

B.Sc. IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE LAB MANUAL
2nd Semester



Prepared By
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Computer Science

MIDNAPORE CITY COLLEGE



**C3P: PROGRAMMING IN JAVA LABORATORY
MANUAL
(Course: CC-3)**

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- Before entering the lab, the student should carry the following things (MANDATORY)
 1. Identity card issued by the college.
 2. Class notes
 3. Lab observation book
 4. Lab Manual
 5. Lab Record
- Student must sign in and sign out in the register provided when attending the lab session without fail.
- Come to the laboratory in time. Students, who are late more than 10 min., will not be allowed to attend the lab.
- Students need to maintain 80% attendance in lab if not a strict action will be taken.
- All students must follow a Dress Code while in the laboratory.
- Foods, drinks are NOT allowed.
- All bags must be left at the indicated place.
- Refer to the lab staff if you need any help in using the lab.
- Respect the laboratory and its other users.
- Workspace must be kept clean and tidy after experiment is completed.
- Read the Manual carefully before coming to the laboratory and be sure about what you are supposed to do.
- Do the experiments as per the instructions given in the manual.
- Copy all the programs to observation which are taught in class before attending the lab session.
- Students are not supposed to use floppy disks, pen drives without permission of lab- in charge.
- Lab records need to be submitted on or before the date of submission.

Write a program to find the average and sum of the N numbers using command line arguments.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Exercise12 {
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int i,n=0,s=0;
double avg;
{
System.out.println("Input the 5 numbers : ");
}
for (i=0;i<5;i++)
{
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
n = in.nextInt();
s +=n;
}
avg=s/5;
System.out.println("The sum of 5 no is : "
+s+"\n\nThe Average is : " +avg);
}
}
```

Write a program to demonstrate type casting.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class typecasting
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
//Take input from the user
// create an object of Scanner class
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
// ask users to enter the number
System.out.println("Enter the number: ");
int i=sc.nextInt();
// widening or automatic type conversion
long l = i;
float f = l;
double d= f;
System.out.println("After widening or
automatic type conversion values are: ");
System.out.println("Int value "+i);
System.out.println("Long value "+l);
System.out.println("Float value "+f);
System.out.println("Double value "+d);
}
}
```

Write a program to calculate simple interest and input by the user.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class simpleinterest
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
float p, r, t, sinterest;
Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter the Principal : ");
p = scan.nextFloat();
System.out.print("Enter the Rate of interest : ");
r = scan.nextFloat();
System.out.print("Enter the Time period : ");
t = scan.nextFloat();
scan.close();
sinterest = (p * r * t) / 100;
System.out.print("Simple Interest is: "
+sinterest);
}
}
```

Write a program to test the prime number.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class PrimeNumber
{
public static void main(String
args[])
{
int num,b,c;
Scanner s=new
Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter A Number");
num =s.nextInt();
b=1;
c=0;
while(b<= num)
{
if((num%b)==0)
c=c+1;
b++;
}
if(c==2)
System.out.println(num +" is a prime number");
else
```

```
System.out.println(num +" is not a prime number");
}
}
```

Write a program to create a simple class to find out the area and perimeter of rectangle and box using super and this keyword.

Program:

```
class rect
{
int l,b;
public rect(int l,int b)
{
this.l=l; this.b=b;
}
public int area()
{
return l*b;
}
}
class box extends rect
{
int d;
public box(int l,int b,int d)
{
super(l,b); this.d=d;
}
```



```
}  
public int volume()  
{  
int vol = area()*d; return vol;  
}  
}  
class cal  
{  
public static void main(String args[])  
{  
int vol ,area;  
System.out.println("derived object in derived reference");  
rect r= new rect(10,20);  
area=r.area();  
System.out.println("area is "+area+"\n");  
System.out.println("base object in base reference");  
box b = new box(10,20,30);  
vol=b.volume(); area=b.area();  
System.out.println("area is "+area);  
System.out.println("volume is "+vol+"\n");  
System.out.println("derived object in base reference");  
rect b1= new box(10,90,70);  
area = b1.area();  
//vol=b1.volume(); as with refernce of base class we can't call derived's  
System.out.println("area is "+area);
```

```
//as super class doesn't knw abt the base class but reference can be
/*System.out.println("base object in derived reference");
box b2=(new rect (10,20));
vol = b2.area();
System.out.println("area is "+area);*/
r=b;
System.out.println(r.area());
System.out.println(b.volume());
}
}
```

Write a program to find the G.C.D of numbers.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class GCD
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
//Take input from the user
//Create an instance of the Scanner class
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter the first number: ");
int num1 = sc.nextInt();
System.out.println("Enter the second number: ");
```

```
int num2 = sc.nextInt();
int hcf=0;
for(int i = 1; i <= num1 || i <= num2; i++)
{
if( num1%i == 0 && num2%i == 0 )
hcf = i;
}
System.out.println("HCF of given two numbers is :"+hcf);
}
}
```

Write a program to design a class account using the inheritance and static that show all function of bank.

Program:

```
import java.util.*;
class Bank {
static int acc_no = 10001;
float amt;
public void display() {
System.out.println("Account no :" + acc_no);
System.out.println("Current Amount :" + amt);
}
public Bank() {
amt = 1000;
System.out.println("Ur account no is " + acc_no);
acc_no++;
}
}
```

```
public void getamt() {
    System.out.println("Current balance :" + amt);
}
public void withdraw(float x) {
    if (amt == 1000 || amt <= x) {
        System.out.println("Sorry u can't withdraw");
    } else {
        amt = amt - x;
        System.out.println("amount withdrawn :" + x);
        System.out.println("After withdrawl");
        getamt();
    }
}
public void deposit(float x) {
    if (x == 0)
        System.out.println("OOPS 0 can't be deposited");
    else {
        amt += x;
        System.out.println("After deposition");
        getamt();
    }
}
public static void main(String args[]) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    Bank b1 = new Bank();
```

```
b1.deposit(0);
b1.withdraw(120);
b1.display();
System.out.println("\n");
Bank b2 = new Bank();
b2.deposit(1000);
b2.withdraw(150);
}
}
```

Write a program to find the factorial of a given number using recursion.

Program:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Factorial
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int n, mul;
Scanner s = new
Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter any
integer:");
n = s.nextInt();
Factorial obj = new Factorial();
```

```
mul = obj.fact(n);
System.out.println("Factorial of "+n+" :"+mul);
}
int fact(int x)
{
if(x > 1)
{
return(x * fact(x - 1));
}
return 1;
}
}
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Factorial
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int n, mul;
Scanner s = new
Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter any
integer:");
n = s.nextInt();
Factorial obj = new Factorial();
mul = obj.fact(n);
```

```
System.out.println("Factorial of
"+n+" :"+mul);
}
int fact(int x)
{
if(x > 1)
{
return(x * fact(x - 1));
}
return 1;
}
}
```

Write a program to design a class using abstract methods and class.

Program:

```
abstract class Animal {
abstract void makeSound();
public void eat() {
System.out.println("I can eat.");
}
}
class Dog extends Animal {
// provide implementation of abstract method
public void makeSound() {
```

```
System.out.println("Bark bark");
}
}
class abstract {
public static void main(String[] args)
{
// create an object of Dog class
Dog d1 = new Dog();
d1.makeSound();
d1.eat();
}
}
```

Write a program to handle the exception using try and multiple catch block.

Program:

```
public class MultipleCatchBlock {
public static void main(String[] args)
{
try{
int a[]=new int[5];
System.out.println(a[10]);
}
catch(ArithmeticException e)
{
```



```
System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception occurs");
}
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
{
System.out.println("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException occurs");
}
catch(Exception e)
{
System.out.println("Parent Exception occurs");
}
System.out.println("rest of the code");
}
}
```

Write a program that implements the nested try statements.

Program:

```
public class NestedTryBlock {
public static void main(String args[])
{
// outer (main) try block
try {
//inner try block 1
try {
// inner try block 2
```

```
try {
int arr[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };
//printing the array element out of its bounds
System.out.println(arr[10]);
}
// to handles ArithmeticException
catch (ArithmeticException e)
{
System.out.println("Arithmetic exception");
System.out.println(" inner try block 2");
}
}
// to handle ArithmeticException
catch (ArithmeticException e) {
System.out.println("Arithmetic exception");
System.out.println("inner try block 1");
}
}
// to handleArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e4)
{
System.out.print(e4);
System.out.println(" outer (main) try block");
}
catch (Exception e5) {
```

```
System.out.print("Exception");
System.out.println(" handled in main try-block");
}
}
}
```

Write a program that import the user define package and access the member variable of classes that contained by package.

Program:

```
Package learnjava;
public class First
{
public void msg()
{
System.out.println("HELLO");
}
}
package java ;
import learnjava.*;
class second {
public static void main (String args[])
{
First obj=new First();
obj.msg;
}
}
```

Write a program to create a thread that implement the Runnable interface. public class ExampleClass implements

```
Runnable {  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Thread has  
ended");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        ExampleClass ex = new  
        ExampleClass();  
        Thread t1= new Thread(ex);  
        t1.start();  
        System.out.println("Hi");  
    }  
}
```

Write a program to implement interthread communication.

Program:

```
class Customer{
int amount=10000;
synchronized void withdraw(int amount){
System.out.println("going to withdraw...");
if(this.amount<amount){
System.out.println("Less balance; waiting for deposit...");
try{
wait();
}
catch(Exception e){}
}
this.amount-=amount;
System.out.println("withdraw completed...");
}
synchronized void deposit(int amount){
System.out.println("going to deposit...");
this.amount+=amount;
System.out.println("deposit completed... ");
notify();
}
}
class interthread{
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){
final Customer c=new Customer();
new Thread(){
public void run(){c.withdraw(15000);}
}.start();
new Thread(){
public void run(){c.deposit(10000);}
}.start();
}
}
```

Write a program to draw a rectangle using AWT canvas.

