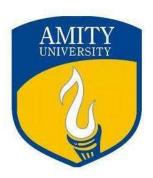
Database Management System CSE201 PRACTICAL FILE

Submitted to the

Amity University Uttar Pradesh



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1.	Write a query in SQL to display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.			
2.	Write a query in SQL to display the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions.			
3.	Write a query in SQL that prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary, and department for that manager's employees. The HR department wants the ability to sort the report on a selected column.			
4.	Write a query in SQL to Display all employee last names in which the third letter of the name is <i>a</i> .			
5.	Write a query in SQL to Display the last name of all employees who have both an <i>a</i> and an <i>e</i> in their last name.			
6.	Write a query in SQL to Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to \$2,500, \$3,500, or \$7,000.			
7.	Write a query in SQL to display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.			

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8.	Create a report that produces the following for each employee: <employee last="" name=""> earns</employee>		
	<pre><salary> monthly but wants <3</salary></pre>		
	times salary>. Label the column		
	Dream Salaries.		
9.	Create a query to display the last		
	name and salary for all		
	employees. Format the salary to		
	be 15 characters long, left-padded		
	with the \$ symbol. Label the		
	column SALARY.		
10.	E1 and E2 are two tables,write a		
	query to display employee first name from E1 in upper case and		
	label it as employee name.		
	laser it as emproyee maine.		
11.	Write a query retrieve the first		
	character of employee last name		
	from the table.		
12.	write a query to retrieve employee		
	first name and last name in single		
	column as full name where full		
	name should be separated with		
	space.		
13.	Write a query to display the		
	records that are present in one		
	table but not in another table.		
14.	Write a query to find the third		
	highest salary from table.		

THEORY:

SOL – structured query language.

RDBMS - A database management system that manages data as a collection of tables in which all relationships are represented by common values in related tables.

PURPOSE OF SOL-

- SQL is used to communicate with a database. According to ANSI (American National Standards Institute), it is the standard language for relational database management systems.
- SQL statements are used to perform tasks such as update data on a database, or retrieve data from a database. Some common relational database management systems that use SQL are: Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, Ingres, etc.

<u>DBMS LANGUAGES –</u>

Data Definition Language (DDL)-

DDL is used for specifying the database schema. It is used for creating tables, schema, indexes, constraints etc. in database. Lets see the operations that we can perform on database using DDL:

- 1. To create the database instance **CREATE**
- 2. To alter the structure of database **ALTER**
- **3.** To drop database instances **DROP**
- **4.** To delete tables in a database instance **TRUNCATE**
- 5. To rename database instances **RENAME**
- **6.** To drop objects from database such as tables **DROP**
- 7. To Comment Comment

All of these commands either defines or update the database schema that's why they come under Data Definition language.

Data Manipulation Language (DML)-

- 1. DML is used for accessing and manipulating data in a database. The following operations on database comes under DML:
 - **A.** To read records from table(s) **SELECT**
 - **B.** To insert record(s) into the table(s) **INSERT**

- C. Update the data in table(s) UPDATE
- **D.** Delete all the records from the table **DELETE**

Data Control language (DCL)-

DCL is used for granting and revoking user access on a database -

- 1. To grant access to user GRANT
- 2. To revoke access from user REVOKE

<u>Transaction Control Language(TCL)-</u>

The changes in the database that we made using DML commands are either performed or rollbacked using TCL.

- 1. To persist the changes made by DML commands in database COMMIT
- 2. To rollback the changes made to the database ROLLBACK

Some of The Most Important SQL Commands-

- SELECT extracts data from a database
- UPDATE updates data in a database
- DELETE deletes data from a database
- INSERT INTO inserts new data into a database
- CREATE DATABASE creates a new database
- ALTER DATABASE modifies a database
- CREATE TABLE creates a new table
- ALTER TABLE modifies a table
- DROP TABLE deletes a table
- CREATE INDEX creates an index (search key)
- DROP INDEX deletes an index .

