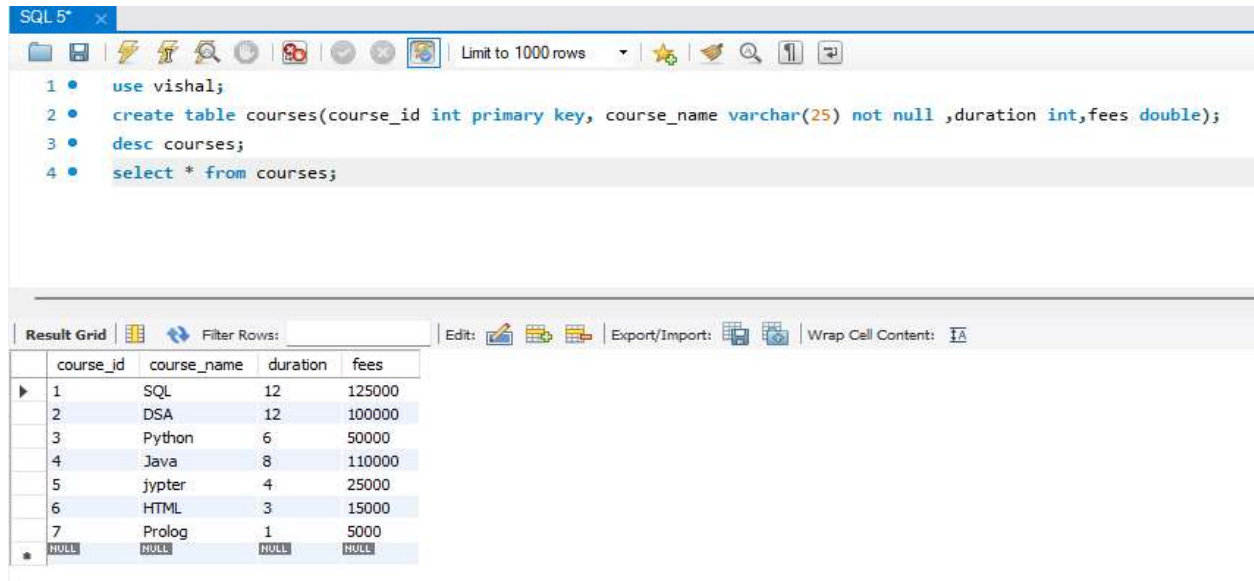


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Roll No:68 SE INFT A
EXP NO: 5

1.Using already created database “Vishal” and Table Courses in EXP4



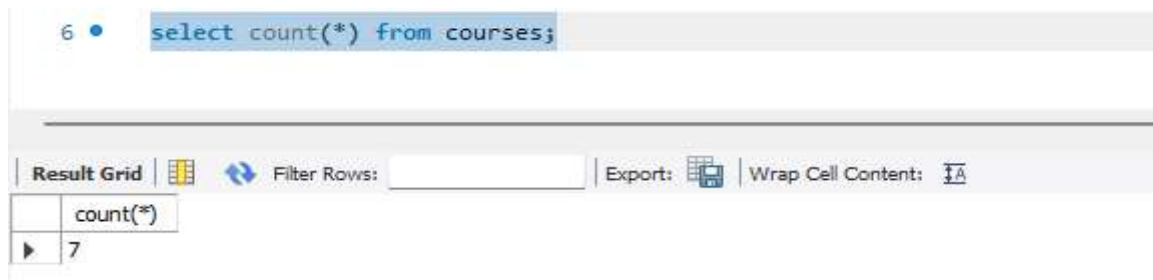
The screenshot shows the SQL 5* interface with the following SQL commands:

```
1 • use vishal;  
2 • create table courses(course_id int primary key, course_name varchar(25) not null ,duration int,fees double);  
3 • desc courses;  
4 • select * from courses;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

course_id	course_name	duration	fees
1	SQL	12	125000
2	DSA	12	100000
3	Python	6	50000
4	Java	8	110000
5	jypter	4	25000
6	HTML	3	15000
7	Prolog	1	5000
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.Using count(*) to get count of no. of column in Table Courses



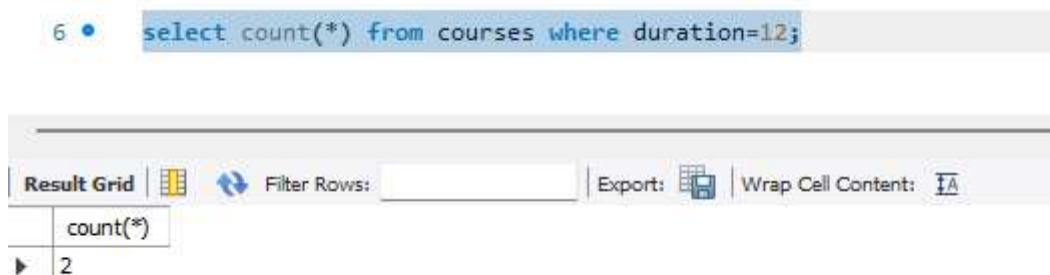
The screenshot shows the SQL 5* interface with the following SQL command:

```
6 • select count(*) from courses;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

count(*)
7

3.Using count(*) with WHERE to get count of courses with duration 12;



The screenshot shows the SQL 5* interface with the following SQL command:

```
6 • select count(*) from courses where duration=12;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

count(*)
2

4.using distinct(duration) from courses to get count of different duration in duration column

```
7 • select distinct(duration) from courses;
```

duration
12
6
8
4
3
1

5.using max(fees) and min(fees) to get biggest value and smallest values in fees column

```
9 • select max(fees) from courses;
```

max(fees)
125000

```
10 • select min(fees) from courses;
```

min(fees)
5000

6.using sum(fees) to find total of fees column

```
12 • select sum(fees) from courses;
```

sum(fees)
430000

7.using sum(fees) with “WHERE” command to find total of fees of courses with duration 12 months

```
12 • select sum(fees) from courses where duration=12;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
sum(fees)			
225000			

8.Using avg(fees) to find avg of values in fees column

```
14 • select avg(fees) from courses;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
avg(fees)			
61428.57142857143			

7.Using GROUP BY to find the min fees required for a particular duration of courses
(Here 100000 was min fees for duration of 12)

```
16 • select duration, min(fees) as Shortest_time from courses group by duration;
```

```
17
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
duration	Shortest_time		
12	100000		
6	50000		
8	110000		
4	25000		
3	15000		
1	5000		

8.Using GROUP BY and Having Clause to find the min fees required for a particular duration of courses with count more than 1
(Here 100000 was min fees for duration of 12 with count 2)

```
18 • select duration, min(fees) as Shortest_time from courses group by duration having count(duration)>1;
19
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
duration	Shortest_time		
12	100000		

9.Using Nested Query to find courses with fees>50000.

```
20 • select * from courses where course_name in ( select course_name from courses where fees >50000);
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
course_id	course_name	duration	fees	
1	SQL	12	125000	
2	DSA	12	100000	
4	Java	8	110000	
* NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	