Program:

```
import java.awt.Frame;
import java.awt.Canvas;
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.Graphics;
public class CanvasDemo
{
private CanvasDemo(){
Frame frame = new Frame("AWT Canvas");
frame.add(new AwtCanvas());
frame.setSize(500,400);
frame.setVisible(true);
```

```
}  
public static void main (String args[]){  
    new CanvasDemo();  
}  
class AwtCanvas extends Canvas  
{  
    AwtCanvas(){  
        setBackground(Color.cyan);  
        setSize(400,300);  
    }  
    public void paint(Graphics g){  
        g.setColor(Color.MAGENTA);  
        g.fillRect(10,10,150,100);  
    }  
}  
}
```

Write a program to create a menu using the frame.

Program:

```
import java.awt.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

public class menu1 extends JFrame
implements ActionListener{
static JMenuBar mb;
static JMenu x,x1;
static JMenuItem m1,m2,m3,s1,s2;
static JFrame f;
static JLabel l;
public static void main(String args[])
{
menu1 m = new menu1();
f = new JFrame("Menu demo");
l = new JLabel("no task");
mb= new JMenuBar();
x=new JMenu("Menu");
x1= new JMenu("amarjeet");
m1 = new JMenuItem("MenuItem1");
m2 = new JMenuItem("MenuItem2");
m3 = new JMenuItem("MenuItem3");
s1 = new JMenuItem("SubMenuItem1");
```



```
s2 = new JMenuItem("SubMenuItem2");
m1.addActionListener(m);
m2.addActionListener(m);
m3.addActionListener(m);
s1.addActionListener(m);
s2.addActionListener(m);
x.add(m1);
x.add(m2);
x.add(m3);
x1.add(s1);
x1.add(s2);
x.add(x1);
mb.add(x);
f.setJMenuBar(mb);
f.add(1);
f.setSize(500,500);
f.setVisible(true);
}
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
{
String s =e.getActionCommand();
l.setText(s+"selected");
}
}
```

**GE-2P: INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE SYSTEM
LABORATORY MANUAL
(Course: GE-2)**

Create and use the following database schema to answer the given queries

EMPLOYEE Schema				
Field	Type	NULL	KEY	DEFAULT
Eno	Char(3)	NO	PRI	T NIL
Ename	Varchar(50)	NO		NIL
Job_type	Varchar(50)	NO		NIL
Manager	Char(3)	YES	FK	NIL

Hire_date	Date	NO	NIL
Dno	Integer	YES FK	NIL
Commission	Decimal(10,2)	YES	NIL
Salary	Decimal(7,2)	NO	NIL

DEPARTMENT Schema

Field	Type	NULL KEY	DEFAULT
Dno	Integer	NO PRI	NUL
Dname	Varchar(50)	YES	NUL
Location	Varchar(50)	YES	New Delhi

Query List

1. Query to display Employee Name, Job, Hire Date, Employee Number; for each employeewith the Employee Number appearing first.
2. Query to display unique Jobs from the Employee Table.
3. Query to display the Employee Name concatenated by a Job separated by a comma.
4. Query to display all the data from the Employee Table. Separate each Column by a commaand name the said column as THE_OUTPUT.
5. Query to display the Employee Name and Salary of all the employees earning more than \$2850.
6. Query to display Employee Name and Department Number for the Employee No= 7900.
7. Query to display Employee Name and Salary for all employees whose salary is not in therange of \$1500 and \$2850.
8. Query to display Employee Name and Department No. of all the employees in Dept 10 andDept 30 in the alphabetical order by name.
9. Query to display Name and Hire Date of every Employee who was hired in 1981.

10. Query to display Name and Job of all employees who don't have a current Manager.
11. Query to display the Name, Salary and Commission for all the employees who earn commission. Sort the data in descending order of Salary and Commission.
12. Query to display Name of all the employees where the third letter of their name is 'A'.
13. Query to display Name of all employees either have two 'R's or have two 'A's in their name and are either in Dept No = 30 or their Manger's Employee No = 7788.
14. Query to display Name, Salary and Commission for all employees whose CommissionAmount is 14 greater than their Salary increased by 5%.
15. Query to display the Current Date.
16. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Salary Review Date which is the 1st Monday after six months of employment.
17. Query to display Name and calculate the number of months between today and the date each employee was hired.
18. Query to display the following for each employee <E-Name> earns < Salary> monthly but wants < 3 * Current Salary >. Label the Column as Dream Salary.
19. Query to display Name with the 1st letter capitalized and all other letter lower case and length of their name of all the employees whose name starts with 'J', 'A' and 'M'.
20. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Day of the week on which the employee started.
21. Query to display Name, Department Name and Department No for all the employees.
22. Query to display Unique Listing of all Jobs that are in Department # 30.

