

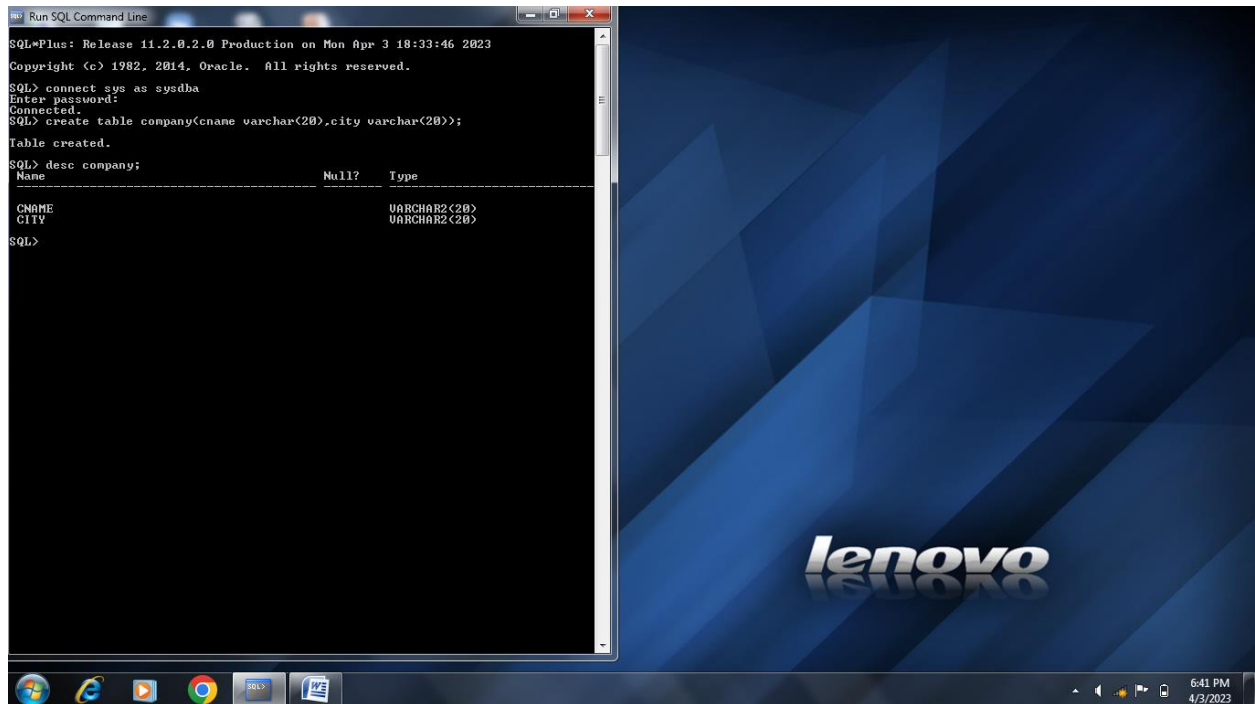
DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LABORATORY

8.AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT : Prepare Queries using SQL

DESCRIPTION: SQL means Structured Query Language Using SQL after creating data base of tables ask queries to data base.

DESCRIPTION:

Create table company(cname varchar(20),city varchar(20));



insert into company values('acc','madras');

insert into company values('tata','delhi');

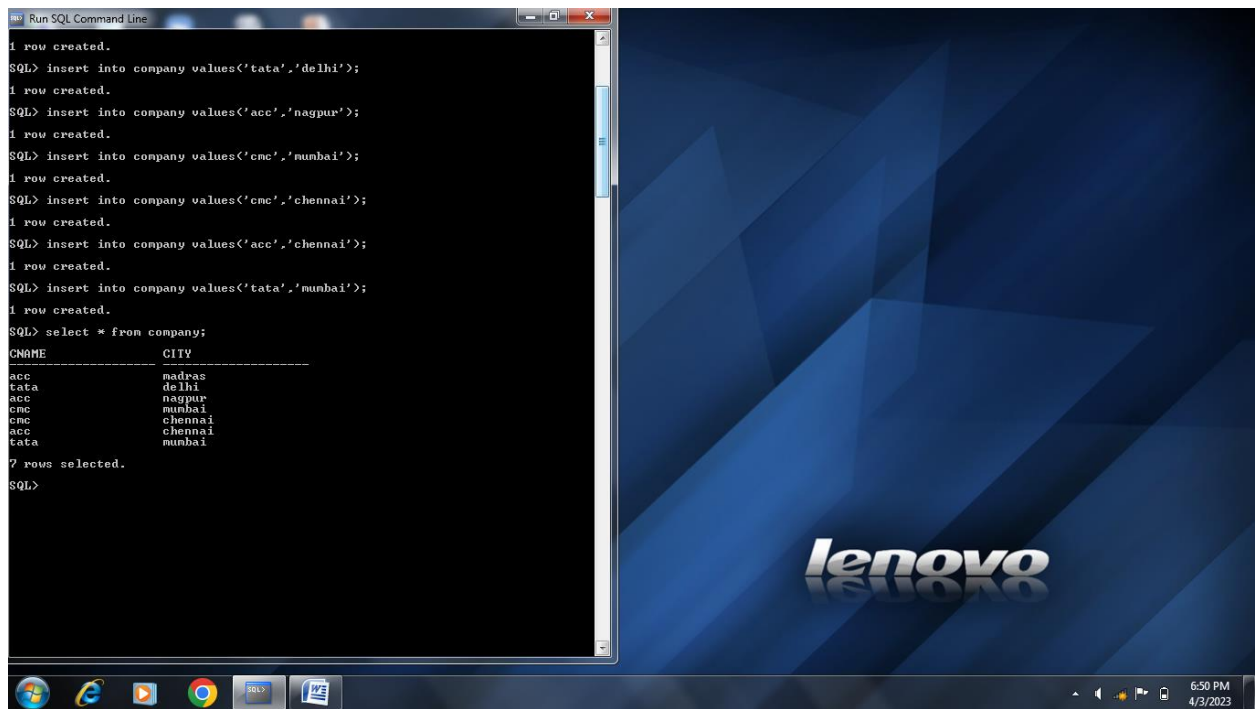
insert into company values('acc','nagpur');

insert into company values('cmc','mumbai');

