#### **EXPERIMENT-1**

```
SQL> create table student(
 2 sid NUMBER,
 3 sname VARCHAR2(20),
 4 sage NUMBER,
 5 saddress VARCHAR2(20)
 6);
Table created.
SQL> desc student
                                          Null?
                                                   Type
Name
                                                   NUMBER
SID
SNAME
                                                   VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE
                                                   NUMBER
                                                   VARCHAR2(20)
SADDRESS
SQL> select * from student;
no rows selected
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE student ADD sphone NUMBER;
```

SQL> DESC STUDENT Name	Null?	Туре	
SID		NUMBER	
SNAME		VARCHAR2(20)	
SAGE		NUMBER	
SADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)	
SPHONE		NUMBER	
Table altered.  SQL> desc student			
Table altered. SQL> desc student Name	Null?	Type	
SQL> desc student	Null?	Type  NUMBER	
SQL> desc student Name	Null?		
SQL> desc student NameSID	Null?	NUMBER	

SQL> ALTER TABLE student modify sid VARCHAR2(20);				
Table altered.				
SQL> desc student				
Name	Null?	Туре		
SID		VARCHAR2(20)		
SNAME		VARCHAR2(20)		
SAGE		NUMBER		
SADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)		
SQL> ALTER TABLE student RENAME COLUMN sid to rollno;				
Table altered.				
SQL> desc student				
Name	Null?	Туре		
POLITIC .		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
ROLLNO SNAME		VARCHAR2(20) VARCHAR2(20)		
SAGE		NUMBER		
SADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)		
SQL> ALTER TABLE student RENAME to students;				
	-,			
Table altered.				
SQL> desc students				
Name	Null?	Type		
		NAPOLIA PO (CO)		
ROLLNO		VARCHAR2(20) VARCHAR2(20)		
SNAME SAGE		NUMBER		
SADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)		

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE students ADD PRIMARY KEY(rollno);

Table altered.

SQL> desc students

Name

Null? Type

ROLLNO

SNAME

SAGE

SADDRESS

NUMBER

VARCHAR2(20)

VARCHAR2(20)
```

```
SQL> create table std(
2 sid NUMBER,
3 sname VARCHAR2(10),
4 AGE INT
5 );

Table created.

SQL> DROP TABLE STD;

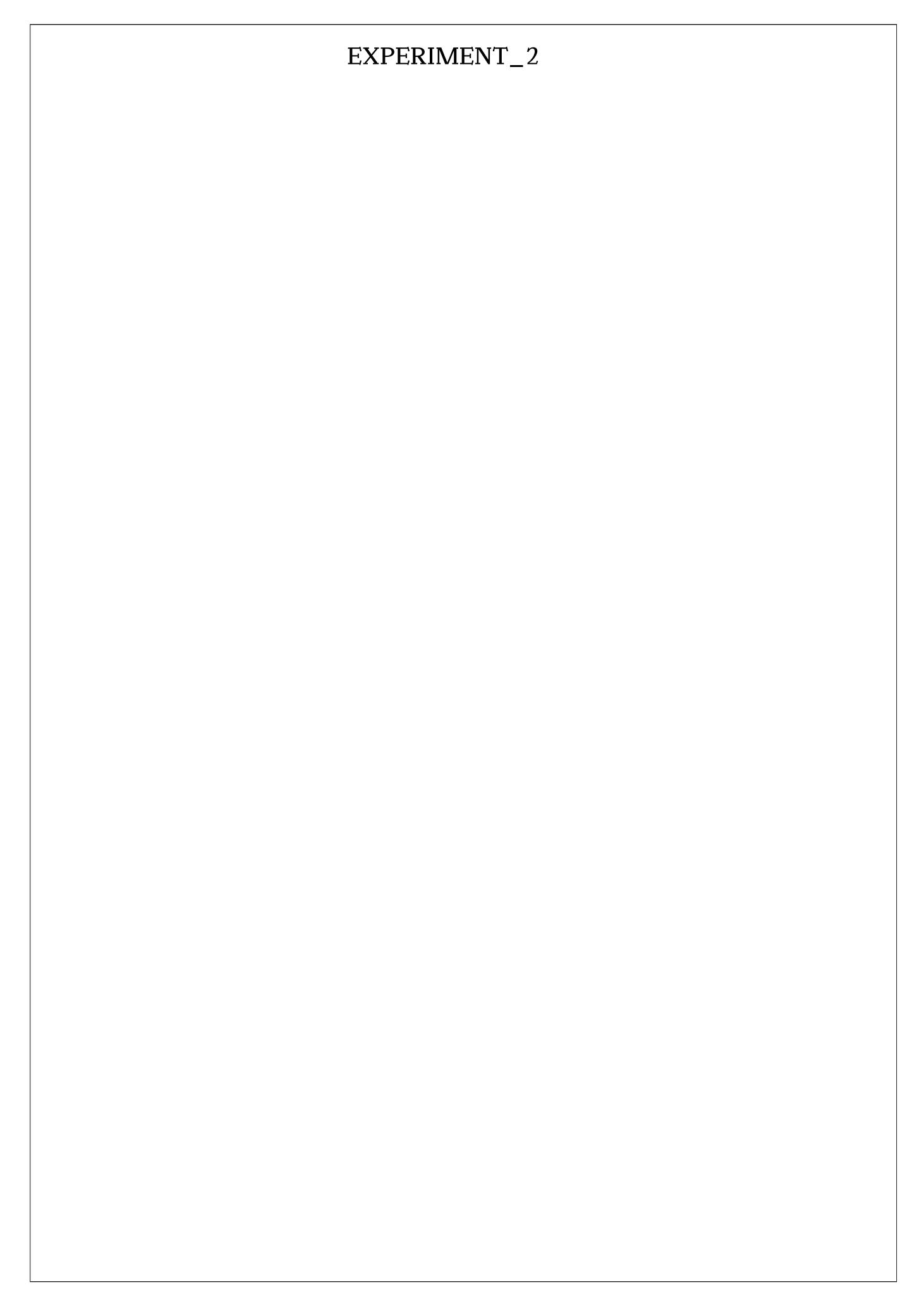
Table dropped.
```

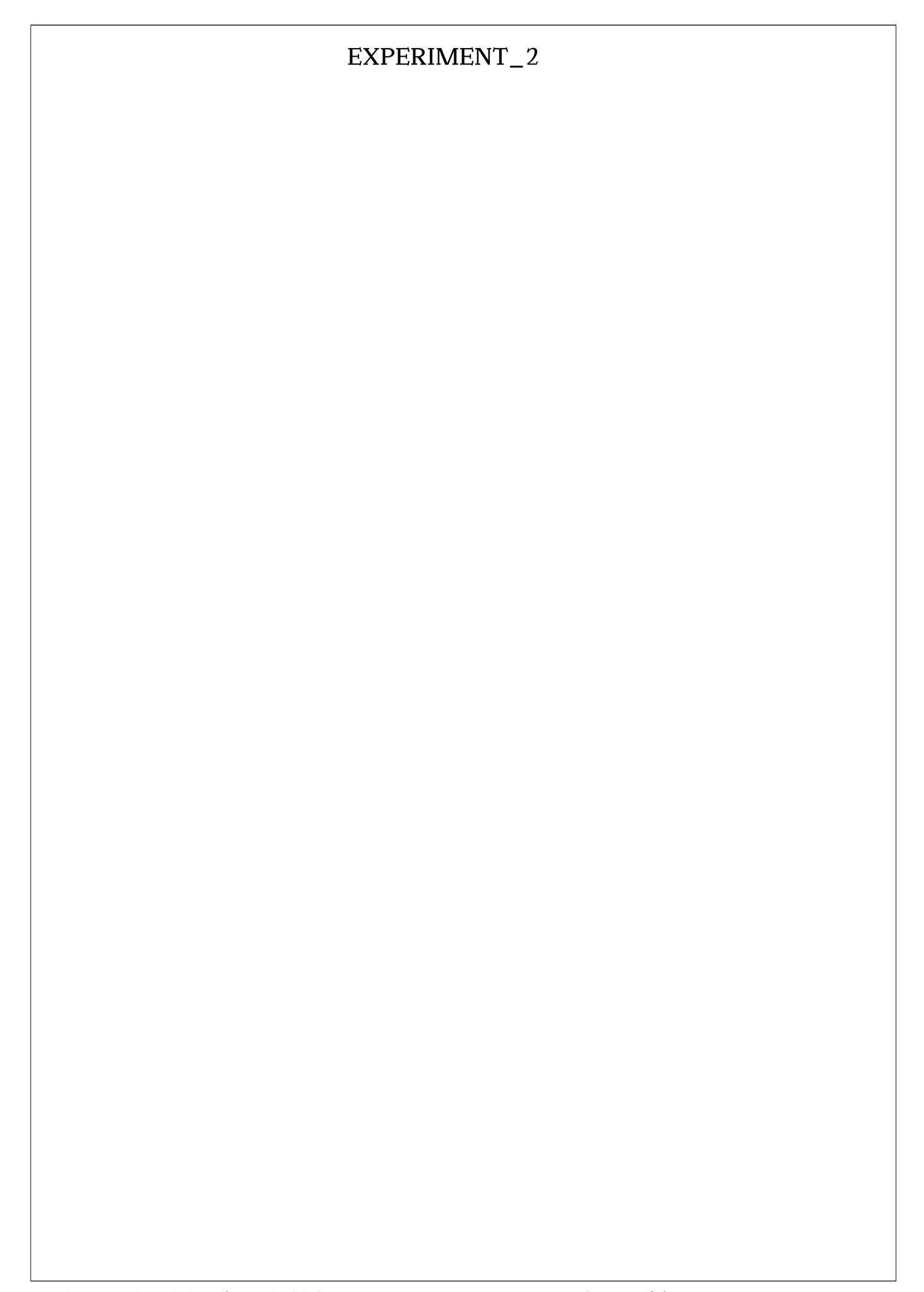
```
SQL> truncate table students;