23. Query to display Name, Dept Name of all employees who have an _A' in their name.
24. Query to display Name, Job, Department No. and Department Name for all the employees working at the Dallas location.
25. Query to display Name and Employee no. Along with their Manger's Name and the Manager's employee no; along with the Employees' Name who do not have a Manager.
26. Query to display Name, Dept No. and Salary of any employee whose department No. and salary matches both the department no. and the salary of any employee who earns a commission.
27. Query to display Name and Salaries represented by asterisks, where each asterisk (*) signifies \$100.
28. Query to display the Highest, Lowest, Sum and Average Salaries of all the employees
29. Query to display the number of employees performing the same Job type functions.
30. Query to display the no. of managers without listing their names.
31. Query to display the Department Name, Location Name, No. of Employees and the average salary for all employees in that department.
32. Query to display Name and Hire Date for all employees in the same dept. as Blake.
33. Query to display the Employee No. and Name for all employees who earn more than the average salary.
34. Query to display Employee Number and Name for all employees who work in a department with any employee whose name contains a _T'.
35. Query to display the names and salaries of all employees who report to King.
36. Query to display the department no, name and job for all employees in the Sales department.

```
SQL> create table department(Dno number(10), Dname varchar2(20), Location
varchar2(20), primary key (Dno));
```

```
SQL> create table employee(Eno char(3), Ename varchar2(20), Job_type
varchar2(20), Manager char(3), Hire_date date, Dno number(10), Commission
decimal(10, 2), Salary decimal(7,2), primary key(Eno), constraint Dno foreign
key (Dno) references department (Dno));
```

Table Description

```
SQL> desc department
```

Name	Null?	Type

DNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
DNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION		VARCHAR2(20)

```
SQL> desc employee;
```

Name	Null?	Type

ENO	NOT NULL	CHAR(3)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(20)
JOB_TYPE		VARCHAR2(20)
MANAGER		CHAR(3)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
DNO		NUMBER(10)
COMMISSION		NUMBER(10,2)
SALARY		NUMBER(7,2)

Insertion of values to Tables**Department Table**

```
SQL> insert into department values(10, 'Accounting', 'New York');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into department values(20, 'Research', 'Dallas');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into department values(30, 'Sales', 'Chicago');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into department values(40, 'Operation', 'Boston');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into department values(50, 'Marketing', 'New Delhi');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from department;
```

DNO	DNAME	LOCATION
10	Accounting	New York

30 Sales	Chicago
40 Operation	Boston
50 Marketing	New Delhi

Employee Table

```
SQL> insert into employee values('736', 'Smith', 'Clerk', '790',  
to_date('17/12/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 20, 0.00, 1000.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('749', 'Allan', 'Sales_man', '769',  
to_date('20/02/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 300.00, 2000.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('752', 'Ward', 'Sales_man', '769',  
to_date('22/02/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 500.00, 1300.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('756', 'Jones', 'Manager', '783',  
to_date('02/04/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 20, 0.00, 2300.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('765', 'Martin', 'Sales_man', '784',  
to_date('22/04/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 1400.00, 1250.00);
```


1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('769', 'Blake', 'Manager', '783',  
to_date('01/05/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 0.00, 2870.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('778', 'Clark', 'Manager', '783',  
to_date('09/06/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 10, 0.00, 2900.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('783', 'King', 'President', NULL,  
to_date('17/11/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 10, 0.00, 2950.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('784', 'Turner', 'Sales_man', '769',  
to_date('08/09/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 0.00, 1450.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> commit;
```

Commit complete.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('787', 'Adams', 'Clerk', '778',  
to_date('12/01/1983','dd/mm/yyyy'), 20, 0.00, 1150.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('788', 'Scott', 'Analyst', '756',
to_date('09/12/1982','dd/mm/yyyy'), 20, 0.00, 2850.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('790', 'James', 'Clerk', '769',
to_date('03/12/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 30, 0.00, 950.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('792', 'Ford', 'Analyst', '756',
to_date('03/12/1981','dd/mm/yyyy'), 20, 0.00, 2600.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into employee values('793', 'Miller', 'Clerk', '788',
to_date('23/01/1982','dd/mm/yyyy'), 40, 0.00, 1300.00);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from employee;
```

