



**MALAD KANDIVALI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
ARTS & MANAGEMENT STUDIES & SHANTABEN NAGINDAS
KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
MALAD [W], MUMBAI – 64
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**(Reaccredited 'A' Grade by NAAC)
(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)
(ISO 9001:2015)**

CERTIFICATE

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Programme: BSc - CS

Semester: II

This is certified to be a bonafide record of practical works done by the above student in the college laboratory for the course **Database Management Systems I** (Course Code: **2023UISPR**) for the partial fulfillment of Second Semester of BSc IT/CS during the academic year 2020-2021.

The journal work is the original study work that has been duly approved in the year 2020-2021 by the undersigned.

External Examiner

**Subject-In-Charge
(Ms.Sweety Garg)**

Date of Examination: (College Stamp)

Sr. No.	DATE	TITLE	SIGN
1.	28/1/21	Study of Data Definition Language Statement	
2.	4/2/21	Study of Data Manipulation Language Statement	
3.	12/2/21	Study of SELECT Statement.	
4.	18/2/21	Draw ER diagram for given scenario/project/case study	
5.	4/3/21	Study of various type of JOINS	
6.	18/3/21	Study of different functions	
7.	18/3/21	Study of various types of SET OPERATORS	
8.	25/3/21	Study of various types of views	
9.	25/3/21	Study of subqueries with all its clauses	
10.	8/4/21	Study of Transaction (Commit/ Rollback), Locks	
11.	8/4/21	Implementing deadlocks	

Practical 1: Study of Data Definition Language Statement

A) Write the query for the following

1) Create the following tables and include the necessary constraints NOT NULL, DEFAULT, CHECK, PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE.

a) Student (sid, sname, gender, dob, remark, marks, class, email)

```
SQL> create table student(sid int not null primary key,sname varchar(10),gender varchar(5),dob date,remark varchar(6),marks int,class varchar(5) default'BAF',email varchar(10) not null unique,check(gender in('male','female')));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
DOB		DATE
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

b) Course (cid, cname, credits)

```
SQL> create table course(cid int not null primary key,cname varchar(8),credits int default'10');
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc course
```

Name	Null?	Type
CID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(8)
CREDITS		NUMBER(38)

```
SQL> █
```

2) Alter the structure of the Course table

a) Modify datatype of cname.

```
SQL> alter table course
  2  modify(cname varchar(6));

Table altered.

SQL> desc couse
ERROR:
ORA-04043: object couse does not exist
```

```
SQL> desc course
```

Name	Null?	Type
CID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(6)
CREDITS		NUMBER(38)

```
SQL>
```

- b) Add a column coursehours with minimum course hours greater than 45.

```
SQL> alter table course
  2  add coursehours int check(coursehours>=45);

Table altered.

SQL> dsec course
SP2-0734: unknown command beginning "dsec cours..." - rest of line ignored.
SQL> desc course
```

Name	Null?	Type
CID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(6)
CREDITS		NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS		NUMBER(38)

```
SQL>
```

- c) Add a column cdesc

```
SQL> alter table course
  2  add cdesc varchar(5);

Table altered.

SQL> desc course
```

Name	Null?	Type
CID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(6)
CREDITS		NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS		NUMBER(38)
CDESC		VARCHAR2(5)

```
SQL>
```

- 3) Alter the structure of Student Table
- a) Add column age with minimum age as 17.

```
SQL> alter table student
2 add age int check(age>=17);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
DOB		DATE
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)

b) Delete the column dob

```
SQL> alter table student
2 drop column dob;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)

```
SQL> █
```

c) Add a column phoneno.

```
SQL> alter table student
2 add phoneno varchar(10);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)
PHONENO		VARCHAR2(10)

```
SQL>
```

d) Rename phoneno to contactno

```
SQL> alter table student
2 rename column phoneno to contactno;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)
CONTACTNO		VARCHAR2(10)

```
SQL> █
```

4) Rename Student table as Student_details.

```
SQL> rename student to Student_details;
```

Table renamed.

```
SQL> desc Student_details
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)
CONTACTNO		VARCHAR2(10)

```
SQL> █
```

5) Describe the structure of both the tables.

```
SQL> desc course
```

Name	Null?	Type
CID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(6)
CREDITS		NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS		NUMBER(38)
CDESC		VARCHAR2(5)

```
SQL> desc Student_details
```

Name	Null?	Type

SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(10)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(5)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(6)
MARKS		NUMBER(38)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(5)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(38)
CONTACTNO		VARCHAR2(10)

6) Drop the table student_details and Course.

```
SQL> drop table Student_details;
```

Table dropped.

```
SQL> drop table course;
```

Table dropped.

```
SQL> █
```

B) 1. Create a table EMPLOYEE with following attributes and specific data types and constraints required
(Emp_no, E_name, E_address, E_ph_no, Dept_no, Dept_name, Job_id , Salary)

```
SQL> create table EMPLOYEE(Emp_no int,E_name varchar(10),E_address varchar(20),E_ph_no varchar(10),Dept_no int,Dept_name varchar(10),Job_id char,salary varchar(5));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc EMPLOYEE
```

Name	Null?	Type

EMP_NO		NUMBER(38)
E_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
E_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)
E_PH_NO		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO		NUMBER(38)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_ID		CHAR(1)
SALARY		VARCHAR2(5)

```
SQL> █
```

2. Add a new column HIREDATE to the existing relation.

```
SQL> alter table EMPLOYEE
2 add HIREDATE date;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc EMPLOYEE
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO		NUMBER(38)
E_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
E_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)
E_PH_NO		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO		NUMBER(38)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_ID		CHAR(1)
SALARY		VARCHAR2(5)
HIREDATE		DATE

```
SQL> _
```

3. Change the datatype of JOB_ID from char to varchar2.

```
SQL> alter table EMPLOYEE
2 modify(Job_id varchar(10));
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc EMPLOYEE
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_NO		NUMBER(38)
E_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
E_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)
E_PH_NO		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO		NUMBER(38)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_ID		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		VARCHAR2(5)
HIREDATE		DATE

4. Change the name of column/field Emp_no to E_no.

```
SQL> alter table EMPLOYEE
2 rename column Emp_no to E_no;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc EMPLOYEE
```

Name	Null?	Type
E_NO		NUMBER(38)
E_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
E_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)
E_PH_NO		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO		NUMBER(38)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_ID		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		VARCHAR2(5)
HIREDATE		DATE

```
SQL>
```

5. Modify the column width of the job field of emp table.


```
SQL> alter table EMPLOYEE
2 modify Job_id varchar(30);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc EMPLOYEE
```

Name	Null?	Type
E_NO		NUMBER(38)
E_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
E_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)
E_PH_NO		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO		NUMBER(38)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB_ID		VARCHAR2(30)
SALARY		VARCHAR2(5)
HIREDATE		DATE

C) Create the following tables with specified attributes and constraints

Department Table: Department_Id varchar2(20) primarykey, Department_Name varchar2(25) with required data.

```
SQL> create table Department(Department_Id varchar(20) primary key,Department_Name varchar(25));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc Department
```

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)

```
SQL> _
```

Instructor Table: Instructor_id varchar2(20) primary key,foreign key, Department_Id varchar2(20),Last_Name varchar2(25), First_Name varchar2(200) must have value, Telephone varchar2(20) must be unique, gender char(1) must be either 'F' or 'M',city varchar(10) default value must be 'MUMBAI'

```
SQL> create table Instructor(Instructor_Id varchar(20) primary key,Department_Id varchar(20),Foreign key(Department_Id)references Department(Department_id),Last_Name varchar(25),First_Name varchar(200) not null,Telephone varchar(20) unique,gender char(1) check(gender in ('F','M')),city varchar(10) default'MUMBAI');
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc Instructor
```

Name	Null?	Type
INSTRUCTOR_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
DEPARTMENT_ID		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(200)
TELEPHONE		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		CHAR(1)
CITY		VARCHAR2(10)

```
SQL> _
```

D) Create the following described below:

Table Name: EMP

Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable
EMPNO	Int	-	-	-	Yes	-
ENAME	Varchar2	10	-	-	-	No
JOB	Varchar2	9	-	-	-	✓
MGR	Int	-	-	-	-	✓
HIREDATE	Date	-	-	-	-	✓
SAL	Number	-	7	2	-	✓
COMM	Int	-	-	-	-	✓
DEPTNO	Int	-	-	-	-	✓

SQL> create table EMP_Bechu(EMPNO int primary key not null,ENAME varchar(10) not null,JOB varchar(9),MGR int,HIREDATE date,SAL number(7,2),COMM int,DEPTNO int);

Table created.

SQL> desc EMP_Bechu

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
ENAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
MGR		NUMBER(38)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(38)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(38)

SQL>

Table Name: DEPT

Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable
DEPTNO	Int	-	-	-	Yes	-
DNAME	Varchar2	14	-	-	-	No
LOC	Varchar2	13	-	-	-	✓

SQL> create table DEPT_Bechu(DEPTNO int primary key not null,DNAME varchar(14) not null,LOC varchar(13));

Table created.

