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SQL QUERIES

QUERY -1: CREATE TABLE- IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO CREATE NEW TABLE IN DATABASE.

SYNTAX- CREATE TABLE TABLE NAME (COLUMN1 DATATYPE (DATASIZE), COLUMN2 DATATYPE (DATASIZE), COLUMN3 DATATYPE (DATASIZE),....);

EX- CREATE TABLE SI (FN VARCHAR2 (20), LN VARCHAR2 (20), MN INT, CITY VARCHAR (20));

NOTE- SI= TABLE NAME (STUDENT INFORMATION)

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer : STUDENTINFORMATION". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Tools, Window, Help. The toolbar has various icons for connection management, schema navigation, and code editing. The left sidebar displays "Connections" with entries: STUDENTINFORMATION, VelocityMarchA, VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION, OracleNetSQL Connectors, and Database Schema Service Connections. The main workspace shows a "Worksheet" tab active, containing the SQL command: "CREATE TABLE SI (FN VARCHAR2 (20), LN VARCHAR2 (20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2 (20));". A status bar at the bottom indicates "meet.google.com is sharing your screen." with "Stop sharing" and "Hide" buttons. The system tray at the bottom right shows the date (10-06-2024), weather (29°C Mostly sunny), and battery status.

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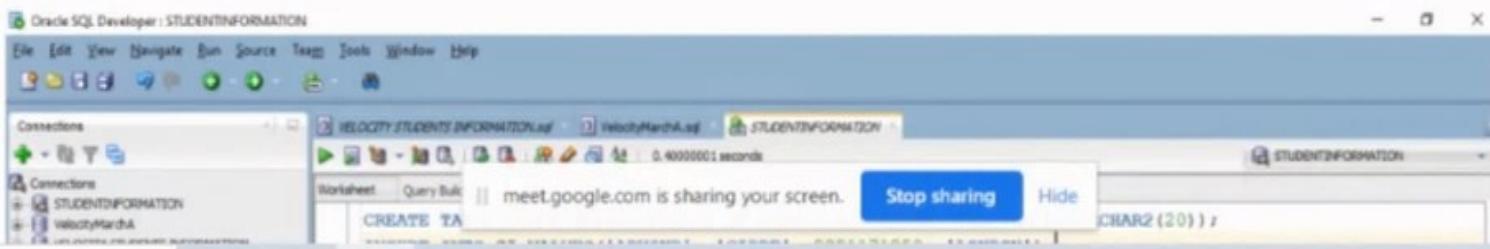
QUERY 2: INSERT INTO – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO INSERT RECORDS IN THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- `INSERT INTO TABLE NAME VALUES ('VALUE 1', 'VALUE 2', 'VALUE 3',
'VALUE4');`

EX-

`INSERT INTO SI VALUES ('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');`

`INSERT INTO SI VALUES ('ANUP', 'TAK', and 8928898267 , 'DUBAI);`



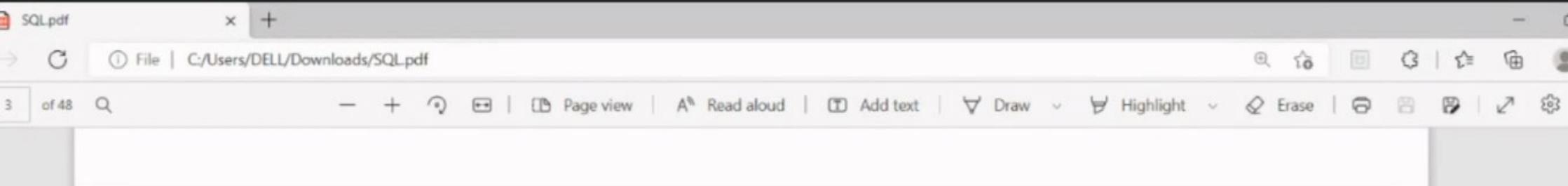
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SYNTAX- DESC TABLE NAME;

EX- DESC SI;

A screenshot of the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar says "Oracle SQL Developer : STUDENTINFORMATION". The left sidebar shows "Connections" with entries for "STUDENTINFORMATION", "VelocityMarchA", and "VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION". The main area is a "Worksheet" tab showing the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAR', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
DESC SI;
```



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QUERY -4: SELECT- IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO FETCH A DATA, COLUMNS DATA OR WHOLE TABLE DATA FROM DATABASE/TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME;

EX- SELECT *FROM SI;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar says "Oracle SQL Developer : STUDENTINFORMATION". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Tools, Window, Help. The Connections sidebar lists "STUDENTINFORMATION", "VelocityMarchA", "VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION", "Oracle NoSQL Connectors", and "Database Schema Service Connectors". The Worksheet tab is active, displaying the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
```

A red horizontal line highlights the bottom part of the worksheet area, specifically the "SELECT *FROM SI;" statement. A red circle is drawn around the bottom right corner of the worksheet window. The status bar at the bottom shows "meet.google.com is sharing your screen.", "stop sharing", "Issue", "28°C Mostly cloudy", and "Gulshan Navrang has raised a h".

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QUERY -5: SELECT COLUMN – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO FETCH DATA OF PARTICULAR COLUMN FROM THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT COLUMN NAME FROM TABLE NAME;

EX-1: SELECT PLACE FROM SI;

```
CREATE TABLE SI(SI_ID NUMBER(2), NAME VARCHAR2(20), MOBILE NUMBER(10,2), PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDEE', 9891171056, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANU', 'SAK', 8920896267, 'DUBAI');
SELECT * FROM SI;
SELECT PLACE FROM SI;
```

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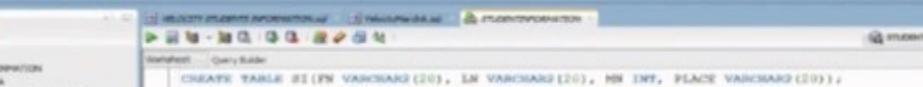
and is presenting

QUERY -6: SELECT (WHERE CLAUSE) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT PARTICULAR RECORD FROM TABLE USING WHERE CLAUSE.

WHERE CLAUSE- IT IS SQL STATEMENT USED TO EXTRACT THOSE RECORDS WHICH FULLFILL CONDITION.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME= 'DATA VALUE';