ENO	ENAME	JOB_TYPE	MAN	HIRE_DATE	DNO
788	Scott	Analyst	756	09-DEC-82	20
	0	2850			

```
736 Smith      Clerk      790 17-DEC-81    20
      0      1000
```

```
749 Allan      Sales_man  769 20-FEB-81    30
      300    2000
```

```
ENO ENAME      JOB_TYPE      MAN HIRE_DATE  DNO
```

```
-----
COMMISSION    SALARY
-----
```

```
752 Ward      Sales_man  769 22-FEB-81    30
      500    1300
```

```
756 Jones      Manager    783 02-APR-81    20
      0      2300
```

```
765 Martin     Sales_man  784 22-APR-81    30
      1400   1250
```

```
ENO ENAME      JOB_TYPE      MAN HIRE_DATE  DNO
```

```
-----
COMMISSION    SALARY
-----
```

```
769 Blake      Manager    783 01-MAY-81    30
```

```
778 Clark      Manager      783 09-JUN-81    10
      0      2900
```

```
783 King      President    17-NOV-81      10
      0      2950
```

```
ENO ENAME      JOB_TYPE      MAN HIRE_DATE  DNO
-----
COMMISSION    SALARY
-----
```

```
784 Turner    Sales_man    769 08-SEP-81   30
      0      1450
```

```
787 Adams    Clerk        778 12-JAN-83   20
      0      1150
```

```
793 Miller    Clerk        788 23-JAN-82   40
      0      1300
```

```
ENO ENAME      JOB_TYPE      MAN HIRE_DATE  DNO
-----
COMMISSION    SALARY
-----
```

```

0      950

792 Ford      Analyst      756 03-DEC-81      20
14      2600
    
```

14 rows selected.

1. Query to display Employee Name, Job, Hire Date, Employee Number; for each employee with the Employee Number appearing first.

SQL> select Eno, Ename, Job_type, Hire_date from employee;

ENO	ENAME	JOB_TYPE	HIRE_DATE
788	Scott	Analyst	09-DEC-82
736	Smith	Clerk	17-DEC-81
749	Allan	Sales_man	20-FEB-81
752	Ward	Sales_man	22-FEB-81
756	Jones	Manager	02-APR-81
765	Martin	Sales_man	22-APR-81
769	Blake	Manager	01-MAY-81
778	Clark	Manager	09-JUN-81
783	King	President	17-NOV-81
784	Turner	Sales_man	08-SEP-81
787	Adams	Clerk	12-JAN-83
790	James	Clerk	03-DEC-81
792	Ford	Analyst	03-DEC-81
793	Miller	Clerk	23-JAN-82

2. Query to display unique Jobs from the Employee Table.

SQL> select distinct Job_type from employee;

JOB_TYPE
Analyst

Clerk
 Manager
 President
 Sales_man

3. Query to display the Employee Name concatenated by a Job separated by a comma.

```
SQL> select Ename||', '|| Job_type as Name_Job from employee;
```

```
NAME_JOB
```

```
-----
Scott, Analyst
Smith, Clerk
Allan, Sales_man
Ward, Sales_man
Jones, Manager
Martin, Sales_man
Blake, Manager
Clark, Manager
King, President
Turner, Sales_man
Adams, Clerk
Miller, Clerk
James, Clerk
Ford, Analyst
```

14 rows selected.

4. Query to display all the data from the Employee Table. Separate each Column by a comma and name the said column as THE_OUTPUT.

```
SQL> select Eno||', '||Ename||', '||Job_type||', '||Manager||', '||Hire_date||',
' ||Dno||', '||Commission||', '||Salary from employee ;
```

```
ENO||', '||ENAME||', '||JOB_TYPE||', '||MANAGER||', '||HIRE_DATE||', '||DN
O||', '||COM
```

```
-----
788, Scott, Analyst, 756, 09-DEC-82, 20, 0, 2850
736, Smith, Clerk, 790, 17-DEC-81, 20, 0, 1000
749, Allan, Sales_man, 769, 20-FEB-81, 30, 300, 2000
```

```
752, Ward, Sales_man, 769, 22-FEB-81, 30, 500, 1300
756, Jones, Manager, 783, 02-APR-81, 20, 0, 2300
765, Martin, Sales_man, 784, 22-APR-81, 30, 1400, 1250
769, Blake, Manager, 783, 01-MAY-81, 30, 0, 2870
778, Clark, Manager, 783, 09-JUN-81, 10, 0, 2900
783, King, President, , 17-NOV-81, 10, 0, 2950
784, Turner, Sales_man, 769, 08-SEP-81, 30, 0, 1450
787, Adams, Clerk, 778, 12-JAN-83, 20, 0, 1150
793, Miller, Clerk, 788, 23-JAN-82, 40, 0, 1300
790, James, Clerk, 769, 03-DEC-81, 30, 0, 950
792, Ford, Analyst, 756, 03-DEC-81, 20, 0, 2600
```

14 rows selected.

5. Query to display the Employee Name and Salary of all the employees earning more than \$2850.

```
SQL> select Ename, salary from employee where
(salary+commission)>2850;
```

ENAME	SALARY
Blake	2870
Clark	2900
King	2950

6. Query to display Employee Name and Department Number for the Employee No= 790.

```
SQL> select Ename, Dno from employee where Eno='790';
```

ENAME	DNO
James	30

7. Query to display Employee Name and Salary for all employees whose salary is not in the range of \$1500 and \$2850.

```
SQL> select Ename, salary from employee where salary not between
1500 and 2850;
```

ENAME	SALARY
-------	--------

Smith	1000
Ward	1300
Martin	1250
Blake	2870
Clark	2900
King	2950
Turner	1450
Adams	1150
Miller	1300
James	950

10 rows selected.

