1. Find the date of next Sunday.

➔ select next_day(sysdate,'sunday') from dual;

```
SQL> select next_day(sysdate,'sunday') from dual;

NEXT_DAY(
---------
11-FEB-24
```

2. Find 7 raised to the power 7.

➔select power(7,7) from dual;

```
SQL> select power(7,7) from dual;

POWER(7,7)
----------
    823543
```

3. Input your name(first_name last_name) in upper case “JAYANTA MONDAL”. The output should come under the alias MY_NAME and the name should appear in lower_case but the first letter of first_name and last_name should be in upper_case.

➔ SELECT INITCAP('JAYANTA MONDAL') AS NAME FROM DUAL;

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP('JAYANTA MONDAL') AS NAME FROM DUAL;

NAME
--------------
Jayanta Mondal
```

4. Create and insert the following: STUDENT12

Roll_No	Name	CGPA	DOB
120	Avi	6.55	09-Jan-2000
134	Beena	8.20	31-Aug-2002
155	Charu	8.20	23-Dec-1999
202	Dawar	9.15	09-Jan-2000

➔ CREATE TABLE student12 (roll_no number, name varchar(10), cgpa number, dob date);

INSERT INTO student12 VALUES (&roll_no, '&name', &cpga, '&dob')

```
SQL> INSERT INTO student12 VALUES (&roll_no, '&name', &cpga, '&dob');
Enter value for roll_no: 120
Enter value for name: avi
Enter value for cpga: 6.55
Enter value for dob: 09-jan-2000
old   1: INSERT INTO student12 VALUES (&roll_no, '&name', &cpga, '&dob')
new   1: INSERT INTO student12 VALUES (120, 'avi', 6.55, '09-jan-2000')

1 row created.
```

5. Say, stipend is given to all students. 10000 if cgpa>9, 7000 if cgpa>8, 5000 if cgpa>7, rest are given 1000 rupees. List the students name and stipend received by them.

➔ select Roll_no,name,CGPA,decode(trunc(CGPA,0),9,10000,8,7000,7,5000,1000) as stipend from student12;

```
SQL> select Roll_no,name,CGPA,decode(trunc(CGPA,0),9,10000,8,7000,7,5000,1000) as stipend from student
12;

   ROLL_NO NAME            CGPA    STIPEND
---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
       120 avi              6.55       1000
       134 beena             8.2       7000
       155 charu             8.2       7000
       202 dawar            9.15      10000
```

6. Show the students name in upper_case, and DOB in the following format : five-february-two thousand twenty-four.

➔ select upper(name), to_char(dob,'ddsp-month-yyyysp') dob from student12;

```
SQL> select upper(name), to_char(dob,'ddsp-month-yyyysp') dob from student12;

UPPER(NAME
----------
DOB
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
AVI
nine-january  -two thousand

BEENA
thirty-one-august   -two thousand two

CHARU
twenty-three-december -one thousand nine hundred ninety-nine


UPPER(NAME
----------
DOB
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DAWAR
nine-january  -two thousand
```

7. Count the number of students present in the student12 table.

➔ SQL> select count(*) as student_count from student12;

```
SQL> select count(*) as student_count from student12;

STUDENT_COUNT
-------------
            4
```

8. Select the average age of the students.

➔ SELECT AVG(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM DOB)) as average_age FROM student12;

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM DOB)) as average_age FROM student12;

AVERAGE_AGE
-----------
      23.75
```

9. Make the set of name,cgpa and DOB, the primary key of the student12 table.

➔ ALTER TABLE student12 ADD CONSTRAINT pk_student12 PRIMARY KEY (name, cgpa, DOB);

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE student12 ADD CONSTRAINT pk_student12 PRIMARY KEY (name, cgpa, DOB);

Table altered.
```

10. Make roll_no the new primary key of the table.

➔ ALTER TABLE student12 DROP CONSTRAINT pk_student12;

ALTER TABLE student12 ADD CONSTRAINT pk_student12 PRIMARY KEY (roll_no);

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE student12 DROP CONSTRAINT pk_student12;

Table altered.

SQL> ALTER TABLE student12 ADD CONSTRAINT pk_student12 PRIMARY KEY (roll_no);

Table altered.
```