SYNYAX FOR THE COMMANDS-

1. <u>CREATE TABLE COMMAND-</u>

CREATE TABLE table_name(

```
column1 datatype,
column2 datatype,
column3 datatype,
.....

columnN datatype,
PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns ));
```

2. UPDATE TABLE COMMAND -

```
UPDATE table_name

SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...

WHERE condition;
```

3.<u>DELETE COMMAND</u> –

DELETE FROM Customers WHERE CustomerName= 'NEWTON';

4.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...) *VALUES*(value1, value2, value3, ...);

5.ALTER TABLE COMMAND

ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;

6.DROP TABLE COMMAND-

DROP TABLE Shippers;

7. CREATE INDEX COMMAND-

CREATE INDEX idx_lastname ON Persons (LastName);

8. DROP INDEX COMMAND-

DROP INDEX *index_name* ON *table_name*;

AIM - Write a query in SQL to display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.

<u>PLATFORM USED</u> –

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE BUSINESS
(
ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),
LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),
JOB TITLE VARCHAR(30),
MANAGER VARCHAR(40)
);
```

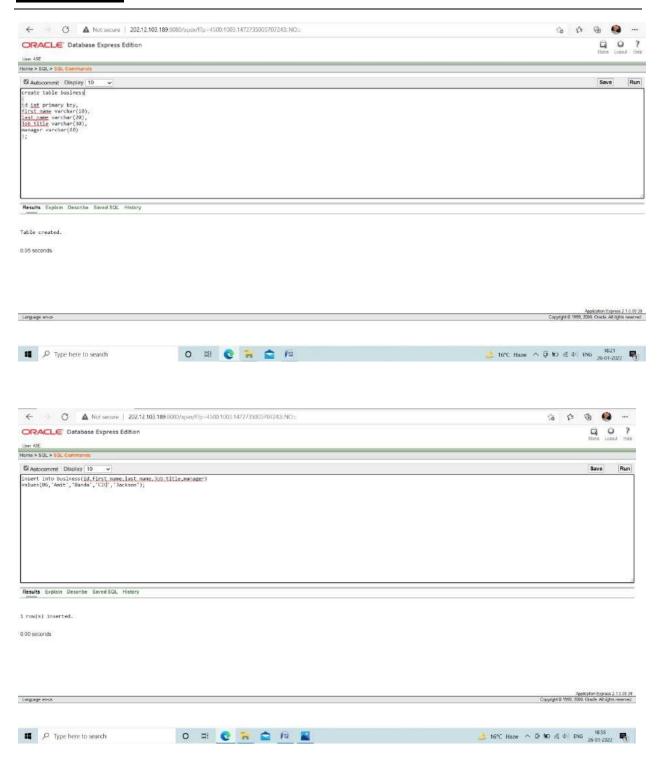
2.INSERT COMMAND -

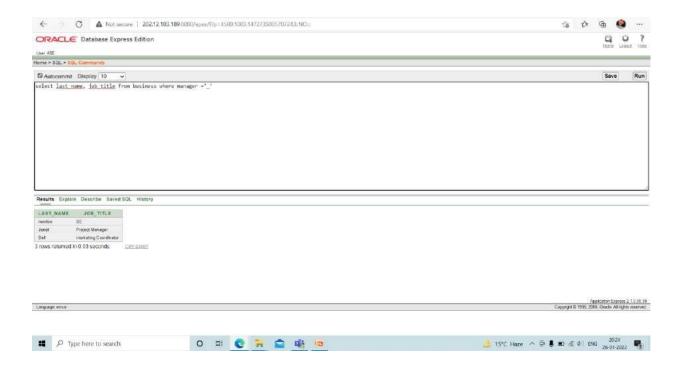
 $INSERT\ INTO\ BUSINESS (ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,JOB_TITLE,MANAGER)$

3.SELECT COMMAND-

VALUES(06,'AMIT','BANDA','CIO','JACKSON');

SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB TITLE FROM BUSINESS WHERE MANAGER = '-'





<u>AIM</u> - Write a query in SQL to display the last name, salary, and commission of all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions.

PLATFORM USED –

Oracle.

COMMANDS USED -

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND-

