

## Tables Descriptions

- air\_passenger\_profile

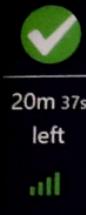
Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
profile_id	varchar(10)	NO
	NULL	
password	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
first_name	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
last_name	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
address	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
mobile_number	bigint	YES
	NULL	
email_id	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
+-----+-----+
| profile_id | last_name |
mobile_number | email_id |
+-----+-----+-----+
-+-----+
| 27          | Sinha      |
9832015785 | tony@gmail.com |
+-----+-----+-----+
-+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## Note:

- Use the column names as given in the query.

20m 37s  
left

Help

All

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the profile id, last name, mobile number, and email id of passengers whose base location is chennai. Take the string for location chennai as "Chennai".
- Display the records sorted in ascending order based on profile id.
- **Column Name:** profile\_id, last\_name, mobile\_number, email\_id

## Sample Output

profile_id	last_name
mobile_number	email_id
27	Sinha
9832015785	tony@gmail.com

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

**Note:**

• Use the column names given in the

Oracle

```
1 /*  
2  * Enter your query below.  
3  * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query  
4  */  
5  
6 SELECT profile_id,last_name,mobile_number,email_id  
7 FROM air_passenger_profile  
8 WHERE address = 'Chennai'  
9 ORDER BY profile_id ASC;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

▶ RUN &amp; SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle

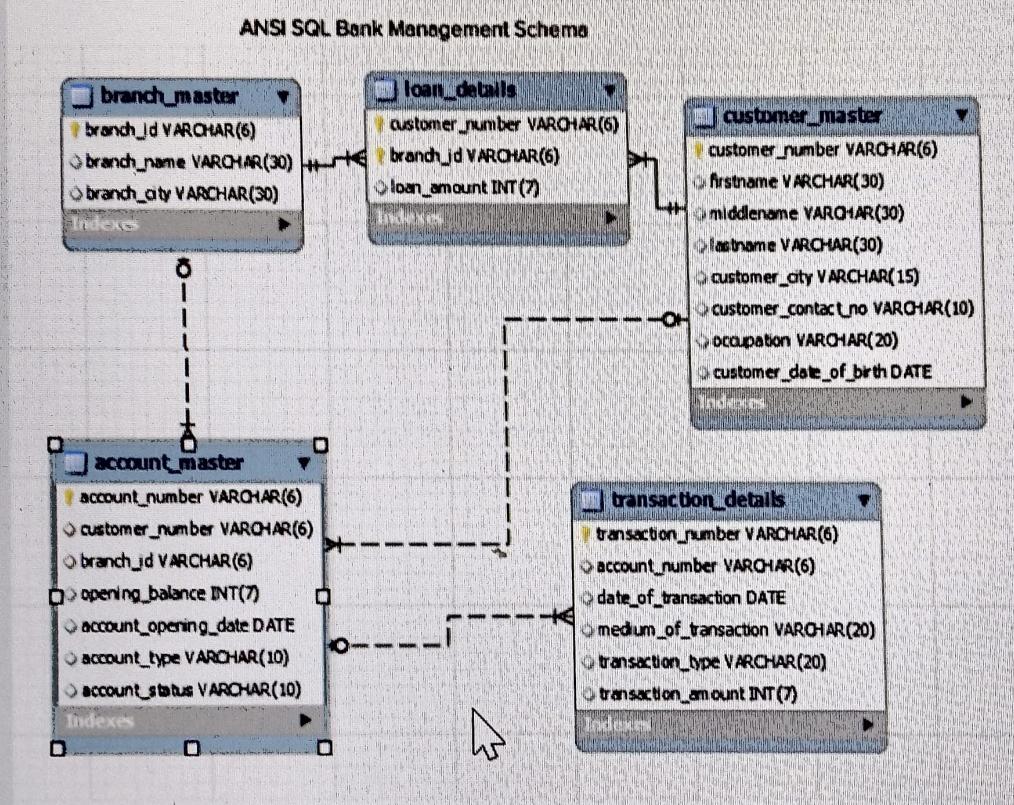
## 2. Oracle : Registered Customer with no Account

Database

ACCEPTED



### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- account\_master

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
account_number	varchar(255)		
NO	PRI	NULL	

- account master

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
account_number	varchar(255)	NO	PRI
customer_number	varchar(255)	YES	MUL
branch_id	varchar(255)	YES	MUL
opening_balance	int	YES	
account_opening_date	date	YES	
account_type	varchar(10)	YES	
account_status	varchar(10)	YES	

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- customer master

- **customer\_master**

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
CUSTOMER_NUMBER	varchar(6)		
NO	PRI	NULL	
FIRSTNAME	varchar(30)		
YES		NULL	
middlename	varchar(30)		
YES		NULL	
lastname	varchar(30)		
YES		NULL	
CUSTOMER_CITY	varchar(15)		
YES		NULL	
CUSTOMER_CONTACT_NO	varchar(10)		
YES		NULL	
occupation	varchar(10)		
YES		NULL	
CUSTOMER_DATE_OF_BIRTH	date		
YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
|    |    |    |    |    |  
|    |    |    |    |    |  
+-----+-----+  
+-----+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the number of customers who have registered but have no account in the bank.
- Give the alias name as Count\_Customer for the number of customers.
- **Column Name:** Count\_Customer

## Sample Output

```
Count_Customer  
-----  
7
```

### Note:

- Use the column names as given in the query as they are **case-sensitive**.

## Execution time limit

99 seconds

Having an issue with this question?  Report

Oracle

