

Data

A Data is a Rawfact which describes the Attributes of an Entity

Rawfact : Unchanged fact / Original Truth

Attributes : Properties / Fields

Entity : Object

Example :

Entity/Object



Properties

Name : Stark
Age : 12
Gender : Male
Blood group: A +ve

Data / values

Stark
12
Male
A +ve

Database

A Database is a place / medium which is used to store the Data in a Systematic and Organized Manner

Example :



Existence of Database in Real-Time Usage - Users

Online Shopping: Amazon, flipkart , ...

Banking : Transactions, Balance, ...

Mobile Applications

Food Delivery

Existence of Database in Real-Time Usage - Business Domains

Healthcare

Education

Telecommunication

Retail & Inventory

Finance

DATABASE USAGE



Where Database Comes Into The Picture

REAL-TIME SCENARIOS



ONLINE
SHOPPING



BANKING /
ATM
TRANSACTIONS



MOBILE APPS



GOOGLE MAPS /
CAB
BOOKING APPS



FOOD
DELIVERY APPS

BUSINESS DOMAINS



HEALTHCARE



EDUCATION



TELECOMMUNICATION



RETAIL &
INVENTORY



FINANCE &
STOCK MARKET



AIRLINE & RAILWAY
RESERVATIONS

Database → Data → Store, Fetch / Retrieve, Update, ...

CRUD Operation

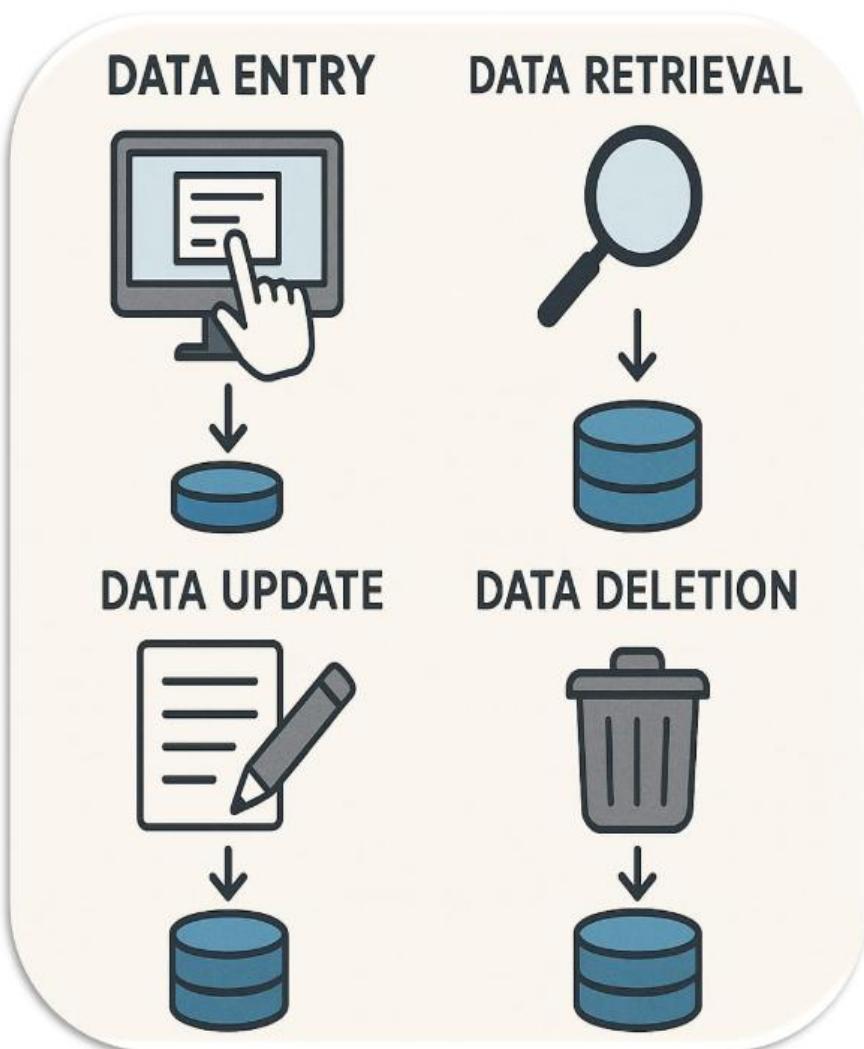
The basic operation performed on the Database is known as "CRUD" Operation

C - Create / Insert

R - Read / Retrieve

U - Update / Modify

D - Delete / Drop



DBMS (Database Management System)

It is a Software which is used to Maintain and Manage the Database.

Characteristics of DBMS :

> DBMS provides two Main / Key Features:

1. Security

Here, Security --> Keeping data safe from unauthorized people.

- o Security means protecting the data from people who should not see or change it.
- o It keeps the information safe — just like you keep your school bag or phone password safe
- o Example: -
 - Imagine your school has a computer where all student marks are stored.
 - Only the Principal and teachers can open it.
 - If someone else (like another student) tries to see it — they can't because of Security.



2. Authorization

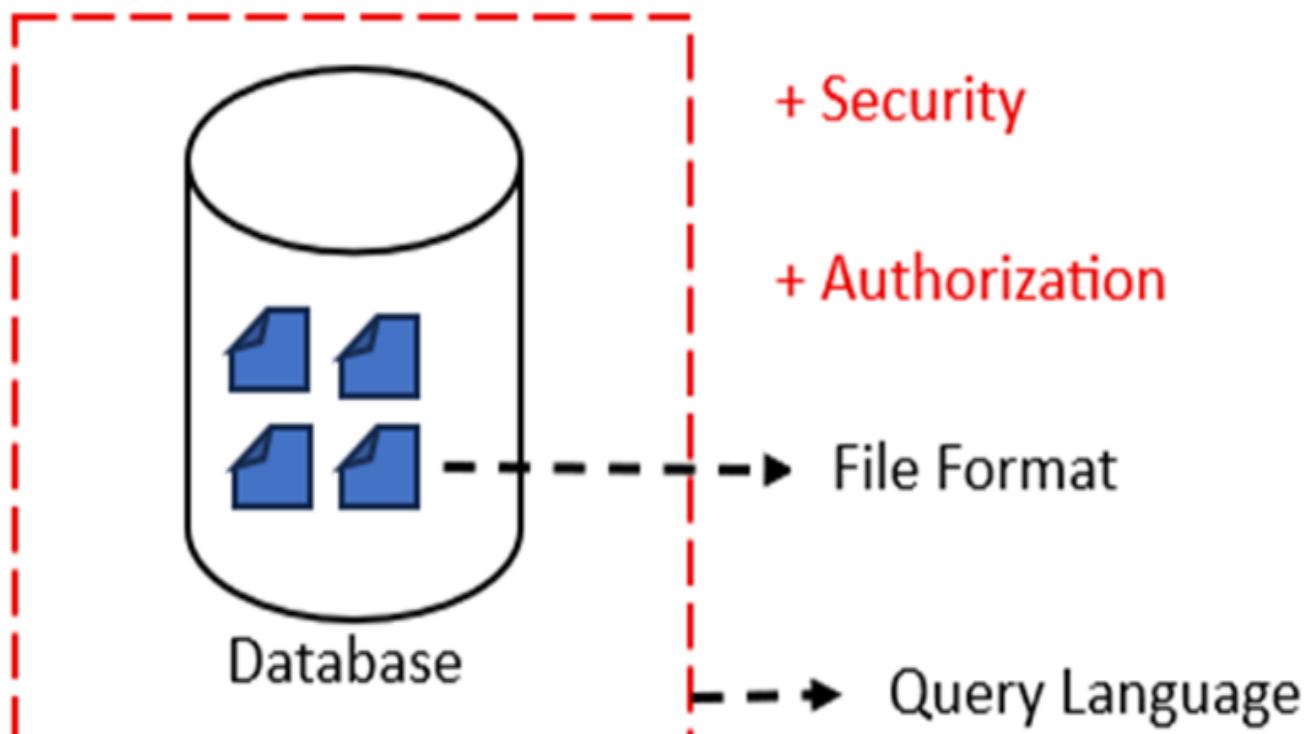
Here, Authorization --> Giving permission to the right person to use data.

- o Authorization means deciding who can do what with the data.
- o It gives permission to people to use the data in different ways.
- o Example: - In the same school computer:
 - The Principal can see and change all marks.
 - The Teacher can only change marks for their own class.
 - The Student can only see their own marks.

So, everyone has different permissions — this is called Authorization.



- > In DBMS Data is Stored in File Format
- > We have Query Language To communicate with our DBMS



Types of DBMS:

1. Hierarchical DBMS
2. Network DBMS
3. Object-Oriented DBMS
4. RDBMS

→ Hierarchical DBMS:

Data is Organized in a Tree-like Structure

Positive : Fast Data Retrieval

Negative : Modifying is Complex

→ Network DBMS:

Data is organized in a link where it is connected to too many complex structures

Positive : For complex relationships

Negative : Too much Complex structures

→ Object- Oriented DBMS:

Data is organized in a manner which is related to Object oriented Programms

Positive : Object oriented programs

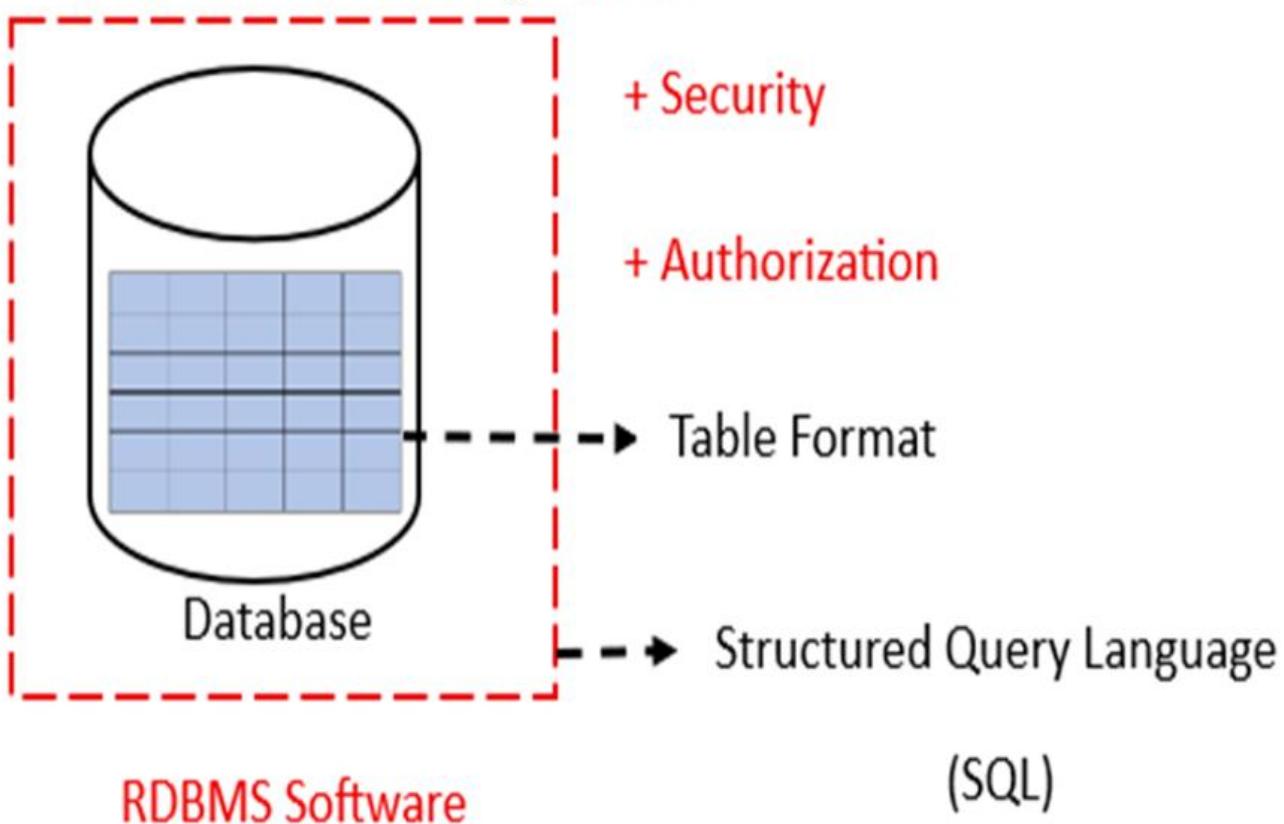
Negative : other than Object oriented programs
it is too complex