```
CREATE TABLE AUTHOR

(
ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT,

COMMISSION INT
);
```

2.INSERT VALUES COMMAND-

INSERT INTO AUTHOR(ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,SALARY, COMMISSION)

VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 3000, 1500);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

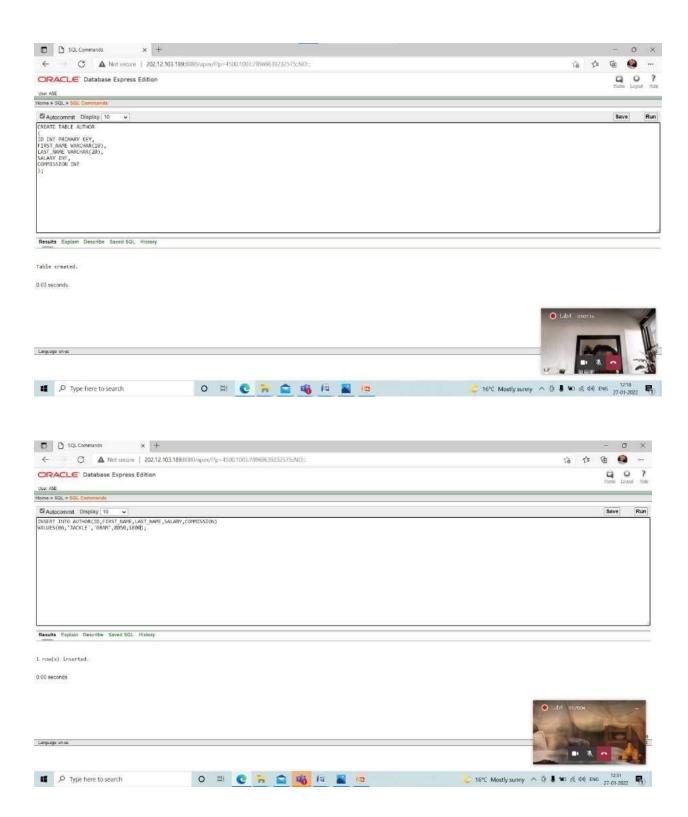
SELECT *FROM AUTHOR;

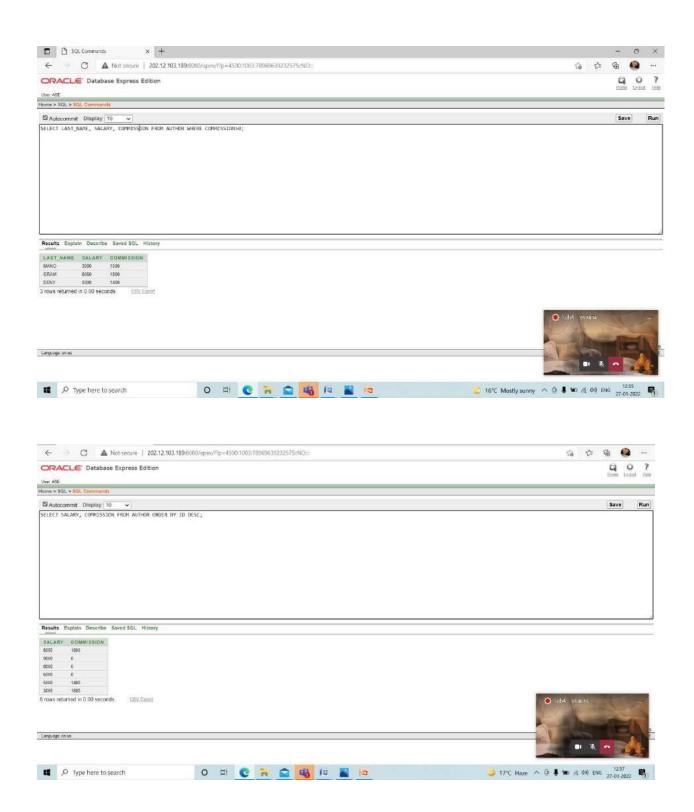
AND

SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, COMMISSION FROM AUTHOR WHERE COMMISSION>0;

4.DESC COMMAND-

SELECT SALARY, COMMISSION FROM AUTHOR ORDER BY ID DESC;





<u>AIM</u> - Write a query in SQL that prompts the user for a manager ID and generates the employee ID, last name, salary, and department for that manager's employees. The HR department wants the ability to sort the report on a selected column.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND-