```
1  /*  
2  *. Enter your query below.  
3  *. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query  
4  */  
5  
6  --- Number of customers -- registered as Count_Customer  
7  --- but no account in bank  
8  
9  SELECT COUNT(cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER) as Count_Customer  
10 FROM customer_master cm LEFT JOIN account_master am  
11 ON cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER = am.customer_number  
12 WHERE am.account_number is null;  
13
```

Ln 1, Col 1

Test Results

TEST QUERY

► RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION



19m 54s  
left

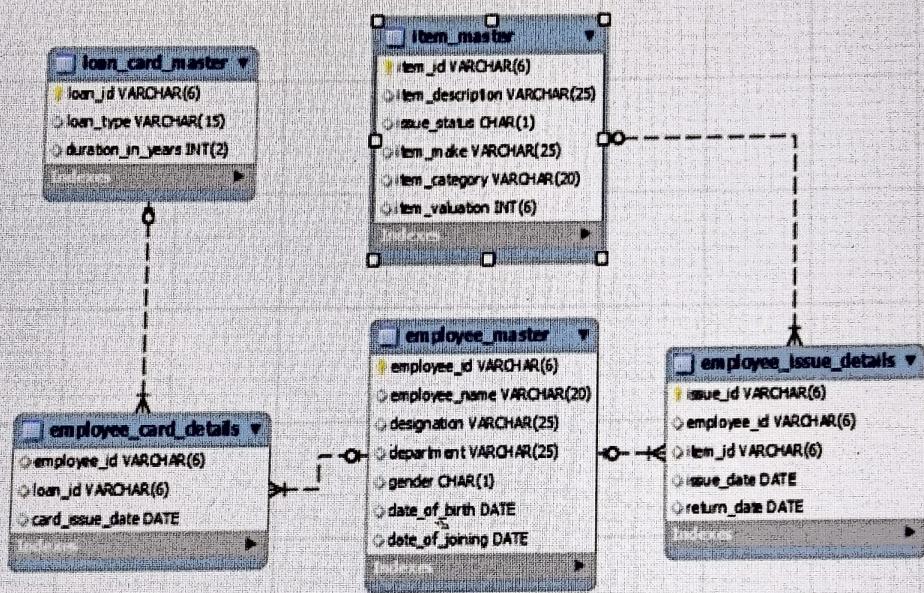
### 3. Oracle: Employee who joined after 2005

Database

ACCEPTED



#### ER Diagram:



#### Tables Descriptions

- employee\_master

Employee Master Table Structure			
Field		Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra	
employee_id		varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL		
employee_name		varchar(20)	YES
	NULL		

- employee\_master

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
employee_id	varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL	
employee_name	varchar(20)	YES
	NULL	
designation	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
department	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
gender	char(1)	YES
	NULL	
date_of_birth	date	YES
	NULL	
date_of_joining	date	YES
	NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the employee\_id and

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the employee id and employee name who joined the company after 2005.
- Display the records sorted in ascending order based on employee id.
- **Column Name:** employee\_id and employee\_name

Oracle

```
1 /*  
2  * Enter your query below.  
3  * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query  
4  */  
5  
6 SELECT employee_id,employee_name  
7 FROM employee_master  
8 WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM date_of_joining)>2005  
9 ORDER BY employee_id ASC;
```

## Sample Output

```
+-----+-----+  
| employee_id | employee_name |  
+-----+-----+  
| E00082     | Abhay       |  
| E00083     | Anita       |  
+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

### Note:

- Use the column names as given in the query as they are **case-sensitive**

## Execution time limit

99 seconds

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle



## 4. Oracle: No. of Services and Total Price

19m 26s

left



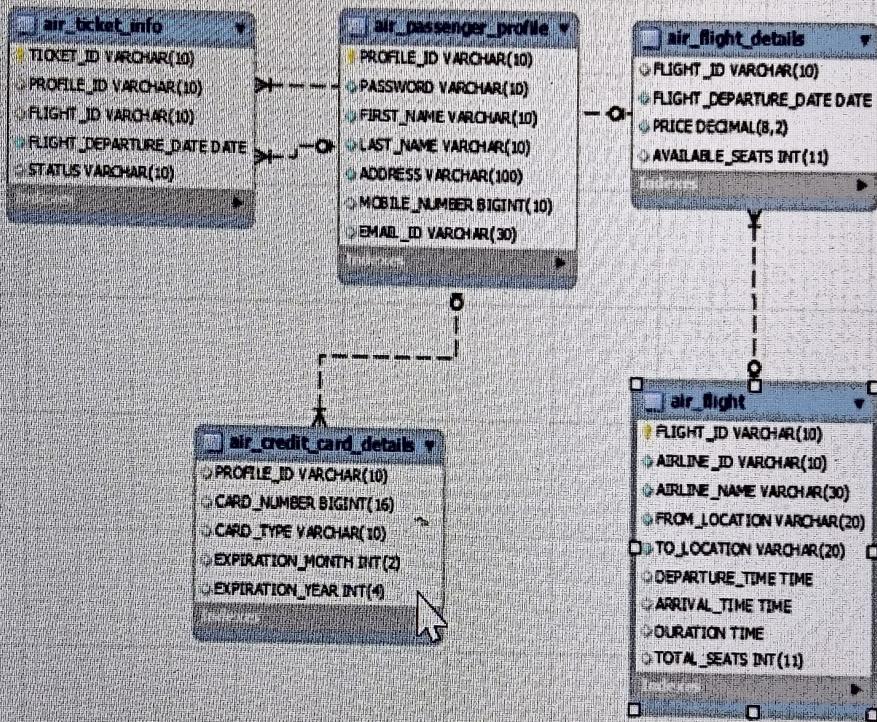
Database

ACCEPTED



Help

All



### • air\_flight\_details

Field	Type			
Null	Key	Default	Extra	
flight_id	varchar(45)			

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
flight_id	varchar(45)		
NO		NULL	
flight_departure_date	date		
YES		NULL	
price	decimal(10,2)		
YES		NULL	
available_seats	int		
YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the no of services

- Write a query to display the no of services offered by each flight and the total price of the services. The Query should display flight\_id, the number of services as "No\_of\_Services" and the cost as "Total\_Price" in the same order.

