

Aim :

create a table customer (cust_no varchar(4),
cust_name varchar(15), age number, phone
varchar(10))

- insert 5 records and display it.
- add new field d-birth with date datatype.
- create another table cust_phone with fields
cust_name and phone from customer table.
- remove the field age.
- change the size of the cust_name to 25
- delete all the records from the table.
- rename the table customer to cust.
- drop the table.

PROGRAM :

create table customer (cust_no varchar(5),
cust_name varchar(15),
age integer,
phone varchar(10)) ;

- insert into customer values (1, 'A', 23, 94567) ;
insert into customer values (2, 'B', 23, 94567) ;
insert into customer values (3, 'C', 23, 94567) ;
insert into customer values (4, 'D', 23, 94567) ;

cust-no	cust-name	age	Phone
1	A	23	94567
2	B	23	94567
3	C	23	94567
4	D	23	94567
5	E	23	94567

(a)

cust-no	cust-name	age	Phone	d-birth
1	A	23	94567	NULL
2	B	23	94567	NULL
3	C	23	94567	NULL
4	D	23	94567	NULL
5	E	23	94567	NULL

(b)

cust-name	Phone
A	94567
B	94567
C	94567
D	94567
E	94567

(c)

Prog. No.

Date

Page No.

insert into customer values (5, 'E', 23, 94567);
select * from customer;

b) alter table customer add d-birth
date;

select * from customer;

c) Create table cust_phone as select
cust_name, phone from customer;

select * from cust_phone;

(d)

cust-no	cust-name	Phone	d-birth
1	A	94567	NULL
2	B	94567	NULL
3	C	94567	NULL
4	D	94567	NULL
5	E	94567	NULL

(e)

cust-no	cust-name	Phone	d-birth
1	A	94567	NULL
2	B	94567	NULL
3	C	94567	NULL
4	D	94567	NULL
5	E	94567	NULL

(f)

cust-no	cust-name	Phone	d-birth
---------	-----------	-------	---------

(g)

cust-no	cust-name	Phone	d-birth
---------	-----------	-------	---------

d) alter table customer drop age;
select * from customer;

e) ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY COLUMN
cust-name varchar(25);

Select * from customer;

f) TRUNCATE customer;
select * from customer;

g) ALTER TABLE customer RENAME TO cust;
select * from cust;

h) drop table cust;

AIM:

create a hospital table with the fields (doctorid, doctorname, department, qualification, experience)

write the queries to perform the following:

- a) insert 5 records
- b) Display the details of doctors.
- c) Display the details of doctors who have the qualification 'MD'.
- d) Display all doctors who have more than 5 years experience but do not have the qualification 'MD'.
- e) Display the doctors in '8th' department
- f) update the experience of doctor with doctorid = 'D003' to 5
- g) delete the doctor with doctorid = 'D005'.

PROGRAM:

create table hospital (doctorid char(4),
doctorname varchar(10), department
varchar(25), qualification varchar(25),
experience int);

- a) insert into hospital values ('D001', 'miga',
'cardiologist', 'mbbs', 5);

doctor_id	doctor_name	department	qualification	experience
D001	miya	cardiologist	mbbs	5
D002	john	orthologist	md	4
D003	yamash	skin	mbbs	3
D004	madona	dentist	bds	6
D005	manoj	optometry	md	1

doctor_name
john
manoj

doctor_name
madona

doctor_name
yamash

insert into hospital values ('D002', 'john', 'orthologist', 'md', 4);
 insert into hospital values ('D003', 'yamash', 'skin', 'mbbs', 3);
 insert into hospital values ('D004', 'madona', 'dentist', 'bds', 6);
 insert into hospital values ('D005', 'manoj', 'optometry', 'md', 1);

b) select * from hospital;

c) select doctor_name from hospital where qualification = 'md';

d) select doctor_name from hospital where experience > 5 and qualification != 'md';

e) select doctor_name from hospital where department = 'skin';

