Practical 5

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Aim: Exercise 1.Data retrieval from the designed database. e.g. SELECT

Theory:

1. The MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

SELECT MIN(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

2. The MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.

SELECT MAX(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

3. The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

SELECT COUNT(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

4. The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.

SELECT AVG(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

5. The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

SELECT SUM(column_name)

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

Program/Queries:

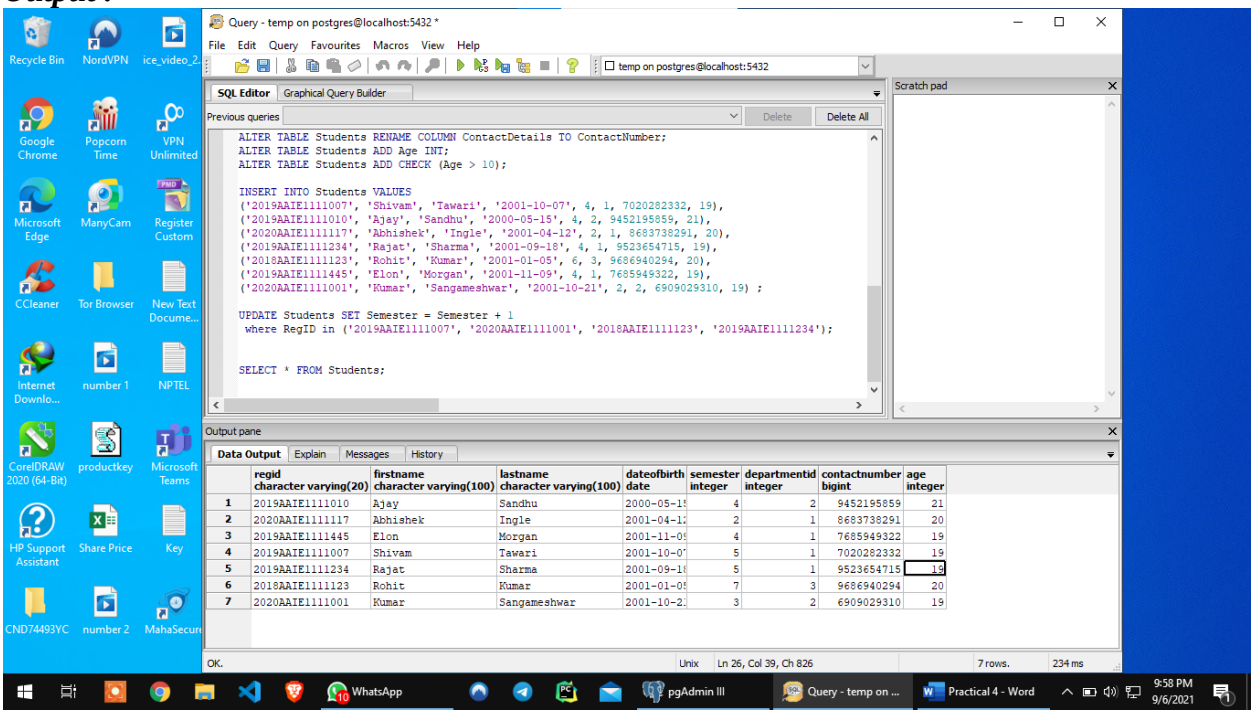
SQL Code followed by Output Screenshot for each table

Task1: retrieve the data using SELECT Statement (on all tables present in your project)

SQL Query:

SELECT * FROM Students;

