

Data Base Management System
(SQL Queries)

WINTER 2022

Q1) Write SQL queries for following :-

(4marks)

Create table student with following attributes using suitable data types. Roll no., as primary key, name, marks as not null and city.

- i) Add column Date of Birth in above student table.
- ii) Increase the size of attribute name by 10 in above student table.
- iii) Change name of Student table to stud.

ANSWER-

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
    RollNo INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(55) NOT NULL,  
    Marks INT,  
    City VARCHAR(50)  
);  
  
i) ALTER TABLE student ADD (DateOfBirth DATE);  
ii) ALTER TABLE student MODIFY (Name VARCHAR(65));  
iii) RENAME TABLE Student to stud;
```

Q2. Write the SQL queries for following EMP table. Emp (empno, deptno, ename, salary, designation, city.) **(6marks)**

- i) Display average salary of all employee.
- ii) Display names of employees who stay in Mumbai or Pune.
- iii) Set the salary of employee 'Ramesh' to 50000.
- iv) Display names of employees whose salaries are less than 50000.
- v) Remove the Record of employees whose deptno is 10.
- vi) Remove the column deptno from EMP table

Answer

- i. select avg(salary) from emp;
- ii. select ename from emp where city='Mumbai' or city='Pune';
- iii. update emp set salary=50000 where ename='Ramesh';
- iv. select ename from emp where salary<50000
- v. delete from emp where deptno=10;
- vi. alter table emp drop column deptno;

Pranjal Save (SY-COMPS)

Q3. Write SQL queries for following. Consider table stud (roll no, name, sub1, sub2, sub3)

(6marks)

- i) Display names of student who got minimum mark in sub1.
- ii) Display names of students who got above 40 marks in sub2.
- iii) Display count of Students failed in sub2.
- iv) Display average marks of sub1 of all students.
- v) Display names of students whose name start with 'A' by arranging them in ascending order of sub1 marks.
- vi) Display student name whose name ends with 'h' and subject 2 marks are between 60 to 75.

Answer

- i. select name from stud where sub1= (select min(sub1) from stud);
- ii. select name from stud where sub2>40;
- iii. select count(*) from stud where sub2<40;
- iv. select avg(sub1) from stud;
- v. select name from stud where name like 'A%' order by sub1;
- vi. select name from stud where name like '%h' and sub2 between 60 and 75;

Summer 2022

Q1. (6marks)

Write SQL Queries

- i) Create table Student (S_id, S_name, S_addr, S_marks) with proper data type and size.
- ii) Insert row (5, 'ABC', 'RRRRR', 79) into student table.
- iii) Update marks of student 85 where S_id is 5.

Answer

```
i)CREATE TABLE Student
(
    S_id INT,
    S_name VARCHAR(255),
    S_addr VARCHAR(255),
    S_marks INT
);
```

```
ii) INSERT INTO Student (S_id, S_name, S_addr, S_marks) VALUES (5, 'ABC',
'RRRRR', 79);

iii) UPDATE Student SET S_marks = 85 WHERE S_id = 5;
```

Pranjal Save (SY-COMPS)

Q2 . Consider the following table employee (Emp_id, Emp_name, Emp_age) - (6marks)

- i) Display details of employees whose age is less than 30.
- ii) Display details of employees whose age is in between the range 30 to 60.
- iii) Display total number of employee whose age is 60.
- iv) Display names of employees whose name starts with 'S'.
- v) Display details of employees whose name end with 'd'.
- vi) Display details of employees whose age is greater than 50 and whose name contain 'e'.

Answer

```
i) SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Emp_age < 30;
ii) SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Emp_age BETWEEN 30 AND 60;
iii) SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Emp_age = 60;
iv) SELECT Emp_name FROM employee WHERE Emp_name LIKE 'S%';
v) SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Emp_name LIKE '%d';
vi) SELECT * FROM employee WHERE Emp_age > 50 AND Emp_name LIKE '%e%';
```

Winter 2019

Q1 .Write a command to create table student (rollno, Stud_name, branch, class, DOB, City, Contact_no) and write down queries for following : (6MARKS)

- (i) Insert one row into the table
- (ii) Save the data
- (iii) Insert second row into the table
- (iv) Undo the insertion of second row
- (v) Create save point S1 .
- (vi) Insert one row into the table.

Answer

