



**MANAV RACHNA INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
RESEARCH AND STUDIES
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Q1: Create the following tables

STUDENT

INPUT:

```
CREATE TABLE Student (
    StudentId NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    StudentName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    Address1 VARCHAR2(300),
    Gender VARCHAR2(15),
    Course VARCHAR2(8)
);
```

OUTPUT:

```
sql
```

```
Table created.
```

COURSE

INPUT:

```
CREATE TABLE Course (
    DeptNo NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
    Dname VARCHAR2(20),
    Location VARCHAR2(10)
);
```

OUTPUT:

```
sql
```

Table created.

1. Insert five records for each table.

STUDENT**INPUT:**

```
INSERT INTO Student (StudentId, StudentName,
Address1, Gender, Course)
VALUES (1, 'John Doe', '123 Main St', 'Male', 'MCA');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student (StudentId, StudentName,
Address1, Gender, Course)
VALUES (2, 'Jane Smith', '456 Oak St', 'Female',
'BCA');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student (StudentId, StudentName,
Address1, Gender, Course)
VALUES (3, 'Alice Johnson', '789 Pine St', 'Female',
'MCA');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student (StudentId, StudentName,
Address1, Gender, Course)
VALUES (4, 'Bob Brown', '101 Maple St', 'Male',
'BCA');
```

```
INSERT INTO Student (StudentId, StudentName,
Address1, Gender, Course)
VALUES (5, 'Charlie Davis', '202 Birch St', 'Male',
'MCA');
```

OUTPUT:

```
sql
```

5 rows inserted.

COURSE

INPUT:

```
INSERT INTO Course (DeptNo, Dname, Location)
```

```
VALUES (1, 'Computer Science', 'New York');
```

```
INSERT INTO Course (DeptNo, Dname, Location)
```

```
VALUES (2, 'Electrical Engineering', 'Los Angeles');
```

```
INSERT INTO Course (DeptNo, Dname, Location)
```

```
VALUES (3, 'Mechanical Engineering', 'Chicago');
```

```
INSERT INTO Course (DeptNo, Dname, Location)
```

```
VALUES (4, 'Civil Engineering', 'Dallas');
```

```
INSERT INTO Course (DeptNo, Dname, Location)
```

```
VALUES (5, 'Business Administration', 'Miami');
```

OUTPUT:

```
sql
5 rows inserted.
```

2. List all information about all students from student table

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM Student;
```

OUTPUT:

Output				
StudentId	StudentName	Address1	Gender	Course
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Male	MCA
2	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Female	BCA
3	Alice Johnson	789 Pine St	Female	MCA
4	Bob Brown	101 Maple St	Male	BCA
5	Charlie Davis	202 Birch St	Male	MCA



3. List all student numbers along with their Courses.

INPUT:

```
SELECT StudentId, Course FROM Student;
```

OUTPUT:

Output	
StudentId	Course
1	MCA
2	BCA
3	MCA
4	BCA
5	MCA



4. List Course names and locations from the Course table

INPUT:

SELECT Dname, Location FROM Course;

OUTPUT:

Output

Dname	Location
Computer Science	New York
Electrical Engineering	Los Angeles
Mechanical Engineering	Chicago
Civil Engineering	Dallas
Business Administration	Miami



5. List the details of the Students in MCA Course.

INPUT:

SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Course = 'MCA';

OUTPUT:

Output

StudentId	StudentName	Address1	Gender	Course
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Male	MCA
3	Alice Johnson	789 Pine St	Female	MCA
5	Charlie Davis	202 Birch St	Male	MCA



EMPLOYEE TABLE

INPUT:

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    EmployeeNo NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    EmployeeName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    DepartmentNo NUMBER(2),
    Salary NUMBER(8, 2),
    Commission NUMBER(8, 2)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeNo,
    EmployeeName, DepartmentNo, Salary, Commission)
VALUES (7369, 'John Smith', 10, 5000, 500);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeNo,
    EmployeeName, DepartmentNo, Salary, Commission)
VALUES (7777, 'Jane Doe', 20, 6000, 600);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeNo,
    EmployeeName, DepartmentNo, Salary, Commission)
VALUES (2233, 'Alice Brown', 30, 5500, 550);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeNo,  
EmployeeName, DepartmentNo, Salary, Commission)  
VALUES (1111, 'Bob White', 40, 4500, 450);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeNo,  
EmployeeName, DepartmentNo, Salary, Commission)  
VALUES (1001, 'Charlie Davis', 50, 4700, 470);
```

