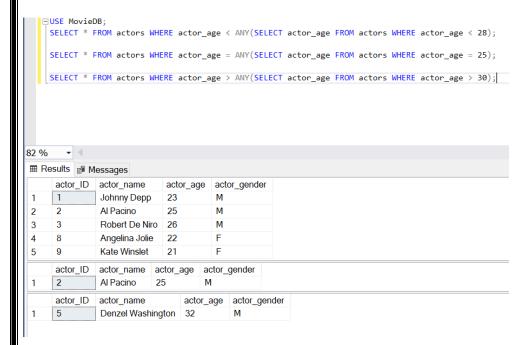
DBMS LAB ASSIGNMENT 5

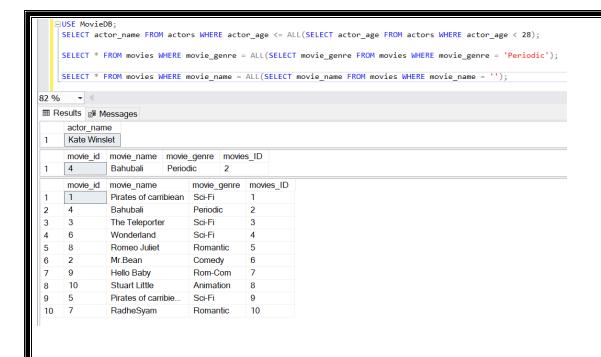
V.KRISHNA SAI ROHITH 19BCS061 CSE

Q1) Illustrate logical ANY, ALL and LIKE operator- the queries should be relevant to your respective databases 3 queries for each operator. One query explaining the difference between ANY and ALL.

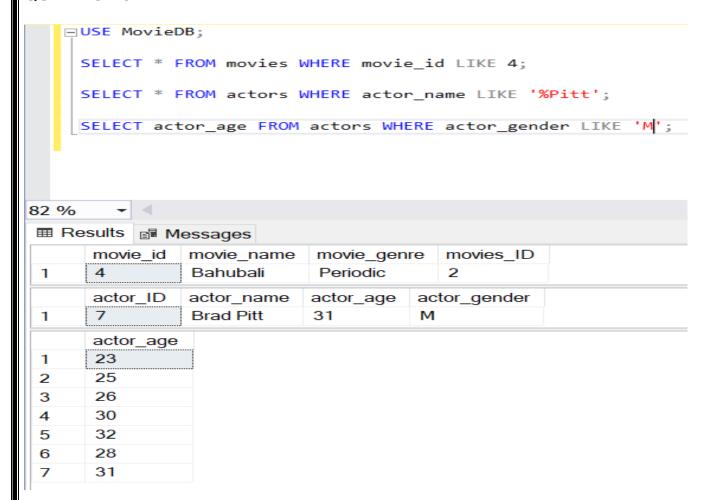
QUERIES FOR "ANY"



QUERIES FOR "ALL"



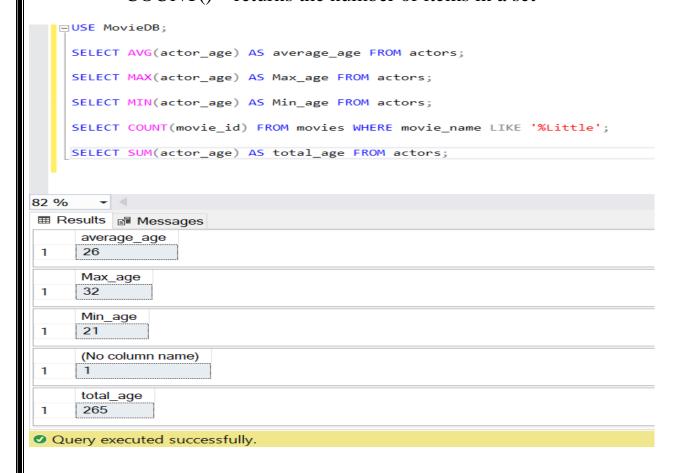
QUERIES FOR "LIKE"



Q2) One query for each Aggregate function.