RDBMS : (Relational Database Management System)

It is a type of DBMS software which is used to maintain and manage the Database

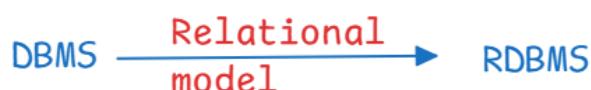
Characteristics of RDBMS:

- > RDBMS provides two main / key features:
 1. Security
 2. Authorization
- > In RDBMS, data is stored in the form of Table Format
- > We use Structured Query Language to communicate with database through RDBMS



Relational Model

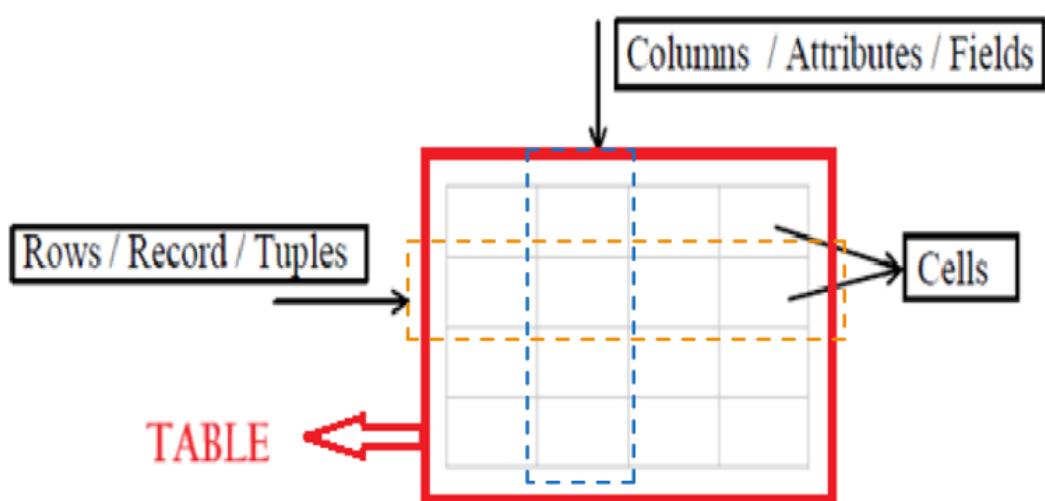
- > It is a model where Data is stored in the form of Rows and Columns --> Tables
- > It is a Model Discovered by a Data Scientist Edgar Frank Codd (E.F.Codd)
- > Any DBMS which follows the Relational Model it will become RDBMS



Tables -> Combination of Rows and Columns (or)
The Logical Organization of Rows and Columns

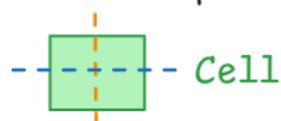
Rows -> The Horizontal entities in a Table are called as "Rows" or Records or Tuples

Columns -> The Vertical entities in a Table are called as "Columns" or Fields or Attributes or Properties



Cell :

It is the smallest unit (or)
The Intersection of Rows and Columns
creates a space and that space is called a Cell



DBMS vs RDBMS

DBMS	RDBMS
> In DBMS, Data is stored in File Format	> In RDBMS, Data is stored in Table Format
> We use Query Language to communicate with DBMS	> We use Structured Query Language to communicate with RDBMS
> Compared to RDBMS, it is difficult to perform CRUD operation in DBMS	> Compared to DBMS, it is more easy to perform CRUD operation in RDBMS
<p style="text-align: center;">Example :</p> <p>> Operation for searching Stark's Phone no</p> <p>Open Student details file</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Search Each file by Stark's name till you get</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Open Stark's file</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Search Phone no</p> <p>↓</p> <p>output</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Example :</p> <p>> Operation for searching Stark's Phone no</p> <p>Open Student details table</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Search Stark by s.no</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Output</p>

Rules of E.F.Codd :

Rule - 1: A Data entered into a Cell must be a Single Valued Data

SID	SName	Ph_No
1	Stark	1234567890
2	Steve	0123654987
3	Natasha	9876543210, 9988776655
4	Bruce	8899774422



Not Suitable
to Perform
CRUD operation

SID	SName	Ph_No	Alt_Ph_NO
1	Stark	1234567890	
2	Steve	0123654987	
3	Natasha	9876543210	9988776655
4	Bruce	8899774422	



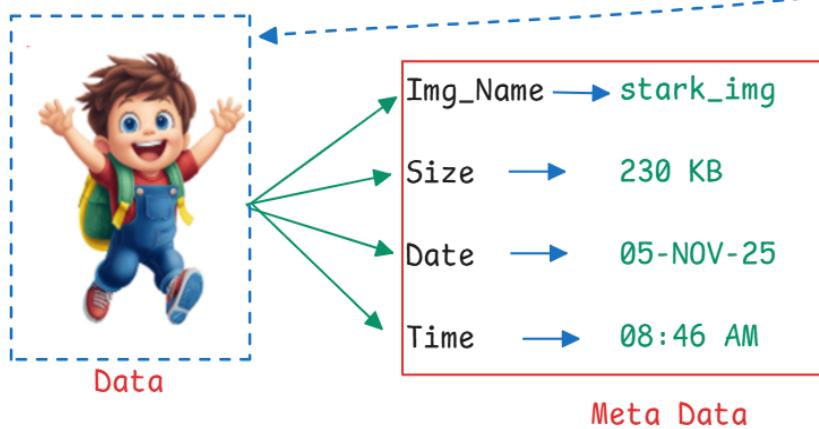
Suitable
to Perform
CRUD operation

Rule - 2: In RDBMS, we can store everything in the form of Tables, including Meta Data

Everything (any format) → Char, Num, audios, Videos, .txt,.pdf, .jpg, ...

Meta Data → Further Information about a Data

SID	SName	Ph_No	Image
1	Stark	1234567890	.jpg
2	Steve	0123654987	.jpg
3	Natasha	9876543210	.jpg
4	Bruce	8899774422	.jpg



Meta Table → The table where we store the Meta Data

Meta Table			
img_Name	Size	Date	Time
stark_img	230 KB	05-NOV-25	08:46 AM

Auto - Generated

Compiler

Rule - 3: According to E.F.Codd, we can store Data in Multiple Tables and if necessary we can establish a connection between the Tables with the help of Key Attributes

Students Table

SID	SName	Class
1	Stark	09th
2	Steve	10th
3	Natasha	10th
4	Bruce	12th

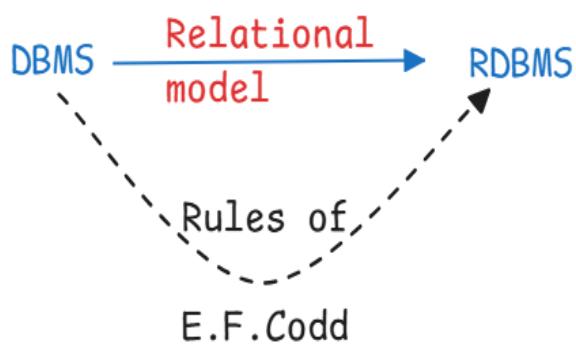
Teachers Table

TID	TName
T1	Berlin
T2	Walter
T3	Charles
T4	Walter

Connection
?

Rule - 4: Data Entered into a Table must be validated in two steps:

1. By assigning Datatypes
2. By assigning Constraints



Datatypes:

Datatype is used to Specify What type of Data or Which type of Data to be stored in a particular Memory Location or in a Particular Column

Types of Datatypes :

1. CHAR
2. VARCHAR / VARCHAR2
3. DATE
4. NUMBER
5. LARGE OBJECTS

CHAR Datatype :

- > CHAR Datatype is used to store characters such as 'A-Z'; 'a-z'; '0-9'; Special Characters like '@,!,#,\$,%,&,*,...'; Alphanumeric Characters

Characteristics :

- > Always Characters should be enclosed within Single Quotes (' ')

- > Whenever we are using CHAR Datatype we need to mention the Size of it

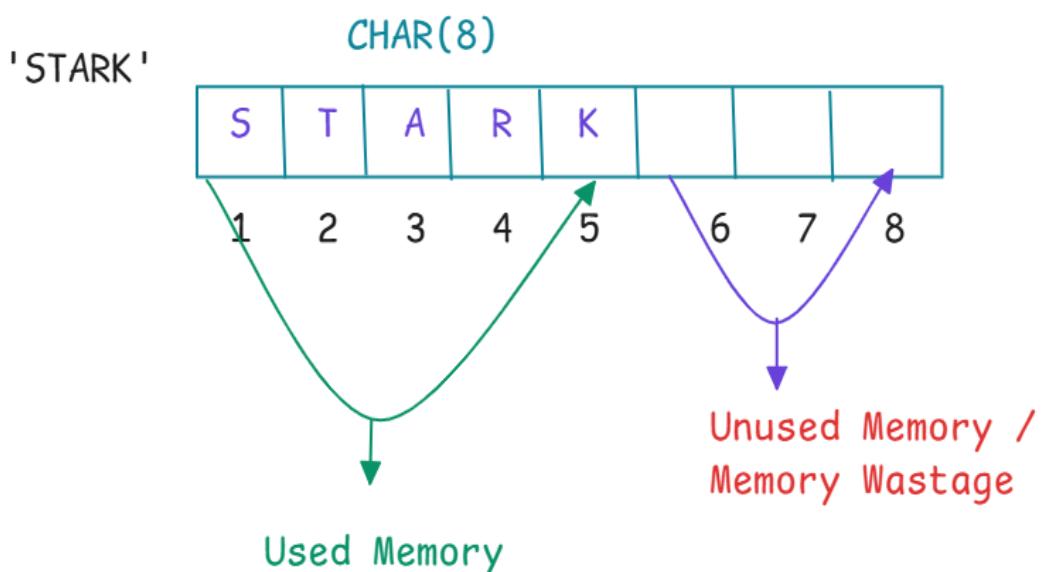
- > Syntax :

