

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
```

Name	Null?	Type
SID		NUMBER
SNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE		NUMBER
SADDRESS		VARCHAR2(20)

```
SQL> select * from student;
```

no rows selected

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

Table altered.

```
SQL> DESC STUDENT
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
SID                                NUMBER
SNAME                             VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE                              NUMBER
SADDRESS                          VARCHAR2(20)
SPHONE                            NUMBER

SQL> ALTER TABLE student DROP COLUMN sphone;

Table altered.

SQL> desc student
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
SID                                NUMBER
SNAME                             VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE                              NUMBER
SADDRESS                          VARCHAR2(20)
```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE student modify sid VARCHAR2(20);

Table altered.

SQL> desc student
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
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?    Type
-----
ROLLNO                            VARCHAR2(20)
SNAME                             VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE                              NUMBER
SADDRESS                          VARCHAR2(20)

SQL> ALTER TABLE student RENAME to students;

Table altered.

SQL> desc students
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
ROLLNO                            VARCHAR2(20)
SNAME                             VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE                              NUMBER
SADDRESS                          VARCHAR2(20)
```

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

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc students
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ROLLNO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SAGE		NUMBER
SADDRESS		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

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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 it. For example, we can take a table name called employee.

Min function

It is used to find the minimum value in 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 in 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;

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Primary key :

Foreign key :

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