

Insert a new Record :-

Roll	Std. name	Department	Sec
22365	Ali	CIT	B

update a record :-

Roll	Std. name	Department	Sec
22365	Rahim	CIT	A

Selection of Record :-

Roll	Std. name	Department	Sec
19368	Ali	CIT	A
22365	Rahim	CIT	B

17-oct-23

RDBMS (Relational Database Management) Tuesday

Practical # 01 System

CIT 263
8°

(Structured Query language)

Insert a new record :-

```
INSERT INTO tbl_std  
(roll, std-name, department, sec values)  
('22365', 'Ali', 'CIT', 'B')
```

Update Record :-

Std-name = 'Ali'

Sec A where roll = 19368 ;

Delete Record :-

```
DELETE FROM tbl_std  
WHERE roll = 19368 ;
```

Selection of Record :-

To select all columns,

Select * from 'tbl_std' ;

To select specific and multiple columns,

Select std-name, department from 'tbl_std' ;

where clause :-

Select * from 'tbl_std' ↪

where department = "CIT" ;

Select * from 'tbl_std' ↪

where sec = 'A' ;

Selection of specific & multiple columns

Std. name	Department
Zayab	CIT
Ismael	CIT

where clause :-

Roll	Std. name	Department	Sec
19368	Ali	CIT	A
22365	Raham	CIT	B

DELETION OF RECORD :-

Roll	Std. name	Department	Sec
19368	Ali	CIT	A
22365	Raham	CIT	B

Arithmetic operation in SQL

Employer Name	Salary	Bonus	Annual Salary	Total
San	30,000	3000	36,000	33,000
Fazan	50,000	6000	60,000	56,000

Arithmetic operations in
SQL :-

Emp Name	Salary	Bonus	Annual	T-Salary
Sara	30,000	3000	36,000	33,000
Zoya	50,000	6000	60,000	55,000

17-oct-23

RDBMS

(Relational Database Management Systems)

Practical # 02

Tuesday

CIT - 263

(Arithmetic operators
in Structured Query)
language (SQL) :-

SELECT emp_name, salary,

salary * 10/100 as 'Bonus'

salary + 12 as 'Annual'

salary, (salary * 10/100) + salary;

As "Total salary" from

"Employee";

Relational operator in SQL :-

Emp ID	Emp Name	Salary
01	Sania	30,000
02	Hania	50,000
03	Zuhra	35,000
04	Aiza	37,000

Relational operator in SQL :-

Emp ID	Emp Name	Salary
01	Maria	30,000
02	Nazir	35,000

Relational operator in SQL :-

Roll	Std-Name	Dept	Sec
22365	Rabeem	CIT	B
22340	Ali	CIT	B
22396	Nazir	CIT	B

18-oct-23

RDBMS (CII-263)

wed

practical # 3

"Relational operator in SQL."

- Select * from 'employee'
where salary > 10,000 ;
- Select * from 'employee'
where salary = 35000 ;
- Select * from 'tbl_std'
where department != 'electronics' ;

logical operator in SQL

Roll	Std Name	Dept	Sec
01	NOOR	CIT	B

Logical operators in SQL

Roll No	Std Name	Dept	Sec
19306	Ananya	CIT	A
22365	Adur Raham	CIT	B

18-oct-23

RDBMS

week

CIT - 263

Practical # 04

"logical operator in SQL"

Select * from 'tbl_std'
where department = 'CIT' AND
section = 'A'.

Select * from 'tbl_std'.
where department = "CIT" OR
department = "Architecture";

9-2023

RDBMS (Relational Database Management and System)

CIT - 263

Practical # 05

Like operator =

Select * from 'tbl_std' where
std-name like 'b%'

Select * from 'tbl_std' where
std-name like '%n'

Select * from 'tbl_std' where
std-name like '_'

Select * from 'tbl_std' where
std-name like "H"

16

10

Data

X

Emp Name	Salary
Hassan	30,000
Ali	55,000
Zoya	65,000

Ascending

9-nov-23

(Relational Database Management System)

CIT-263

Practical # 6 -

"order of statements".

SELECT * from 'Employees'

ORDER by Salary ACS.

Select * from 'employees'.

order by salary Desc.