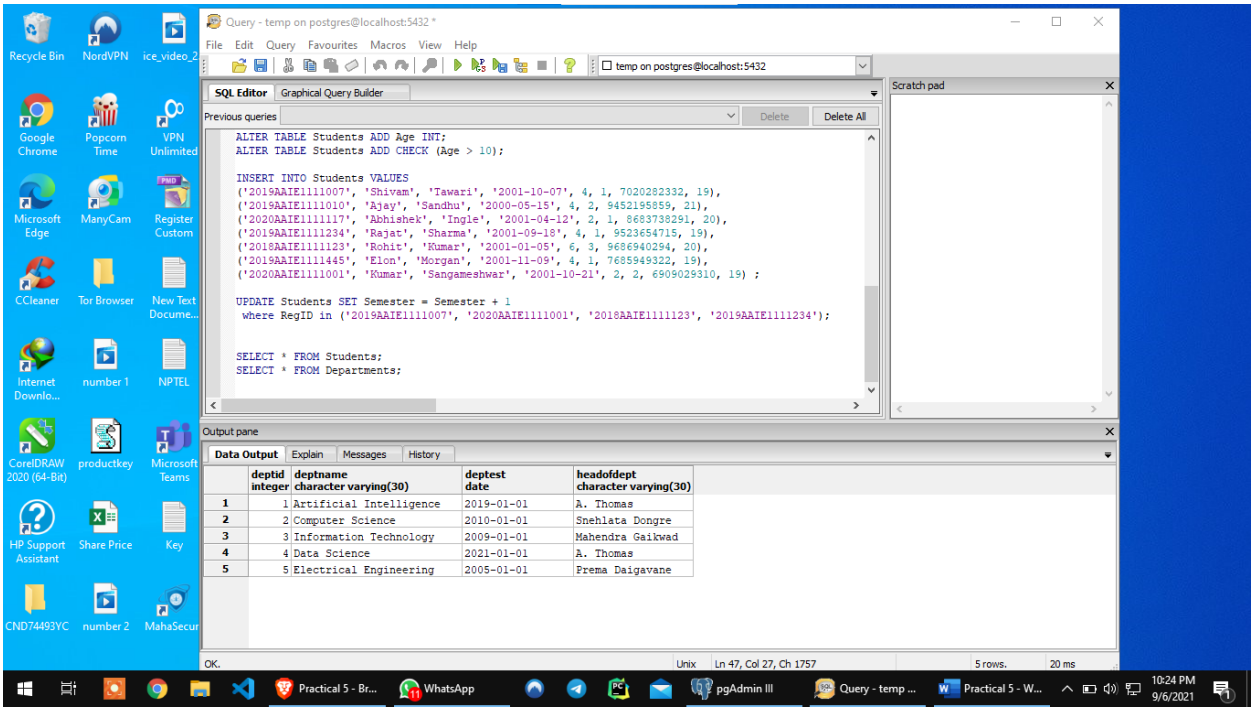
Output :-



SQL Query:

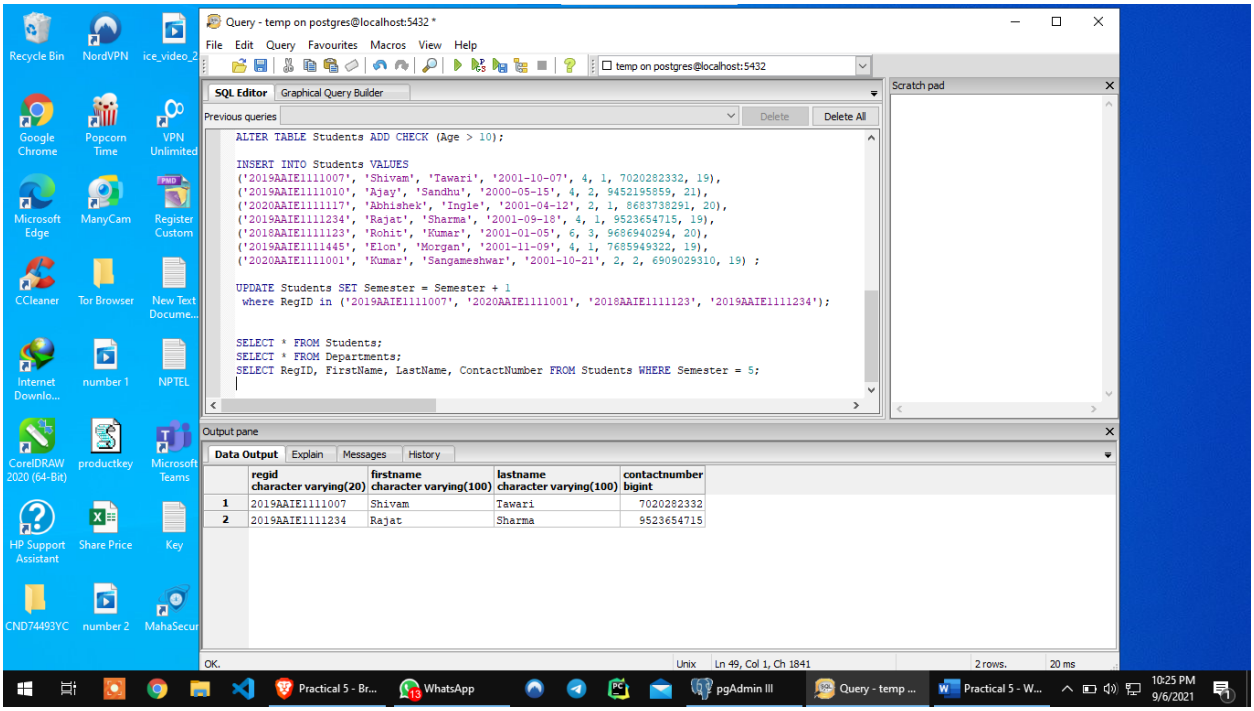
SELECT * FROM Departments;