```
CREATE TABLE student (
    rollno INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Stud_name VARCHAR(255),
    branch VARCHAR(255),
    class VARCHAR(50),
    DOB DATE,
    City VARCHAR(255),
    Contact_no VARCHAR(15)
);
```

```
i) INSERT INTO student (rollno, Stud_name, branch, class, DOB, City,
Contact_no) VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'Computer Science', 'BSc', '2000-
01-15', 'New York', '123-456-7890');

ii) SQL> commit;

iii) INSERT INTO student (rollno, Stud_name, branch, class, DOB, City,
Contact_no) VALUES (2, 'Jane Smith', 'Electrical Engineering', 'BEng',
'1999-05-20', 'Los Angeles', '987-654-3210');

iv) SQL> rollback; or DELETE FROM student WHERE rollno = 2;

v) SAVEPOINT S1;

vi) INSERT INTO student (rollno, Stud_name, branch, class, DOB, City,
Contact_no) VALUES (3, 'Alice Johnson', 'Mathematics', 'BA', '2001-
08-10', 'Chicago', '456-789-1234');
```

Q2. Consider the structure for book table as Book-Master (bookid, bookname, author, no_of copies, price)

Write down SQL queries for following

(6MARKS)

- (i) Write a command to create Book_master table.
- (ii) Get authorwise list of all books.
- (iii) Display all books whose price is between ` 500 & ` 800.
- (iv) Display all books with details whose name start with 'D'.
- (v) Display all books whose price is above ` 700.
- (vi) Display all books whose number of copies are less than 10.

Answer

(i) Write a command to create Book_Master table.

```
SQL>Create table Book-Master( book_id number(5), book_name char(10), author varchar(20),  
no_of_copiesnumber(10), price number(10,2) );
```

(ii) Get authorwise list of all books.

```
SQL>Select sum(no_of copies) from Book_Master group by author;
```

(iii) Display all books whose price is between Rs.500 & Rs. 800

```
SQL> Select * from Book_Master where price between 500 and 800;
```

```
SQL> Select * from Book_Master where price >=500 and price<=800;
```

(iv) Display all books with details whose name start with 'D'

```
SQL> Select bookname from Book_Master where bookname like „D%“;
```

(v) Display all books whose price is above Rs. 700

```
SQL>Select * from Book_Master where price >700;
```

(vi) Display all books whose number of copies are less than 10

```
SQL>Select * from Book_Master where no_of_copies<10;
```

Summer 2019

Q1.Consider the table Student (name, marks, dept, age, place, phone, birthdate) Write SQL query for following : **(6marks)**

- (i) To list students having place as 'Pune' or 'Jalgaon'.
- (ii) To list students having same department (dept) as that of 'Rachana'.
- (iii) To change marks of 'Rahul' from 81 to 96.
- (iv) To list student name and marks from 'Computer' dept.
- (v) To list student name who have marks less than 40.
- (vi) To list students who are not from 'Mumbai'.

Answer

```
i)select name from Student where place= 'Pune' or place='Jalgaon';  
ii) )select name from Student where dept=(select dept from student where name='Rachana');  
iii)update Student set marks=96 where name= 'Rahul';  
iv) select name,marks from Student where dept='Computer';  
v) select name from Student where marks<40;  
vi) )select * from Student where place != 'Mumbai';
```

Q2. (6marks)

- i)Write a command to create table student (RNo., name, marks, dept.) with proper datatype and RNo as primary key.
- (ii) Write a command to create and drop table.

Answer

```
i)create table student ( RNO number(5) constraint student_RNO primary key, name varchar2(20),  
marks number(4), dept varchar2(20) );  
ii)Create Table Student;  
  
Drop table Student;
```

Winter 18

Q1. Consider the following database Employee(emp_id, emp_name, emp_city, emp_addr, emp_dept, join_date) **(6MARKS)**

- i) Display the emp_id, of employee who live in city 'Pune' or 'Nagpur'.
- ii) Change employee name, 'Aayush' to 'Aayan'.
- iii) Display the total number of employee whose dept is 50

Answer

- i) select emp_id from Employee where emp_city='Pune' or emp_city='Nagpur';
- ii) update Employee set emp_name='Ayan' where emp_name='Ayush';
- iii) Select count(*) from Employee where emp_dept=50;

Pranjal Save (SY-COMPS)