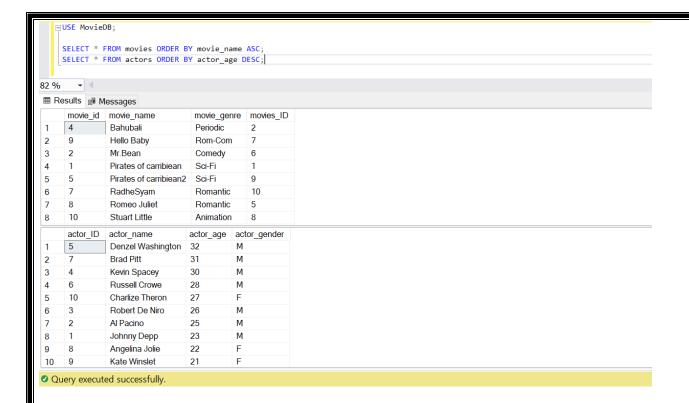
The aggregate functions are MIN(), MAX(), COUNT(), AVG(), SUM()

AVG() – return the average of the set
MIN() – returns the minimum value in a set
MAX() – returns the maximum value in set
SUM() – returns the sum of all distinct values of a set
COUNT() – returns the number of items in a set



Q3) Illustrate the usage of order by, group by and having clause (2 queries for each case)

ORDER BY



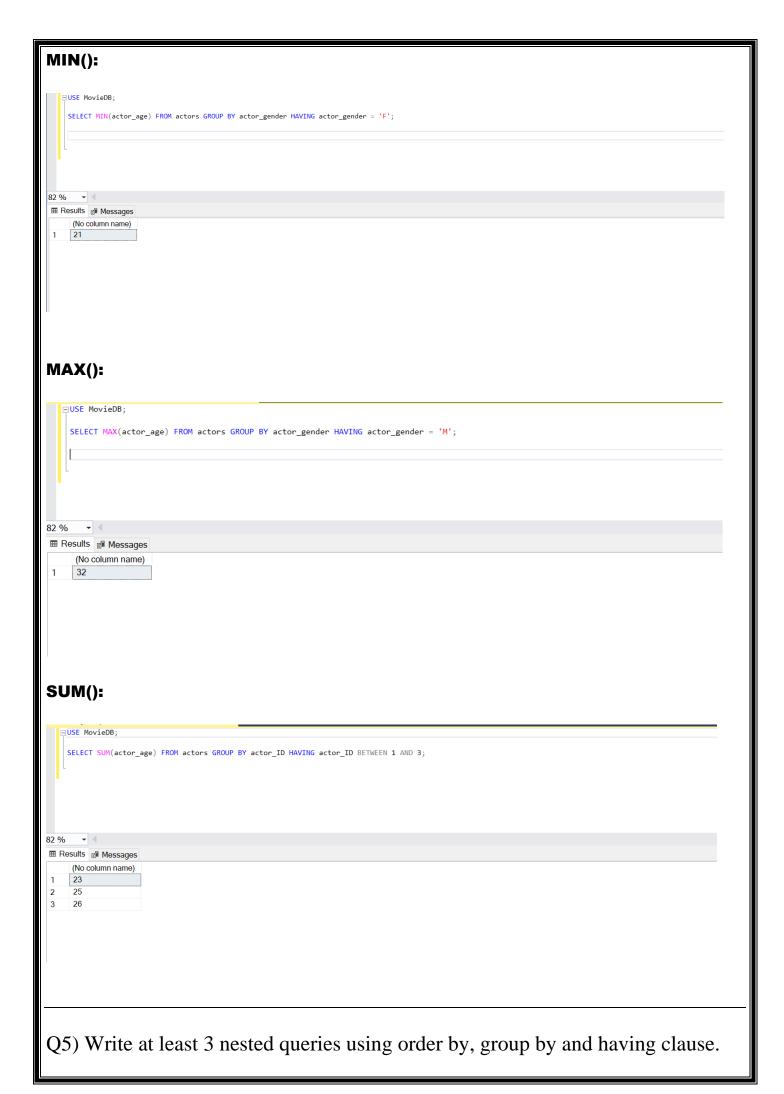
GROUP BY

```
□USE MovieDB;
     SELECT actor_age, COUNT(*) AS actor_id FROM actors GROUP BY actor_age;
SELECT movie_name, COUNT(*) FROM movies GROUP BY movie_name;
82 %
■ Results  Messages
       actor_age actor_id
 1
       21
2
       22
3
       23
 4
       25
 5
       26
 6
       27
 7
       28
 8
       movie_name (No column name)
      Bahubali
       Hello Baby
 2
 3
       Mr.Bean
 4
       Pirates of c...
 5
       Pirates of c...
 6
       RadheSyam
 7
       Romeo Juli...
 8
       Stuart Little
       The Telepo...
 9
 10
       Wonderland 1
```

