

The background features abstract geometric lines in teal and dark blue. On the left, several parallel teal lines form a corner-like structure. At the bottom, there are more parallel teal lines, some of which are dark blue, creating a sense of depth and structure.

DEV JATINBHAI PATEL

20CEU0S018

CE076

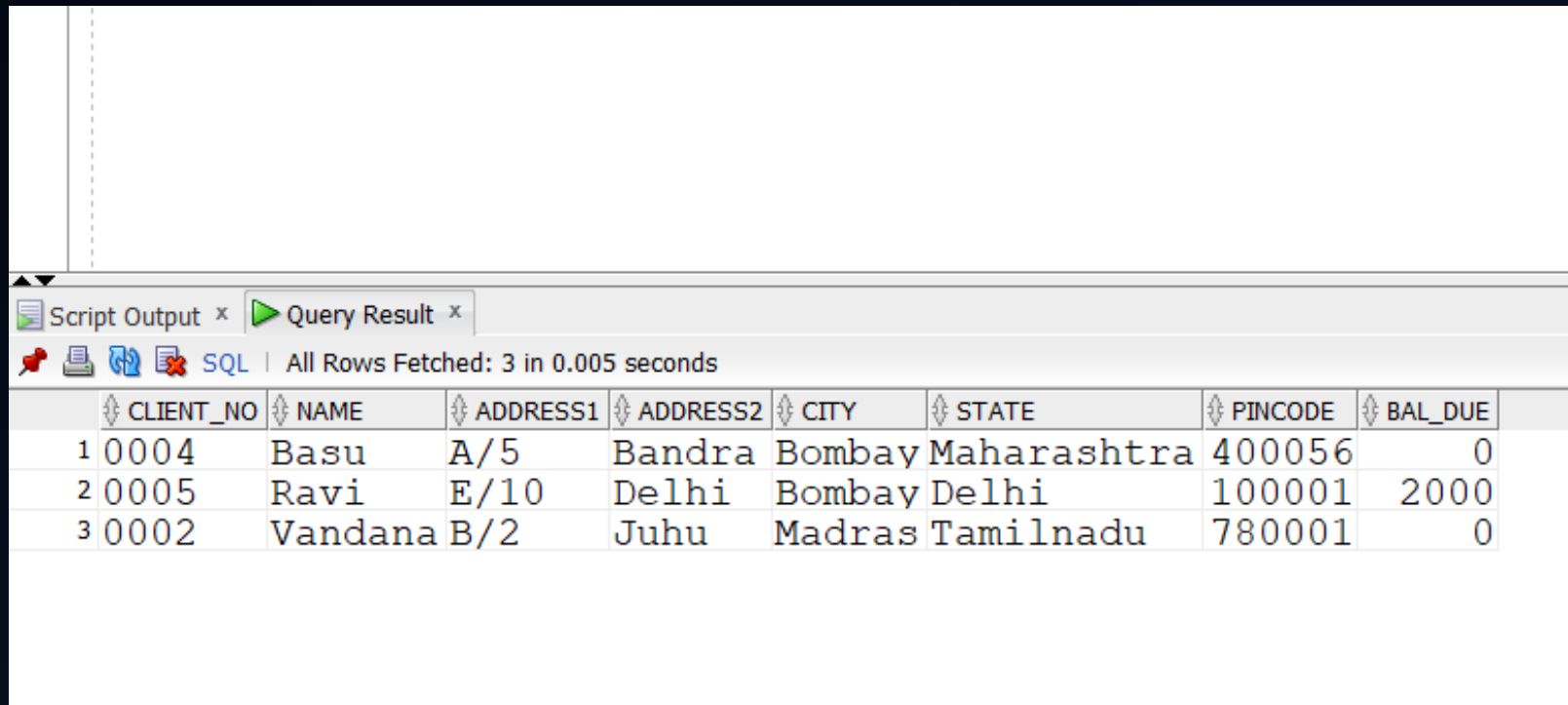
DBMS ASIGNMENT LAB3

1. Find out the name of all clients having 'a' as the second letter in their names.

A) `select *`

`from client_master`

`where SUBSTR(name,2,1)='a';`



The screenshot shows a database query result window with a tab labeled 'Query Result'. Below the tab, it indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.005 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CLIENT_NO, NAME, ADDRESS1, ADDRESS2, CITY, STATE, PINCODE, and BAL_DUE. There are three rows of data.