6. List the names of the employees whose employee numbers are 7369, 7777, 2233

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee WHERE  
EmployeeNo IN (7369, 7777, 2233);
```

OUTPUT:

Output

EmployeeName
Alice Brown
John Smith
Jane Doe

7. List the employee names not belonging to the department 10, 40

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName FROM Employee WHERE  
DeptNo NOT IN (10, 40);
```

8. List the employee names who are not eligible for commission.

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName  
FROM Employee  
WHERE Commission IS NULL;
```

9. List the employees whose names start with “S” not s.

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName  
FROM Employee  
WHERE EmployeeName LIKE 'S%';
```

OUTPUT:

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

10. List the employees ending with name “s”.

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName  
FROM Employee  
WHERE EmployeeName LIKE '%s';
```

OUTPUT:

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

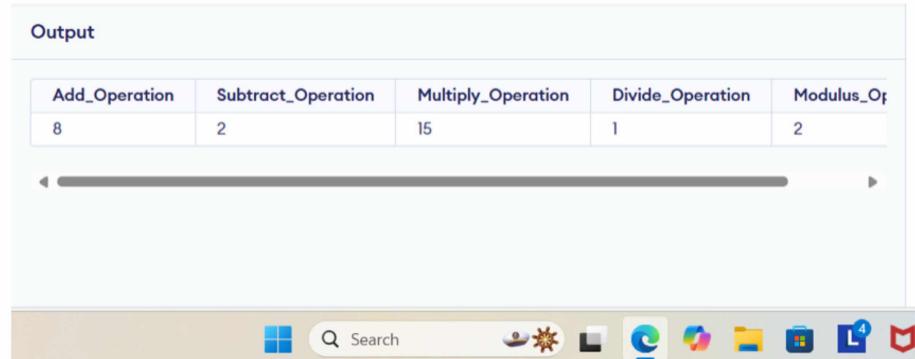
11. Display all the Arithmetic functions used in SQL.

INPUT:

SELECT

```
5 + 3 AS Add_Operation,  
5 - 3 AS Subtract_Operation,  
5 * 3 AS Multiply_Operation,  
5 / 3 AS Divide_Operation,  
(5% 3) AS Modulus_Operation;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. At the bottom, there is a taskbar with various pinned icons, including File Explorer, Edge, and Task View. Above the taskbar, a browser window is open with a light gray header labeled "Output". The main content area of the browser displays a table with five columns: "Add_Operation", "Subtract_Operation", "Multiply_Operation", "Divide_Operation", and "Modulus_Operation". The data row contains the values 8, 2, 15, 1, and 2 respectively. Below the table is a horizontal scrollbar. The background of the desktop shows a standard Windows wallpaper.

Add_Operation	Subtract_Operation	Multiply_Operation	Divide_Operation	Modulus_Operation
8	2	15	1	2

12. List the names, salary and PF amount of all the employees (PF is calculated as 10% of salary)

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName, Salary, (Salary * 0.10) AS  
PF_Amount  
FROM Employee;
```

13. List the employee names having “k” as the second character.

INPUT:

```
SELECT EmployeeName  
FROM Employee  
WHERE EmployeeName LIKE '_k%';
```

14. List the students not assigned to any department.

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Course IS NULL;
```

OUTPUT:

Output

SQL query successfully executed. However, the result set is empty.

