**DAY 1**

**STUDENT TABLE QUESTIONS:**

**Query 1 : Make your own student table with certain necessary facts, like your id, name and branch.**

SQL> create table student(id number(2),name varchar2(25), branch varchar(10));

Table created.

**Query 2 : Fill up the table with the records of at least 5 of your friends.**

SQL> insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch');

Enter value for id: 1

Enter value for name: A

Enter value for branch: CSE

old 1: insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch')

new 1: insert into student values(1,'A','CSE')

1 row created.

SQL> /

Enter value for id: 2

Enter value for name: B

Enter value for branch: ECE

old 1: insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch')

new 1: insert into student values(2,'B','ECE')

1 row created.

SQL> /

Enter value for id: 3

Enter value for name: C

Enter value for branch: IT

old 1: insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch')

new 1: insert into student values(3,'C','IT')

1 row created.

SQL> /

Enter value for id: 4

Enter value for name: D

Enter value for branch: CSE

old 1: insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch')

new 1: insert into student values(4,'D','CSE')

1 row created.

SQL> /

Enter value for id: 5

Enter value for name: E

Enter value for branch: CSBS

old 1: insert into student values(&id,'&name','&branch')

new 1: insert into student values(5,'E','CSBS')

1 row created.

SQL> select \* from student;

ID NAME BRANCH

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1 A CSE

2 B ECE

3 C IT

4 D CSE

5 E CSBS

**Query 3 : It sounds good if you say ‘roll’ instead of ‘id’. So, change it.**

SQL> alter table student rename column id to roll;

Table altered.

SQL> select \* from student;

ROLL NAME BRANCH

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1 A CSE

2 B ECE

3 C IT

4 D CSE

5 E CSBS

**Query 4 : Here, I think age and address should also be added. So, append it with default address**

**of all students as TINT.**

SQL> alter table student add address varchar2(10) default 'TINT';

Table altered.

SQL> select \* from student;

ROLL NAME BRANCH ADDRESS

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1 A CSE TINT

2 B ECE TINT

3 C IT TINT

4 D CSE TINT

5 E CSBS TINT

SQL> alter table student add age number;

Table altered.

**Query 5 : Fill up the records with individual student’s age.**

SQL> update student set age=20 where branch='CSE';

2 rows updated.

SQL> update student set age=21 where branch='IT';

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set age=19 where branch='ECE';

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set age=19 where branch='CSBS';

1 row updated.

SQL> select \* from student;

ROLL NAME BRANCH ADDRESS AGE

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1 A CSE TINT 20

2 B ECE TINT 19

3 C IT TINT 21

4 D CSE TINT 20

5 E CSBS TINT 19

**Query 6 : Don’t keep the name field blank for any record.**

SQL> alter table student modify name not null;

Table altered.

**Query 7 : Make roll number as your primary key.**

SQL> alter table student modify roll not null;

Table altered.

SQL> alter table student modify roll primary key;

Table altered.

**Query 8 : Add marks column in the table and add values.**

SQL> alter table student add marks number(2);

Table altered.

SQL> update student set marks=78 where roll=1;

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set marks=66 where roll=2;

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set marks=90 where roll=3;

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set marks=55 where roll=4;

1 row updated.

SQL> update student set marks=89 where roll=5;

1 row updated.

SQL> select \* from student;

ROLL NAME BRANCH ADDRESS AGE MARKS

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1 A CSE TINT 20 78

2 B ECE TINT 19 66

3 C IT TINT 21 90

4 D CSE TINT 20 55

5 E CSBS TINT 19 89

**Query 9 : Identify the students who have passed the exam. Cut off marks is 50%.**

SQL> select name from student where marks > 50;

NAME

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A

B

C

D

E

**Query 10 : If any student fails, discard his record from the database.**

SQL> Delete from student where marks<50;

0 rows deleted.

**Query 11 : Remove the address field from your table.**

SQL> alter table student drop column address;

Table altered.

SQL> select \* from student;

ROLL NAME BRANCH AGE MARKS

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1 A CSE 20 78

2 B ECE 19 66

3 C IT 21 90

4 D CSE 20 55

5 E CSBS 19 89

**EMPLOYEE TABLE QUESTIONS**

SQL> create table emp (empno number,ename varchar2(20),job varchar2(20),hiredate date,sal number,deptno number);

Table created.

SQL> select \* from emp;

EMPNO ENAME JOB HIREDAT SAL DEPTNO

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7369 SMITH CLERK 17-DEC-80 800 20

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 20-FEB-81 1600 30

7521 WARD SALESMAN 22-FEB-81 1250 30

7566 JONES MANAGER 02-APR-81 2975 20

7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 28-SEP-81 1250 30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 01-MAY-81 2850 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 09-JUN-81 2450 10

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 19-APR-87 3000 20

7839 KING PRESIDENT 17-NOV-81 5000 10

7844 TURNER SALESMAN 08-SEP-81 1500 30

7876 ADAMS CLERK 23-MAY-87 1100 20

7900 JAMES CLERK 03-DEC-81 950 30

7902 FORD ANALYST 03-DEC-81 3000 20

13 rows selected.

**Query 12 : Copy the contents from emp table to a new table.**

SQL> create table emp\_data as select empno,ename,job,hiredate,sal,deptno from emp;

Table created.

**Query 13 : Show the employee records from your new table.**

SQL> select \* from emp\_data;

EMPNO ENAME JOB HIREDAT SAL DEPTNO

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7369 SMITH CLERK 17-DEC-80 800 20

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 20-FEB-81 1600 30

7521 WARD SALESMAN 22-FEB-81 1250 30

7566 JONES MANAGER 02-APR-81 2975 20

7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 28-SEP-81 1250 30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 01-MAY-81 2850 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 09-JUN-81 2450 10

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 19-APR-87 3000 20

7839 KING PRESIDENT 17-NOV-81 5000 10

7844 TURNER SALESMAN 08-SEP-81 1500 30

7876 ADAMS CLERK 23-MAY-87 1100 20

7900 JAMES CLERK 03-DEC-81 950 30

7902 FORD ANALYST 03-DEC-81 3000 20

13 rows selected.

**Query 14 : Show salary statement along with name of all employees whose salary>1000.**

SQL> select \* from emp\_data where sal >1000;

EMPNO ENAME JOB HIREDAT SAL

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DEPTNO

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7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 20-FEB-81 1600

30

7521 WARD SALESMAN 22-FEB-81 1250

30

7566 JONES MANAGER 02-APR-81 2975

20

7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 28-SEP-81 1250

30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 01-MAY-81 2850

30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 09-JUN-81 2450

10

7876 ADAMS CLERK 23-MAY-87 1100

20

7902 FORD ANALYST 03-DEC-81 3000

20

11 rows selected.

**Query 15 : How many such employees are there whose salary is within 1000 to 3000 range?**

SQL> select count(sal) from emp\_data where sal between 1000 and 3000;

COUNT(SAL)

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10

**Query 16 : Give a pay hike to the employees whose salary is 1250 and 950.**

SQL> select sal,sal+250 from emp\_data where sal in(1250,950);

SAL SAL+250

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1250 1500

1250 1500

950 1200

**Query 17 : Suggest a meaningful name for salary hike column.**

SQL> select sal,(sal+250) INC from emp\_data where sal in(1250,950);

SAL INC

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1250 1500

1250 1500

950 1200