CHAR(Size)

- > The Maximum Number of Characters that can be stored is up to 2000 Characters

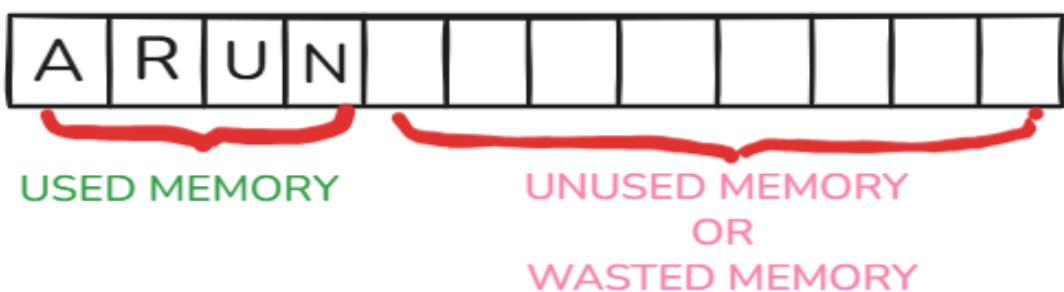
- > CHAR Datatype always follows "FIXED LENGTH MEMORY ALLOCATION"

Example :



- Example - 1 for CHAR Datatype: -

CHAR (12)



- Example - 2 for CHAR Datatype: -

CHAR(7)

CHAR(10)

EId Number	PAN card
EId_001	ABGPS1234L
EId_002	ABIIPS4321K
EId_003	ABESD1234S
EId_004	ABEPS4321H
EId_005	ABGST1234N

VARCHAR Datatype :

- > VARCHAR Datatype is used to store characters such as 'A-Z'; 'a-z'; '0-9'; Special Characters like '@,!,#,\$,%,&,*,...'; Alphanumeric Characters

Characteristics :

- > Always Characters should be enclosed within Single Quotes (' ')

- > Whenever we are using VARCHAR Datatype we need to mention the Size of it

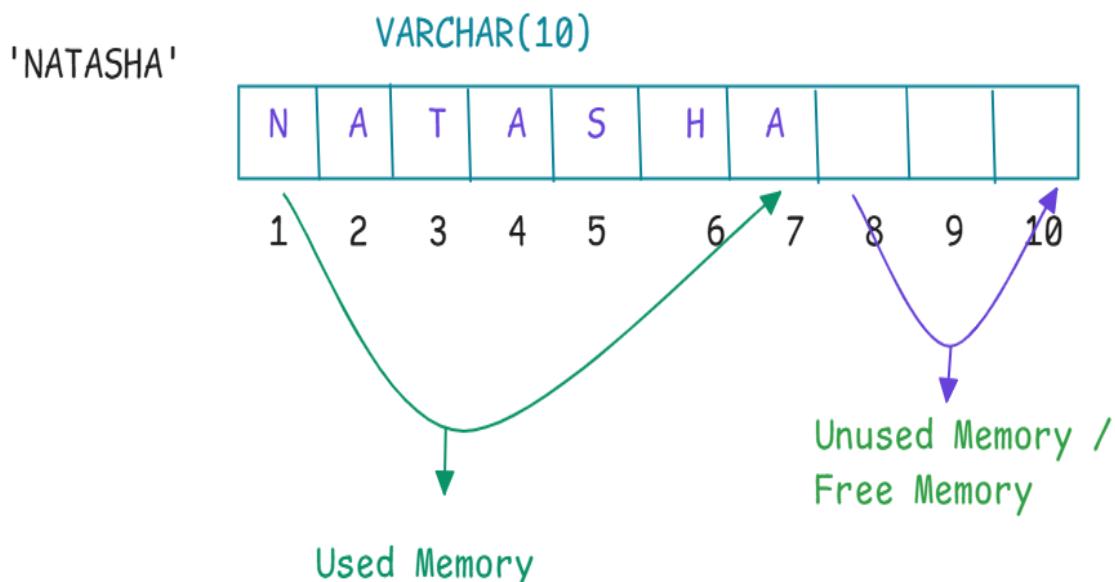
- > Syntax :

VARCHAR(Size)

- > The Maximum Number of Characters that can be stored is up to 2000 Characters

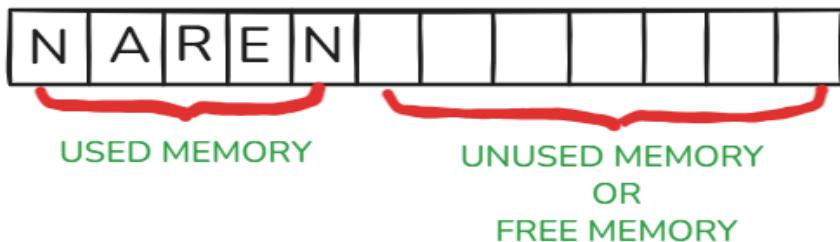
- > VARCHAR Datatype always follows "VARIABLE LENGTH MEMORY ALLOCATION"

Example :



- Example - 1 for VARCHAR Datatype: -

VARCHAR (12)



- Example - 2 for VARCHAR Datatype: -

VARCHAR(10)

VARCHAR(30)

VARCHAR(15)

EMP NAME	MAIL ID	GENDER
Raja	raja_king@gmail.com	Male
Rani	rani_queen@gmail.com	Female
Mini_1	mini_minister.edu@gmail.com	Female
Mini_2	mini_minister.home@gmail.com	Male
Mini_3	mini_minister.agri@gmail.com	Male

VARCHAR2 Datatype :

- > It is the Updated Version of VARCHAR Datatype
- > It is automatically considered as VARCHAR2 even if you are mentioning VARCHAR

Characteristics :

- > The Maximum Number of Characters that can be stored is up to 4000 Characters

CHAR Vs VARCHAR :

CHAR Datatype	VARCHAR Datatype
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CHAR Datatype always Follows "Fixed Length Memory allocation" > Here the Unused Memory gets Wasted and it will not return Back to Memory Location > Example : Aadhar Card, PAN, Roll Number, ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > VARCHAR Datatype always Follows "Variable Length Memory allocation" > Here the Unused Memory gets Wasted and it will return Back to Memory Location > Example : Name, Email, Job Role, Address, Password, ...

DATE Datatype :

> DATE Datatype is used to store the Dates in Specific Format called as "ORACLE FORMAT"

> ORACLE FORMAT : 'DD-MON-YYYY' OR 'DD-MON-YY'

> EX:- '07-11-2025' '07-11-25' X

'7-FEB-1992' X

'07-NOV-2025' '07-NOV-25'

'07-FEB-1992' ✓

> SYNTAX : DATE

> EX:- DOB DATE

Date_of_Birth	Date_of_Joining	Transaction_Date
DATE	DATE	DATE
DD-MON-YY	DD-MON-YYYY	DD-MON-YYYY
10-Jan-87	04-Aug-2016	03-Dec-2019
06-Feb-92	20-Nov-2020	26-Jun-2021
21-Jul-98	05-May-2023	15-Oct-2024

NUMBER Datatype :

> NUMBER Datatype is used to store the Numeric values or Numbers

> syntax : NUMBER(PRECISION[,SCALE])

PRECISION:

> Precision is used to determine the number of digits to store integer values

> The range of Precision is 1 to 38

SCALE:

> Scale is used to determine the number of digits to store the decimal values within Precision

> The range of Scale is -84 to 127

> The default value of Scale is 0

Examples :

case 1: $P > S$

NUMBER(7,2) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{9}$

NUMBER(6) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{9}$

NUMBER(8,4) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{9} \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{9} \rightarrow 1,1.1111,1.1112,\dots 9999.9999$

NUMBER(-1)  \rightarrow ERROR

NUMBER(39)  \rightarrow ERROR

case 2: $P = S$

NUMBER(4,4) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9}$

NUMBER(7,7) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9}$

case 3: $P < S$

NUMBER(2,4) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{9}$

NUMBER(1,4) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{9} \checkmark +/- \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{0} \times$

NUMBER(0,4) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \times$

NUMBER(3,7) $\rightarrow +/- \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{9} \underline{9} \underline{9}$

EX: 1. SALARY

2. PHONE NUMBER

3. PRICE

4. BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

5. AND SO ON,...

Precision	
Example : Number (<u>4</u>)	+/- <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u>
Example : Number (<u>6</u>)	+/- <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u> <u>9</u>
Example : Number (<u>2</u> , <u>0</u>) P S	+/- <u>9</u> <u>9</u>
SCALE	
Example : Number (4 , <u>2</u>)	+/- 99 <u>.99</u>
Example : Number (7 , <u>2</u>)	+/- 99999 <u>.99</u>
Example : Number (3 , <u>3</u>)	+/- <u>.999</u>
Example : Number (2 , <u>0</u>)	+/- 99
Example : Number (3 , <u>5</u>)	+/- <u>.00999</u>
Example : Number (4 , <u>8</u>) P S	+/- <u>.00009999</u>

LARGE OBJECTS Datatype :

- > LARGE OBJECTS Datatypes is categorized as
 1. CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT
 2. BINARY LARGE OBJECT

CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT (CLOB) :

2000 BYTES

4000 BYTES

VARCHAR(4000) = '4000CHARACTERS' ✓

VARCHAR(4001) = ---ERROR--- ✗

- > Character Large Objects Datatype is used to store a large / huge amount of Characters up to 4GB
- > Example: Files stored as .txt, .html, .xml,...
- > Syntax : CLOB

BINARY LARGE OBJECT (BLOB) :