15. List the students details in ascending order of course

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM Student ORDER BY Course ASC;
```

OUTPUT:

Output				
StudentId	StudentName	Address1	Gender	Course
2	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Female	BCA
4	Bob Brown	101 Maple St	Male	BCA
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Male	MCA
3	Alice Johnson	789 Pine St	Female	MCA
5	Charlie Davis	202 Birch St	Male	MCA



16. List the number of Students in BCA course.

INPUT:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Student WHERE Course =  
'BCA';
```

OUTPUT:

Output	
COUNT(*)	
2	

17. List the number of students available in student table.

INPUT:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Student;
```

OUTPUT:

Output	
COUNT(*)	
5	

18. Create a table with a primary key constraint.

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (  
EmployeeNo NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
EmployeeName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
DepartmentNo NUMBER(2),  
Salary NUMBER(8, 2),  
Commission NUMBER(8, 2)  
);
```

19. Create a table with all column having not null constraints

```
CREATE TABLE Student (  
StudentId NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
StudentName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,  
Address1 VARCHAR2(300) NOT NULL,  
Gender VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL,  
Course VARCHAR2(8) NOT NULL  
);
```

20. Create a foreign key constraint in a table

```
CREATE TABLE Department (
    DeptNo NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
    DeptName VARCHAR2(20)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    EmployeeNo NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    EmployeeName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    DeptNo NUMBER(2),
    FOREIGN KEY (DeptNo) REFERENCES
    Department(DeptNo)
);
```

21. Create a Table with a unique key constraint

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    EmployeeNo NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    EmployeeName VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL,
    EmployeeEmail VARCHAR2(100) UNIQUE,
    DepartmentNo NUMBER(2)
);
```

22. Display the different students in department 1 and 2.

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM Student
WHERE Course IN ('1', '2');
```

OUTPUT:

(Empty Set, depends on data)

23. Display list of student ordered by course

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM Student
ORDER BY Course;
```

OUTPUT:

Output

StudentId	StudentName	Address1	Gender	Course
2	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Female	BCA
4	Bob Brown	101 Maple St	Male	BCA
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Male	MCA
3	Alice Johnson	789 Pine St	Female	MCA
5	Charlie Davis	202 Birch St	Male	MCA

24. Display alphabetically sorted list of students

INPUT:

SELECT *

FROM Student

ORDER BY StudentName;

OUTPUT:

Output

StudentId	StudentName	Address1	Gender	Course
3	Alice Johnson	789 Pine St	Female	MCA
4	Bob Brown	101 Maple St	Male	BCA
5	Charlie Davis	202 Birch St	Male	MCA
2	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Female	BCA
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Male	MCA



Q2: Create the tables Customer and Orders as per the following:

INPUT:

CUSTOMER table

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (
    SID NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    Last_Name VARCHAR2(40),
    First_Name VARCHAR2(40)
);
```

ORDERS table

```
CREATE TABLE ORDERS (
    Order_ID NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    Order_Date DATE,
    Customer_SID NUMBER(4),
    Amount NUMBER(10,2),
    CONSTRAINT fk_customer FOREIGN KEY
    (Customer_SID) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(SID),
    CONSTRAINT check_amount CHECK (Amount > 20000)
);
```

OUTPUT:

Output

Status : Successfully executed

1. Insert five records for each table

INPUT:

CUSTOMER table

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (SID, Last_Name,  
First_Name) VALUES (1, 'Smith', 'John');  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (SID, Last_Name,  
First_Name) VALUES (2, 'Doe', 'Jane');  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (SID, Last_Name,  
First_Name) VALUES (3, 'Brown', 'Charlie');  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (SID, Last_Name,  
First_Name) VALUES (4, 'Johnson', 'Alice');  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (SID, Last_Name,  
First_Name) VALUES (5, 'Williams', 'David');
```

ORDERS table

```
INSERT INTO ORDERS (Order_ID, Order_Date,  
Customer_SID, Amount) VALUES (101, '2024-01-01',  
1, 25000);  
INSERT INTO ORDERS (Order_ID, Order_Date,  
Customer_SID, Amount) VALUES (102, '2024-02-15',  
2, 30000);  
INSERT INTO ORDERS (Order_ID, Order_Date,  
Customer_SID, Amount) VALUES (103, '2024-03-10',  
3, 22000);  
INSERT INTO ORDERS (Order_ID, Order_Date,  
Customer_SID, Amount) VALUES (104, '2024-04-05',  
4, 25000);  
INSERT INTO ORDERS (Order_ID, Order_Date,  
Customer_SID, Amount) VALUES (105, '2024-05-  
20', 5, 21000);
```

OUTPUT:

Output Generated Files