(f)

doctor_id	doctor_name	department	qualification	experience
D001	miya	cardiologist	mbbs	5
D002	john	orthologist	md	4
D003	yamresh	skin	mbbs	5
D004	madawa	dentist	bds	6
D005	manoj	ophthalmology	md	1

(e)

doctor_id	doctor_name	department	qualification	experience
D001	miya	cardiologist	mbbs	5
D002	john	orthologist	md	4
D003	yamresh	skin	mbbs	5
D004	madawa	dentist	bds	6

f) update hospital set experience = 5
where doctor_id = 'D003';

Select * from hospital;

e) delete from hospital where doctor_id = 'D005';

Select * from hospital;

Aim:

Create a table employees with (empid, name, salary, department, age).

Insert some records. write SQL queries using aggregate functions and group by clause

- Display the total number of employees.
- Display the name and age of the oldest employee of each department.
- Display the average age of employees of each department.
- Display department and the average salaries.
- Display the lowest salary in employee table.
- Display the number of employees working in purchase department.
- Display the highest salary in Sales department.
- Display the difference between highest and lowest salary.

PROGRAM:

Create table employees(empid int primary key, name varchar(50), salary int, department varchar(20), age int);

Insert into employee values (101, 'Vishnu', 15000,

empid	ename	salary	department	age
1	vishnu	15000	marketing	49
2	basith	150000	sales	25
3	steerag	30000	purchase	35
4	infan	2000	sales	35
5	safwan	2000	sales	25

Count (empid)
5

ename	department
vishnu	marketing
basith	sales
steerag	purchase

department	avg(age)
marketing	49.0000
sales	28.3333
purchase	35.0000

Proj. No.
Date:

Page No.

```

insert into employee values (002, 'basith',
150000, 'sales', 25);
insert into employee values (003, 'steerag',
30000, 'purchase', 35);
insert into employee values (004, 'infan',
2000, 'sales', 35);
insert into employee (005, 'safwan', 2000,
'sales', 25);

```

Select * from employee;

A. select count (empid) from employee;

B. select ename, department from employee
where age in (select max(age) from
employee group by department);

C. select department, avg(age) from employee
group by department;

(D)

department	avg (salary)
marketing	1500.0000
sales	51333.3333
purchase	30000.0000

(E)

min-salary
2000

(F)

count (ename)
1

(H)

max(salary)
150000

sal-difference
148000

Prog. No.

Date:

Page No.

D. select department, avg(salary) from employee
group by department;

E. select min(salary) as min-salary from
employee;

F. select count(ename) from employee
where department = 'purchase';

G. select max(salary) from employee
where department = 'sales';

H. select max(salary) - min(salary) as
sal-difference from employee;

Aim:

Create a table product with the fields (product code primary key, product name, category, quantity, price). Insert some records write the queries to perform the following:

- Display the records in descending order of product name.
- Display product code, product name with price between 20 and 50.
- Display the details of products which belongs to the categories of 'bath soap', 'paste' or 'washing powder'.
- Display the products whose quantity less than 100 or greater than 500.
- Display the products whose names starts with 'S'.
- Display the products which not belongs to the category 'paste'.
- Display the products whose second letter is 'a' and belongs to the category 'washing powder'.

PROGRAM :

Create table product (pr-code primary key,
pr-name varchar(30), category varchar(20),
quantity int, price int);

insert into product values (1, 'colgate', 'paste', 10, 100);
insert into product values (2, 'closeup', 'paste', 9, 90);
insert into product values (3, 'nirma', 'bath soap', 10, 700);
insert into product values (4, 'nirma', 'washing powder', 1, 200);
insert into product values (5, 'nirma', 'bath liquid', 3, 300);
insert into product values (6, 'lux', 'bath soap', 1, 200);
insert into product values (7, 'lux', 'bath liquid', 10, 100);
insert into product values (8, 'lux', 'tooth paste', 1, 90);
insert into product values (9, 'lux', 'tooth brush', 1, 300);

