Database

**Q-1: Write the query to implement inner join.**

**A:1-** select \* from jlcstud,jlcfee where

jlcstud.sid=jlcfee.sid

**2-**select \* from jlcstud inner join jlcfee on jlcstud.sid=jlcfee.sid ;

+-----+-----------+----------------+-----+---------+------+

| **sid | name | email | fid | fee | sid |**

+-----+-----------+----------------+-----+---------+------+

| 1 | ram | ram@gmail | 123 | 12455.1 | 1 |

| 2 | lakshman | lakshman@gmail | 124 | 15475.1 | 2 |

| 3 | bharat | bharat@gmail | 125 | 54732.3 | 3 |

| 4 | satrughan | satu@gmail | 126 | 52132.2 | 4 |

+-----+-----------+----------------+-----+---------+------+

**Note: Fetch the data from multiple table**

select cname,status,acno,bal,city,country from customer5 c1,account5 a1,address5 a2 where c1.cid = a1.cid and c1.cid = a2.cid and c1.status='inactive'and a1.bal<10000 and city<>'india';

**Q-4: Write the query to implement Left Outer Join and Right Outer Join.**

**A: Left Outer Join ->** it will give the all record of Left table and corresponding the matching record of right table according to the primary key of left table and place the null value in the right sid.

Left Table Record + Right Table Record + null value in Right Side

**Ex: Both will give the same result**

**1->**select \* from jlcstud left join jlcfee on

jlcstud.sid = jlcfee.sid;

**2-**select \* from jlcstud left outer join jlcfee on

jlcstud.sid = jlcfee.sid;

+-----+-----------+----------------+------+---------+------+

**| sid | name | email | fid | fee | sid |**

+-----+-----------+----------------+------+---------+------+

| 1 | ram | ram@gmail | 123 | 12455.1 | 1 |

| 2 | lakshman | lakshman@gmail | 124 | 15475.1 | 2 |

| 3 | bharat | bharat@gmail | 125 | 54732.3 | 3 |

| 4 | satrughan | satu@gmail | 126 | 52132.2 | 4 |

| 5 | sita | sita@gmail | NULL | NULL | NULL |

| 6 | urmila | urmila@gmail | NULL | NULL | NULL |

+-----+-----------+----------------+------+---------+------+

**Right Outer Join ->** it will give the all record of Right table and corresponding the matching record of left table according to the primary key of right table and place the null value in the left sid.

Right Table Record + Left Table Record + null value in Left Side

**Ex:1-**select \* from jlcstud right join jlcfee on

jlcstud.sid = jlcfee.sid;

**2-**select \* from jlcstud right outer join jlcfee on

jlcstud.sid = jlcfee.sid;

+------+-----------+----------------+-----+---------+------+

| sid | name | email | fid | fee | sid |

+------+-----------+----------------+-----+---------+------+

| 1 | ram | ram@gmail | 123 | 12455.1 | 1 |

| 2 | lakshman | lakshman@gmail | 124 | 15475.1 | 2 |

| 3 | bharat | bharat@gmail | 125 | 54732.3 | 3 |

| 4 | satrughan | satu@gmail | 126 | 52132.2 | 4 |

| NULL | NULL | NULL | 127 | 53132.2 | 7 |

| NULL | NULL | NULL | 128 | 52132.2 | 8 |

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**Q-4: Explain about Self Join**

**A:** 1)joining the table to itself is called as self join.

(2)self join is same as any other join but in this join multiple instance of

same table will participate the join query.

**select \* from employee; | but we want this o/p**

|

eid ename mgrid | eid ename mgrname

101 A 103 | 101 A C

102 B 103 | 102 B C

103 C 104 | 103 C D

104 D 101 | 104 D A

**so for the required o/p we will use self join**

select emp.eid,emp.ename,mgr.ename as "manager name" from employee emp,employee mgr

where emp.mgrid=mgr.eid;

**Q-5: if we want to put condition on group by then what we use**

**A:** if you want to apply condition on "group by" clause then "having clause" is used not "where clause"

**select city"city name" ,sum(feebal)"total balance" from student group by city having city in('blore','pune');**

**Q-6: Find the Top 3 Highest salary.**

**A:** select \* from emp a where 3 >= (select count(distinct(salary)) from emp b where a.salary<=b.salary) order by salary desc;

**Q-7: Remove duplicate rows from table**

**Q-1: Find the second Highest salary from emp table**

**A:** SELECt MAX(Salary) as SecondMax FROM Emp4

WHERE Salary < (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Emp4 );

**Q-2: Find the second Lowest salary from emp table.**

**A:** SELECT Min(Salary) as SecondMin FROM Emp

WHERE Salary > (SELECT Min(Salary) FROM Emp );

**Q-7: What is the use of Like Operator**

**A:** (1)to match the value with specified pattern

(2)to define the pattern you can use following character

**%**  : occurance of zero or more character

**\_**  : occurance of only one character

starting with 's' : name like 's%'

end with 's' : name like '%s'

's' character should be present : name like '%s%'

second last char shuld be 'a' : name like '%a\_'

name ends with i : name like '\_i'

**1-display the books written by author whose name start with 'sri'.**

select \* from books where author like 'sri%';

**2-display the books published in 2010 and written by author whose name ends with 'vas'.**

select \* from books where yop=2010 and author like '%vas';

**3-display the books whose author name 2nd character is 'r'**

select \* from books where author like '\_r%';

**Some important Query->**

emp4->

+------+-------+------------+--------+

**| eid | ename | phone | salary |**

+------+-------+------------+--------+

| 1 | a | 9616754075 | 90000 |

| 2 | b | 8884326306 | 70000 |

| 3 | c | 9616734212 | 50000 |

| 4 | d | 8612316754 | 60000 |

| 5 | e | 9315754075 | 100000 |

| 7 | g | 8882316754 | 160000 |

| 9 | e | 9995754075 | 210000 |

+------+-------+------------+--------+

**1-Select the nth Highest salary**

Select \* from emp4 ec where 3 = (select count(distinct salary) from emp4

where ec.salary<=salary);

**2-Display the nth record**

select \* from(select eid,ename,phone,salary ,rownum rn from emp4 )

where rn=3;

**3-Display top n record**

select \* from emp4 where rownum <=3 order by eid;

**4-Display record from mth to nth**

select \* from (select eid,ename,phone,salary,rownum rn from emp4)

where rn between 1 and 4;

**5-Display the n highest salary**

select \* from (select \* from emp4 order by salary desc) where rownum<=5

**6-Display the n lowest salary**

select \* from (select \* from emp4 order by salary) where rownum<=5

**alter command->** this is very importent command .

this is used to add ,drop ,modify ,rename of the column .

create table stu(sid int,sname char(10),fee float);

insert into stu values(11,'subhag',10200);

insert into stu values(12,'radhe',15000);

insert into stu values(13,'krishna',22000);

**\*add the new column->**

alter table stu add(email varchar(15));

**\*drop the column->**

alter table stu drop column fee;

**\*modifying the size of the column->**

alter table stu modify sid varchar(15);

alter table stu modify sname char(20);

**\*adding the primary key constraints->**

alter table stu add primary key(sid);

**\*dropping the primary key constraints->**

alter table stu drop primary key;

**\*rename the column name->**

alter table stu rename column sname to sname1;

**\*rename the table name->**

alter table stu rename to stu1;