DBMS LAB ASG-5

NAME: SUCHARITHA.K

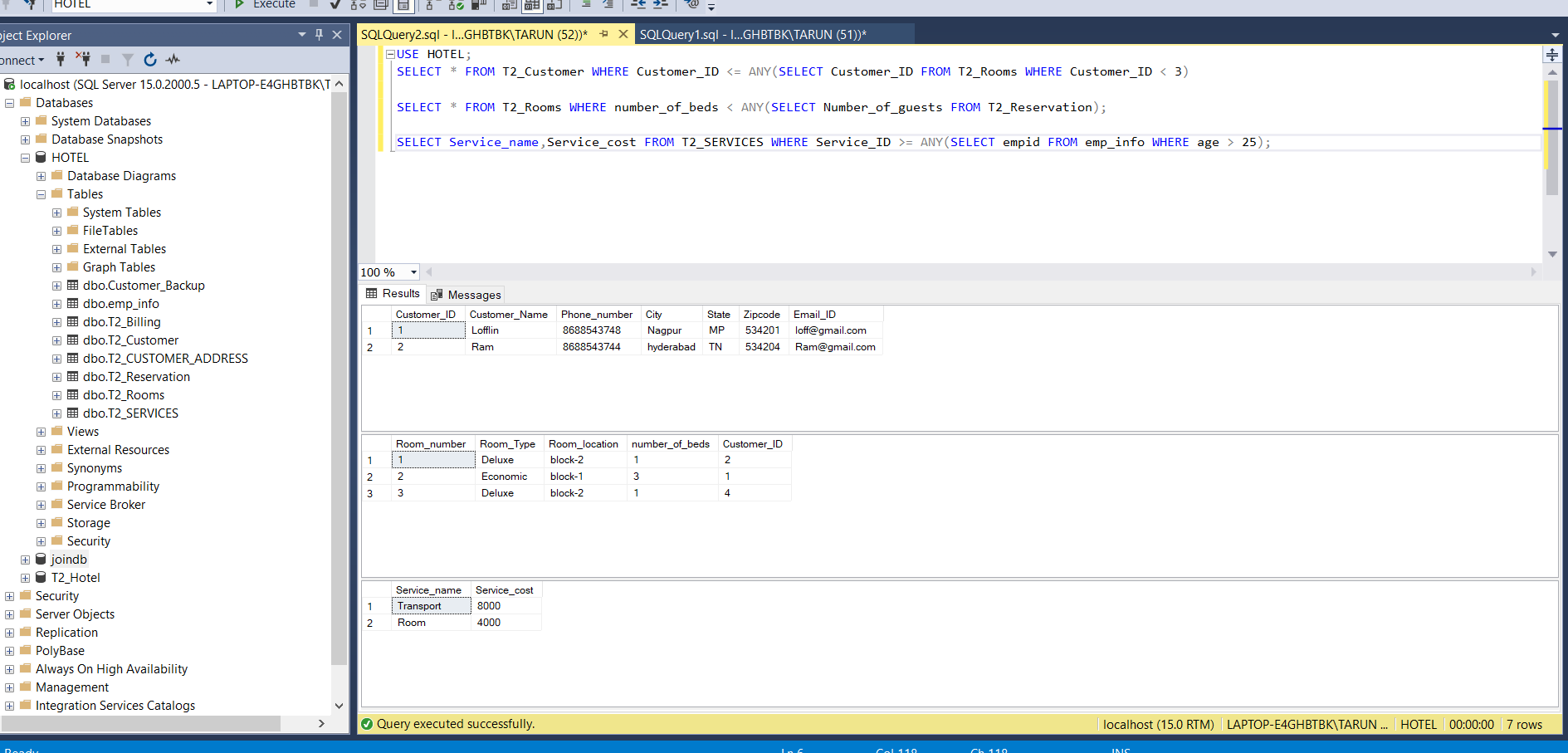
REG NO: 19BCS058

Q1) Illustrate logical ANY, ALL and LIKE operator- the queries should be relevant to your