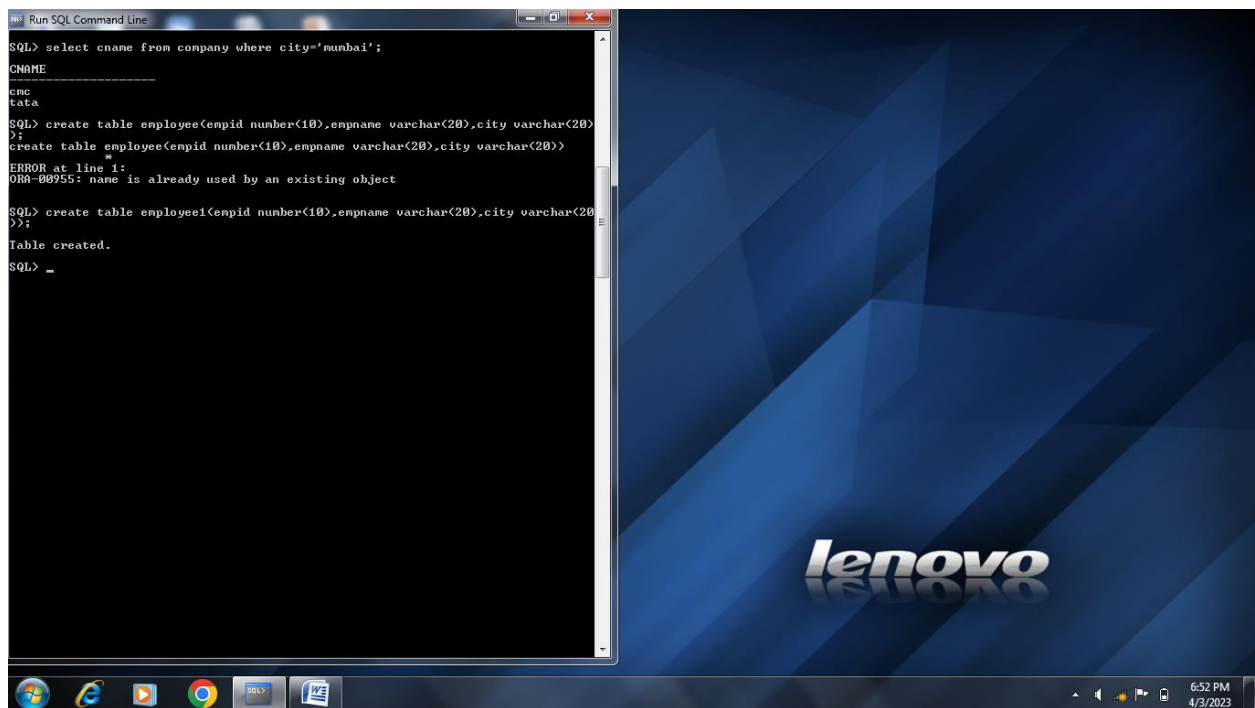
insert into company values('cmc','chennai');

insert into company values('acc','chennai');

insert into company values('tata','mumbai');



create table employee(empid number(10),empname varchar(20),city varchar(20));



```

insert into employee1 values(1,'anil','nagpur');
insert into employee1 values(2,'shankar','mumbai');
insert into employee1 values(3,'jaya','chennai');
insert into employee1 values(4,'sunil','mumbai');
insert into employee1 values(5,'vijay','delhi');
insert into employee1 values(6,'prakash','calcutta');
insert into employee1 values(7,'ajay','chennai');

```

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a dark blue geometric wallpaper featuring the 'lenovo' logo. A 'Run SQL Command Line' window is open, displaying the following SQL commands and their results:

```

SQL> insert into employee1 values(1,'anil','nagpur');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(2,'shankar','mumbai');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(3,'jaya','chennai');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(4,'sunil','mumbai');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(5,'vijay','delhi');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(6,'prakash','calcutta');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employee1 values(7,'ajay','chennai');
1 row created.
SQL> select * from employee1;

