EXPERIMENT 7

DQL COMMANDS (COLLEGE SCHEMA)

Aim:

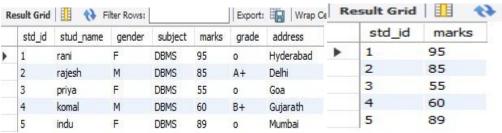
- Display student id and marks from the student table.
- Display faculty id and name from the faculty table.
- Display who got grade A.
- Display whose marks are less than 50.
- Display the female students whose marks are between 50 to 60.
- Delete the failed students.
- Display activity id and name using object.
- Display student id, faculty id using course name condition with object.
- Select department name starting from 'c' and faculty name ending with ''.
- Select activity having characters between 'ck'.
- Group by faculty id and display.
- Display the students list whose grade is A using having.
- Display the faculty list who are teaching PPS.
- Apply aggregate functions in student marks max, min, sum, count, avg.

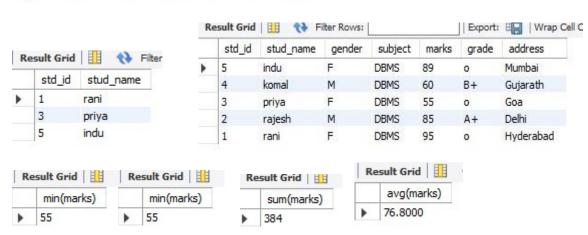
SCHEMA:

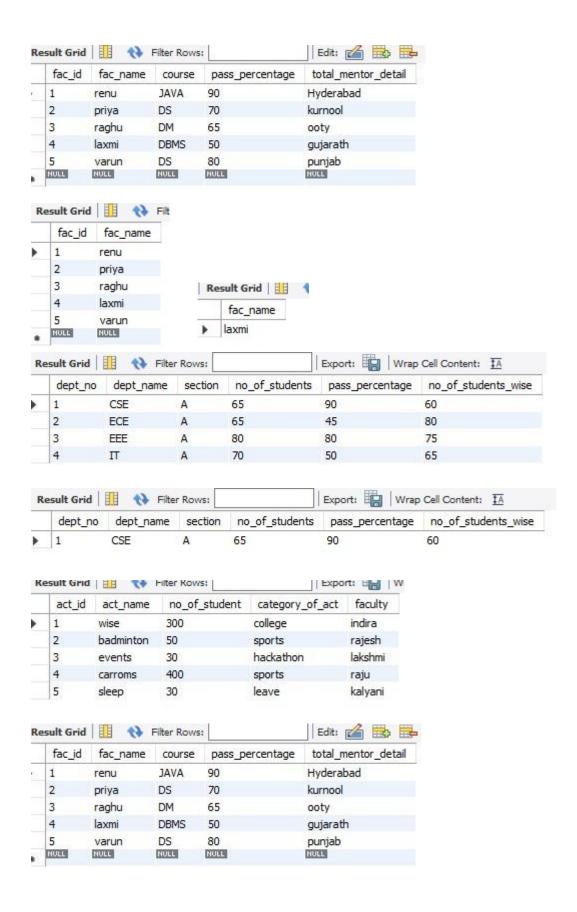
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1 •
       CREATE SCHEMA college20502;
       create table student(std_id integer,stud_name varchar(20),gender varchar(10),
 3 •
       alter table student add(std_id integer);
       alter table student add(primary key(std_id));
       alter table student add(address varchar(20));
 5 •
       alter table student modify stud_name varchar(50);
 6 •
       insert into student values (1,'rani','F','DBMS',95,'o','Hyderabad');
       insert into student values (2,'rajesh','M','DBMS',85,'A+','Delhi');
8 •
       insert into student values (3,'priya','F','DBMS',55,'o','Goa');
9 •
       insert into student values (4,'komal','M','DBMS',60,'B+','Gujarath');
10 •
11 •
       insert into student values (5,'indu','F','DBMS',89,'o','Mumbai');
12 •
       select *from student;
13 •
       select *from student where marks < 50;
       select std_id,marks from student;
14 •
       select std id,stud name from student where 50 < marks < 60 and gender = "F";</pre>
15 •
16 •
       update student
17
       set marks = 50 where std_id = 4;
18 •
       update student
```

