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# SQL Learning from scratch

-- set 2

-- distinct

-- max

-- min

--convert



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# Query

- -- 1. write a query to get all employee
- `select * from EMP;`

Results		Messages					
	EMP_ID	FNAME	LNAME	Salary	join_Date	DEPT	Gender
1	1	Vikas	Ahlawat	600000	2013-02-15	IT	Male
2	2	Nikita	Jain	530000	2014-01-09	HR	Female
3	3	Ashish	Kumar	10000000	2014-01-09	IT	Male
4	4	Nikhil	Sharma	480000	2014-01-09	HR	Male
5	5	Anish	Kadian	600000	2013-02-15	Payroll	Male



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# Query\_1

- `select * from emp`
- `where fname like '[^a-p]%`

100 %

Results Messages

	EMP_ID	FNAME	LNAME	Salary	join_Date	DEPT	Gender
1	1	Vikas	Ahlawat	600000	2013-02-15	IT	Male



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# Query\_2

- -- print all unique department
- `select distinct(dept) from emp`

100 %

Results Messages

	dept
1	HR
2	IT
3	Payroll



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# Query\_3

- -- 3. print highest salary
- `select max(salary) from emp`

100 %

Results Messages

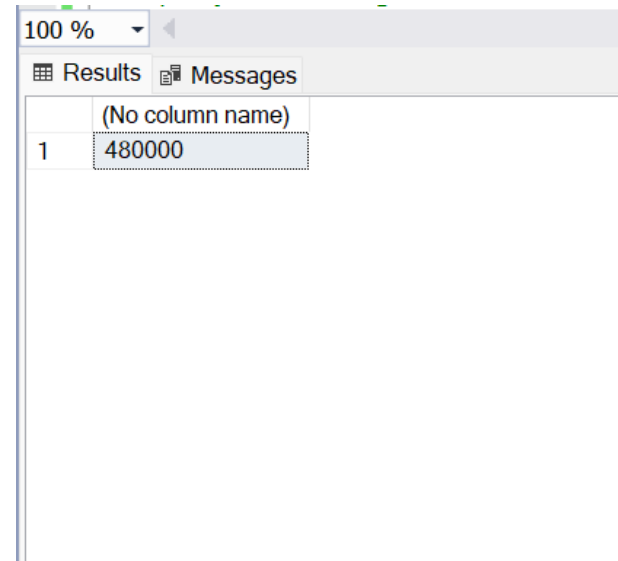
	(No column name)
1	10000000



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# Query\_4

- -- 4. - print lowest salary
- `select min(salary) from emp`



A screenshot of a database query result window. The window has a title bar with a zoom dropdown set to 100%. Below the title bar are two tabs: 'Results' (active) and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab displays a single row of data. The first column is labeled '(No column name)' and the second column contains the value '480000'. The row is numbered '1' in the first column.

	(No column name)
1	480000



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# Query\_5

- -- 5. change Date format  
to DD MM YYYY
- `select convert(VARCHAR(20),  
join_date, 106) from emp;`

100 %

Results Messages

	(No column name)
1	15 Feb 2013
2	09 Jan 2014
3	09 Jan 2014
4	09 Jan 2014
5	15 Feb 2013



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# Query\_6

- -- 6. change date format to YYYY/MM/DD
- `select convert(varchar(20), join_date, 111) from emp;`

100 %

Results	
(No column name)	
1	2013/02/15
2	2014/01/09
3	2014/01/09
4	2014/01/09
5	2013/02/15



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