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Practical Assignment No: 01

Commands:

1. Create:

Create table of department.

```
SQL> Create table department(dept_id char(10),dept_name char(20),location char(30), primary key(dept_id) );  
Table created.
```

2. Desc:

Display all attributes of department table.

```
SQL> desc department;  
Name                               Null?      Type  
-----  
DEPT_ID                            NOT NULL   CHAR(10)  
DEPT_NAME                           CHAR(20)  
LOCATION                             CHAR(30)  
SQL>
```

3. Insert into:

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

```
SQL> insert into department values('101','Computer','H Wing');  
1 row created.  
SQL> insert into department values('201','Chemical','A Wing');  
1 row created.
```

4. Delete:

The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

Delete computer department from department table.

```
SQL> delete from department where department_name='Chemical';  
1 row deleted.  
SQL> select * from department;  
DEPARTMENT_NAME  
-----  
Computer  
SQL>
```

5. Drop:

The DROP TABLE statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

```
SQL> drop table department;  
Table dropped.
```

6. Select:

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

Query: Find the names of all branches in the loan relation.

```
SQL> select branch_name from loan;  
BRANCH_NAME  
-----  
Round Hill  
Downtown  
Perryridge  
Perryridge  
Downtown  
Redwood  
Mianus  
7 rows selected.
```

7. Select distinct:

Query: Find the different branch name in the loan relation.

```
SQL> select distinct branch_name from loan;

BRANCH_NAME
-----
Perryridge
Round Hill
Downtown
Mianus
Redwood
```

8.

Query: Find loan number ,branch name amount*100 from loan relation.

```
SQL> select loan_number,branch_name,amount*100 from loan;

LOAN_NUMBER      BRANCH_NAME      AMOUNT*100
-----
L-11             Round Hill        900000
L-14             Downtown          150000
L-15             Perryridge        150000
L-16             Perryridge        130000
L-17             Downtown          100000
L-23             Redwood           200000
L-93             Mianus            50000

7 rows selected.
```

9.And:

Query: Find all loan_numbers, from loan made at the perryridge branch with loan amount greater than 1200.

```
SQL> select loan_number,branch_name,amount from loan where branch_name='Perryridge' and amount>1200;

LOAN_NUMBER      BRANCH_NAME      AMOUNT
-----
L-15             Perryridge        1500
L-16             Perryridge        1300
```

10. Alter table:

Query: Add attribute location and dept_id to department table.

```
SQL> alter table department add loacation char(30), dept_id char(30);
alter table department add loacation char(30), dept_id char(30)
                                *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01735: invalid ALTER TABLE option

SQL> alter table department add loacation char(30),dept_id char(30);
alter table department add loacation char(30),dept_id char(30)
                                *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01735: invalid ALTER TABLE option

SQL> alter table department add loacation char(30);
Table altered.

SQL> alter table department add dept_id char(30);
Table altered.
```

11.

Query: Find all customers who have loan from the bank .Find their names, loan numbers and amount.

```
SQL> select customer_name,borrower.loan_number from borrower,loan where borrower
.loan_number=loan.loan_number;

CUSTOMER_NAME          LOAN_NUMBER
-----
Adams                  L-16
Curry                 L-93
Hayes                  L-15
Jackson                L-14
Jones                  L-17
Smith                  L-11
Smith                  L-23
Williams               L-17

8 rows selected.
```

12. Like:

Query: Find the names of all customers whose street address includes substring 'main'.

```
SQL> select customer_name from customer where customer_street like '%Main%';
```

CUSTOMER_NAME
Hyes
Jones

13. Union :

Query: To find all bank customers having a loan, account or both at the bank.

```
SQL> select customer_name from borrower union select customer_name from depositor;
```

CUSTOMER_NAME
Adams
Curry
Hayes
Hayes
Jackson
Johnson
Jones
Jones
Lindsay
Smith
Smith

CUSTOMER_NAME
Turner
Williams

13 rows selected.