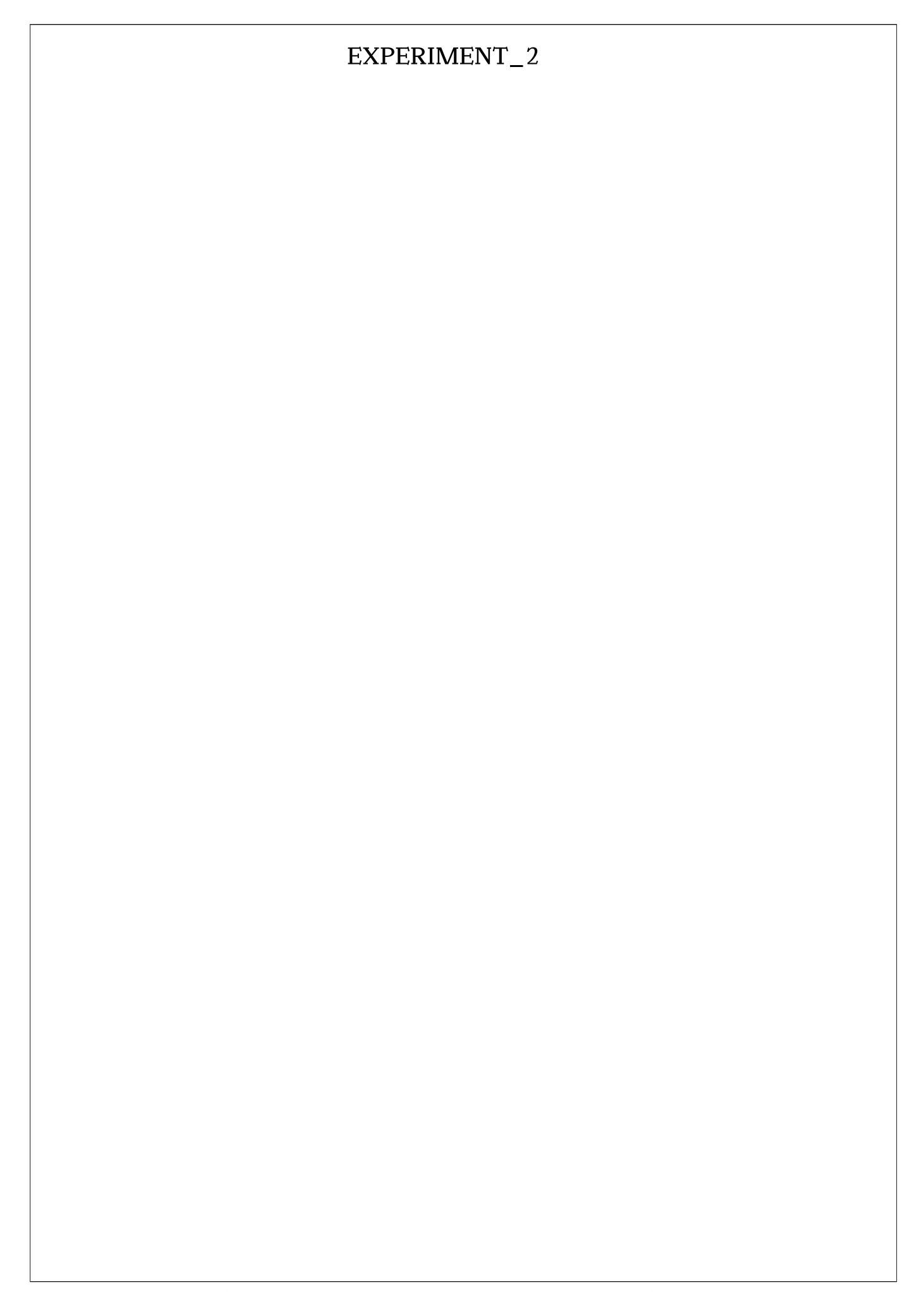
Table truncated.