- Order the result by Total Price in descending order and then by flight\_id in descending order.
- Hint: The number of services can be calculated from the number of scheduled departure dates of the flight.
- **Column Name:** flight\_id, No\_of\_Services, and Total\_Price

Oracle

```

1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4  */
5
6  -- NO OF SERVICES -- GROUP BY FLIGHT
7  -- TOTAL PRICE
8  -- FLIGHT_ID , NO_OF_SERVICES,TOTAL_PRICE
9  -- ORDER BY TOTAL PRICE DESCING, FLIGHT_ID DESC
10
11 SELECT flight_id , COUNT(flight_departure_date) as No_of_services , SUM(price)
12 as Total_Price
13 FROM air_flight_details
14 GROUP BY flight_id
15 ORDER BY Total_Price DESC, flight_id DESC;

```

### Sample Output

flight_id	No_of_services	Total_Price
4176	1	8000
4171	1	

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1



19m 03s

left

## 5. Oracle: Count cards for Ram

Database

ACCEPTED



Help

All

1

2

3

4

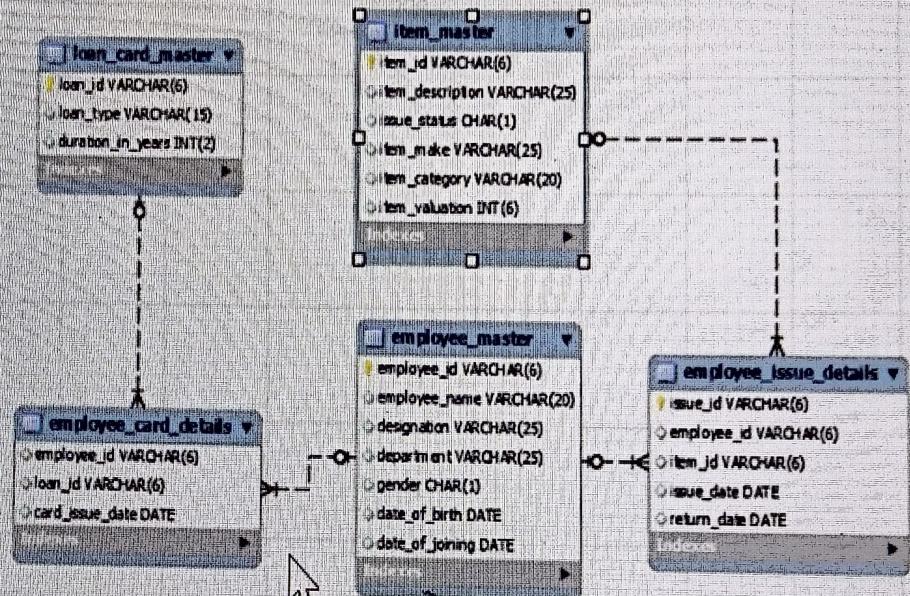
5

6

7

8

### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- employee\_master

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
employee_id	varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL	
employee_name	varchar(20)	YES
	NULL	
designation	varchar(25)	YES

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
employee_id	varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL	
employee_name	varchar(20)	YES
	NULL	
designation	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
department	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
gender	char(1)	YES
	NULL	
date_of_birth	date	YES
	NULL	
date_of_joining	date	YES
	NULL	

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
employee_id	varchar(6)	YES
	NULL	
loan_id	varchar(6)	YES
	NULL	
card_issue_date	date	YES
	NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Problem Description

- Write a query to count the number of cards issued to an employee "Ram". Give the count an alias name as No\_of\_Cards.
- **Column Name:** No\_of\_Cards

## Sample Output

```
+-----+-----+-----+
|-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## Problem Description

- Write a query to count the number of cards issued to an employee "Ram". Give the count an alias name as No\_of\_Cards.
- **Column Name:** No\_of\_Cards

## Sample Output

```
+-----+
| No_of_Cards |
+-----+
|      9      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Oracle

```
1  /*
2  * Enter your query below.
3  * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4  */
5
6  -- NUMBER OF CARDS as No_of_Cards
7  -- employee = 'Ram'
8
9
10 SELECT COUNT(cd.employee_id) as No_of_Cards
11 FROM employee_card_details cd
12 JOIN employee_master em ON cd.employee_id = em.employee_id
13 WHERE em.employee_name = 'Ram'
14 GROUP BY cd.employee_id;
15
16
```

## Note:

- Use the column names as given in the query as they are **case-sensitive**

## Execution time limit

99 seconds

Having an issue with this question? [Report](#)

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1



## 6. Oracle: Branch Having Maximum Customer

18m 33s

left



Help

All

1

2

3

4

5



6

7

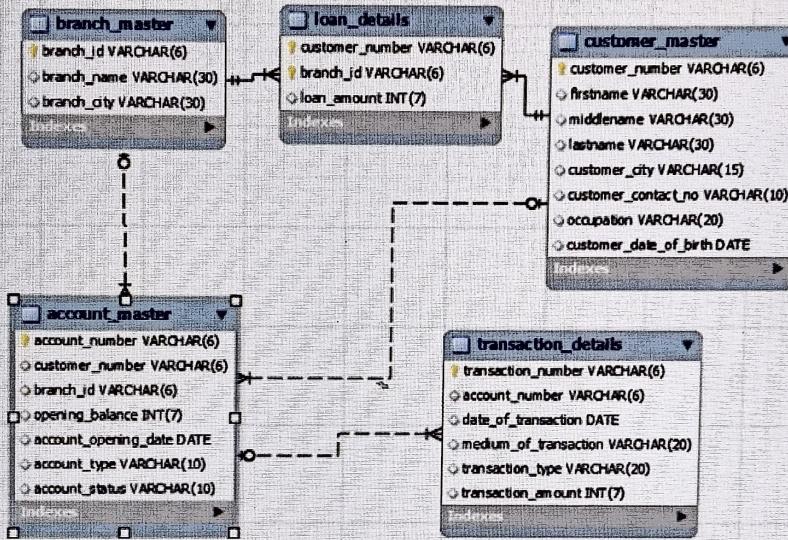
8

Database

REJECTED

### ER Diagram:

ANSI SQL Bank Management Schema



### Tables Description

- account\_master**

Field	Type
Null	Key
account_number	varchar(255)

