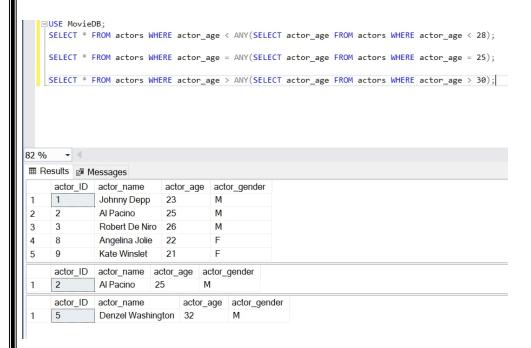
## **DBMS LAB ASSIGNMENT - 5**

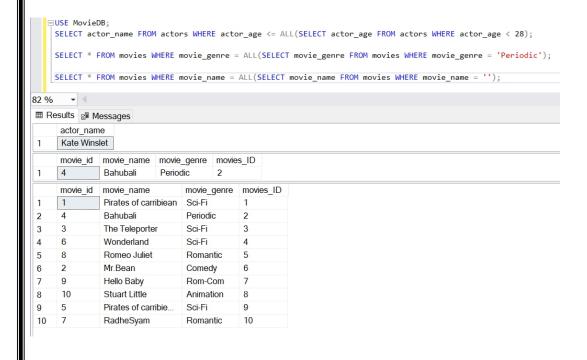
NAME: R. DHATRI KIRAN ROLL NO.: 19BCS093

Q1) Illustrate logical ANY, ALL and LIKE operator- the queries should be relevant to your respective databases 3 queries for each operator. One query explaining the difference between ANY and ALL.

#### **QUERIES FOR "ANY"**



## **QUERIES FOR "ALL"**



## **QUERIES FOR "LIKE"**

```
SELECT * FROM movies WHERE movie_id LIKE 4;

SELECT * FROM actors WHERE actor_name LIKE '%Pitt';

SELECT actor_age FROM actors WHERE actor_gender LIKE 'M';
```



## Q2) One query for each Aggregate function.

The aggregate functions are MIN(), MAX(), COUNT(), AVG(), SUM()

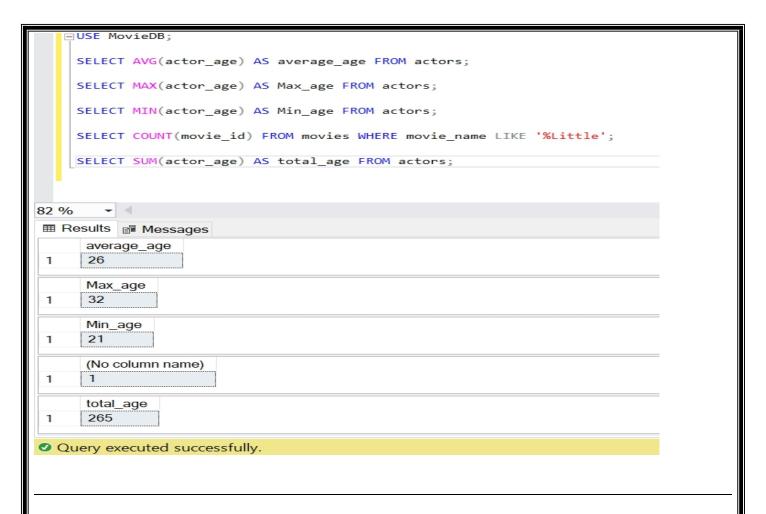
AVG() – return the average of the set

MIN() – returns the minimum value in a set

MAX() – returns the maximum value in set

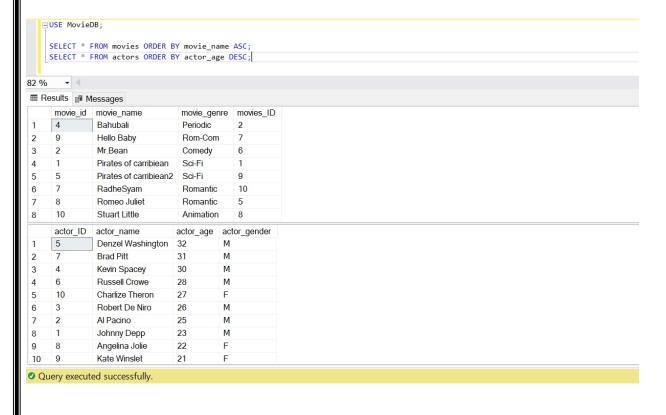
SUM() – returns the sum of all distinct values of a set

COUNT() – returns the number of items in a set



Q3) Illustrate the usage of order by, group by and having clause (2 queries for each case)

## **ORDER BY**



## **GROUP BY** ⊡USE MovieDB; SELECT actor\_age, COUNT(\*) AS actor\_id FROM actors GROUP BY actor\_age; SELECT movie\_name, COUNT(\*) FROM movies GROUP BY movie\_name; 82 % actor\_age actor\_id 2 22 3 23 25 4 26 6 27 7 28 8 30 movie\_name (No column name) Bahubali 1 Hello Baby 2 3 Mr.Bean 4 Pirates of c... 1 5 Pirates of c... 6 RadheSyam 1 7 Romeo Juli... 1 8 Stuart Little 9 The Telepo... Wonderland 1 10 Query executed successfully. **HAVING CLAUSE** □USE MovieDB; SELECT COUNT(movies\_ID), movie\_name FROM movies GROUP BY movie\_name HAVING COUNT(movies\_ID) = 2; 82 % (No column name) movie\_name

# Q4) Use Aggregate function with group by and having AVG(): ⊟USE MovieDB; SELECT AVG(actor\_age) FROM actors GROUP BY actor\_name HAVING actor\_name LIKE '%Pitt'; 82 % (No column name) 31 COUNT(): □USE MovieDB; SELECT COUNT(actor\_ID) FROM actors GROUP BY actor\_age HAVING actor\_age >= '30'; ■ Results ■ Messages (No column name) MIN(): ${\tt SELECT\ MIN} (actor\_age)\ {\tt FROM\ actors\ GROUP\ BY\ actor\_gender\ HAVING\ actor\_gender\ =\ {\tt 'F'};}$ ■ Results ■ Messages (No column name) 21