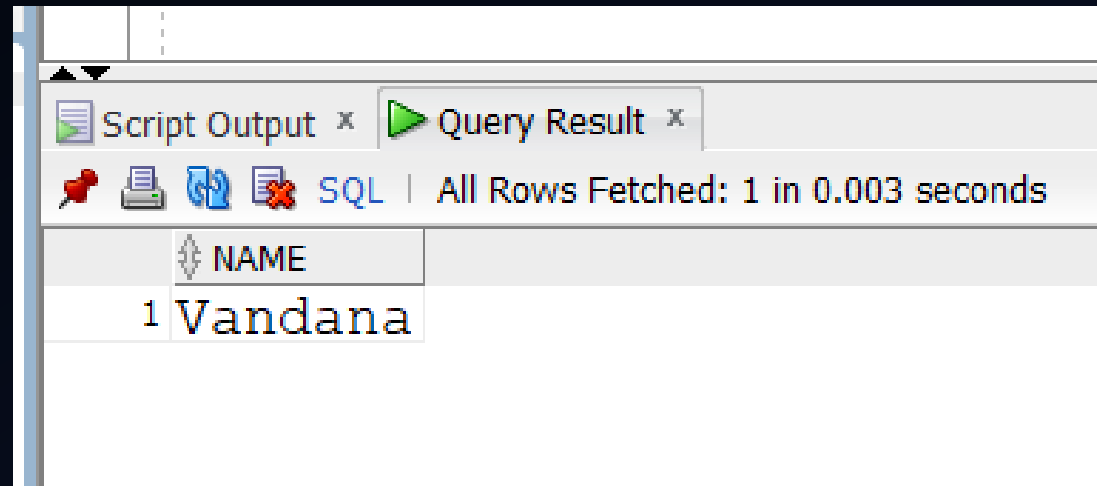
	CLIENT_NO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	PINCODE	BAL_DUE
1	0004	Basu	A/5	Bandra	Bombay	Maharashtra	400056	0
2	0005	Ravi	E/10	Delhi	Bombay	Delhi	100001	2000
3	0002	Vandana	B/2	Juhu	Madras	Tamilnadu	780001	0

2. Find out the clients who stay in a city whose second letter is a.

select

name from client_master

where SUBSTR(city,2,1)='a';



