**PRACTICAL - 3**

**Aim: To Perform Data Query Language (DQL) and Data Manipulation Language (DML) Commands.**

**Theoretical Description:**

* **DQL (Data Query Language) :**

**DQL is used to retrieve data from a database without modifying it. The main command in DQL is SELECT.**

* **SELECT: Retrieves data from a table.**
* **DML (Data Manipulation Language) :**

**DML is used to manipulate data in the database. It includes commands like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.**

* **INSERT: Adds new data to a table.**
* **UPDATE: Modifies existing data in a table.**
* **DELETE: Removes data from a table.**

**Query-1: Retrieve all data from employee, jobs and deposit.**

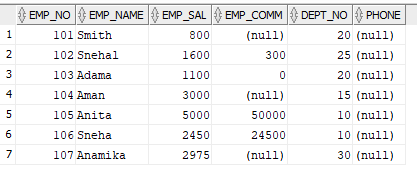
**SQL Statement:**

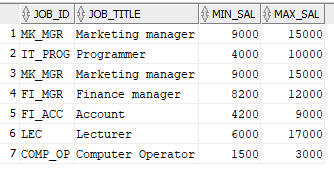
**select \* from Employee;**

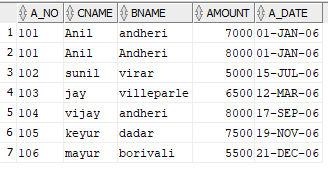
**select \* from Job;**

**select \* from deposit;**

**Output:**

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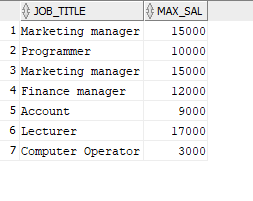
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**Query-2: Display job title and maximum salary of all jobs.**

**SQL Statement: select job\_title,max\_sal from Job ;**

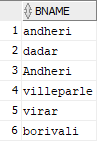
**Output:**

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**Query-3: Write a query to find out to all the branches.**

**SQL Statement:**

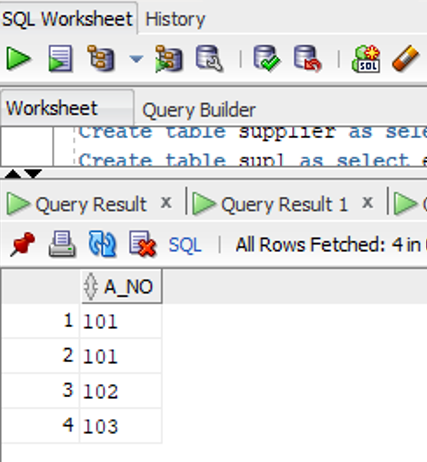
**Output:**

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**Query-4: Display all the account no. into which rupees are between dates 01-01-06 and 25-07-06.**

**SQL Statement: select a\_no from deposit where a\_date between '01-JAN-2006' AND '25-JULY-2006';**

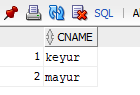
**Output:**

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**Query-5: Display names of all customers whose account is deposited after 09-oct-06**

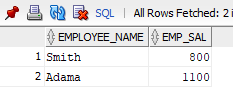
**SQL Statement: SELECT cname FROM deposit WHERE a\_date > '09-OCT-2006';**

**Output:**

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**Query-6: Display name and salary of employee whose department no is 20. Give alias name to name of employee.**

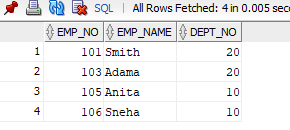
**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_name AS employee\_name, emp\_sal FROM Employee WHERE dept\_no = 20;**

**Output:   
**

**Query-7: Display employee no, name and department details of those employee whose department lies in(10,20).**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_no, emp\_name, dept\_no FROM Employee WHERE dept\_no IN (10, 20);**

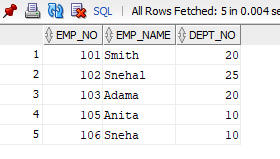
**Output:**

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**Query-8: Display employee no, name and department details of those employee whose department not in(15,30).**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_no, emp\_name, dept\_no FROM employee WHERE dept\_no NOT IN (15, 30);**

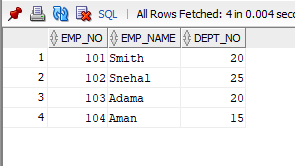
**Output:**

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**Query-9: Display employee no, name and department details of those employee whose department no is between 15 and 25.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_no, emp\_name, dept\_no FROM employee WHERE dept\_no BETWEEN 15 AND 25;**