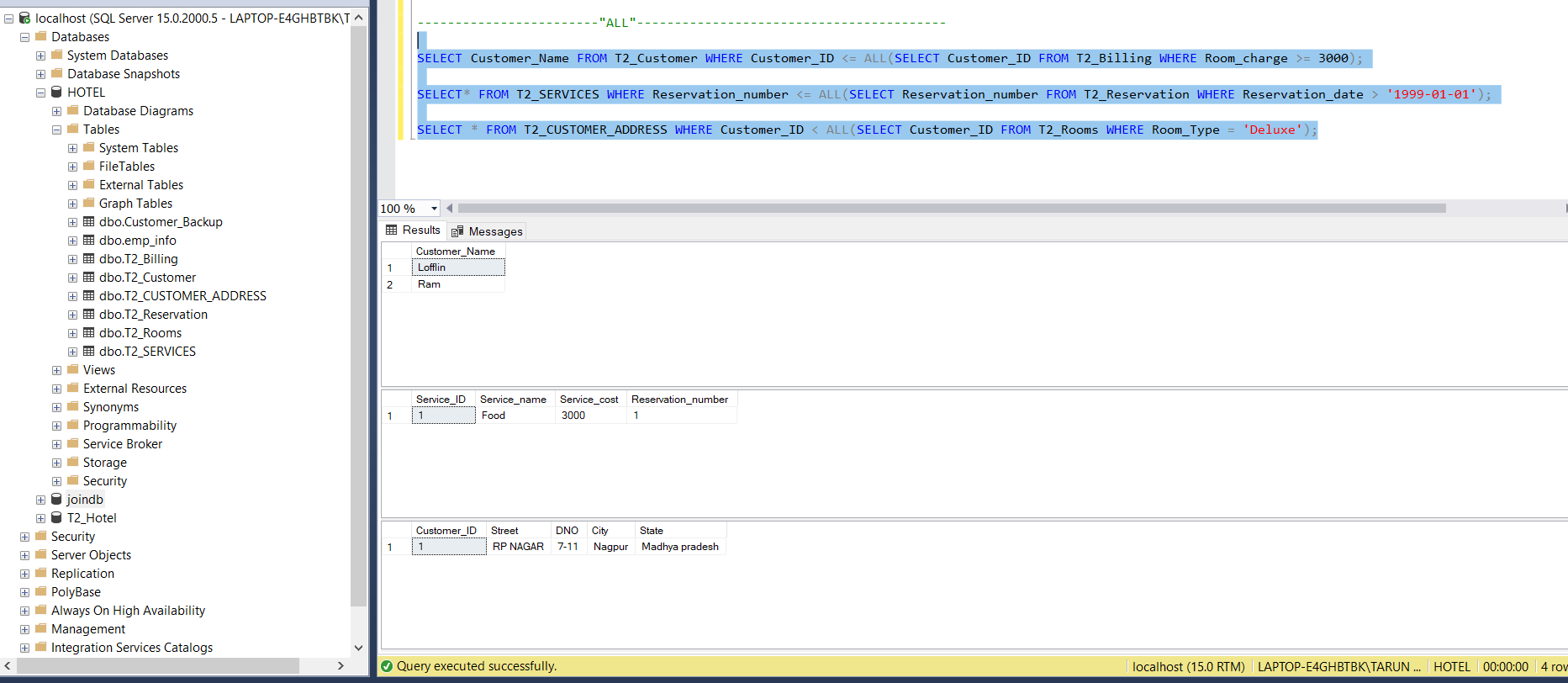
respective databases 3 queries for each operator. One query explaining the

