

Query to find out the first and last record from employeeinfo table

For finding first record :

```
select * from employeeinfo where empid=( select MIN(empid) from employeeinfo )
```

For finding last record :

```
select * from employeeinfo where empid=( select max(empid) from employeeinfo )
```

Query to copy all rows from a table

Create table employeeedetails as select * from employeeinfo;

This query will create a duplicate table 'employeeedetails' of employeeinfo with all data of employeeinfo

Create table employeeedetails as select name,empid from employeeinfo;

This query will create a duplicate table 'employeeedetails' of employeeinfo but only with empid and name column and with data of empid and name column

Create table employeeedetails as select * from employeeinfo where 3=4;

This query will create a duplicate table 'employeeedetails' of employeeinfo but only with table structure with no data as condition 3=4 will be false

Query to retrieve employee working in the same department

```
select distinct e1.name,e1.salary,e1.age from employeeinfo e1, employeeinfo e2 where
```

(e1.department=e2.department and e1.empid!=e2.empid); if where condition is not present than cross product or cartesian product will be performed between e1 and e2

but we have to look for employee with same department and if we don't have this e1.empid!=e2.empid then every employee with department will have counted two times

Query to retrieve the last 3 records from employeeinfo table

Method 1:

```
select * from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo order by id limit (select count(*) from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo) offset ((select count(*) from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo)-3)
```

Method 2:

Not working--- select * from (Select * from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo order by empid desc limit 3) temp order by empid asc; select * from temp order by empid asc;

Query to find the employee details whose name ends with A and have only 5 letters

```
Select * from employeeinfo where name like '____a';
```

4 underscore followed by a but this will be case sensitive so ilike can be used

```
Select * from employeeinfo where name ilike '____a';
```

or

```
Select * from employeeinfo where lower(name) like '____a';
```

or

```
Select * from employeeinfo where upper(name) like '____a';
```

Query to perform self join

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1 T1, table1 T2 WHERE condition;
```

Self Join is performed with same table and cross join is performed with two different tables

but if cross join is performed with same table then output will be same as self join

Query to delete duplicate rows from table

```
delete from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo where id=( select e1.id from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo e1, gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo e2 where ( e1.empid=e2.empid and e1.id > e2.id ))
```

Write the query to retrieve the first four characters for employee name

```
select empid,name,age,substr(name,1,4) from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo ;
```

Write the query to retrieve the length of employee name of all employee

```
select empid,name,age,SUBSTR(name,1,4),length(name) as namelength from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo
```

SUBSTR()and SUBSTRING both work good and same

para1: String or name of column

para2 : Start index from where we need substring of para1 . If 1 is passed counting will start from first character

-ve value will count the from right end

para 3: length to which substring we need starting from para1

it works well in mysql but postgresql have different output due to negative value of

para2: if we pass -ve value in para 2 in psql then counting will start from -ve scale from left like -5,-4,-3,-2,-1 0 1,2,3,4,5.... so substr("ankit dhanai",-2,4)//output will be A only because counting will start from -2 upto length of 4

Write the query to retrieve the last four characters for employee name

```
select name,length(name),substr(name,length(name)-2,length(name)) from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo
```

Write a query to find the list of employee with date of birth between two dates

```
select * from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo where dob between '1177-12-11' and '2022-11-22'
```

ALso

```
select count(*),gender from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo where dob between '1900-12-11' and '2022-11-22' group by gender
```

str_to_date('01/01/1995','%d/\$m/%Y) Note : Sql only accept date only in this format:YYYY-MM-DD

Write a query to fetch the employee name and replace the space with -

```
select replace(name,"'-'") from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo;
```

Note : Single quotes will be used . If we use double quotes then error will be occurred

Pattern Matching in SQL

Query to find out employee stating with a name;

```
select * from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo where name LIKE 'a%'
```

```
select * from gbpnihe_schema.employeeinfo where name ILIKE 'a%'
```