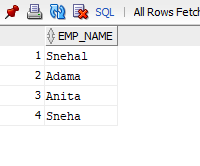
**Output:**

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**Query-10: Display name of all employee whose emp\_comm contains the non-null values.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE emp\_comm IS NOT NULL;**

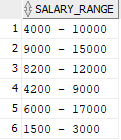
**Output:**

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**Query-11: Combine two columns min\_sal and max\_sal and display it one column using common alias name.**

**SQL Statement:**

**Output:**



**Query-12: Insert the data into sup2 from employee.**

**SQL Statement: INSERT INTO sup2 SELECT \* FROM Employee;**

**Output: 2 rows inserted**

**Query-13: Delete all the rows from sup1 as sup.**

**SQL Statement: DELETE FROM sup1;**

**Output: 7 rows deleted.**

**Query-14: Delete the detail of supplier whose emp\_no is 103.**

**SQL Statement: DELETE FROM supplier WHERE emp\_no = 103;**

**Output: 1 row deleted.**

**Query-15: Update the name of employee to ‘Aman’ name whose emp\_name is ‘Anita’.**

**SQL Statement: UPDATE employee SET emp\_name = 'Aman' WHERE emp\_name = 'Anita';**

**Output: 1 row updated.**

**Query-16: Update the value of employee name whose employee number is 103.**

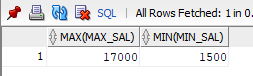
**SQL Statement: UPDATE employee SET emp\_name = 'New Name' WHERE emp\_no = 103;**

**Output: 1 row updated.**

**Query-17: Find out the maximum and minimum salary form job table.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT MAX(max\_sal), MIN(min\_sal) FROM jobs;**

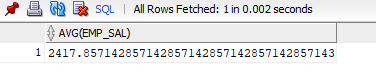
**Output:**

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**Query-18: Find out the average salary of employee.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT AVG(emp\_sal) FROM employee;**

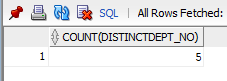
**Output:**

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**Query-19: Count the total no as well as distinct rows in dept\_no column with a condition of salary greater than 1000 of employee.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT dept\_no) FROM employee WHERE emp\_sal > 1000;**

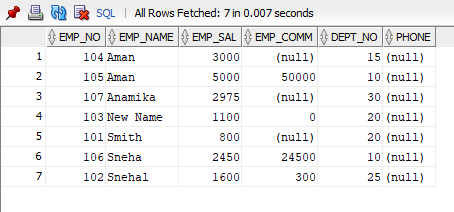
**Output:**

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**Query-20: Display the detail of all employees in ascending order, descending order of their name and no.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT \* FROM employee ORDER BY emp\_name ASC, emp\_no ASC;**

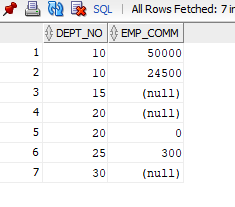
**Output:**

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**Query-21:Display the dept\_no in ascending order and accordingly display emp\_comm in descending order.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT dept\_no, emp\_comm FROM employee ORDER BY dept\_no ASC, emp\_comm DESC;**

**Output:**

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**Query-22: Update the value of emp\_comm to 500 where dept\_no is 20.**

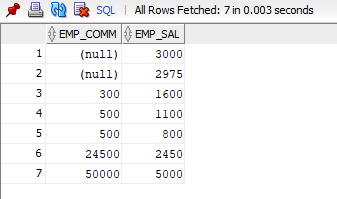
**SQL Statement: UPDATE employee SET emp\_comm = 500 WHERE dept\_no = 20;**

**Output: 2 rows updated.**

**Query-23: Display the emp\_comm in ascending order with null value first and accordingly sort employee salary in descending order.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_comm, emp\_sal FROM employee ORDER BY emp\_comm ASC NULLS FIRST, emp\_sal DESC;**

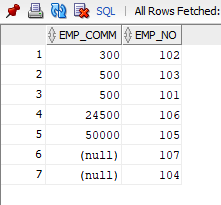
**Output:**

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**Query-24: Display the emp\_comm in ascending order with null value last and accordingly sort emp\_no in descending order.**

**SQL Statement: SELECT emp\_comm, emp\_no FROM employee ORDER BY emp\_comm ASC NULLS LAST, emp\_no DESC;**

**Output:**

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**// [IF any Questions are given to you]**

**Question-1:**

**Answer:**

**Question-2:**

**Answer:**