

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Part A</b></p> <p><b>Projection, ORDER BY clause, Altering and dropping of tables (use constraints while creating tables) examples using SELECT command.</b></p>
<p><b>Aim:</b> SQL commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) To sort data in a table</li><li>ii) To create a table from an existing table</li><li>iii) To insert data into a table from another table</li><li>i) To delete data from a table</li><li>ii) To update the contents of a table</li><li>iii) To modify the structure of a table (Alter table for adding/deleting columns and modifying columns)</li><li>iv) To rename a table</li><li>v) To truncate a table</li><li>vi) To drop a table</li></ul>
<p><b>Prerequisite:</b> Oracle.</p>
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Table is created and records are inserted, viewed, and structure is modified.</p>
<p><b>Theory:</b></p> <p><b>Sorting data in a table</b></p> <p>Select * from &lt;TableName&gt; order by &lt;ColumnName1&gt;, &lt;ColumnName2&gt; &lt;SortOrder&gt;;</p> <p><b>Creating a table from a table</b></p> <p>Create table &lt;TableName&gt; (&lt;ColumnName1&gt;, &lt;ColumnName2&gt;) as select &lt;ColumnName1&gt;, &lt;ColumnName2&gt; from &lt;TableName&gt;;</p> <p><b>Inserting data into a table from another table</b></p> <p>Insert into &lt;TableName&gt; select &lt;ColumnName1&gt;, &lt;ColumnName2&gt; from &lt;TableName&gt;;</p> <p><b>Delete data from a table</b></p> <p>Delete from &lt;TableName&gt;;</p> <p><b>Updating the contents of a table</b></p> <p>Update &lt;TableName&gt; set &lt;ColumnName1&gt;=&lt;expression1&gt;,&lt;ColumnName2&gt;=&lt;expression2&gt;;</p> <p><b>Modifying the structure of tables (SQL ALTER TABLE Syntax)</b></p> <p>alter table &lt;TableName&gt; add (&lt;ColumnName1&gt;&lt;datatype1&gt;, &lt;ColumnName2&gt;&lt;datatype2&gt;);</p> <p>Adding columns</p> <p><b>ALTER TABLE</b> table_name</p> <p><b>ADD</b> column_name datatype;</p>

**CSE 4**

Deleting columns

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
DROP COLUMN column_name;
```

Modifying columns (Prior Oracle 10G)

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
MODIFY COLUMN column_name datatype;
```

ALTER TABLE table\_name (Oracle 10G and later:)

```
MODIFY column_name datatype;
```

**Renaming tables**

Rename <TableName> to <NewTableName>;

**Truncating Tables**

Truncate table <TableName>;

**Destroying Tables**

drop table <TableName>;

**Procedure:**

1. Formulate the query for given problem.
2. Write the SQL query with proper input.
3. Execute the query.

**Practice Exercise**

1	List the emps in the asc order of their Salaries?
2	List the details of the emps in asc order of the Dptnos and desc of Jobs?
3	Display all the unique job groups in the descending order?
4	Display all the details of all 'Mgrs'
5	Display all the details of the emps whose Comm. Is more than their Sal.
6	List the emps who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST' in the Desc order.
7	List the emps Who Annual sal ranging from 22000 and 45000.
8	Create a table Emp_Income(E_ID,Name, Salary, Commission) from emp.
9	Create a table Emp_data(Name, Gender, Post, Dept_in) from emp.
10	Create a table Section(S_ID, S_name). (create by normal create table query)
11	Copy required data into Section table from dapt table.
12	Create table Relation(Ename, Manager, Dept_no). (create by normal create table query)
13	Add age at attribute to the employee table
14	Remove customer name attribute from the depositor table

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15	Increase the size of column ename in table employee to 15.
16	Add New column 'Data_of_Birth' in the Emp_data table. Which is of type Date.
17	Change the name of the Section table to Office, and Relation to Association.
18	Update the commission of all clerks to 500 in EMP.
19	Change the salary of every manager to 50000 in Emp_income.
20	Increase the salary of every salesman by 500 in Emp_income.
21	Delete the information of all employees of dept_no 20 in Emp_data.
22	Delete all the data from Association and Office.
23	Delete the information of 'martin' from Emp_data table.
24	Increase the commission of all the females by 10%.
25	Completely delete all the tables created today.