Output :-



Task2: Try to retrieve the data from table for selected attribute
SQL Query:
SELECT RegID, FirstName, LastName, ContactNumber FROM Students WHERE Semester = 4;

Output :-

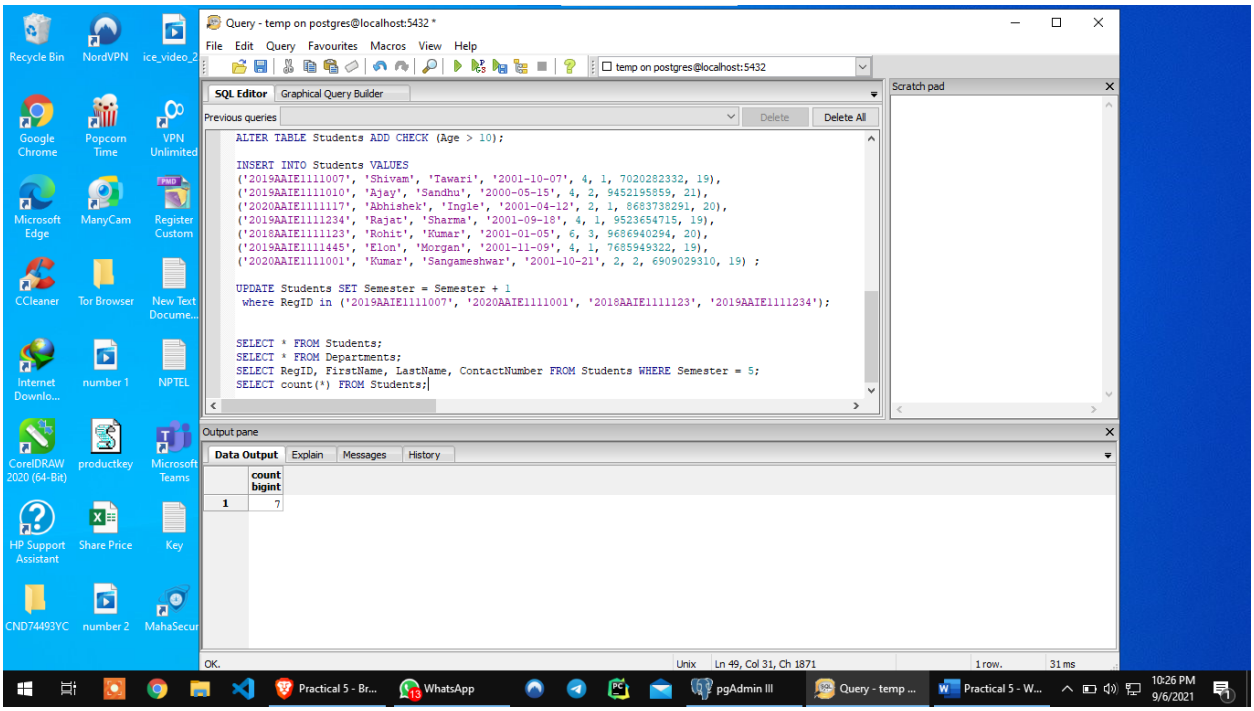


Task3: Try to use aggregate functions on your database table

SQL Query:

SELECT count(*) FROM Students;