```
CREATE TABLE MODEL

(

MAN_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
);

AND

CREATE TABLE PRODUCER

(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

EMP_SALARY INT,

EMP_DEPT VARCHAR(30),

MAN_ID INT
```

);

2.INSERT COMMAND-

 $INSERT\ INTO\ MODEL(MAN_ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,SALARY)$

VALUES(01,'AVANTIKA','GUPTA',50000);

AND

 $INSERT\ INTO\ PRODUCER(EMP_ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,EMP_SALARY,EMP_DEPT,MAN_ID,)$

VALUES(01,'ISHA','DOGRA',50000,'IT',06);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM MODEL;

AND

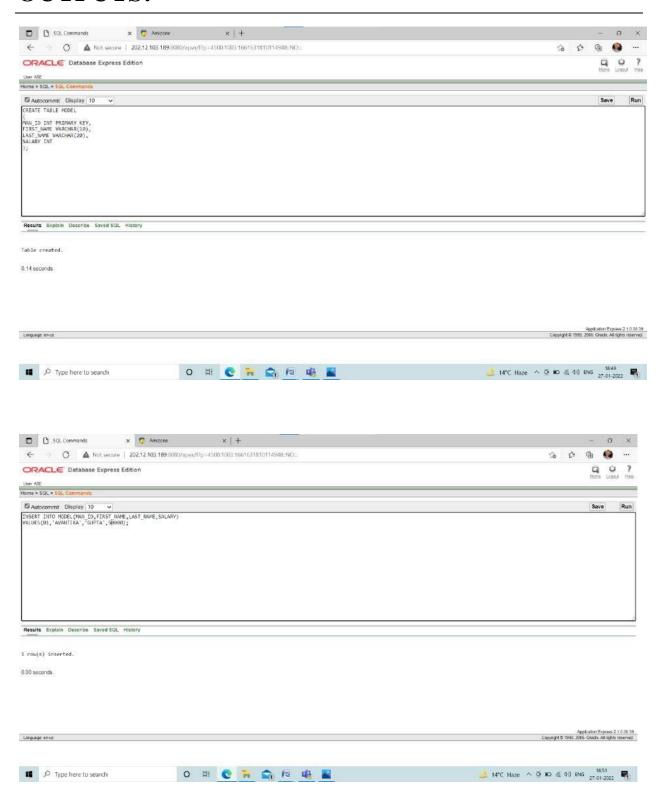
SELECT *FROM MODEL;

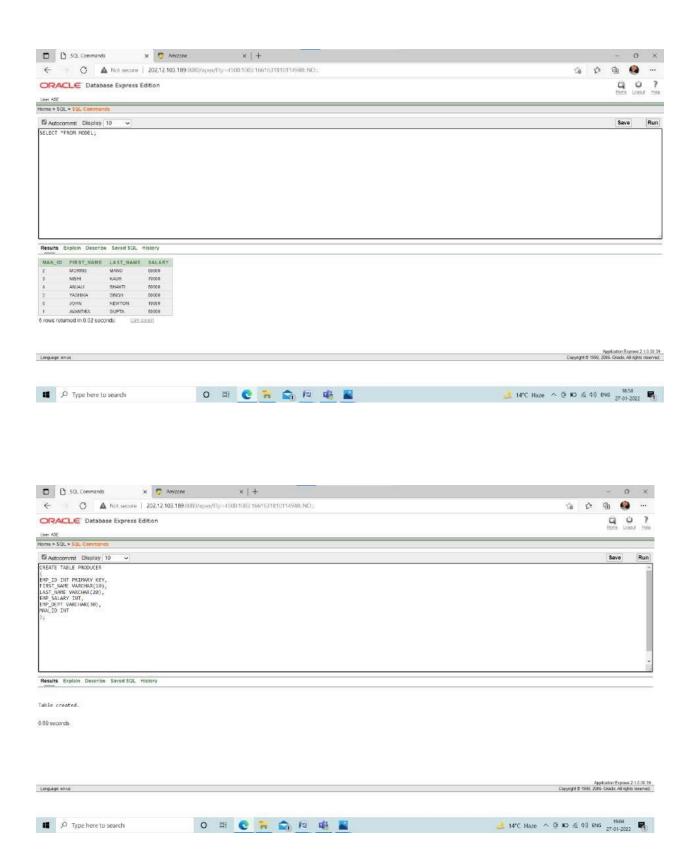
4.REQUIRED SOL-

SELECT EMP_ID,FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,EMP_SALARY,EMP_DEPT FROM PRODUCER WHERE MAN_ID = 8;

AND

SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME,MAN_ID,EMP_SALARY FROM PRODUCER ORDER BY MAN_ID DESC;









<u>AIM</u> - Write a query in SQL to Display all employee last names in which the third letter of the name is *a*.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND-