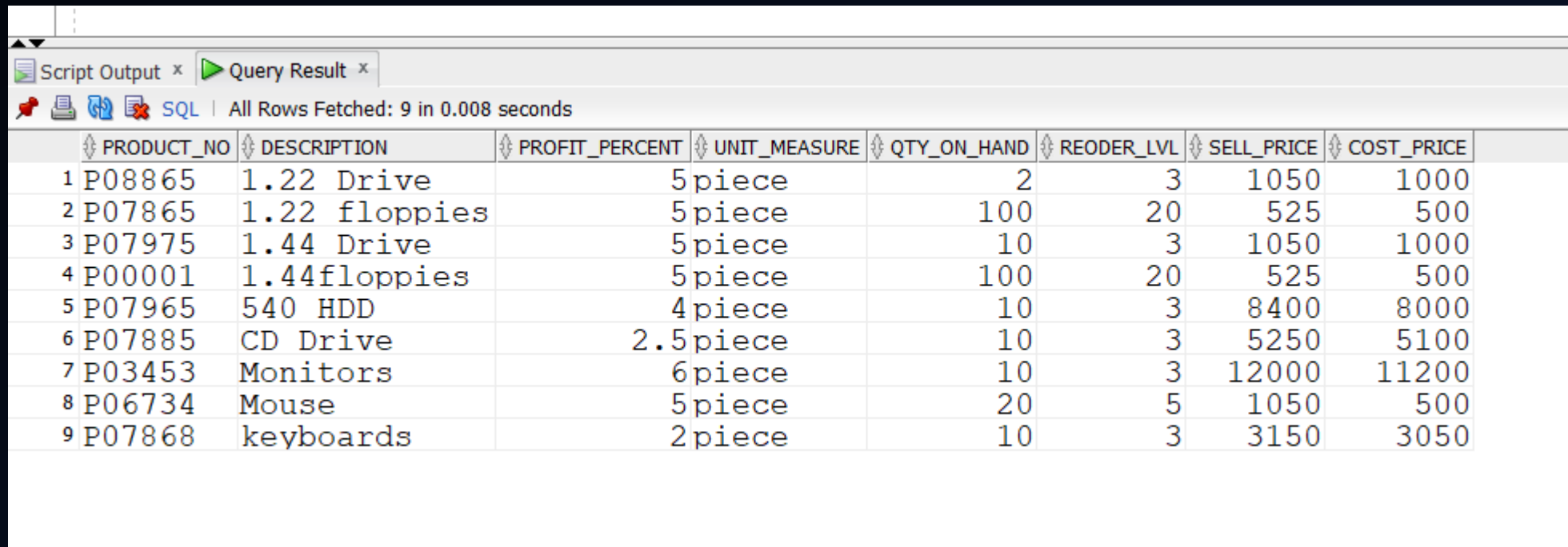
The screenshot shows a database query result window. The window has two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with one column named 'NAME' and one row containing the value 'Vandana'. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.003 seconds'.

	NAME
1	Vandana

3. List the products in sorted order of their description.

A) select

- from product_master
- order by description;



The screenshot shows a database query result window with a tab labeled 'Query Result'. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 9 in 0.008 seconds'. The table contains 9 rows of product data, sorted by description. The columns are: PRODUCT_NO, DESCRIPTION, PROFIT_PERCENT, UNIT_MEASURE, QTY_ON_HAND, REORDER_LVL, SELL_PRICE, and COST_PRICE.

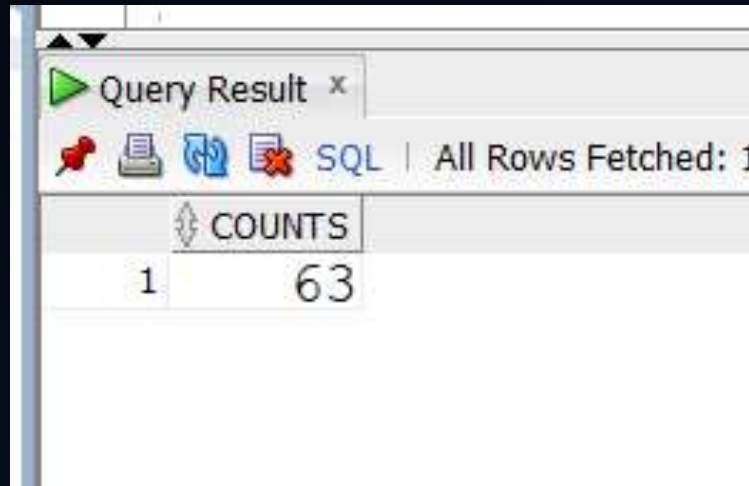
	PRODUCT_NO	DESCRIPTION	PROFIT_PERCENT	UNIT_MEASURE	QTY_ON_HAND	REORDER_LVL	SELL_PRICE	COST_PRICE
1	P08865	1.22 Drive	5	piece	2	3	1050	1000
2	P07865	1.22 floppies	5	piece	100	20	525	500
3	P07975	1.44 Drive	5	piece	10	3	1050	1000
4	P00001	1.44floppies	5	piece	100	20	525	500
5	P07965	540 HDD	4	piece	10	3	8400	8000
6	P07885	CD Drive	2.5	piece	10	3	5250	5100
7	P03453	Monitors	6	piece	10	3	12000	11200
8	P06734	Mouse	5	piece	20	5	1050	500
9	P07868	keyboards	2	piece	10	3	3150	3050

4.Count the total number of orders

A) select

sum(reoder_lvl) AS counts

from product_master ;



The screenshot shows a 'Query Result' window with a toolbar containing icons for a pin, print, refresh, and delete, along with the text 'SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1'. Below the toolbar is a table with one column labeled 'COUNTS' and one row containing the value '63'.

