**INSTRUCTIONS:**

* For each exercise paste the queries executed, below the questions and rename the document with answers to <your\_name>\_Assignment\_Day4.doc. Make sure the answers are in a different readable text color.
* Make it a point to try out all the queries in the slides as well.

**EX 1 :**

1. Fetch all the customer\_id’s that do not exist in the customer\_preference table but exists in customers table.
2. Display the details of all customers who have ACTIVE flag as ‘Y’ for all the pref\_id’s they have opted in for.
3. Display the details and preference details of the customers who have at least one preference as preference 2.
4. Retrieve all customer details and preference details for all customers who have opted for only one preference.
5. For the above, display the customer details for those who have not opted into any preference as well.
6. Display all customer details and preference details .
   1. if customer in customers table does not exist in the customer\_preference table details as NULL preference details
   2. if customer in customer\_preference table does not exist in customers table then display NULL customer details.

**EX 2 :**

* For all the customers display the preferences opted by them in the following format:

“customer <cust\_id> has opted in for preference(s) <comma separated list of preference\_names opted by the customer> “

* For each preference\_id display the count of cust\_id’s opted in and order by pref\_id from customer\_preferences table.
* In the customer\_preference table display the customer details who have as many preferences as their customer number

Eg: if customer\_id 3 has 3 preference\_id’s associated,then display cust\_id 3 and details.

* Using the data model created in the in session assignment. Do the following:

1. Display the count of members born in each decade
2. Display the count of members born in each day of the week
3. Display the number of preferences opted totally by all the members in each month.
4. Display all the DOB and preference\_id’ in words.
5. Display all the preference\_id, address of the member opting for the preference and dedupe the table using the following :

-union

-minus

-union all

-without the above and

-which is the best way to remove duplicates and why.

1. Select all the members whose name ends with ‘m’ or begins with ‘a’
2. Display the names of all those born in the month of February and their present age.

Display the name,age and date in mm/dd/yyyy hh:mi:ss format

1. Display the details of the eldest and the youngest members from the customers table.

* **A small challenge** – generate unique random values containing only LETTERS and of the length 5. Eg: LKHNB, JUCDG

**EX 3 ;**

1. Create two schemas training1 and training2 similar to the HR schema
2. What are the necessary Grants to be given ?
3. Fetch the emp\_id details for the department ‘IT’ from employee table in training1 from training2.
4. Create a view in order to fetch the product details for the product ‘0x01’ on products table (Create The table, if not available).
5. Consider the below tables,

Employee – Columns(emp\_id,emp\_name,dept\_id)

Department – Columns (dept\_id,dept\_name,project\_id)

Project\_det – Columns(project\_id,project\_name,project\_manager)

Create a materialized view in order to Fetch the project\_manager’s for the department’s (‘IT’,’NON-IT’,’BIO’), in which the view should always contain the latest data.

1. Create a materialized view for the same , but it should get refresh for a time period automatically.
2. Can can use IN clause in a subquery while creating materlized view
3. Create a materialized view such that if it is updated then the table should also get updated.
4. Whether we can use not exists clause in a subquery while creating materlized view

**EX 4 ;**

CREATE TABLE SALES (SALE\_ID number, PRODUCT\_ID number, YEAR number, Quantity number, PRICE number);

* Write a SQL query to find the cumulative sum of sales(QUANTITY) of each product?
* Write a query to get the top 5 products based on the quantity sold without using the row\_number analytical function?
* Write a query to Display the salary of each employee, along with the lowest and highest within their department

Consider the tables

Employee , Department

* Display those departments in desc which have more than 5 employees in them.
* select dept\_name, salary, phone\_no(Mobile\_no, if mobile\_no is null then home\_no or if it is also null then office\_no)columns for only the top 3 salaries per department.
* Select the average salary of each employee
* Display the latest sales of the product ’01x01’.
* Find out the employees and number of employees who have more than 2 “3s” in their first names or exactly 3 “3s” in their last name, who belongs to the department 'IT' .
* Display all the possible employee names for the department 'IT' after removing the numbers appearing in THE FIRST and LAST names.
* Display the emp\_id,emp\_name,mobile\_no (should be 10 numbers) for the employees created before sep 8 2012.
* In the employee's table, display the employee\_name's in capital letter's(emp\_first\_name+emp\_last\_name) without spaces for the dept 'Non-IT' and the default\_value of the employee name is 'TEST'
* Display the emp\_first\_name by padding the name with \* on the right and the length of the padding must be the length of the name.

eg : emp\_first\_name : RANI

Display : \*\*\*\*RANI