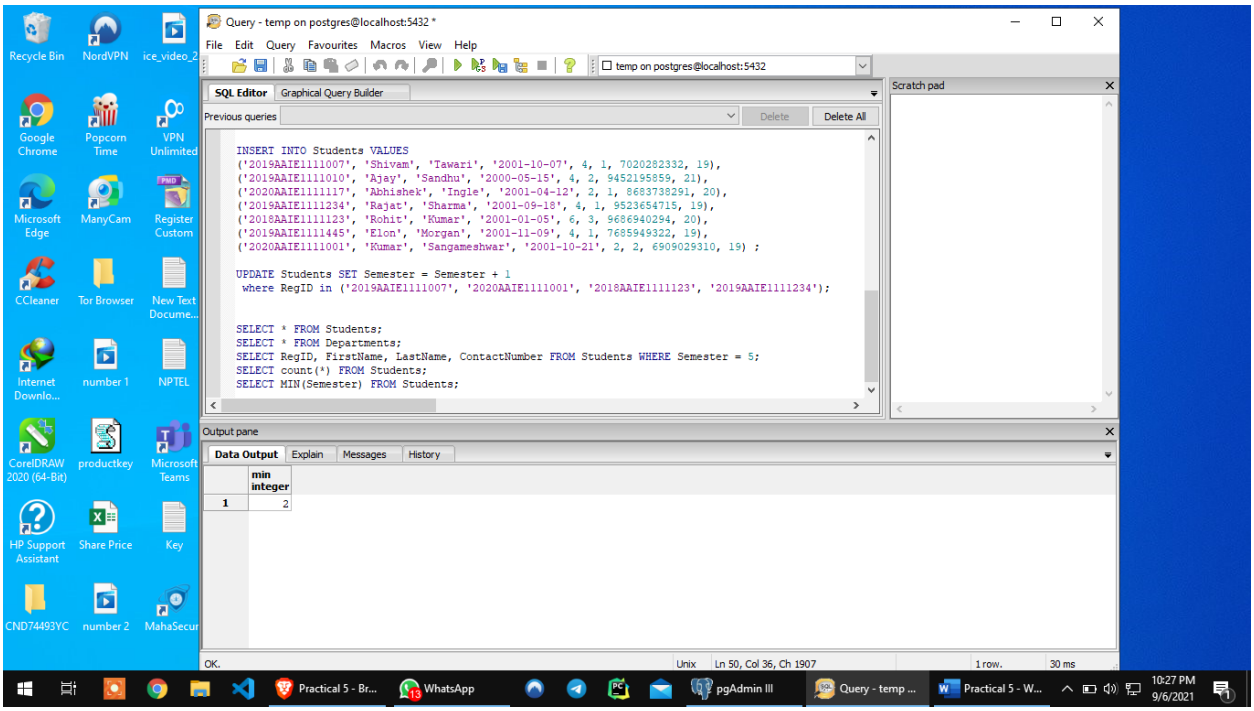
Output :-



SQL Query:

SELECT MIN(Semester) FROM Students;

