### **Group Assignment**

(Batch 1)

**Topic:** SQL fundamentals Retrieving Data Using the SQL SELECT Statement, Restricting and Sorting Data

#### **Team members:**

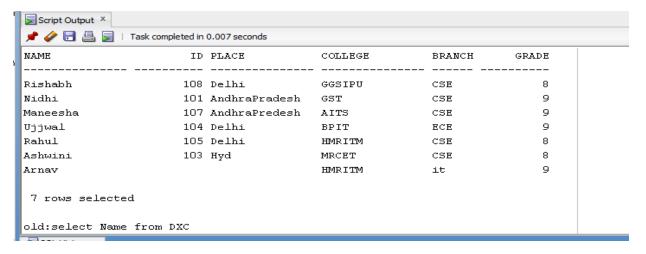
- Rahul Veer Singh
- Ashwini Janthe
- M. Maneesha
- Rishabh Singh
- Madhurima Nidhi Sree K
- Ujjwal Pandey

#### **Tables:**

#### 1. Rahul's table:

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Rahul	101	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	9
Ashwini	102	Hyd	MRCET	CSE	8
Maneesha	103	Andhra	AITS	CSE	9
Nidhi	104	Andhra	GST	CSE	9
Rishabh	105	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	8
Ujjwal	106	Delhi	GGSIPU	ECE	9
6 rows selected.					

#### 2. Rishabh's table:



### 3. Madhurima's table:

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADES
Rishab	102	DELHI	CGSIPU	CSE	9
Maneesha	101	AP	AITS	CSE	9
UJWAL	103	DELHI	BPIT	ECE	8
Nidhi	104	AP	GST	CSE	9
Rahul	105	DELHI	HMRITM	CSE	9
Ashwini	106	AP	MRCET	CSE	8

6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

# 4. Maneesha's table:

SQL Plus	;						
NAME	PLACE	COLLEGE	ID	BRANCH	GRADE		
MANEESHA	AP	AITS	101	CSE	9		
RAHUL	DELHI	GGSIPU	102		9		
RAHUL	DELHI	GGSIPU	103	CSE	8		
NIDHI	AP	GST	104	CSE	8		
RISHAB	DELHI	GGSIPU	105	CSE	9		
UJWAL	DELHI	GGSIPU	106	ECE	9		
UJWAL DELHI GGSIPU 106 ECE 9 6 rows selected.							

# 5. Ashwini's table:

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADE
Maneesha	107	Andra	AITS	CSE	9
Rishabh	108	delhi	CGSIPU	CSE	8
Ujjwal	104	Delhi	BPIT	ECE	9
Nidhi	101	Andra	GST	CSE	9
rahul	105	Delhi	HMRITM	CSE	8
ashwini	103	telang	MRCET	CSE	8

### 6. Ujjwal's table:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ujjwal	20	Delhi	50000
2	Neha	25	Noida	90000
3	Neha	22	Delhi	40000
4	Diksha	24	Jammu	20000
5	Lakshmi	30	Chennai	60000
6	Rahul	28	Bangalore	70000
7	Divya	35	Mumbai	100000
8	Ajay	40	Bangalore	100000

# **Commands and Outputs:**

- 1) Rahul's Commands: Restricting data of table with the use of 'WHERE' clause
  - **ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS:** select \* from DXC where ID = 101;

SQL> select * from DX	(C where ID	= 101;			
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
D-L1	101	D-16:	CCCTDU	CCE	
Rahul	101	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	9

• **ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS:** select \* from DXC where grade<9;

SQL> select * from D	XC where gra	ade<9;			
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
 Ashwini Rishabh	102 105	Hyd Delhi	MRCET GGSIPU	CSE CSE	8

• **ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS:** select \* from DXC where grade>8;

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
n-b1	404	D-164	CCCTDU	CCE	
Rahul	101	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	9
Maneesha	103	Andhra	AITS	CSE	9
Nidhi	104	Andhra	GST	CSE	9
Ujjwal	106	Delhi	GGSIPU	ECE	9

• **ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS:** select \* from DXC where ID != 104;