**Instructions:**

1. Write and execute the query in Oracle SQL server.
2. Paste the snapshot of the output in input & output section.

**Part B**

**Code and Output:**

**1)Select Ename from Emp1 order by Salary;**

☒ Autocommit   Rows   

```
select Ename from Emp1 order by Salary;
```

**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ENAME
Smith
Adams
Ward
Martin
Miller
Turner
Allen
Clark
Blake
Jones
Ford
Scott
King
James

14 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

**2)select \* from Emp1 order by Dept\_no asc,Job desc;**

**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EMP_NO	ENAME	GENDER	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SALARY	COMM	DEPT_NO
7839	King	M	PRESIDENT	-	11/17/1981	50000	-	10
7782	Clark	M	MANAGER	7839	06/09/1981	24500	-	10
7934	Miller	F	CLERK	7782	01/23/1982	13000	-	10
7566	Jones	F	MANAGER	7839	04/02/1981	29750	-	20
7876	Adams	M	CLERK	7788	01/12/1983	11000	-	20
7369	Smith	M	CLERK	7902	12/17/1980	8000	-	20
7788	Scott	M	ANALYST	7566	12/09/1982	30000	-	20
7902	Ford	M	ANALYST	7566	12/03/1981	30000	-	20
7654	Martin	M	SALESMAN	7698	09/28/1981	12500	14000	30
7844	Turner	M	SALESMAN	7698	09/08/1981	15000	-	30
7521	Ward	M	SALESMAN	7698	02/22/1981	12500	5000	30
7499	Allen	F	SALESMAN	7698	02/20/1981	16000	3000	30
7698	Blake	M	MANAGER	7839	05/01/1981	28500	-	30
7900	James	M	CLERK	7698	12/03/1981	95000	-	30

14 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

3)select distinct Job from Emp1 order by Job desc;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

JOB
SALESMAN
PRESIDENT
MANAGER
CLERK
ANALYST

5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

4) select \* from Emp1 where Mgr is not null;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EMP_NO	ENAME	GENDER	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SALARY	COMM	DEPT_NO
7369	Smith	M	CLERK	7902	12/17/1980	8000	-	20
7499	Allen	F	SALESMAN	7698	02/20/1981	16000	3000	30
7521	Ward	M	SALESMAN	7698	02/22/1981	12500	5000	30
7566	Jones	F	MANAGER	7839	04/02/1981	29750	-	20
7654	Martin	M	SALESMAN	7698	09/28/1981	12500	14000	30
7698	Blake	M	MANAGER	7839	05/01/1981	28500	-	30
7782	Clark	M	MANAGER	7839	06/09/1981	24500	-	10
7788	Scott	M	ANALYST	7566	12/09/1982	30000	-	20
7844	Turner	M	SALESMAN	7698	09/08/1981	15000	-	30
7876	Adams	M	CLERK	7788	01/12/1983	11000	-	20
7900	James	M	CLERK	7698	12/03/1981	95000	-	30
7902	Ford	M	ANALYST	7566	12/03/1981	30000	-	20
7934	Miller	F	CLERK	7782	01/23/1982	13000	-	10

13 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

5)select \* from Emp1 where comm>salary;

☒ Autocommit Rows   

select \* from Emp1 where comm>salary;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EMP_NO	ENAME	GENDER	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SALARY	COMM	DEPT_NO
7654	Martin	M	SALESMAN	7698	09/28/1981	12500	14000	30

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

[Download](#)

6)select ename from emp1 where job='CLERK' or job='ANALYST' order by ename desc;

☒ Autocommit Rows   

select ename from emp1 where job='CLERK' or job='ANALYST' order by ename desc;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ENAME
Smith
Scott
Miller
James
Ford
Adams

6 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

7)select ename from emp1 where salary>22000 and salary<45000;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ENAME
Jones
Blake
Clark
Scott
Ford

5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Workspace: GAYATHRI User: GAYATHRI

8) create table emp\_income as select emp\_no as e\_id,ename as name,salary as salary,comm as commission from emp;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

```
create table emp_income as select emp_no as e_id,ename as name,salary as salary,comm as commission from emp1;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table created.

0.01 seconds

9)

create table emp\_data as select ename as name , gender as gender,job as post,Dept\_no as dept\_in from emp1;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

```
create table emp_data as select ename as name , gender as gender,job as post,Dept_no as dept_in from emp1;
```



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Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table created.

0.01 seconds

10)  
create table section(s\_id int,sname varchar(20));

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

```
create table section(s_id int,sname varchar(20));
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table created.