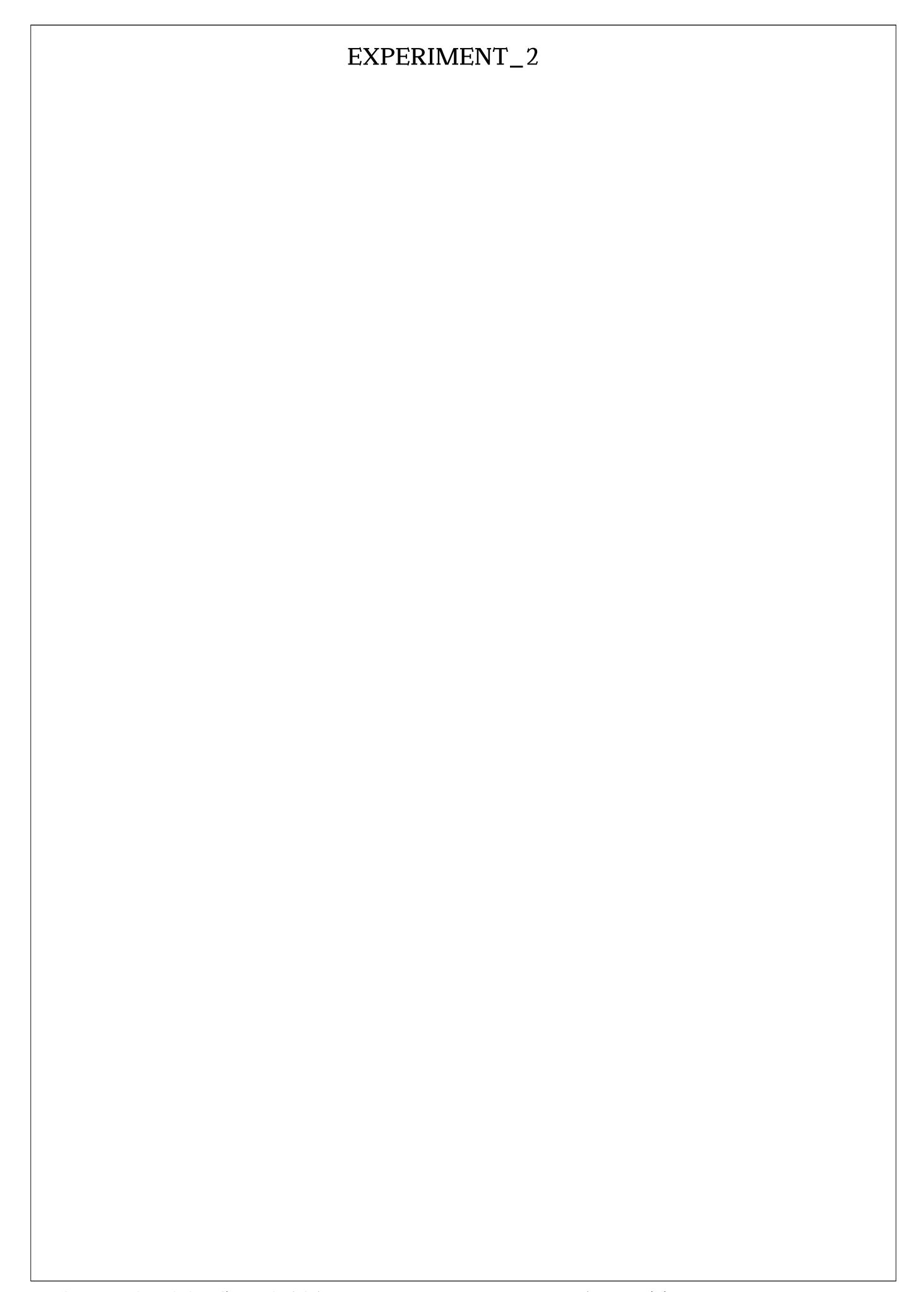
SQL> select * from students;

