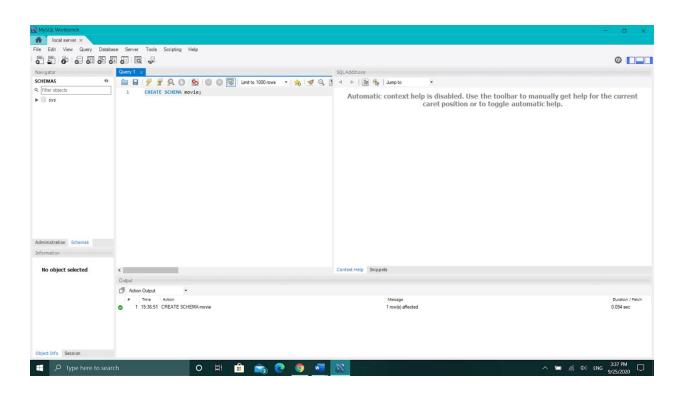
ASSIGNMENT 3

1.SHOW HOW TO CREATE AND DROP A DATABASE

QUERY:- CREATE SCHEMA movie;

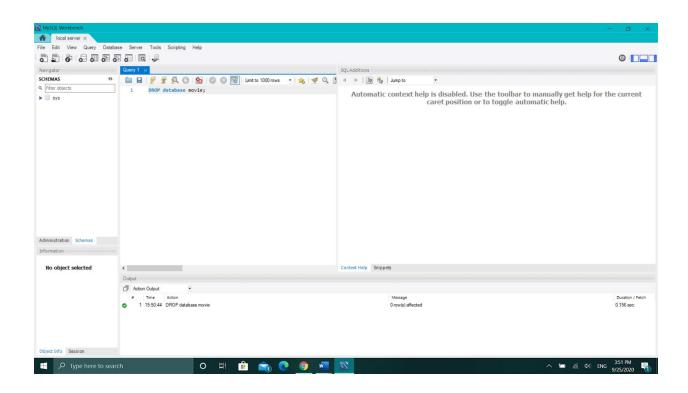
OUTPUT:



DROP A DATABASE

QUERY:- DROP database movie;

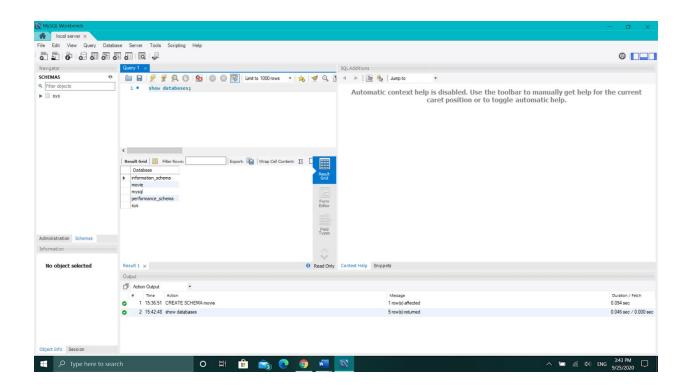
output:-



2.SHOW ALL THE DATABASES IN THE SYSTEM

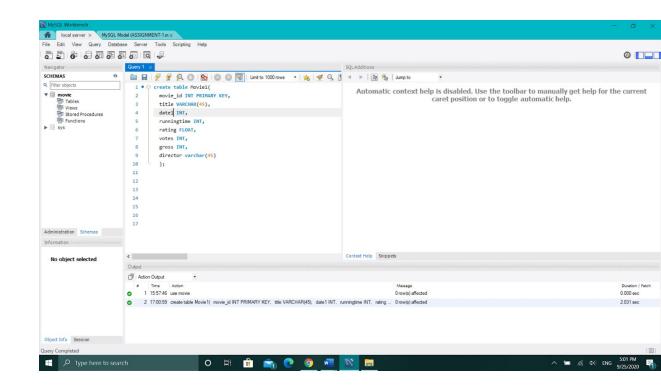
QUERY:- show databases;

