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Signa Institute of Professional Studies, Kanpur



[SUB - Computer Laboratory and Practical Work of DBMS]

[BCA - 4001P]

Submitted To

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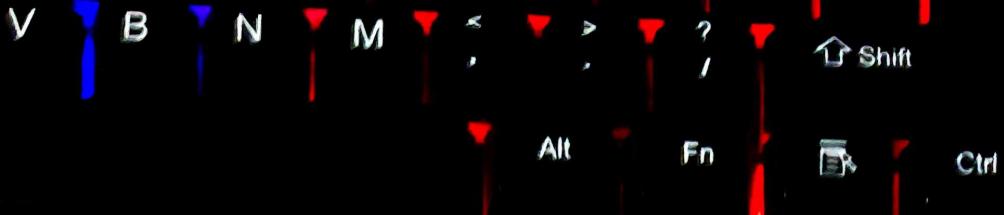
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1. Write the query to create a table named 'employees' with fields like empId, empName, empAge, empAddress, and empSalary.

```
CREATE TABLE employees  
    empID INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT NOT  
    NULL,  
    empName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
    empAge INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,  
    empSalary INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,  
    empAddress VARCHAR(200),  
    PRIMARY KEY (empID)  
);
```

2. Write the query to insert values in the above 'employees' table.

```
INSERT INTO employees (empName, empAge,  
empSalary) VALUES  
('Szym', 25, 35000, 'Mumbai'),  
('Ravi', 30, 32000, 'Delhi'),  
('Ramu', 28, 38000, 'Bangalore'),  
('Kamlesh', 31, 22500, 'Hyderabad'),  
('Sindu', 34, 40000, 'Chennai'),  
('Tushar', 27, 28000, 'Kolkata');
```



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3. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to delete record of 'empID = 1' from the 'employees' table

DELETE FROM employees WHERE empID = 1 ;

4. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to update the age 'empID = 5' in the 'employees' table.

```
UPDATE employees  
SET empAge = 35  
WHERE empID = 5;
```



5. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to select all records from the 'employees' table.

SELECT * FROM 'employees'

*• Tambahkan "entahnya" atau tambahkan
pada kalimat agar tidak "sombong" dan "malu-malu"
Baca kembali teks entahnya*

• ~~Entahnya mengatakan~~ Entahnya mengatakan

7. Consider the 'employee' table and write the query to select distinct values from the 'empAddress' column in the 'employee' table

```
SELECT DISTINCT empAddress FROM employee;
```

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8. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to filter and select those records where 'empAddress' = 'Chennai' using a WHERE CLAUSE :

SELECT * FROM 'employees' WHERE empAddress = 'Chennai';

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9. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to sort records of the 'employees' table in descending order

SELECT * FROM 'employees' ORDER BY empSalary
DESC;
empID

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10. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to sort records of the 'employees' table in ascending order

SELECT * FROM 'employees' ORDER BY emp ID ASC;

11. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to count the number of males in the 'employees' table

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
```

Done
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12. Consider the 'employees' table and write the query to retrieve all employees whose salary is between 35000 and 40000 in the 'employee' table

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE empSalary BETWEEN 35000 AND  
40000 ;
```

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23. Consider the 'employees' table and write
the query to add another column called
'Department'.

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD column Department VARCHAR(20);



- 14. Write query to insert a new record into a table

```
UPDATE Employees;  
SET Department = 'Marketing';  
→ This will enter the value 'Marketing'  
cell.
```

