rating	sno
--	-----	-------	------	--------	-----

**b) Names and cities of all salespeople in London with commission above 0.12**

output:-

select sname,city from salseperson where city = 'london' and comm > 0.12;



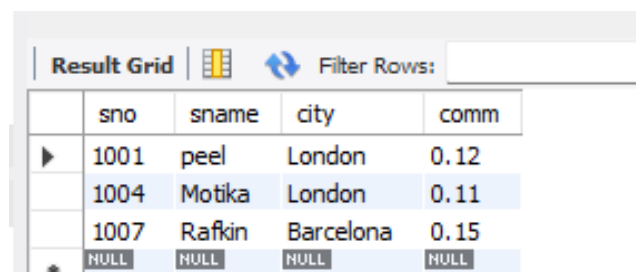
The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below the header, the columns are listed: sname and city.

	sname	city
--	-------	------

**c) All salespeople either in Barcelona or in London**

output:-

select \* from salseperson where city in('london','barcelona');



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below the header, the columns are listed: sno, sname, city, and comm. The data rows are as follows:

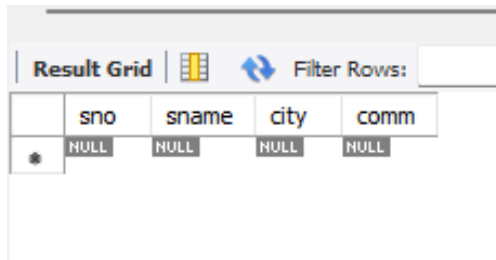
	sno	sname	city	comm
▶	1001	peel	London	0.12
	1004	Motika	London	0.11
	1007	Rafkin	Barcelona	0.15
⚙	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



**d) All salespeople with commission between 0.10 and 0.12. (Boundary values should be excluded).**

Output:-

```
select * from salseperson where comm in(0.10,0.12);
```



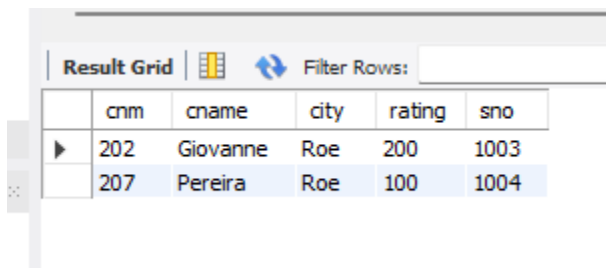
The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below this, a table is displayed with four columns: 'sno', 'sname', 'city', and 'comm'. The first row of the table contains the value 'NULL' for each of these four columns. A small asterisk icon is visible in the first column of the first row.

	sno	sname	city	comm
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**e) All customers excluding those with rating <= 100 unless they are located in Rome**

output:-

```
select * from customer where city = 'roe' and rating >=100;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below this, a table is displayed with six columns: 'cnm', 'cname', 'city', 'rating', and 'sno'. The first row has values 202, Giovane, Roe, 200, and 1003. The second row has values 207, Pereira, Roe, 100, and 1004. The second row is highlighted with a blue background.

	cnm	cname	city	rating	sno
▶	202	Giovane	Roe	200	1003
	207	Pereira	Roe	100	1004