Oracle

```

1  /*
2   * Enter your query here
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end
4   */
5
6
7  --branch_name,b
8  -- ORDER BY branch_name
9  SELECT
10   bm.branch_name,
11   bm.branch_city
12  FROM
13   branch_master
14  JOIN
15   account_master
16  GROUP BY
17   bm.branch_name,
18   bm.branch_city
19  HAVING COUNT(account_number) = (
20   SELECT MAX(count)
21   FROM
22   account_master
23   GROUP BY
24   account_number
25   )
26  )
27  ORDER BY bm.branch_name
28
  
```

Test Results

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null |
Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+
| branch_id   | varchar(6) | NO   |
PRI | NULL     |          |
| branch_name | varchar(30) | YES  |
| NULL       |          |
| branch_city | varchar(30) | YES  |
| NULL       |          |
+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

## Problem Description

- Write a query to show the branch name and branch city where we have the maximum number of customers.
- For example, branch B00019 has 3 customers, B00020 has 7 and B00021 has 10. So branch id B00021 is having a maximum number of customers. If B00021 is the Koramangla branch in

- Write a query to show the branch name and branch city where we have the maximum number of customers.
- For example, branch B00019 has 3 customers, B00020 has 7 and B00021 has 10. So branch id B00021 is having a maximum number of customers. If B00021 is the Koramangla branch in Bangalore, the Koramangla branch should be displayed along with the city name Bangalore.
- In case of multiple records, display the records sorted in ascending order based on branch name.
- **Column Name:** branch\_name, branch\_city

### Sample Output

```
+-----+-----+
| branch_name | branch_city |
+-----+-----+
| KORAMANGLA | BANGALORE |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

### Note:

- Use the column names as given in the query as they are **case-sensitive**

Oracle

```

1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6
7  --branch_name,branch_city , where having max customers
8  -- ORDER BY branch_name ASC
9
10 SELECT
11     bm.branch_name,
12     bm.branch_city
13 FROM
14     branch_master bm
15 JOIN
16     account_master am ON bm.branch_id = am.branch_id
17 GROUP BY
18     bm.branch_name,
19     bm.branch_city
20 HAVING COUNT(am.account_number) = (
21     SELECT MAX(customer_count)
22     FROM (
23         SELECT COUNT(customer_number)
24         FROM account_master
25         GROUP BY branch_id
26     )
27     ORDER BY bm.branch_name ASC.
28

```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT

## 7. Oracle: Tickets price in April

18m 04s

left

Help

All

1

2

3

4

5

6

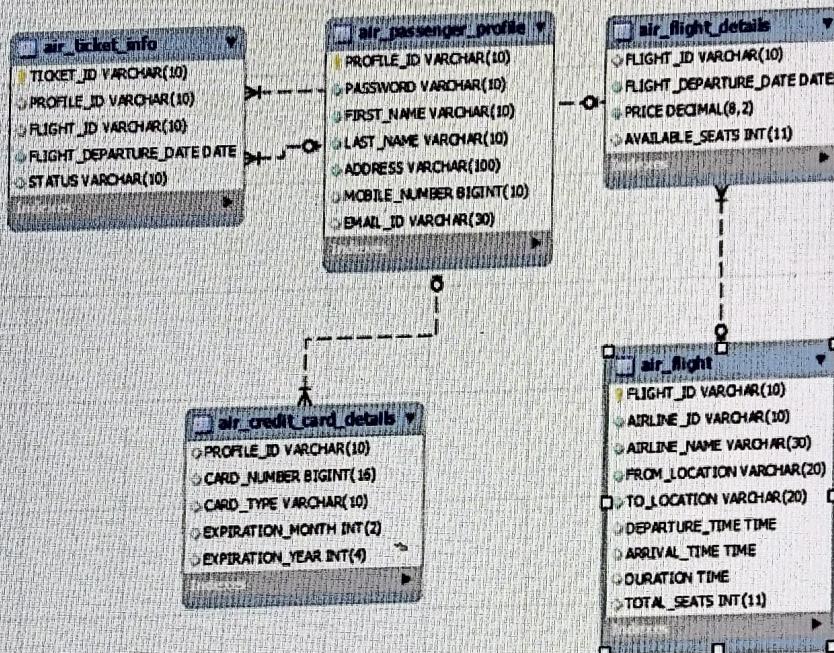
7

8

Database ACCEPTED



### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

#### • air\_flight

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
flight_id	varchar(45)	NO
	NULL	

Oracle  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17

Test



- air\_flight

17m 52s

left



Help

All

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
flight_id	varchar(45)	NO
	NULL	
airline_id	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
airline_name	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
from_location	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
to_location	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
departure_time	time	YES
	NULL	
arrival_time	time	YES
	NULL	
duration	time	YES
	NULL	
total_seats	int	YES
	NULL	

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
<hr/>			
flight_id	varchar(45)		
NO		NULL	
flight_departure_date	date		
YES		NULL	
price	decimal(10,2)		
YES		NULL	
available_seats	int		
YES		NULL	
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display flight\_id, from\_location,



17m 38s

left



Help

All

## Sample Output

- Write a query to display flight\_id, from\_location, to\_location, and ticket price of flights whose departure is in the month of April.
  - Display the records sorted in ascending order based on flight id and then by location.
  - **Column Name:** flight\_id, from\_location, to\_location, price

flight_id	from_location	to_location	price
3173	hyderabad	chennai	2000
3174	kolkata	delhi	3800

- Write a query to display flight\_id, from\_location, to\_location, and ticket price of flights whose departure is in the month of April.
- Display the records sorted in ascending order based on flight id and then by location.
- **Column Name:** flight\_id, from\_location, to\_location, price

### Sample Output

flight_id	from_location	to_location	price
3173	hyderabad	chennai	2000
3174	kolkata	delhi	3800

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6  SELECT
7    fd.flight_id,af.from_location,af.to_location,fd.price
8  FROM
9    air_flight_af
10 JOIN
11   air_flight_details fd
12 ON
13   af.flight_id = fd.flight_id
14 WHERE
15   EXTRACT(MONTH FROM fd.flight_departure_date) = 4
16 ORDER BY
17   af.flight_id ASC , from_location;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

▶ RUN &amp; SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

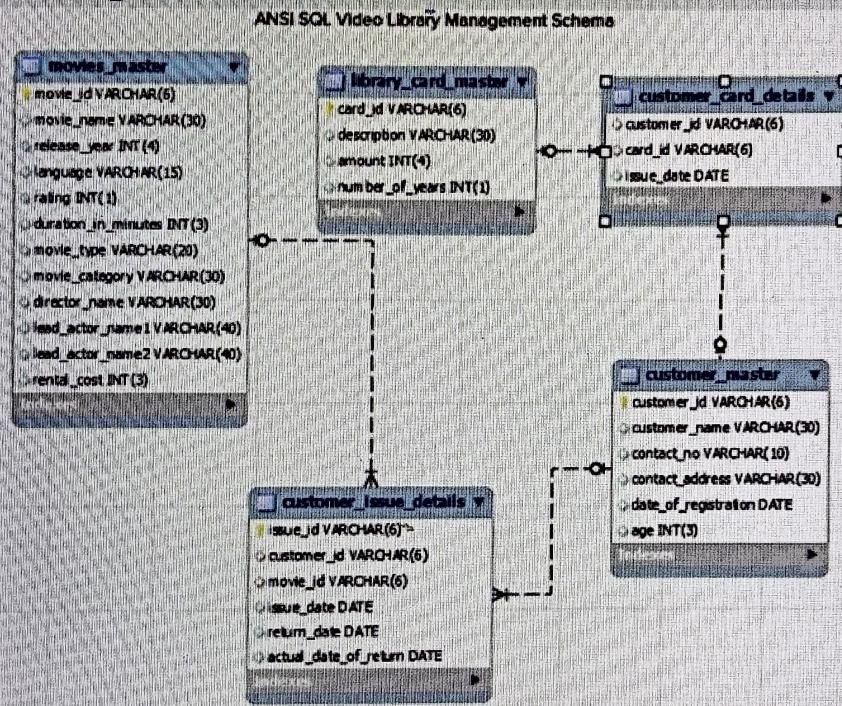


## 8. Oracle: Director with at least 1 movie

Database

ACCEPTED

### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- MOVIES\_MASTER

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
MOVIE_ID	varchar(10)	NO

Oracle