8. Query to display Employee Name and Department No. Of all the employees in Dept 10 and Dept 30 in the alphabetical order by name.

SQL> select Ename, Dno from employee where (Dno=10 or Dno=30)
order by (Ename);

ENAME	DNO
-----	-----
Allan	30
Blake	30
Clark	10
James	30
King	10
Martin	30
Turner	30
Ward	30

8 rows selected.

9. Query to display Name and Hire Date of every Employee who was hired in 1981.

SQL> select Ename, Hire_date from employee where to_char(Hire_date,
'yyyy')='1981';

ENAME	HIRE_DATE
-------	-----------

Smith	17-DEC-81
Allan	20-FEB-81
Ward	22-FEB-81
Jones	02-APR-81
Martin	22-APR-81
Blake	01-MAY-81
Clark	09-JUN-81
King	17-NOV-81
Turner	08-SEP-81
James	03-DEC-81
Ford	03-DEC-81

11 rows selected.

10. Query to display Name and Job of all employees who don't have a current Manager.

SQL> select Ename, Job_type from employee where Manager is NULL;

ENAME	JOB_TYPE
King	President

11. Query to display the Name, Salary and Commission for all the employees who earn commission. Sort the data in descending order of Salary and Commission.

SQL> select Ename, Salary, Commission from employee where (Commission > 0.00) order by (Salary) desc;

ENAME	SALARY	COMMISSION
Allan	2000	300
Ward	1300	500
Martin	1250	1400

12. Query to display Name of all the employees where the third letter of their name is 'a'.

```
SQL> select Ename from employee where Ename like '__a%';
```

```
ENAME
```

```
-----
```

```
Blake
```

```
Clark
```

```
Adams
```

13. Query to display Name of all employees either have two 'r's or have two 'a's in their name and are either in Dept No = 30 or their Manger's Employee No = 778.

```
SQL> select Ename, Dno, Manager from employee where Ename like '%a%a' or Ename like '%r%r' and Dno=30 or Manager='778';
```

```
ENAME          DNO MAN
```

```
-----
```

```
Turner          30 769
```

```
Adams           20 778
```

14. Query to display Name, Salary and Commission for all employees whose Commission Amount is greater than their Salary increased by 5%.

```
SQL> select Ename, Salary, Commission from employee where Commission > (Salary + Salary * 0.05);
```

```
ENAME          SALARY COMMISSION
```

```
-----
```

```
Martin          1250  1400
```

15. Query to display the Current Date.

```
SQL> select Sysdate from Dual;
```

```
SYSDATE
```

```
-----
```

```
25-JUN-23
```

16. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Salary Review Date which is the 1st Monday after six months of employment.

```
SQL> SELECT Ename,
Hire_date, TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(Hire_date, 6),
'MONDAY'),'fmDay, " the " Ddspth " of " Month, YYYY') as "REVIEW"
FROM employee;
```

```
ENAME          HIRE_DATE
-----
REVIEW
-----
Scott          09-DEC-82
Monday, the Thirteenth of June, 1983

Smith          17-DEC-81
Monday, the Twenty-First of June, 1982

Allan          20-FEB-81
Monday, the Twenty-Fourth of August, 1981
```

```
ENAME          HIRE_DATE
-----
REVIEW
-----
Ward           22-FEB-81
Monday, the Twenty-Fourth of August, 1981

Jones          02-APR-81
Monday, the Fifth of October, 1981

Martin         22-APR-81
Monday, the Twenty-Sixth of October, 1981
```

```
ENAME          HIRE_DATE
-----
```

```

-----
Blake          01-MAY-81
Monday, the Second of November, 1981

Clark          09-JUN-81
Monday, the Fourteenth of December, 1981

King           17-NOV-81
Monday, the Twenty-Fourth of May, 1982

```

```

ENAME          HIRE_DATE
-----

```

```

REVIEW
-----

```

```

Turner         08-SEP-81
Monday, the Fifteenth of March, 1982

Adams          12-JAN-83
Monday, the Eighteenth of July, 1983

Miller         23-JAN-82
Monday, the Twenty-Sixth of July, 1982

```

```

ENAME          HIRE_DATE
-----

```

```

REVIEW
-----

```

```

James          03-DEC-81
Monday, the Seventh of June, 1982

Ford           03-DEC-81
Monday, the Seventh of June, 1982

```

14 rows selected.

17. Query to display Name and calculate the number of months between today and the date each employee was hired.

SQL> select Ename, Round(Months_Between(sysdate,Hire_date)) as "Months_Worked" from employee;

ENAME	Months_Worked
Scott	487
Smith	498
Allan	508
Ward	508
Jones	507
Martin	506
Blake	506
Clark	505
King	499
Turner	502
Adams	485
Miller	497
James	499
Ford	499

14 rows selected.