Emp Name	Salary
Zoya	65,000
Ali	55,000
Hassan	30,000

answering

Distinct

Statement

department
CIT
Electrical
Electronics

9-nov-23

(Relational Database Management System)

Thu

CIT- 263

Practical # 7 -

"Distinct statement".

Select Distinct

(department)

From

'student.'

In operation:

Std name	Dept	Sec
Ananya	CIT	B
Zawa	Electrical	B
Hania	CIT	B

Not In:

Std name	Dept	Sec
Sarita	Electronics	A

9.nov.23

(Relational database management system)

CIT-263

Thu

Practical # 8 :-

"In Operations".

Select * from 'student' where
department IN
('CIT', 'electrical')

"Not In"

Select * from 'student' where
department NOT IN ('CIT', 'electrical').

Emp Name	Salary
Farah	20,000

(Between And)

9-nov-23 (Relational database management system)

CIT-263

Practical # 9 :-

" Between AND = "

Select * from 'Employee'
where

Salary

Between

40,000 AND 50,000

Inner Join :-

Std ID	Std Name	Dept ID	Dept ID	Dept Name
0045	Ayesh	1	1	CIT
1037	Amna	2	2	CIT
5890	Ananya	3	3	CIT

Left Outer Join :-

Std ID	Std Name	Dept ID	Dept ID	Dept Name
1	Robin	1	1	CIT
2	Rashed	2	2	CIT
3	Raza	3	3	CIT

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(Relational Database Management System)

Saturday

CIT - 263

Practical # 20
:-

Q: Inner

Join :-

Select * from 'student'

Inner Join

department on dpt.Pid = dpt.id.

Q: Left Outer

Join :-

Select * from 'student' LEFT

outer JOIN

department on dpt.Fid = dpt.id.

Right outer Join :-

Std ID	Std Name	Dpt ID	Dpt Name
1	Sania	1	CIT
2	Hira	2	CIT
3	Hawa	3	CIT

Right

outer

Join :-

Select * from 'student' right
outer join dept on dpt. file =
dpt. id

Full outer Join :-

Std ID	Std Name	Dpt ID	Dpt Name
1	Rahma	1	CIT
2	Zara	2	CIT
3	Sania	3	CIT

Full

Outer

Join :-

Select * from 'student' LEFT
outer join department on dpt-fid
= dpt.id UNION Select * From
'student' Right outer JOIN dpt
on dpt.fid = dpt.id

View

Emp Name	Salary	BONUS
Noor	30,000	3000
Humna	50,000	5000
Maria	75,000	3500

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(Relational database management system)

Sat

CIT-263

Practical

"

#

View

11

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW
employee AS SELECT emp_name,
salary, salary * 10/100 AS
'BONUS' FROM employees;

11-nov-23

RDBMS

(Computer Information)

Salman

CIT-263

Technology

Result :-

Count(*)

5

Result :-

Avg(SAL)

2073.2143

Result :-

Sum(SAL)

4150

Result :-

Max(SAL)

1300

Result :-

Min(SAL)

800

Practical # 12

"Aggregate Functions."

Count function :- select count(*) from emp where dept = 20;

Avg function :- select Avg(SAL) from Emp;

Sum function :- select sum(SAL) from emp where job = 'clerk';

Max function :-

SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM emp
where job = 'clerk';

Min function :-

SELECT MIN(SAL)
FROM emp
WHERE job = 'clerk';

Result :-
AVG(SAL)

3000

1037.5

2785.333

500

1400

Result :-

JOB	MAX(SAL)	MIN(SAL)
ANALYST	3000	800
Clerk	1300	2450
Manager	2975	5000
President	5000	3000
Sales-man	1600	1250

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RDBMS

CIT- 263

Saturday

Practical # 13

"Group of clause."

Query :-

Select AVG(SAL)
From Emp
Group By JOB;

Query :-

Select JOB, MAX, MIN (SAL)
From Emp
Group By JOB;

Result :-

DEPT NO	AVG(SAL)
20	2175
30	1566.667

Result :-

DEPT NO	COUNT(*)
20	5
30	6

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Roms

CIT-263

Saturday

Practical # 14
" Having Clause "

Damit
good.

Query :-

Select Dept No, Avg(SAL)
From Emp
Group By Dept No
Having Count(*) > 3 ;

Query :-

Select Dept No, count(*)
From Emp
Group By Dept No
Having count(*) > 3 ;