SQL> desc DEPT_Bechu

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
DEPTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(14)
LOC		VARCHAR2(13)

SQL> █

Practical no:2

Study of Data Manipulation Language Statement

A) Insert the following records in above created table

EMP_Aniket44 TABLE

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-Nov-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-May-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-Jun-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-Apr-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-Apr-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-Dec-81	3000		20
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
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

EMP_Aniket44 Table Record List:

```
SQL> set linesize 10000
SQL> set pagesize 10000
SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
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
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

14 rows selected.

SQL> _

DEPT_Aniket44 TABLE

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

DEPT_Aniket44 Table Record List:

```
SQL> select * from DEPT_Harsh13;

  DEPTNO DNAME          LOC
-----
    10 ACCOUNTING      NEW YORK
    20 RESEARCH        DALLAS
    30 SALES            CHICAGO
    40 OPERATIONS       BOSTON

SQL> _
```

B) Update and Delete Queries

- 1) Update the salary of employees working as CLERK by 500.

```
SQL> update EMP_Harsh13
2  set SAL=SAL+500
3  where JOB='CLERK';

4 rows updated.

SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;

  EMPNO ENAME          JOB          MGR HIREDATE          SAL          COMM          DEPTNO
-----
    7839 KING            PRESIDENT          17-NOV-81          5000          10
    7698 BLAKE            MANAGER            7839 01-MAY-81          2850          30
    7782 CLARK            MANAGER            7839 09-JUN-81          2450          10
    7566 JONES            MANAGER            7839 02-APR-81          2975          20
    7788 SCOTT            ANALYST            7566 19-APR-87          3000          20
    7902 FORD            ANALYST            7566 03-DEC-81          3000          20
    7369 SMITH            CLERK              7902 17-DEC-80          1300          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
    7844 TURNER           SALESMAN           7698 08-SEP-81          1500          0           30
    7876 ADAMS            CLERK              7788 23-MAY-87          1600          20
    7900 JAMES            CLERK              7698 03-DEC-81          1450          30
    7934 MILLER           CLERK              7782 23-JAN-82          1800          10

14 rows selected.

SQL> _
```

2) Update the manager of James as CLARK.

```
SQL> update EMP_Harsh13
2 set MGR=7782
3 where ENAME='JAMES';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	1300		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
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1600		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7782	03-DEC-81	1450		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1800		10

```
14 rows selected.

SQL> _
```

3) Change the role of Miller as MANAGER.

```
SQL> update EMP_Harsh13
2 set JOB='MANAGER'
3 where ENAME='MILLER';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	1300		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
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1600		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7782	03-DEC-81	1450		30
7934	MILLER	MANAGER	7782	23-JAN-82	1800		10

```
14 rows selected.

SQL>
```

4) Delete the records of Manager.

```
SQL> delete from EMP_Harsh13
2  where JOB='MANAGER';

4 rows deleted.

SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	1300		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
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1600		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7782	03-DEC-81	1450		30

```
10 rows selected.

SQL> _
```

5) Delete the salary when records is greater than 1000.

```
SQL> delete from EMP_Harsh13
2  where SAL>1000;

10 rows deleted.

SQL> select * from EMP_Harsh13;

no rows selected

SQL>
```


DBMS Practical 3

1. Using emp table, perform the following queries:

- Display the details of all employees.

```
SQL> select * from EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
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
7844	TUENER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

14 rows selected.

- Display the name and job for all employees.

```
SQL> select ENAME, JOB FROM EMP;
```

ENAME	JOB
KING	PRESIDENT
BLAKE	MANAGER
CLARK	MANAGER
JONES	MANAGER
SCOTT	ANALYST
FORD	ANALYST
SMITH	CLERK
ALLEN	SALESMAN
WARD	SALESMAN
MARTIN	SALESMAN
TUENER	SALESMAN
ADAMS	CLERK
JAMES	CLERK
MILLER	CLERK

14 rows selected.

- Display name and salary for all employees.

```
SQL> select ENAME, SAL FROM EMP;
```

ENAME	SAL
KING	5000
BLAKE	2850
CLARK	2450
JONES	2975
SCOTT	3000
FORD	3000
SMITH	800
ALLEN	1600
WARD	1250
MARTIN	1250
TUENER	1500
ADAMS	1100
JAMES	950
MILLER	1300

14 rows selected.

- Display the details of all employees who are earning salary greater than 2000.

```
SQL> select * FROM EMP
2 where sal>2000;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20

6 rows selected.

- Display the details of all employees who are working as Manager.

```
SQL> select * FROM EMP
2 where JOB='MANAGER';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20

- Display the names of all employees who are working in department number 10.

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line

SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where DEPTNO=10;

ENAME
-----
KING
CLARK
MILLER
```

- Display the names of all employees working as clerk and drawing a salary more than 3000.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where JOB='CLERK' or SAL>3000;

ENAME
-----
KING
SMITH
ADAMS
JAMES
MILLER
```

- Display employee number and names for employees who earn commission.

```
SQL> select EMPNO, ENAME from EMP
2  where COMM IS NOT NULL;

EMPNO ENAME
-----
7499 ALLEN
7521 WARD
7654 MARTIN
7844 TUENER
```

- Display names of employees who do not earn any commission.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where COMM IS NULL;
```

ENAME

KING
BLAKE
CLARK
JONES
SCOTT
FORD
SMITH
ADAMS
JAMES
MILLER

10 rows selected.

- Display the names of employees who are working as clerk, salesman or analyst and drawing a salary more than 2000.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where JOB='CLERK' OR JOB='SALESMAN' OR JOB= 'ANALYST' OR SAL>2000;
```

ENAME

KING
BLAKE
CLARK
JONES
SCOTT
FORD
SMITH
ALLEN
WARD
MARTIN
TUENER
ADAMS
JAMES
MILLER

- Display the names of employees who are working as clerk, salesman or analyst.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where JOB='CLERK' OR JOB='SALESMAN' OR JOB= 'ANALYST';
```

ENAME

SCOTT

FORD

SMITH

ALLEN

WARD

MARTIN

TUENER

ADAMS

JAMES

MILLER

10 rows selected.

- Display the names of employees working in department number 10 or 20 or 30.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2  where DEPTNO=10 OR DEPTNO=20 OR DEPTNO=30;
```

ENAME

KING

BLAKE

CLARK

JONES

SCOTT

FORD

SMITH

ALLEN

WARD

MARTIN

TUENER

ADAMS

JAMES

MILLER

14 rows selected.

- Display the details of employees whose salary lies in the range of 1000 and 2000.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where SAL between 1000 and 2000;
```

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	TUENER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

6 rows selected.

- List the employees in the ascending order of their salaries.

```
Run SQL Command Line
```

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 ORDER BY SAL ASC;
```

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
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10
7844	TUENER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10

14 rows selected.

- List the Empno, Ename, Sal of all emps working for Mgr 7369.

```
SQL> select EMPNO, ENAME, SAL from EMP
2 where MGR=7369;
```

no rows selected

- List the employees who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST' in the Desc order.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where JOB='CLERK' OR JOB='ANALYST'
3 ORDER BY JOB DESC;
```

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
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20

6 rows selected.

- List the employees who are working in Deptno 10 or 20.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where DEPTNO=10 OR DEPTNO=20;
```

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

8 rows selected.

- List the employees whose name have a character set 'll' together.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where ENAME LIKE '%LL%';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

- List the employees in ascending order of their names.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 ORDER BY ENAME ASC;
```

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

14 rows selected.

- List the employees in descending order of their names.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 ORDER BY ENAME DESC;
```

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

14 rows selected.

- List the employees who do not belong to Deptno 20.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where DEPTNO NOT IN(20);
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450		10
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	TUENER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

9 rows selected.

- List all the employees except PRESIDENT and MANAGER.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where JOB NOT IN ('PRESIDENT','MANAGER');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
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
7844	TUENER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300		10

10 rows selected.

- List the employees whose name starts with A.


```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where ENAME LIKE 'A%';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20

- List all the Clerks of Deptno 20.

Run SQL Command Line

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where JOB='CLERK' and DEPTNO=20;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20

- List the employees whose names ends with S.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where ENAME LIKE '%S';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-81	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950		30

- List the employees who has name of exactly 4 characters.

```
SQL> select * from EMP
2 where ENAME LIKE '____';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000		10
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30

- List the names of the employees who are working as MANAGER in department 10.

```
SQL> select ENAME from EMP
2 where JOB='MANAGER' and DEPTNO=10;
```

```
ENAME
-----
CLARK
```

- List the total salary of employees working as ANALYST.

```
SQL> select SUM(SAL) from EMP
2  where JOB='ANALYST';
```

SUM(SAL)
6000

- List the minimum, maximum and average salary of the employees.

```
SQL> select AVG(SAL), MAX(SAL), MIN(SAL) from EMP;
```

AVG(SAL)	MAX(SAL)	MIN(SAL)
2073.21429	5000	800

- List the total number of employees working in department 10.

```
SQL> select COUNT(*) from EMP
2  where DEPTNO=10;
```

COUNT(*)
3

2. Answer the following queries:

- Display the total salary of employees department wise.