```

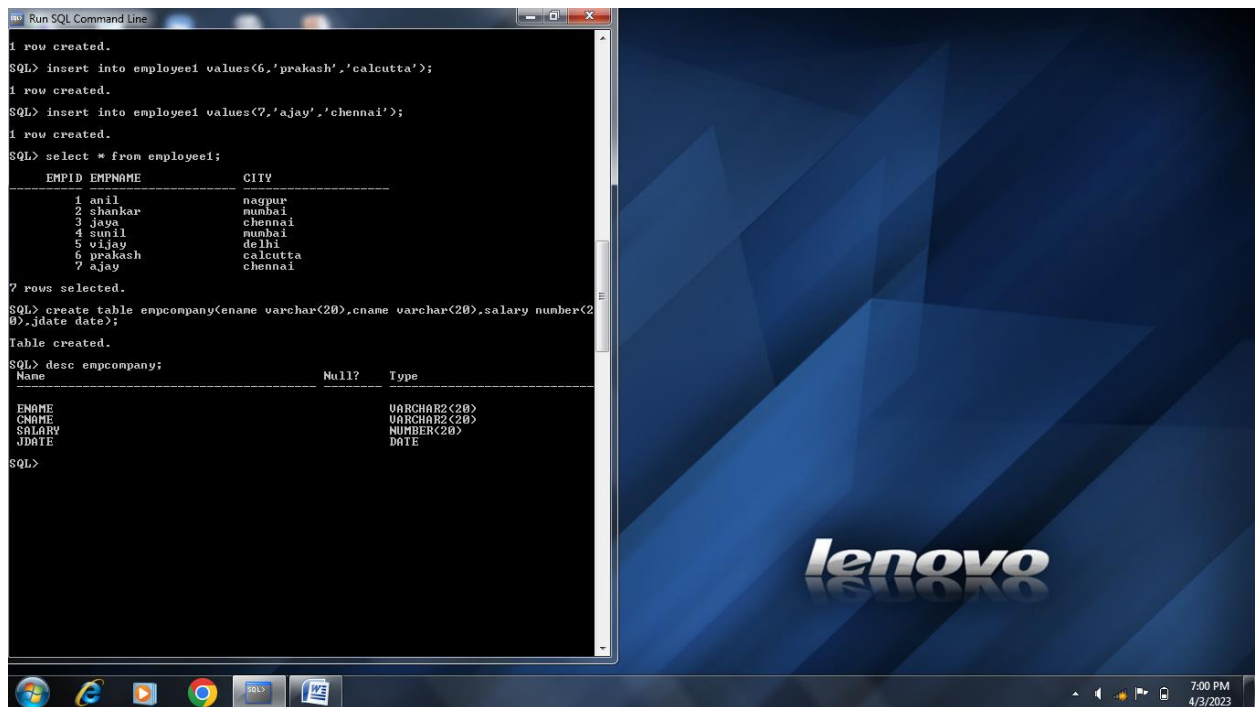
EMPID	EMPNAME	CITY
1	anil	nagpur
2	shankar	mumbai
3	jaya	chennai
4	sunil	mumbai
5	vijay	delhi
6	prakash	calcutta
7	ajay	chennai

7 rows selected.
SQL> _

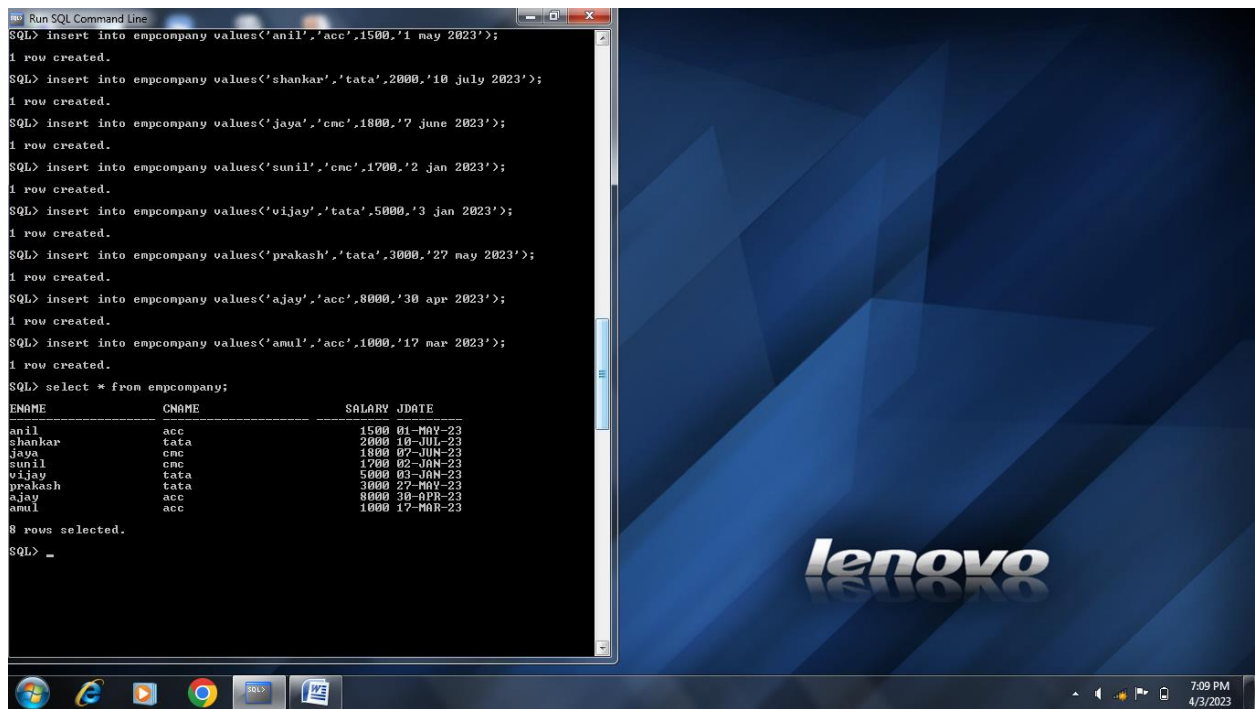
```

create table empcompany(ename varchar(20),cname varchar(20),salary
number(20),jdate date);

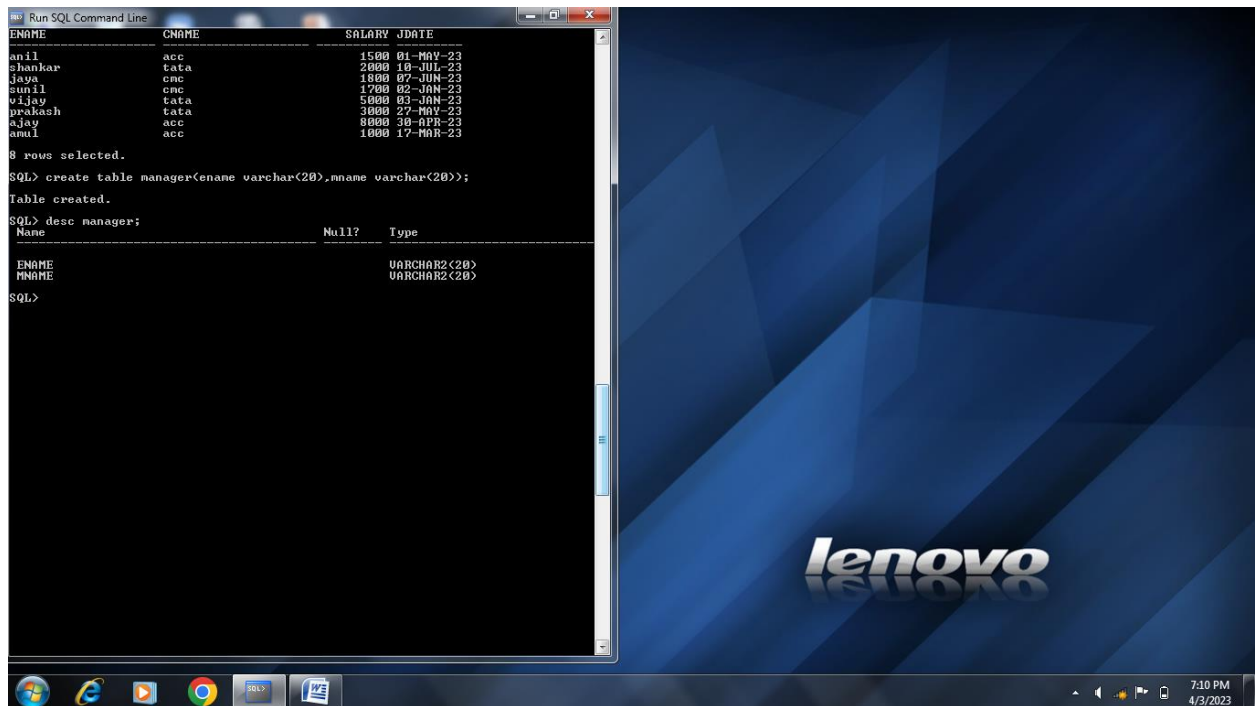
```



```
insert into empcompany values('anil','acc',1500,'1 may 2023');
insert into empcompany values('shankar','tata',2000,'10 july 2023');
insert into empcompany values('jaya','cmc',1800,'7 jun 2023');
insert into empcompany values('sunil','cmc',1700,'2 jan 2023');
insert into empcompany values('vijay','tata',5000,'3 jan 2023');
insert into empcompany values('prakash','tata',3000,'27 may 2023');
insert into empcompany values('ajay','acc',8000,'30 apr 2023');
insert into empcompany values('amul','acc',1000,'17 mar 2023');
```