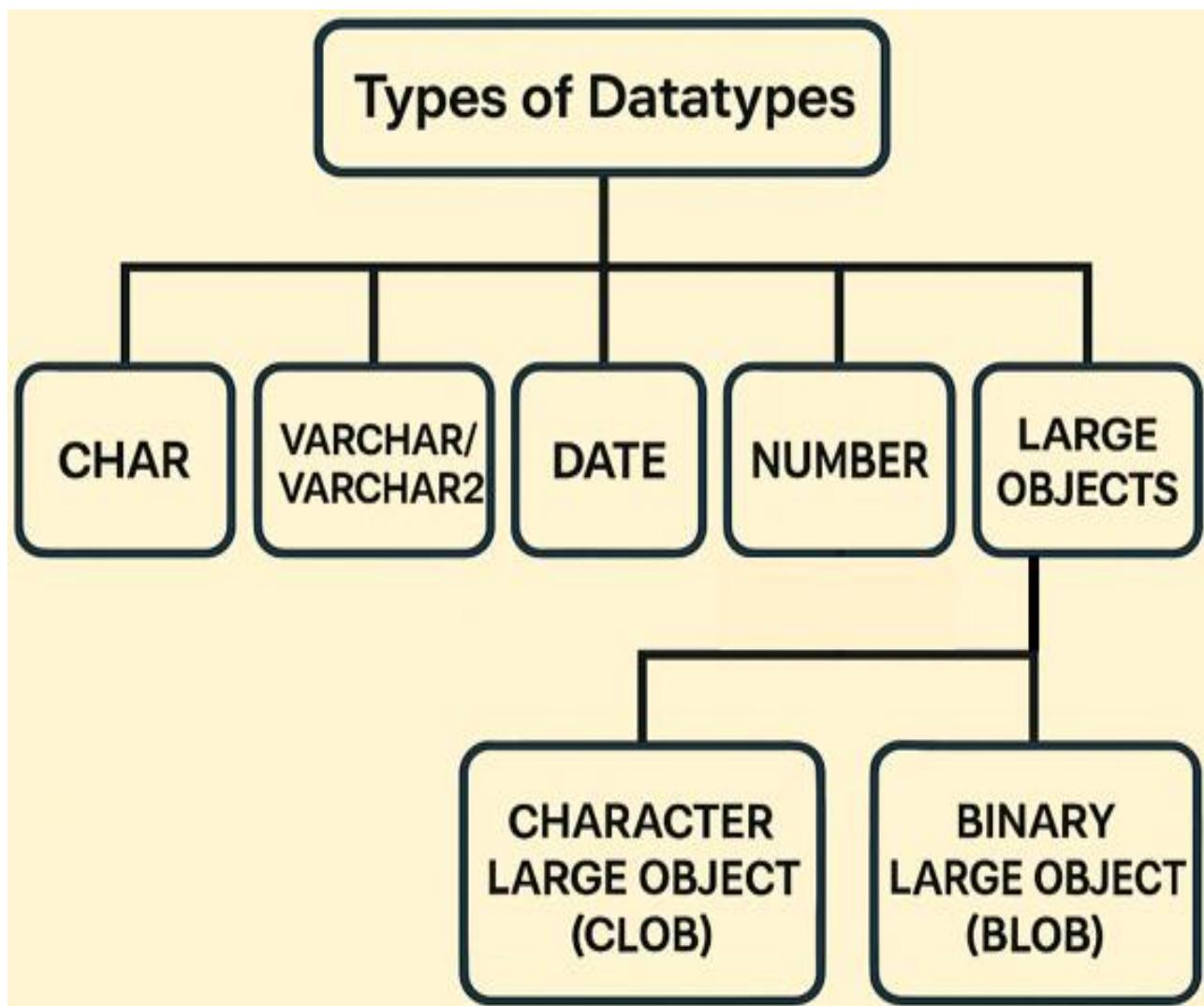
- > Binary Large Objects Datatype is used to store Binary values of Images, Documents, videos, audios,etc... up to 4GB
- > Example: Files stored as .jpg, .pdf, .gif, .mp3, .mp4,...
- > Syntax : BLOB

NOTES :

*** DATATYPES are Mandatory if we create any table

--> CONSTRAINTS are Optional

***** SQL is CASE INSENSITIVE or Not CASE SENSITIVE
BUT LITERALS / VALUES / DATA are CASE SENSITIVE *****



EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)
1	Stark	2000.12	1234567890
1	Steve		21369
3123	Natasha	10000	-3123023698
-42	Bruce	-6000	-4123652

DEFECTS

CONSTRAINTS

To Overcome

Constraints are the Rules given to a Column
to validate the Data

Types of Constraints:

1. UNIQUE
2. NOT NULL
3. CHECK
4. PRIMARY KEY
5. FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE :

> UNIQUE Constraint is assigned to a Column which should not accept Duplicated or Repeated Values

> Syntax : UNIQUE

EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)
UNIQUE			UNIQUE
1	Stark	2000.12	1234567890
2	Steve		1234567891
3123	Natasha	10000	-3123023698

NOT NULL :

> NOT NULL Constraint is assigned to a Column which should not accept NULL or BLANK Values or it avoids Null in a Column

> Syntax : NOT NULL

EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)
NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL
1	Stark	2000.12	3210654987
2	Steve	2000.12	123456789
3123	Natasha	0	-3123023698

CHECK :

- > CHECK is a Constraint assigned to a Column which provides extra validation with a condition, if the condition is satisfied then the value is accepted else it will be rejected
- > Syntax : CHECK(CONDITION)

Examples > CASE-1 (EID) :

CHECK(LENGTH(COL_NAME)=SIZE)

> CASE-2 (Salary) :

CHECK(COL_NAME > 0)

> CASE-3 (Ph_No) :

CHECK(LENGTH(COL_NAME)=SIZE)

CHECK(COL_NAME > 0)

EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)
CHECK(LENGTH(EID)=3)		CHECK(Salary>0)	CHECK(LENGTH(Ph_No)=10) CHECK(Ph_No>0)
123	Stark	2000.12	3210654987
210	Steve	2000.12	1234567895
312	Natasha	5000.25	3123023698

CHECK(LENGTH(Ph_No)=10)
↓
3210654987

CHECK(LENGTH(Ph_No)=10)
↓
3210654987

CHECK(Ph_No > 0)
↓
-1230654987

CHECK(Ph_No > 0)
↓
0

CHECK(Ph_No > 0)
↓
3210654987

PRIMARY KEY :

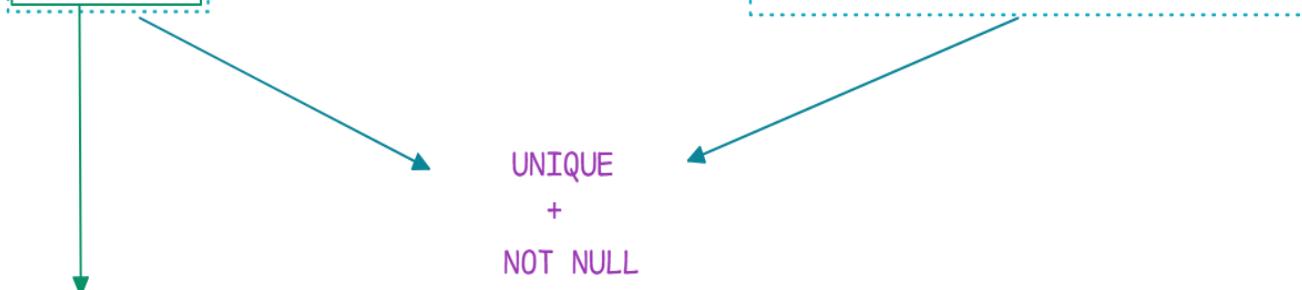
- > PRIMARY KEY is a Constraint which is used to identify the records Uniquely from the Table
- > Syntax : PRIMARY KEY

Characteristics of Primary Key :

- > Primary Key Cannot accept Duplicated or Repeated Values
- > Primary Key Cannot accept Null values
- > Primary Key is always a Combination of Unique and Not Null Constraints
- > We can have only one Primary Key in a Table

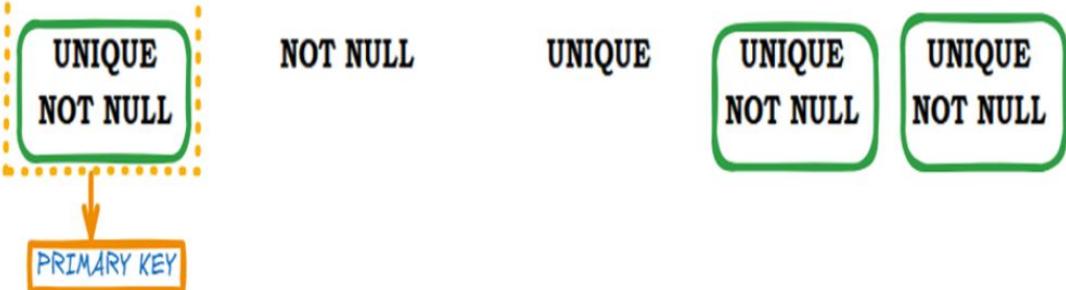
EMPLOYEES

EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No	PAN_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)	VARCHAR(15)
UNIQUE			UNIQUE	UNIQUE
NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL
123	Stark	2000.12	3210654987	ABCD32154T
210	Steve	2000.12	1234567895	BERL03121G
312	Natasha	5000.25	3123023698	BLAC34527W



PRIMARY KEY

AVENGERS				
AVENGER_ID	NAME	GF_NAME	PH_NO	ACC_NO
5821	TONY STARK	PEPPER POTTS	9988771122	9990006001
1945	STEVE ROGERS	AGENT CARTER	1245637890	9970000001
3221	NATASHA ROMANOFF	CLINT BARTON	1234567890	9980000007
1998	PETER PARKER		9874563210	9990107001
2008	BRUCE BANNER	BETTY ROSS	3523697410	9992006041
2012	PETER PARKER	GWENN STACY	7896541230	9997004032



→ ALL THREE COLUMNS (HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN BOX) ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PRIMARY KEY

→ BUT AS PER PRIMARY KEY CHARACTERISTIC ONLY 1 PK CAN BE GIVEN

→ WITH ID WE CAN EASILY IDENTIFY ALL THE RECORDS UNIQUELY EVEN IF PH_NO IS CHANGED OR BANK ACCOUNT IS CLOSED

FOREIGN KEY :

- > FOREIGN KEY is a Constraint which is used to Establish a Connection between the Tables
- > Syntax : FOREIGN KEY

Characteristics of Foreign Key :

- > Foreign Key Can accept Duplicated or Repeated Values
- > Foreign Key Can accept Null values
- > Foreign Key is not a Combination of Unique and Not Null Constraints
- > We can have more than one Foreign Key in a Table
- > Foreign Key is also known as "Referential Integrity Constraint"
- > For an Attribute(Column) to become a Foreign Key in a Table(CHILD) it must be a Primary Key in its own Table(PARENT)

EMPLOYEES

EID	EName	Salary	Ph_No	Dept_No
NUMBER(3)	VARCHAR(15)	NUMBER(6,2)	NUMBER(10)	NUMBER(2)
			UNIQUE	
PRIMARY KEY	NOT NULL	NOT NULL	NOT NULL	
123	Stark	2000.12	3210654987	10
210	Steve	2000.12	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000.25	3123023698	30
187	Peter	2000.12	7788994455	
230	Bruce	2000.12	9988665544	20
364	Thor	5000.25	3215478961	30