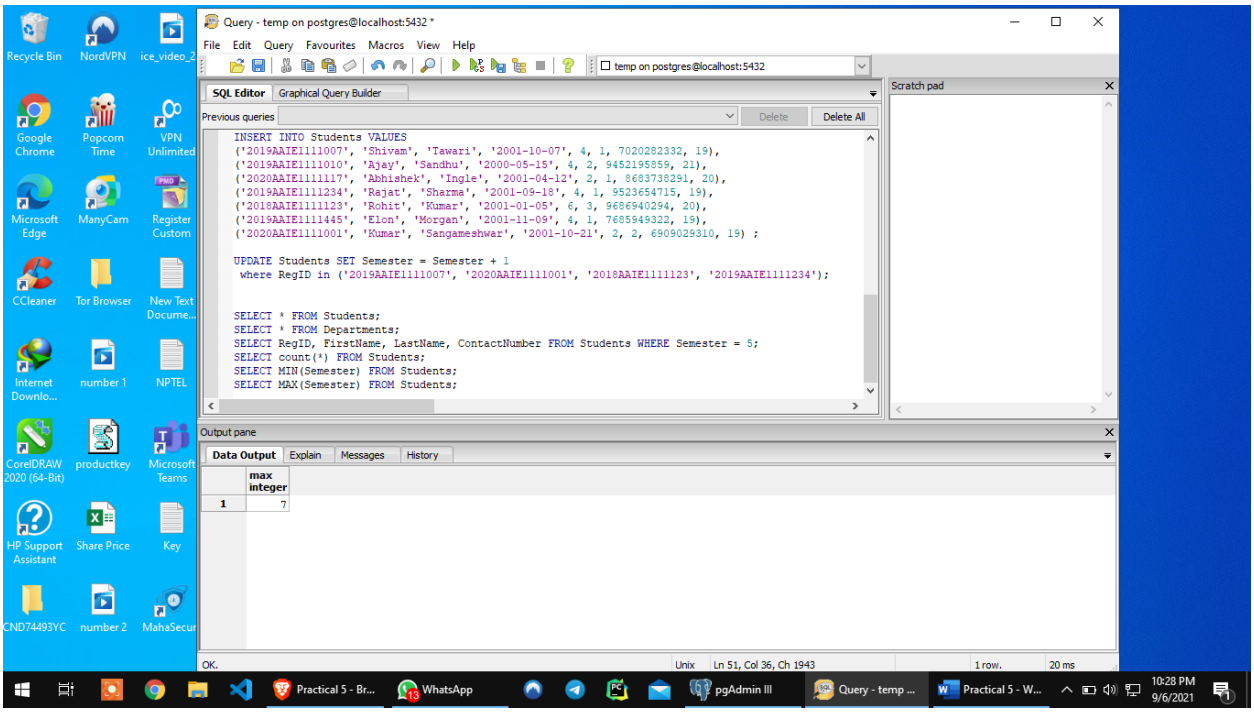
Output :-



SQL Query:

SELECT MAX(Semester) FROM Students;

Output :-

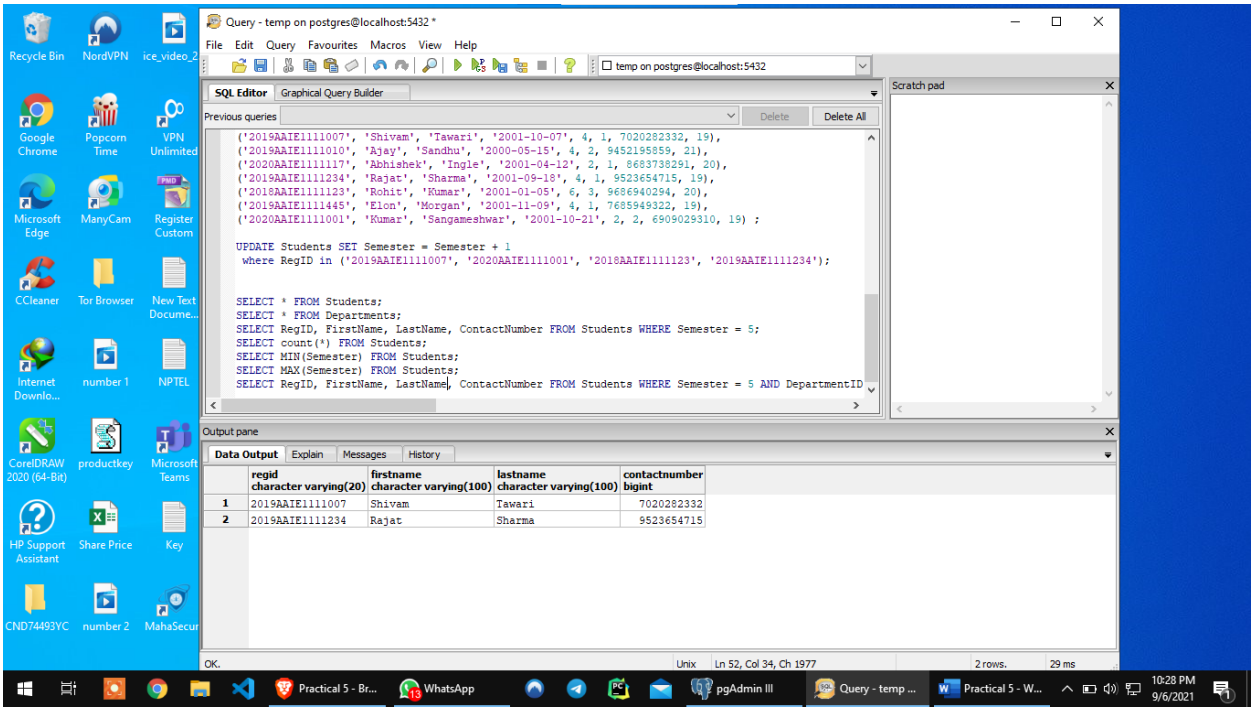


Task4: To use logical and Comparison operator to retrieve the data

SQL Query:

SELECT RegID, FirstName, LastName, ContactNumber FROM Students WHERE Semester = 5 AND DepartmentID = 1;

Output :-



Conclusion: Hence we have learnt and performed SQL query that data retrieval SQL query on tables also learnt, use of Aggregate functions, group by, order by, WHERE clause, Logical Operator and Comparison operation