```

1  /*
2   * Enter your query
3   * Please append a ;
4   */
5
6
7  ---DIR_NAME , MOVE
8  ---DIRECTOR HAVING
9  ---DIRECTOR NAME -
10 ---ORDER BY director
11
12 SELECT UPPER(DIRECTOR
13 FROM MOVIES_MASTER
14 ORDER BY DIRECTOR
15

```

Test Results

- MOVIES\_MASTER

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
MOVIE_ID	varchar(10)	NO
PRI	NULL	
MOVIE_NAME	varchar(50)	NO
	NULL	
RELEASE_DATE	varchar(30)	NO
	NULL	
LANGUAGE	varchar(30)	YES
	NULL	
RATING	int	YES
	NULL	
DURATION	varchar(10)	NO
	NULL	
MOVIE_TYPE	varchar(3)	YES
	NULL	
MOVIE_CATEGORY	varchar(20)	NO
	NULL	
DIRECTOR	varchar(20)	NO
	NULL	
LEAD_ROLE_1	varchar(3)	NO
	NULL	



## Problem Description

17m 08s  
left



Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

- Write a query to display the director's name, movie name, and lead\_actor\_name1 as of all the movies directed by the director who directed at least one movie.
- Display the director's name in capital letters. Use DIRECTOR\_NAME as an alias name for the director name column.
- Display the records sorted in ascending order based on director\_name and then by movie\_name in descending order.
- **Column Name:** DIRECTOR\_NAME, movie\_name and lead\_role\_1

## Sample Output

DIRECTOR_NAME	movie_name	lead_role_1
DIR1	DIEHARD	L1
DIR10	TITANIC	L1

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6
7  -- DIR_NAME , MOVE_NAME , LEAD_ACTOR_NAME
8  -- DIRECTOR HAVING ATLEAST 1 MOVIE
9  -- DIRECTOR_NAME as DIRECTOR_NAME in capital
10 -- ORDER BY director_name ASC , movie_name DESC
11
12 SELECT UPPER(DIRECTOR) as DIRECTOR_NAME , MOVIE_NAME , LEAD_ROLE_1
13 FROM MOVIES_MASTER
14 ORDER BY DIRECTOR ASC , MOVIE_NAME DESC;
15
```

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION



17m 01s

left

Help

All

5

6

7

8

9



10

11

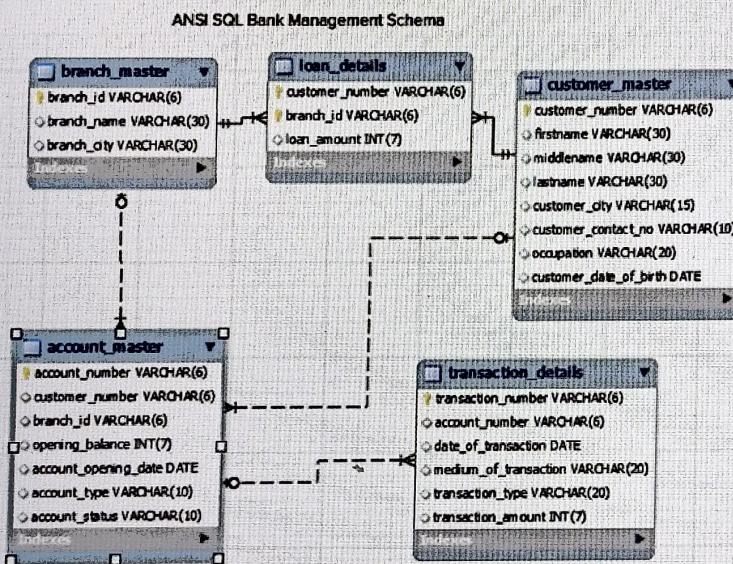
12

## 9. Oracle : More than one branch

Database

ACCEPTED

### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- **loan\_details**

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
customer_number	varchar(255)	YES
branch_id	varchar(6)	
loan_amount	int(7)	