create table manager(ename varchar(20),mname varchar(20));



```

insert into manager values('anil','ajay');
insert into manager values('shankar','ajay');
insert into manager values('jaya',' ');
insert into manager values('sunil','jaya');
insert into manager values('vijay',' ');
insert into manager values('prakash','shankar');
insert into manager values('ajay',' ');

```

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a blue geometric pattern wallpaper and a Lenovo logo. A 'Run SQL Command Line' window is open, displaying the following SQL commands and their results:

```

SQL> insert into manager values('shankar','vijay');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into manager values('jaya',' ');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into manager values('sunil','jaya');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into manager values('vijay',' ');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into manager values('prakash','shankar');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into manager values('ajay',' ');
1 row created.
SQL> select * from manager;

```

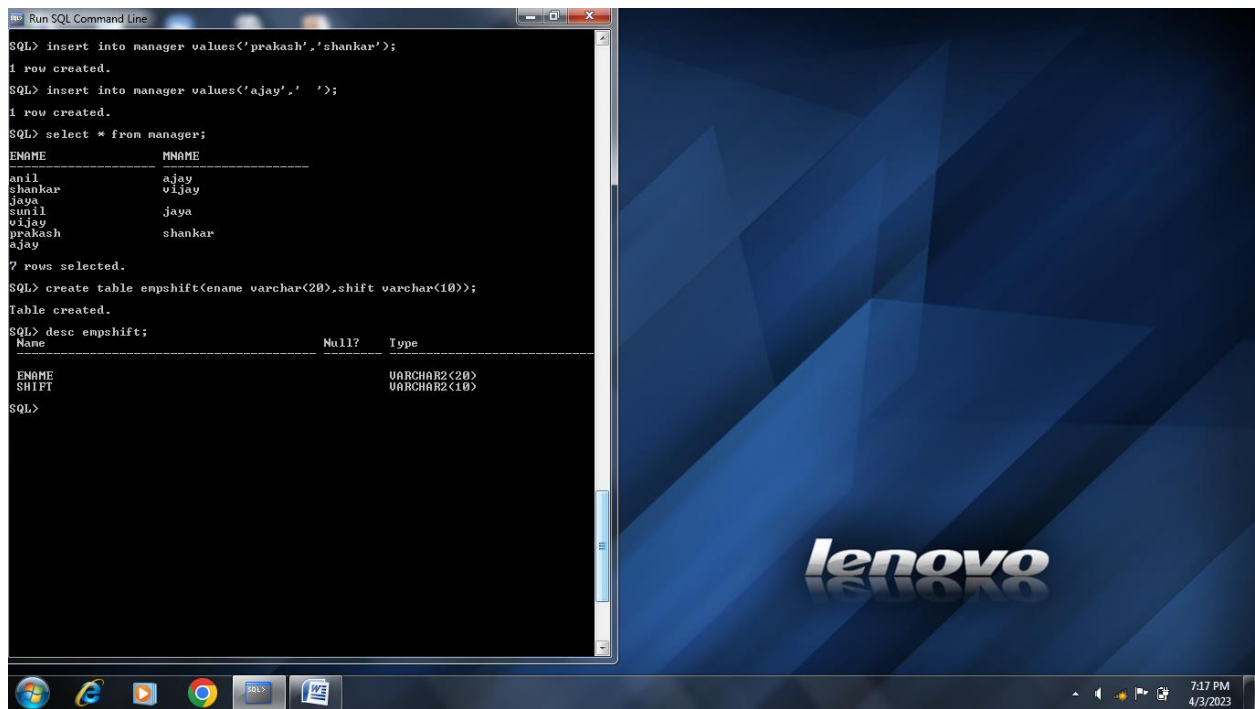
ENAME	MNAME
anil	ajay
shankar	vijay
jaya	
sunil	jaya
vijay	
prakash	shankar
ajay	

```

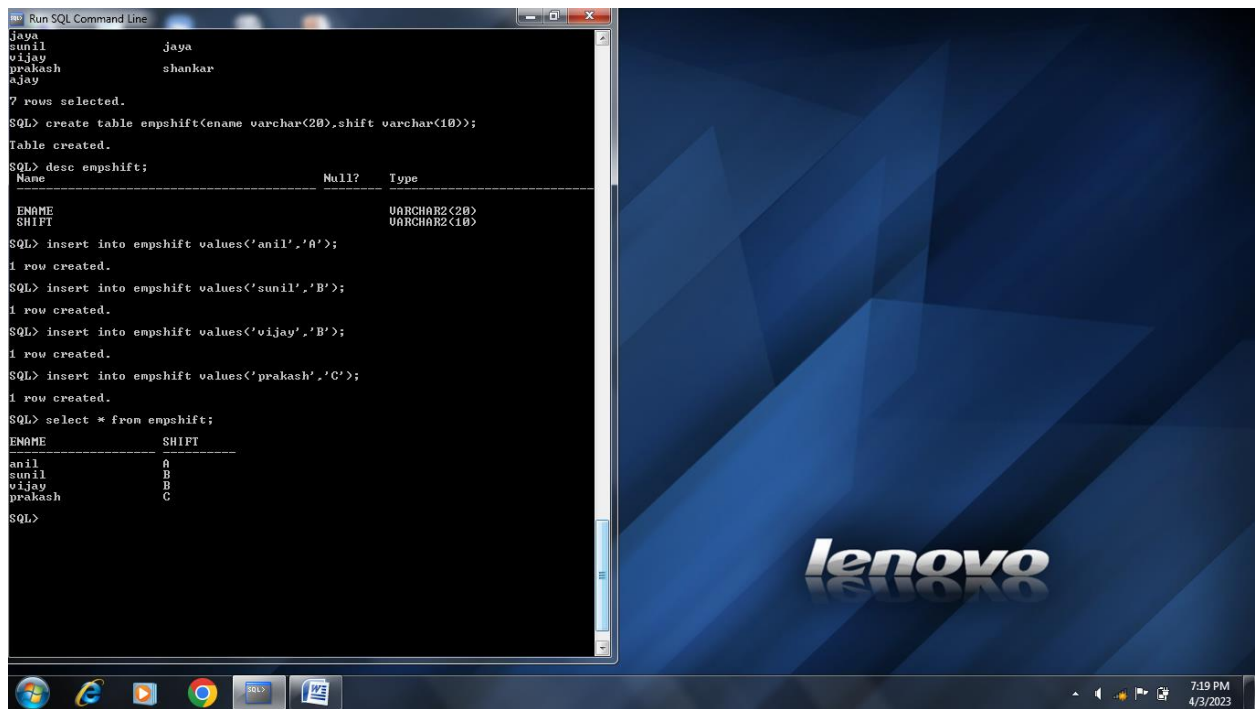
7 rows selected.
SQL> _

```

```
create table empshift(ename varchar(20),shift varchar(10));
```



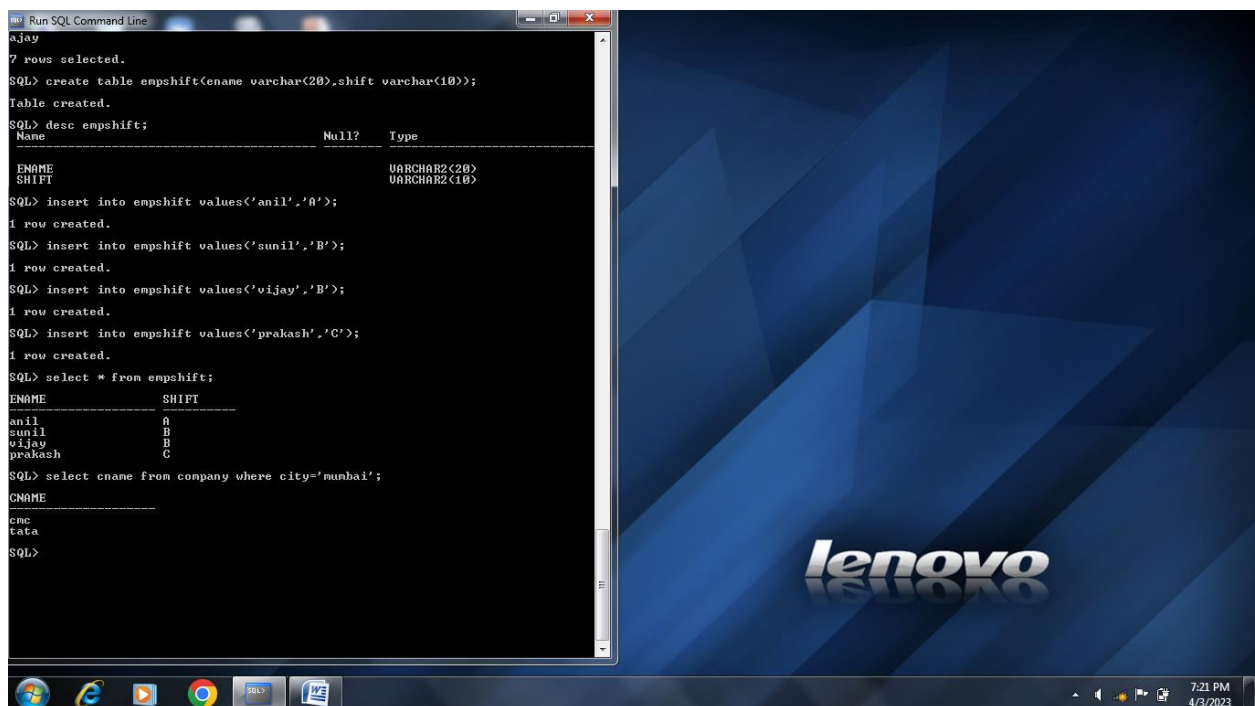
```
insert into empshift values('anil','A');
insert into empshift values('sunil','B');
insert into empshift values('vijay','B');
insert into empshift values('prakash','C');
```

