

**SCHOOL OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS**

SUBMITTED BY

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PROGRAMME	BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
SEMESTER	1st SEMESTER
SECTION/GROUP	1B AI/ML/G1
DEPARTMENT	COMPUTER APPLICATION
BATCH	2024-27

Q1: Create a table called employee with the following structure?

- Add a column commission with domain to the Employee table.
- Insert any five records into the table.
- Update the column details of job
- Rename the column of Employ table using alter command.
- Delete the employee whose empno is 19.

Ans:

create table Employee (Emp_No number primary key, Ename varchar2(30), Job varchar2(30), Mgr number, Salary number);

insert into Employee values (01, 'Monika', 'software developer',100,100000);

```
insert into Employee values (02, 'sanaya', 'software  
Designer', 200, 200000);  
insert into Employee values (03, 'priya', 'web  
developer', 300, 300000);  
insert into Employee values (04, 'mia', 'Ai  
developer', 400, 50000);  
insert into Employee values (19, 'ria', 'Data  
Manager', 500, 40000);  
select * from Employee;  
Alter table Employee add (comission number);  
update Employee set job='web designer' where  
Ename='Saksham';  
alter table Employee Rename column Emp_No to  
E_no;  
select from Employee;  
Delete from Employee where E_no=19;  
select from Employee;
```

EMP_NO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	SALARY
1	Monika	software developer	100	100000
2	sanya	software Designer	200	200000
3	Priya	web developer	300	300000
4	Mia	Ai developer	400	50000
19	ria	Data Manager	500	40000

Q2: Create department table with the following structure?

Ans:

```
create table department (dept_no number primary key, dept_name
varchar2(20), location varchar2(25));
alter table department add designation varchar2(30);
insert into department values (1, 'testing', 'delhi', 'labour');
insert into department values (2, 'coding', 'new york', 'skilled labour');
insert into department values (9, 'HR', 'england', 'managerial');
update department set location='remote' where dept_no='9';
alter table department drop column dept_name;
select * from department;
```

DEPT_NO	LOCATION	DESIGNATION
1	delhi	labour
2	new york	skilled labour
9	remote	managerial

Q3: Create a table called customer table?

Ans:

```
create table customer(name varchar2(30),street varchar2(50),city varchar2(30));
desc customer;
```

Output:

TABLE CUSTOMER		
Column	Null?	Type
NAME	-	VARCHAR2(30)
STREET	-	VARCHAR2(50)
CITY	-	VARCHAR2(30)

a. Insert records into the table.

```
insert into customer values('Monika', 'No-21', 'faridabad');
```

```
insert into customer values('Sanya', 'No-20', 'delhi');
```

```
insert into customer values('Mia', 'No-22', 'hrd');
```

```
insert into customer values ('Ria', 'No-23', 'Faridabad');
```

```
select * from customer;
```

NAME	STREET	CITY
Monika	No-21	faridabad
Sanya	No-20	delhi
Mia	No-22	hrd
Ria	No-23	Faridabad

b. Add salary column to the table.

```
alter table customer add(salary number);  
select * from customer;
```

NAME	STREET	CITY	SALARY
Monika	No-21	faridabad	-
Sanya	No-20	delhi	-
Mia	No-22	hrd	-
Ria	No-23	Faridabad	-

C. Alter the table column domain.

```
alter table customer modify(name varchar(50));
desc customer;
```

NAME	-	VARCHAR2(50)
STREET	-	VARCHAR2(50)
CITY	-	VARCHAR2(30)
SALARY	-	NUMBER

D . Drop salary column of the customer table.

```
alter table customer drop(salary);
select * from customer;
```

NAME	STREET	CITY
Monika	No-21	faridabad
Sanya	No-20	delhi
Mia	No-22	hrd
Ria	No-23	Faridabad

e. Delete the rows of customer table whose cust_city is 'hyd'.

```
delete from customer where city='hyd';  
select * from customer;
```