COUNTS
63

5. Calculate the average price of all the products.

A). select

Avg(sell_price) AS average

```
from product_master;
```

Query Result x

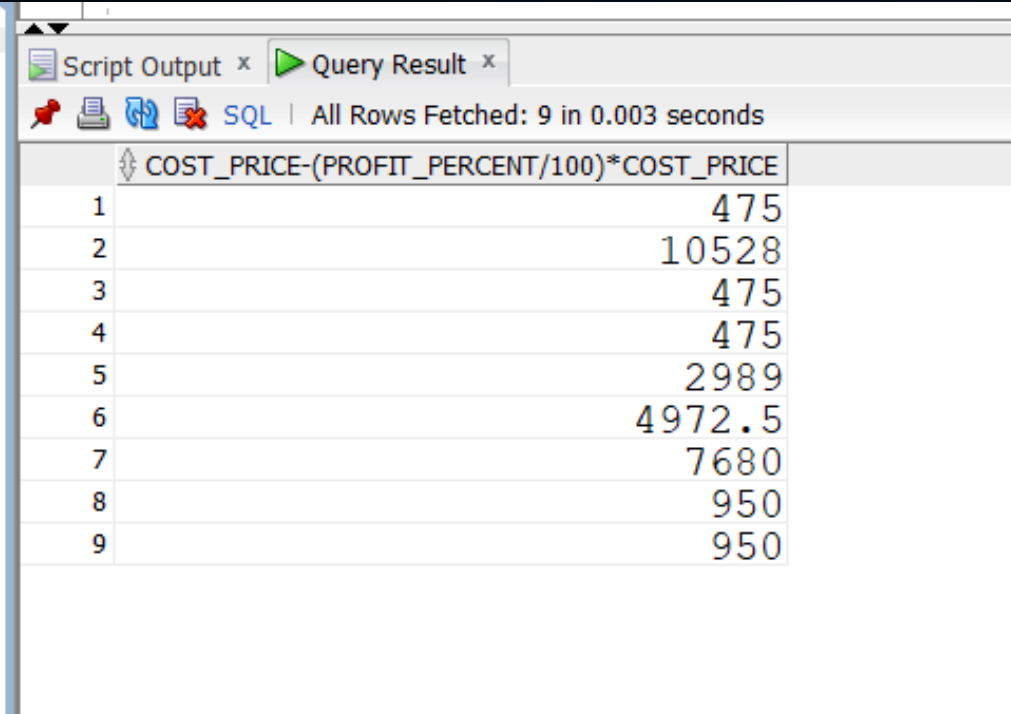
All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.005 seconds

	AVERAGE
1	3666.6666666666666666666666666667

6. Calculate the minimum price of products.

A) Select

```
cost_price-(profit_percent/100)*cost_price  
from    product_master;
```