```
SQL> select DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	SUM(SAL)
30	9400
20	10875
10	8750

- Display the total salary of employees job wise in ascending order of job.

```
SQL> select JOB, SUM(SAL) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY JOB
3  ORDER BY JOB ASC;
```

JOB	SUM(SAL)
ANALYST	6000
CLERK	4150
MANAGER	8275
PRESIDENT	5000
SALESMAN	5600

- Display the total number of employees with specific job.

```
SQL> SELECT JOB, COUNT(*) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY JOB;
```

JOB	COUNT(*)
CLERK	4
SALESMAN	4
PRESIDENT	1
MANAGER	3
ANALYST	2

- Display the total number of employees working in each department.

```
SQL> SELECT DEPTNO, COUNT(*) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	COUNT(*)
30	6
20	5
10	3

- Display the total salary of employees specific to job and department in ascending order of job.

```
SQL> select JOB, DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY JOB, DEPTNO
3  ORDER BY JOB ASC;
```

JOB	DEPTNO	SUM(SAL)
ANALYST	20	6000
CLERK	10	1300
CLERK	20	1900
CLERK	30	950
MANAGER	10	2450
MANAGER	20	2975
MANAGER	30	2850
PRESIDENT	10	5000
SALESMAN	30	5600

- Display the total salary of the employees specific to job when employee count is greater than 1.

```
SQL> select JOB, SUM(SAL), COUNT(*) FROM EMP
2  GROUP BY JOB
3  HAVING COUNT(JOB)>1;
```

JOB	SUM(SAL)	COUNT(*)
CLERK	4150	4
SALESMAN	5600	4
MANAGER	8275	3
ANALYST	6000	2

- Display unique jobs of employees.

```
SQL> SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP;
```

JOB
CLERK
SALESMAN
PRESIDENT
MANAGER
ANALYST

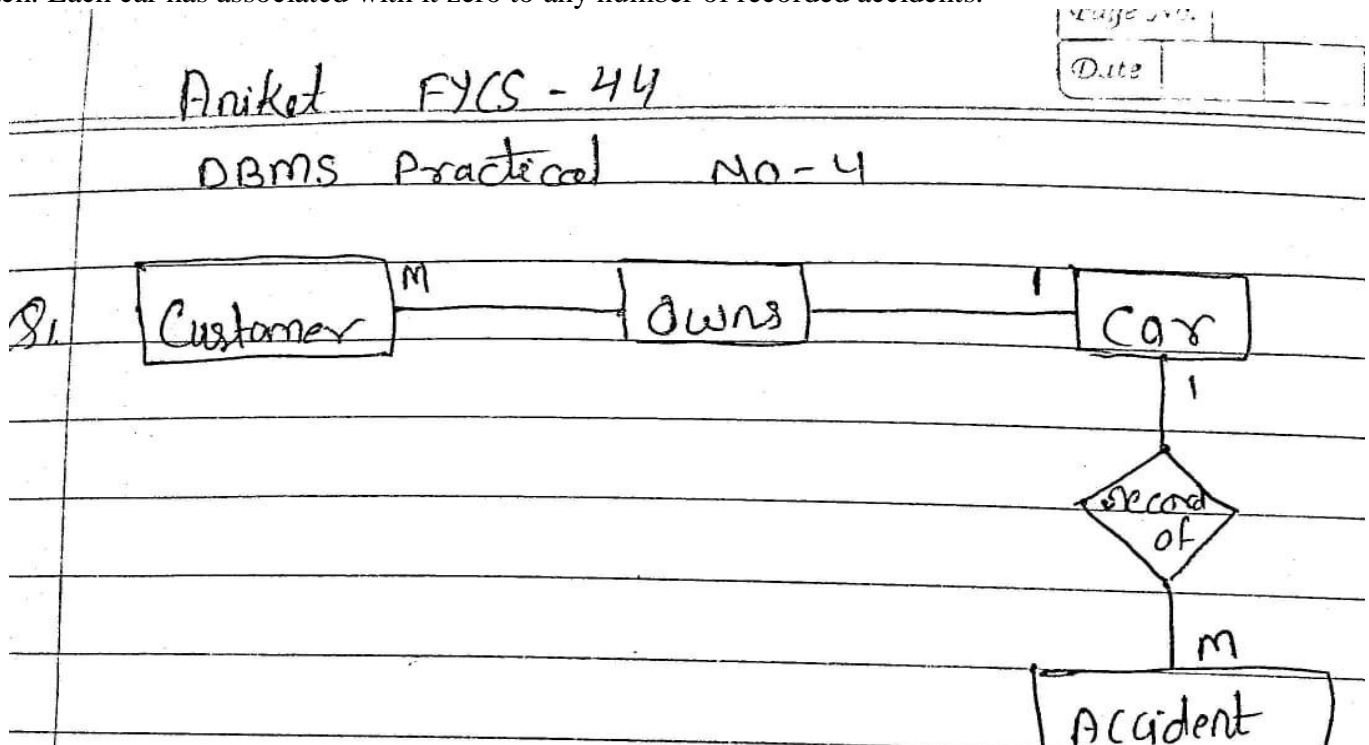
Aniket Prajapati

FYCS - 44

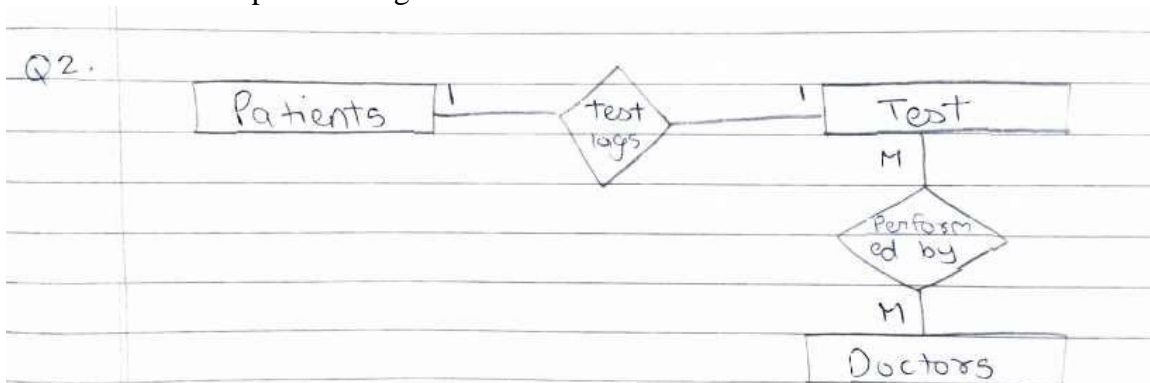
PRACTICAL NO. 4

Questions on ER diagram

1. Construct an E-R diagram for a car-insurance company whose customers own one or more cars each. Each car has associated with it zero to any number of recorded accidents.



2. Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.

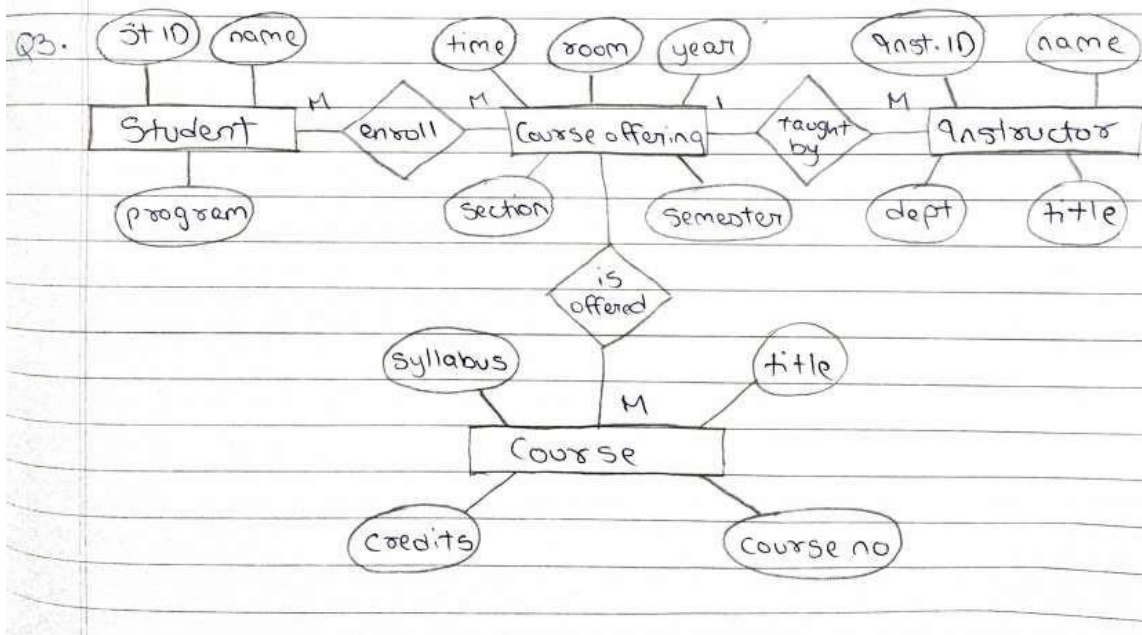


3. A university registrar.s of_ce maintains data about the following entities: (a) courses, including number, title, credits, syllabus, and prerequisites; (b) course offerings, including course number, year, semester, section number, instructor(s), timings, and classroom; (c) students, including

student-id, name, and program; and (d) instructors, including identification number, name, department, and title.

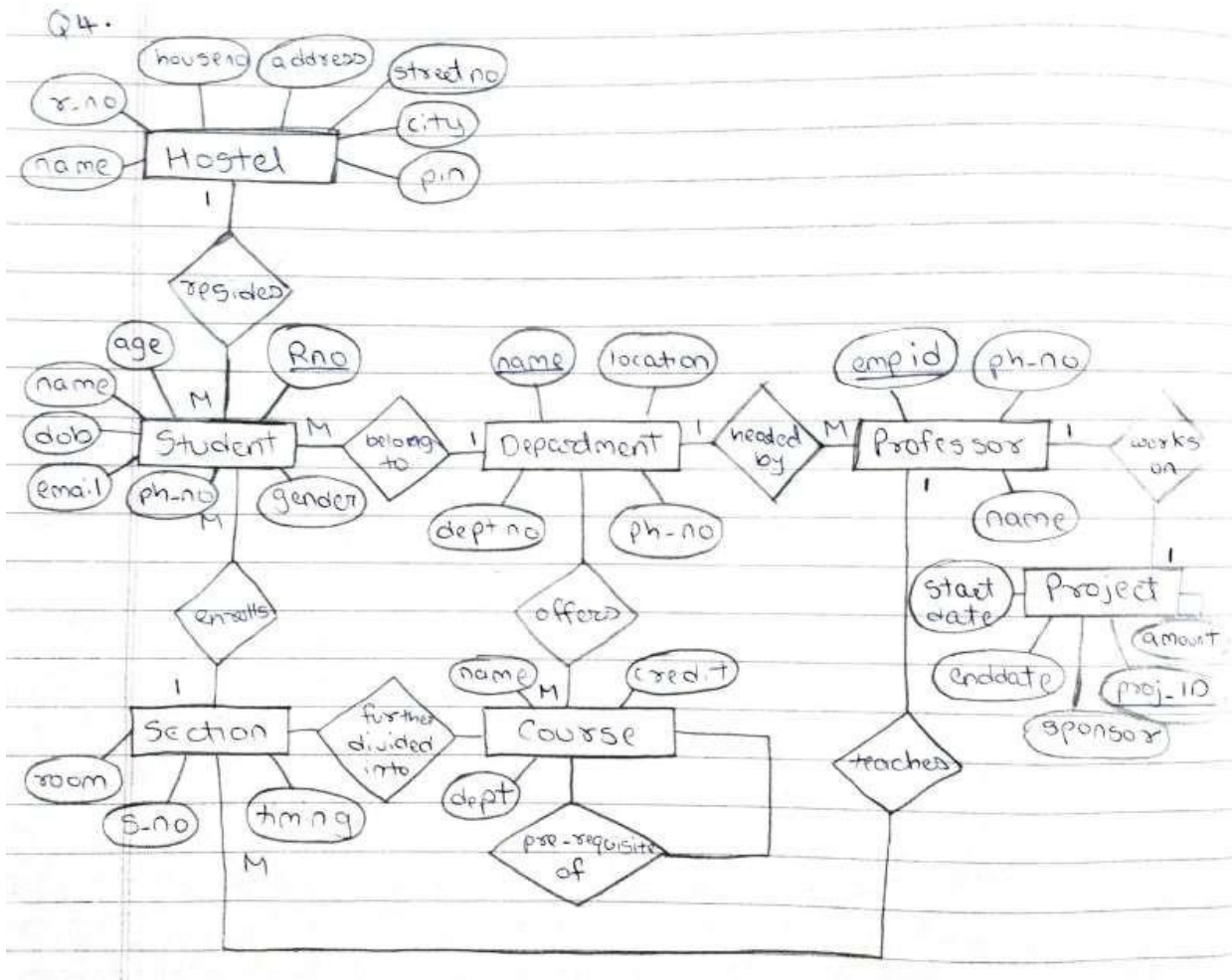
Further, the enrollment of students in courses and grades awarded to students in each course they are enrolled for must be appropriately modeled.

Construct an E-R diagram for the registrar.s of _ce.Document all assumptions that you make about the mapping constraints.



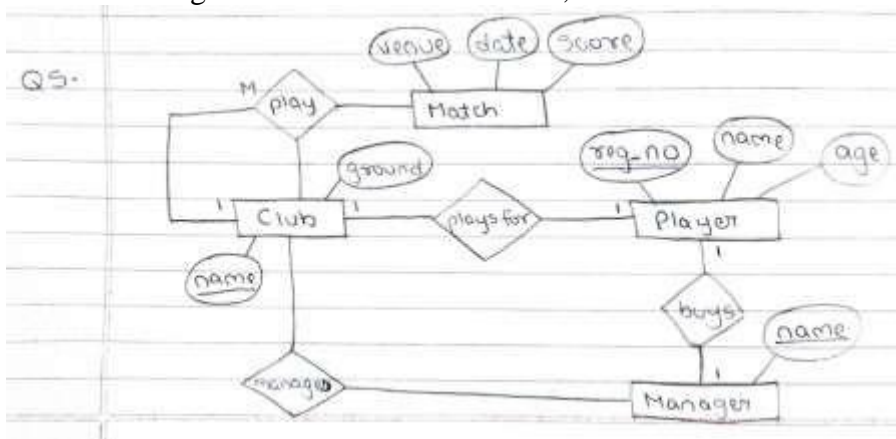
4. Draw the ER diagram for the given scenario

- In an educational institute, there are several departments and students belong to one of them. Each department has a unique department number, a unique name, a location, a phone number and is headed by a professor.
- Professors have a unique employee id, name, phoneno. We like to keep track of the following details regarding students: name, unique roll no, gender, phone number, date of birth, age and one or more email addresses.
- Students have a local address consisting of the hostel name and the room number. They also have home address consisting of house number, street, city and pin. It is assumed that all students reside in the hostels.
- A course taught in a semester of the year is called a section. There can be several sections of the same course in a semester; these are identified by the section number. Each section is taught by a different professor and has its own timings and a room to meet.
- Students enroll for several sections in a semester. Each course has a name, number of credits and the department that offers it. A course may have other courses as pre-requisites i.e courses to be completed before it can be enrolled in.
- Professors also undertake research projects. These are sponsored by funding agencies and have a specific start date, end date and amount of money given. More than one professor can be involved in a project. Also a professor may be simultaneously working on several projects. A project has a unique projectid.



5. Draw the ER diagram for the given scenario.

“A football club has a name and a ground and is made up of players. A player can play for only one club and a manager, represented by his name manages a club. A footballer has a registration number, name and age. A club manager also buys players. Each club plays against each other club in the league and matches have a date, venue and score.



PRACTICAL NO. 5

1. **INNER JOIN:** The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the satisfies.

SYNTAX:

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....
```