OUTPUT:-



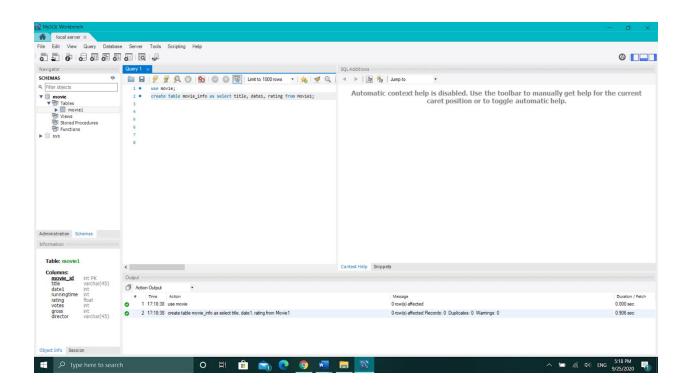
3.CREATE TABLE FOR YOUR DATABASE

QUERY:-



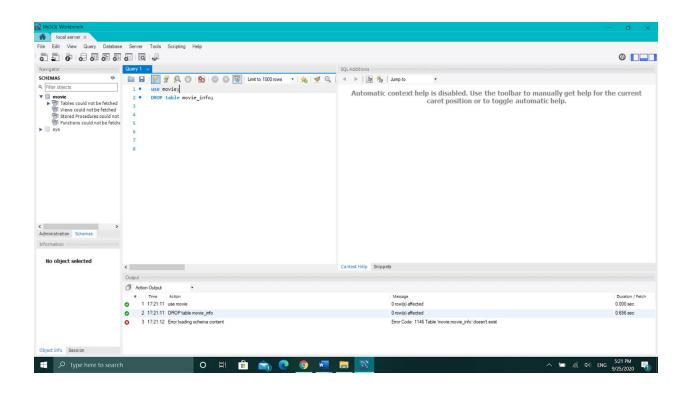
4.SHOW HOW SELECT CAN BE USED FOR CREATING TABLE

QUERY:- CREATE table movie_info as SELECT title, date1, rating from movie1;

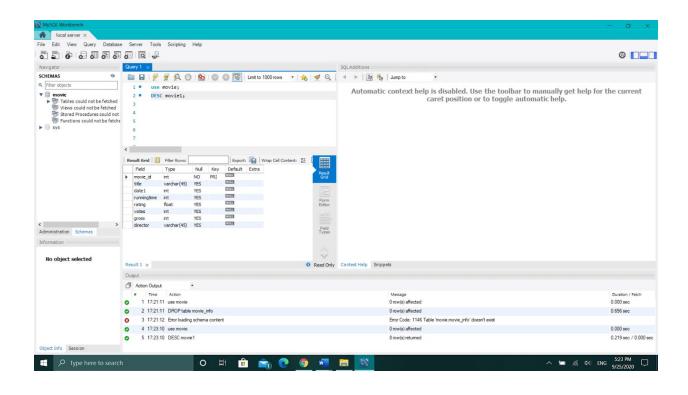


5.DROP TABLE

QUERY:- DROP TABLE movie_info;

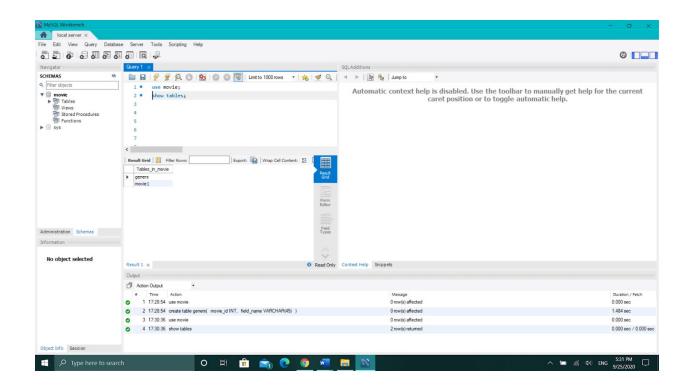


6.SHOW HOW TO CHECK SCHEMA OF THE TABLES QUERY:-DESC MOVIES;