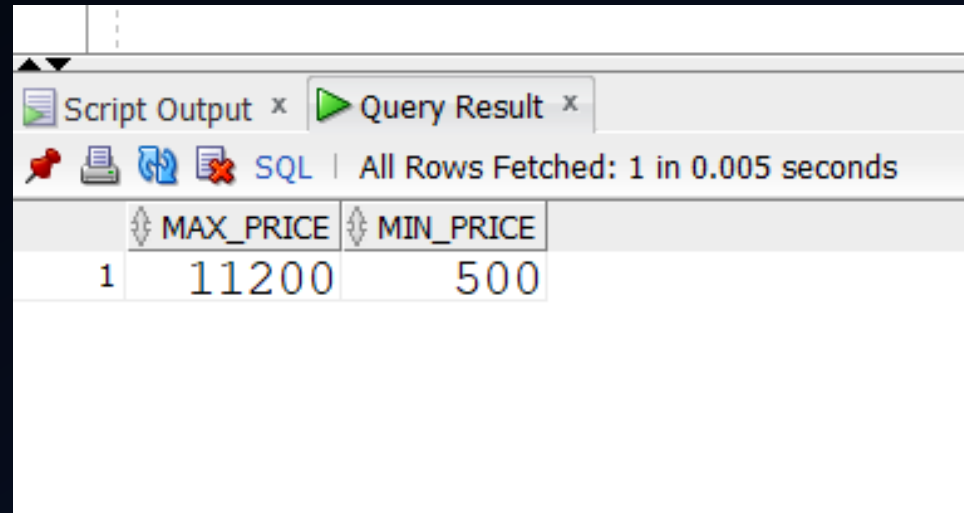
The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The window title bar includes icons for saving, printing, refreshing, and deleting, along with the text 'SQL | All Rows Fetched: 9 in 0.003 seconds'. The query result is shown in a table with a single column header 'COST_PRICE-(PROFIT_PERCENT/100)*COST_PRICE' and 9 rows of data. The rows are numbered 1 through 9 in the first column, and the calculated values are in the second column.

	COST_PRICE-(PROFIT_PERCENT/100)*COST_PRICE
1	475
2	10528
3	475
4	475
5	2989
6	4972.5
7	7680
8	950
9	950

7. Determine the maximum and minimum prices. Rename the title as 'max_price' and min_price respectively.

A) select

```
max(cost_price) max_price , min(cost_price) min_price  
from product_master;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The window title bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.005 seconds'. The results are shown in a table with two columns: 'MAX_PRICE' and 'MIN_PRICE'. The first row shows the values 11200 and 500 respectively.

	MAX_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1	11200	500

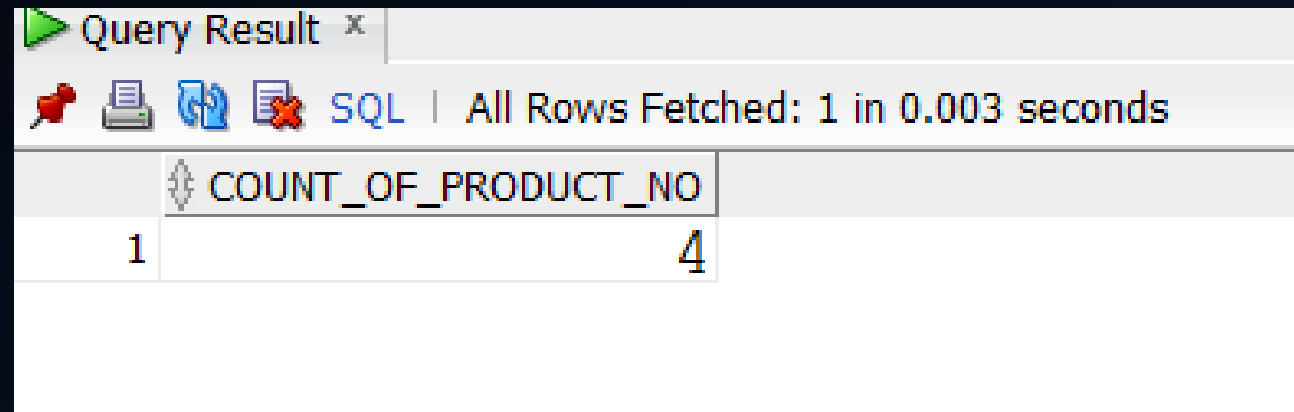
8. Count the number of products having price greater than or equal to 1500.

A) select

COUNT(product_no) AS count_of_product_no

from product_master

where sell_price > 1500;



The screenshot shows a 'Query Result' window with a single row of data. The window title is 'Query Result x'. Below the title bar, there are icons for a pin, a printer, a refresh, and a close button, followed by the text 'SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.003 seconds'. The table has two columns: 'COUNT_OF_PRODUCT_NO' and an unnamed column. The first row contains the values '1' and '4'.

COUNT_OF_PRODUCT_NO	
1	4