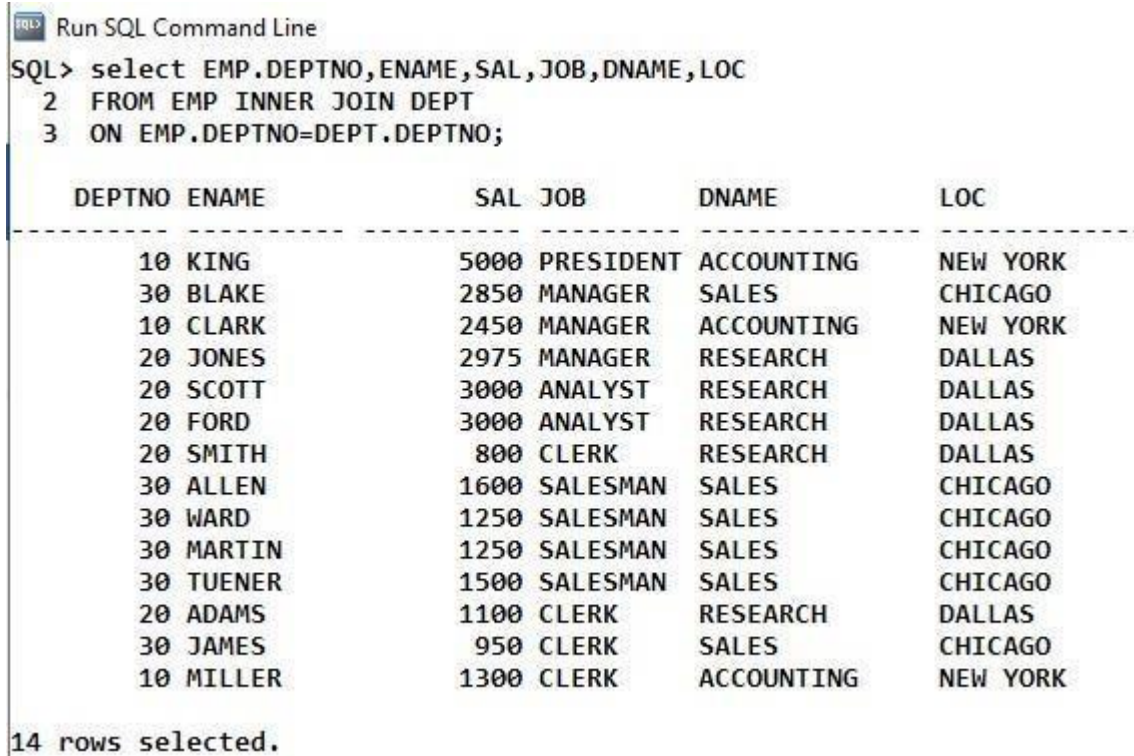
```
FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2
```

```
ON table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column; Example:
```

```
SELECT EMP.DEPTNO,ENAME, SAL,JOB,DNAME,LOC
```

```
FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT
```

```
ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```