Now Queries should be written

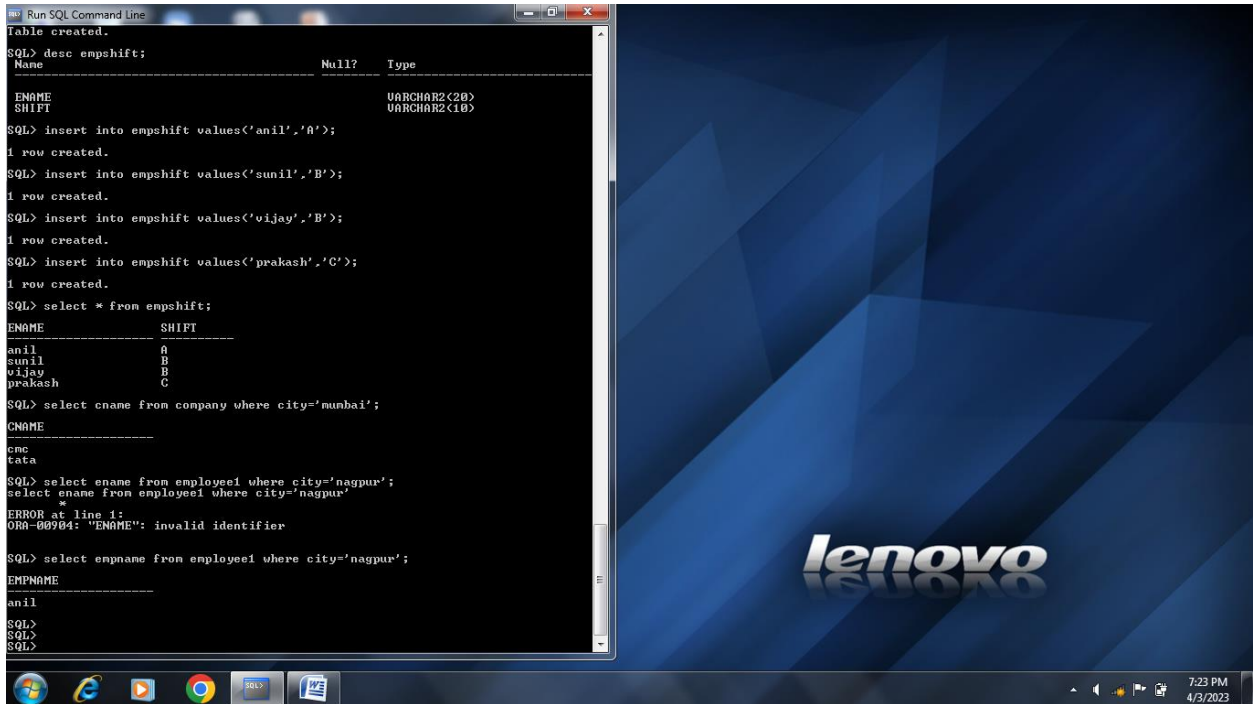
1. Display names of companies located in mumbai.

select cname from company where city='mumbai';



2.Display names of employees leaving in city nagpur.