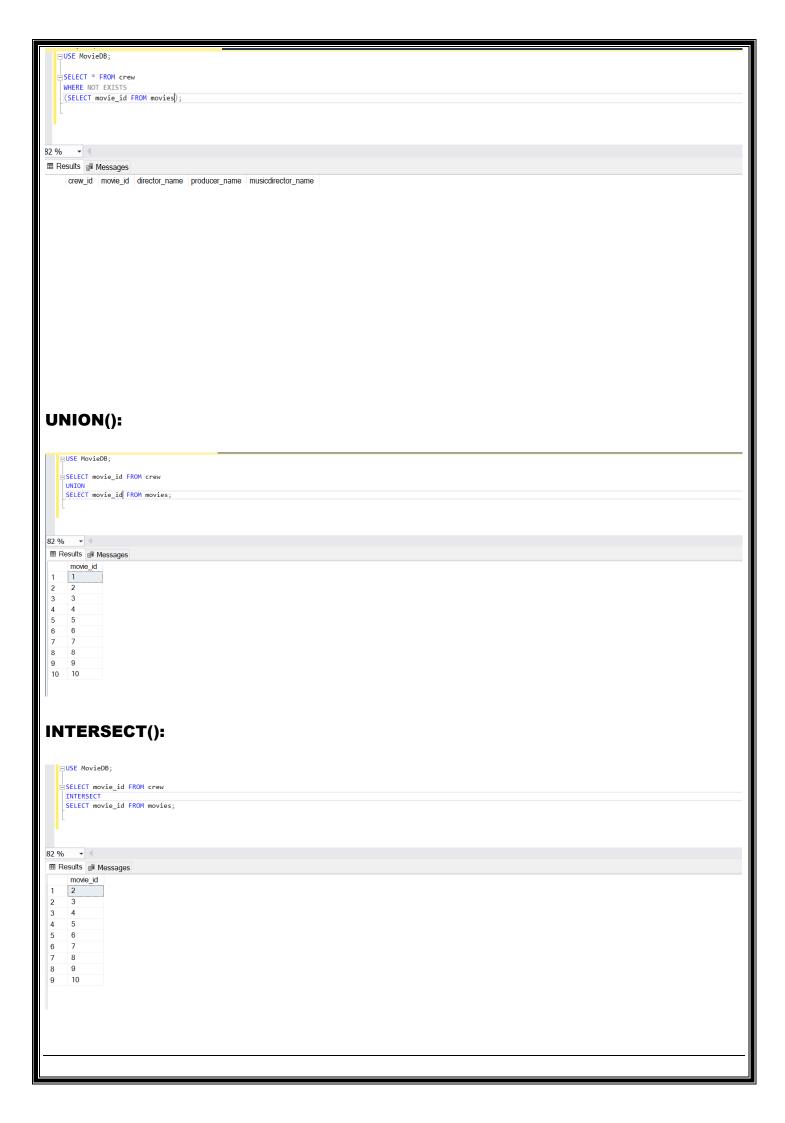
Query executed successfully.

HAVING CLAUSE









Q7) INNER JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN- 3 queries for each instance

INNER JOIN