Select * from product;

a. select * from product
order by pr-name desc;

pr-code	pr-name	category	quantity	price
1	colgate	paste	10	100
2	closeup	paste	9	90
3	nirma	bath soap	10	700
4	nirma	washing powder	1	200
5	toy	car	1	200
6	toy	bike	3	300
7	lux	bath soap	1	200
8	lux	bath liquid	600	2000
9	nirma	bath liquid	300	1000

pr-code	pr-name	category	quantity	price
5	toy	car	1	200
6	toy	bike	3	300
3	nirma	bath soap	10	600
4	nirma	washing powder	10	700
9	nirma	bath liquid	300	1000
7	lux	bath soap	1	200
8	lux	bath liquid	600	2000
1	colgate	paste	10	100
2	closeup	paste	9	90

(a)

(b)

pr-code	pr-name
7	lux

(c)

pr-name	price
colgate	100
close up	90
nitma	600
nitma	100
lux	20

(d)

pr-code	pr-name	category	quantity	price
1	colgate	paste	10	100
2	close up	paste	9	90
3	nitma	bar soap	10	600
4	nitma	washing powder	10	700
5	toy	car	1	200
6	toy	bike	3	300
7	lux	bar soap	1	20
8	lux	bath liquid	600	2000

(e) empty set

Page No.

Date

Page No.

b. select pr-code, pr-name from product
where price between 20 and 50;

c. select pr-name, price from product
where category in ('bar soap', 'paste',
washing powder);

d. select * from product
where quantity < 100 or quantity > 500;

e. select pr-name from product where
pr-name like '5%';

(4)

pr-name
nlrmnq
nlrmnq
nlrmnq
toy
toy
lux
lux

(5)

Pr-name
Super wash

Prog. No.

Date:

Page No.

f) select pr-name from product where
category != 'paste';

g) insert into product values (10, 'super wash',
'washing powder', 600, 2000);

select pr-name from product
where pr-name like '4%' and
category = 'washing powder';

Aim :

consider the employee database given below,
Give an expression in SQL for each of
the following queries :

- Employee (employee-name, city)
works (employee-name, company-name, salary)
Company (company-name, city)
manages (employee-name, manager-name)
- Find the names of all employees who
work in indsys.
- Find the names and cities of residence
of all employees who work in wipro.
- Find the names, & cities of all employees
who work in indsys & earn more than
RS. 10,000
- Find the employees who live in the ~~city~~
same cities as the companies for
which they work.
- Find all employees who do not work in
wipro corporation.
- Find the company that has the
most employees.

PROGRAM:

```

create table employee (empname varchar(10)
                        primary key, city varchar(10));
create table company (companyname
                      varchar(10) primary key, city varchar(10));
create table works (empname varchar(10)
                    primary key references employee (empname),
                    empname varchar(10) references company
                    (companyname), salary int);
create table manager (empname varchar(10)
                      references employee (empname),
                      managername varchar(10)
                      references employee (empname),
                      primary key (empname, managername);

insert into employee values ('sreethi', 'kzkd');
insert into employee values ('veshu', 'tum');
insert into employee values ('shreya', 'era');
insert into employee values ('choily', 'dubai');
insert into employee values ('rajid', 'malapalam');

insert into company values ('infosys', 'tum');
insert into company values ('chandrिका', 'kolkata');
insert into company values ('wipro', 'kochi');
insert into company values ('tata', 'mumbai');
insert into company values ('vibre', 'delhi');

```

empname	
Chaily	
Swathi	
Vishnu	

empname	city
Shreya	usa

empname	city
Shreya	usa

insert into works values ('Swathi', 'infosys', 10000);
 insert into works values ('Vishnu', 'infosys', 15000);
 insert into works values ('Shreya', 'wipro', 11500);
 insert into works values ('Chaily', 'infosys', 8000);
 insert into works values ('Sajid', 'vibro', 18000);

insert into managers values ('Swathi', 'Shreya');
 insert into managers values ('Vishnu', 'Vishnu');
 insert into managers values ('Sajid', 'Chaily');
 insert into managers values ('Sajid', 'Swathi');
 insert into managers values ('Shreya', 'Vishnu');

a. select empname from works where
 cname = 'infosys';

b. select employee.empname, employee.city from
 employee, works where employee.empname =
 works.empname and cname = 'wipro';

c. select employee.empname, city from employee,
 works where employee.empname = works.
 empname and cname = 'wipro' and
 salary > 10000;

empname
vishnu

empname
choddy
sajid
subathi

cname
infosys

Prof. No.
Date:

Page No.

d. select employee.empname from employee,
works, Company where employee.empname =
works.empname and employee.city =
Company.city and works.cname = Company.
Companyname;

e. select empname from works where
cname != 'wipro';

f. select cname from works group by
cname order by count(*) desc limit 1;

Aim:

Create table Suppliers (supplier, name, city)
 Create table Product (product, name)
 Create table Supl-Product (supplier, product, qty)

- Find all pairs of Suppliers numbers such that the 2 Suppliers are located in same city
- Create Suppliers names for Suppliers who supply product P₂.
- Create product numbers supplied by more than 1 supplier.
- Create Suppliers numbers for Suppliers who are located in the same city as Suppliers 1.
- Create Suppliers names for Suppliers who supply post P₁.
- Create the number of Suppliers, who are supplying at least 1 product.
- For each product supplied, get the place and the total quantity supplied for that post.

PROGRAM:

```
create table Suppliers (supplier char(4)
primary key, name varchar(20), city
varchar(15));
```

Create table product (pcode varchar(20) primary key, pname varchar(20));
Create table splproduct (splcode varchar(4) references supplies (splcode), pcode varchar(4) references product (pcode), qty int, primary key (splcode, pcode));

insert into supplies values ('s1', 'multak', 'pdi');
insert into supplies values ('s2', 'kavya', 'kitchi');
insert into supplies values ('s3', 'preman', 'kellad');
insert into supplies values ('s4', 'manu', 'pdi');
insert into supplies values ('s5', 'madan', 'chadi');
insert into supplies values ('s6', 'sreyas', 'kellad');

insert into product values ('p1', 'Pr1');
insert into product values ('p2', 'Pr2');
insert into product values ('p3', 'Pr3');
insert into product values ('p4', 'Pr4');
insert into product values ('p5', 'Pr5');

insert into splproduct values ('s1', 'p1', 150);
insert into splproduct values ('s2', 'p2', 120);
insert into splproduct values ('s3', 'p3', 120);
insert into splproduct values ('s4', 'p4', 320);
insert into splproduct values ('s5', 'p5', 320);

Supcode	&supcode
S1	S4
S3	S6

Sname
Kavya

Pcode
P4

Supcode
S1
S4

Sname
mustafa

count (distinct &supcode)
5

pname	pcode	qty
P1	P1	150
P2	P2	210
P3	P3	120
P4	P4	320
P4	P4	320

Prof. No.
Date:

Page No.

a) select first. &supcode, second. &supcode from
Supplies just, &supplies, &second where
first. city = &second. city and
first. &supcode < &second. &supcode;

b) select distinct sname from &supplies
where &supcode in (select &supcode from
&product where pcode = 'p2');

c) select pcode from &product group
by pcode having count (pcode) > 1;

d) select :&supcode from &supplies where
city = (select .city from &supplies
where &supcode = 's1');

e) select .sname from &supplies where
&supcode in (select &supcode from
&product where pcode = 'p1');

f) select count (distinct &supcode) from &product;

g) select pname, pcode, qty from product
p join &product sp on p.pcode =
sp.pcode;

AIM:

create the following tables,

Bank-customer (accno primary key, custname, place)

deposit (accno foreign key, depositno amount)
loan (accno foreign key, loanno, lamount)
write the following queries.

- display the details of the customers
- display the customers along with deposit amount who have only deposit with the bank.
- display the customers along with loan amount who have only loan with the bank.
- display the customers they have both loan and deposit with the bank.
- display the customer who have neither a loan nor a deposit with the bank.

PROGRAM:

```
create table bankcust (accno int primary key,
custname varchar(10), place varchar(25));
create table deposit (accno int foreign key
bankcust (accno), depositno int, amount
numeric);
```

(a)

accno	custname	place
101	xavi	cit
102	ahagan	tvm
103	luthant	mplm
104	biju	knx
105	jose	klm
106	shiba	kch
107	shyam	tvm
108	mohan	knx

Prog. No.
Date.....

