

EXPERIMENT 5

Aim: Perform Simple Queries,
String Manipulation operations.

Objective: To understand simple queries
and string manipulation operations

Description:

Where clause is used to select rows, eg.
select column1, ... from tablename where condition.

- five basic searching conditions.
 - 1) Comparison. ($=$, $<$, $>$, $<=$, $>=$, $<>$).
 - 2) Range (between, not between)
 - 3) Set membership (IN/Not IN)
 - 4) Pattern match (Like/Not Like)
 - 5) NULL (ISNULL / NOT NULL)

String manipulation operators

- length (column name) - returns length in no. of chars.
- lower (column name) - converts all to lowercase
- upper (") - vice versa.
- trim both (both ' ' from 'string') - strips starting and trailing characters.

- **trim leading** `trim (leading '_' from 'string')` - strips from front
- **trim trailing** `trim (trailing '_' from 'string')` - strips from trail.
- **replace** `(columnname, 'from', 'to')` - replaces specified string with another.
- **substring** `(columnname from _ for _)` - create a substring from start & end points.

↑ ↑
 start end
- substring** `(columnname, from _)` - create a substring from starting point given till the end of the whole.

SQL Queries:

```
SQL> select * from employee where salary BETWEEN 46350 and 82400;
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
101	Jonas	61800	101	11
102	SCARLET	82400	102	12
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from employee where salary BETWEEN 46350 and 51500;
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from employee where DNO in '10';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from employee where DNO not in '10';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
101	Jonas	61800	101	11
102	SCARLET	82400	102	12
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13


```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME like '%as';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
101	Jonas	61800	101	11

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME like '%es';
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME like '%ES';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME like 'BL%';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME not like 'am%';
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
101	Jonas	61800	101	11
102	SCARLET	82400	102	12
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME is null;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select * from employee where ENAME IS NOT NULL;
```

SSN	ENAME	SALARY	SUPERSSN	DNO
100	William	51500	100	10
101	Jonas	61800	101	11
102	SCARLET	82400	102	12
103	BLAIR	46350	103	13
104	CHARLES	50200	100	10

```
SQL> select * from customer;
```

CID	CNAME	ADDRESS
1	Bart	Starbuck, Minnesota
2	Homer	Hammond, Louisiana
3	Marge	Lockport, New York
4	Lisa	Starbuck, Minnesota

```
SQL> select CNAME from customer where address IS NULL;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select CNAME from customer where address IS NOT NULL;
```

```
CNAME
-----
Bart
Homer
Marge
Lisa
```

```
SQL> select * from customer where CNAME NOT IN('Starbuck, Minnesota');
```

CID	CNAME	ADDRESS
1	Bart	Starbuck, Minnesota
2	Homer	Hammond, Louisiana
3	Marge	Lockport, New York
4	Lisa	Starbuck, Minnesota

```
SQL> select * from customer where CNAME IN('Starbuck, Minnesota');
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select * from customer where CNAME NOT IN('Starbuck, Minnesota');
```

CID	CNAME	ADDRESS
1	Bart	Starbuck, Minnesota
2	Homer	Hammond, Louisiana
3	Marge	Lockport, New York
4	Lisa	Starbuck, Minnesota

```
SQL> select * from customer where CNAME IN('Starbuck, Minnesota');
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> select * from customer where CNAME IN('Bart');
```

CID	CNAME	ADDRESS
1	Bart	Starbuck, Minnesota

```
SQL> select count(*) as 'c1' from CNAME group by CID having count(*)>1;
select count(*) as 'c1' from CNAME group by CID having count(*)>1
*
```

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected

```
SQL> desc employee;
```

Name	Null?	Type
SSN	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
ENAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY		NUMBER(38)
SUPERSSN		NUMBER(38)
DNO		NUMBER(38)

```
SQL> select * from dept;
```

DNO	DNAME	STARTDATE	MGRSSN
10	FINANCE	12-NOV-21	100
11	AUDIT	12-OCT-21	101
12	MARKETING	01-NOV-21	102
13	PRODUCTION	09-OCT-21	103

```
SQL>
```

Conclusion:

Thus, we have successfully performed, learned and implemented simple queries on strings and string manipulation.