```
SQL> select EMP.DEPTNO,ENAME,SAL,JOB,DNAME,LOC
2 FROM EMP INNER JOIN DEPT
3 ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	ENAME	SAL	JOB	DNAME	LOC
10	KING	5000	PRESIDENT	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
30	BLAKE	2850	MANAGER	SALES	CHICAGO
10	CLARK	2450	MANAGER	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	JONES	2975	MANAGER	RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	SCOTT	3000	ANALYST	RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	FORD	3000	ANALYST	RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	SMITH	800	CLERK	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	ALLEN	1600	SALESMAN	SALES	CHICAGO
30	WARD	1250	SALESMAN	SALES	CHICAGO
30	MARTIN	1250	SALESMAN	SALES	CHICAGO
30	TUENER	1500	SALESMAN	SALES	CHICAGO
20	ADAMS	1100	CLERK	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	JAMES	950	CLERK	SALES	CHICAGO
10	MILLER	1300	CLERK	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK

14 rows selected.

2. **NATURAL JOIN:** A Natural Join is a type equi join which occurs implicitly by comparing all the same names columns in both tables. The join result has only one column for each pair of equally named columns

SYNTAX:

select * From table1 natural join table2;

Example:

Select * from EMP natural join DEPT;

```
SQL> Select * from EMP natural join DEPT;
```

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

14 rows selected.

3. OUTER JOIN:

Theta Join, Equijoin, and Natural Join are called inner joins. An inner join includes only those tuples with matching attributes and the rest are discarded in the resulting relation. Therefore, we need to use outer joins to include all the tuples from the participating relations in the resulting relation. There are three kinds of outer joins – left outer join, right outer join, and full outer join.

A) RIGHT OUTER JOIN:

SYNTAX:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2....

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.column_field = table2.column_field;

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME
FROM DEPT RIGHT OUTER JOIN EMP
ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

Run SQL Command Line

```
SQL> select EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME
2 FROM DEPT RIGHT OUTER JOIN EMP
3 ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TUENER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING

14 rows selected.

B) LEFT OUTER JOIN :

SYNTAX:

```
SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2....
```

```
FROM table1
```

```
LEFT JOIN table2
```

```
ON table1.column_field = table2.column_field;
```

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME
FROM DEPT LEFT OUTER JOIN EMP
ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

 Run SQL Command Line

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME
2 FROM DEPT LEFT OUTER JOIN EMP
3 ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TUENER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING
				40	OPERATIONS

15 rows selected.

C) FULL OUTER JOIN:

SYNTAX:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2....

FROM table1

FULL JOIN table2

ON table1.column_field = table2.column_field;

EXAMPLE:

SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME

FROM DEPT FULL OUTER JOIN EMP

ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;

```
SQL> SELECT EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,EMP.DEPTNO,DEPT.DEPTNO,DNAME
2  FROM DEPT FULL OUTER JOIN EMP
3  ON EMP.DEPTNO=DEPT.DEPTNO;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	DEPTNO	DNAME
7839	KING	5000	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7698	BLAKE	2850	30	30	SALES
7782	CLARK	2450	10	10	ACCOUNTING
7566	JONES	2975	20	20	RESEARCH
7788	SCOTT	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7902	FORD	3000	20	20	RESEARCH
7369	SMITH	800	20	20	RESEARCH
7499	ALLEN	1600	30	30	SALES
7521	WARD	1250	30	30	SALES
7654	MARTIN	1250	30	30	SALES
7844	TUENER	1500	30	30	SALES
7876	ADAMS	1100	20	20	RESEARCH
7900	JAMES	950	30	30	SALES
7934	MILLER	1300	10	10	ACCOUNTING
				40	OPERATIONS

15 rows selected.

4. **CROSS JOIN:** When each row of first table is combined with each row from the second table, known as Cartesian join or cross join.

SYNTAX:

SELECT * FROM TABLE1 CROSS JOIN TABLE2

OR

SELECT * FROM TABLE1 , TABLE2 EXAMPLE:

SELECT * FROM EMP CROSS JOIN DEPT;

OR

SELECT * FROM EMP, DEPT

Run SQL Command Line

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP CROSS JOIN DEPT;
```

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

56 rows selected.

5. **SELF JOIN:** The SQL **SELF JOIN** is used to join a table to itself as if the table were two tables; temporarily renaming at least one table in the SQL statement.

SYNTAX:

SELECT a.column_name, b.column_name

FROM table1 a, table1 b

WHERE a.common_field = b.common_field; EXAMPLE:

SELECT a.ENAME, b.ENAME

FROM EMP a, EMP B WHERE a.EMPNO = b.DEPTNO;

```
SQL> SELECT b.ENAME EMPLOYEE, a.ENAME MANAGER
2  FROM EMP a, EMP b
3  WHERE a.EMPNO=b.MGR;
```

EMPLOYEE	MANAGER
JONES	KING
CLARK	KING
BLAKE	KING
JAMES	BLAKE
TUENER	BLAKE
MARTIN	BLAKE
WARD	BLAKE
ALLEN	BLAKE
MILLER	CLARK
FORD	JONES
SCOTT	JONES
ADAMS	SCOTT
SMITH	FORD

13 rows selected.

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PRACTICAL NO. 6

NUMERICAL:

1. ABS

```
SQL> SELECT ABS(-9) FROM DUAL;
```

```
ABS(-9)
-----
      9
```

```
SQL> SELECT ABS(9) FROM DUAL;
```

```
ABS(9)
-----
      9
```

2. CEIL

```
SQL> SELECT CEIL(12.15) FROM DUAL;
```

```
CEIL(12.15)
-----
        13
```

```
SQL> SELECT CEIL(12.10) FROM DUAL;
```

```
CEIL(12.10)
-----
        13
```

```
SQL> SELECT CEIL(12) FROM DUAL;
```

```
CEIL(12)
-----
        12
```

3. FLOOR

```
Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT FLOOR(12.67) FROM DUAL;

FLOOR(12.67)
-----
          12

SQL> SELECT FLOOR(12) FROM DUAL;

FLOOR(12)
-----
          12
```

4. SQRT

```
SQL> SELECT SQRT(4) FROM DUAL;

SQRT(4)
-----
          2
```

5. MOD

```
SQL> SELECT MOD(17,2) FROM DUAL;

MOD(17,2)
-----
          1
```

6. ROUND

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(12.589) FROM DUAL;

ROUND(12.589)
-----
          13

SQL> SELECT ROUND(12.159) FROM DUAL;

ROUND(12.159)
-----
          12

SQL> SELECT ROUND(12.159,1) FROM DUAL;

ROUND(12.159,1)
-----
         12.2

SQL> SELECT ROUND(12.159,2) FROM DUAL;

ROUND(12.159,2)
-----
        12.16
```

7. REMAINDER

```
SQL> SELECT REMAINDER(5,2) FROM DUAL;  
  
REMAINDER(5,2)  
-----  
1
```

8. POWER

```
SQL> SELECT POWER(5,1) FROM DUAL;  
  
POWER(5,1)  
-----  
5  
  
SQL> SELECT POWER(3,3) FROM DUAL;  
  
POWER(3,3)  
-----  
27
```

9. TRUNC

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(1.254,1) FROM DUAL;  
  
TRUNC(1.254,1)  
-----  
1.2  
  
SQL>  
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(1.254,2) FROM DUAL;  
  
TRUNC(1.254,2)  
-----  
1.25
```

10. EXP

```
Run SQL Command Line  
SQL> SELECT EXP(1) FROM DUAL;  
  
EXP(1)  
-----  
2.71828183
```

+ CHARACTER:

1. LOWER

```
Run SQL Command Line  
  
SQL> SELECT LOWER('WELCOME')FROM DUAL;  
  
LOWER(''  
-----  
welcome
```

2. UPPER

```
SQL> SELECT UPPER('welcome')FROM DUAL;

UPPER('
-----
WELCOME
```

3. INITCAP

```
SQL> SELECT initcap('welCOME')FROM DUAL;

INITCAP
-----
Welcome
```

4. LENGTH

```
SQL> SELECT LENGTH('welCOME')FROM DUAL;

LENGTH('WELCOME')
-----
7

SQL> SELECT LENGTH('welCOME  ' )FROM DUAL;