18. Query to display the following for each employee:- <E-Name> earns < Salary> monthly but wants < 3 * Current Salary >. Label the Column as Dream Salary.

SQL> select Ename||' earns \$'||Salary||' monthly but wants \$'||salary*3 "Dream Salary" from employee;

Dream Salary

Scott earns \$2850 monthly but wants \$8550
Smith earns \$1000 monthly but wants \$3000
Allan earns \$2000 monthly but wants \$6000
Ward earns \$1300 monthly but wants \$3900
Jones earns \$2300 monthly but wants \$6900

Martin earns \$1250 monthly but wants \$3750
 Blake earns \$2870 monthly but wants \$8610
 Clark earns \$2900 monthly but wants \$8700
 King earns \$2950 monthly but wants \$8850
 Turner earns \$1450 monthly but wants \$4350
 Adams earns \$1150 monthly but wants \$3450
 Miller earns \$1300 monthly but wants \$3900
 James earns \$950 monthly but wants \$2850
 Ford earns \$2600 monthly but wants \$7800

14 rows selected.

19. Query to display Name with the 1st letter capitalized and all other letter lower case and length of their name of all the employees whose name starts with 'J', 'A' and 'M'.

```
SQL> select initcap(ENAME) "Name", length(ENAME) "Length of Name"
from employee where ENAME like 'J%' or ENAME like 'A%'
or ENAME like 'M%' order by ENAME;
```

Name	Length of Name
Adams	5
Allan	5
James	5
Jones	5
Martin	6
Miller	6

6 rows selected.

20. Query to display Name, Hire Date and Day of the week on which the employee started.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, Hire_date, TO_CHAR(Hire_date,'DAY') AS
DAY FROM employee ORDER BY Hire_date, DAY;
```

ENAME	HIRE_DATE DAY
-----	-----

Allan	20-FEB-81	FRIDAY
Ward	22-FEB-81	SUNDAY
Jones	02-APR-81	THURSDAY
Martin	22-APR-81	WEDNESDAY
Blake	01-MAY-81	FRIDAY
Clark	09-JUN-81	TUESDAY
Turner	08-SEP-81	TUESDAY
King	17-NOV-81	TUESDAY
James	03-DEC-81	THURSDAY
Ford	03-DEC-81	THURSDAY
Smith	17-DEC-81	THURSDAY
Miller	23-JAN-82	SATURDAY
Scott	09-DEC-82	THURSDAY
Adams	12-JAN-83	WEDNESDAY

14 rows selected.

21. Query to display Name, Department Name and Department No for all the employees.

```
SQL> select employee.Ename,department.Dname,employee.Dno from
employee, department where employee.Dno=department.Dno;
```

ENAME	DNAME	DNO
Scott	Research	20
Smith	Research	20
Allan	Sales	30
Ward	Sales	30
Jones	Research	20
Martin	Sales	30
Blake	Sales	30
Clark	Accounting	10
King	Accounting	10
Turner	Sales	30
Adams	Research	20
Miller	Operation	40
James	Sales	30
Ford	Research	20

14 rows selected.

22. Query to display Unique Listing of all Jobs that are in Department # 30.

SQL> select distinct Job_type from employee where Dno=30;

JOB_TYPE

Manager

Clerk

Sales_man

23. Query to display Name, Dept Name of all employees who have an 'a' in their name.

SQL> select employee.Ename, department.Dname from
employee, department where employee.Ename like '%a%' and
employee.Dno=department.Dno;

ENAME

DNAME

Allan

Sales

Ward

Sales

Martin

Sales

Blake

Sales

Clark

Accounting

Adams

Research

James

Sales

7 rows selected.

24. Query to display Name, Job, Department No. And Department Name for all the employees working at the Dallas location.

SQL> select employee.Ename, employee.Job_type, employee.Dno,
department.Dname from employee, department where
employee.Dno=department.Dno and department.Location='Dallas';

ENAME	JOB_TYPE	DNO DNAME
Scott	Analyst	20 Research
Smith	Clerk	20 Research
Jones	Manager	20 Research
Adams	Clerk	20 Research
Ford	Analyst	20 Research

25. Query to display Name and Employee no. Along with their Manger's Name and the Manager's employee no; along with the Employees' Name who do not have a Manager.

SQL> select e.Ename,e.Eno,d.Ename,d.Eno from employee e left outer join employee d ON e.Eno=d.Manager;

ENAME	ENO ENAME	ENO
Jones	756 Scott	788
James	790 Smith	736
Blake	769 Allan	749
Blake	769 Ward	752
King	783 Jones	756
Turner	784 Martin	765
King	783 Blake	769
King	783 Clark	778
Blake	769 Turner	784
Clark	778 Adams	787
Scott	788 Miller	793

ENAME	ENO ENAME	ENO
Blake	769 James	790
Jones	756 Ford	792
Miller	793	
Ward	752	
Martin	765	
Smith	736	
Allan	749	

Ford 787
Adams 787

20 rows selected.

26. Query to display Name, Dept No. And Salary of any employee whose department No. And salary matches both the department no. And the salary of any employee who earns a commission.

SQL> select Ename,Dno,Salary from employee where (Dno,Salary) in
(select Dno,Salary from employee where Commission>0);

ENAME	DNO	SALARY

Allan	30	2000
Ward	30	1300
Martin	30	1250

27. Query to display Name and Salaries represented by asterisks, where each asterisk (*) signifies \$100.

SQL> select Ename, RPAD('*', Salary/100) as Salary_Representation
from employee;

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Scott

*

Smith

*

Allan

*

ENAME

Ward

*

Jones

*

Martin

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Blake

*

Clark

*

King

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Turner

*

Adams

*

Miller

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

James

*

Ford

*

14 rows selected.

SQL> select Ename, RPAD('*', Salary/100) as Salary_Representation
from employee;

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Scott

*

Smith

*

Allan

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Ward

*

Jones

Martin

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Blake

*

Clark

*

King

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Turner

*

Adams

*

Miller

*

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

James

Ford

*

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT Ename, RPAD('*', CEIL(Salary/100), '*') as  
Salary_Representation FROM employee;
```