NAME	STREET	CITY
Monika	No-21	faridabad
Sanya	No-20	delhi
Ria	No-23	Faridabad

Q4: Create a table called branch table?

```
create table branch(Branch_name varchar2(30),city varchar2(50)
insert into branch values('badkhal','faridabad','suppliment')
insert into branch values('pali','faridabad','budget');
insert into branch values('greenfield','delhi','equipment');
select * from branch;
```

BRANCH_NAME	CITY	ASSERTS
badkhal	faridabad	suppliment
pali	faridabad	budget
greenfield	delhi	equipment

- a. Increase the size of data type for asserts to the branch.

```
alter table branch modify(asserts varchar(40));
desc branch;
```

Column	Null?	Type
BRANCH_NAME	-	VARCHAR2(30)
CITY	-	VARCHAR2(50)
ASSERTS	-	VARCHAR2(40)

- b. Add and drop a column to the branch table.

Add:

```
alter table branch add (branch_no number);
```

BRANCH_NAME	CITY	BRANCH_NO
badkhal	faridabad	-
pali	faridabad	-
greenfield	delhi	-

Drop:

```
alter table branch drop(asserts);  
select * from branch;
```

BRANCH_NAME	CITY	BRANCH_NO
badkhal	faridabad	-
pali	faridabad	-
greenfield	delhi	-

- c. Insert values to the table.

```
create table branch(branch_name varchar2(30),city varchar2(50),asserts varchar2(30));  
insert into branch values('badkhal','faridabad','suppliment');  
insert into branch values('pali','faridabad','budget');  
insert into branch values('greenfield','delhi','equipment');  
select * from branch;
```

BRANCH_NAME	CITY	ASSERTS
badkhal	faridabad	suppliment
pali	faridabad	budget
greenfield	delhi	equipment

- d. Update the branch name column.

```
update branch set branch_name=riaz where city=delhi;
```

riaz	delhi	-
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e. Delete any two columns from the table.

```
delete from branch where city='faridabad' or city='faridabad';
```

BRANCH_NAME	CITY	BRANCH_NO
riaz	delhi	-

Q5. Create a table called sailor table?

a. Add column age to the sailor table.

```
create table sailor(sid number,S_name varchar2(30),rating number);  
alter table sailor add(age number);
```

b. Insert values into the sailor table.

```
create table sailor (sid number,S_name varchar2(30), rating number);  
alter table sailor add (age number);
```

```
insert into sailor values (01, 'Monika',10,20);
```

```
insert into sailor values (02, 'Sanya',7,18);
```

```
insert into sailor values (03, 'Mia',8,19);
```

```
select * from sailor;
```

SID	S_NAME	RATING	AGE
1	Monika	10	20
2	Sanya	7	18
3	Mia	8	19

C. Delete the row with rating >8.

```
delete from sailor where rating >(8);  
select * from sailor;
```

SID	S_NAME	RATING	AGE
2	Sanya	7	18
3	Mia	8	19

d. Update the column details of sailor.

```
update sailor set age=18 where rating=8;  
select * from sailor;
```

SID	S_NAME	RATING	AGE
2	Sanya	7	18
3	Mia	8	18

e. Insert null values into the table.

```
insert into sailor values (04,'Meow',8, null);
```

```
select * from sailor;
```

SID	S_NAME	RATING	AGE
4	Meow	8	-
2	Sanya	7	18
3	Mia	8	18

Q6:create a tabled reserves table

- Insert values into the reserves table.
- Add column time to the reserves table.
- Alter the column day data type to DATE.
- Drop the column time in the table
- Delete the row of the table with some condition

SQL Worksheet

```
1 create table reserves(R_ID number primary key,R_Name varchar2(20),day number);
2 insert into reserves values(1,'pratiis',1);
3 insert into reserves values(2,'rizzz',9);
4 insert into reserves values(3,'tushki',3);
5 insert into reserves values(4,'raggedid',6);
6 alter table reserves add time varchar2(15);
7 alter table reserves modify day date;
8 alter table reserves drop column time;
9 delete from reserves where R_Name='tush';
10 select * from reserves;
```

Table altered.

0 row(s) deleted.

R_ID	R_NAME	DAY
1	pratiis	1
2	rizzz	9
3	tushki	3
4	raggedid	6

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4 rows selected.