LENGTH('WELCOME')
-----
9
```

5. SUBSTR

```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> SELECT SUBSTR('welCOME',4,4)FROM DUAL;

SUBS
----
COME
```

6. CONCAT

```
SQL> SELECT CONCAT('welCOME','MOKSHI')FROM DUAL;

CONCAT('WELCO
-----
welCOMEMOKSHI
```

7. INSTR

```
SQL> SELECT INSTR('welCOME MOKSHI','K',1)FROM DUAL;

INSTR('WELCOMEMOKSHI','K',1)
-----
11
```

8. TRIM

```
Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT TRIM(BOTH'0' FROM'000005264214GOOD000000')FROM DUAL;

TRIM(BOTH'0
-----
5264214GOOD

SQL> SELECT TRIM(TRAILING'0' FROM'000005264214GOOD000000')FROM DUAL;

TRIM(TRAILING'0'
-----
000005264214GOOD

SQL> SELECT TRIM(LEADING'0' FROM'000005264214GOOD000000')FROM DUAL;

TRIM(LEADING'0'FR
-----
5264214GOOD000000
```

9. RTRIM

```
SQL> SELECT RTRIM('000005464534000','0')FROM DUAL;

RTRIM('00000
-----
000005464534
```

10. LTRIM

```
SQL> SELECT LTRIM('000005464534000','0')FROM DUAL;

LTRIM('000
-----
5464534000

SQL>
```

11. TRANSLATE

```
Select Run SQL Command Line

Connected.
SQL> select translate('12wel2comw1','2el','$@') from dual;

TRANSLATE(
-----
1$w@$comw1

SQL> select translate('5374524984877998789','987','$@#') from dual;

TRANSLATE('53745249
-----
53#4524$@4@##$$@#@$
```

12. REPLACE

```
SQL> select REPLACE('5374524984877998789','987','$@#') from dual;

REPLACE('5374524984
-----
53745249848779$@#89
```

13. RPAD

```
SQL> SELECT RPAD('WEL',10,'$') FROM DUAL;

RPAD('WEL'
-----
WEL$$$$$$
```

14. LPAD

```
Select Run SQL Command Line
SQL> SELECT LPAD('WEL',10,'$') FROM DUAL;

LPAD('WEL'
-----
$$$$$$WEL
```

DATE FUNCTION:

1. SYSDATE

```
SQL> SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

SYSDATE
-----
22-FEB-21
```

2. ECTRACT

```
SQL> SELECT EXTRACT(DAY FROM SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

EXTRACT(DAYFROMSYSDATE)
-----
22

SQL> SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

EXTRACT(MONTHFROMSYSDATE)
-----
2

SQL> SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

EXTRACT(YEARFROMSYSDATE)
-----
2021
```

3. ADD_MONTHS

```
Select Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT ADD_MONTHS( SYSDATE,10) FROM DUAL;

ADD_MONTH
-----
22-DEC-21

SQL> SELECT ADD_MONTHS( SYSDATE,-1) FROM DUAL;

ADD_MONTH
-----
22-JAN-21
```

4. NEXT_DAY

```
SQL> SELECT NEXT_DAY(SYSDATE,'MONDAY') FROM DUAL;

NEXT_DAY(
-----
01-MAR-21
```

5. MONTHS_BETWEEN

```
SQL> SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'31-DEC-21') FROM DUAL;

MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'31-DEC-21')
-----
-10.275759
```

6. SYSTIMESTAMP

```
SQL> SELECT SYSTIMESTAMP FROM DUAL;

SYSTIMESTAMP
-----
22-FEB-21 10.53.16.258000 AM +05:30
```

7. CURRENT_DATE

```
Select Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT CURRENT_DATE FROM DUAL;

CURRENT_DATE
-----
22-FEB-2021 10:53AM
```

8. TO_DATE

```
SQL> SELECT TO_DATE('022121','MMDDYYYY')FROM DUAL;  
  
TO_DATE('022121','M  
-----  
21-FEB-0021 12:00AM
```

9. LAST_DATE

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line  
SQL> SELECT LAST_DAY(SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;  
  
LAST_DAY(  
-----  
28-FEB-21  
  
SQL>
```


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PRATICAL NO. 7

Suppose that a Product table contains two attributes, PROD_CODE and VEND_CODE. The values for the PROD_CODE are: ABC, DEF, GHI and JKL. These are matched by the following values for the VEND_CODE: 125, 124, 124 and 123, respectively (e.g., PROD_CODE value ABC corresponds to VEND_CODE value 125). The Vendor table contains a single attribute, VEND_CODE, with values 123, 124, 125 and 126. (The VEND_CODE attribute in the Product table is a foreign key to the VEND_CODE in the Vendor table.)

```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> CREATE TABLE VENDOR(VEND_CODE INT PRIMARY KEY);
Table created.

SQL> CREATE TABLE PRODUCT(PRO_CODE VARCHAR(10), VEND_CODE REFERENCES VENDOR(VEND_CODE));
Table created.
```

```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(125);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(126);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(124);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(123);
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM VENDOR;

VEND_CODE
-----
125
126
124
123
```

```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('ABC',125);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('DEF',124);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('JKL',123);
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;

PRO_CODE  VEND_CODE
-----
ABC        125
DEF        124
GHI        124
JKL        123
```

Given the information, what would be the query output for the following?
Show values.

a) A UNION query based on these two tables.

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR
 2  UNION
 3  SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;

VEND_CODE
-----
      123
      124
      125
      126
```

b) A UNION ALL query based on these two tables

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR
 2  UNION ALL
 3  SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;

VEND_CODE
-----
      125
      126
      124
      123
      125
      124
      124
      123

8 rows selected.
```

c) An INTERSECT query based on these two tables

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR
 2  INTERSECT
 3  SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;

VEND_CODE
-----
      123
      124
      125
```

d) A MINUS query based on these two tables

```
SQL> Run SQL Command Line

SQL> SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR
 2  MINUS
 3  SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;

VEND_CODE
-----
      126
```

Practical No. 8

Study of various types of views

Considering Emp and Dept table, perform the following:

1. Create a view named emp_hor with the job titled as 'ANALYST'.

```
SQL> create view EMP_HOR
 2  as
 3  select * from Aniket_EMP
 4  where JOB='Analyst';

View created.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP_HOR;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000	
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000	

- 2) Create a view named vwemp specifying name of employees, job and their salary.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW VWEMP
 2  AS
 3  SELECT ENAME,JOB,SAL FROM Aniket_EMP;

View created.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM VWEMP;
```

ENAME	JOB	SAL
KING	PRESIDENT	5000
BLACK	MANAGER	2850
CLARK	MANAGER	2450
JONES	MANAGER	2975
SCOTT	ANALYST	3000
FORD	ANALYST	3000
SMITH	CLERK	800
ALLEN	SALESMAN	1600
WARD	SALESMAN	1250
MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250
TURNER	SALESMAN	1500

ENAME	JOB	SAL
ADAMS	CLERK	1100
JAMES	CLERK	950
MILLER	CLERK	1300

14 rows selected.

3) Create a view displaying total salary on the basis of the jobs.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW EMP_VIEW(JOB,TOTAL_SALARY)
2 AS
3 SELECT JOB,SUM(SAL) FROM Aniket_EMP
4 GROUP BY JOB;
```

View created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP_VIEW;
```

JOB	TOTAL_SALARY
CLERK	4150
SALESMAN	5600
PRESIDENT	5000
MANAGER	8275
ANALYST	6000

4) Create a view with contains name of employee, dept and the location of the employees.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW VIEW_44
2 AS
3 SELECT ENAME,Aniket_DEPT.DEPTNO,LOC
4 FROM Aniket_EMP INNER JOIN Aniket_DEPT
5 ON Aniket_EMP .DEPTNO=Aniket_DEPT .DEPTNO;
```

View created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM VIEW_44
2 ;
```

ENAME	DEPTNO	LOC
KING	10	NEWYORK
BLACK	30	CHICAGO
CLARK	10	NEWYORK
JONES	20	DALLAS
SCOTT	20	DALLAS
FORD	20	DALLAS
SMITH	20	DALLAS
ALLEN	30	CHICAGO
WARD	30	CHICAGO
MARTIN	30	CHICAGO
TURNER	30	CHICAGO

ENAME	DEPTNO	LOC
ADAMS	20	DALLAS
JAMES	30	CHICAGO
MILLER	10	NEWYORK

14 rows selected.

5) Create a view to display the name of the employees with their salary and job who belongs to department 20.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW VIEW_EMP
  2 AS
  3 SELECT ENAME,SAL,JOB FROM Aniket_EMP
  4 WHERE DEPTNO=20;

View created.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM VIEW_EMP;
```

ENAME	SAL	JOB
JONES	2975	MANAGER
SCOTT	3000	ANALYST
FORD	3000	ANALYST
SMITH	800	CLERK
ADAMS	1100	CLERK

```
SQL> _
```

6) Delete all the views created above.

```
SQL> DROP VIEW EMP_HOR;
```

View dropped.

```
SQL> DROP VIEW VWEMP;
```

View dropped.

```
SQL> DROP VIEW EMP_VIEW;
```

View dropped.

```
SQL> DROP VIEW VIEW_44;
```

View dropped.

```
SQL> DROP VIEW VIEW_EMP;
```

View dropped.