```
update student
 set std_name = 'Raju' where std_id = 3;
 select *from student order by std_id desc;
 select *from student order by grade;
 select std_name from student group by grade;
 select std_name from student group by grade having grade :
 select min(marks) from student;
 select max(marks) from student;
 select sum(marks) from student;
 select avg(marks) from student;
 select *from student;
 create table faculty(fac id integer, fac name varchar(20)
 alter table faculty drop mentor details;
 alter table faculty drop total mentor details;
 alter table faculty add(total mentor detail varchar(20));
 alter table faculty add(primary key(fac_id));
       insert into faculty values (1,'renu', 'JAVA', '90', 'Hyderabad');
36 •
       insert into faculty values (2,'priya', 'DS', '70', 'kurnool');
37 •
       insert into faculty values (3, 'raghu', 'DM', '65', 'ooty');
38 •
       insert into faculty values (4,'laxmi', 'DBMS', '50', 'gujarath');
39 •
       insert into faculty values (5,'varun', 'DS', '80', 'punjab');
40 •
       select *from faculty;
41 •
       select fac_id, fac_name from faculty;
42 •
       select *from faculty where fac name like" ";
43 •
       select *from faculty order by fac name asc;
44 •
       select *from faculty group by fac id;
45 •
       select fac_name from faculty group by course having course = "DBMs";
46 •
47
       create table department(dept_no integer, dept_name varchar(20), section varchar
48
       alter table department add(no_of_students_wise integer);
49 •
       alter table department add(primary key(dep_no));
50 •
       insert into department values(1,'CSE', 'A', 65, '90', '60');
51 •
       insert into department values(2,'ECE', 'A', 65, '45', '80');
52 •
53 •
       insert into department values(3,'EEE', 'A', 80, '80', '75');
```

```
54 •
         insert into department values(4,'IT', 'A', 70, '50', '65');
  55 •
         select *from department;
         update department
  56 •
         set section = 'B' where dept_no < 4;
  57
  58 •
         delete from department where dept no = 3;
  59 •
         select *from department where dept_name like "C%";
         select *from department;
  60 •
  61
  62 •
         create table activity (act_id integer, act_name varchar(20), no_of_student integer
  63 •
         alter table activity add(faculty varchar(20));
         alter table activity drop faculty name;
  64 •
         alter table activity modify act_name varchar(50);
  65 •
  66 •
         alter table actiity add(primary key(act id));
  67 •
         insert into activity values(1, 'wise', 300, 'college', 'indira');
  68 •
         insert into activity values(2, 'badminton', 50, 'sports', 'rajesh');
         insert into activity values(3, 'events', 30, 'hackathon', 'lakshmi');
  69 •
         insert into activity values(4, 'carroms', 400, 'sports', 'raju');
  70 •
  71 •
         insert into activity values(5,'sleep', 30,'leave','kalyani');
72 •
         select *from activity;
         update activity
73 •
         set act_name = 'sleep' where act_id < 6 and act_id > 4;
74
75 •
         select *from activity where act_name like "C" and "s";
         select *from faculty;
76 •
OUTPUT:
                                   Export: Wrap Ce Result Grid
                                                         std_id
                                                                   marks
                                    grade
                 gender
                                          address
   std id stud name
                              marks
                        subject
                                                                   95
                                                         1
                        DBMS
                                         Hyderabad
  1
                              95
        rani
                                    0
```







Со	emponents:
	stance: It is the collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment.
En	tity: Object that is relevant to given system. Represented as rectangle.
	tribute: Trait of an entity, relationship or other attribute.
Re	presented by oval.
Pri	imary Key: A primary key is a column or a set of columns in a
tal	ble whose values uniquely identify a row in the table