PRACTICAL-2

i) Create table Transaction.
SQL statement:
create table transaction (acc_no varchar2(5), tr_Date date, amt number(10,2), type_of_tr char(1),mode_of_pay varchar2(10));
Output:

```
Script Output
Task completed in 0.162 seconds

Table TRANSACTION created.
```

ii) Insert data into table Transaction.
SQL statement:
insert into transaction values ('A001', '3-may-04', 10000, 'D' ,'cash');
insert into transaction values ('A002', '5-july-04', 5000, 'W' ,'cheque');
insert into transaction values ('A003', '12-august-04', 25000, 'D' ,'cheque');
insert into transaction values ('A004', '15-may-04',30000, 'D' ,'cheque');
insert into transaction values ('A005', '22-october-04', 15000, 'W' ,'cash');
Output:

```
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
1 row inserted.
```

	ACC_NO	TR_DATE	AMT	TYPE_OF_TR	MODE_OF_PAY
1	A001	03-05-04	10000	D	cash
2	A002	05-07-04	5000	W	cheque
3	A003	12-08-04	25000	D	cheque
4	A004	15-05-04	30000	D	cheque
5	A005	22-10-04	15000	W	cash

1) Drop city column from Account table.
SQL statement:
alter table account drop column city;

Output:

```
Table ACCOUNT altered.
```

2) Rename Name to New_name from Account table.
SQL statement:
alter table account rename column name to new_name;
Output:

```
Table ACCOUNT altered.
```

	ACC_NO	NEW_NAME	BALANCE	LOAN_TAKEN
1	A001	Patel Jigar	50000	YES
2	A002	Patel Ramesh	50000	YES
3	A003	Dave Hardik	75000	NO
4	A004	Soni Hetal	100000	NO
5	A005	Sony Atul	100000	YES

3) Retrieve specified information for the account holder who are not in 'Ahmedabad' or 'Vadodara'.
SQL statement:
select *from account where city not in('Ahmedabad','Vadodara');
Output:

Script Output × Query Result ×
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.04 seconds

	ACC_NO	NAME	CITY	BALANCE	LOAN_TAKEN
1	A001	Patel Jigar	Mehsana	50000	YES
2	A002	Patel Ramesh	Mehsana	50000	YES

4) Retrieve those records of Account holder whose balance between is 50000 and 100000.
SQL statement:
select * from account where balance between 50000 and 100000;

Output:

Script Output × Query Result ×
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.004 seconds

	ACC_NO	NAME	CITY	BALANCE	LOAN_TAKEN
1	A001	Patel Jigar	Mehsana	50000	YES
2	A002	Patel Ramesh	Mehsana	50000	YES
3	A003	Dave Hardik	Ahmedabad	75000	NO
4	A004	Soni Hetal	Ahmedabad	100000	NO
5	A005	Sony Atul	Vadodara	100000	YES

5) Retrieve those records of Account holder whose balance not between is 50000 and 100000.
SQL statement:
select * from account where balance not between 50000 and 100000;

Output:

Script Output × Query Result ×
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.017 seconds

ACC_NO	NAME	CITY	BALANCE	LOAN_TA...

6) Display only those records whose amount is 5000, 25000, 30000.
SQL statement:
select * from account where balance in (5000,25000,30000);

Output:

Script Output × Query Result ×
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 0 in 0.004 seconds

ACC_NO	NAME	CITY	BALANCE	LOAN_TA...

7) Display only those records whose amount not in 5000, 25000, 30000.
SQL statement:
select * from account where balance not in (5000,25000,30000);

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.01 seconds

	ACC_NO	NAME	CITY	BALANCE	LOAN_TAKEN
1	A001	Patel Jigar	Mehsana	50000	YES
2	A002	Patel Ramesh	Mehsana	50000	YES
3	A003	Dave Hardik	Ahmedabad	75000	NO
4	A004	Soni Hetal	Ahmedabad	100000	NO
5	A005	Sony Atul	Vadodara	100000	YES

8) Display System date.
SQL statement:
select sysdate from dual;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched:

	SYSDATE
1	17-10-20

9) Find the date, 15 days after today's date.
SQL statement:
select sysdate+15 from dual;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched

	SYSDATE+15
1	01-11-20

10) Perform following operation using DUAL table:
5*5, 34+34, 1000/300, length of 'uvpce', display only month of system date
SQL statement:
select 5*5,34+34,1000/30,length('uvpce'),to_char(sysdate,'month') from dual;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.004 seconds

	5*5	34+34	1000/30	LENGTH('UVPCE')	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MONTH')
1	25	68	33.3333333333333333333333333333333333333	5	october

11) Find the date, 20 days before today's date.
SQL statement:
select sysdate-20 from dual;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched: 1 in

	SYSDATE-20
1	27-09-20

12) Find the total transaction amount of account holder from transaction table.
SQL statement:
select sum(amt) from transaction;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched:

