

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1.

Question: Create a table named "bank" with columns for "bank_id," "bank_name," "branch_location," Specify the necessary data types for each column.

2.

Question: Design a table called "employee" to store employee information. Include columns for "employee_id," "first_name," "last_name," "job_title," "salary," and "hire_date." Specify appropriate data types.

3.

Question: Create a table named "university" to store information about universities. Include columns for "university_id," "university_name," "location," "established_year," and "number_of_students." Specify necessary data types.

4.

Scenario: You are developing a database for an e-commerce website. Create a table to store product_details, including product ID, name, price, and stock_quantity. Specify the necessary data types for each column.

ANSWER KEY

Try answering these questions on your own first. If you encounter challenges, feel free to check the answer key for guidance. Learning by doing is the best way to build your SQL skills.

1.Solution:

In MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE bank (  
    bank_id INT,  
    bank_name VARCHAR(255),  
    branch_location VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

In Oracle:

```
CREATE TABLE bank (  
    bank_id NUMBER(10),  
    bank_name VARCHAR2(255),  
    branch_location VARCHAR2(255)  
);
```

2.Solution:

In MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    employee_id INT,  
    first_name VARCHAR(50),  
    last_name VARCHAR(50),  
    job_title VARCHAR(100),  
    salary DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    hire_date DATE  
);
```

Employee Table in Oracle:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    employee_id NUMBER(10),  
    first_name VARCHAR2(50),  
    last_name VARCHAR2(50),  
    job_title VARCHAR2(100),  
    salary NUMBER(10, 2),  
    hire_date DATE  
);
```

3.Solution:

In MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE university (  
    university_id INT,  
    university_name VARCHAR(100),  
    location VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    established_year INT,  
    number_of_students INT  
);
```

University Table in Oracle:

```
CREATE TABLE university (  
    university_id NUMBER(10),  
    university_name VARCHAR2(100),  
    location VARCHAR2(100),  
    established_year NUMBER(4),  
    number_of_students NUMBER(10)  
);
```

4.Solution:

Oracle SQL - Product Details Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE product_details (  
    product_id NUMBER(10),  
    product_name VARCHAR2(100),  
    price NUMBER(10, 2),  
    stock_quantity NUMBER(10)  
);
```

MySQL - Product Details Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE product_details (  
    product_id INT,  
    product_name VARCHAR(100),  
    price DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    stock_quantity INT  
);
```