

SQL Lab 12/Sep/2018, Wed

1. Create a table Faculty (FacultyId, Name, Website, Mobile and Gender). Display the structure of the table. USE DESCRIBE /DESC statement.

2. A) Modify the above table such that if department name is CS, it changes to Computer Science, if it is CE, it changes to CE and so on .USE CASE Statement.

B) Similarly change M to Male, F to Female. Use CASE Statement.

3. USE ALTER TABLE to rename the table Faculty to FacultyDetails and column Name to FName.

4. USE ALTER (ADD, DROP, MODIFY) and do as follows:

A) Add 3 columns AGE, COURSE and LName and fill the proper values

B) Reduce size of column COURSE from Varchar (80) to Varchar (40).

C) Drop column Mobile.

5. USE LIKE.

A) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name starts with 'a'.

B) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name ends with 'h'.

C) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name starts with 'a' and ends with 's'.

D) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name contain the substring 'ab'.

E) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name contain 'c' at the 3rd position.

F) Select Departments of those Faculties whose name starts with 'k' and contain at least 3 characters.

6. USE SOME or ANY.

Find the name(s) of faculty(ies) whose age is greater than the age of faculties in the department of Computer Science.

7. USE ALL or ANY.

Create a table FacultyAddressDetails(AddressID, Street No, City ,State ,Country) apart from the above mentioned Faculty table. Populate it properly.

Find Faculty Names from the Faculty table if all the records in the FacultyAddressDetails table have city address as Calcutta or Chennai.

8. USE EXISTS to check whether the results of a correlated nested query is empty or not in SELECT/UPDATE/INSERT/DELETE statement.

Create 2 tables Faculty (FacultyID, FName, LName, Website) and FacultyLoad(SubjectID, FacultyID, ClassDate).Populate these

A) Fetch FName, LName of Faculties with at least one class.

B) Fetch FName, LName of Faculties who do not have any class.

C) Delete the record of all faculties with LName as 'Jha'.

D) Update the LName as 'Mishra' of Faculty in Faculty table who's Faculty ID is 1.

9. USE GROUP BY.

A) Find the total salaries of Faculties with same LName.

B) Create a table Student (Subject, Year, Name).

Find the counts of students with both same subject and same year.

10. USE TABLE AND COLUMN ALIASES

A) Fetch FacultyId from Faculty table using Code as alias name for FacultyId column.

B) Fetch Branch from Faculty table using Stream as alias name for Course column.

C) Fetch Faculty Name and Faculty City address of those faculties with age>50. (from the 2 tables Faculty and FacultyAdressDetails).

11. USE ORDER BY.

A) Sort Faculty table according to the age in ascending order.

B) Sort Faculty table according to the age in descending order.

C) Sort Faculty table first according to the Age in ascending order and then according to the FacultyId in descending order.

12. USE WHERE Clause and operators –IN, BETWEEN, etc.

A) Fetch details of faculties with age equal to 30.

B) Fetch name and websites of faculties with Faculty Id greater than 4.

C) Fetch records of faculties where faculty id is in between 3 and 5. (Inclusive)

D) Fetch names and websites of faculties with age between 30 and 40. (Inclusive)

E) Fetch names and websites of faculties where age is 30 or 35 or 40.

F) Fetch names and websites of faculties where Faculty Id is in 3 or 5 or 7.