Page No.

create table loan (accno int references bank_cust (accno), loan-no int, amount numeric);

insert into bank_cust values (101, 'xavi', 'cit');
insert into bank_cust values (102, 'ahagan', 'tvm');
insert into bank_cust values (103, 'luthant', 'mplm');
insert into bank_cust values (104, 'biju', 'knx');
insert into bank_cust values (105, 'jose', 'klm');
insert into bank_cust values (106, 'shiba', 'kch');
insert into bank_cust values (107, 'shyam', 'tvm');
insert into bank_cust values (108, 'mohan', 'knx');

insert into deposit values (101, 15, 400000);
insert into deposit values (102, 13, 750000);
insert into deposit values (105, 12, 55000);
insert into deposit values (108, 16, 750000);

insert into loan values (103, 4, 500000);
insert into loan values (104, 2, 200000);
insert into loan values (106, 6, 300000);
insert into loan values (108, 8, 600000);

a) select * from bank_cust;

(b)

accno	cust-name	amount
101	ravi	400000
102	allasan	150000
103	jose	55000

(c)

accno	cust-name	amount
103	luthra	500000
104	bijy	200000
106	shiba	300000

(d)

cust-name
mohan

(e)

cust-name
shyam

b) select b.accno, cust-name, amount from bank-cust b join deposit d on b.accno = d.accno where b.accno not in (select accno from loan);

c) select b.accno, cust-name, amount from bank-cust b join loan l on b.accno = l.accno where b.accno not in (select accno from deposit);

d) select cust-name from bank-cust where accno in (select accno from loan where accno in (select accno from deposit));

e) select cust-name from bank-cust where accno not in (select accno from loan union (select accno from deposit));

Aim :

Prepare a salary report of the employees showing the details such as:

Empno, Name, Basic pay, DA, Gross salary, PF, Net salary, Annual salary, and tax. For this purpose, create a table named salaries having the following structure

Field name	Type	width
empno	character	10
Name	character	20
Basic	numeric	6

Enter the records of at least 10 employees use the following information for calculating the details for the report:

DA is fixed as the 40% of the basic pay
PF is fixed as 10% of basic pay
Gross salary is (Basic pay + DA)
Net salary is (Gross salary - PF)
Annual salary is (12 * net salary).

Tax is calculated as using the rules;

- If annual Salary is less than 10000, No tax
- If annual salary is greater than 10000 but less than or equal to 15000, then the tax is 10% of excess over 10000.
- If annual Salary is greater than 15000 but less than or equal to 25000, then the tax is 20% of excess over 15000.
- If annual salary is greater than 25000, then the tax is 30% of the excess over 25000.

PROGRAM:

create table Salary (empno int primary key, auto increment, name varchar(20), basicpay int, da int, grosssalary int, pf int, netsalary int, annual salary int, tax int);

Insert into salary (empno, name, basicpay) values (1001, 'vithal', 11200);
insert into Salary (name, basic pay) values ('atul', 32500);

Empno	name	Basicpay	DA	Gross salary	PF	Net salary	Annual salary	tax
1001	ritu	11200	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
1002	Atul	32500	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
1003	Vidhya	35200	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
1004	yathra	37500	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
1005	sathya	25000	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Empno	name	Basicpay	DA	Gross salary	PF	Net salary	Annual salary	tax
1001	ritu	11200	4480	15680	1120	14560	174720	4944
1002	Atul	32500	13000	45500	3250	42250	507000	71100
1003	Vidhya	35200	14080	49280	3520	45760	549120	89136
1004	yathra	37500	15000	52500	3750	48750	585000	100500
1005	sathya	25000	10000	35000	2500	32500	390000	42000

Page No.
Date

Page No.

```

insert into salary (name, basicpay)
values ('Vidhya', 35200);
insert into salary (name, basicpay)
values ('yathra', 37500);
insert into salary (name, basicpay)
values ('sathya', 25000);