14. Intersection :

Query: Find all customers who have loan an account at the bank.

```
SQL> select customer_name from borrower where customer_name in(select customer_name from depositor);
select customer_name from borrower where customer_name in(select customer_name from depositor);
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00907: missing right parenthesis

SQL> select customer_name from borrower where customer_name in(select customer_name from depositor);
```

CUSTOMER_NAME
Hayes
Jones
Smith
Smith

15. Minus :

Query: Find all customers who have an account but no loan at the bank.

```
SQL> select customer_name from depositor minus select customer_name from borrower;

CUSTOMER_NAME
-----
Hayes
Johnson
Jones
Lindsay
Smith
Turner

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

16. Some:

Query: Find the names of all branches that have assets greater than those of at least one branch located in "Brooklyn".

```
SQL> select branch_name from branch where assets>some(select assets from branch
where branch_city='Brooklyn');

BRANCH_NAME
-----
Downtown
Round Hill
```

17. Average:

Query: Find average account balance at the Perry ridge Branch

```
SQL> select avg(balance) from account where branch_name='Perryridge';

AVG(BALANCE)
-----
          400

SQL>
```

18.Count:

Query: find numbers of customers in customer relation.

```
SQL> select count(*) from customer;

COUNT(*)
-----
        12
```

19. Group by:

Query: find numbers of depositors for each branch.

```
SQL> select branch_name,count(customer_name) from depositor,account where depositor.account_number=account.account_number group by branch_name;
```

BRANCH_NAME	COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME)
Downtown	1
Brighton	2
Mianus	1
Perryridge	1
Redwood	1
Round Hill	1

6 rows selected.

20. Having:

Query: Find the names of all branches where average account balance is more than \$1200.

```
SQL> select branch_name,avg(balance) from account group by branch_name having avg(balance)>1200;
```

BRANCH_NAME	Avg(BALANCE)
Downtown	500
Brighton	825
Mianus	700
Perryridge	400
Redwood	700
Round Hill	350

6 rows selected.

21. Order by:

Query: List in alphabetical order of names of customers having a loan in Perry ridge branch.

```
SQL> select customer_name from borrower,loan where borrower.loan_number=loan.loan_number and branch_name='Perryridge' order by customer_name;
```

CUSTOMER_NAME
Adams
Hayes

SQL>

22. Update:

Query: Change location of chemical department as B.

```
SQL> select * from department;
DEPARTMENT_NAME      LOCATION
-----
DEPT_ID
-----
Chemical              A
210
Computer

SQL> upate department set loacation='B' where dept_id='210';
SP2-0734: unknown command beginning "upate depa..." - rest of line ignored.
SQL> update department set loacation='B' where dept_id='210';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from department;
DEPARTMENT_NAME      LOCATION
-----
DEPT_ID
-----
Chemical              B
210
Computer
```

23. Rename

Query: Rename location as dept_loc.

```
SQL> desc department;
Name                      Null?    Type
-----
DEPARTMENT_NAME           CHAR(20)
LOCATION                    CHAR(30)
DEPT_ID                   CHAR(30)

SQL> select * from department;
DEPARTMENT_NAME      LOCATION
-----
DEPT_ID
-----
Chemical              B
210
Computer

SQL> select location as dept_loc
2  from department;
DEPT_LOC
-----
B
```


24. Sum:

Query: Find total sum of balance at Brighton branch.

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(balance)
2 FROM account
3 WHERE branch_name='Brighton';

SUM(BALANCE)
-----
          1650
```

25. Min and Max:

Query: Find minimum and maximum balance from Brighton branch.

```
SQL> select * from account;

ACCOUNT_NUMBER  BRANCH_NAME  BALANCE
-----
A101            Downtown      500
A102            Perryridge    400
A201            Brighton      900
A215            Mianus        700
A217            Brighton      750
A222            Redwood       700
A305            Round Hill    350

7 rows selected.

SQL> SELECT MAX(balance) from account where branch_name='Brighton';

MAX(BALANCE)
-----
          900

SQL> SELECT min(balance) from account where branch_name='Brighton';

MIN(BALANCE)
-----
          750

SQL>
```

