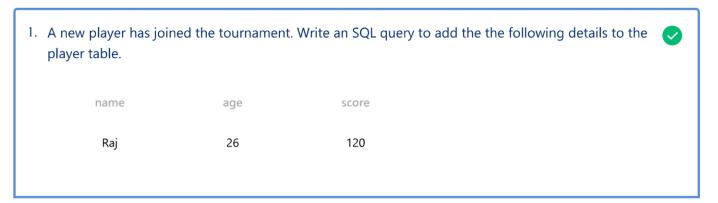
# **Coding Practice-02**

The database consists of a player table that stores the name, age and score of players.

In a real-world scenario, during a tournament, we often have to insert the details of multiple players at once, update already existing details, or retrieve specific player's details to analyze.

This practice set helps you get a hang of all such queries. Let's dive in!

# **QUESTIONS**



#### SHOW ANSWER >

INSERT INTO player (name, age, score) VALUES ("Raj", 26, 120)

Three new players have joined the tournament.
 Write a SQL query to add the the following details of players to the



player table.

name	age	score
Ram	28	125
Charan	25	173
Ravan	20	152

INSERT INTO player (name, age, score) VALUES ("Ram", 28, 125),("Charan", 25, 173),("Ravan", 20, 152)

3. Get all the details of the players from the player table.



## **Expected Output Format:**

name	age	score
Ram	24	10
Suresh	21	9

4. Update the age of "Shyam" to 30 in the player table.

Note: We can uniquely identify a player by name.

# **?**

# **UPDATE** player SET age = 30 WHERE name = 'Shyam'

5. Delete player "David" from the player table.

Note: We can uniquely identify a player by name.



#### **DELETE FROM Player WHERE name = 'David'**

6. We have to store the



strike\_rate of players in the database. Make necessary changes to the existing player table to store the data. **Note**: Name the column as strike\_rate. It is measured in decimals.

#### ALTER TABLE player ADD strike\_rate float

7. Get



name and age of all the players from the player table.

# **SELECT name,age FROM player**

8. Rename the column

name to full\_name in the player table

# ALTER TABLE player RENAME COLUMN name TO full\_name

#### 9. Delete

player table from the database.

## **DROP TABLE player**

#### **Player Table**

name	age	score
Joseph	26	44
Lokesh	32	99
David	43	96

name	age	score
Sunny	36	53
Shyam	29	75
Stark	31	75
Vishnu	41	9
Viraj	35	53
Raj	26	120