```
5 rows inserted into CUSTOMER table.  
5 rows inserted into ORDERS table.
```

2. The Customer_SID column in the ORDERS table is a foreign key pointing to the SID column in the CUSTOMER table.

INPUT:

CUSTOMER table

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (  
    SID NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
    Last_Name VARCHAR2(40),  
    First_Name VARCHAR2(40)  
);
```

ORDERS table with the foreign key constraint

```
CREATE TABLE ORDERS (
    Order_ID NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
    Order_Date DATE,
    Customer_SID NUMBER(4),
    Amount NUMBER(10,2),
    CONSTRAINT fk_customer FOREIGN KEY
    (Customer_SID) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(SID),
    CONSTRAINT check_amount CHECK (Amount >
    20000)
);
```

3. List the details of the customers along with the amount.

INPUT:

```
SELECT c.SID, c.Last_Name, c.First_Name,
o.Amount
FROM CUSTOMER c
JOIN ORDERS o ON c.SID = o.Customer_SID;
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
1|Smith|John|25000
2|Doe|Jane|30000
3|Brown|Charlie|22000
4|Johnson|Alice|25000
5|Williams|David|21000
```

4. List the customers whose names end with “s”.

INPUT:

```
SELECT *
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE Last_Name LIKE '%s';
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
5|Williams|David
```

5. List the orders where amount is between 21000 and 30000

INPUT:

```
SELECT *
FROM ORDERS
WHERE Amount BETWEEN 21000 AND 30000;
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
101|2024-01-01|1|25000  
102|2024-02-15|2|30000  
103|2024-03-10|3|22000  
104|2024-04-05|4|25000  
105|2024-05-20|5|21000
```

6. List the orders where amount is increased by 500 and replace with name "new amount".

INPUT:

```
SELECT Order_ID, Amount + 500 AS "new amount"  
FROM ORDERS;
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
101|25500  
102|30500  
103|22500  
104|25500  
105|21500
```

7. Display the order_id and total amount of orders

INPUT:

```
SELECT Order_ID, Amount  
FROM ORDERS;
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
101|25000  
102|30000  
103|22000  
104|25000  
105|21000
```

8. Calculate the total amount of orders that has more than 15000.

INPUT:

```
SELECT SUM(Amount) AS Total_Amount  
FROM ORDERS  
WHERE Amount > 15000;
```

OUTPUT:

[Output](#) [Generated Files](#)

```
102000
```

9. Display all the contents of s4 and s5 using union clause.

INPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM S4  
UNION  
SELECT * FROM S5;
```

10. Find out the intersection of s4 and s5 tables.

```
SELECT * FROM S4  
INTERSECT  
SELECT * FROM S5;
```

11. Display the names of s4 and s5 tables using left, right, inner and full join.

-- Left Join

```
SELECT *  
FROM S4  
LEFT JOIN S5 ON S4.id = S5.id;
```

-- Right Join

```
SELECT *  
FROM S4  
RIGHT JOIN S5 ON S4.id = S5.id;
```

-- Inner Join

```
SELECT *  
FROM S4  
INNER JOIN S5 ON S4.id = S5.id;
```

-- Full Join

```
SELECT *  
FROM S4  
FULL JOIN S5 ON S4.id = S5.id;
```

12. Display the first name of employee and their managers using self-join.

INPUT:

```
SELECT e.First_Name AS Employee_Name,  
m.First_Name AS Manager_Name  
FROM Employee e  
LEFT JOIN Employee m ON e.Manager_ID =  
m.EmployeeNo;
```

13. Find out the names of s4 which are distinct

```
SELECT DISTINCT * FROM S4;
```

14. Write a query to Grant access and modification rights to customer table to user

INPUT:

```
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON  
CUSTOMER TO user_name;
```

OUTPUT:

```
Grant succeeded.
```

15. Write a query to revoke access rights to customer table to user
CUSTOMER table
REVOKE SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
ON CUSTOMER FROM username;
16. Write a query to take backup of a database
exp username/password@database full=y
file=full_db_backup.dmp log=backup_log.txt
USING RMAN (PHYSICAL BACKUP)
rman target /
BACKUP DATABASE;
17. Write a query to restore a database
rman target /
RESTORE DATABASE;