no rows selected
```









E \_3:

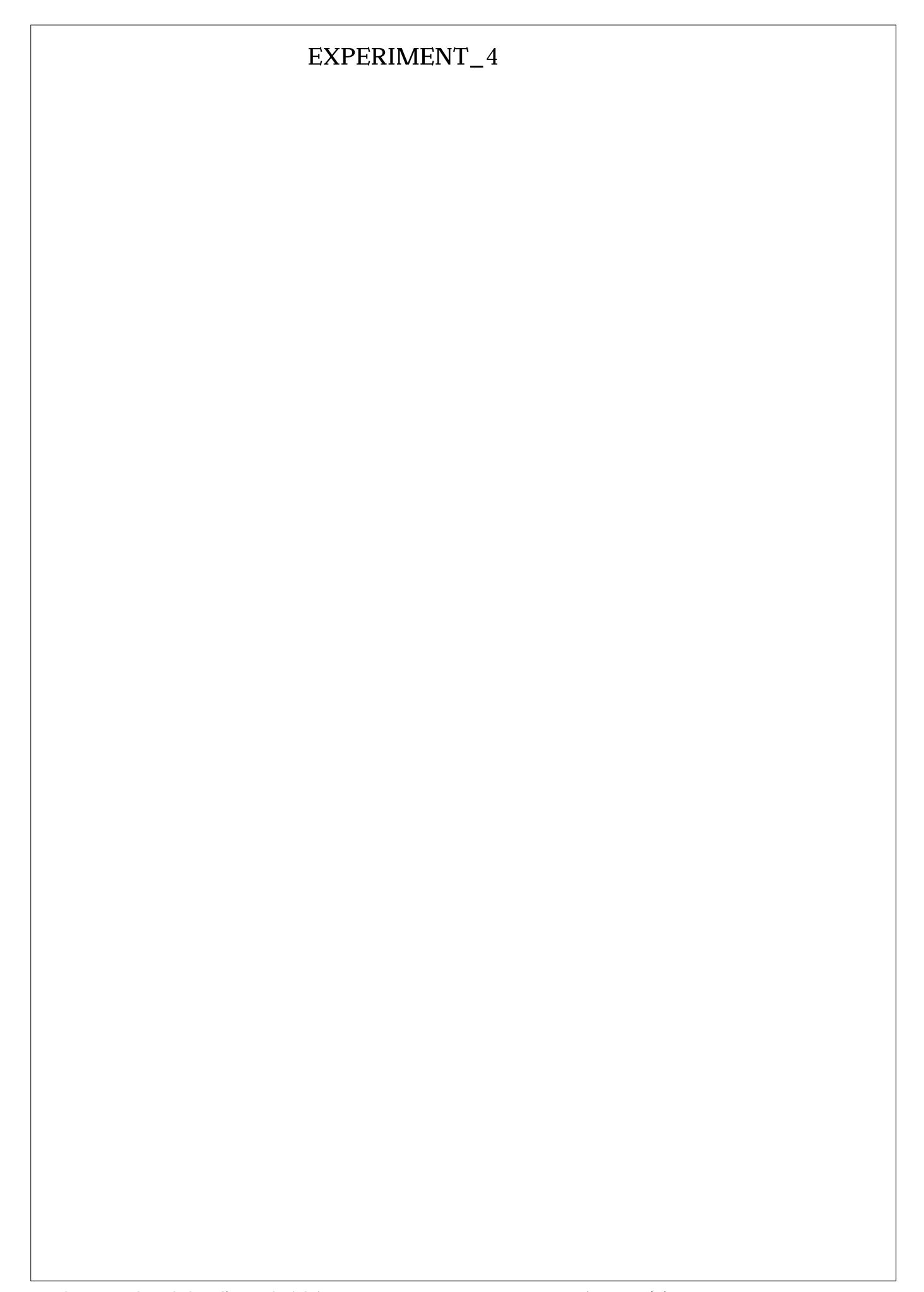
I E

VI VIEW\_NAME

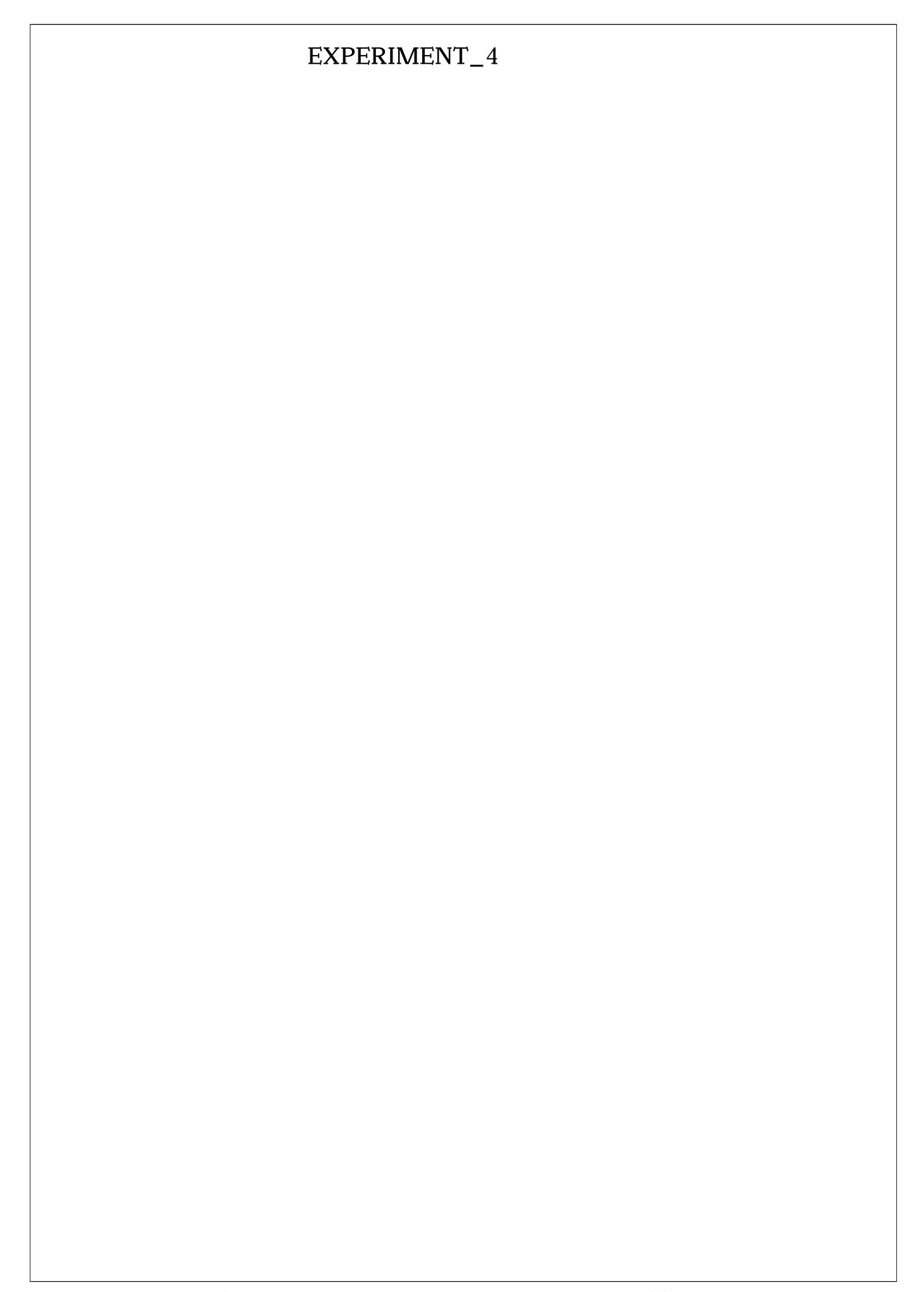
E \_3:

I I VIEW \_\_list);

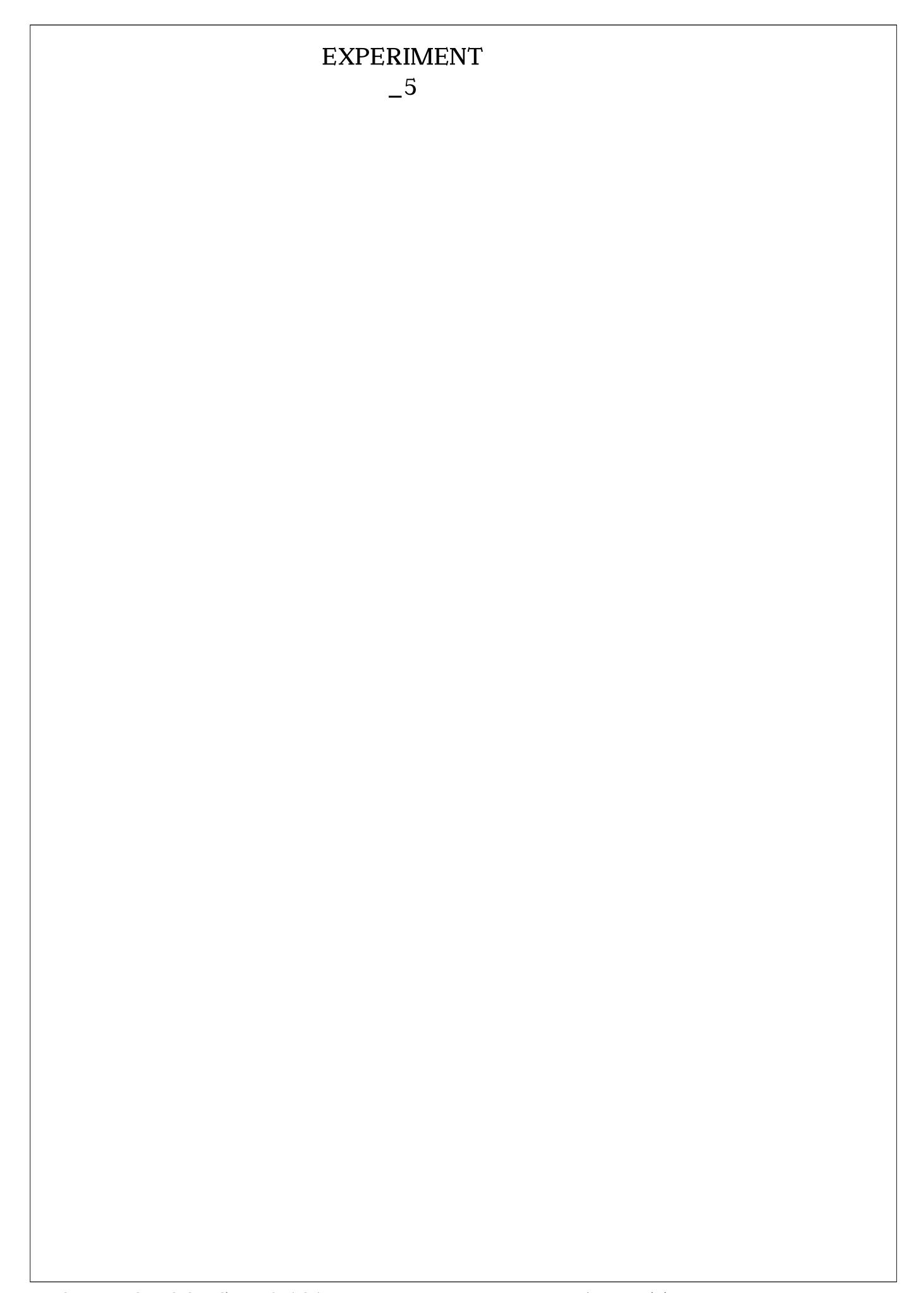
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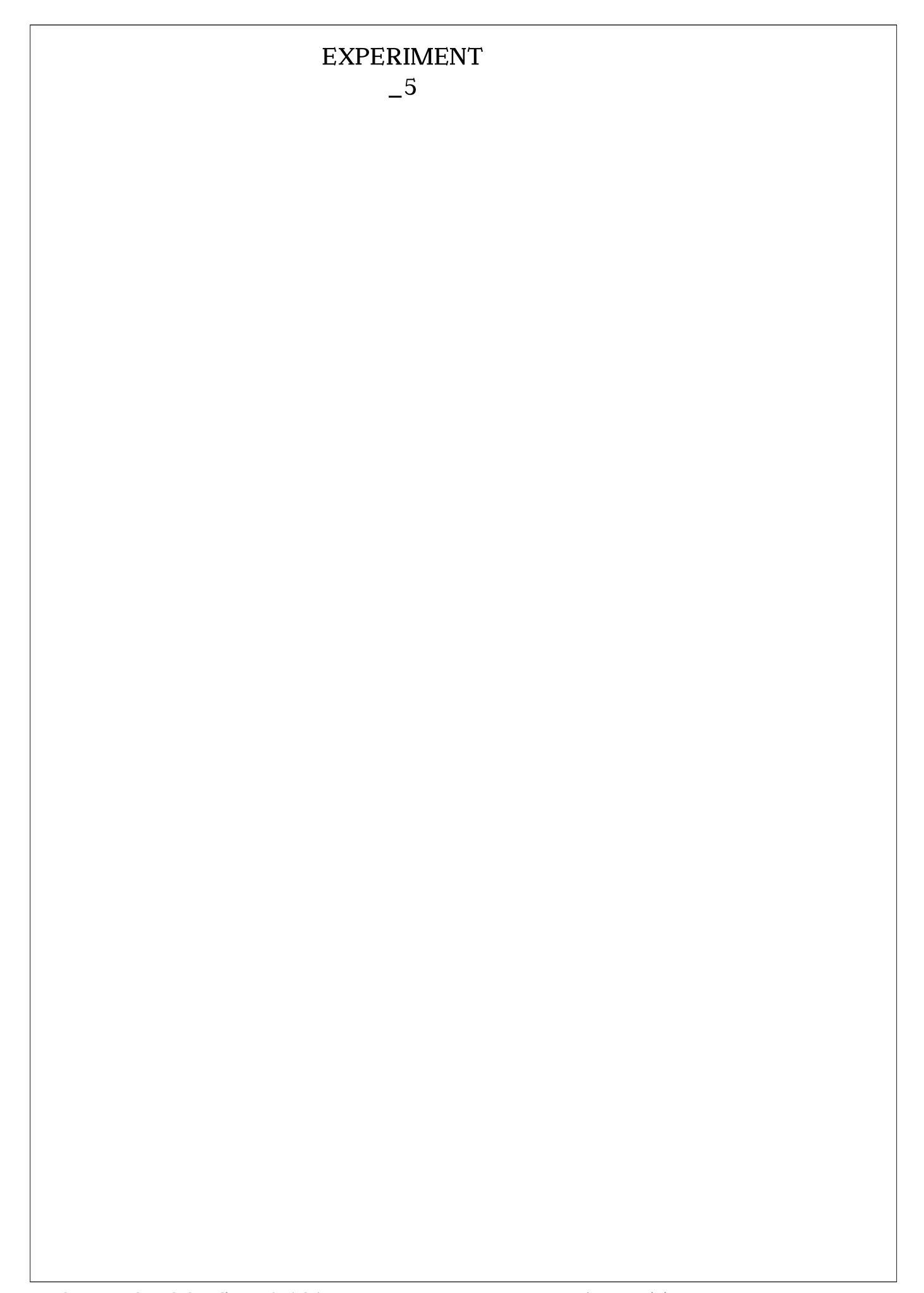


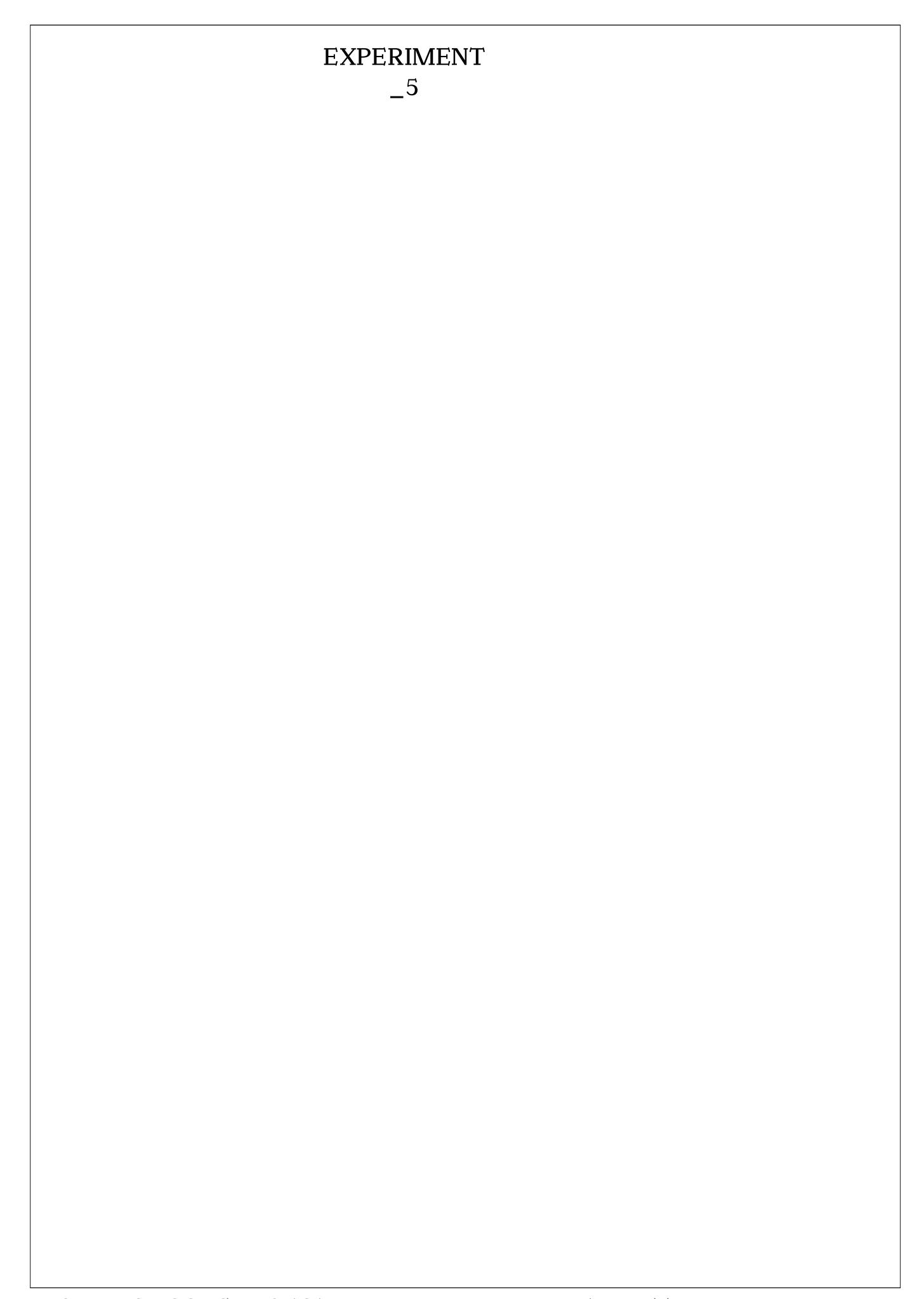