0.01 seconds

11)insert into section dept\_no,dname from department;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

```
insert into section select dept_no,dname from department;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

4 row(s) inserted.

0.00 seconds

12) create table relation(ename varchar(20),manager varchar(20),dept\_no int);

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

```
create table relation(ename varchar(20),manager varchar(20),dept_no int);
```



Results Explain Describe Saved SQL Histor

Table created.

0.01 seconds

13)alter table emp1 add(age int);

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

alter table emp1 add(age int);

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.04 seconds

14)alter table depositor drop column custname;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

alter table depositor drop column custname;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.33 seconds

15)  
alter table emp1 modify ename varchar(15);

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

alter table emp1 modify ename varchar(15);



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.03 seconds

-----

16)alter table emp1 add(date\_of\_birth date);

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

alter table emp1 add(date\_of\_birth date);



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.00 seconds

-----

17)  
alter table section rename to Office;  
alter table relation rename to association;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

alter table section rename to Office;  
alter table relation rename to association;



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.01 seconds

-----

18)  
update emp set comm=500 where job='CLERK';

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

update emp set comm=500 where job='CLERK';



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

4 row(s) updated.

0.01 seconds

-----

**19) update emp\_income set salary=50000 where e\_id in (select emp\_no from emp where job='manager');**

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

update emp\_income set salary=50000 where e\_id in (select emp\_no from emp1 where job='MANAGER');



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

3 row(s) updated.

0.02 seconds

-----

**20)update emp\_income set salary=salary+500 where e\_id in(select emp\_no from emp1 where job='SALESMAN');**

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

update emp\_income set salary=salary+500 where e\_id in(select emp\_no from emp1 where job='SALESMAN');



**Results** Explain Describe Saved SQL History

4 row(s) updated.

0.01 seconds

-----

**21)delete from emp\_data where dept\_in=20;**

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

delete from emp\_data where dept\_in=20;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History


5 row(s) deleted.

0.00 seconds

---

22)

delete from association;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run



delete from association;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

0 row(s) deleted.

0.01 seconds

delete from office;

☒ Autocommit Rows 30   Save Run

delete from office;



Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

4 row(s) deleted.

0.00 seconds

---

23)delete from emp\_data where name='Martin';

☒ Autocommit Rows    Save Run

```
delete from emp_data where name='Martin|';
```



Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

1 row(s) deleted.

0.00 seconds

-----

24)update emp1 set comm=comm+0.1\*comm where gender='F';

☒ Autocommit Rows    Save Run

```
update emp1 set comm=comm+0.1*comm where gender='F';
```



Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

3 row(s) updated.

0.00 seconds

-----

25)  
drop table office;  
drop table association;  
drop table emp\_data;  
drop table emp\_income;

☒ Autocommit Rows    Save Run

```
drop table office;  
drop table association;  
drop table emp_data;  
drop table emp_income;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table dropped.

0.02 seconds

### Observation & Learning:

Learned and executed following SQL commands on database

sorted data in a table

created a table from an existing table

inserted data into a table from another table

deleted data from a table

updated the contents of a table

modified the structure of a table (Alter table for adding/deleting columns and modifying columns)

renamed a table

truncated a table

dropped a table

### Conclusion:

Learned and practiced DML commands and recorded the outputs perfectly.

### Questions:

1. What happen if where clause is not given in query?
2. What are the various comparison operator used in condition part?
3. Give the difference between delete, truncate, and destroy command.
4. What happen if domain type of data inserted is different from that of column?
5. What are the various comparison operator used in condition part?
6. What is the meaning of NULL in DBMS?

### ANSWERS:

1. Unnecessary tuples will also get selected.  
And our work will not be efficient.
2. = (equal to)  
< > (not equal to)  
> (greater than)  
< (less than)  
>= (greater than or equal to)  
<= (less than or equal to)
3. Difference between Truncate ,delete and destroy is

**TRUNCATE SQL query removes all rows from a table, without logging the individual row deletions. TRUNCATE is faster than the DELETE query.**

**DELETE query deletes all records from a database table. To execute a DELETE query, delete permissions are required on the target table. If you need to use a WHERE clause in a DELETE, select permissions are required as well.**

**DROP table query removes one or more table definitions and all data, indexes, triggers, constraints, and permission specifications for those tables. DROP command requires to ALTER permission on the schema to which the table belongs, CONTROL permission on the table, or membership in the db\_ddladmin fixed database role.**

- 4. Data cant be inserted as the datatype of column does not match with given input data and error message will be displayed.**
- 5. = (equal to)  
< > (not equal to)  
> (greater than)  
< (less than)  
>= (greater than or equal to)  
<= (less than or equal to)**
- 6. Null means having no value; in other words null is zero.**