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The requested URL was not found on this server. Additionally, a 404 Not Found error was encountered while trying to use an ErrorDocument to handle the request. Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at tunxis.commet.edu Port 443 Here are examples of how to solve some common problems with MySQL. Some of the examples use the table shop to hold the price of each article (item number) for certain traders (dealers). Supposing that each trader has a single fixed price per article, then (article, dealer) is a primary key for the records. Start the command-line tool mysql and select a database: \$> mysql your-database-name To create and populate the example table, use these statements: CREATE TABLE shop (article INT UNSIGNED DEFAULT '0000' NOT NULL, dealer CHAR(20) DEFAULT '' NOT NULL, price DECIMAL(16,2) DEFAULT '0.00' NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY(article, dealer)); INSERT INTO shop VALUES (1,'A',3.45),(1,'B',3.99),(2,'A',10.99),(3,'B',1.45), (3,'C',1.69),(3,'D',1.25),(4,'D',19.95); After issuing the statements, the table should have the following contents: SELECT * FROM shop ORDER BY article; +-----+-----+-----+ | article | dealer | price | +-----+-----+ | 1 | A | 3.45 | | 1 | B | 3.99 | | 2 | A | 10.99 | | 3 | B | 1.45 | | 3 | C | 1.69 | | 3 | D | 1.25 | | 4 | D | 19.95 | +-----+-----+ Page 2 The requested URL was not found on this server. Additionally, a 404 Not Found error was encountered while trying to use an ErrorDocument to handle the request. Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at accreditation.ptsem.edu Port 443 Write and build queries. Filter data given various criteria. Sort the results of a query. Let's start by using the surveys table. Here we have data on every individual that was captured at the site, including when they were captured, what plot they were captured on, their species ID, sex and weight in grams. Let's write an SQL query that selects only the year column from the surveys table. SQL queries can be written in the box located under the "Execute SQL" tab. Click 'Run SQL' to execute the query in the box. SELECT year FROM surveys; We have capitalized the words SELECT and FROM because they are SQL keywords. SQL is case insensitive, but it helps for readability, and is good style. If we want more information, we can just add a new column to the list of fields, right after SELECT: SELECT year, month, day FROM surveys; Or we can select all of the columns in a table using the wildcard * Unique values If we want only the unique values so that we can quickly see what species have been sampled we use DISTINCT SELECT DISTINCT species id FROM surveys; If we select more than one column, then the distinct pairs of values are returned SELECT DISTINCT year, species id FROM surveys; Calculated values We can also do calculations with the values in a query. For example, if we wanted to look at the mass of each individual on different dates, but we needed it in kg instead of g we would use SELECT year, month, day, weight/1000.0 FROM surveys; When we run the query, the expression weight / 1000.0 is evaluated for each row and appended to that row, in a new column. Expressions can use any fields, any arithmetic operators (+, -, *, and /) and a variety of built-in functions. For example, we could round the values to make them easier to read. SELECT plot_id, species_id, sex, weight, ROUND(weight / 1000.0, 2) FROM surveys; Write a query that returns the year, month, day, species_id and weight in mg SOLUTION SELECT day, month, year, species_id, weight * 1000 FROM surveys; Filtering Databases can also filter data – selecting only the data meeting certain criteria. For example, let's say we only want data for the species Dipodomys merriami, which has a species code of DM. We need to add a WHERE clause to our query: SELECT * FROM surveys WHERE species_id='DM'; We can do the same thing with numbers. Here, we only want the data since 2000: SELECT * FROM surveys WHERE year >= 2000; We can use more sophisticated conditions by combining tests with AND and OR. For example, suppose we want the data on Dipodomys merriami starting in the year 2000: SELECT * FROM surveys WHERE (year >= 2000) AND (species_id = 'DM'); Note that the parentheses are not needed, but again, they help with readability. They also ensure that the computer combines AND and OR in the way that we intend. If we wanted to get data for any of the Dipodomys species, which have species codes DM, DO, and DS, we could combine the tests using OR: SELECT * FROM surveys WHERE (species_id = 'DM') OR (species_id = 'DO') OR (species_id = 'DS'); Write a query that returns the day, month, year, species_id, and weight (in kg) for individuals caught on Plot 1 that weigh more than 75 g SOLUTION SELECT day, month, year, species_id, weight / 1000.0 FROM surveys WHERE plot_id = 1 AND weight > 75; Building more complex queries Now, lets combine the above queries to get data for the 3 Dipodomys species from the year 2000 on. This time, let's use IN as one way to make the query easier to understand. It is equivalent to saying WHERE (species_id = 'DM') OR (species_id = 