```

```

select * from salary;

```

```

update salary set da = basicpay * 10/100;
update salary set pf = basicpay * 10/100;
update salary set grosssalary = basicpay + da;
update salary set netsalary = grosssalary - pf;
update salary set annuallsalary = 12 * netsalary;

```

```

update salary set tax = (annualsalary - 100000) * 10/100 where annualsalary <= 150000;
update salary set tax = (annualsalary - 150000) * 20/100 where annualsalary <= 250000;
update salary set tax = (annualsalary - 250000) * 30/100 where annualsalary > 250000;

```

```

select * from salary;

```


AIM:

create table exam-result (rollno, avg-score) insert 10 records. Assign null values to the field grade. write program block to update the grade field by using following conditions.

avg_score between 90 and 100	-	A
avg_score between 75-89	-	B
avg_score between 60-74	-	C
avg_score between 50-59	-	D
avg_score between below 50	-	E

PROGRAM:

Create table exam-result (rollno int primary key auto-increment, avg_score int, grade char);

insert into exam-result (rollno, avg_score) values (1, 77);
 insert into exam-result (avg_score) values (84);
 insert into exam-result (avg_score) values (45);

Rollno	avg score	grade
1	77	NULL
2	84	NULL
3	45	NULL
4	98	NULL
5	64	NULL
6	99	NULL
7	50	NULL

Rollno	avg score	grade
1	77	B
2	84	B
3	45	C
4	98	A
5	64	C
6	99	A
7	50	D

Prog. No.

Date.

Page No.

insert into examresult (avg score) values (98);
 insert into examresult (avg score) values (64);
 insert into examresult (avg score) values (99);
 insert into examresult (avg score) values (50);

Select * from examresult;

update examresult set grade = 'a'
 where avg score between 90 and 100;
 update examresult set grade = 'b'
 where avg score between 75 and 89;
 update examresult set grade = 'c'
 where avg score between 60 and 74;
 update examresult set grade = 'd'
 where avg score between 50 and 59;
 update examresult set grade = 'e'
 where avg score between < 50;

Select * from examresult;

Output :

Fibonacci series is:

0
1
1
2
3
5
8
13
21
34

Prog. No.
Date

Page No.

Aim :

create a procedure to print fibonacci number up to a limit, limit is passed as an argument.

Program :

create procedure generate_fibo (in n int)
begin

declare first int default 0;
declare second int default 1;
declare third int;
declare i int default 2;

select 'Fibonacci series is : ' as output;
select first as output;
select second as output;

while i <= n do
set third = first + second;
set first = second;
set second = third;
select third as output;
set i = i + 1;
end while;

call generate_fibo(10);

Output:

is-prime (1)
1 is prime

Prog. No. _____
Date _____

Page No. _____

Aim:

Create a function to check whether a given number is prime or not.

PROGRAM:

create function isprime (num int)
Returns varchar (20) deterministic

BEGIN

DECLARE i int default 2;

IF num <= 1 THEN

RETURN concat (num, 'is not a prime');
END IF

WHILE i <= sqrt (num) DO

IF num % i = 0 THEN

RETURN concat (num, 'is
not a prime');

END IF

SET i = i + 1;

END WHILE;

RETURN concat (num, 'is prime');

END;

SELECT isprime (1);

Output:

radius	area
3	28.27431
4	50.2655
5	78.5398
6	113.097
7	153.938

Prog. No.
Date

Page No.

AIM:

write a program code to calculate the area of a circle for a value of radius varying from 3 to 7. Store the radius and the corresponding value of calculated area in an empty table named areas with field's radius and area.

PROGRAM:

create table areas (radius float,
area float);

create procedure calculate_area()
BEGIN

DECLARE current_radius int default 3;
DECLARE current_radius float;

while current_radius <= 7 Do

Get current_area = PI() *

current_radius * current_radius;

insert into areas (radius, area)

values (current_radius, current_area);

set current_radius = current_radius

++1;

end while ;

end .

call calculate_area() ;

select * from areas ;