→ FOREIGN KEY

DEPARTMENT

Dept_No	Team_Lead_Name	Dept_Name	LOC
10	Howard	Research	New York
20	Nick Fury	Analyst	Germany
30	Barton	HR	Texas

↓ CHILD TABLE

→ PARENT TABLE

PRIMARY KEY

AVENGERS

AVENGER_ID	NAME	GF_NAME
5821	TONY STARK	PEPPER POTTS
1945	STEVE ROGERS	AGENT CARTER
3221	NATASHA ROMANOFF	CLINT BARTON
1998	PETER PARKER	MARY JANE
2008	BRUCE BANNER	BETTY ROSS
2011	THOR	JANE FOSTER

FOREIGN KEY

POWERS

AVENGER_ID	TAG_NAME	WEAPON
1998	SPIDER MAN	WEB SHOOTERS
3221	BLACK WIDOW	MIXED MARTIAL ARTS
2011	ASGARDIAN	STORM BREAKER
1945	CAPTAIN AMERICA	MJOLNIR
1945	CAPTAIN AMERICA	SHIELD
2011	GOD OF THUNDER	MJOLNIR

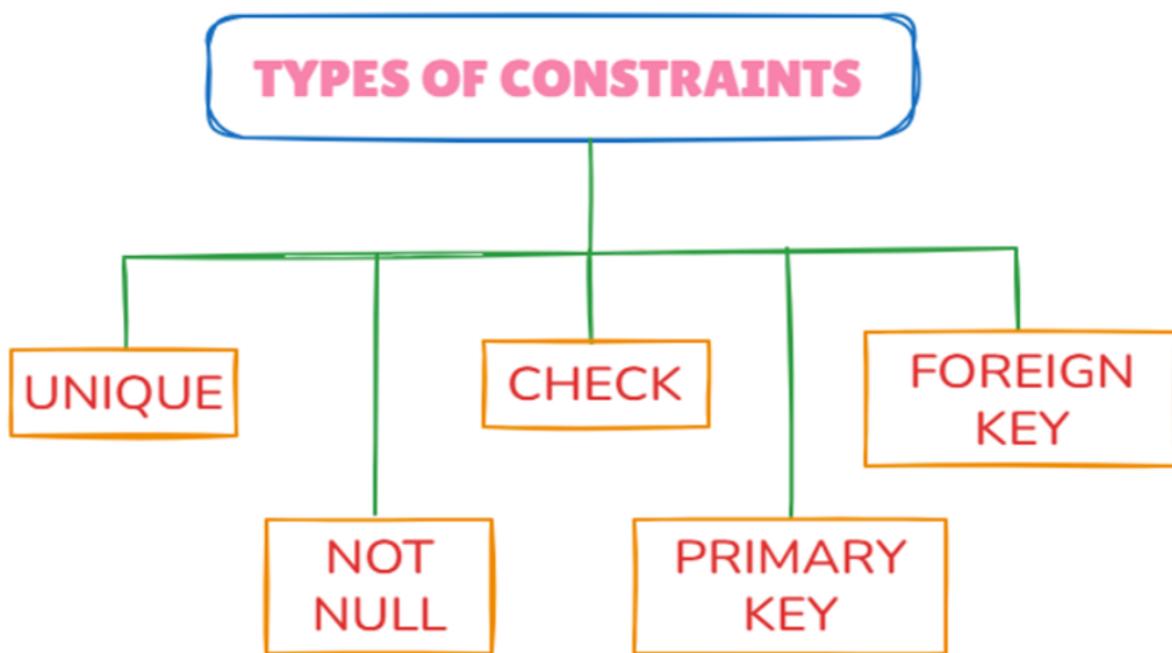
PRIMARY KEY Vs FOREIGN KEY :

PRIMARY KEY	FOREIGN KEY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Primary Key is constraint which is used to identify the records uniquely in a Table> It cannot accept Duplicated or Repeated Values> It cannot accept Null Values> It is always a Combination of Unique and Not Null Constraints> We can have only one Primary Key in a Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Foreign Key is constraint which is used to establish a connection between the Tables> It can accept Duplicated or Repeated Values> It can accept Null Values> It is not a Combination of Unique and Not Null Constraints> We can have more than one Foreign Key in a Table

PRIMARY KEY Vs UNIQUE CONSTRAINT :

PRIMARY KEY	UNIQUE CONSTRAINT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Primary Key is constraint which is used to identify the records uniquely in a Table> It cannot accept Null Values> We can have only one column as a Primary Key in a Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> UNIQUE Constraint is assigned to a Column which should not accept Duplicated or Repeated Values> It can accept atleast one Null Value> It will accept more than one column as an Unique Constraint

SUMMARY & OVERVIEW :



AVENGERS

AVENGER_ID	NAME	GF_NAME
5821	TONY STARK	PEPPER POTTS
1945	STEVE ROGERS	AGENT CARTER
3221	NATASHA ROMANOFF	CLINT BARTON
1998	PETER PARKER	123456
-2011	BRUCE BANNER	BETTY ROSS
	THOR	JANE FOSTER

DEFECT → DEFECT → CONRAINTS → TO OVERCOME → DEFECT

AVENGERS

NUMBER	VARCHAR(20)	VARCHAR(20)
AVENGER_ID	NAME	GF_NAME
5821	TONY STARK	PEPPER POTTS
1945	STEVE ROGERS	&CAPTAIN
3221	NATASHA ROMANOFF	CLINT BARTON
1998	PETER PARKER	123456
DR.HULK	BRUCE BANNER	BETTY ROSS
	21-07-2015	JANE FOSTER

DEFECTS → TO OVERCOME → CONRAINTS → TO OVERCOME → DEFECTS

Students

STDDIO	Fistname	EmailAddress
alice.smith@email.com		
bob.johnso@email.com		
bob.johnson		
charlie.brown.com		NULL

UNIQUE

EmailAddress VARCAR(100) UNIQUE

VALID DATA

Allows one NULL value.
All other values must distinct.

INVALID DATA

ERROR: Duplicate values not allowed!

Students

STDDIO	Fistname	EmailAddress
alice.smith@email.com		
bob.johnso@email.com		
bob.johnson		
charlie.brown.com		NULL

NOT NULL

EmailAddress VARCAR(500) UNIQUE

VALID DATA

No NULL values allowed.
Every row must have a value.

INVALID DATA

ERROR: NULL values are not permitted in these columns!



VALID DATA

	ProductCode
	A123F
	B456G
10 50 1000	
	BLURH

Allows values that satisfy condition.

INVALID DATA

	ProductCode
	alice.smith@email.com
	bob.johnso@email.com
0	-5

ERROR: Length must
be greater than 5!

ERROR: Length must
not violate hot condition!

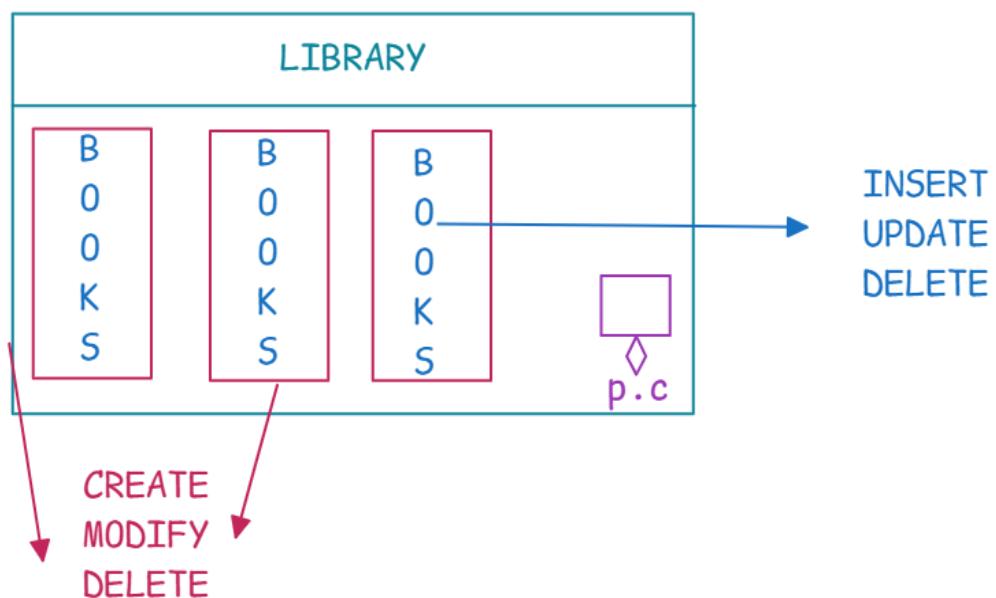
Overview of SQL Statements :

Overview of SQL Statements means how many Statements we have inside SQL

Types of SQL Statements :

1. DDL - DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE
2. DML - DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE
3. TCL - TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE
4. DCL - DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE
5. DQL - DATA QUERY LANGUAGE

Example:



DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE - DDL :

Data Definition Language(DDL) is used to CREATE or BUILD a Table into a Database and MODIFY or DELETE the Table from the Database

DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE - DML :

Data Manipulation Language(DML) is used to INSERT the Data/Values/Records or UPDATE the Data inside the Table or DELETE the Data from the Table

TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE - TCL :

Transaction Control Language(TCL) is used to control the **Transactions** on the Database



TRANSACTIONS - Whatever operations performed on the DML Operations

And also, in order to Save the Data, we will be using TCL

DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE - DCL :

Data Control Language(DCL) is used to Control the flow of Data between the Users

DATA QUERY LANGUAGE - DQL :

Data Query Language(DQL) is used to **Retrieve/Fetch** the Data from the Database → Getting

DATA QUERY LANGUAGE - DQL :

Data Query Language(DQL) is used to Retrieve/Fetch → Getting the Data from the Database

We have 4 statements in DQL :

1. SELECT
2. PROJECTION
3. SELECTION
4. JOINS

> SELECT :

It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from the Table and display it

> PROJECTION :

It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from the Table by selecting only the Columns

> SELECTION :

It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from the Table by selecting both Rows and Columns

> JOINS :

It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from Multiple Tables Simultaneously

Projection :