select empname from employee1 where city='nagpur';



```
Run SQL Command Line
Table created.
SQL> desc empshift;
      Name                               Null?    Type
-----
ENAME                                     VARCHA2(20)
SHIFT                                    VARCHA2(10)

SQL> insert into empshift values('anil','A');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into empshift values('sunil','B');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into empshift values('vijay','B');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into empshift values('prakash','C');
1 row created.
SQL> select * from empshift;
ENAME      SHIFT
-----
anil        A
sunil       B
vijay       B
prakash     C

SQL> select cname from company where city='mumbai';
CNAME
-----
cmc
tata

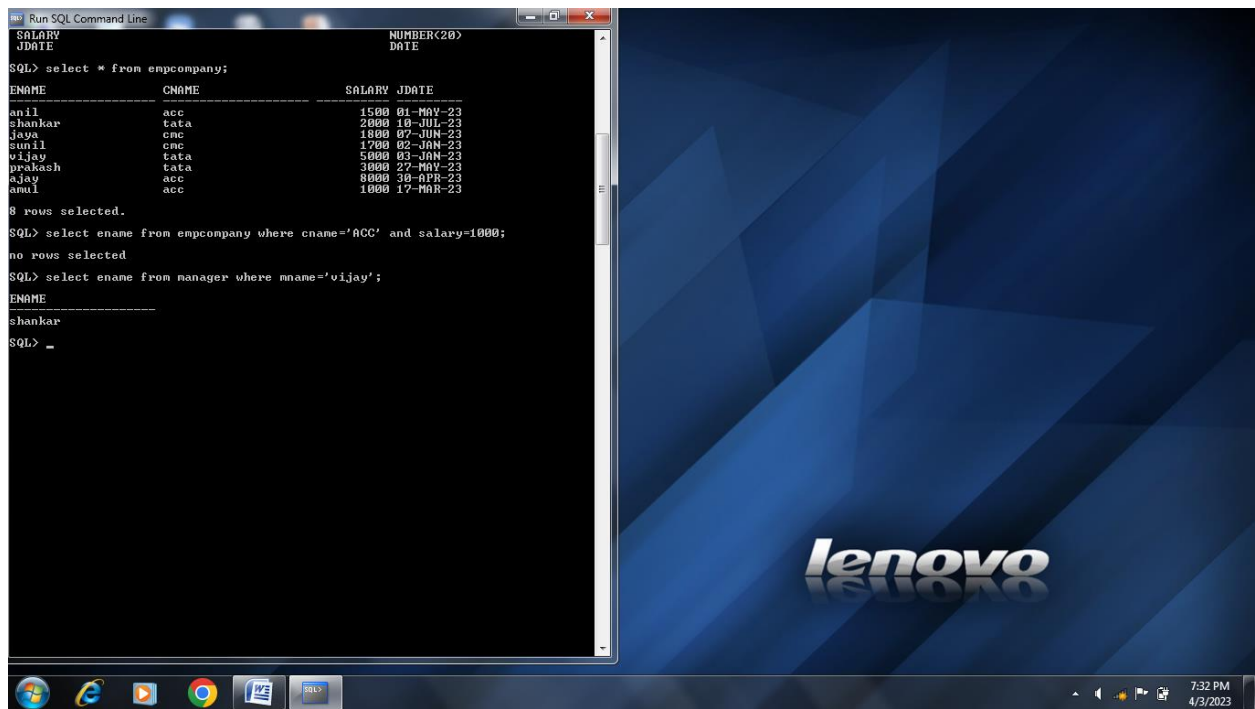
SQL> select ename from employee1 where city='nagpur';
select ename from employee1 where city='nagpur'
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00904: "ENAME": invalid identifier

SQL> select empname from employee1 where city='nagpur';
EMPNAME
-----
anil

SQL>
SQL>
SQL>
```

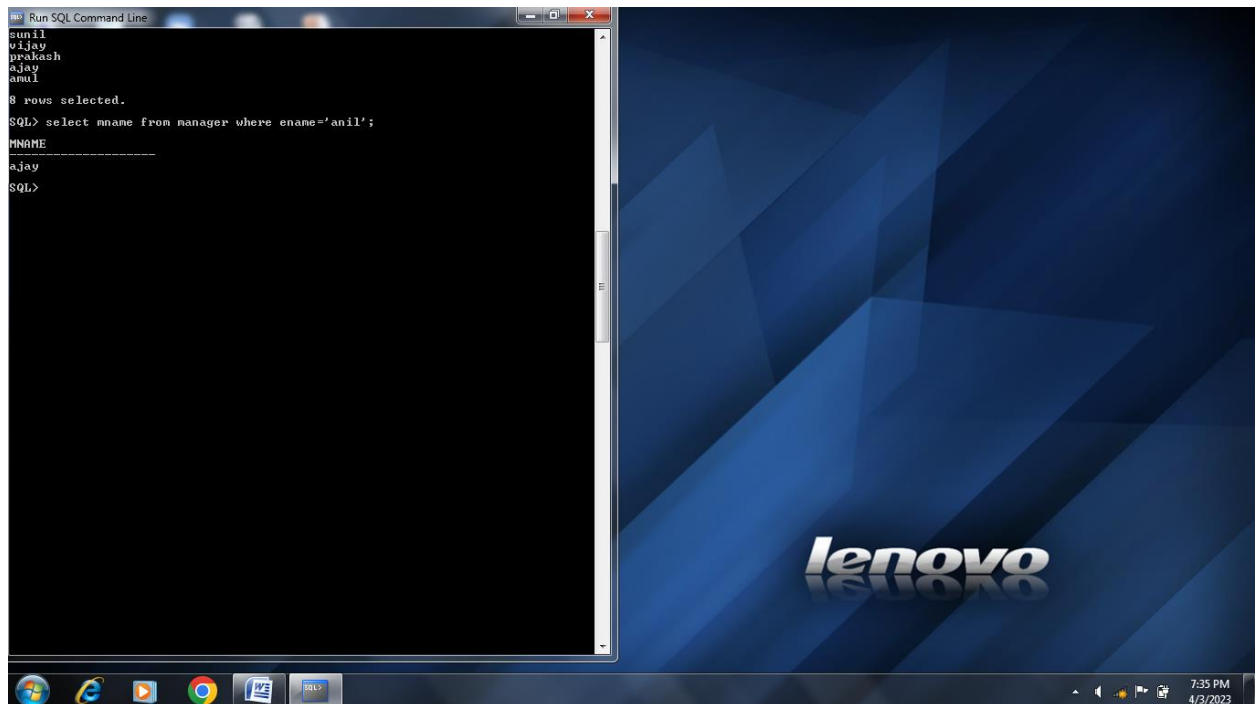
3. Give names of employee having manager vijay.

select ename from manager where mname='vijay';



