

Ex.No. 3	BASIC SELECT STATEMENTS	Date :
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Arithmetic Operators

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division

Comparison Operators

=	Equal to
<>	Not Equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
IN (List)	Match any of list of values
LIKE	Match a character pattern (% any no. of characters, - One Character)
IS NULL	Is a null value
BETWEEN...AND...	Between two values

Logical Operators

AND	Returns TRUE if <i>both</i> component conditions are TRUE
OR	Returns TRUE if <i>either</i> component condition is TRUE
NOT	Returns TRUE if the following condition is FALSE

Concatenation Operator (||)

- Concatenates the Columns of any data type.
- A Resultant column will be a Single column.

Operator Precedence

<i>Order Evaluated</i>	<i>Operators</i>
1	Parenthesis
2	All Arithmetic Operators (Multiplication and Division followed by Addition and subtraction)
3	All Comparison Operators
4	NOT
5	AND

6	OR
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Where Clause

- Specify the Selection of rows retrieved by the WHERE Clause

```
SELECT      column1, column2, ...  
FROM       table  
WHERE      condition;
```

- The WHERE clause follows the FROM clause

Order by Clause

- Sort rows specified by the order ASC / DESC

```
SELECT      column1, column2, ... ..  
FROM       table  
ORDER BY sort-column DESC;
```

- Sorts *table* by *sort-column* in descending order
- Omitting the keyword DESC will sort the table in ascending order

Note :

- AS Keyword between the column name and the actual alias name
- Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks
- Default date format is 'DD-MON-YY'
- Eliminate duplicate rows by using the DISTINCT keyword

Q1) Update all the records of *manager* table by increasing 10% of their salary as bonus.

SQL>

Q2) Delete the records from *manager* table where the salary less than 2750.

SQL>

Q3) Display each name of the employee as “Name” and annual salary as “Annual Salary” (Note: Salary in *emp* table is the monthly salary)

SQL>

Q4) List concatenated value of name and designation of each employee.

SQL>

Q5) List the names of Clerks from *emp* table.

SQL>

Q6) List the Details of Employees who have joined before 30 Sept 81.

SQL>

Q7) List names of employees who's employee numbers are 7369,7839,7934,7788.

SQL>

Q8) List the names of employee who are not Managers.

SQL>

Q9) List the names of employees not belonging to dept no 30,40 & 10

SQL>

Q10) List names of those employees joined between 30 June 81 and 31 Dec 81.

SQL>

Q11) List different designations in the company.

SQL>

Q12) List the names of employees not eligible for commission.

SQL>

Q13) List names and designations of employee who does not report to anybody

SQL>

Q14) List all employees not assigned to any department.

SQL>

Q15) List names of employee who are eligible for commission.

SQL>

Q16) List employees whose name either start or end with 's'.

SQL>

Q17) List names of employees whose names have 'i' as the second character.

SQL>

Q18) Sort *emp* table in ascending order by *hire-date* and list *ename*, *job*, *deptno* and

hire-date.

SQL>

Q19) Sort *emp* table in descending order by annual salary and list *empno*, *ename*, *job*

and *annual-salary*. (Note : Salary in *emp* table is the monthly salary)

SQL>

Q20) List *ename*, *deptno* and *sal* after sorting *emp* table in ascending order by *deptno*

and then descending order by *sal*. (Note : Sorting by multiple columns)

SQL>

Verified by