

25	mcet	it
26	mcet	it

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select count(college) from www;
```

count(college)
4

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select manoj.rollno,manoj.name from manoj,www where manoj.rollno=www.rollno;;
```

rollno	name
23	one
23	one
23	one
23	one

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

ERROR:

No query specified

```
mysql> select manoj.rollno,manoj.name,www.college from manoj,www where manoj.rollno=www.rollno;
```

rollno	name	college
23	one	mcet
23	one	mcet
23	one	mcet
23	one	mcet

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
```



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27-09-2022

```
CREATE VIEW DetailsView AS
SELECT NAME, ADDRESS
FROM StudentDetails
WHERE S_ID < 5;
```

To see the data in the View, we can query the view in

```
SELECT * FROM DetailsView;
```

Output:

NAME	
Harsh	Kolkata
Ashish	Durgapur
Pratik	Delhi
Dhanraj	Bihar

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| rollno | name | college |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      23 | one  | mcet     |
|      23 | one  | mcet     |
|      23 | one  | mcet     |
|      23 | one  | mcet     |
+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

```
mysql> create view qqq as rollno,name from www where rollno>23;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'rollno,name from www where rollno>23' at line 1
mysql> create view qqq as select rollno,name from www where rollno>23;
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'name' in 'field list'
mysql> create view qqq as select rollno,college from www where rollno>23;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from qqg;
+-----+-----+
| rollno | college |
+-----+-----+
|      24 | mcet    |
|      25 | mcet    |
|      26 | mcet    |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create view qqq as select rollno,college from www where rollno>23;
```

Tables for  
predicting  
data trends  
via SQL

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**Got It !**

## Exercises

Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specific method described if applicable.

**\*\* What is 7 to the power of 4? \*\***

```
print(7**4)
```

... 2401

**\*\* Split this string: \*\***

```
s = "Hi there Sam!"
```

**\*\*into a list. \*\***

```
s = "Hi there Sam!"  
s = s.split(" ")  
print(s)
```

... ['Hi', 'there', 'Sam!']

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Assignment 3 -727619IT006.ipynb X

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+ Code + Markdown ... Select Kernel

```
... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']
```

Python

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

... ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

FileEditSelectionViewGoRunTerminalHelp

Assignment 3 -727619IT006.ipynb - Visual Studio Code

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+ Code + Markdown ...

Select Kernel

```
lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]
```

Python

```
print(lst[3][1][2][0])
```

Python

... hello

+ Code + Markdown

**\*\* Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky \*\***

```
d = {'k1':[1,2,3,['tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]]]}
```

Python

```
print(d["k1"][3]["tricky"][3]["target"][3])
```

Python

... hello

**\*\* What is the main difference between a tuple and a list? \*\***

```
print("List and Tuple in Python are the classes of Python Data Structures. The list is dynamic, whereas the tuple has stati
```

Python

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+ Code + Markdown ...

Select Kernel

```
print("List and Tuple in Python are the classes of Python Data Structures. The list is dynamic, whereas the tuple has static characteristics. This means that lists can be modified w
```

Python

... List and Tuple in Python are the classes of Python Data Structures. The list is dynamic, whereas the tuple has static characteristics. This means that lists can be modified whereas tuples cannot be modified, the tuple is faster than the list because of static in nature

\*\* Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form: \*\*

user@domain.com

So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com

```
def email(email):
    return str(email).split("@")[1]
```

Python

```
email_var = "user@domain.com"
print(email(email_var))
```

... domain.com

\*\* Create a basic function that returns True if the word 'dog' is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases like a punc capitalization. \*\*

def found\_dog(word):

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```
word = "Don't worry about edge cases like a punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization"
print(word_found(word))
```

Python

... True

**\*\* Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Again ignore edge cases. \*\***

+ Code + Markdown

```
def word_found_counts(word):
    return word.count("dog")
```

Python

```
word = "Don't worry about edge cases like a punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization dogs"
print(word_found_counts(word))
```

Python

... 2

## Problem

**\*\*You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer stops you. Write a function to return one of 3 possible results: "No ticket", "Small ticket", or "Big Ticket". If your speed is 60 or less, the result is "No Ticket". If speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If speed is 81 or more, the result is "Big Ticket". Unless you are on your birthday (aka birthday param to function) -- on your birthday, your speed can be 5 higher in all cases. \*\***

```
def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):
```

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```
def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):  
    if is_birthday:  
        speeding = speed + 5  
    else:  
        speeding = speed  
  
    if speeding <= 80 :  
        return 'Small Ticket'  
    elif speeding <= 60:  
        return 'No Ticket'  
    else:  
        return 'Big Ticket'
```

```
print(caught_speeding(81,True))
```

... Big Ticket

```
print(caught_speeding(80,False))
```

... Small Ticket

Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retrieve each employee salary



Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retrieve each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure.

```
employee = [{"vine",800000}, {"nira",700000}, {"selva",600000}, {"dhanabal",500000}, {"surya",400000}]
total = 0
for i in employee:
    print(i[1])
    total += i[1]

print(total)
```

Python

... 800000  
700000  
600000  
500000  
400000  
3000000

Create two dictionaries in Python:

First one to contain fields as Empid, Empname, Basicpay

Second dictionary to contain fields as DeptName, DeptId.

Combine both dictionaries.

Do you want to install the recommended extensions for Python?

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```
basic_emp = {  
    "Empid" : 1,  
    "Empname": "vine",  
    "Basicpay" : 80000.00  
}  
  
second_dict = {  
    "DeptName" : "Information Technology",  
    "DeptId" : 7276  
}  
  
combine = {  
    "Empid" : basic_emp["Empid"],  
    "Empname": basic_emp["Empname"],  
    "Basicpay" : basic_emp["Basicpay"],  
    "DeptName" : second_dict["DeptName"],  
    "DeptId" : second_dict["DeptId"]  
}  
  
print(combine)
```

```
... {'Empid': 1, 'Empname': 'vine', 'Basicpay': 80000.0, 'DeptName': 'Information Technology', 'DeptId': 7276}
```

Do you want to install the recommended extensions for Python?

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