SQL> select * fr	om DXC where ID	!= 104;			
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Rahul	101	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	9
Ashwini	102	Hyd	MRCET	CSE	8
Maneesha	103	Andhra	AITS	CSE	9
Rishabh	105	Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	8
Ujjwal	106	Delhi	GGSIPU	ECE	9

• **BETWEEN:** select \* from DXC where ID between 102 and 104;

SQL> select * ·	from DXC where ID	between 1	02 and 104;		
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Ashwini	102	Hvd	MRCET	CSE	 Ω
Maneesha		Andhra	AITS	CSE	9
Nidhi	104	Andhra	GST	CSE	9

• **IN:** select \* from DXC where ID in (102,104);

SQL> select * from DX	KC where ID	in (102,104	1);		
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
 Ashwini Nidhi	102 104	Hyd Andhra	MRCET GST	CSE CSE	8 9

• **LIKE (PREFIX):** select \* from DXC where COLLEGE like 'GGS%';

SQL> select * from D	XC where COLLEGE like	'GGS%';		
NAME	ID PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Rahul	101 Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	9
Rishabh	105 Delhi	GGSIPU	CSE	8
Ujjwal	106 Delhi	GGSIPU	ECE	9

• LIKE (BASED ON SECOND LETTER): select \* from DXC where COLLEGE like '\_I%';

SQL> select * from DX	(C where COL	LEGE like	'_I%';		
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Maneesha	103	Andhra	AITS	CSE	9

• **LIKE** (**SUFFIX**): select \* from DXC where COLLEGE like '%T';

SQL> select * from D	XC where COL	LEGE like	'%T';		
NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANC	GRADE
Ashwini Nidhi		Hyd Andhra	MRCET GST	CSE CSE	8 9

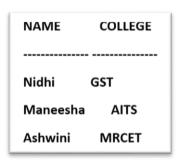
- 2) **Rishabh's Commands:** use of logical operators in table operations
  - **AND:** select Name from DXC where Place = 'Delhi' and Name like 'R%';



• **OR:** select Name from DXC where Place = 'Delhi' or Name like 'R%';



• NOT: select Name, College from DXC where not (id is null) and not (place = 'Delhi');



- 3) Madhurima's Commands: use of comparision operators in table operations
  - **COUNT:** select count(\*) as no\_of\_students\_with\_grades\_9 from dxc where grades=9;



• **LIKE (SUFFIX):** select \* from dxc where branch like 'E%';

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADES
UJWAL	103	DELHI	BPIT	ECE	8
rows ret	urned	in 0.02 sec	onds	Download	

• LIKE (FOR 5 LETTER NAME): select \* from dxc where name like '\_\_\_\_\_';

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADES
UJWAL	103	DELHI	BPIT	ECE	8
Nidhi	104	AP	GST	CSE	9
Rahul	105	DELHI	HMRITM	CSE	9

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds <u>Download</u>

• **NOT EQUAL:** select name from dxc where id <> 105;



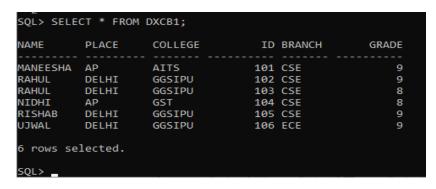
• LESS THAN AND EQUAL TO: select \* from dxc where grades<=8;



4) Maneesha's Commands: use of SELECT statement in table operations

• Selecting everything from table:

SELECT \* FROM DXCB1;



• Selecting ID, College and Branch from table:

### SELECT ID, COLLEGE, BRANCH FROM DXCB1;

SQL> SELEC	T ID,PLACE	,COLLEGE	FROM	DXCB1;
ID	PLACE	COLLEGE		
101	AP	AITS		
102	DELHI	GGSIPU		
103	DELHI	GGSIPU		
104	AP	GST		
105	DELHI	GGSIPU		
106	DELHI	GGSIPU		
6 rows sele	ected.			