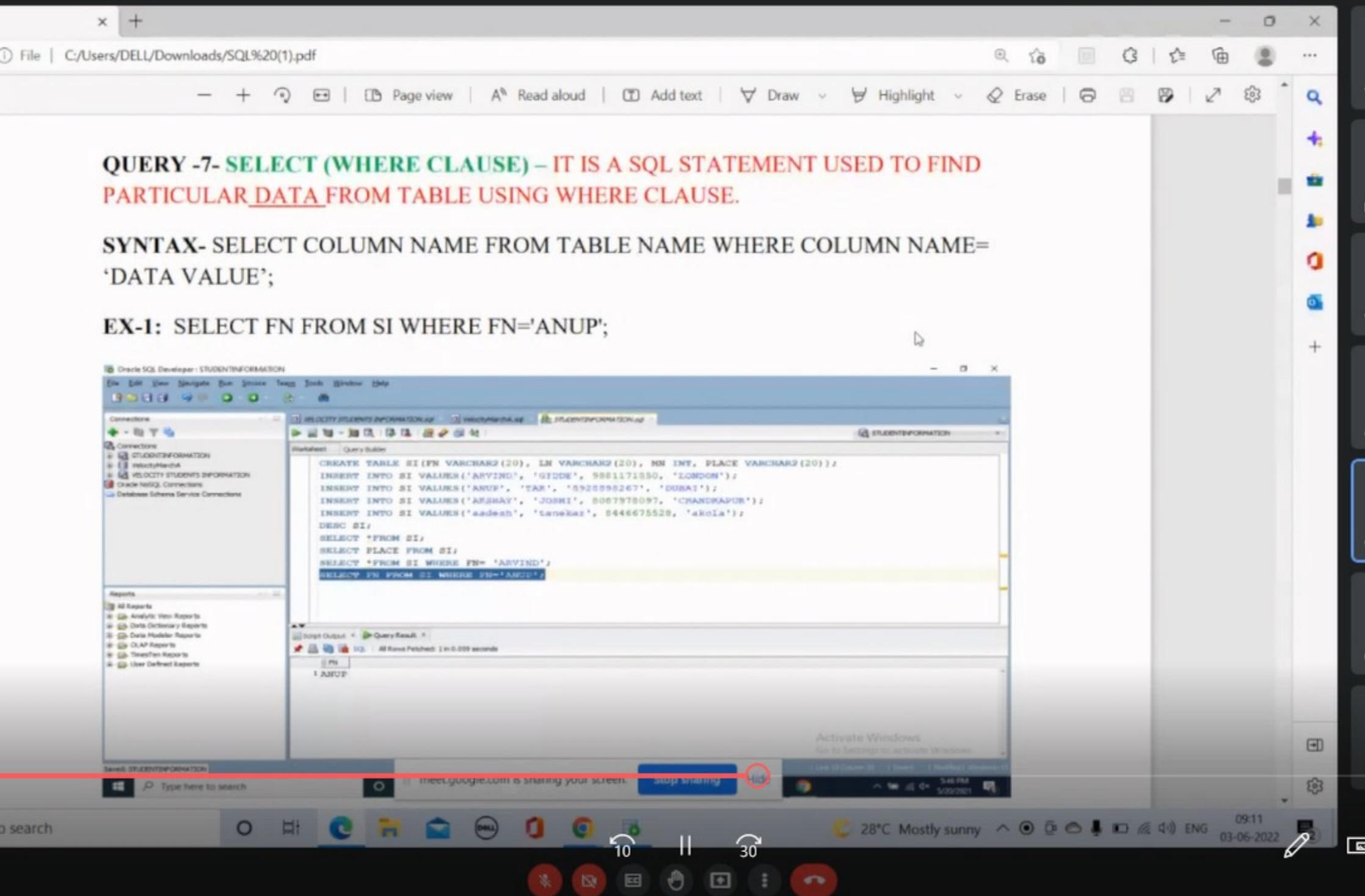
EX-1: SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN= 'ARVIND'