```
CREATE TABLE PRINT
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20)
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

 $INSERT\ INTO\ PRINT(EMP_ID,\ FIRST_NAME,\ LAST_NAME)$

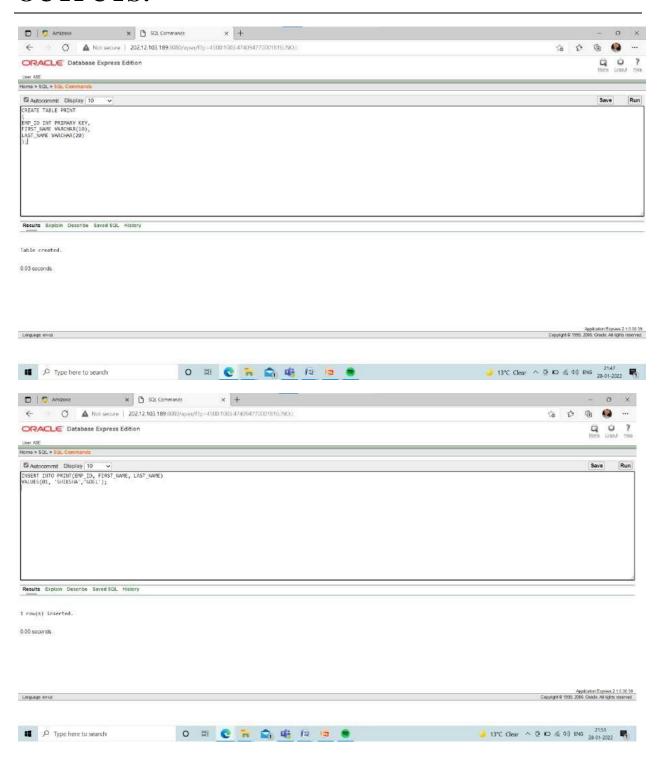
VALUES(01, 'SHIKSHA', 'GOEL');

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM PRINT;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT LAST_NAME FROM PRINT WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '_A%'





AIM - Write a query in SQL to Display the last name of all employees who have both an *a* and an *e* in their last name.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE ADVENTURE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20)
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO ADVENTURE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME)

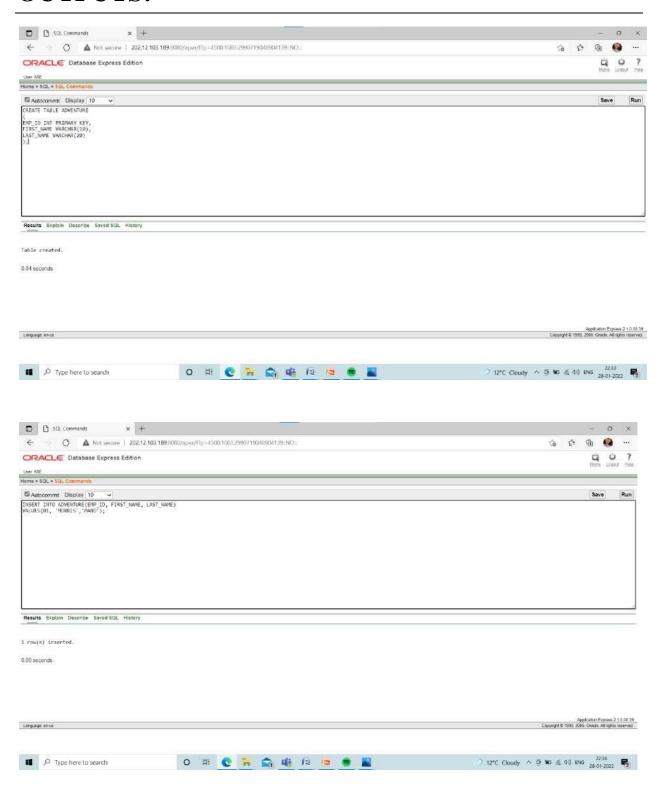
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO');