Oracle

```

1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon
4   */
5
6  -- CUSTOMER_NUMBER ,FIRST
7  -- TAKEN LOAN FROM MORE T
8  -- ORDER BY customer_numb
9
10
11 SELECT cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER
12 cm.lastname as lastname
13 FROM customer_master cm
14 ON cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER = l
15 GROUP BY cm.CUSTOMER_NUMB
16 HAVING COUNT(l.d.branch_id)
17 ORDER BY cm.CUSTOMER_NUMB
  
```

Test Results

- loan\_details

```
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null |
| Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| customer_number | varchar(255) | YES |
| MUL | NULL | |
| branch_id | varchar(255) | YES |
| | NULL | |
| loan_amount | bigint | YES |
| | NULL | |
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

- customer\_master

```
+-----+
+-----+-----+
| Field | Type |
| Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
| CUSTOMER_NUMBER | varchar(6) |
| NO | PRI | NULL | |
+-----+-----+
```

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the customer number, customer firstname, and customer lastname who has taken a loan from more than 1 branch.
- Display the records sorted in order based on customer number.
- **Column Name:** customer\_number, firstname, lastname

## Sample Output

customer_number	firstname	lastname
C10003	Rakesh	Sharma
C10005	Anshu	Minha

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6  -- CUSTOMER_NUMBER ,FIRST_NAME , LAST_NAME
7  -- TAKEN LOAN FROM MORE THAN 1 BRANCH
8  -- ORDER BY customer_number
9
10
11 SELECT cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER as customer_number,cm.FIRSTNAME as firstname ,
12 cm.lastname as lastname
13 FROM customer_master cm JOIN loan_details ld
14 ON cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER = ld.customer_number
15 GROUP BY cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER,cm.FIRSTNAME,cm.lastname
16 HAVING COUNT(ld.branch_id)>1
17 ORDER BY cm.CUSTOMER_NUMBER ASC;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

► RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1



16m 39s

left

Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

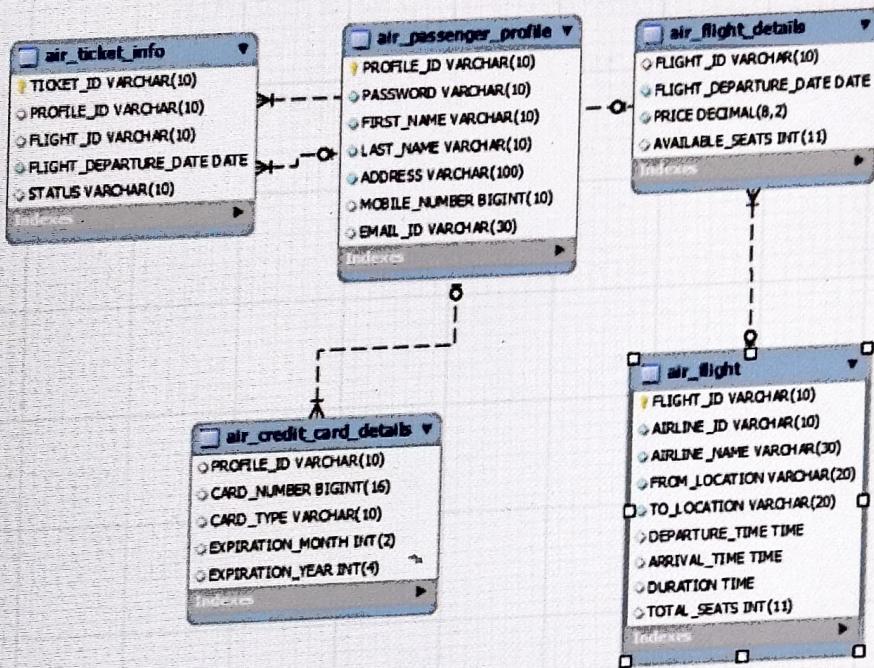
## 10. Oracle : Flight Services in a Month

Database

REJECTED



### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- air\_flight

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
flight_id	varchar(45)	NO
	NULL	



- air\_flight

16m 30s

left



Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
flight_id	varchar(45)	NO
	NULL	
airline_id	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
airline_name	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
from_location	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
to_location	varchar(45)	YES
	NULL	
departure_time	time	YES
	NULL	
arrival_time	time	YES
	NULL	
duration	time	YES
	NULL	
total_seats	int	YES
	NULL	



- air\_flight\_details

Field	Type
flight_id	varchar(45)
NO	NULL
flight_departure_date	date
YES	NULL
price	decimal(10,2)
YES	NULL
available_seats	int
YES	NULL

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### Problem Description

- Write a query to display the number of flight services between locations in a month. The Query should display From\_Location, To\_Location, Month as "Month\_Name" and number of flight services as "No\_of\_Services".

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the number of flight services between locations in a month. The Query should display From\_Location, To\_Location, Month as "Month\_Name" and number of flight services as "No\_of\_Services".
- Hint: The Number of Services can be calculated from the number of scheduled departure dates of a flight.
- The records should be displayed in ascending order based on From\_Location and then by To\_Location and then by month name.
- **Column Name:** from\_location, to\_location, Month\_Name, No\_of\_Services

## Sample Output

from_location	to_location	Month_Name	No_of_Services
chennai	hyderabad	May	2
delhi	kochi	June	

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6  -- from_location,to_location,month as Month_name , num_of_flight as
7  -- No_of_Services
8  -- ORDER BY from_location,to_location,month_name
9
10 SELECT
11   af.from_location,
12   af.to_location,
13   TO_CHAR(fd.flight_departure_date,'Month') AS Month_Name,
14   COUNT(fd.flight_id) as No_of_Services
15   FROM air_flight_af JOIN air_flight_details fd ON af.flight_id = fd.flight_id
16   GROUP BY
17   af.from_location,
18   af.to_location,
19   TO_CHAR(fd.flight_departure_date,'Month')
20   EXTRACT(MONTH FROM fd.flight_departure_date)
21   ORDER BY
22   af.from_location ASC,af.to_location ASC,
23   EXTRACT(MONTH FROM fd.flight_departure_date) ASC;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle



## 11. Oracle: Item Details

16m 07s

left



Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

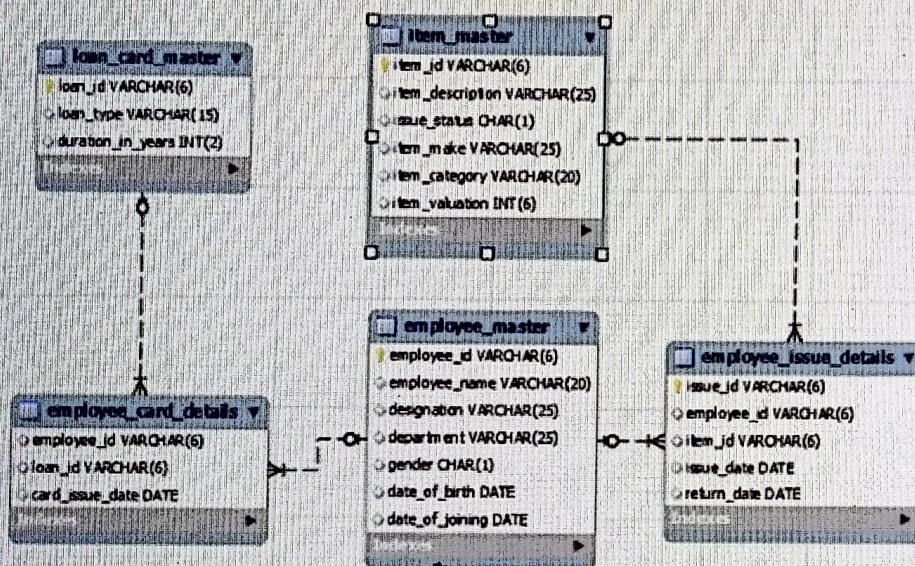
11

12

Database ACCEPTED



### ER Diagram:



### Tables Descriptions

- employee\_master

Employee Master Table Structure			
Field		Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra	
employee_id		varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL		
employee_name		varchar(20)	YES
	NULL		
designation		varchar(25)	YES

- employee\_master

	Field	Type	Null	
	Key	Default	Extra	
1	employee_id	varchar(6)	NO	
2	PRI	NULL		
3	employee_name	varchar(20)	YES	
4		NULL		
5	designation	varchar(25)	YES	
6		NULL		
7	department	varchar(25)	YES	
8		NULL		
9	gender	char(1)	YES	
10		NULL		
11	date_of_birth	date	YES	
12		NULL		
13	date_of_joining	date	YES	
14		NULL		

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- employee\_issue\_details

- employee\_issue\_details

5m 49s left Help All

Field	Type	Null	Key
Default	Extra		
issue_id	varchar(6)	NO	PRI
NULL			
employee_id	varchar(6)	YES	
NULL			
item_id	varchar(6)	YES	
NULL			
issue_date	date	YES	
NULL			
return_date	date	YES	
NULL			

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- item\_master

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra

- item\_master

Field	Type	Null
Key	Default	Extra
item_id	varchar(6)	NO
PRI	NULL	
item_description	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
issue_status	char(1)	YES
	NULL	
item_make	varchar(25)	YES
	NULL	
item_category	varchar(20)	YES
	NULL	
item_valuation	int	YES
	NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display the issue id, employee id, employee name, item id, item description,

- Write a query to display the issue id, employee id, employee name, item id, item description, and issue date.
- Display the data in descending order of date and then by issue id in ascending order.
- **Column Name:**  
issue\_id, employee\_id, employee\_name, item\_id, item\_description , issue\_date

### Sample Output