'DO') OR (species_id = 'DS'), but reads more neatly: SELECT * FROM surveys WHERE (year >= 2000) AND (species_id IN ('DM', 'DO', 'DS')); We started with something simple, then added more clauses one by one, testing their effects as we went along. For complex queries, this is a good strategy, to make sure you are getting what you want. Sometimes it might help to take a subset of the data that you can easily see in a temporary database to practice your queries on before working on a larger or more complicated database. When the queries become more complex, it can be useful to add comments. In SQL, comments are started by --, and end at the end of the line. For example, a commented version of the above query can be written as: -- Get post 2000 data on Dipodomys' species -- These are in the surveys table, and we are interested in all columns SELECT * FROM surveys -- Sampling year is in the column 'year', and we want to include 2000 WHERE (year >= 2000) -- Dipodomys' species have the 'species_id' 'DM', 'DO', and 'DS' AND (species_id IN ('DM', 'DO', 'DS')); Although SQL queries often read like plain English, it is always useful to add comments; this is especially true of more complex queries. Sorting We can also sort the results of our queries by using ORDER BY. For simplicity, let's go back to the species table and alphabetize it by taxa. First, let's look at what's in the species table. It's a table of the species id and the full genus, species and taxa information for each species id. Having this in a separate table is nice, because we didn't need to include all this information in our main surveys table. Now let's order it by taxa. SELECT * FROM species ORDER BY taxa ASC; The keyword ASC tells us to order it in Ascending order. We could alternately use DESC to get descending order. SELECT * FROM species ORDER BY taxa DESC; ASC is the default. We can also sort on several fields at once. To truly be alphabetical, we might want to order by genus then species. SELECT * FROM species ORDER BY genus ASC, species ASC; Write a query that returns year, species_id, and weight in kg from the surveys table, sorted with the largest weights at the top. SOLUTION SELECT year, species_id, weight / 1000.0 FROM surveys ORDER BY weight DESC; Order of execution Another note for ordering. We don't actually have to display a column to sort by it. For example, let's say we want to order the birds by their species ID, but we only want to see genus and species. SELECT genus, species FROM species WHERE taxa = 'Bird' ORDER BY species_id ASC; We can do this because sorting occurs earlier in the computational pipeline than field selection. The computer is basically doing this: Filtering rows according to WHERE Sorting results according to ORDER BY Displaying requested columns or expressions. Clauses are written in a fixed order: SELECT, FROM, WHERE, then ORDER BY. It is possible to write a query as a single line, but for readability, we recommend to put each clause on its own line. Let's try to combine what we've learned so far in a single query. Using the surveys table write a query to display the three date fields, species_id, and weight in kilograms (rounded to two decimal places), for individuals captured in 1999, ordered alphabetically by the species_id. Write the query as a single line, then put each clause on its own line, and see how more legible the query becomes! SOLUTION SELECT year, month, day, species_id, ROUND(weight / 1000.0, 2) FROM surveys WHERE year = 1999 ORDER BY species_id; Previous: SQL Introduction Next: SQL Aggregation. If you want to improve SQL skills, then install a SQL package like MySQL and start practicing with it. To get you started, we've outlined a few SQL query questions in this post. Solving practice questions is the fastest way to learn any subject. That's why we've selected a set of 50 SQL queries that you can use to step up your learning. We've also given SQL scripts to create the test data. So, you can use them to create a test database and tables. Most of the SQL query questions we've filtered out of interviews held by top IT MNC like Flipkart and Amazon. So you'll gain real-time experience by going through them. Also, we recommend that you first try to form queries by yourself rather than just reading them from the post. Try to find answers on your own. But you can't start until the required sample data is not in place. You can check out the tables below that we've provided for practice. So first of all, you need to create the test data in your database software. By the way, we have a bunch of other posts available for SQL interview preparation. So if you are interested, then follow the link given below. Most Frequently Asked SQL Interview Questions. Let's Begin Learning SQL. 50 SQL Query Questions Prepare Sample Data To Practice SQL Skill. Sample Table – Worker WORKER ID FIRST NAME LAST NAME SALARY JOINING DATE DEPARTMENT 001 Monika Arora 100000 2014-02-20 09:00:00 HR 002 Niharika Verma 80000 2014-06-11 09:00:00 Admin 003 Vishal Singh 300000 2014-02-20 09:00:00 HR 004 Amitabh Singh 500000 2014-02-20 09:00:00 Admin 005 Vivek Bhatti 500000 2014-06-11 09:00:00 Admin 006 Vipul Diwan 200000 2014-06-11 