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Scott

Smith

Allan

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Ward

Jones

Martin

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Blake

Clark

King

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Turner

Adams

Miller

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

James

Ford

14 rows selected.

SQL> SELECT Ename, RPAD('*', (Salary/100), '*') as
Salary_Representation FROM employee;

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Scott

Smith

Allan

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Ward

Jones

Martin

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Blake

Clark

King

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

Turner

Adams

Miller

ENAME

SALARY_REPRESENTATION

James

Ford

14 rows selected.

28. Query to display the Highest, Lowest, Sum and Average Salaries of all the employees.

```
SQL> select MAX(Salary),MIN(Salary),SUM(Salary),AVG(Salary) from
employee;
```

```
MAX(SALARY) MIN(SALARY) SUM(SALARY) AVG(SALARY)
-----
2950      950      26870 1919.28571
```

29. Query to display the number of employees performing the same Job type functions.

```
SQL> select Job_type,COUNT(*) from employee group by Job_type;
```

```
JOB_TYPE          COUNT(*)
-----
Analyst            2
Clerk              4
Manager           3
President           1
Sales_man          4
```

30. Query to display the no. Of managers without listing their names.

```
SQL> select COUNT(DISTINCT Manager) from employee;
```

```
COUNT(DISTINCTMANAGER)
-----
7
```

31. Query to display the Department Name, Location Name, No. Of Employees and the average salary for all employees in that department.

```
SQL> SELECT d.Dname, d.Location, COUNT(*), AVG(e.Salary) from
Department d JOIN Employee e ON d.Dno = e.Dno GROUP BY
d.Dname, d.Location;
```

```
DNAME          LOCATION  COUNT(*)  AVG(E.SALARY)
-----
Research       Dallas    5         1980
```

B.Sc. in Computer Science	Chicago	Manual	6	Dep1636.66667	Applied Science
Sales	New York		2	2925	
Accounting	Boston		1	1300	
Operation					

32. Query to display Name and Hire Date for all employees in the same dept. As Blake.

SQL> select Ename,Hire_date from employee where Dno=(select Dno from employee where Ename='Blake');

ENAME	HIRE_DATE
Allan	20-FEB-81
Ward	22-FEB-81
Martin	22-APR-81
Blake	01-MAY-81
Turner	08-SEP-81
James	03-DEC-81

6 rows selected.

33. Query to display the Employee No. And Name for all employees who earn more than the average salary.

SQL> select Eno,Ename from employee where Salary > (Select AVG(Salary) from employee);

ENO	ENAME
788	Scott
749	Allan
756	Jones
769	Blake
778	Clark
783	King
792	Ford

7 rows selected.

34. Query to display Employee Number and Name for all employees who work in a department with any employee whose name contains a 't'.

SQL> select e.Eno,e.Ename from employee e ,employee d where e.Manager=d.Eno and d.Ename like '%t%';

```
ENO ENAME
-----
793 Miller
```

35. Query to display the names and salaries of all employees who report to King.

SQL> select Ename,Salary from employee where Manager=(select Eno from employee where Ename='King');

```
ENAME          SALARY
-----
Jones          2300
Blake          2870
Clark          2900
```

36. Query to display the department no, name and job for all employees in the Sales department.

SQL> select e.Dno,e.Ename,e.Job_type from employee e,department d where d.Dno=e.Dno and d.Dname='Sales';

```
DNO ENAME          JOB_TYPE
-----
30 Allan          Sales_man
30 Ward           Sales_man
30 Martin         Sales_man
30 Blake          Manager
30 Turner         Sales_man
30 James          Clerk
```

6 rows selected.