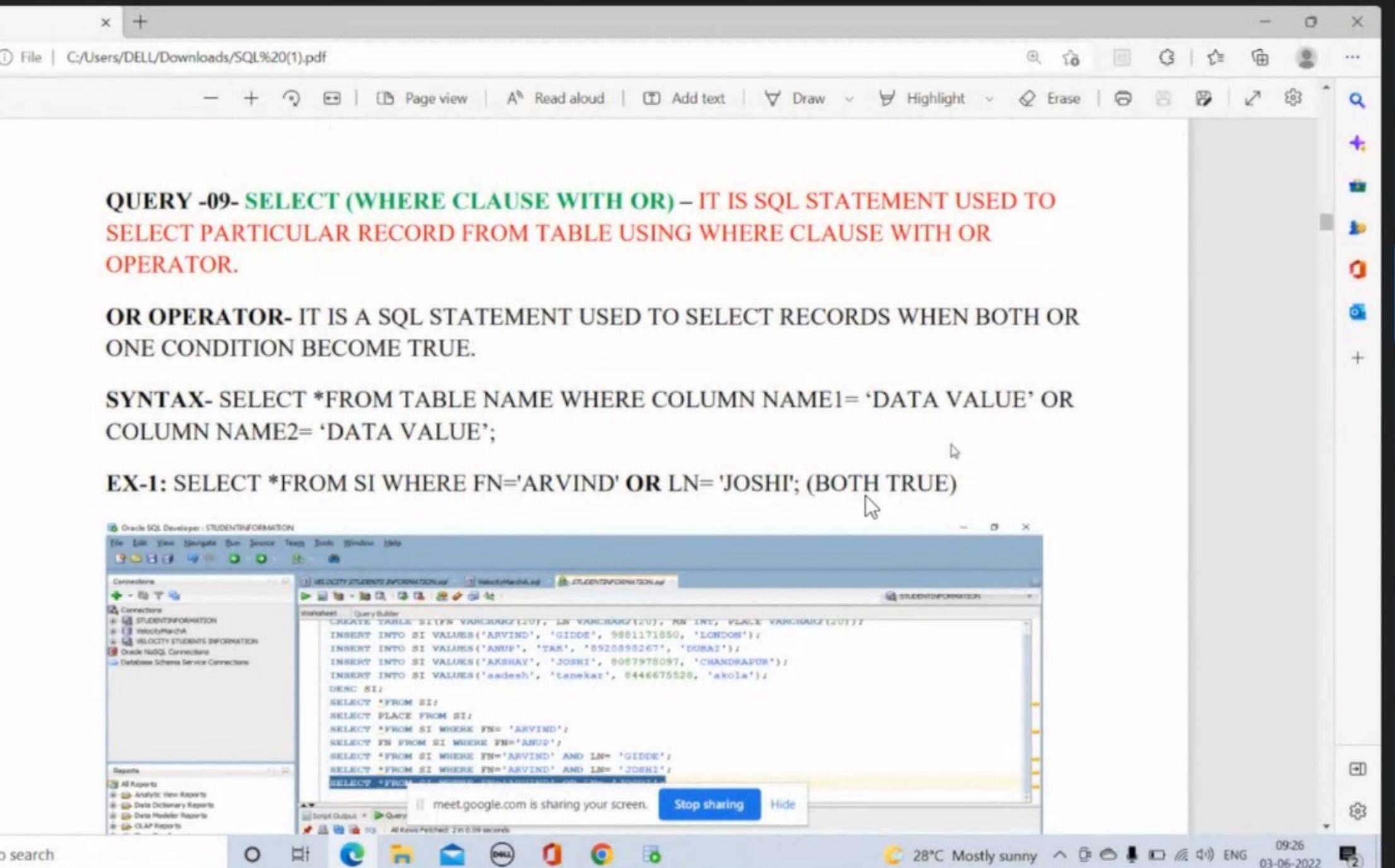


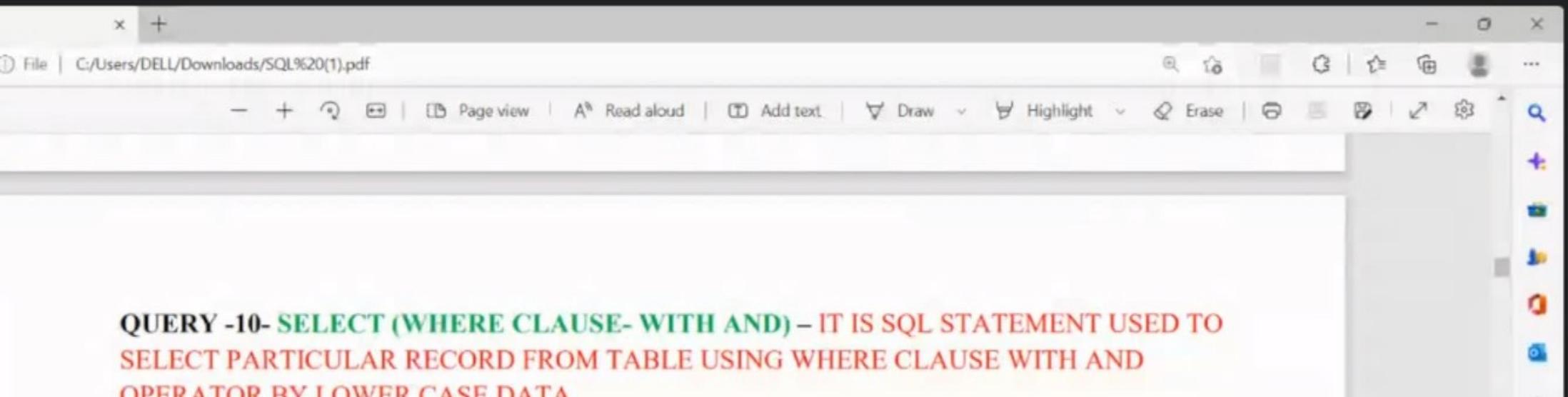
The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer - STUDENTINFORMATION". The left sidebar shows connections to "STUDENTINFORMATION" and "HECLOUD STUDENTS INFORMATION". The main area has tabs for "STUDENTINFORMATION", "Velocity", and "Velocity". The "Velocity" tab is active, displaying a query builder window with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MW INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GISEL', 9811171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANNE', 'TAK', 9828898267, 'DUBAI');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
SELECT PLACE FROM SI;
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='ARVIND'.
```









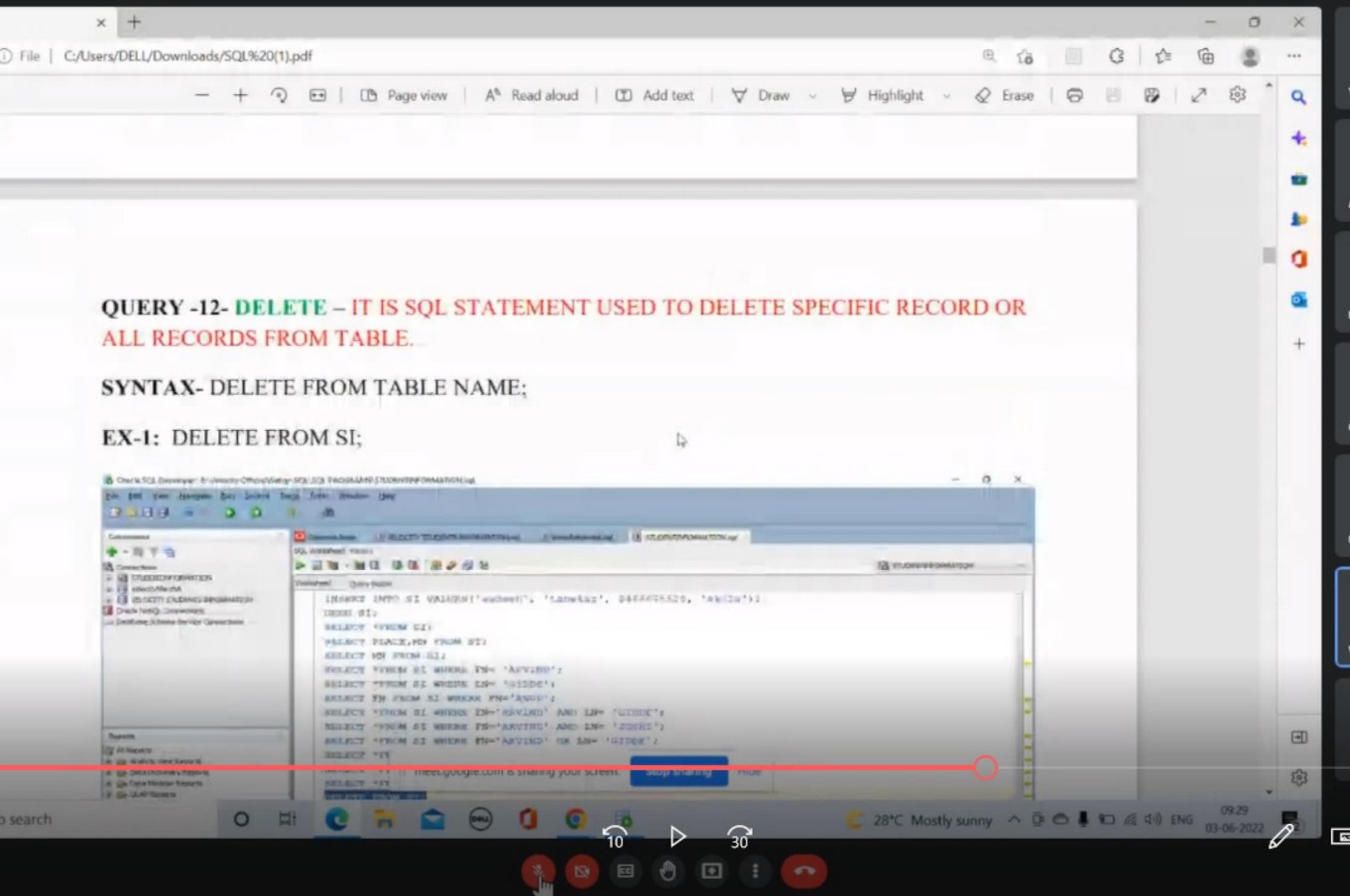
SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME= 'data value' AND COLUMN NAME= 'DATA VALUE';

EX- SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='arvind' AND LN= 'JOSHI'; (BOTH FALSE);

The image shows a screenshot of the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar says "Oracle SQL Developer: E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Tools, Tasks, Window, Help. The left sidebar shows "Connectors" with entries for STUDENTINFORMATION, VelocityHrSQL, and Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION. The central workspace shows a "Worksheet" tab with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MI INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GINDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAKI', '05200981267', 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAT', 'JOSHI', 9887978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUJA', 'TAKELE', 9446677551, 'MUMBAI');
DESC SI;
```

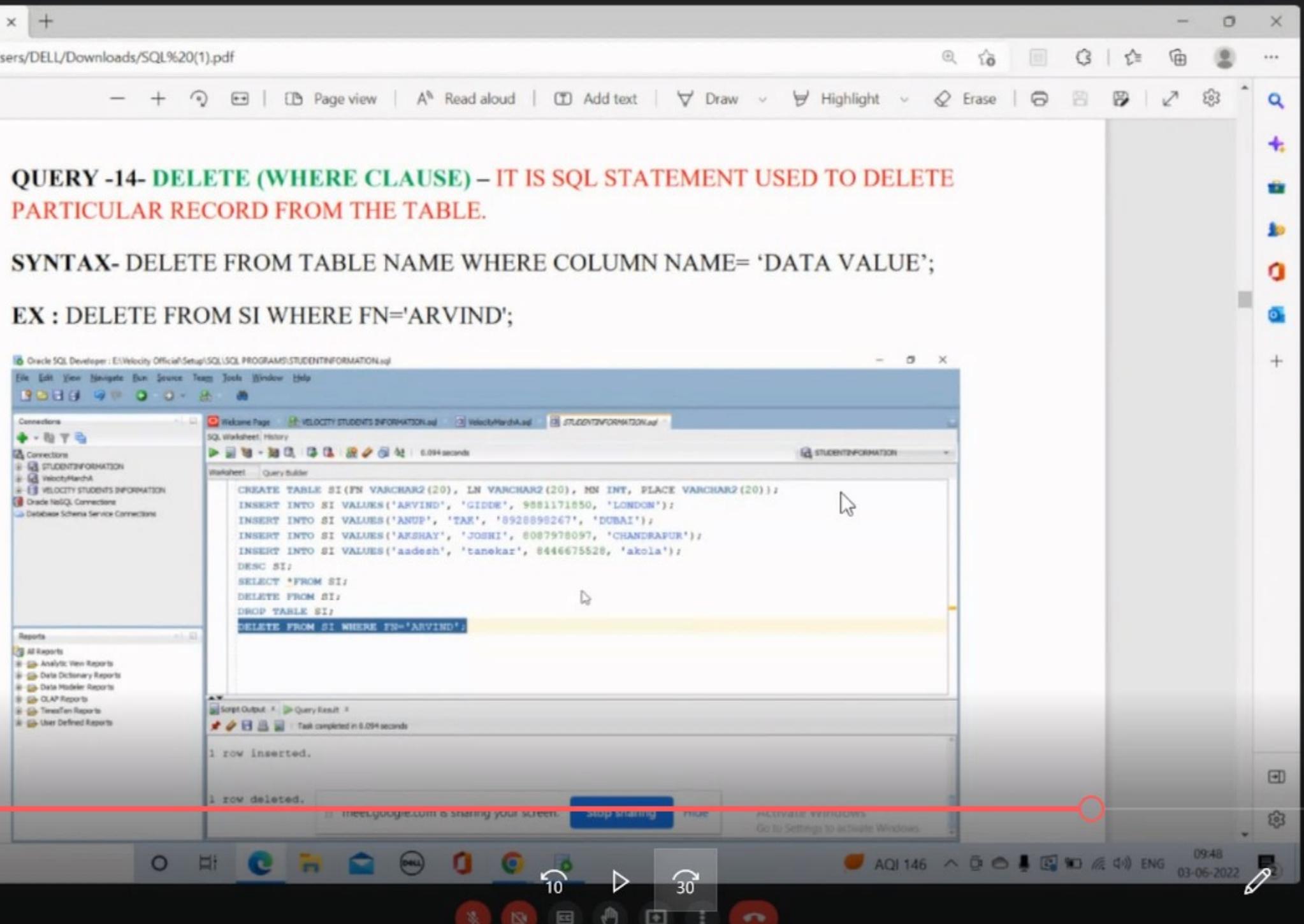
A message from "meet.google.com" is displayed: "meet.google.com is sharing your screen." A "Stop sharing" button is visible. The bottom status bar shows the date and time: 09:27 03-06-2022.



