Instruction: Attempt all the questions

1. Write the appropriate queries to create the following table and answer the question below:

Create table\_name as Employee

| **Eid** | **Name** | **Address** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Ram | Ktm |
| 2 | Hari | Biratnagar |
| 3 | Shyam | Chitwan |
| 4 | Sita | Ktm |
| 5 | Sandesh | Pokhara |
| 6 | Saraswati | Pokhara |

1. Display all records except Eid.

**Select name, address from Employee;**

1. Display all Name of the employee in alphabetical order.

**Select \* from Employee order by name;**

1. Write a query to display the name who lives in ktm and id>2.

**select \* from Employee where address =”Kathmandu ” AND id >2;**

1. Write a query to display the name who lives either in ktm OR Pokhara.

**select \* from Employee where address =”Kathmandu ” or address=”Pokhara”;**

1. Write a query to display the name whose Eid is between 2 and 5.

**Select \* from Employee where Eid > 2 and Eid <5;**

1. List the Name of Employee whose name start with letter ‘S’.

**Select name from Employee where name like(‘s%’);**

1. List the Name of Employee whose name containing letter ‘e’.

**Select name from Employee where name like(‘%e%’);**

1. Add a new column Esalary in the table Employee after Address field.

**Alter table Employee add column Esalary varchar (40);**

1. After that, delete Esalary field.

**Alter table Employee drop Esalary;**

1. Delete all the records of Eid 6.

**Delete form Employee where Eid=6;**

1. Write a SQL statement to create a table “**countries”** including columns country\_id, country\_name and region\_id and make sure that the column country\_id will be unique and store an auto incremented value.

**create table countries(country\_id int, country\_name varchar(20), region\_id int, primary key(country\_id));**

1. Write a SQL statement to create a table named **Jobs** including columns job\_id, job\_title, min\_salary and max\_salary, and make sure that, the default value for job\_title is blank and min\_salary is 8000 and max\_salary is NULL will be entered automatically at the time of insertion if no value assigned for the specified columns.

**create table jobs(job\_id int, job\_title varchar(20) default ' ',min\_salary float default 8000, max\_salary float default NULL);**

1. On the basis of following table answer the question below:

| **Emp\_id** | **Name** | **Dep\_id** | **Job\_title** | **Salary** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Ajit Kumar | 18 | Engineer | 25000.00 |
| 2 | Ujjwal | 5 | Programmer | 32000.00 |
| 3 | Ram Prashad | 5 | Supervisor | 23000.00 |
| 4 | Jyotirma | 18 | Receptionist | 20000.00 |
| 5 | Kanchan | 5 | Programmer | 21000.00 |
| 6 | Daya | 3 | Manager | 35000.00 |
| 7 | Samip | 18 | Supervisor | 24000.00 |

1. Write SQL statement for Emp\_id using not null auto\_increment.
2. Display all the records from field Dep\_id 18.

**Select \* from table\_name where dep\_id =18;**

1. Display Emp\_id, Name and Salary of all employee’s in ascending order of Salary.

**Select \* from Employee order by salary;**

1. Display all the records where Emp\_id is less than or equal to 4.

**Select \* from Employee where id =4 or id <4;**

1. Display minimum, maximum, average, total sum salary from above table respectively.

**select max(salary) from emp;**

**select min(salary) from emp;**

**select avg(salary) from emp;**

**select sum(salary) from emp;**

1. Change the column name Name as Emp\_Fname.

**Alter table Employee rename column name to emp\_name;**

1. Count inserted row using SQL statement.

**Select count(salary) from emp;**

1. Update Emp\_id 5 salary to 28000.00.

**Update emp**

**Set salary=28000**

**Where id =1;**

1. Increse all the employee’s salary by five thousand named as New\_salary and display all the records from table.

**Alter table Employee rename column salary to new\_salary;**

**Update Employee**

**Set new\_salary =New\_salary+5000**

**Where emp\_id<10;**