

Dept of Computer Engg. Sub : DBMS Practical & Oral Exam – April – 2022

Example no 1b : Player Relation (T1)

Pid Number(4)	Pname Varchar2(20)	Role Varchar2(20)	Age Number(2)	Runs Number(10)	Wicket Number(10)	Tid Number(3)	NOM Num(3)
1001	Sachin	Batsman	25	10000	45	101	
1002	Jaywardhne	Captain	29	5000		102	
1003	Kapil	Bowler	30	2000	470	103	
1004	Clark	Batsman	27	3000	120	104	
1005	Gautam	Batsman	28	20000		101	
1006	Rahul	Batsman	22	15000		101	
1007	Vas	Bowler	28	3000	480	102	
1008	Flintop	Bowler	24	6200	190	103	
1009	Hussy	Batsman	29	2900		104	
1010	Murlidharan	Bowler	31	1800	500	102	
1011	Laxman	Batsman	21	5200		101	
1112	Dhoni	Wicketkeeper	24	4500		101	

Country (T2)

Tid Number(3)	Country name Varchar2(15)
101	India
102	Shrilanka
103	England
104	Australia
105	South Africa

Write SQL statement with Output for the following:

- Create Player and country table with above mentioned schema. .(eg : player & ur Rno eg player59)**
- Insert all tuples in both the tables.**
- Modify the width of NOM to number (4) player table.**
 - ALTER TABLE Player MODIFY NOM INT(4);
- Modify the NOM attribute value by 75 to all Players.**
 - UPDATE Player SET NOM = 75;
- List the names of batsman for the Tid = 101.**
 - SELECT Pname
FROM Player
WHERE Role = 'Batsman' AND Tid = 101;
- Display name of the country which contains 'N' character in country name.**
 - SELECT Countryname From Country
-> WHERE Countryname LIKE '%N%';
- List the name, runs, and strike rate (SR) of all players. (SR is run/NOM)**
 - SELECT Pname, Runs, (Runs/NOM) as Strikerate FROM Player;

8. List the Different Tid's present in Player relation.

➤ SELECT DISTINCT Tid FROM Player;

9. List the Names of Employee ending with 'N'.

➤ SELECT Pname FROM Player
-> WHERE Pname LIKE '%n';

10. List the Player Name and runs, whose runs are in the range of 2000 and 8000.

➤ SELECT Pname, Runs FROM Player
-> WHERE Runs BETWEEN 2000 AND 8000;

11. List the total runs, highest runs and average runs of players teamid wise for the tid 101 and display only those rows having average runs greater than 1000 and arrange the result in ascending order of the total runs.

➤ SELECT Tid, SUM(Runs) as total_runs, MAX(Runs) as Highest_runs, AVG(Runs) as Avg_runs
From Player
-> WHERE Tid = 101
-> GROUP BY Tid
-> HAVING Avg_runs > 1000
-> ORDER BY Total_runs ASC;

12. Display the pid, pname, tid, Country name for all players.

➤ SELECT Pid, Pname, Player.Tid, Country.Countrypname
-> FROM Player
-> LEFT JOIN Country ON Player.Tid = Country.Tid;

13. List the names of player belonging to tid of SACHIN.

➤ SELECT Pname FROM Player
-> WHERE Tid = (SELECT Tid FROM Player WHERE Pname = 'Sachin');

14. Create a new View with three attributes pname, page and avg runs.

➤ CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW PlayerView AS
-> SELECT
-> Pname,
-> Age,
-> ROUND(Runs / NOM, 2) AS AvgRun
-> FROM Player;

15. List common roles in Tid 102 103.

SELECT DISTINCT Role From Player
-> WHERE Tid IN (102,103);
OR
SELECT DISTINCT Role FROM Player
-> WHERE Tid = 102 AND Role IN (SELECT Role FROM Player WHERE Tid = 103);