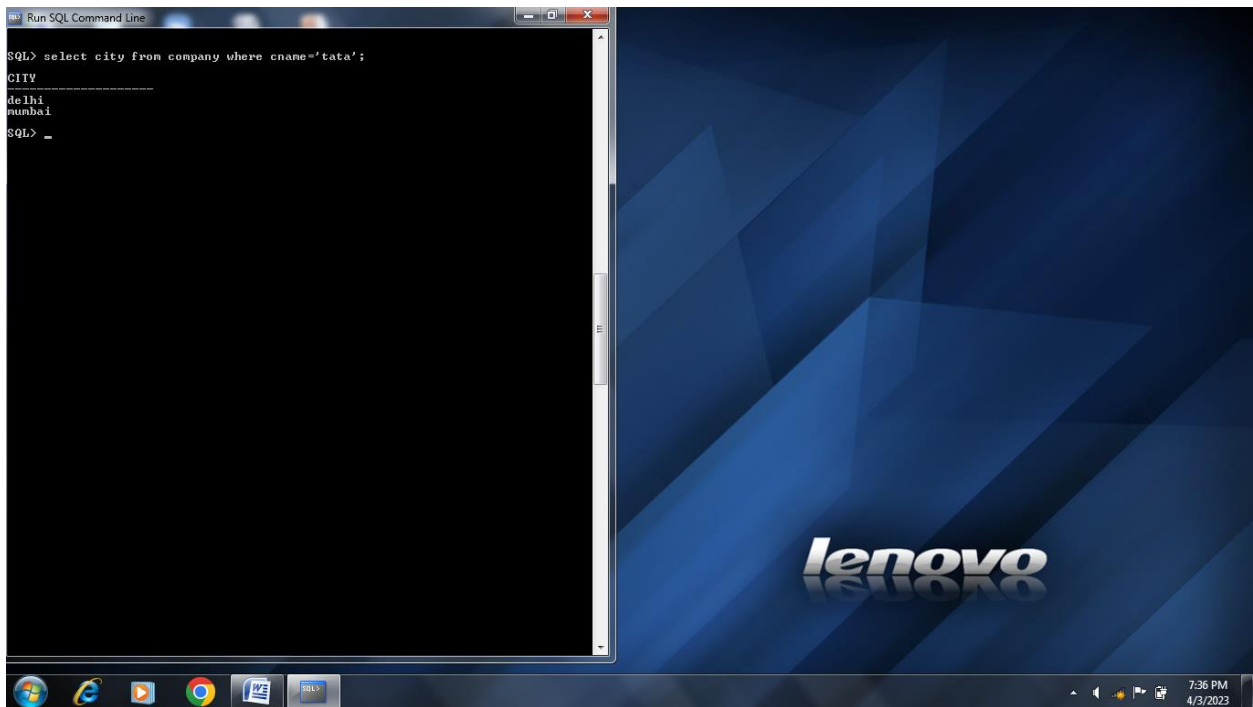
4. Give Manager of employee Anil.

select mname from manager where ename='Anil';



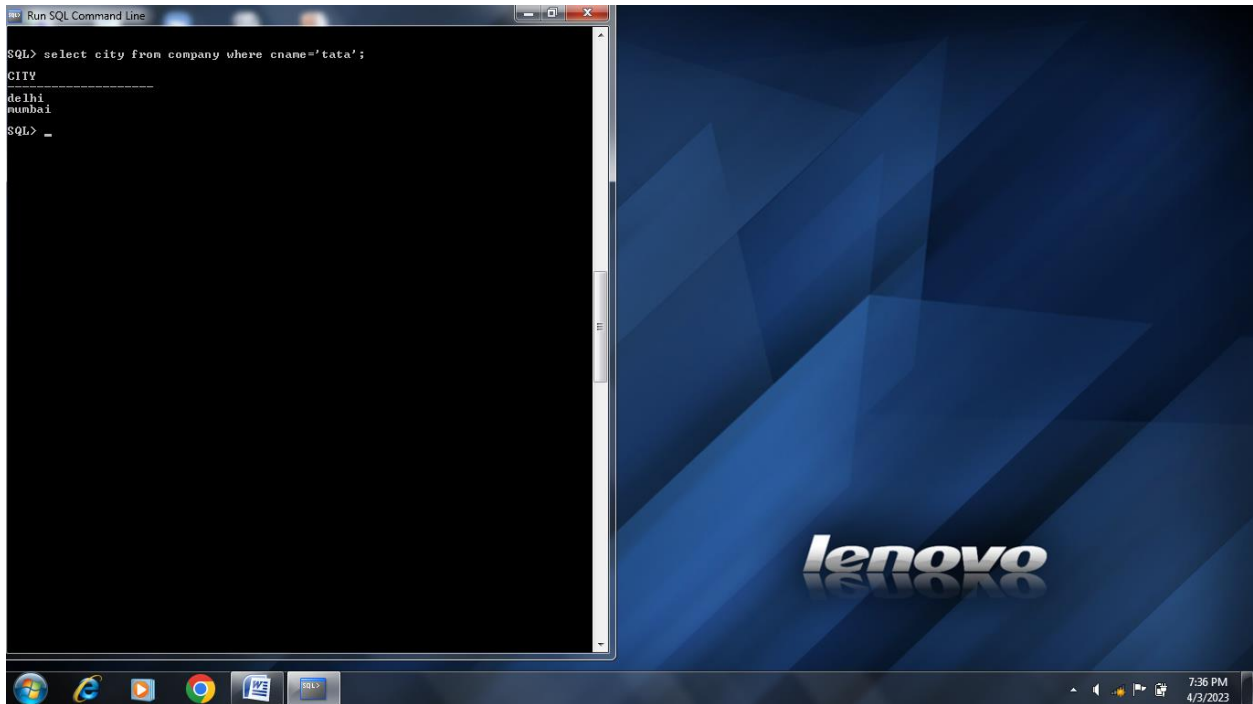
5. Give cities in which tata is located

select city from company where cname='tata';



6. Give names of employees having salary greater than 2000 and less than 6000

select ename from empcompany where salary>2000 and salary<6000;



RESULT : Hence Preparation of SQL Queries for above database has been successfully completed.