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar indicates the connection is to 'STUDENTINFORMATION'. The 'Connections' sidebar lists 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMarchA', and 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION'. The 'Reports' sidebar lists various report types. The 'Worksheet' tab contains the following SQL code:

```
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
SELECT PLACE FROM SI;
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN= 'ARVIND';
SELECT FN FROM SI WHERE FN='ANUP';
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='ARVIND' AND LN= 'GIDDE';
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='ARVIND' AND LN= 'JOSHI';
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='ARVIND' OR LN= 'JOSHI';
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='arvind' AND LN= 'JOSHI';
SELECT *FROM SI WHERE FN='arvind' OR LN= 'JOSHI';
DELETE FROM SI;
DROP TABLE SI;
```

The 'Script Output' tab shows the result of the execution: '4 rows deleted.' A status bar at the bottom right shows the date '03-06-2022', time '09:39', and weather '28°C Mostly sunny'.



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar indicates the file is C:/Users/DELL/Downloads/SQL%20(1).pdf. The main area displays a query window titled 'STUDENTINFORMATION'. The code in the window is as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE SI (FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MR INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 9920890267, 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANCHMARSH');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675520, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI WHERE FN='AJIT' AND MR=8552882033;
```

The status bar at the bottom shows system information: meet.google.com is sharing your screen, Stop sharing, Hide, 29°C Mostly sunny, ENG, 09:55, 03-06-2022.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' sidebar lists 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMatchA', 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION', and 'Oracle NoSQL Connectors'. The main workspace displays a SQL Worksheet titled 'STUDENTINFORMATION'. The worksheet contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAKI', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882039, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI;
DROP TABLE SI;
```

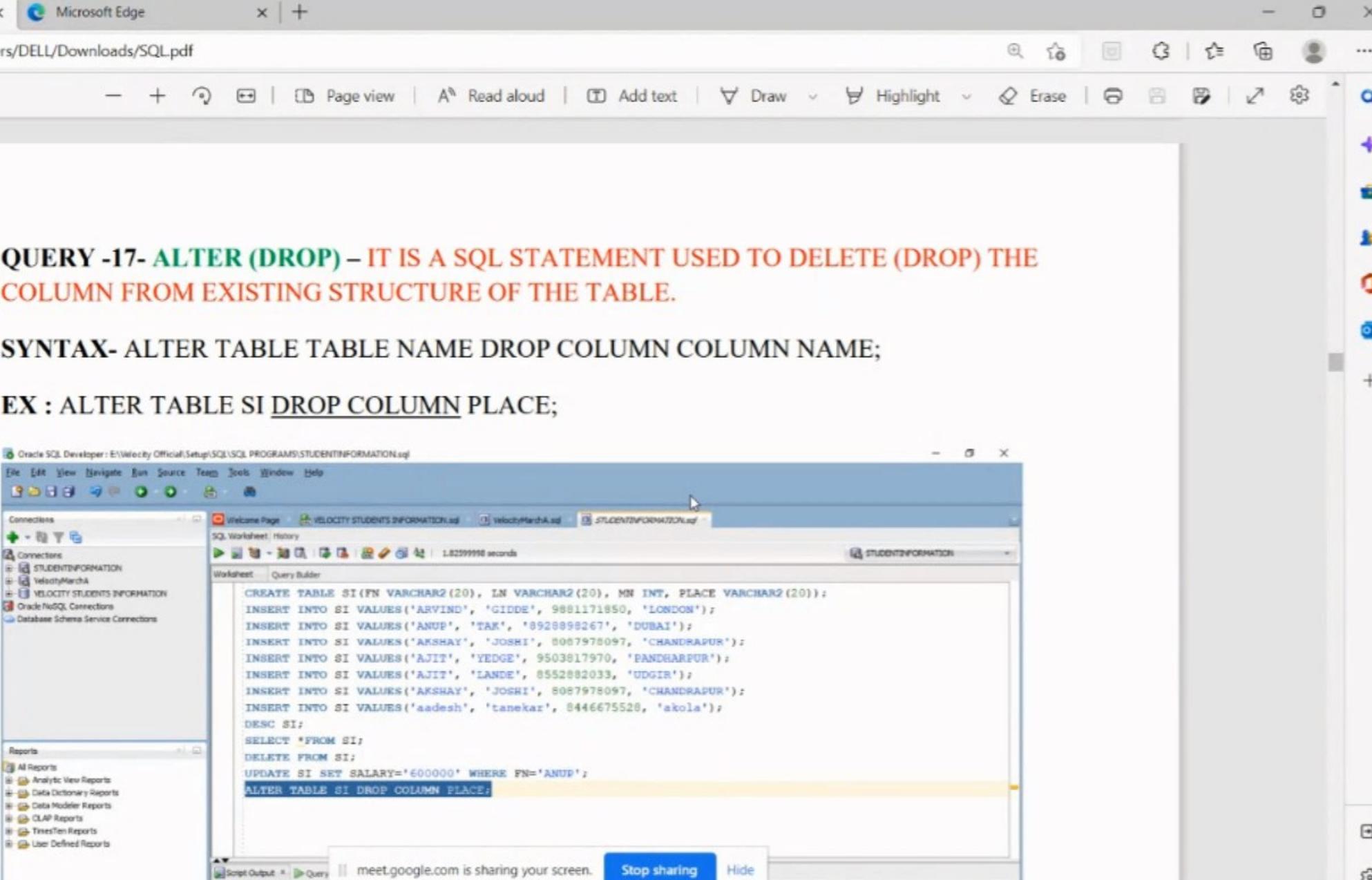
Below the worksheet, a message from 'meet.google.com' is visible: 'meet.google.com is sharing your screen.' A red horizontal bar highlights the bottom of the worksheet area. The system tray at the bottom right shows the date '03-06-2022', time '10:03', battery level 'ENG', and weather '29°C Mostly sunny'.