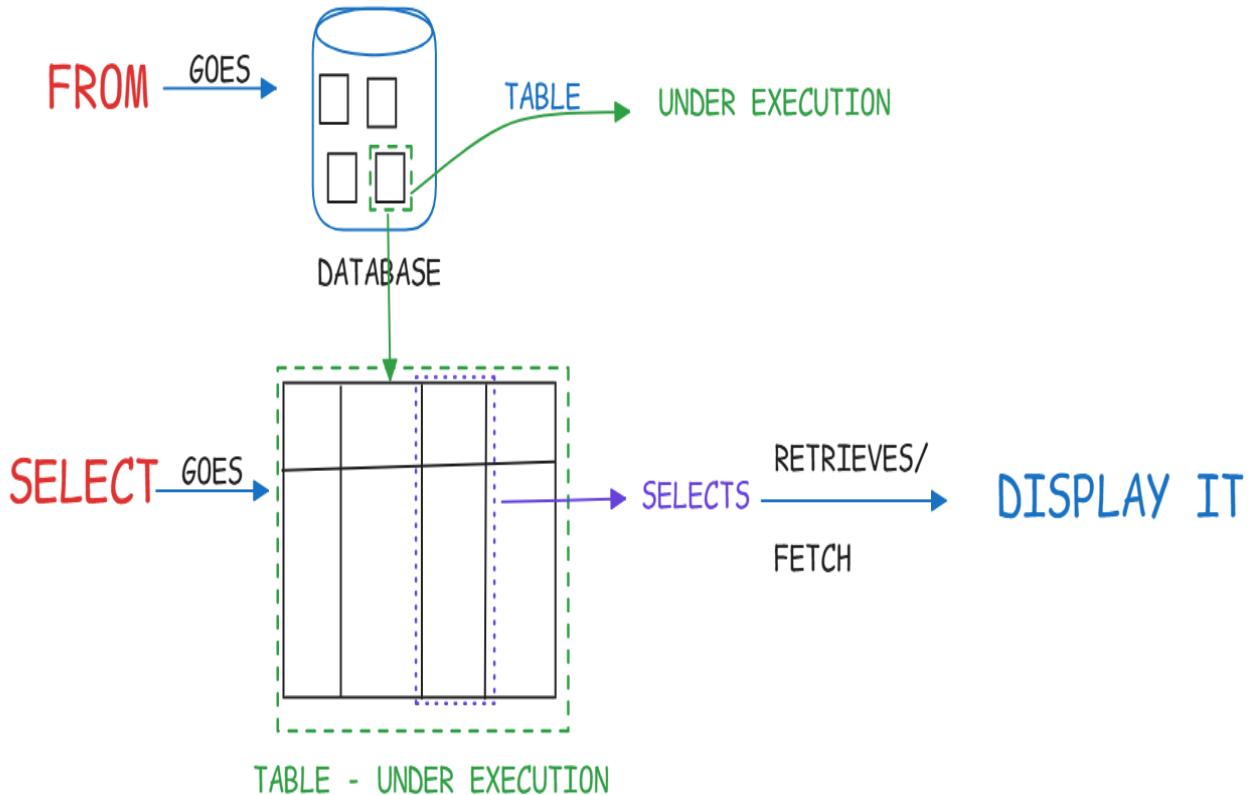
It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from the Table by selecting only the Columns

Syntax :

```
SELECT * / [DISTINCT] COLUMN_NAME / EXPRESSION [ALIAS]  
FROM TABLE_NAME ;  
  
CLAUSES
```

ORDER OF EXECUTION :

1. FROM
2. SELECT



EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000

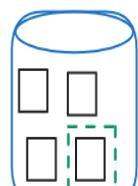
WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES

SELECT NAMES

FROM EMPLOYEES;

X

COLUMN_NAME :



1

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES

SELECT ENAME

FROM EMP ;

2

FINAL O/P :

EMP			
EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000

ENAME
Stark
Steve
Natasha
Bruce

UNDER EXECUTION

```

SQL> -- WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES
SQL> SELECT NAMES
  2  FROM EMPLOYEES;
FROM EMPLOYEES
*
ERROR at line 2:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

SQL> SELECT ENAME
  2  FROM EMP;

ENAME
-----
SMITH
ALLEN
WARD
JONES
MARTIN
BLAKE
CLARK
SCOTT
KING
TURNER
ADAMS
JAMES
FORD
MILLER

14 rows selected.

```

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES,EMPLOYEE NUMBER AND SALARY OF THE EMPLOYEES

SELECT ENAME,EMPNO,SAL
FROM EMP ;

FINAL O/P :

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL
1	Stark	2000
2	Steve	2500
3	Natasha	3000
4	Bruce	1000

```

SQL> -- WAQTD NAMES,EMPLOYEE NUMBER AND SALARY OF THE EMPLOYEES
SQL> SELECT ENAME,EMPNO,SAL
  2  FROM EMP;

ENAME          EMPNO        SAL
-----          -----        --
SMITH          7369         800
ALLEN          7499        1600
WARD           7521        1250
JONES           7566        2975
MARTIN          7654        1250
BLAKE           7698        2850
CLARK           7782        2450
SCOTT           7788        3000
KING            7839        5000
TURNER          7844        1500
ADAMS           7876        1100
JAMES            7900         950
FORD             7902        3000
MILLER          7934        1300

14 rows selected.

```

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES

SELECT *

FROM EMP ;

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES

```
SQL> SELECT *
2 FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP./*
2 FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

DISTINCT :

DISTINCT is a Keyword which is used to remove the Duplicated / repeated / same Values / records from the Result Table

Characteristics of DISTINCT Keyword :

1. Remove Duplicate Rows -

- > Returns only the unique rows in the result set
- > Duplicates are Eliminated based on the columns present in SELECT List

2. DISTINCT Keyword has to be written as a First Argument Immediately after passing SELECT Clause

EX: SELECT DISTINCT ENAME

SELECT ENAME DISTINCT X

SELECT DISTINCT ENAME, SAL, EMPNO

SELECT EMPNO, DISTINCT ENAME X

3. Column names should be written after this DISTINCT Keyword

SELECT DISTINCT ENAME

SELECT ENAME DISTINCT

4. We can pass multiple columns to DISTINCT, it will remove the combination of columns in which values are repeated.

EXAMPLE:

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE DIFFERENT SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000
5	Stark	1234567890	2000
6	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SELECT DISTINCT SAL

FROM EMP ;

SAL
2000
2500
3000
1000

→FINAL O/P

SQL> -- WAQTD DIFFERENT SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES

SQL> SELECT DISTINCT SAL
2 FROM EMP;

SAL
800
1600
1250
2975
2850
2450
3000
5000
1500
1100
950
1300

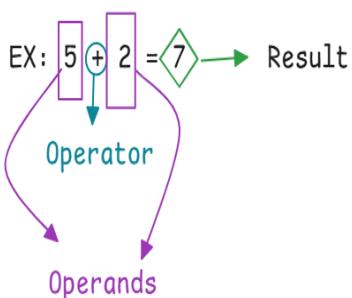
12 rows selected.

EXPRESSION :

Any Statement which gives a result is known as an Expression

OR

An Expression is a Combination of Operands and Operators that evaluates to a Single Value



1. Operands :

An Operand is the Value, Column Names on which the Operator acts (Constants)

EX : SAL * 12 = YEARLY SALARY / ANNUAL SALARY

SAL + 100 = TOTAL (SAL+BONUS)

2. Operators :

An Operator is a Symbol that tells what action to be performed on the Operands

EXAMPLE:

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000
5	Stark	1234567890	2000
6	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SELECT SAL*12

FROM EMP ;

SAL*12
24000
30000
36000
12000
24000
12000

→ FINAL O/P :

ALIAS :

An ALIAS Name temporarily renames a Column or an Expression in the Result Table / Final output for better Readability

1. With AS keyword
2. With Underscore _
3. Without AS keyword --> " "

EXAMPLE:

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000
5	Stark	1234567890	2000
6	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SELECT SAL*12 AS AnnualSalary

FROM EMP ;

AnnualSalary
24000
30000
36000
12000
24000
12000

→ FINAL O/P

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000
5	Stark	1234567890	2000
6	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SELECT SAL*12 Annual_Salary

FROM EMP ;

Annual_Salary
24000
30000
36000
12000
24000
12000

→ FINAL O/P

EMP

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000
5	Stark	1234567890	2000
6	Bruce	8899774422	1000

SELECT SAL*12"Annual_Salary"

FROM EMP ;

Annual_Salary
24000
30000
36000
12000
24000
12000

→ FINAL O/P

```
SQL> -- WAQTD ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYEES  
SQL>  
SQL> SELECT SAL*12  
2 FROM EMP;
```

```
SAL*12
```

```
-----  
9600  
19200  
15000  
35700  
15000  
34200  
29400  
36000  
60000  
18000  
13200  
11400  
36000  
15600
```

```
14 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*12 AS ANNUALSALARY  
2 FROM EMP;
```

```
ANNUALSALARY
```

```
-----  
9600  
19200  
15000  
35700  
15000  
34200  
29400  
36000  
60000  
18000  
13200  
11400  
36000  
15600
```

```
14 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*12 ANNUAL_SALARY  
2  FROM EMP;
```

```
ANNUAL_SALARY
```

```
-----  
9600  
19200  
15000  
35700  
15000  
34200  
29400  
36000  
60000  
18000  
13200  
11400  
36000  
15600
```

```
14 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*12ANNUAL_SALARY  
2  FROM EMP;
```

```
ANNUAL_SALARY
```

```
-----  
9600  
19200  
15000  
35700  
15000  
34200  
29400  
36000  
60000  
18000  
13200  
11400  
36000  
15600
```

```
14 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*12 ANNUAL SALARY
  2  FROM EMP;
SELECT SAL*12 ANNUAL SALARY
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected
```

```
SQL> SELECT SAL*12 "ANNUAL_SALARY"
  2  FROM EMP;

ANNUAL_SALARY
-----
 9600
19200
15000
35700
15000
34200
29400
36000
60000
18000
13200
11400
36000
15600
```

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT *,SAL*12
  2  FROM EMP;
SELECT *,SAL*12
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected
```

```
SQL> SELECT *,ENAME
  2  FROM EMP;
SELECT *,ENAME
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected
```

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES ALONG WITH THEIR ANNUAL SALARY
 SQL> SELECT EMP.* , SAL*12 "ANN_SAL"
 2 FROM EMP;

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	ANN_SAL
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	9600
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30	19200
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30	15000
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	35700
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30	15000
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30	34200
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10	29400
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20	36000
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10	60000
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30	18000
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	13200
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30	11400
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	36000
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10	15600

14 rows selected.

