

Q1. Consider a table called Students which contains student_id, first_name, last_name, department, and age as Columns. Create a simple select stored procedure that will select and display student records based on a specified department.

OR

Create database, create table, give any 3 example query for arithmetic operator, any 3 boolean sql query, any three pattern matching operator. Demonstrate the difference between truncate table and drop table.

Q2. Create a database, switch to that database, create table 'student's details'. Create a procedure called Show' to view all the content of the table. Rename the procedure name from 'Show' to 'Display'.

OR

Create a database, create a table, demonstrate all DDL commands. Set primary key after creation of table.

Q3. Create a table to store employee details. Define input parameters within the CREATE PROCEDURE statement and pass them in the CALL statement.

OR

Create a database, create a table, demonstrate all DML commands. Add column to the existing table, set primary key to any of the column, remove the primary key.

Q4. create a row-level trigger for the STUDENT table that would get executed by the DML statement like UPDATE, INSERT or DELETE on that table. The trigger will compute and show the age difference between current and previous values.

OR

Create Table with primary key and foreign key constraints.

a. Alter table with add n modify for Adding column to an already existing column and Removing constraint from an existing column

b. Drop table

Q5. A) Write a SQL statement to change salary of employee to 8000 whose ID is 105, if the existing salary is less than 5000.

B) change job_title of employee which ID is 118, to SH_CLERK if the employee belongs to department, which ID is 30 and the existing job title does not start with SH.

OR

Create table order having attributes ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id and salesman_id create a view to count the number of unique customers, compute the average and the total purchase amount of customer orders by each date.

Q6. Write a SQL statement to increase the salary of employees under the department 40, 90 and 110 according to the company rules that, salary will be increased by 25% for the department 40, 15% for department 90 and 10% for the department 110 and the rest of the departments will remain same.

OR

Create database, create table, insert records, add another column, change the name of any column, delete any single record, demonstrate any logical operator and pattern matching.

Q7. Create table EMPLOYEE with attributes E_id, E_name, E_dept, E_salary, E_pno, E_city. Create view having E_id, E_name, E_dept, E_salary. create another table Employee details with some attributes and create another view from both the tables.

OR

Modifying tables using ALTER TABLE command

- Adding not null constraint
- Removing not null constraint
- Adding a new column

Q8. Display name, credit_rating, sales_rep_id from S_customer table of those customer who either satisfies the condition that credit_rating is greater than 5 out of 10 and sales_rep_id is equal to 4232.

Demonstrate pattern matching and logical operator.

OR

creates a row-level trigger for the customers table that would fire for INSERT or UPDATE or DELETE operations performed on the CUSTOMERS table. This trigger will display the salary difference between the old values and new values. customer table will have the attributes-id, name, age, address, salary.

Q9. Display the id, name and phone number of the customer 1) Whose id falls in the range 303 to 306 2) Whose id is greater than 300 and customer belongs to Pune 3) display the id, names of employee whose names contains fourth and fifth letters are 'sh' followed by anything and also belongs to pune city.

OR

Create an implicit Cursor to update the table and increase salary of each customer by 5000. Determine the number of rows affected (use SQL%ROWCOUNT attribute.)

Q10. Create a student table, showing the records of the students having

- 1) Highest marks in math
- 2) Lowest attendance
- 3) Total number of students
- 4) Average marks of dbms

OR

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Q11. Consider the table EmployeeDetails with the following attributes:

EmpId	FullName	ManagerId	DateOfJoining	City
121	SnowJohn	321	01/31/2019	Toronto
321	WhiteWalter	986	01/30/2020	California
421	RanaKuldeep	876	27/11/2021	DelhiNew

- A) Write an SQL query to fetch the EmpId and FullName of all the employees working under the Manager with id - '986'.
- B) Write an SQL query to fetch the FullName of employees where the name starts with "hn" and ends with any sequence of characters.
- C) Write an SQL query to fetch the employee's full names and replace the space with '-'.

OR

create a simple stored procedure for adding two numbers and call the procedure so that the code will be executed.