```
+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
---+
| issue_id | employee_id |
employee_name | item_id |
item_description | issue_date |
+-----+-----+
---+
| ISS009 | E00004 |
Zuben | I00018 | Dinning
Set | 18-APR-13 |
+-----+-----+
| ISS007 | E00004 |
Zuben | I00012 | Double
Bed | 14-APR-13 |
+-----+-----+
| ISS004 | E00003 |
```

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6  -- issue_id , employee_id,employee_name , item_id , item_desc , issue_date
7  -- ORDER BY date DESC , issue_id ASC
8
9  SELECT eid.issue_id,eid.employee_id,em.employee_name,eid.item_id,im.
10 item_description,eid.issue_date
11 FROM employee_master em JOIN employee_issue_details eid ON em.employee_id = eid.
employee_id JOIN item_master im ON eid.item_id = im.item_id
11 ORDER BY eid.issue_date DESC,eid.issue_id;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle

## 12. Oracle: Contacts & Movie Category

15m 21s

left

Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

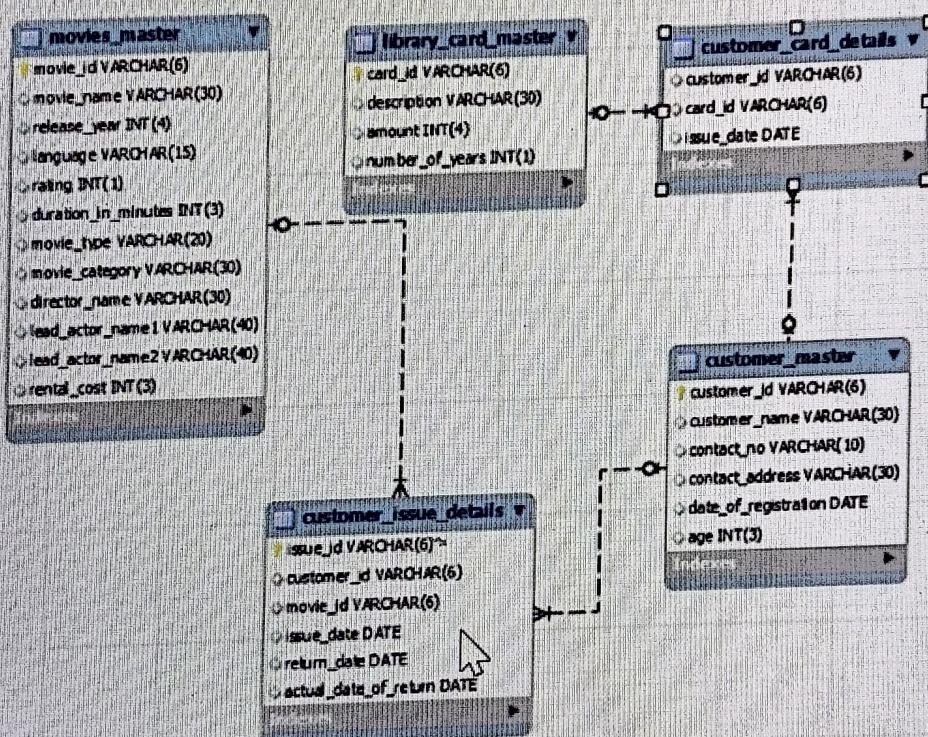
Database

REJECTED



### ER Diagram:

ANSI SQL Video Library Management Schema



### Tables Descriptions

- CUSTOMER\_MASTER

Field	Type		
Null	Key	Default	Extra
CUSTOMER_ID	varchar(10)		
NO	PRI	NULL	

- CUSTOMER\_MASTER

	Field	Type		
	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1	CUSTOMER_ID	varchar(10)		
2	NO	PRI	NULL	
3	CUSTOMER_NAME		varchar(30)	
4	NO		NULL	
5	CONTACT_NO		bigint	
6	YES		NULL	
7	CONTACT_ADD		varchar(20)	
8	YES		NULL	
9	DATE_OF_REGISTRATION		date	
10	NO		NULL	
11	AGE		varchar(15)	
12	NO		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- CUSTOMER\_ISSUE\_DETAILS

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)



15m 06s

left



Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

- CUSTOMER\_ISSUE\_DETAILS

### CUSTOMER\_ISSUE\_DETAILS

	Field	Type		
	Null	Key	Default	Extra
<hr/>				
1	ISSUE_ID	varchar(10)		
2	NO	PRI	NULL	
3	CUSTOMER_ID	varchar(10)		
4	NO	MUL	NULL	
5	MOVIE_ID	varchar(10)		
6	YES	MUL	NULL	
7	ISSUE_DATE	date		
8	NO		NULL	
9	RETURN_DATE	date		
10	NO		NULL	
11	ACTUAL_DATE_RETURN	date		
12	NO		NULL	
<hr/>				

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- MOVIES\_MASTER

	Field	Type	Null	
Key	Default	Extra		
PRI	MOVIE_ID	varchar(10)	NO	
	NULL			
	MOVIE_NAME	varchar(50)	NO	
	NULL			
	RELEASE_DATE	varchar(30)	NO	
	NULL			
	LANGUAGE	varchar(30)	YES	
	NULL			
	RATING	int	YES	
	NULL			
	DURATION	varchar(10)	NO	
	NULL			
	MOVIE_TYPE	varchar(3)	YES	
	NULL			
	MOVIE_CATEGORY	varchar(20)	NO	
	NULL			
	DIRECTOR	varchar(20)	NO	
	NULL			



14m 51s

left



Help

All

5

6

7

8

9

10

## Problem Description

- Write a query to display customer id, customer name, contact number, movie category and number of movies issued to each customer based on movie category who has been issued with more than one movie in that category.

Example: Display contact number as "+91-876-456-2345" format.

- Hint:** Use NO\_OF\_MOVIES as alias name for number of movies column.
- Hint:** Use CONTACT\_ISD as alias name for contact number.
- Display the records sorted in ascending order based on customer name and then by movie category.

- Column**

**Name:** CUSTOMERID, CUSTOMER\_NAME, CONTACT\_ISD, MOVIE\_CATEGORY, NO\_OF\_MOVIES

## Sample Output

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMER_NAME	CONTACT_ISD
MOVIE_CATEGORY	NO_OF_MOVIES	

Oracle

