HOW TO INSERT DATA INTO THE TABLE?

Let us assume we have emptable c̄ 3

columns :-	datatypes
1. empno.	number
2. ename	character
3. salary	number

① sql> insert into emp values (100, 'RAM',
                                    3000); ↵

→ 1 row inserted.

② sql> insert into emp (sal, ename, empno)
                  values (100, 'AJAY', 101);

③ sql> insert into emp values (& empno, 'ename'
                              , & sal);
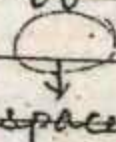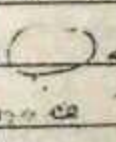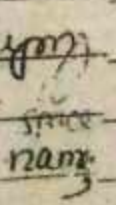
Enter the value for emp.no. 100 ↵
 "   "   "   "   ename AJAY ↵
 "   "   "   "   sal   3000 ↵
sql>/ ____ +____

sql> select * from where empno = & eno; ↵

Synonym :- It is a diff. name for a table.
general syntax:- create ⟲ synonym ⟲ synonym
                       ↓ space   space name space
                                           for table name

eg: create synonym semp for emp; ↵

Note :- ① If we rename our original table say
       from emp to emp1 then synonym
       semp may no longer work.

② **Utility :-** We can grant synonym to any user and later if the user with malafied intensions drops the synonyms then in such a case original table remains intact.

③ To see all synonyms created for a particular table we can refer data dic- -tionary table.

Q How to see the synonyms created for a particular table?

A   sql> select synon-name
                from user - synonyms
                where table-name = 'EMP'; ↵

Q Display the names of employees working i smith. _____

Q   sql> select ename
            from emp where deptno. = (select
                    deptno. from emp where
                    ename = 'SMITH')

Q Display employees other than clerk & whose salary is less than any clerk.

sql> select ename from emp where job!= 'CLERK' and
        sal < any (select sal from emp where job='clerk')

count the no. of departments that are ass-
ociated z each department.

```sql
select count(deptno), deptno from emp
    group by deptno;
```

Find out the 2nd highest salary.

```sql
sql) select max(sal) from emp where sal<
    (select max(sal) from emp);
```

Q Display names of all whose salary is greater
than JONES.

```sql
sql) select ename from emp where sal>all
    (select max(sal) from emp where ename= 'JONES');
```

Q Display all departments that have minimum
salary greater than deptno. 20.

```sql
sql) select deptno from emp group by deptno
    having min(sal) > (select max(sal) from
    emp where deptno= 20) and deptno <>20;
```

Q Display all employees whose salary is
greater than average salary of all department.

```sql
sql) select ename from emp where sal>all(
    select avg(sal) from emp groupby deptno)
```