Practical No 9

Study of subqueries with all its clauses

1. Display the employee name whose salary is greater than the salary of employee 7566.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME FROM EMP  
2 WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7566);
```

```
ENAME  
-----  
SCOTT  
KING  
FORD
```

2. Display the employee name, sal, job of the employee whose job is similar to the employee 7369.

```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, JOB FROM EMP WHERE JOB IN (SELECT JOB FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7369);
```

```
ENAME          SAL JOB  
-----  
SMITH          800 CLERK  
ADAMS         1100 CLERK  
JAMES          950 CLERK  
MILLER        1300 CLERK
```

3. Display the employee name with the salary less than any salary of job type CLERK.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE SAL < ANY (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800	
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100	
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400

- 4 Display the employee name, salary, department id, job id for those employees who works in the same designation as the employee works whose id is 7900.


```
SQL> SELECT ENAME, SAL, DEPTNO, JOB FROM EMP  
2 WHERE JOB=(SELECT JOB FROM EMP WHERE EMPNO=7900);
```

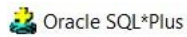
ENAME	SAL	DEPTNO	JOB
SMITH	800	20	CLERK
ADAMS	1100	20	CLERK
JAMES	950	30	CLERK
MILLER	1300	10	CLERK

5. Display the detail of department whose manager Ecode='7698'.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DEPT  
2 WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE MGR=7698);  
WHERE DEPTNO=(SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE MGR=7698);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
30	SALES	CHICAGO

6. Display the employees whose salary is greater than any MANAGER.



File Edit Search Options Help

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM EMP
2 WHERE SAL < ANY(SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM

DEPTNO						

7369 20	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800	
7900 30	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	
7876 20	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100	
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM

DEPTNO						

7521 30	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500
7654 30	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400
7934 10	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM

DEPTNO						

7844 30	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0
7499 30	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300
7782 10	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	
EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM

DEPTNO						

7698 30	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	

10 rows selected

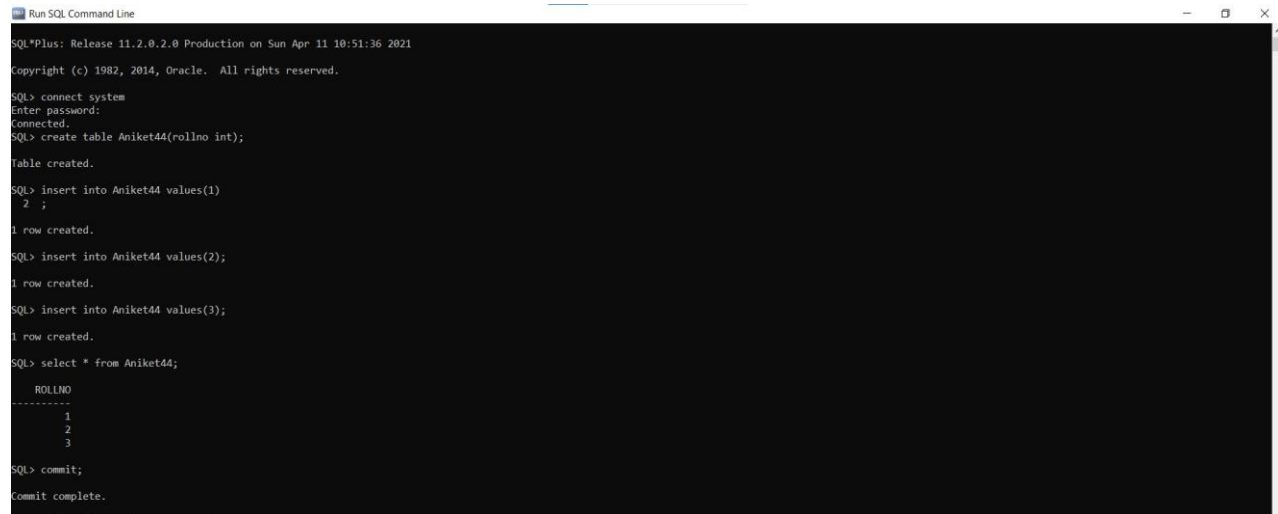


Practical No 10

Study of Transaction (Commit/ Rollback), Locks

1. Perform Commit and Rollback on a table.

Commit:



```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sun Apr 11 10:51:36 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect system
Enter password:
connected.
SQL> create table Aniket44(rollno int);
Table created.

SQL> insert into Aniket44 values(1)
2 ;
1 row created.

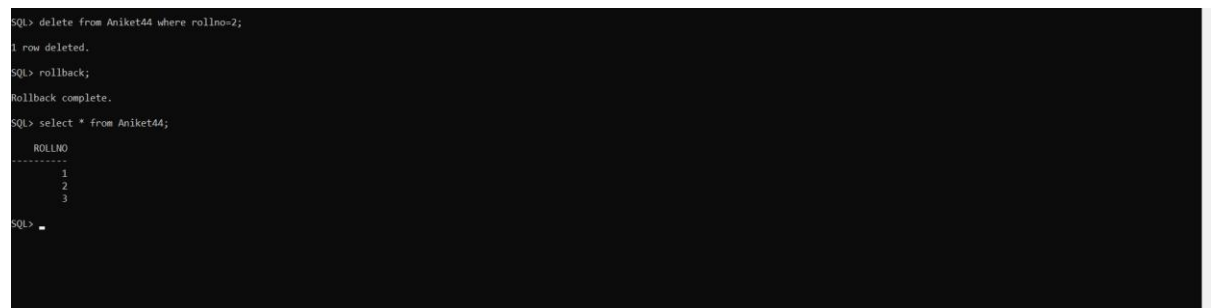
SQL> insert into Aniket44 values(2);
1 row created.

SQL> insert into Aniket44 values(3);
1 row created.

SQL> select * from Aniket44;
   ROLLNO
-----
        1
        2
        3

SQL> commit;
Commit complete.
```

Rollback:



```
SQL> delete from Aniket44 where rollno=2;
1 row deleted.

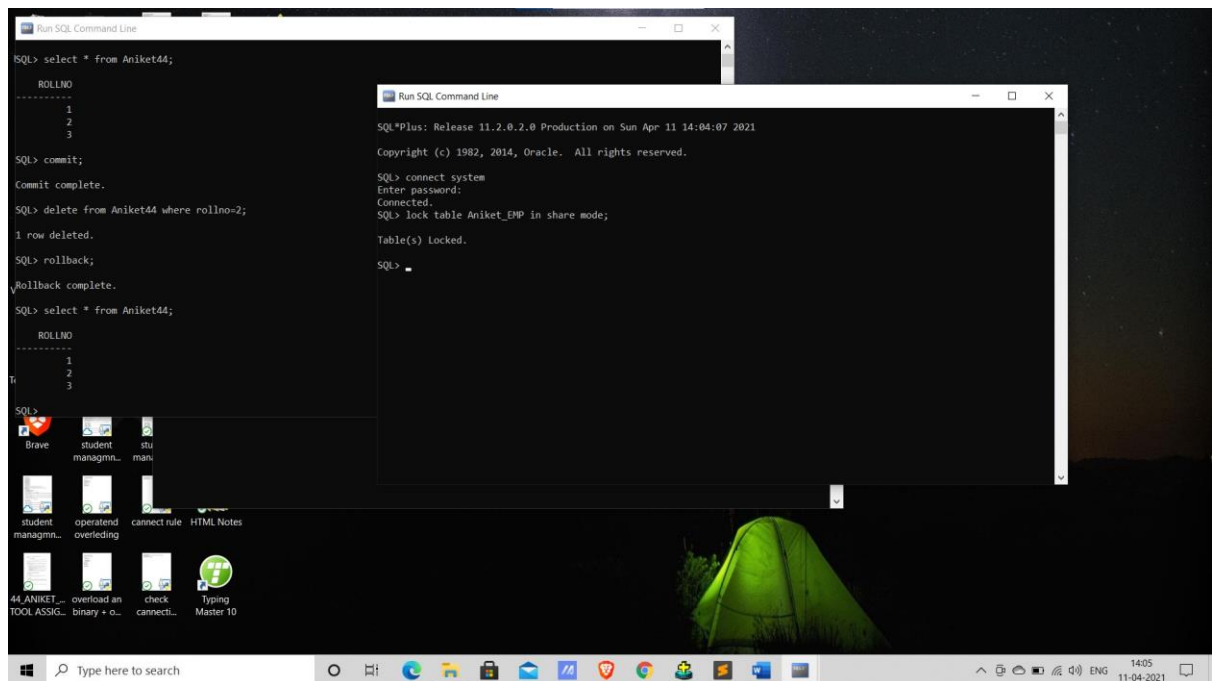
SQL> rollback;
Rollback complete.