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM ADVENTURE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT LAST_NAME FROM ADVENTURE WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE '% A%' AND LAST_NAME LIKE '%E%';





AIM - Write a query in SQL to Display the last name, job, and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to \$2,500, \$3,500, or \$7,000.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE REPRESENTATIVE

(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

JOB VARCHAR(30),
```

);

SALARY INT

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO REPRESENTATIVE (EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, JOB, SALARY)

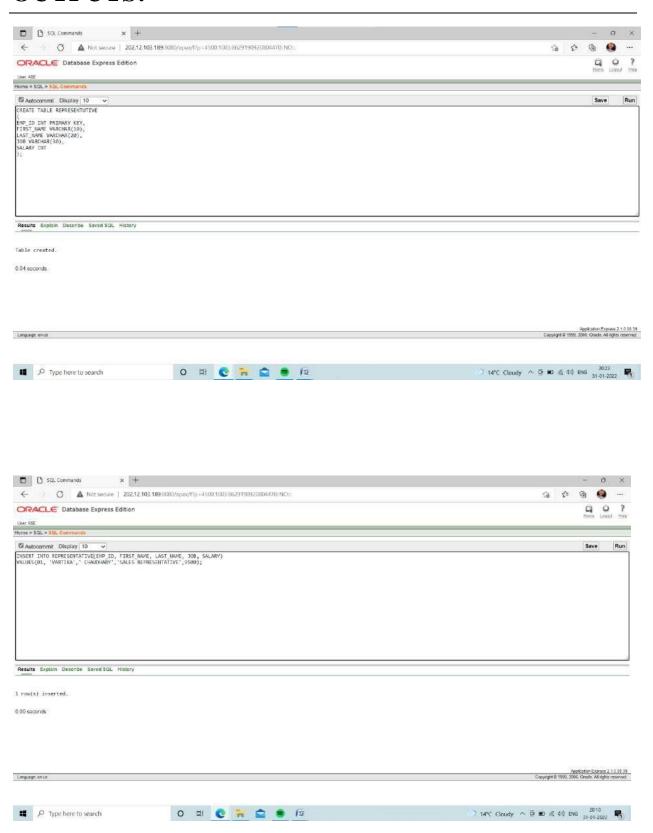
VALUES(01, 'VARTIKA',' CHAUDHARY', 'SALES REPRESENTATIVE', 9500);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM REPRESENTATIVE:

4.REQUIRED SOL-

SELECT LAST_NAME, JOB, SALARY FROM REPRESENTATIVE WHERE JOB IN ('SALES REPRESENTATIVE', 'STOCK CLERK') AND SALARY NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);





AIM - Write a query in SQL to display the employee number, last name, salary, and salary increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE

(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

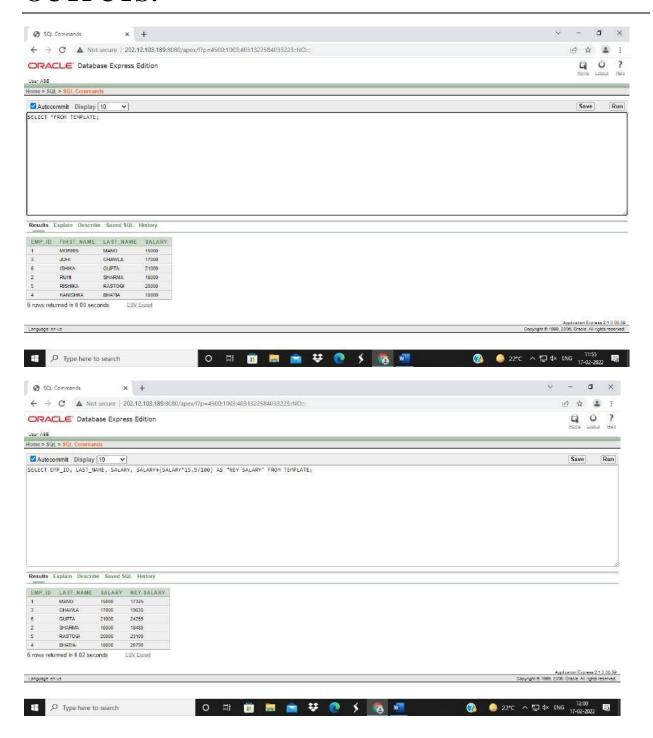
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT EMP_ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY, SALARY+(SALARY*15.5/100) AS "NEY SALARY" FROM TEMPLATE:



<u>AIM</u> - Create a report that produces the following for each employee: <employee last name> earns <salary> monthly but wants <3 times salary>. Label the column Dream Salaries.

<u>PLATFORM USED – </u>

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

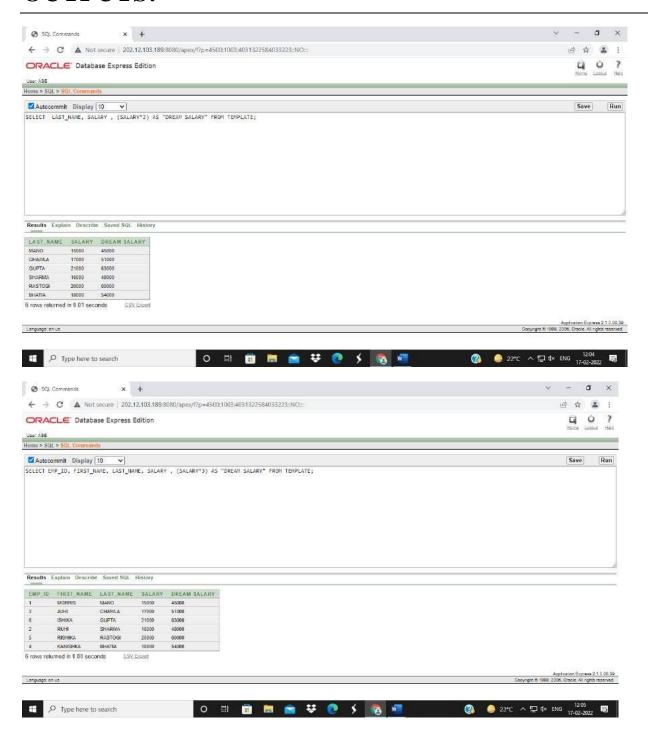
3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REOUIRED SOL-

SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, (SALARY*3) AS "DREAM SALARY" FROM TEMPLATE;

SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY , (SALARY*3) AS "DREAM SALARY" FROM TEMPLATE;



<u>AIM</u> - Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with the \$ symbol. Label the column SALARY.

<u>PLATFORM USED – </u>

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

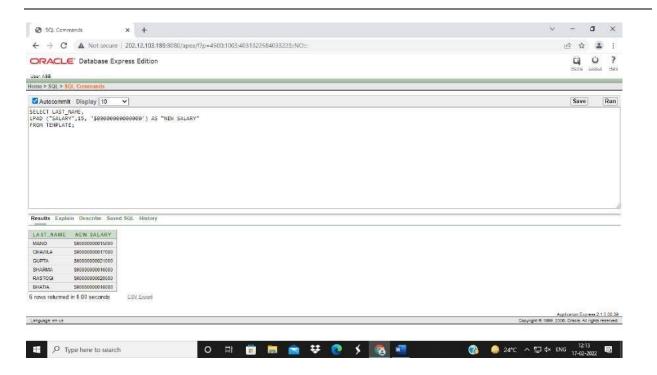
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT LAST_NAME, LPAD ("SALARY",15, '\$00000000000000') AS "NEW SALARY" FROM TEMPLATE:



<u>AIM</u> – E1 and E2 are two tables, write a query to display employee first name from E1 in upper case and label it as employee name.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

);

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

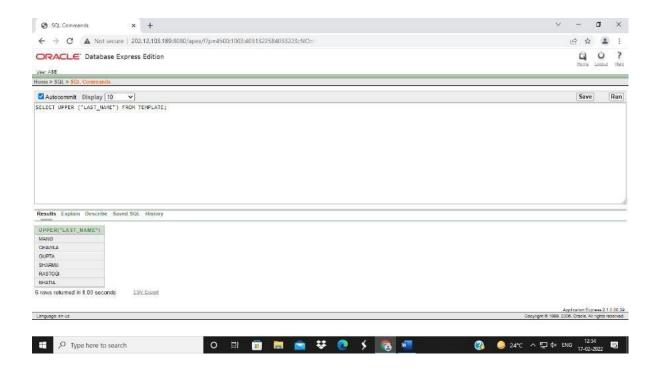
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT UPPER ("FIRST_NAME") FROM TEMPLATE;



AIM – Write a query retrieve the first character of employee last name from the table.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),
LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),
SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

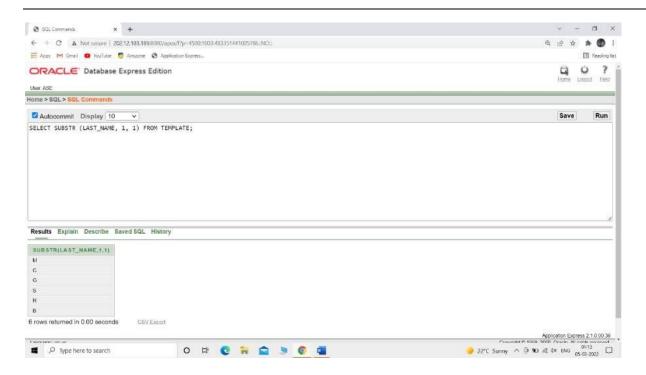