SQL> SELECT EMP.*
 2 FROM EMP;

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

Selection :

It is used to Retrieve/fetch the Data from the Table by selecting both rows and columns

Syntax :

```
SELECT * / [DISTINCT] COLUMN_NAME / EXPRESSION [ALIAS]  
FROM TABLE_NAME  
WHERE <FILTER-CONDITIONS> ;
```



CLAUSES

ORDER OF EXECUTION :

1. FROM
2. WHERE
3. SELECT

WAY OF WRITING

1. SELECT
2. FROM
3. WHERE

Characteristics of WHERE Clause :

1. The WHERE Clause executes Row - By - Row
2. It executes after the Execution of FROM clause
3. We can pass the Filter condition inside the WHERE clause
4. We can pass Multiple Conditions in the WHERE Clause with the help of Logical Operators

EXAMPLE :

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 1000

EMP			
EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000
4	Bruce	8899774422	1000

UNDER EXECUTION

O/P OF WHERE CLAUSE:

SAL > 1000

2000 > 1000
2500 > 1000
3000 > 1000
1000 > 1000

EMPNO	ENAME	PH_NO	SAL
1	Stark	1234567890	2000
2	Steve	0123654987	2500
3	Natasha	9876543210	3000

FINAL O/P:

ENAME
Stark
Steve
Natasha

```
SQL> -- WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 1000
SQL> SELECT ENAME
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL > 1000 ;
```

ENAME

ALLEN
WARD
JONES
MARTIN
BLAKE
CLARK
SCOTT
KING
TURNER
ADAMS
FORD
MILLER

12 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

```

SQL> -- WAQTD DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE HIRED AFTER THE YEAR 1981
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE > '1981' ;
WHERE HIREDATE > '1981'
          *
ERROR at line 3:
ORA-01861: literal does not match format string

```

```

SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE > '01-JAN-1982' ;

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

```

SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE > '31-DEC-1981' ;

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

```

SQL> -- WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS OF EMPLOYESS WHO IS WORKING AS CLERK / WHOSE DESIGNATION IS CLERK
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE JOB = CLERK;
WHERE JOB = CLERK
          *
ERROR at line 3:
ORA-00904: "CLERK": invalid identifier

```

```

SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE JOB = 'CLERK';

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

SQL> cl scr

```

SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP;

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 1000 , WITH EMPNO 4

↓
OPERATORS

Operators :

An Operator is a Symbol that tells what action to be performed on the Operands

OR

An Operator is a Symbol which is used to Perform Specific Task

Types of Operators :

1. ARITHMETIC OPERATORS (+, -, *, /)
2. COMPARISON OPERATORS (=, !=)
3. RELATIONAL OPERATORS (>, <, >=, <=)
4. CONCATENATION OPERATORS (||)
5. LOGICAL OPERATORS (AND, OR, NOT)
6. SPECIAL OPERATORS
(IN, NOT IN, BETWEEN, NOT BETWEEN, IS, IS NOT, LIKE, NOT LIKE)
7. SUB-QUERY OPERATORS (ALL, ANY, EXISTS, NOT EXISTS)
8. SET OPERATORS (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, MINUS)

CONCATENATION OPERATORS :

- > It is used to Join/Combine more than one string
- > Symbol: ||

```
SQL>--WANTD THE NAMES OF EMP'S WITH A SALUTATION 'MR.' / NAMES OF EMP'S IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT EX: MR. X  
SQL> SELECT 'MR. ' || ENAME "NAMES"  
2  FROM EMP;  
  
NAMES  
-----  
MR. SMITH  
MR. ALLEN  
MR. WARD  
MR. JONES  
MR. MARTIN  
MR. BLAKE  
MR. CLARK  
MR. SCOTT  
MR. KING  
MR. TURNER  
MR. ADAMS  
MR. JAMES  
MR. FORD  
MR. MILLER  
  
14 rows selected.  
  
SQL> SELECT 'MR. ' || ENAME  
2  FROM EMP;  
  
'MR. '||ENAME  
-----  
MR. SMITH  
MR. ALLEN  
MR. WARD  
MR. JONES  
MR. MARTIN  
MR. BLAKE  
MR. CLARK  
MR. SCOTT  
MR. KING  
MR. TURNER  
MR. ADAMS  
MR. JAMES  
MR. FORD  
MR. MILLER  
  
14 rows selected.
```

LOGICAL OPERATORS :

- > It is used to pass Multiple Conditions inside the "WHERE" Clause
- > Types of Logical Operators:

1. AND
2. OR
3. NOT

AND Operator :

- > AND Operator is a type Logical Operator which returns "TRUE" when all the conditions are satisfied

OR Operator :

- > OR Operator is a type Logical Operator which returns "TRUE" when any one of the condition is satisfied

NOT Operator :

- > NOT Operator is a type Logical Operator which is used to reverse the given Input

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 2000 and working in deptno 20

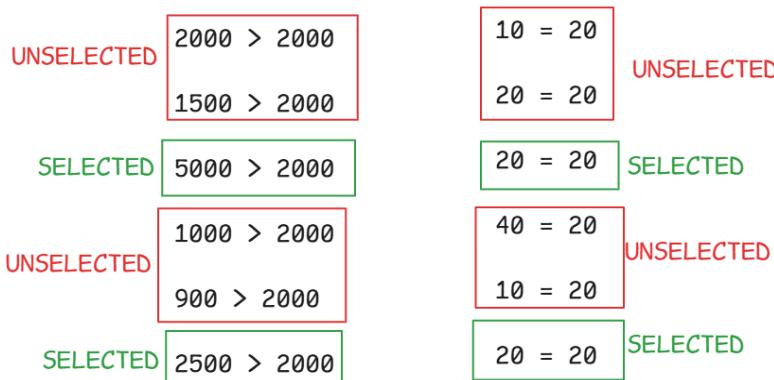
EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```

SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP
WHERE SAL > 2000 AND DEPTNO = 20 ;

```

1. SAL > 2000 AND 2. DEPTNO = 20



↓
O/P OF WHERE CLAUSE

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

FINAL O/P:

ENAME
Natasha
Thor

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> -- WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER
```

```
SQL> THAN 2000 and working in deptno 20
```

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE SAL > 2000 AND DEPTNO = 20;
```

ENAME

```
JONES  
SCOTT  
FORD
```

```
SQL> -- WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 3000 AND WORKING IN DEPTNO 30
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE SAL > 3000 AND DEPTNO = 30;
```

no rows selected

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHOSE SAL IS GREATER THAN 2000 or working in deptno 20

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```
SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP
WHERE SAL > 2000 OR DEPTNO = 20 ;
```

1. SAL > 2000 OR 2. DEPTNO = 20

UNSELECTED	2000 > 2000 1500 > 2000	10 = 20 UNSELECTED
SELECTED	5000 > 2000	20 = 20 SELECTED
UNSELECTED	1000 > 2000 900 > 2000	40 = 20 UNSELECTED 10 = 20
SELECTED	2500 > 2000	20 = 20 SELECTED

O/P OF WHERE CLAUSE

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

FINAL O/P:

ENAME
Steve
Natasha
Thor

```
SQL> -- WAQD THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHERE SAL IS GREATER THAN 2000 OR DEPTNO = 20
SQL> SELECT ENAME
  2  FROM EMP
  3  WHERE SAL > 2000 OR DEPTNO = 20;
```

ENAME

```
-----  
SMITH  
JONES  
BLAKE  
CLARK  
SCOTT  
KING  
ADAMS  
FORD
```

8 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
  2  FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2  FROM EMP  
3 WHERE DEPTNO=10 OR DEPTNO = 20 OR DEPTNO = 30;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2  FROM EMP  
3 WHERE DEPTNO=10 AND DEPTNO = 20 AND DEPTNO = 30;
```

no rows selected

SQL> --WAQTD DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO ARE WORKING AS CLERK,SALESMAN,MANAGER

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2  FROM EMP  
3 WHERE JOB='CLERK' OR JOB='SALESMAN' OR JOB='MANAGER';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

11 rows selected.

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE NOT WORKING IN DEPTNO 10 / NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMPLOYEES EXCEPT IN DEPTNO 10

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```
SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO  
FROM EMP  
WHERE NOT DEPTNO = 10 ;
```

NOT DEPTNO = 10

10 = 10 UNSELECTED

20 = 10 SELECTED

20 = 10
40 = 10
SELECTED

10 = 10 UNSELECTED

20 = 10 SELECTED

FINAL O/P:

ENAME	DEPTNO
STEVE	20
NATASHA	20
PETER	40
THOR	20

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE NOT WORKING IN DEPTNO 10 /  
SQL> --NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMPLOYEES EXCEPT IN DEPTNO 10  
SQL>  
SQL> SELECT ENAME,DEPTNO  
2  FROM EMP  
3  WHERE NOT DEPTNO=10;
```

ENAME	DEPTNO
SMITH	20
ALLEN	30
WARD	30
JONES	20
MARTIN	30
BLAKE	30
SCOTT	20
TURNER	30
ADAMS	20
JAMES	30
FORD	20

```
-----  
SMITH          20  
ALLEN         30  
WARD          30  
JONES         20  
MARTIN        30  
BLAKE         30  
SCOTT         20  
TURNER        30  
ADAMS         20  
JAMES          30  
FORD          20
```

11 rows selected.

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMPLOYEES EXCEPT WHO ARE WORKING AS MANAGER  
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2  FROM EMP  
3  WHERE NOT JOB='MANAGER';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

11 rows selected.

SPECIAL OPERATORS :

- > Special Operators are the type of Operators where we have eight types of Special Operators in SQL

Types of Special Operators :

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| > IN | > NOT IN |
| > BETWEEN | > NOT BETWEEN |
| > IS | > IS NOT |
| > LIKE | > NOT LIKE |

1. IN Operator :

- > IN Operator is a type of Special Operator which is a Multi-Valued Operator used to accept Multiple Values at the R.H.S

- > Example :

```
deptno = 10 or deptno = 20 or deptno = 30 or deptno = 40  
deptno in (10,20,30,40)
```

- > Syntax : COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION IN (V1,V2,V3,V4,...,VN);

- > We can also pass Single Values at the R.H.S using IN Operator

- > Example : deptno in 10

- > Whenever we are passing Multiple Values, Brackets are Mandatory

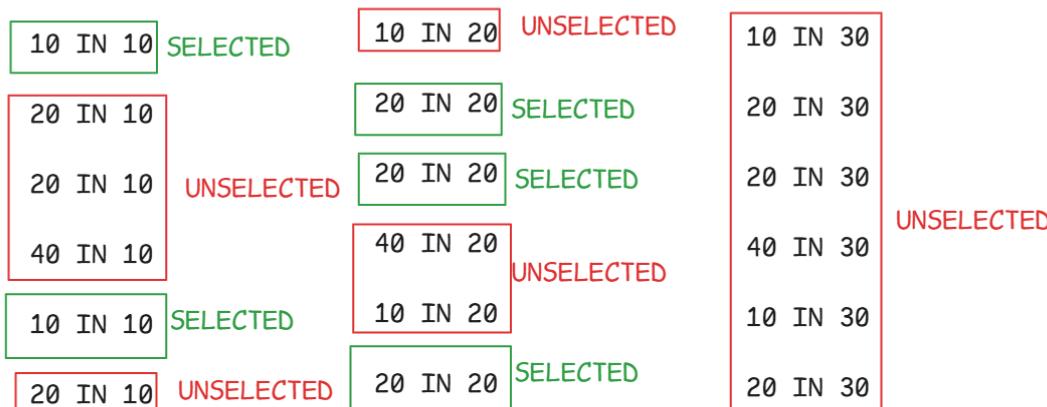
WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE working in deptno 10,20,30

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```

SELECT ENAME , DEPTNO
FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO IN (10,20,30) ;
DEPTNO IN 10,20,30

```



FINAL O/P:

ENAME	DEPTNO
STARK	10
STEVE	20
NATASHA	20
BRUCE	10
THOR	20

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMP'S WHO ARE WORKING IN DEPTNO 10,20,30
SQL>
SQL> SELECT ENAME, DEPTNO
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE DEPTNO IN(10,20,30);
```

ENAME	DEPTNO
SMITH	20
ALLEN	30
WARD	30
JONES	20
MARTIN	30
BLAKE	30
CLARK	10
SCOTT	20
KING	10
TURNER	30
ADAMS	20
JAMES	30
FORD	20
MILLER	10

14 rows selected.