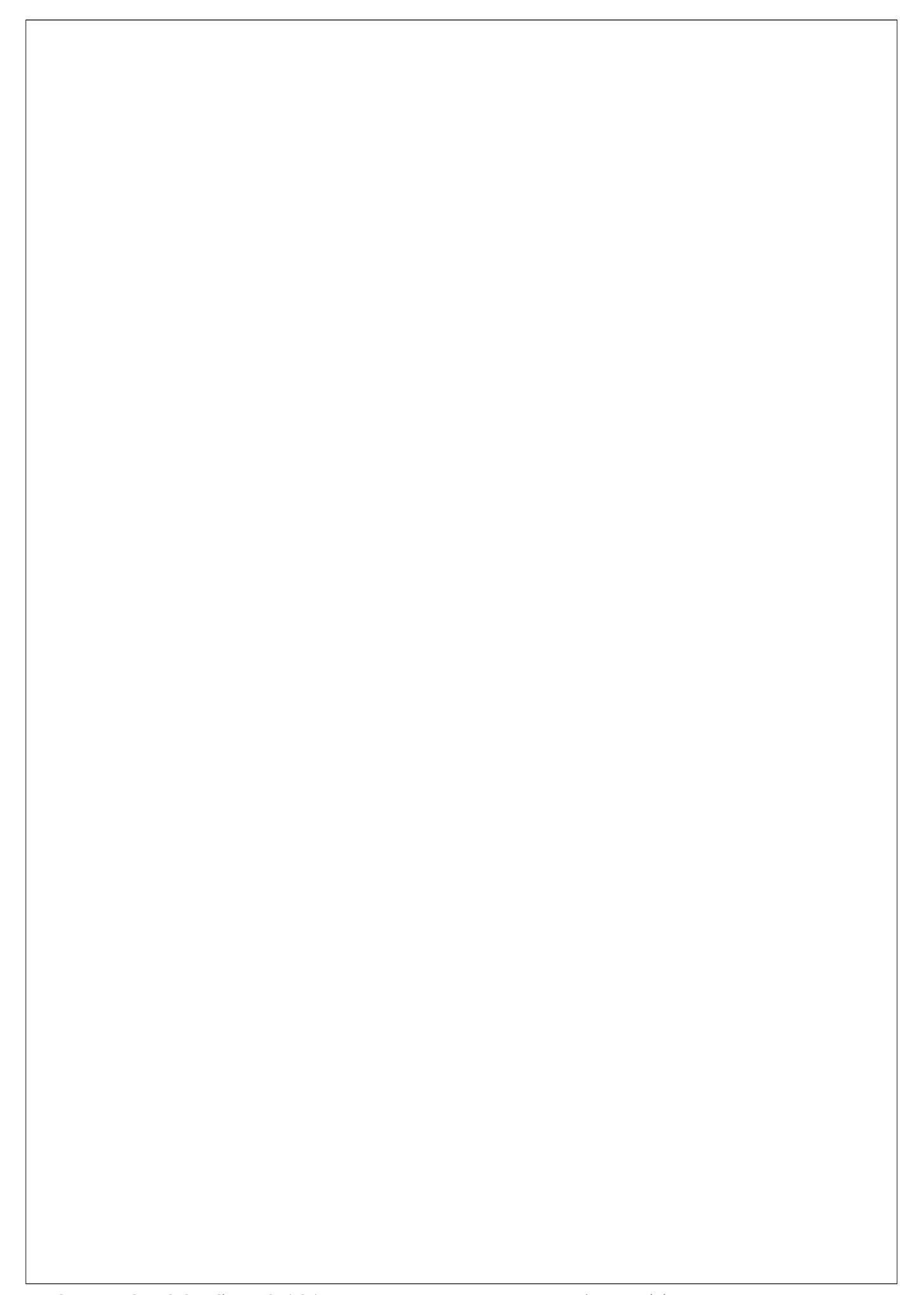


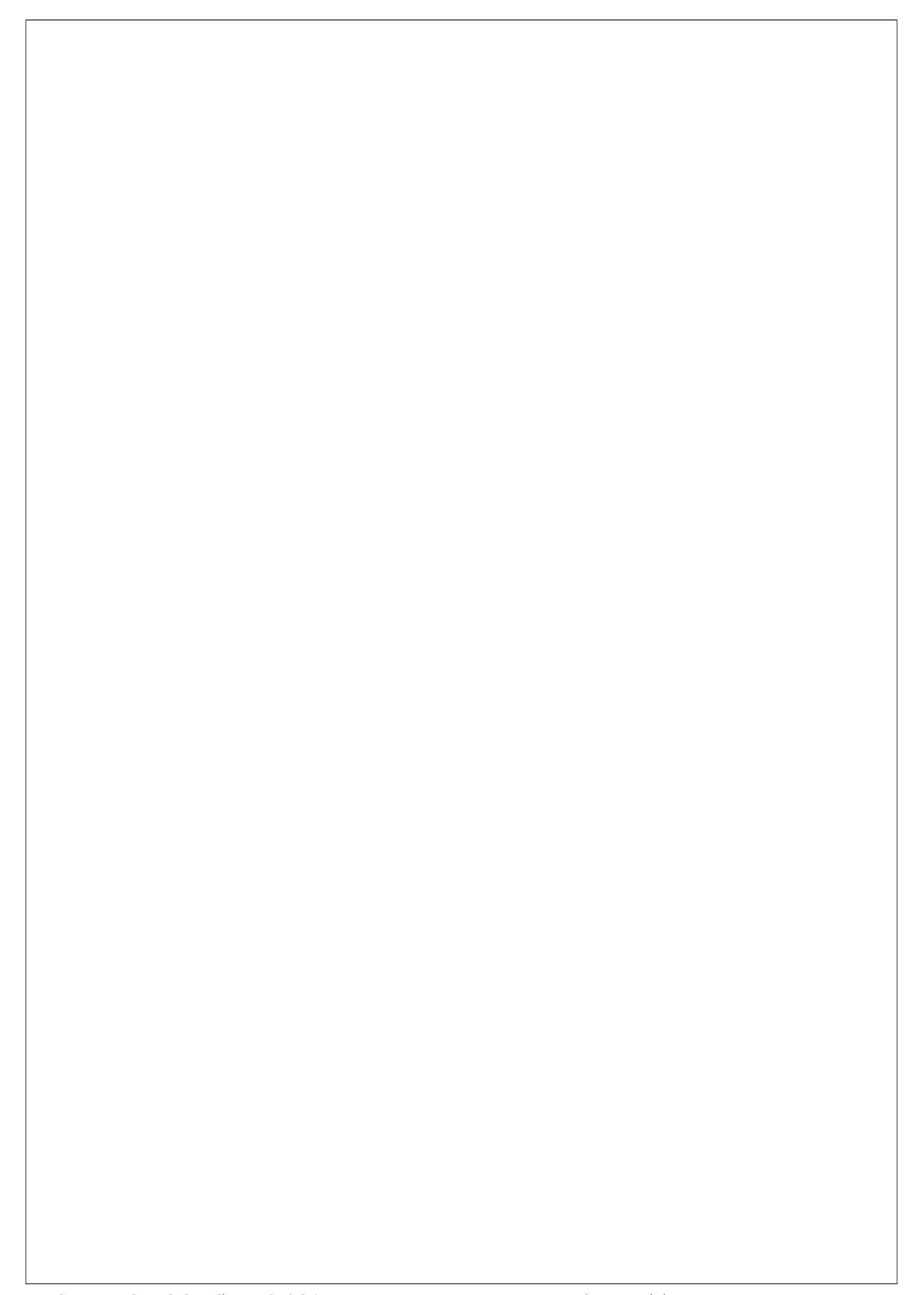












# Experiment-5

## Aggregate functions(min,max,count,sum,avg)

To perform the aggregate functions you need to create a table and insert values in itFor example we can take a table name called employee

#### Min function

It is used to find the minimum value int the