

# Dbms lab file

Made by Abhinav Mishra

1. Create a table and insert 5 rows

Ans. CREATE TABLE student (

Student\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

Student\_Name VARCHAR2(30),

Address VARCHAR2(50)

);

INSERT INTO student (Student\_id, Student\_Name, Address) VALUES

(1, 'Riaz', 'Delhi'),

(2, 'Divyansh', 'Mumbai'),

(3, 'Abhinav', 'Chennai'),

(4, 'Harsh', 'Kolkata'),

(5, 'Astitva', 'Pune');

The screenshot displays the Programiz Online SQL Editor interface. On the left, a sidebar lists available tables: Customers, Orders, Shippings, and Student. The main input area contains the following SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO student (Student_id, Student_Name, Address) VALUES
(1, 'Riaz', 'Delhi'),
(2, 'Divyansh', 'Mumbai'),
(3, 'Abhinav', 'Chennai'),
(4, 'Harsh', 'Kolkata'),
(5, 'Astitva', 'Pune');
```

The 'Run SQL' button is visible. Below the input area, the output section states: "SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty." On the right, the 'Available Tables' section shows three tables: Shippings, Student, and another table (partially visible). The 'Student' table is expanded, showing the following data:

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Delhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astitva	Pune

Q2 List all students from the student table:

Ans. select \* from Student;

Q3. List the names of students whose names start with "A":

Programiz Online SQL Editor

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Interactive SQL Course

Customers [-]

- customer\_id [int]
- first\_name [varchar(100)]
- last\_name [varchar(100)]
- age [int]
- country [varchar(100)]

Orders [-]

- order\_id [integer]
- item [varchar(100)]
- amount [integer]
- customer\_id [integer]

Shippings [-]

- shipping\_id [integer]
- status [integer]
- customer [integer]

Student [-]

- Student\_id [int]
- Student\_Name [varchar(200)]
- Address [varchar(250)]

Input

```
SELECT * FROM Student;
```

Run SQL

Output

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Delhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astiva	Pune

Available Tables

1	Keyboard	400	4
2	Mouse	300	4
3	Monitor	12000	3
4	Keyboard	400	1
5	Mousepad	250	2

Shippings

shipping_id	status	customer
1	Pending	2
2	Pending	4
3	Delivered	3
4	Pending	5
5	Delivered	1

Student

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Delhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astiva	Pune

Q4. List the names of students whose names start with "A":

Ans SELECT Student\_Name FROM student WHERE Student\_Name LIKE 'A%';

Programiz Online SQL Editor

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Interactive SQL Course

Customers [-]

- customer\_id [int]
- first\_name [varchar(100)]
- last\_name [varchar(100)]
- age [int]
- country [varchar(100)]

Orders [-]

- order\_id [integer]
- item [varchar(100)]
- amount [integer]
- customer\_id [integer]

Shippings [-]

- shipping\_id [integer]
- status [integer]
- customer [integer]

Student [-]

- Student\_id [int]
- Student\_Name [varchar(200)]
- Address [varchar(250)]

Input

```
SELECT Student_Name FROM student WHERE Student_Name LIKE 'A%';
```

Run SQL

Output

Student_Name
Abhinav
Astiva

Available Tables

1	Keyboard	400	4
2	Mouse	300	4
3	Monitor	12000	3
4	Keyboard	400	1
5	Mousepad	250	2

Shippings

shipping_id	status	customer
1	Pending	2
2	Pending	4
3	Delivered	3
4	Pending	5
5	Delivered	1

Student

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Delhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astiva	Pune

Q5. List the names of students in ascending order:

Ans. SELECT Student\_Name FROM student ORDER BY Student\_Name ASC;

answer.

The screenshot shows the Programiz Online SQL Editor interface. The 'Input' tab is active, containing the SQL query: `SELECT Student_Name FROM student ORDER BY Student_Name ASC;`. The 'Output' tab displays the results of the query, which are the names of five students: Abhinav, Astitva, Divyansh, Harsh, and Riaz. On the left, a schema tree shows tables: Customers, Orders, Shippings, and Student. On the right, the 'Available Tables' section lists the columns for each table. The 'Student' table columns are Student\_id, Student\_Name, and Address.

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Dalhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astitva	Pune

Q6. List the number of students available in the student table:

ans. `SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfStudents FROM Student;`

The screenshot shows the Programiz Online SQL Editor interface. The 'Input' tab is active, containing the SQL query: `SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfStudents FROM Student;`. The 'Output' tab displays the result of the query, which is the count of students: 5. The interface is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the same schema and available tables.

Q7. List the names of students whose student\_id is either 7777 or 2333:

`SELECT Student_Name FROM student WHERE Student_id IN (7777, 2333);`

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programiz.com/sql/online-compiler/

Programiz  
Online SQL Editor

Customers [-]

customer\_id [int]

first\_name [varchar(100)]

last\_name [varchar(100)]

age [int]

country [varchar(100)]

Orders [-]

order\_id [integer]

item [varchar(100)]

amount [integer]

customer\_id [integer]

Shippings [-]

shipping\_id [integer]

status [integer]

customer [integer]

Student [-]

Student\_id [int]

Student\_Name [varchar(30)]

Address [varchar(50)]

Input

Run SQL

SELECT Student\_Name FROM student WHERE Student\_id IN (7777, 2333);

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

Available Tables

1	Keyboard	400	4
2	Mouse	300	4
3	Monitor	12000	3
4	Keyboard	400	1
5	Mousepad	250	2

Shippings

shipping_id	status	customer
1	Pending	2
2	Pending	4
3	Delivered	3
4	Pending	5
5	Delivered	1

Student

Student_id	Student_Name	Address
1	Riaz	Delhi
2	Divyansh	Mumbai
3	Abhinav	Chennai
4	Harsh	Kolkata
5	Astitva	Pune

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