difference between ANY and ALL

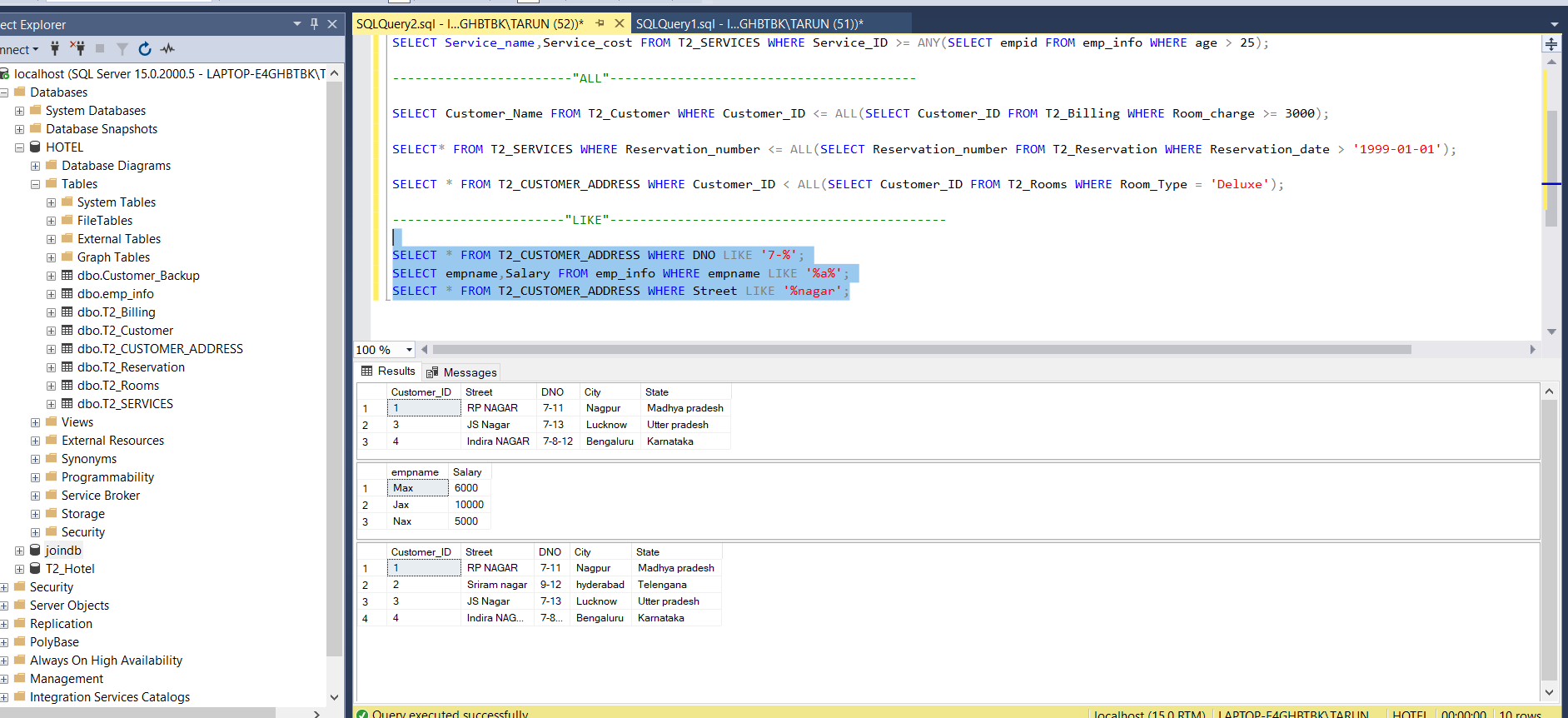
QUERIES FOR “ANY”



QUERIES FOR “All”



QUERIES FOR “Like”



Q2) One query for each Aggregate function.