SQL> select * from Aniket44;
   ROLLNO
-----
        1
        2
        3

SQL> _
```

2. Implementation of Share and Exclusive Lock Mode in employee table

Shared Mode:



```
SQL> select * from Aniket44;
-----
ROLLNO
-----
1
2
3

SQL> commit;
Commit complete.

SQL> delete from Aniket44 where rollno=2;
1 row deleted.

SQL> rollback;
Rollback complete.

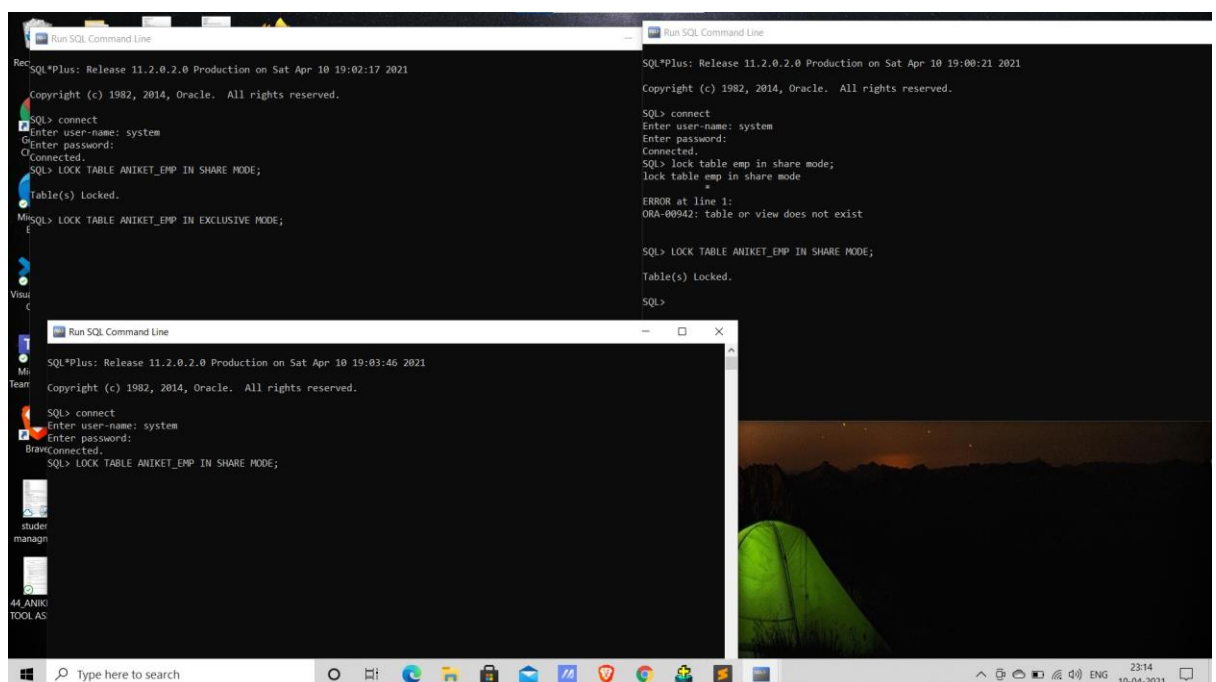
SQL> select * from Aniket44;
-----
ROLLNO
-----
1
2
3

SQL>

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sun Apr 11 14:04:07 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect system
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> lock table Aniket_EMP in share mode;
Table(s) Locked.
SQL>
```

Exclusive Lock:



```
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sat Apr 10 19:02:17 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect
Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> LOCK TABLE ANIKET_EMP IN SHARE MODE;
Table(s) Locked.
SQL> LOCK TABLE ANIKET_EMP IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

SQL> LOCK TABLE ANIKET_EMP IN SHARE MODE;
Table(s) Locked.
SQL>

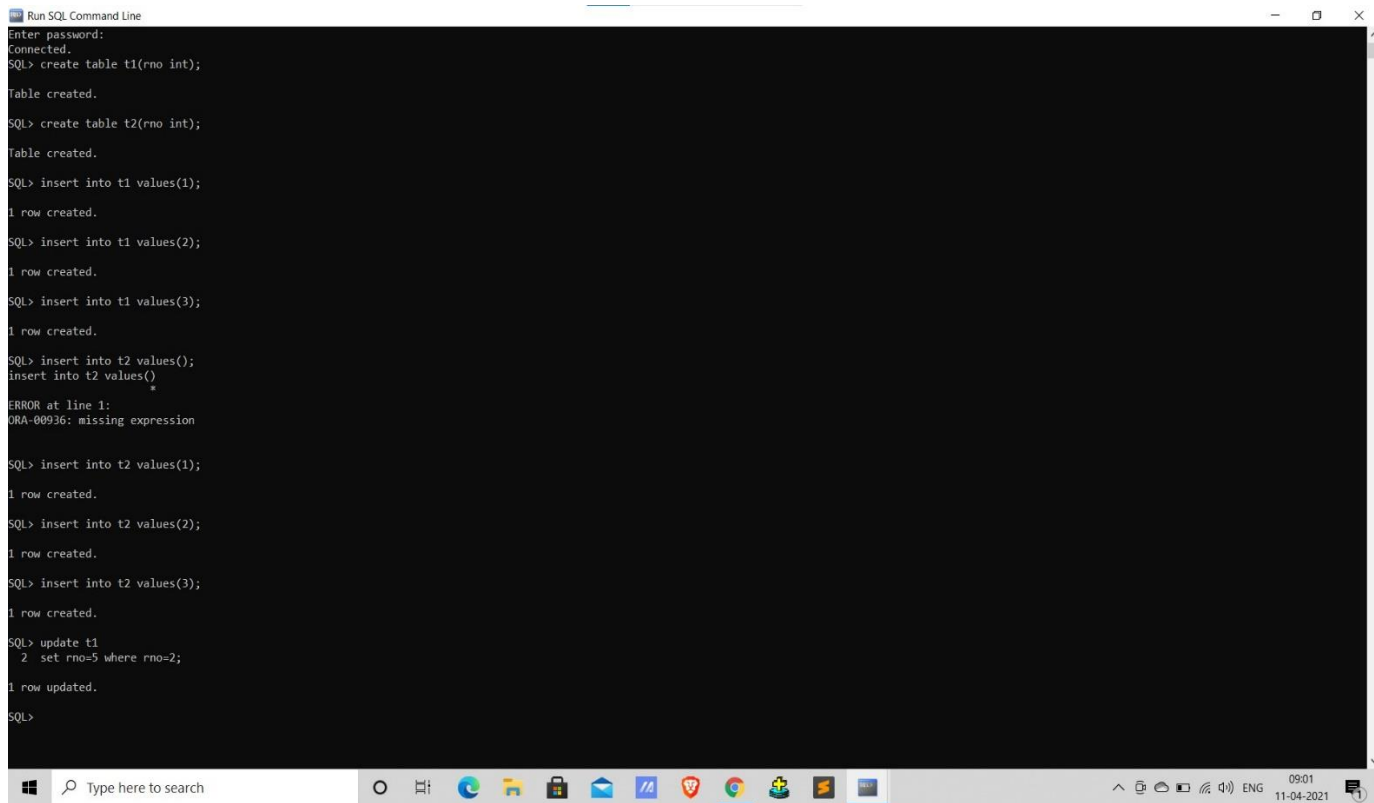
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sat Apr 10 19:03:46 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect
Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> LOCK TABLE ANIKET_EMP IN SHARE MODE;
```

PRACTICAL-11

NAME:- Aniket Prajapati

Roll No:-44



```
Run SQL Command Line
Enter password:
connected.
SQL> create table t1(rno int);
Table created.
SQL> create table t2(rno int);
Table created.
SQL> insert into t1 values(1);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into t1 values(2);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into t1 values(3);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into t2 values();
insert into t2 values(*)
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00936: missing expression
SQL> insert into t2 values(1);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into t2 values(2);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into t2 values(3);
1 row created.
SQL> update t1
2 set rno=5 where rno=2;
1 row updated.
SQL>
```

The screenshot shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with various application icons including File Explorer, Edge, and Chrome. The system tray on the right indicates the time as 09:01 and the date as 11-04-2021.

```
Run SQL Command Line

SQL> insert table t1 values(3);
insert table t1 values(3)
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00925: missing INTO keyword

SQL> insert into t1 values(3);
1 row created.

SQL> insert into t2 values(11);
1 row created.

SQL> insert into t2 values(12);
1 row created.

SQL> insert into t2 values(13);
1 row created.

SQL> commit;
Commit complete.

SQL>
```

```
Select Run SQL Command Line

R/SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sun Apr 11 09:34:11 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect system
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> update t2 set rno=10;
3 rows updated.
SQL> update t1 set rno=14;
1 row updated.
SQL>
```

```
Run SQL Command Line

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Sun Apr 11 09:35:58 2021
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> update t1
  2 set rno=20 where rno=2;
SP2-0680: Not connected
SQL> connect system
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> update t1
  2 set rno=20 where rno=2;
0 rows updated.

SQL> update t2 set rnp=5;
update t2 set rnp=5
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00904: "RNP": invalid identifier

SQL> update t2 set rno=5;
```