09:00:00 Account 007 Satish Kumar 75000 2014-01-20 09:00:00 Account 008 Geetika Chauhan 90000 2014-04-11 09:00:00 Admin Sample Table – Bonus WORKER REF ID BONUS DATE BONUS AMOUNT 1 2016-02-20 00:00:00 5000 2 2016-06-11 00:00:00 3000 3 2016-02-20 00:00:00 4000 1 2016-02-20 00:00:00 4500 2 2016-06-11 00:00:00 3500 Sample Table – Title WORKER REF ID WORKER TITLE AFFECTED FROM 1 Manager 2016-02-20 00:00:00 2 Executive 2016-06-11 00:00:00 5 Manager 2016-06-11 00:00:00 4 Asst. Manager 2016-06-11 00:00:00 7 Executive 2016-06-11 00:00:00 6 Lead 2016-06-11 00:00:00 3 Lead 2016-06-11 00:00:00 To prepare the sample data, you can run the following queries in your database query executor or on the SQL command line. We've tested them with MySQL Server 5.7 and MySQL Workbench 6.3.8 query browser. You can also download these Softwares and install them to carry on the SQL exercise. SQL Script to Seed Sample Data. CREATE DATABASE ORG; SHOW DATABASES; USE ORG; CREATE TABLE Worker (WORKER ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT, FIRST NAME CHAR(25), LAST NAME CHAR(25), SALARY INT(15), JOINING DATE DATETIME, DEPARTMENT CHAR(25)); INSERT INTO Worker (WORKER ID, FIRST NAME, LAST NAME, SALARY, JOINING DATE, DEPARTMENT) VALUES (001, 'Monika', 'Arora', 100000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'), (002, 'Niharika', 'Verma', 80000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'), (003, 'Vishal', 'Singhal', 300000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'HR'), (004, 'Amitabh', 'Singh', 500000, '14-02-20 09.00.00', 'Admin'), (005, 'Vivek', 'Bhatti', 500000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'), (006, 'Vipul', 'Diwan', 200000, '14-06-11 09.00.00', 'Account'), (007, 'Satish', 'Kumar', 75000, '14-01-20 09.00.00', 'Account'), (008, 'Geetika', 'Chauhan', 90000, '14-04-11 09.00.00', 'Admin'); CREATE TABLE Bonus (WORKER REF ID INT, BONUS AMOUNT INT(10), BONUS DATE DATETIME, FOREIGN KEY (WORKER REF ID) REFERENCES Worker(WORKER ID) ON DELETE CASCADE); INSERT INTO Bonus (WORKER REF ID, BONUS AMOUNT, BONUS DATE) VALUES (001, 5000, '16-02-20'), (002, 3000, '16-06-11'), (003, 4000, '16-02-20'), (001, 4500, '16-02-20'), (002, 3500, '16-06-11'); CREATE TABLE Title (WORKER REF ID INT, WORKER TITLE CHAR(25), AFFECTED FROM DATETIME, FOREIGN KEY (WORKER REF ID) REFERENCES Worker(WORKER ID) ON DELETE CASCADE); INSERT INTO Title (WORKER REF ID, WORKER TITLE, AFFECTED FROM) VALUES (001, 'Manager', '2016-02-20 00:00:00'), (002, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'), (008, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'), (005, 'Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'), (004, 'Asst. Manager', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'), (007, 'Executive', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'), (006, 'Lead', '2016-06-11 00:00:00'); Once above SQL would run, you'll see a result similar to the one attached below. Creating Sample Data to Practice SQL Skill. 50 SQL Query Questions and Answers for Practice. Q-1. Write an SQL query to fetch "FIRST NAME" from Worker table using the alias name as . Ans. The required query is: Select FIRST NAME AS WORKER NAME from Worker; Q-2. Write an SQL query to fetch "FIRST NAME" from Worker table in upper case. Ans. The required query is: Select upper(FIRST NAME) from Worker; Q-3. Write an SQL query to fetch unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table. Ans. The required query is: Select distinct DEPARTMENT from Worker; Q-4. Write an SQL query to print the first three characters of FIRST NAME from Worker table. Ans.The required query is: Select substring(FIRST NAME,1,3) from Worker; Q-5. Write an SQL query to find the position of the alphabet ('a') in the first name column 'Amitabh' from Worker table. Ans. The required query is: Select INSTR(FIRST NAME, BINARY'a') from Worker where FIRST_NAME = 'Amitabh'; Notes. The INSTR method is in case-sensitive by default. Using Binary operator will make INSTR work as the case-sensitive function. Q-6. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after removing white spaces from the right side. Ans. The required query is: Select RTRIM(FIRST_NAME) from Worker; Q-7. Write an SQL query to print the DEPARTMENT from Worker table after removing white spaces from the left side. Ans. The required query is: Select LTRIM(DEPARTMENT) from Worker; Q-8. Write an SQL query that fetches the unique values of DEPARTMENT from Worker table and prints its length. Ans. The required query is: Select distinct length(DEPARTMENT) from Worker; Q-9. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST_NAME from Worker table after replacing 'a' with 'A'. Ans. The required query is: Select REPLACE(FIRST_NAME,'a','A') from Worker; Q-10. Write an SQL query to print the FIRST NAME and LAST NAME from Worker table into a single column COMPLETE_NAME. A space char should separate them. Ans. The required query is: Select CONCAT(FIRST NAME, ' ', LAST NAME) AS 'COMPLETE NAME' from Worker; Q-11. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker order by FIRST_NAME asc; Q-12. Write an SQL query to print all Worker details from the Worker table order by FIRST_NAME Ascending and DEPARTMENT Descending. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker order by FIRST_NAME asc,DEPARTMENT desc; Q-13. Write an SQL query to print details for Workers with the first name as "Vipul" and "Satish" from Worker table. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where FIRST_NAME in ('Vipul','Satish'); Q-14. Write an SQL query to print details of workers excluding first names, "Vipul" and "Satish" from Worker table. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where FIRST_NAME not in ('Vipul','Satish'); Q-15. Write an SQL query to print details of Workers with DEPARTMENT name as "Admin". Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where DEPARTMENT like 'Admin%'; Q-16. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME contains 'a'. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where FIRST_NAME like '%a%'; Q-17. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'a'. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where FIRST_NAME like '%a'; Q-18. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose FIRST_NAME ends with 'h' and contains six alphabets. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where FIRST_NAME like '_____h'; Q-19. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers whose SALARY lies between 100000 and 500000. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where SALARY between 100000 and 500000; Q-20. Write an SQL query to print details of the Workers who have joined in Feb 2014. Ans. The required query is: Select * from Worker where year(JOINING DATE) = 2014 and month(JOINING DATE) = 2; Q-21. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in the department 'Admin'. Ans. The required query is: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM worker WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'Admin'; Q-22. Write an SQL query to fetch worker names with salaries >= 50000 and 1; Q-26. Write an SQL query to show only odd rows from a table. Ans. The required query is: SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER ID, 2) = 1; Q-27. Write an SQL query to show only even rows from a table. Ans. The required query is: SELECT * FROM Worker WHERE MOD (WORKER ID, 2) = 0; Q-28. Write an SQL query to clone a new table from another table. Ans. The general query to clone a table with data is: SELECT * INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker; The general way to clone a table without information is: SELECT * INTO WorkerClone FROM Worker WHERE 1 = 0; An alternate way to clone a table (for MySQL) without is: CREATE TABLE WorkerClone LIKE Worker; Q-29. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables. Ans. The required query is: (SELECT * FROM Worker) INTERSECT (SELECT * FROM WorkerClone); Q-30. Write an SQL query to show records from one table that another table does not have. Ans. The required query is: SELECT * FROM Worker MINUS SELECT * FROM Title; Q-31. Write an SQL query to show the current date and time. Ans. Following MySQL query returns the current date: SELECT CURDATE(); Following MySQL query returns the current date and time: SELECT NOW(); Following SQL Server query returns the current date and time: SELECT getdate(); Following Oracle query returns the current date and time: SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL; Q-32. Write an SQL query to show the top n (say 10) records of a table. Ans. Following MySQL query will return the top n records using the LIMIT method: SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT 10; Following SQL Server query will return the top n records using the TOP command: SELECT TOP 10 * FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC; Following Oracle query will return the top n records with the help of ROWNUM: SELECT * FROM Worker ORDER BY Salary DESC WHERE ROWNUM = W1.Salary); Use the following generic method to find nth highest salary without using TOP or limit. SELECT Salary FROM Worker W1 WHERE n-1 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT I.W2.Salary)) FROM Worker W2 WHERE W2.Salary >= W1.Salary); Q-35. Write an SQL query to fetch the list of employees with the same salary. Ans. The required query is: Select distinct W.WORKER ID, W.FIRST NAME, W.Salary from Worker W, Worker W1 where W.Salary = W1.Salary and W.WORKER ID != W1.WORKER ID; Q-36. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table. Ans. The required query is: Select max(Salary) from Worker where Salary not in (Select max(Salary) from Worker); Q-37. Write an SQL query to show one row twice in results from a table. Ans. The required query is: select FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT from worker W where W.DEPARTMENT='HR' union all select FIRST_NAME, DEPARTMENT from Worker W1 where W1.DEPARTMENT='HR'; Q-38. Write an SQL query to fetch intersecting records of two tables. Ans. The required query is: (SELECT * FROM Worker) INTERSECT (SELECT * FROM WorkerClone); Q-39. Write an SQL query to fetch the first 50% records from a table. Ans. The required query is: SELECT * FROM WORKER WHERE WORKER ID = (SELECT count(distinct Salary) from worker b WHERE a.Salary

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