QUERY -17- ALTER (DROP) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO DELETE (DROP) THE COLUMN FROM EXISTING STRUCTURE OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- ALTER TABLE TABLE NAME DROP COLUMN COLUMN NAME;

EX : ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar says "Oracle SQL Developer: E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The main window has a toolbar at the top with various icons. On the left, there's a "Connections" sidebar with entries like "STUDENTINFORMATION", "VelocityMarchA", and "Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION". Below it is a "Reports" sidebar with options like "All Reports", "Analytic View Reports", etc. The central workspace shows a query editor with the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675520, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI;
UPDATE SI SET SALARY='60000' WHERE FN='ANUP';
ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;
```

The line "ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;" is highlighted with a yellow background. At the bottom of the screen, a message from "meet.google.com" is displayed: "meet.google.com is sharing your screen. Stop sharing Hide".

QUERY -17- ALTER (DROP) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO DELETE (DROP) THE COLUMN FROM EXISTING STRUCTURE OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- ALTER TABLE TABLE NAME DROP COLUMN COLUMN NAME;

EX : ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;

A screenshot of Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar shows 'Oracle SQL Developer : E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Team, Tools, Window, Help. The left sidebar has 'Connectors' and 'Reports' sections. The main area has tabs: 'Welcome Page', 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION.usd', 'VelocityMarchAdd', and 'STUDENTINFORMATION.usd'. The 'STUDENTINFORMATION.usd' tab is selected. A toolbar above the worksheet contains icons for new, open, save, run, and refresh. The worksheet pane shows the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI;
UPDATE SI SET SALARY='600000' WHERE FN='ANUP';
ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;
```

The bottom status bar shows 'meet.google.com is sharing your screen.' and 'Stop sharing' and 'Hide' buttons.



A screenshot of the Microsoft Edge browser window. The title bar shows 'Microsoft Edge'. The address bar contains the URL 'users/DELL/Downloads/SQL.pdf'. The ribbon menu at the top includes sections for 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Layout', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the ribbon, there is a toolbar with various icons for navigating, zooming, and interacting with the document. A vertical sidebar on the right side of the page contains several colored buttons: blue, orange, green, red, yellow, and purple, likely for different annotation or highlighting features.

QUERY -18- ALTER (MODIFY DATA TYPE) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO MODIFY THE DATA TYPE OF PARTICULAR COLUMN IN THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- ALTER TABLE TABLE NAME MODIFY COLUMN NAME NEW DATA TYPE;

EX : ALTER TABLE SJ MODIFY SALARY INT;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer: E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Team, Tools, Window, Help. The left sidebar has sections for Connections (with entries like STUDENTINFORMATION, VelocityMarchA, VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION, Oracle Net/SQL*Plus Connections, Database Schema Service Connections) and Reports (All Reports, Analytic View Reports, Data Dictionary Reports, Data Modeler Reports, OLAP Reports, TimesTen Reports, User Defined Reports). The main workspace shows a "Welcome Page" tab, a "Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION.sql" tab, a "VelocityMarchA.sql" tab, and a "STUDENTINFORMATION.sql" tab (which is active). The "STUDENTINFORMATION.sql" tab contains the following SQL script:

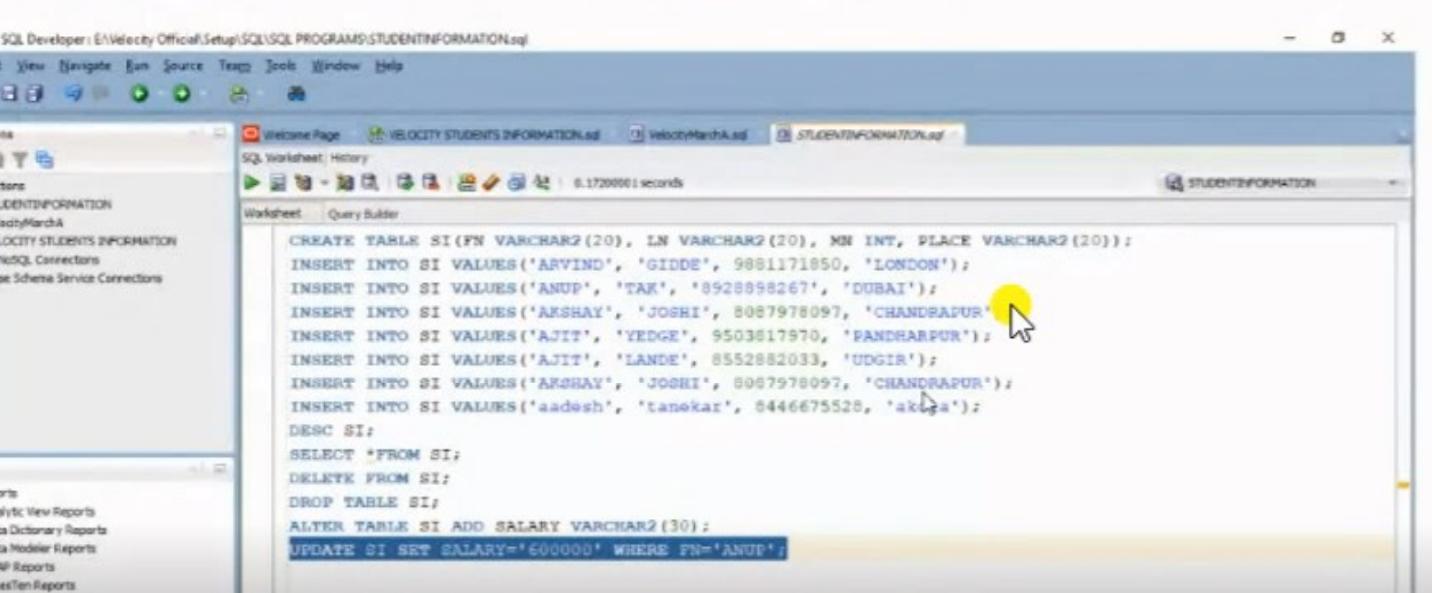
```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', '8928898267', 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadash', 'tanekar', 8446675528, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI;
UPDATE SI SET SALARY='600000' WHERE FN='ANUP';
ALTER TABLE SI DROP COLUMN PLACE;
ALTER TABLE SI MODIFY SALARY INT;
```



QUERY -19- UPDATE (WHERE CLAUSE) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO UPDATE THE DATA VALUES OF PARTICULAR RECORD IN THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- UPDATE TABLE NAME SET COLUMN NAME = ‘DATA VALUE’ WHERE COLUMN NAME = ‘DATA VALUE’;

EX : UPDATE SI SET SALARY='600000' WHERE FN='ANUP';



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays 'Connections' with entries for 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMarchA', 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION', 'Oracle NetSQL Connectors', and 'Database Schema Service Connections'. The 'Reports' section shows 'All Reports', 'Analytic View Reports', 'Data Dictionary Reports', 'Data Modeler Reports', 'OLAP Reports', 'TimesTen Reports', and 'User Defined Reports'. The main workspace is titled 'STUDENTINFORMATION' and contains a 'Worksheet' tab with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI (FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', '8928858267', 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, 'ak');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
DELETE FROM SI;
DROP TABLE SI;
ALTER TABLE SI ADD SALARY VARCHAR2(30);
UPDATE SI SET SALARY='600000' WHERE FN='ANUP';
```

The 'UPDATE' statement is highlighted with a yellow background and a yellow circle around the cursor. The status bar at the bottom indicates '1 row updated.'



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QUERY -20- ALTER (RENAME TO) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO CHANGE/UPDATE THE TABLE NAME.

SYNTAX- ALTER TABLE OLD TABLE NAME RENAME TO NEW TABLE NAME;

EX : ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;

Oracle SQL Developer: E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Tools Window Help

Connectors

- STUDENTINFORMATION
- VelocityMacha
- VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION
- OracleNoSQL Connectors
- Database Schema Service Connectors

Reports

- All Reports
- Analytic View Reports
- Data Dictionary Reports

Worksheet Query Builder

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9861171850, 'LONDON');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAR', 8928898267, 'DUBAI');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, 'PANDHARPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, 'UDGIR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, 'CHANDRAPUR');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadash', 'tanekar', 8446675528, 'akola');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
```

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**QUERY -21- SELECT (AGGREGATE FUNCTION- MAX) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT
USED TO SELECT THE MAXIMUMN DATA VALUE FROM THE TABLE.**



SYNTAX- SELECT MAX (COLUMN NAME) FROM TABLE NAME;

