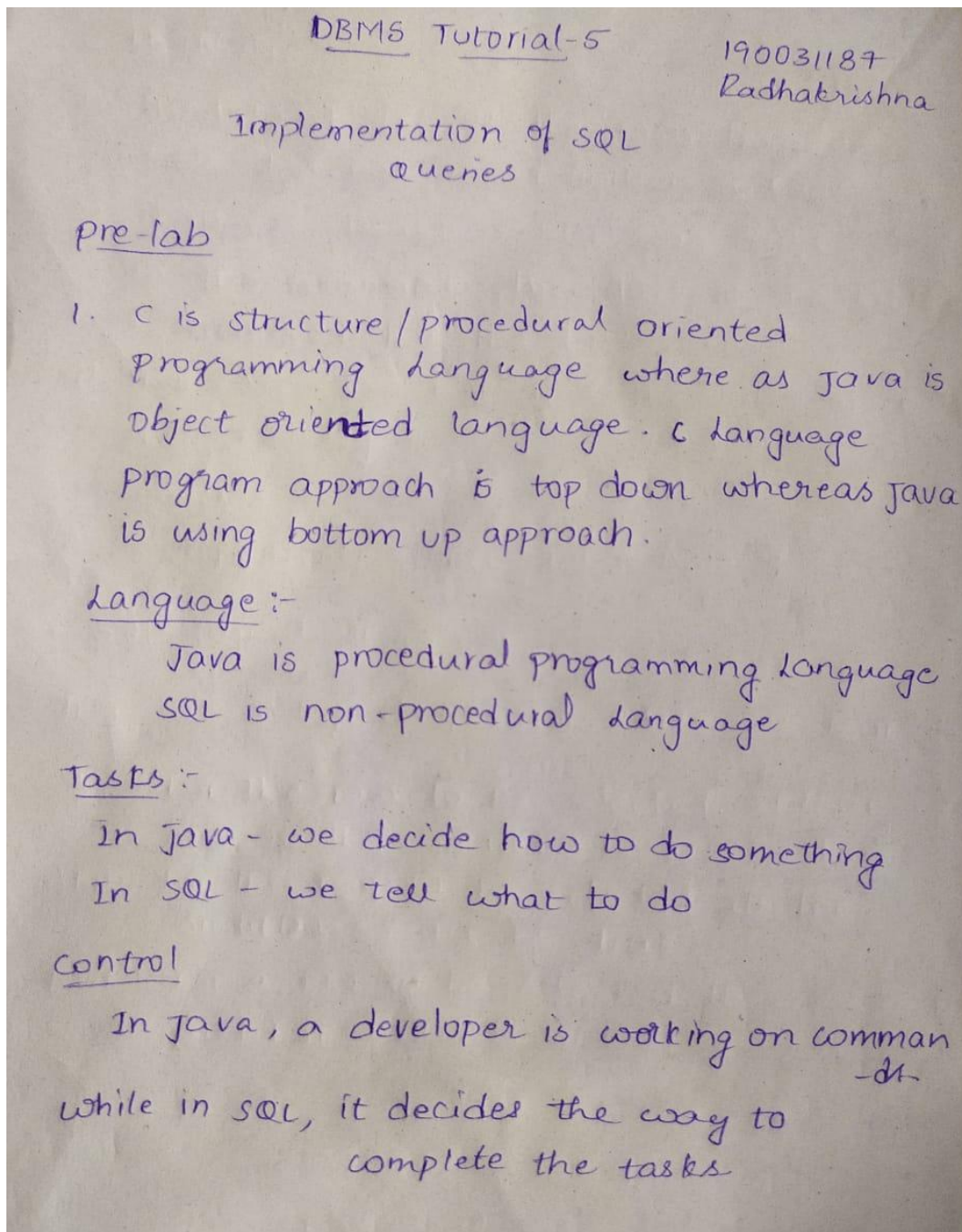


## EXPERIMENT- 5

Implementation of SQL queries on Case Study 1 (TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT)

### PRE-LAB

1. An amateur programmer has started learning SQL, after mastering other languages like C, JAVA. He is curious to know the primary difference between them. Can you help?



2. The said programmer is confused by ALTER and UPDATE commands. Can you help him out?

190031187 Radhakrishna

2. ALTER is used to update the structure of the table (add/remove field) etc... whereas UPDATE is used to update data in a cell.

ALTER changes the table in the database, you can add or remove columns etc. while UPDATE changes the rows in the table, and leaves the table unchanged.

3. Define using some SQL Commands that can be used to obtain only the desired number of tuples without having duplicate values in the output?

3. SELECT DISTINCT returns only distinct values thus eliminates duplicate records from the results.

DISTINCT can be used with aggregates COUNT, AVG, MAX etc.

DISTINCT operates on a single column but not on multiple columns.

4. When Drop and Truncate both erase the data in a table, how are they different?

4. DROP :-

- 1) DROP is a Data Definition Language command
- 2) DROP is used to remove a table from database (definition & its content)
- 3) Drop command frees table space from memory

Syntax DROP TABLE table-name;



190031187

Radhakrishna

### TRUNCATE

- 1) used to delete all the rows from the table but not the definition of table
- 2) TRUNCATE is also a DDL command
- 3) In this command, the data in the table is removed but the table exist
- 4) TRUNCATE does not free the table space from memory

### SYNTAX

TRUNCATE TABLE table-name;

5. Explain some logical operators in SQL?

### 5. SQL Logical Operators

There are 3 logical operators AND, OR, NOT

OR: For the row to be selected at least one of the conditions must be true

AND: For the row to be selected all the conditions must be true

NOT: For a row to be selected the specified condition must be false.

6. Give the syntax for checking if a string attribute i) Begins with 'a' ii) Ends with 'a' iii) Contains 'a'

6. (i) WHERE customername LIKE 'a%.'  
- Finds any value that start with a
- (ii) WHERE customername LIKE '%a'  
- Finds any value that ends with a
- (iii) WHERE customername LIKE '%a%'  
- Finds any value that contains a

7. What operation should be used to combine two tables on a specific condition?

7. JOIN : different types of SQL JOINS

- \* (INNER) JOIN
- \* LEFT (OUTER) JOIN
- \* RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN
- \* FULL (OUTER) JOIN

JOIN is the operation used to combine tables on specific condition.