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SQL Lab Practice-2

1. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table.

```
SQL: create table Sales3_table(sale_id number(10),product_id number(10),quantity_sold number(10),sale_date date,total_price number(10,5));

Table created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(1,101,5,'01-jan-2024',2500.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(2,102,3,'02-jan-2024',900.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(3,103,2,'02-jan-2024',600.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales2_table values(4,104,4,'03-jan-2024',800.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales2_table values(5,105,6,'03-jan-2024',90.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(4,104,4,'03-jan-2024',90.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(5,105,6,'03-jan-2024',90.00);

1 row created.

SQL: insert into Sales3_table values(
```

2. Retrieve sale_id and quantity_sold from sales table.

```
SQL> select sale_id,quantity_sold
2 from Sales3_table;

SALE_ID QUANTITY_SOLD

1 5
2 3
3 2
4 4
5 6
```

3.Retrieve the sale id and sale date from the Sales table

```
SQL> select sale_id,sale_date
2    from Sales3_table;

SALE_ID SALE_DATE
------
1    01-JAN-24
2    02-JAN-24
3    02-JAN-24
4    03-JAN-24
5    03-JAN-24
```

4. Filter the Sales table to show only sales with a total_price greater than \$100.

```
SQL> select *from Sales3_table where sale_id in(101,102,103,104,105) or total_price > 90;

SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE

1 101 5 01-JAN-24 2500
2 102 3 02-JAN-24 900
```

5. Retrieve the sale_id and total_price from the Sales table for sales made on January 3, 2024.

6. Retrieve the sale_id, product_id, and total_price from the Sales table for sales with a quantity_sold greater than 4.

```
SQL> select sale_id,total_price,product_id
2  from Sales3_table
3  where quantity_sold > 4;

SALE_ID TOTAL_PRICE PRODUCT_ID

1  2500  101
5  90  105
```

7. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table those sale_id are 1, 3 & 5

```
SQL> select *from Sales3_table where sale_id in(1,3,5);

SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE

1 101 5 01-JAN-24 2500
3 103 2 02-JAN-24 60
5 105 6 03-JAN-24 90
```

8. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table those total_price between 90 and 1000.

```
SQL> select *from Sales3_table where total_price between 90 and 1000;

SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE

2 102 3 02-JAN-24 900
5 105 6 03-JAN-24 90
```

9. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table those total_price not between 90 and 1000.

```
SQL> select *from Sales3_table where total_price not between 90 and 1000;

SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE

1 101 5 01-JAN-24 2500
3 103 2 02-JAN-24 60
4 104 4 03-JAN-24 80
```

10. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table those sale_id are not in 1, 3 & 5.

```
SQL> select *from Sales3_table where sale_id not in(1,3,5);

SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE

2 102 3 02-JAN-24 900
4 104 4 03-JAN-24 80
```

11. Update total_price as 500 in the Sales table those sale_id are 1, 3 & 5.

```
SQL> update sales3_table set total_price=500 where sale_id in(1,3,5);
3 rows updated.
```

12. delete from the Sales table those total_price not between 90 and 1000.

```
SQL> delete from sales3_table where total_price not between 90 and 1000;
1 row deleted.
```

13. Sort all the records using sale_id column in ascending order.

```
SQL> select * from Sales3_table order by sale_id asc;
  SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE
                  101
                                 5 01-JAN-24
                                                      500
        2
                                 3 02-JAN-24
                  102
                                                      900
                                  2 02-JAN-24
         3
                  103
                                                       500
         5
                  105
                                  6 03-JAN-24
                                                       500
```

14. Sort all the records using sale_id column in descending order.

```
SQL> select * from Sales3_table order by sale_id desc;
  SALE_ID PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE
        5
                                6 03-JAN-24
                                                    500
                 103
                                2 02-JAN-24
                                                    500
        2
                 102
                                 3 02-JAN-24
                                                     900
        1
                                 5 01-JAN-24
                 101
                                                     500
```

15. Rename the sale_id column as sales_id:

```
SQL> alter table Sales3_table rename column sale_id to sales_id;
Table altered.
```

16. Drop the column sales_id.

```
SQL> alter table Sales3_table
 2 drop column sales_id;
Table altered.
SQL> select *from Sales3 table;
PRODUCT_ID QUANTITY_SOLD SALE_DATE TOTAL_PRICE
                     5 01-JAN-24
      101
                                        900
      102
                     3 02-JAN-24
      103
                     2 02-JAN-24
                                        500
                     6 03-JAN-24
      105
                                         500
```

17. Rename the table as tbl_sales.

```
SQL> alter table Sales3_table rename to tbl_sales;
Table altered.
```

18. Drop the table.

```
SQL> commit;
Commit complete.

SQL> drop table tbl_sales;

Table dropped.
```