EX : SELECT MAX (SALARY) FROM SI1;

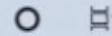
```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', '8928898267', '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, '1100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
--AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS--
SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM SII;
```

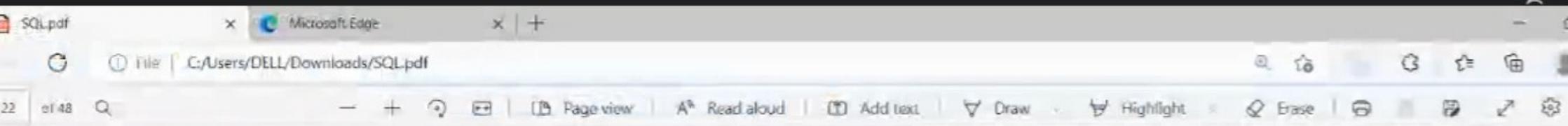
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ENG



QUERY -22- SELECT (AGGREGATE FUNCTION- MIN) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE MINIMUM DATA VALUE FROM THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT MIN (COLUMN NAME) FROM TABLE NAME;

EX : SELECT MIN (SALARY) FROM SII;

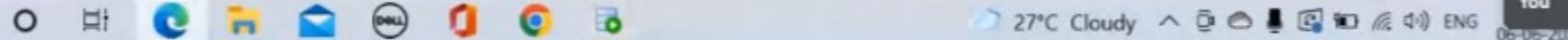
```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('ARVIND', 'GINI', 981171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('ANUP', 'TARI', 892889267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503917970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES ('aadeab', 'tanakar', 8446675533, '1100000');
DESC SII;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
--AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS--
SELECT MAX
SELECT MIN
```

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QUERY -23- SELECT (AGGREGATE FUNCTION- AVG) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO GET THE AVERAGE OF ALL DATA VALUE FROM THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT AVG (COLUMN NAME) FROM TABLE NAME;

EX : SELECT AVG (SALARY) FROM SII;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' sidebar lists 'STUDENTINFORMATION' and 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION'. The 'Reports' sidebar shows various report types. The central 'Worksheet' tab contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(PN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 5928898267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675520, '1100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
--AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS--
SELECT MAX (SALARY) FROM SII;
SELECT MIN (SALARY) FROM SII;
SELECT AVG (SALARY) FROM SII;
```

The 'Script Output' tab at the bottom shows the result of the last query: `AVG(SALARY)` with a value of `1 221428.5714`. A yellow circle highlights the 'AVG(SALARY)' part of the query.

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QUERY -24- SELECT (AGGREGATE FUNCTION- SUM) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO GET THE SUMMATION OF ALL DATA VALUE FROM THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT SUM (COLUMN NAME) FROM TABLE NAME;

EX : SELECT SUM (SALARY) FROM SI1;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, there's a 'Connections' tree with 'STUDENTINFORMATION' selected. Below it is a 'Reports' section with various report types. The main window contains a 'SQL Worksheet' tab with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(PN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', '8928898267', '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, '1100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SI1;
--AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS--
SELECT MAX (SALARY) FROM SI1;
SELECT MIN (SALARY) FROM SI1;
SELECT AVG (SALARY) FROM SI1;
SELECT SUM (SALARY) FROM SI1;
```

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QUERY -25- SELECT (AGGREGATE FUNCTION- COUNT) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO GET THE COUNT OF ALL DATA VALUE FROM THE TABLE.

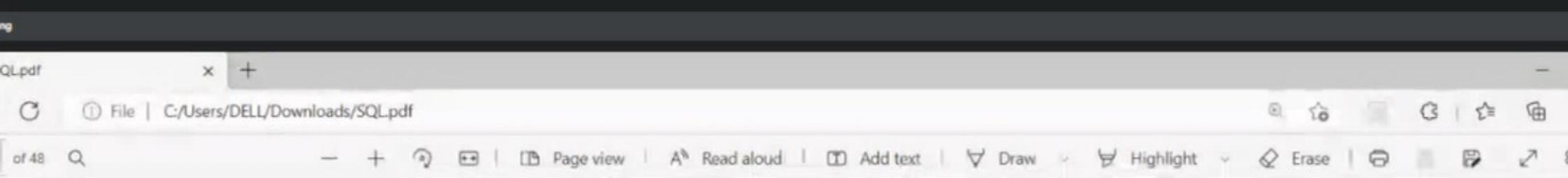
SYNTAX- SELECT COUNT (COLUMN NAME) FROM TABLE NAME;

EX : SELECT COUNT(SALARY) FROM SII;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays 'Connections' with entries for 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMarch', and 'Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION'. The main workspace shows a 'Worksheet' tab with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SII(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'GINDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANUP', 'TAR', 9928898267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 9552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('madesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, '1100000');
DESC SII;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
--AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS--
SELECT MAX
SELECT MIN
SELECT AVG
```





QUERY -27- SELECT (COMPARISON OPERATOR- GREATER THAN) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT AND COMPARE THE GREATER THAN VALUE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME > 'DATA VALUE';

EX : SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY > '70000';

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left sidebar displays database connections and reports. The main area is a query editor with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SII(FN VARCHAR2(10), LN VARCHAR2(10), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(10));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, 'SR0001');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANU', 'TAKE', 9826098103, 'SR0002');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AMSHAY', 'JOSHI', 987978987, 'TH0001');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'YENGE', 983817970, 'TH0002');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LAMMI', 9852882073, 'TH0003');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAT', 'JOSHT', 987978957, '100001');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('akshat', 'tanveer', 984675309, '1400001');

DESC SII;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
-- COMPARISON OPERATORS --
SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY < 170000;
SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY > 70000;
```

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QUERY -28- SELECT (COMPARISON OPERATOR- GREATER THAN & EQUAL) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT AND COMPARE THE GREATER THAN AND EQUAL TO VALUE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME >= 'DATA VALUE';

EX : SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY >= '70000';

```
CREATE TABLE SII(SIID INT, NAME VARCHAR(20)), NM INT, PLACE VARCHAR(20));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('RAMESH', '50000', 'MUMBAI', '50000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('KALI', '60000', 'GOA', '60000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ASHOK', '70000', 'PUNE', '70000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKTU', '80000', 'RAJASTHAN', '80000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKTU', '90000', 'GOA', '90000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKTU', '100000', 'MUMBAI', '100000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKTU', '100000', 'PUNE', '100000');
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
SELECT * FROM SII WHERE SALARY < '70000';
SELECT * FROM SII WHERE SALARY > '70000';
SELECT * FROM SII WHERE SALARY = '70000';

+-----+-----+-----+
| NAME | NM  | PLACE |
+-----+-----+-----+
| RAMESH | 50000 | MUMBAI |
| KALI | 60000 | GOA   |
| ASHOK | 70000 | PUNE  |
| AKTU  | 80000 | RAJASTHAN |
| AKTU  | 90000 | GOA   |
| AKTU  | 100000 | MUMBAI |
| AKTU  | 100000 | PUNE  |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

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QUERY -29- SELECT (COMPARISON OPERATOR- LESS THAN & EQUAL)- IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT AND COMPARE THE LESS THAN AND EQUAL TO VALUE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME <= 'DATA VALUE';

EX : SELECT *FROM SI1 WHERE SALARY <= '70000';

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer E:\Velocity\Official\Setup_32\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION\sql". The left sidebar has sections for "Connections" (with entries for "STUDENTINFORMATION", "Velocity", and "Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION"), "Reports" (with entries for "All Reports", "Analytic View Reports", "Data Dictionary Reports", "Data Monitor Reports", "OLAP Reports", "Trend/Tan Reports", and "User Defined Reports"), and "Recent" (empty). The main area has tabs for "Connections", "Velocity", "Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION.sql", "Velocity.html", and "STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The "Velocity STUDENTS INFORMATION.sql" tab is active, showing a SQL worksheet with the following code:

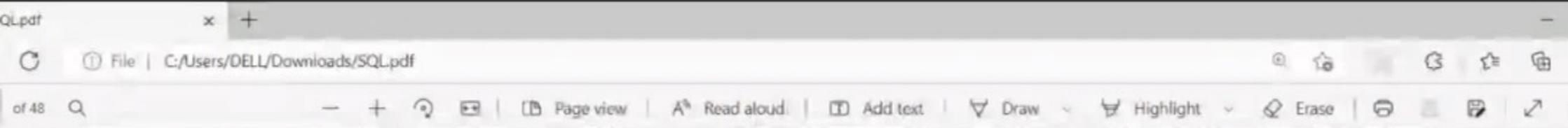
```
CREATE TABLE STI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MO INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(10));
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('ARVIND', 'KUMAR', 555171550, 'SCHOOL');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('AMAN', 'TAKE', '5552899287', '100000');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'KUMAR', 555278903, '100000');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('ALI', 'TAKE', '555171534', '50000');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('AJAY', 'LALIT', '5552892203', '50000');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'KUMAR', 555278903, '100000');
INSERT INTO STI VALUES('ANUJA', 'JAGANNATH', '555000000', '100000');
SELECT *FROM STI;
```

Below the code, there are two more queries:

```
SELECT *FROM STI WHERE SALARY < '79999';
SELECT *FROM STI WHERE SALARY > '100000';
SELECT *FROM STI WHERE SALARY >= '100000';
SELECT *FROM STI WHERE SALARY = '120000';
```

The "Output" tab at the bottom shows the results of the last query:

FN	LN	MO	PLACE
ANUJA	JAGANNATH	555000000	SCHOOL



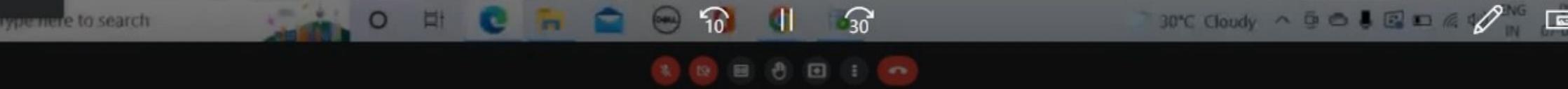
QUERY -30- SELECT (COMPARISON OPERATOR- NOT EQUAL TO) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT AND COMPARE THE NOT EQUAL TO VALUE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TABLE.

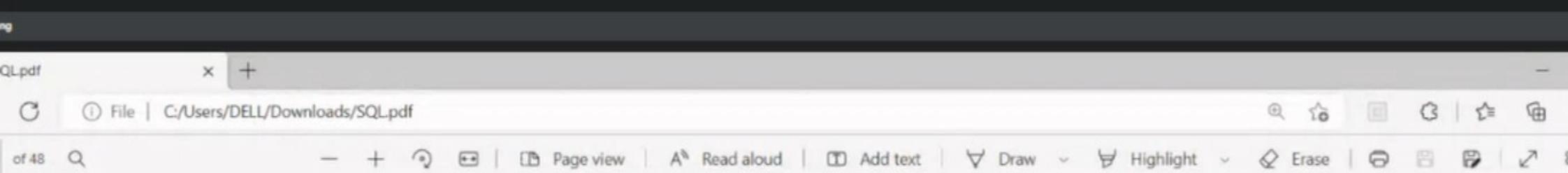
SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME!= 'DATA VALUE';

EX-1 : SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY != '70000';

```
CREATE TABLE SII(PN VARCHARD(20), LN VARCHARD(20), MB INT, PLACE VARCHARD(20));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'GODHI', 99117180, 'B9000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('RASHMI', 'DIXIT', '9899999999', 'T9000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AGHILY', 'JOSHI', '9876543210', 'T9000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'YADAV', 98888888, 'B9000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('RAHUL', 'SERKATI', '9899999999', 'B9000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('andrea', 'kumar', 98888888, 'T9000');

SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY < '70000';
SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY > '70000';
SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY != '70000';
SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY <= '70000';
```





QUERY -32- SELECT (DISTINCT) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT UNIQUE DATA VALUES FROM PARTICULAR COLUMN OF THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT DISTINCT COLUMN NAME FROM TABLE NAME;

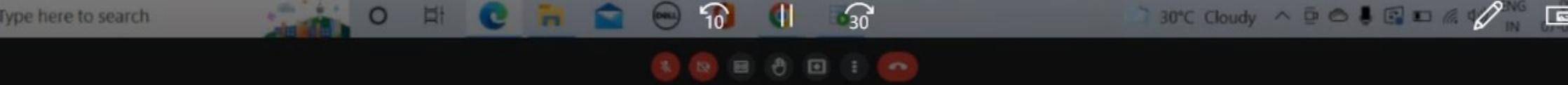
EX-1: SELECT DISTINCT FN FROM SI1;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' sidebar lists 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMarchA', and 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION'. The central workspace shows a SQL Worksheet with the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 8928898267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675526, '1100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SI1;
-- DISTINCT --
SELECT DISTINCT FN FROM SI1;
```

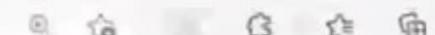
The 'Query Result' tab at the bottom shows the output:

FN
AKSHAY
aadesh
ARVIND
ANUP



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QUERY -33- SELECT (DISTINCT) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT UNIQUE RECORDS FROM THE TABLE.

SYNTAX- SELECT DISTINCT *FROM TABLE NAME;

EX: SELECT DISTINCT *FROM SII;

```
CREATE TABLE SII(PN VARCHAR(20), LN VARCHAR(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR(20));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'KUMAR', 20, 'MUMBAI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANAND', 'TAKE', '2000000', 'DELHI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARSHAY', 'KUMAR', 20, 'MUMBAI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'TEJESH', '2000000', 'MUMBAI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LAMON', '2000000', 'MUMBAI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKHAY', 'JASMI', '2000000', 'DELHI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AMIT', 'THIRALA', '2000000', 'LUDHIANA');
SELECT DISTINCT PN FROM SII;
```

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QUERY -34- BETWEEN– IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT RECORDS FROM THE TABLE BETWEEN THE RANGE WHICH IS SPECIFIED.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME BETWEEN 'DATA VALUE' AND 'DATA VALUE';

EX: SELECT *FROM SII WHERE SALARY BETWEEN '50000' AND '80000';

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer: E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Tools, Help, and Endow. The left sidebar has sections for Connectors (with STUDENTINFORMATION selected), Reports, and Analytic View Reports. The central workspace has tabs for Welcome Page, VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION.ad, VelocityAdm4.ad, and STUDENTINFORMATION.ad. The STUDENTINFORMATION.ad tab is active, showing a Worksheet tab with the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 9928698267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
```

The bottom status bar shows "All Rows Parsed: 4 in 0.012 seconds". The taskbar at the bottom includes icons for Start, Task View, File Explorer, Edge, Mail, Dell, Taskbar, and a search bar. The system tray shows battery level (30%), signal strength, and weather information (31°C Cloudy).

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QUERY -35- ORDER BY (ASC) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE RECORDS OF TABLE IN ASCENDING ORDER.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME ORDER BY COLUMN NAME ASC;

EX: SELECT *FROM SII ORDER BY SALARY ASC;