• Selecting place and grade from the table:

### SELECT PLACE, GRADE FROM DXCB1;

SQL> S	ELECT PLACE, GRADE FROM DXCB1;
PLACE	GRADE
AP	9
DELHI	9
DELHI	8
AP	8
DELHI	9
DELHI	9
6 rows	selected.

- 5) Ashwini's Commands: Sorting data of table with the use of 'ORDER BY' clause
  - **DESCENDING ORDER:** Select \* from batch1 order by place desc;

```
SQL> select * from batch1 order by place desc;
NAME
                 ID PLACE
                            COLLEGE BRANCH
                                                  GRADE
ashwini
                103 telang MRCET
                                      CSE
                                                      8
Rishabh
                108 delhi
                            CGSIPU
                                      CSE
Ujjwal
                104 Delhi
                            BPIT
                                      ECE
rahul
                105 Delhi
                            HMRITM
                                      CSE
Nidhi
                101 Andra
                            GST
                                      CSE
Maneesha
                107 Andra
                            AITS
                                      CSE
 rows selected.
```

• **ASCENDING ORDER:** Select \* from batch1 order by place asc;

SQL> select	* from batch1 o	rder by p	lace asc;	
NAME	ID PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADE
Maneesha	107 Andra	AITS	CSE	9
Nidhi	101 Andra	GST	CSE	9
Ujjwal	104 Delhi	BPIT	ECE	9
rahul	105 Delhi	HMRITM	CSE	8
Rishabh	108 delhi	CGSIPU	CSE	8
ashwini	103 telang	MRCET	CSE	8
	-			
6 rows sele	cted.			

• SORT ACCORDING TO MULTIPLE COLUMNS:

Select \* from batch1 order by place desc, college asc;

NAME	ID	PLACE	COLLEGE	BRANCH	GRADE
ashwini	103	telang	MRCET	CSE	8
Rishabh	108	delhi	CGSIPU	CSE	8
Ujjwal	104	Delhi	BPIT	ECE	9
rahul	105	Delhi	HMRITM	CSE	8
Maneesha	107	Andra	AITS	CSE	9
Nidhi	101	Andra	GST	CSE	9

- 6) Ujjwal's Commands: use of subqueries using SELECT statement in table operations
  - To select the information about all the employees who have a salary >50000:

select \* from employee where id in (select id from employees where salary>50000);

```
SQL> select * from employee where id in (select id from employee where salary >50000);
       ID NAME
                           AGE ADDRESS
                                              SALARY
        2 Neha
                             25 Noida
                                               90000
        5 Lakshmi
                            30 Chennai
                                               60000
                            28 Bangalore
        6 Rahul
                                              70000
                            35 Mumbai
        7 Divya
                                              100000
        8 Ajay
                            40 Bangalore
                                              100000
```

• To select Id, Name, Age of all the employees who are living in either Mumbai or Chennai.

select Id, Name, Age from employee where address in (select address from employee where address='Chennai' or address='Mumbai');

To select the minimum salary from employees

select \* from employee where salary = (select min(salary) from employee);

• To use select subqueries with update statement to increase the salary of the employee with the maximum age.

```
update employee
set salary=salary*2
where age = (select max(age) from employee);
```

```
SQL> select * from employee;
       ID NAME
                          AGE ADDRESS
                                            SALARY
        1 Ujjwal
                           20 Delhi
                                             50000
        2 Neha
                            25 Noida
                                             90000
        3 Neha
                           22 Delhi
                                             40000
                                            20000
        4 Diksha
                           24 Jammu
                           30 Chennai
        5 Lakshmi
                                             60000
                           28 Bangalore
                                             70000
        6 Rahul
        7 Divya
                           35 Mumbai
                                            100000
        8 Ajay
                           40 Bangalore
                                            200000
 rows selected.
```

• To show the details of that employee who have the maximum salary in the table using subqueries.

select \* from employee where id = (select id from employee where salary = (select max(salary) from employee));

• To select distinct address from employee.

select distinct(address) from employee;

```
SQL> select distinct(address) from employee;

ADDRESS
------
Chennai
Delhi
Bangalore
Noida
Mumbai
Jammu
6 rows selected.
```