7.SHOW ALL THE TABLES FROM THE DATABASE

QUERY:- SHOW TABLES;



8.INSERT 5 TO 10 ROWS IN EACH OF THE TABLE IN YOUR DATABASE

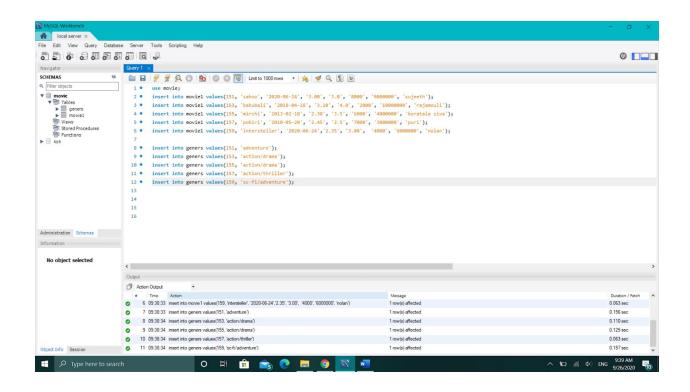
QUERY:- INSERT into movie1 values(151, 'sahoo', '2020-05-24', 3.00, 3.0, 8000, '9000000', 'sueeth');

INSERT into movie1 values(153, 'bahubali', '2018-04-18', 3.10, 4.0, 2000, '10000000', 'rajamouli');

INSERT into movie1 values(155, 'mirchi', '2010-02-10', 2.30, 3.5, 6000, '4000000', 'koratala siva');

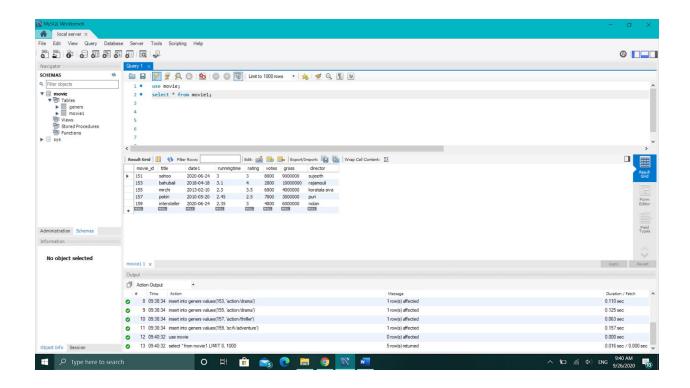
INSERT into movie1 values(157, 'pokiri', '2020-05-20', 2.45, 2.5, 7000, '3000000', 'puri');

INSERT into movie1 values(159, 'intersteller', '2020-06-24', 2.35, 3.00, 4000, '6000000', 'nolan');



9.SHOW USAGE OF SIMPLE SELECT STATEMENT

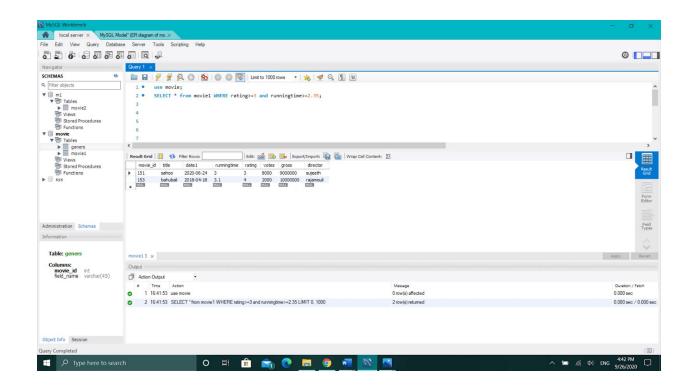
QUERY:- SELECT * from movie;



10.SELECT STATEMENT USING RELATIONAL AND LOGICAL OPERATORS

QUERY:- SELECT * from movie1 WHERE rating>=3 and running_time>=2.35

OUTPUT:-



11.ONE SIMPLE SUBQUERY USING SELECT

QUERY:-SELECT * from movie1 WHERE movie_id>153 and title IN(select title from movie1 where title="mirchi");

OUTPUT:-