	SUM(AMT)
1	85000

13) Find minimum amount of transaction.
SQL statement:
select min(amt) from transaction;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched

	MIN(AMT)
1	5000

14) Find maximum amount of transaction.
SQL statement:
select max(amt) from transaction;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
All Rows Fetched:

	MAX(AMT)
1	30000

15) Count the total account holders.
SQL statement:
select count(acc_no) from transaction;

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	COUNT(ACC_NO)
1	5

16) Count only those records whose made of payment is 'cash'.
SQL statement:
select count(*) from transaction where mode_of_pay = 'cash';

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
SQL | All Rows Fetched

	COUNT(*)
1	2

17) Count only those records whose transaction made in the month of 'MAY'.
SQL statement:
select count(*) from transaction where to_char(tr_date,'mon')='may';

Output:

Script Output | Query Result
SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	COUNT(*)
1	2

18) Find the average value of transaction.
SQL statement:
select avg(amt) from transaction;

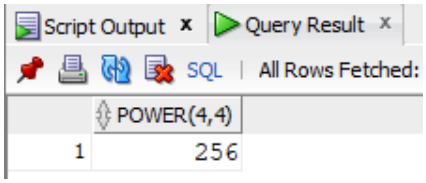
Output:

Script Output | Query Result
SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	AVG(AMT)
1	17000

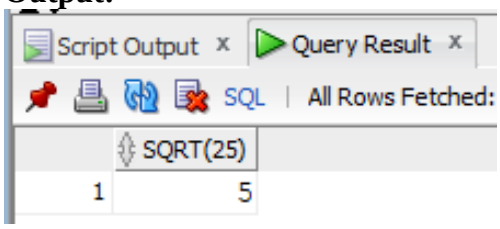
19) Display the result of 4 rest to 4.
SQL statement:
select power(4,4) from dual;

Output:



20) Find the square root of 25.
SQL statement:
select sqrt(25) from dual;

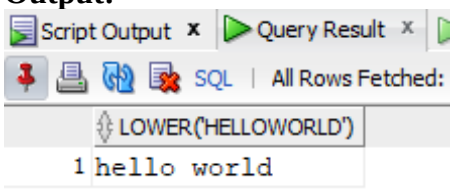
Output:

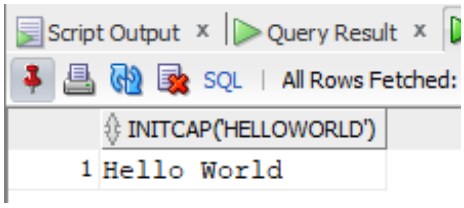


21) Write the query for the following Function.
LOWER, INITCAP, UPPER, SUBSTR, LENGTH, LTRIM, RTRIM, LPAD, RPAD.
SQL statement:

```
select lower('HeLLo WoRlD') from dual;
select initcap('HeLLo WoRlD') from dual;
select upper('HeLLo WoRlD') from dual;
select substr('HeLLo WoRlD',4) from dual;
select substr('HeLLo WoRlD',4,5) from dual;
select length('HeLLo WoRlD') from dual;
select ltrim('    HeLLo WoRlD    ') from dual;
select ltrim('hhhhHeLLo WoRlDdddd','h') from dual;
select rtrim('    HeLLo WoRlD    ') from dual;
select rtrim('hhhhHeLLo WoRlDdddd','d') from dual;
select lpad('HeLLo WoRlD',15,'H') from dual;
select rpad('HeLLo WoRlD',15,'D') from dual;
```

Output:





Script Output | Query Result 2
SQL | All Rows Fetched

	UPPER('HELLOWORLD')
1	HELLO WORLD

Script Output | Query Result 3
SQL | All Rows Fetched

	SUBSTR('HELLOWORLD',4)
1	Lo WoRlD

Query Result 10 | Query Result 11
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in

	SUBSTR('HELLOWORLD',4,5)
1	Lo Wo

Query Result
SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	LENGTH('HELLOWORLD')
1	11

Script Output | Query Result 5
SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	LTRIM('HELLOWORLD')
1	HeLLo WoRlD

Script Output | Query Result 6 | Que
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.0

	LTRIM('HHHHHELLOWORLDDDDD','H')
1	HeLLo WoRlDdddd

Script Output | Query Result 7
SQL | All Rows Fetched

	RTRIM('HELLOWORLD')
1	HeLLo WoRlD

Script Output | Query Result 7 | Query
SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.001

	RTRIM('HHHHHELLOWORLDDDDD','D')
1	hhhhHeLLo WoRlD

Query Result 9 | Query Result 10

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1

	LPAD('HELLOWORLD',15,'H')
1	HHHHHeLLo WoRlD

Query Result 10

SQL | All Rows Fetched:

	RPAD('HELLOWORLD',15,'D')
1	HeLLo WoRlDDDDD