```
CREATE TABLE SII(PN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLNE VARCHAR2(10));
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIN', 'GIDDE', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AMRIT', 'TAN', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKASH', 'JOSHI', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'TEKHN', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LALDE', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKASH', 'JOSHI', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'JOSHI', 85000, 50000);
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('XEROX', 'JOSHI', 85000, 50000);
DESC SII;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
```

Query Result

ID	NAME	MARKS	SALARY
1	ARVIN GIDDE	85000	50000
2	AMRIT TAN	85000	50000
3	AKASH JOSHI	85000	50000
4	AJIT TEKHN	85000	50000
5	AJIT LALDE	85000	50000
6	AKASH JOSHI	85000	50000
7	XEROX JOSHI	85000	50000

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QUERY -36- ORDER BY (ASC) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE VALUES OF COLUMN FROM TABLE IN ASCENDING ORDER.

SYNTAX- SELECT COLUMN NAME FROM TABLE NAME ORDER BY COLUMN NAME ASC;

EX-1: SELECT SALARY FROM SJ1 ORDER BY SALARY ASC;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL Developer : E:\Velocity Official\Setup\SQL\SQL PROGRAMS\STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The left sidebar has sections for "Connections" (with entries for STUDENTINFORMATION, VelocityMarchA, VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION, OracleNetIQ Connections, and Database Schema Service Connections) and "Reports" (with entries for All Reports, Analytic View Reports, Data Dictionary Reports, Data Modeler Reports, OLAP Reports, TimesTen Reports, and User Defined Reports). The main workspace has tabs for "Welcome Page", "VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION.sql", "VelocityMarchA.sql", and "STUDENTINFORMATION.sql". The "STUDENTINFORMATION.sql" tab is active, showing a worksheet with the following SQL code:

```
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANUP', 'TAKI', 8928898267, '60000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGE', 9503817970, '80000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, '1100000');
DESC SII;
SELECT *FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SII;
-- ORDER BY --
SELECT *FROM SII ORDER BY SALARY ASC;
SELECT SALARY FROM SII ORDER BY SALARY ASC;
```

The "Query Result" pane at the bottom shows the output of the last two queries:

	SALARY
1	50000
2	60000
3	70000

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QUERY -37- ORDER BY (DESC) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE RECORDS OF TABLE IN DESENDING ORDER.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME ORDER BY COLUMN NAME DESC;

EX: SELECT *FROM SI1 ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' sidebar on the left lists 'STUDENTINFORMATION', 'VelocityMarchA', 'VELOCITY STUDENTS INFORMATION', 'Oracle JDBC Connectors', and 'Database Schema Service Connections'. The 'Reports' sidebar shows 'All Reports', 'Analytic View Reports', 'Data Dictionary Reports', 'Data Modeler Reports', 'Timetables Reports', and 'User Defined Reports'. The 'Worksheet' tab in the center is active, displaying the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE SI(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDE', 9881171850, '50000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('ANUP', 'TAK', 9928098267, '80000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '70000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'YENGE', 9503817970, '60000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AJIT', 'LANDE', 8552882033, '90000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', 8087978097, '100000');
INSERT INTO SI VALUES('aadesh', 'tanekar', 8446675528, '1100000');
DESC SI;
SELECT *FROM SI;
ALTER TABLE SI RENAME TO SI1;
-- ORDER BY --
SELECT *FROM SI1 ORDER BY SALARY DESC;
```

The results of the last query are shown in the 'Results' tab below:

FN	LN	MN	SALARY
aadesh	tanekar	8446675528	1100000

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QUERY -38- ORDER BY (DESC) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE VALUES OF COLUMN FROM TABLE IN DESSENDING ORDER.

SYNTAX- SELECT COLUMN NAME FROM TABLE NAME ORDER BY COLUMN NAME DESC;

EX-1: SELECT SALARY FROM SII ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

```

CREATE TABLE ST1(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20));
CREATE ORCL SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'KUMAR', 45, 'MUMBAI');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANUT', 'ZAK', '5528898267', 'BOMLO');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJESHAY', 'KUMAR', 887978097, '78000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJUTTY', 'ZEDGE', 9500017970, '78000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ALUTTY', 'LANDE', '951682023, '90000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AKSHAY', 'JOSHI', '987981897, '100000');
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('Aadeeb', 'Tawakkal', '844867552, '110000');
DROP ST1;
SELECT * FROM SII;
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
-- ORCL ST1 --
SELECT SALARY FROM SII ORDER BY SALARY DESC;
  
```

SALARY
110000
90000
844867552
78000

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QUERY -39- PATTERN SEARCH – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE PARTICULAR RECORD FROM TABLE WHICH START WITH GIVEN ALPHABET ONLY.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME LIKE 'ANY ALPHABET%';

EX-1: SELECT *FROM SII WHERE FN LIKE 'A%';

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CREATE TABLE SII(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MO INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20))

INSERT INTO SII(MA, MAARALIKA, TOTINERI, MAHESHWARI, LOKANATHA)

INSERT INTO SII(FN, LN, MO, PLACE)

INSERT INTO SII(FN, LN, MO, PLACE)

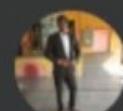
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Velocity Chinchwad



Abhishek Chavan



Vilas Patil



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Velocity Chinchwad

Abhishek Chavan

Gaurav

Vinit Moon

Gauri Khule

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QUERY -40- PATTERN SEARCH – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT USED TO SELECT THE PARTICULAR RECORD FROM TABLE WHICH CONTAIN GIVEN ALPHABET ANYWHERE.

SYNTAX- SELECT *FROM TABLE NAME WHERE COLUMN NAME LIKE '%ANY ALPHABET%';

EX-1: SELECT *FROM SII WHERE FN LIKE '%A%';

```
CREATE TABLE SII(FN VARCHAR2(20), LN VARCHAR2(20), MN INT, PLACE VARCHAR2(20))  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARVIND', 'GIDDEK', 3891172856, '500001')  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ANUP', 'DAK', '8828898267', '600001')  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARSHAYAT', 'JOHRI', 8007979097, '700001')  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'YEDGET', 950381970, '800001')  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('AJIT', 'LARGE', 8552882033, '900001')  
INSERT INTO SII VALUES('ARESHAYAT', 'JOHRI', 8007979097, '1000001')  
INSERT INTO SII  
DESC SII;  
SELECT *FROM SII  
ALTER TABLE SII RENAME TO SII;
```

Wednesday, Jun 2nd April 2022 Morning

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QUERY -41- **CONSTRAINT (UNIQUE)** – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT WHICH INSURES ALL VALUE IN A COLUMN ARE DIFFERENT.

CONSTRAINT: CONSTRAINTS ARE USED TO SPECIFY RULES FOR DATA IN A TABLE. CONSTRAINTS CAN BE USED WHEN THE TABLE IS CREATED WITH CREATE TABLE STATEMENT.

SYNTAX- CREATE TABLE TABLE NAME(COLUMN1 DATATYPE(DATASIZE) **UNIQUE**, COLUMN2 DATATYPE(DATASIZE),.....);

EX-1: INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(101, 'ARVIND', 'GIDDE');

EX-2: INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(102, 'SACHIN', 'PENSALWAR');

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Shivam Kale

Gauri Khule

Manoj Gavali

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Oracle SQL Developer - STUDENT INFORMATION

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT_INFORMATION (STUDENT_ID NUMBER(5), STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50), STUDENT_ADDRESS VARCHAR2(100));
```

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QUERY -42- CONSTRAINT (NOT NULL) – IT IS A SQL STATEMENT WHICH FORCES A COLUMN TO NOT ACCEPT NULL VALUES.

CONSTRAINT: CONSTRAINTS ARE USED TO SPECIFY RULES FOR DATA IN A TABLE. CONSTRAINTS CAN BE USED WHEN THE TABLE IS CREATED WITH CREATE TABLE STATEMENT.

SYNTAX- CREATE TABLE TABLE NAME(COLUMN1 DATATYPE(DATASIZE) **NOT NULL**, COLUMN2 DATATYPE(DATASIZE), COLUMN3 DATATYPE(DATASIZE) NOT NULL,);

EX-1: INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES(101, 'ARVIND', 'GIDDE');

Oracle SQL Developer - STUDENT INFORMATION

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4), FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20), LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20));
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) VALUES (101, 'ARVIND', 'GIDDE');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) VALUES (102, 'SHIVAM', 'KALE');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME) VALUES (103, 'GAURI', 'KHULE');
```

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Vilas Patil

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