```
1  /*
2   * Enter your query below.
3   * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4   */
5
6  -- CUSTOMER_ID , CUSTOMER_NAME , CONTACT_NUMBER as CONTACT_ISD , MOVIE_CAT ,
7  NUMBER_OF_
8  -- MOVIES as NO_OF_MOVIES GROUP BY(CUSTID)
9  -- ,ORDER BY CUSTOMER_NAME , MOVIE_CAT ASC
10 SELECT cm.CUSTOMER_ID,cm.CUSTOMER_NAME , '+91-' || SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(cm.CONTACT_NO),1,
11 3) || '-' || SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(cm.CONTACT_NO),4,3) || '-' || SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(cm.
12 CONTACT_NO),7,4) as CONTACT_ISD,mm.MOVIE_CATEGORY , COUNT(mm.MOVIE_ID) AS
13 NO_OF_MOVIES
14 FROM CUSTOMER_MASTER cm JOIN CUSTOMER_ISSUE_DETAILS cid ON cm.CUSTOMER_ID =
15 cid.CUSTOMER_ID JOIN MOVIES_MASTER mm ON cid.MOVIE_ID = mm.MOVIE_ID
16 GROUP BY cm.CUSTOMER_ID,cm.CUSTOMER_NAME,cm.CONTACT_NO,mm.MOVIE_CATEGORY
17 HAVING COUNT(mm.MOVIE_ID)>1
18 ORDER BY cm.CUSTOMER_NAME,mm.MOVIE_CATEGORY ASC;
```

Test Results

TEST QUERY

▶ RUN &amp; SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Ln 1, Col 1 Oracle