Mentoring Session Week 1

Pl. ensure that “hr” database is created or downloaded from MYSQL sample databases before getting started with this exercise.

Once MySQL workbench is launched, spend couple of minutes in familiarising participants with MYSQL Workbench options as video has details of SQL lite and hence there is every chance that participants are not familiar with MYSQL Workbench.

Execute following basic commands to get started with the session

```
show databases;
use hr;
show tables;
```

1. Fetch all the records for Employees Table.

   Explain the meaning of “*”.

2. Show all the emp_id, first_name, last_name from employee Table.

3. Write a query in SQL to display the first_name and last_name, department_id and salary from employees Table who earn more than 20000.('Steven', 'King', '90', '24000.00')

4. Write a query in SQL to display the first_name and last_name, email, salary and manager_ID for those employees whose managers_ID is 120, 103 or 145.(18 rows)

5. Write a query in SQL to display the first_name and last_name, department_id and salary from employees Table who earn more than 8000 And whose managers_ID is 120, 103 or 145.(3 rows)

6. Write a query to display all the locations (id, city) which do not have any state province mentioned. (6 rows) [NOTE: LOCATION TABLE]

7. Write a query to display job_id, job titles, min_salary, max_salary whose maximum salary is greater than 10000. (9 rows) [NOTE: JOBS TABLE]

8. Write a query to display department_id,department_name, Manager_id whose manager_id is greater than 200 and location_id is 2400.(1 row) [NOTE : DEPARTMENTS TABLE]

9. Write a query to display the job title whose minimum salary is greater than 8000 and max salary less than 20000 (3 rows).[NOTE : JOBS TABLE]

10. Write a query to retrieve all the records of departments with managers for the location id 1700. (5 rows) [NOTE : DEPARTMENTS TABLE]

11. List all departments starting with “P” where there are managers.(2 rows)[NOTE:DEPARTMENT TABLE]

12. Print a bonafide certificate for an employee (say for emp. id 123) as below:
    #"This is to certify that <full name> with employee id <emp. id> is working as <job id> in dept. <dept ID>. (1 ROW) [NOTE : EMPLOYEES table].

13. Write a query to display the employee id, salary & salary range of employees as 'Tier1', 'Tier2' or 'Tier3' as per the range <5000, 5000-10000, >10000 respectively, ordering the output by those tiers.(107 ROWS)[NOTE :EMPLOYEES TABLE]

14. Write a query to display the department-wise and job-id-wise total salaries of employees whose salary is more than 25000.(8 rows) [NOTE : EMPLOYEES TABLE]

15. Write a query to display names of employees whose first name as well as last name ends with vowels. (vowels : aeiou) (5 rows) [NOTE : EMPLOYEES TABLE]

16. What is the average salary range (diff. between min & max salary) of all types 'Manager's and 'Clerk's. (9 rows)[NOTE : JOBS TABLE]

17. Write a query to list the names of all people who report to the same person in department Accounting (i.e.2).

18. Write a query in SQL to display the first name, last name, department number, and department name for each employee. (106 rows)

19. Write a query in SQL to display the name of the department, average salary and number of employees working in that department who got commission. (One row)

20. Display the first name where commission percentage is not provided. (72 rows)

21. Display first_name , commission and where commission is null print 'Its Null' otherwise print 'It's not null' (107 Rows)