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT SUBSTR (LAST_NAME, 1, 1) FROM TEMPLATE;



<u>AIM</u> – write a query to retrieve employee first name and last name in single column as full name where full name should be separated with space.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

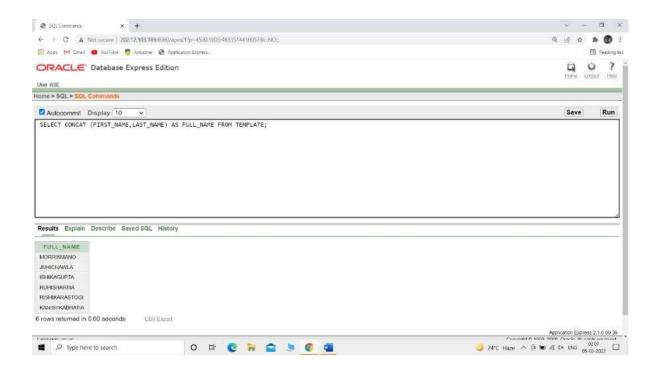
VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SQL-

SELECT CONCAT (FIRST_NAME,LAST_NAME) AS FULL_NAME FROM TEMPLATE;



AIM – Write a query to display the records that are present in one table but not in another table.

<u>PLATFORM USED – </u>

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

```
CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE
(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),
LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),
SALARY INT
);
```

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SOL-

SELECT FIRST_NAME FROM ADVENTURE WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE WHERE TEMPLATE.FIRST_NAME = ADVENTURE.FIRST_NAME)



AIM – Write a query to find the third highest salary from table.

PLATFORM USED -

Oracle.

<u>COMMANDS USED –</u>

1.CREATE TABLE COMMAND

CREATE TABLE TEMPLATE

(

EMP_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR(10),

LAST_NAME VARCHAR(20),

SALARY INT

);

2.INSERT COMMAND-

INSERT INTO TEMPLATE(EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY)

VALUES(01, 'MORRIS', 'MANO', 15000);

3.SELECT COMMAND-

SELECT *FROM TEMPLATE;

4.REQUIRED SOL-

SELECT SALARY FROM TEMPLATE WHERE SALARY>17000 AND SALARY<19000;

