Experiment No. 5

Aim -
Perform simple queries, string manipulation operations & aggregate function.

Theory -
Simple queries :-
where syntax
Select column 1, column 2, ...
from table_name
Where condition;

* Operators in the where clause

Operators	Description
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to
<>/!=	Not equal
BETWEEN	Bet^n certain range
LIKE	Search for pattern
IN	To specify & multiple possible values for a column

• String manipulation operations

1) ASCII ()
This fun^t is used to find the ASCII value of char.
Syntax: select ascii ('char')

2) Find_In_set ()

This func^t is used to find a symbol from a set of symbols.

Syntax: select Find_In_set ('symbol to be find', 'set of symbols');

3) Lcase String function -

This string function allows user to convert specified string into lowwer case letters.

Syntax: 1) Select Lcase (column_name) As alias_name
from table_name;

2) Select Lcase (String);

4) LEFT String function -

This string function shows the left most char from given index position.

Syntax: 1) Select lEFT (column_name, index_position)
As Alias_name from table_name;

2) Select LEFT (String, index_position);

5) Right String Function -

This string func^t shows the right most char from the given string. It reads the char from the right side to the given index position.

Syntax: 1) Select Right (column_name, index_position)
As Alias_name from table_name;

2) select Right (String, index_position);

6) STRCMP string function -

This string function compares two specified strings with each other. This funct returns 0 if both strings in SQL are similar, returns -1 if the 1st string is smaller than 2nd, returns 1 if 1st string is bigger than 2nd

Syntax : 1) Select STRCMP (column-name1, column-name2)
As Alias-name from table-name;
2) Select STRCMP(string1, string 2);

7) SUBSTR string function -

This string funct extracts the sub-string from the given position of the original string.

Syntax : Select SUBSTR(original-str, start-position, length);

8) UCASE string function -

This string funct allows user to convert the specified string into uppercase latters or capital letters.

Syntax : Select UCASE(string);

* Aggregate funct in SQL -

An aggregrate funct in SQL returns one value after calculating multiple value of column.
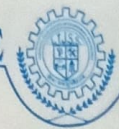
1) Count funct -

The count funct returns the no. of rows in (DB)$\overset{table}{\wedge}$.

Syntax : count (*)
count ([Alli Distinct] expression)

2) Sum () funct -

The sum funct returns the total sum of numeric colum

Syntax: Sum ()
       Sum ([All Distinct]* expression)

3) Avg () funct -
   It calculates the average of set of values.
   Syntax: Avg ()
       Avg ([All Distinct] expression)

4) MIN () funct -
   It returns the lowest value in set of non-Null values.
   Syntax: MIN()
       MIN ([All Distinct] expression)

5) MAX () funct -
   It returns the highest value in set of non-Null values.
   Syntax: MAX ()
       MAX ([All Distinct] expression)

Conclusion -
   · We successfully performed simple queries, string manipulation aggreation & aggregrate funct.