column of a table For example we are performing the above aggregate functions in the example.

#### Syntax:

Select min(column\_name) from table\_name;Ex:
Select min(salary) from table\_name;

## Max function:

It is used to find the maximum value int the column of a table.

#### Syntax:

Select max(column\_name) from

table\_name;Ex:

Select max(salary) from employee;

## Count function:

It is used to count the how many rows in the column of a table.

Syntax:

Select count(column\_name) from

table\_name;Ex:

Select count(salary) from employee;

## Sum function:

It is used to find the sum of the values in a row of a table.

## Syntax:

Select sum(column\_name) from

table\_name;Ex:

Select sum(salary) from employee;

# Avg function:

It is used to find the average of the column of a table.

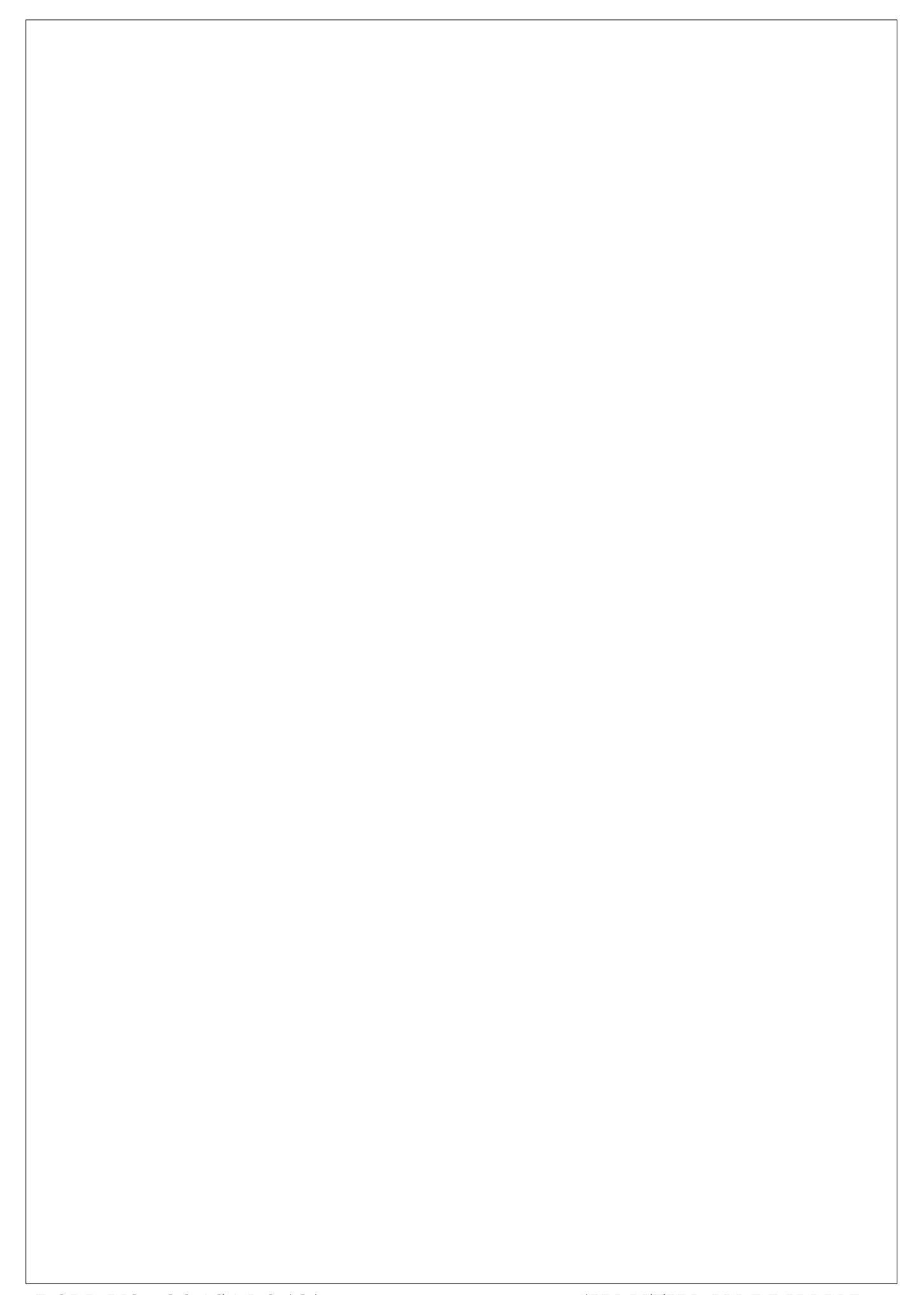
# Syntax:

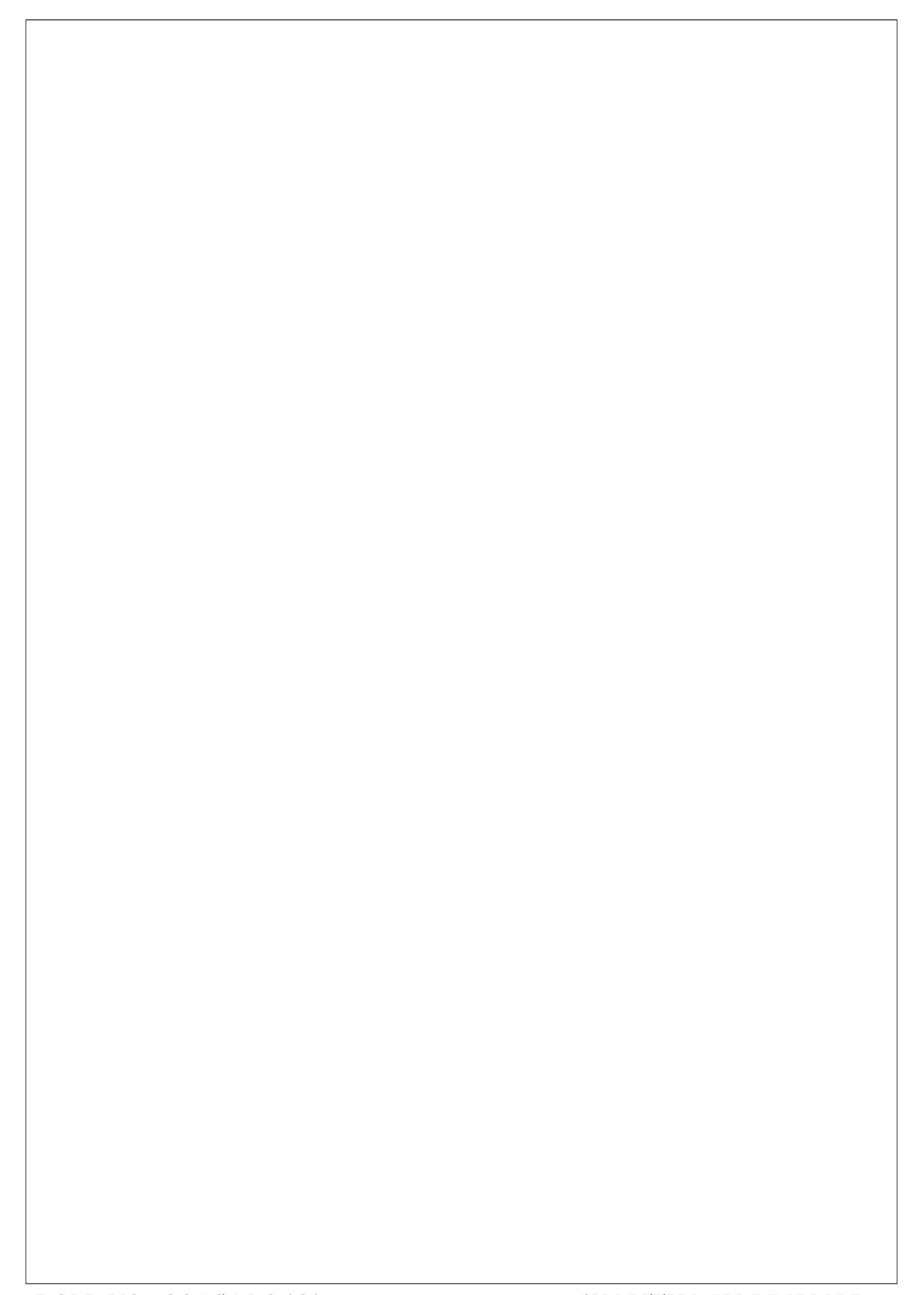
Select avg(column\_name) from

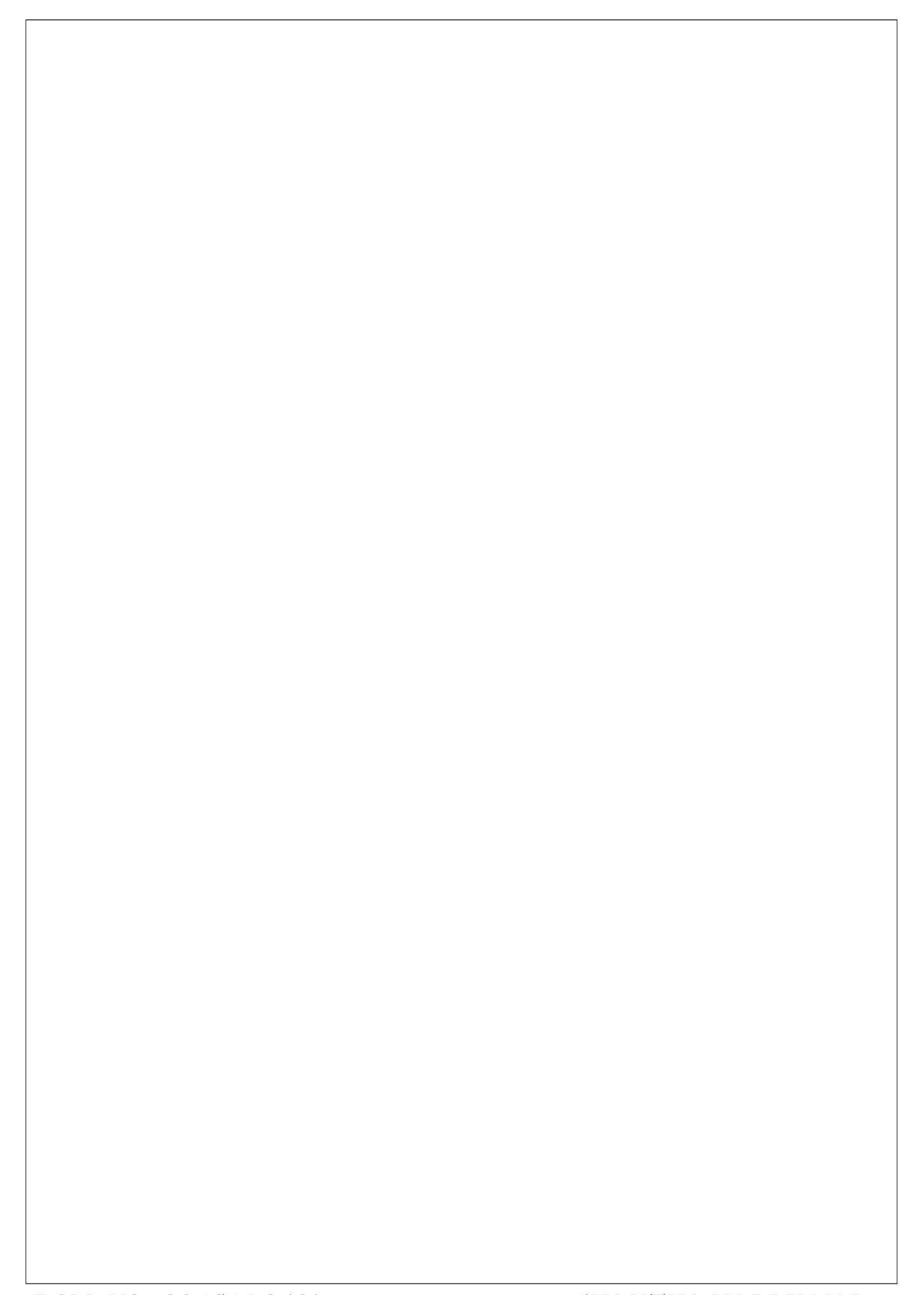
table\_name;Ex:

Select avg(salary) from employee;









	EXPERIME
Primary key:	
Foreign key:	