```
SQL> --WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS OF THE EMP'S WHO ARE WORKING AS CLERK, MANAGER
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE JOB IN('CLERK','MANAGER');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

7 rows selected.

2. NOT IN Operator :

> NOT IN Operator is similar to IN Operator instead of selecting the Records/Values at R.H.S, it will reject the values

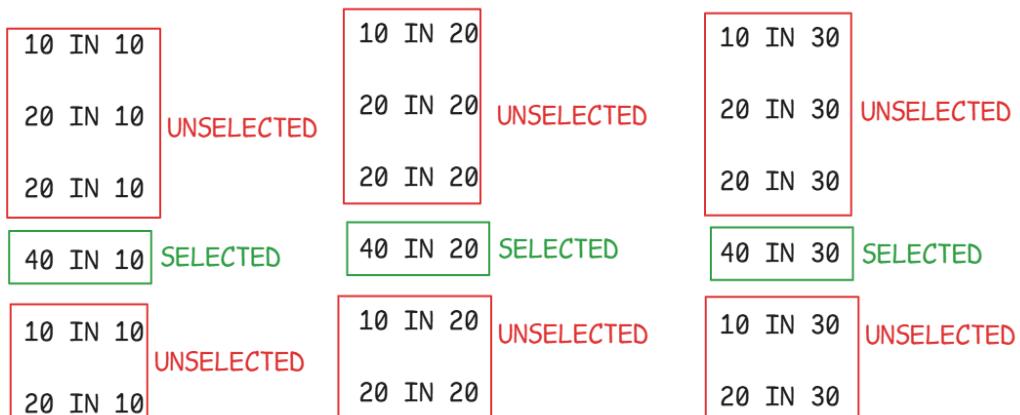
> Syntax : COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION NOT IN (V1,V2,V3,V4,...,VN);

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND DEPTNO OF THE EMPLOYEES WHO ARE not working in deptno 10,20,30

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```
SELECT ENAME , DEPTNO
FROM EMP
WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN (10,20,30) ;
```

DEPTNO NOT IN 10,20,30



FINAL O/P:

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMP'S WHO ARE NOT WORKING IN DEPTNO 10,20,30
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE JOB NOT IN('CLERK','MANAGER');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES OF THE EMP'S WHO ARE NOT WORKING IN DEPTNO 10,20,30
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE DEPTNO NOT IN(10,20,30);
```

no rows selected

3. BETWEEN Operator :

> BETWEEN Operator is a type of Special Operator which is used whenever we have a Range of Values

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION BETWEEN LOWER_RANGE_VALUE AND HIGHER_RANGE_VALUE;

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHO IS EARNING SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve	1500	1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce	900	9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

```
SELECT ENAME , SAL  
FROM EMP  
WHERE SAL BETWEEN 2001 AND 4999 ;
```

4. NOT BETWEEN Operator :

> NOT BETWEEN Operator is similar to BETWEEN Operator instead of selecting the Records/Values in Range, it will reject the values in the Range

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION NOT BETWEEN LOWER_RANGE_VALUE AND HIGHER_RANGE_VALUE;

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES AND SAL OF THE EMP'S WHO IS EARNING SALARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000
SQL>
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;
```

ENAME	SAL
JONES	2975
BLAKE	2850
CLARK	2450
SCOTT	3000
KING	5000
FORD	3000

6 rows selected. -----> NOT EXPECTED ANSWER

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL BETWEEN 2001 AND 4999;
```

ENAME	SAL
JONES	2975
BLAKE	2850
CLARK	2450
SCOTT	3000
FORD	3000

-----> EXPECTED ANSWER <-----

```
SQL> --WAQTD DETAILS OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE HIRED AFTER '01-MAY-81' AND BEFORE 03-DEC-81'
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN '01-MAY-81' AND '03-DEC-81';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

7 rows selected. -----> NOT EXPECTED ANSWER

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE BETWEEN '02-MAY-81' AND '02-DEC-81';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30

-----> EXPECTED ANSWER <-----

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES OF THE EMP'S WHO IS EARNING SALARY IN THE RANGE OF 2000 AND 5000
SQL>
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL
  2 FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;
```

ENAME	SAL
JONES	2975
BLAKE	2850
CLARK	2450
SCOTT	3000
KING	5000
FORD	3000

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> --WAQTD DETAILS OF EMPLOYEES WHO WERE NOT HIRED IN THE RANGE OF '01-MAY-81' AND '03-DEC-81'
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
  2 FROM EMP
  3 WHERE HIREDATE NOT BETWEEN '01-MAY-81' AND '03-DEC-81';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHO IS NOT EARNING SALARY IN THE RANGE BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000
SQL>
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL NOT BETWEEN 2001 AND 4999;
```

ENAME	SAL
SMITH	800
ALLEN	1600
WARD	1250
MARTIN	1250
KING	5000
TURNER	1500
ADAMS	1100
JAMES	950
MILLER	1300

9 rows selected.

```
SQL> --WAQTD THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHO IS NOT EARNING SALARY IN THE RANGE OF 2000 AND 5000
SQL>
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL
  2  FROM EMP
  3 WHERE SAL NOT BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;
```

ENAME	SAL
SMITH	800
ALLEN	1600
WARD	1250
MARTIN	1250
TURNER	1500
ADAMS	1100
JAMES	950
MILLER	1300

8 rows selected.

5. IS Operator :

> IS Operator is a type of Special Operator which is used to compare with NULL Values

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION IS NULL;

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHO IS NOT EARNING SALARY

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve		1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce		9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

SELECT ENAME , SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE SAL IS NULL ;

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMP'S WHO IS NOT EAARNING COMMISSION
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE COMM = 0;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE COMM = NULL;
```

no rows selected

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE COMM IS NULL;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DEATILS OF THE EMP'S WHO IS NOT HAVING MGR
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE MGR IS NULL;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10

6. IS NOT Operator :

> IS NOT Operator is similar to IS Operator instead of selecting the NULL Records/Values, it will reject the NULL Values

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION IS NOT NULL;

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHO IS EARNING SALARY

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve		1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce		9988665544	10
364	Thor	2500	3215478961	20

SELECT ENAME , SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE SAL IS NOT NULL ;

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS EARNING COMMISSION
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP
```

```
3 WHERE COMM IS NOT NULL;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS HAVING MGR
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP
```

```
3 WHERE MGR IS NOT NULL;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

```
13 rows selected.
```

7. LIKE Operator :

> LIKE Operator is a type of Special Operator which is used for Pattern Matching Process

> It can be achieved with the help of two Characters:

1. % (PERCENTILE) --> it'll accept any No. of character and any No. of time

when to go for % --> when No. of Char/Digits are Unknown

2. _ (UNDERSCORE) --> it'll accept only one character at a time

when to go for _ --> when No. of Char/Digits are Exactly Known

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION LIKE 'PATTERN TO MATCH' ;

PATTERN TO MATCH --> It is also called as Wild Cards

> whose name starts with character 'S'

--> ENAME LIKE 'S%';

> Ends with character 'A' --> ENAME LIKE '%A';

> Whose name contains 'T' in it --> ENAME LIKE '%T%';

> two consecutive characters 'OO' --> ENAME LIKE '%OO%';

> Whose name contains exactly 2 'A' --> ENAME LIKE '%E%E%';

> starts with char 'N' and 3rd char as 'T'
last but one character as 'H' and ends with 'A'

--> ENAME LIKE 'N_T%HA';

> Who are hired in the month of march --> HIREDATE LIKE '%MAR%';

(OR) HIREDATE LIKE '___-MAR-___';

> Who are hired in the year of 82 --> HIREDATE LIKE '%82'

(OR) HIREDATE LIKE '___-___-82';

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHOSE NAME STARTS WITH S

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve		1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce		9988665544	10
364	Dr.Doom	2500	3215478961	20

SELECT ENAME , SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE ENAME LIKE 'S%' ;

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMP'S WHOSE NAME STARTS WITH CHARACTER S
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE ENAME LIKE 'S%';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHOSE NAME ENDS WITH CHARACTER N
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE ENAME LIKE '%N';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS HIRED IN THE MONTH DEC
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE HIREDATE LIKE '%DEC%';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE HIREDATE LIKE '_ -DEC-__';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

```
SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS HIRED IN THE YEAR 81
```

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> SELECT EMP.*
```

```
2 FROM EMP  
3 WHERE HIREDATE LIKE '%81';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

```
10 rows selected.
```

8. NOT LIKE Operator :

> NOT LIKE Operator is similar to LIKE Operator instead of selecting the Pattern, it will reject the Pattern

> Syntax :

COLUMN_NAME/EXPRESSION NOT LIKE 'PATTERN TO MATCH' ;

WRITE A QUERY TO DISPLAY THE NAMES AND SALARY OF THE EMP'S WHOSE NAME DOES NOT ENDS WITH E

EMP				
EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	Ph_No	DEPTNO
123	Stark	2000	3210654987	10
210	Steve		1234567895	20
312	Natasha	5000	3123023698	20
187	Peter	1000	7788994455	40
230	Bruce		9988665544	10
364	Dr.Doom	2500	3215478961	20

SELECT ENAME , SAL

FROM EMP

WHERE ENAME NOT LIKE '%E' ;

```

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF THE EMP'S WHOSE NAME DOESN'T STARTS WITH CHARACTER A
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  

2 FROM EMP  

3 WHERE ENAME NOT LIKE 'A%';

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

12 rows selected.

```

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHOSE NAME DOESN'T ENDS WITH CHARACTER S
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  

2 FROM EMP  

3 WHERE ENAME NOT LIKE '%S';

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

11 rows selected.

```

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS NOT HIRED IN THE MONTH DEC
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  

2 FROM EMP  

3 WHERE HIREDATE NOT LIKE '%DEC%';

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

11 rows selected.

```

SQL> -- WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP'S WHO IS NOT HIRED IN THE YEAR 81
SQL>
SQL> SELECT EMP.*  

2 FROM EMP  

3 WHERE HIREDATE NOT LIKE '%81';

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

SQL> |