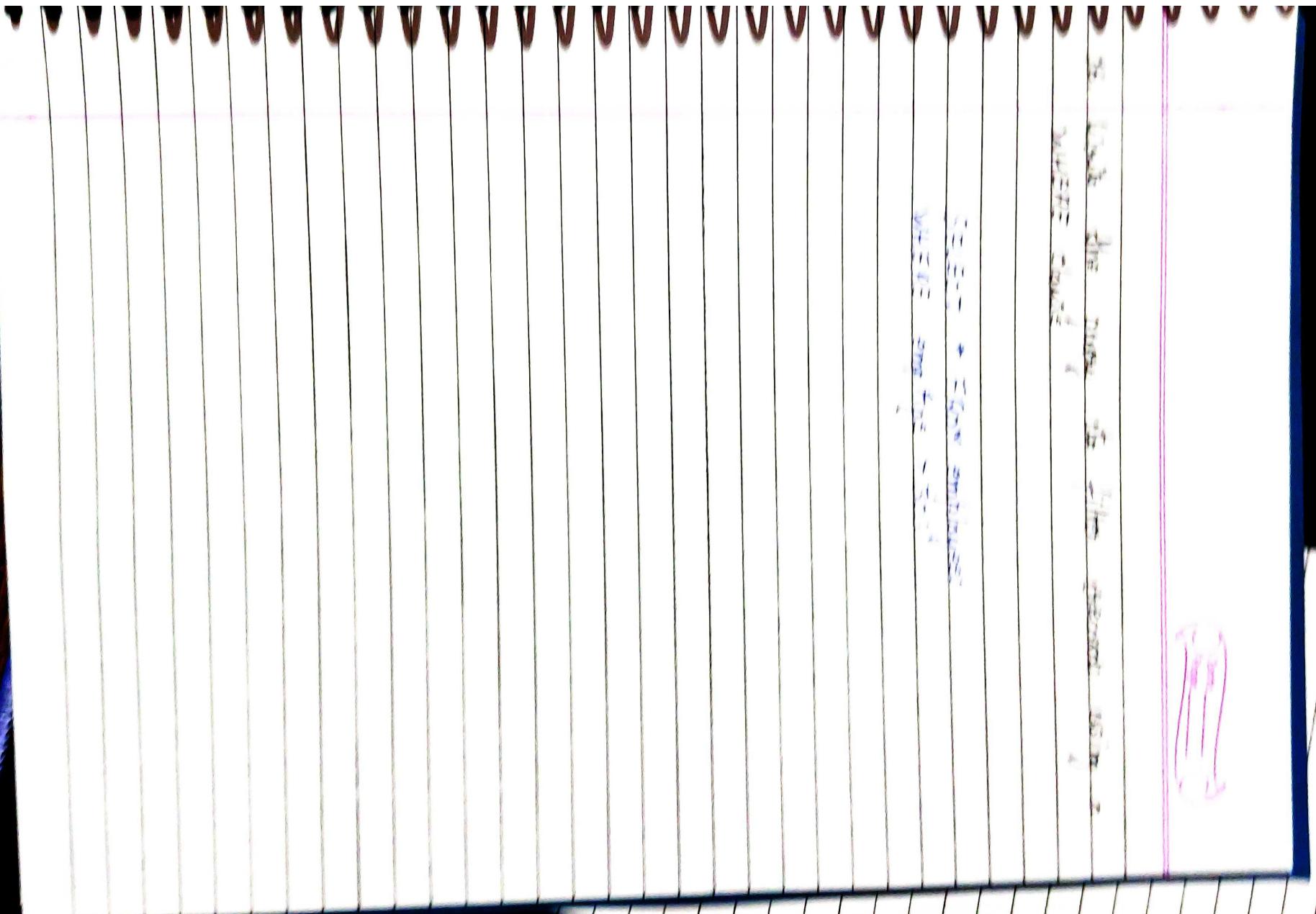
→ Individual addition

```
UPDATE employees  
SET Department = CASE  
WHEN empID = 1 THEN 'Marketing'  
WHEN empID = 2 THEN 'Finance'  
WHEN empID=3 THEN 'Human Resource'  
WHEN empID = 4 THEN 'IT'  
WHEN empID = 5 THEN 'Operations'  
WHEN empID = 6 THEN 'Sales'  
END;
```

15. Write the query to delete a table from the database

Drop TABLE employees ;
↳ Name of the table





17. Write the query to join two tables based on a common column.

```
SELECT employees.empName, employees.empAge,  
employees.empSalary, employees.empAddress,  
departments.DepartmentName  
FROM employees  
JOIN departments ON employees.Department  
ID = departments.DepartmentID;
```

16 Consider a table called 'products' with fields such as product_id, product_name, product_quantity, and product_price.

Pro_id	Pro_name	Pro_quantity	Pro_price
1	Speaker	2	10000
2	Printer	1	21000
3	Keyboard	5	2500
4	Refill cartridge	6	1500
5	CD Drive	4	2000

(i) Write the query to calculate the sum of values in the 'product_price' column in the 'products' table.

```
SELECT SUM(Pro_price) AS TotalPrice  
FROM 'products'
```

(ii) Write the query to calculate the average value of the 'product_price' column in the 'products' table.

```
SELECT AVG(Pro_price) AS AveragePrice  
FROM 'products';
```

(iii) Write the query to retrieve the minimum value from the 'product_price' column in the 'products' table.

```
SELECT MIN(Pro_price) AS Minimum  
FROM 'products';
```

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(a) Write the query to retrieve the maximum value from the 'products-price' column in 'products' table

```
SELECT MAX (pro-price) AS Maximum  
FROM 'products';
```

(b) Write the query to group records and calculate aggregate functions for the 'product-price' column in the 'products' table

```
SELECT  
    Pro-id,  
    SUM (Pro-price) AS Total Price,  
    AVG (Pro-price) AS Average Price,  
    MIN (Pro-price) AS Minimum Price,  
    MAX (Pro-price) AS Maximum Price,  
    COUNT (Pro-price) AS Numbers of Purchase  
FROM  
    products  
GROUP BY  
    Pro-id;
```

19. Consider a table called (mobilephones) with fields:

Id	Name	Company	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Samsung Galaxy A23	Samsung	Blue	1	20000
2	iPhone 13 Mini	Apple	Pink	2	65000
3	iphone 12	Apple	Black	1	54000
4	Motorola Edge 30 Fusion	Motorola	Viva Magenta	2	38000
5	Samsung Galaxy Z Flip 3 5G	Samsung	Black	4	40000

(ii) Write the query to select all customers from a 'Colour' column starting with 'Bl' in the table.

```
SELECT *
FROM mobilephones
WHERE Colour LIKE 'Bl%';
```

(iii) Write the query to select all mobile names whose average is greater than 45000 from the 'Price' column in table.



```
SELECT mobilephones  
FROM Name  
WHERE Price > 45000 ;
```

(iii) Write the query to select all mobile names whose sum is smaller than 45000 from a 'Price' in table

```
SELECT mobilephones  
FROM Name  
WHERE Price < 45000 ;
```



20. Write the query to find the sum of values in a column.

```
SELECT SUM(Price) AS TotalPrice  
FROM mobilephones;
```