The aggregate functions are MIN(), MAX(), COUNT(), AVG(), SUM()

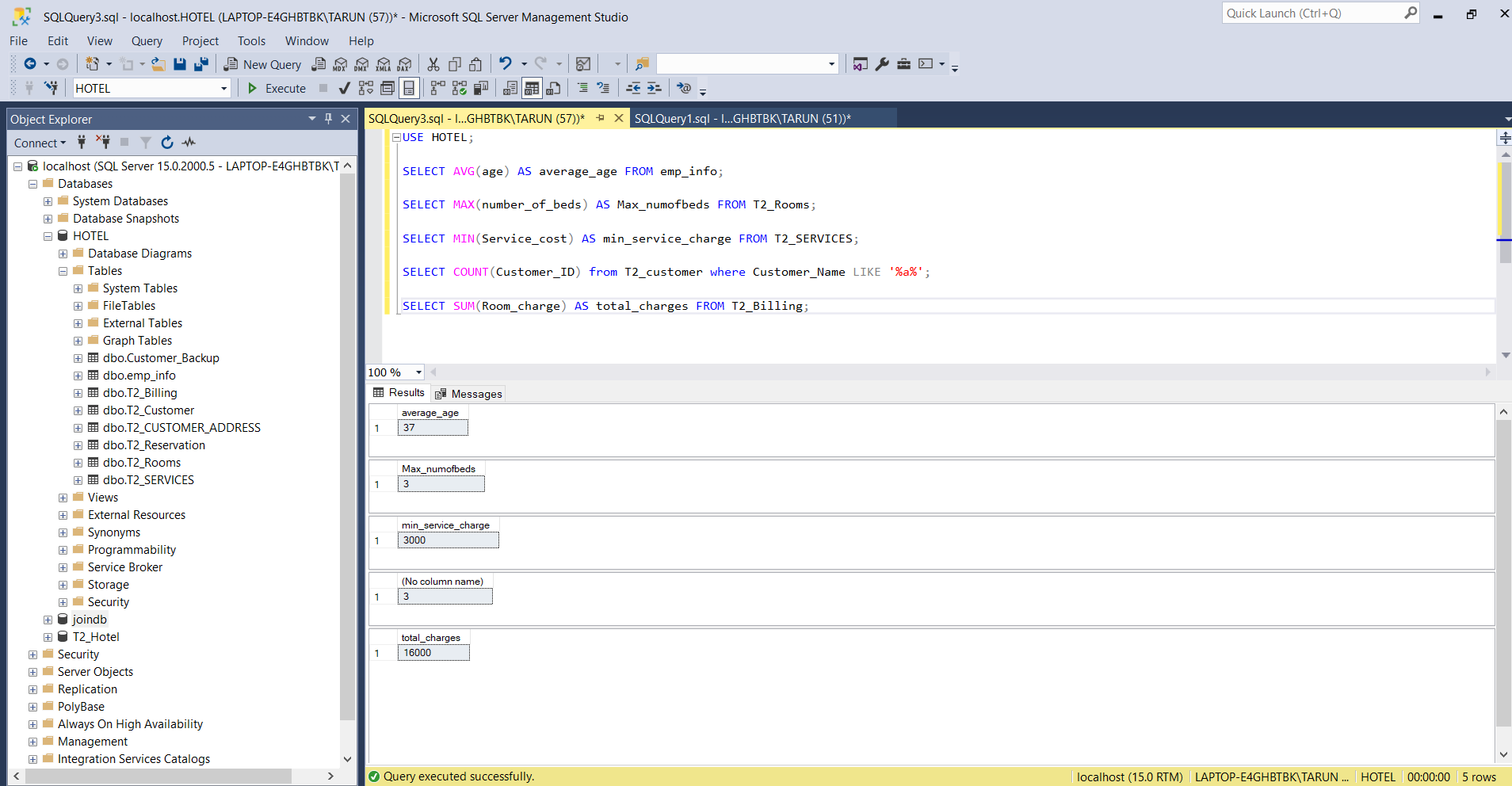
AVG() – return the average of the set

MIN() – returns the minimum value in a set

MAX() – returns the maximum value in set

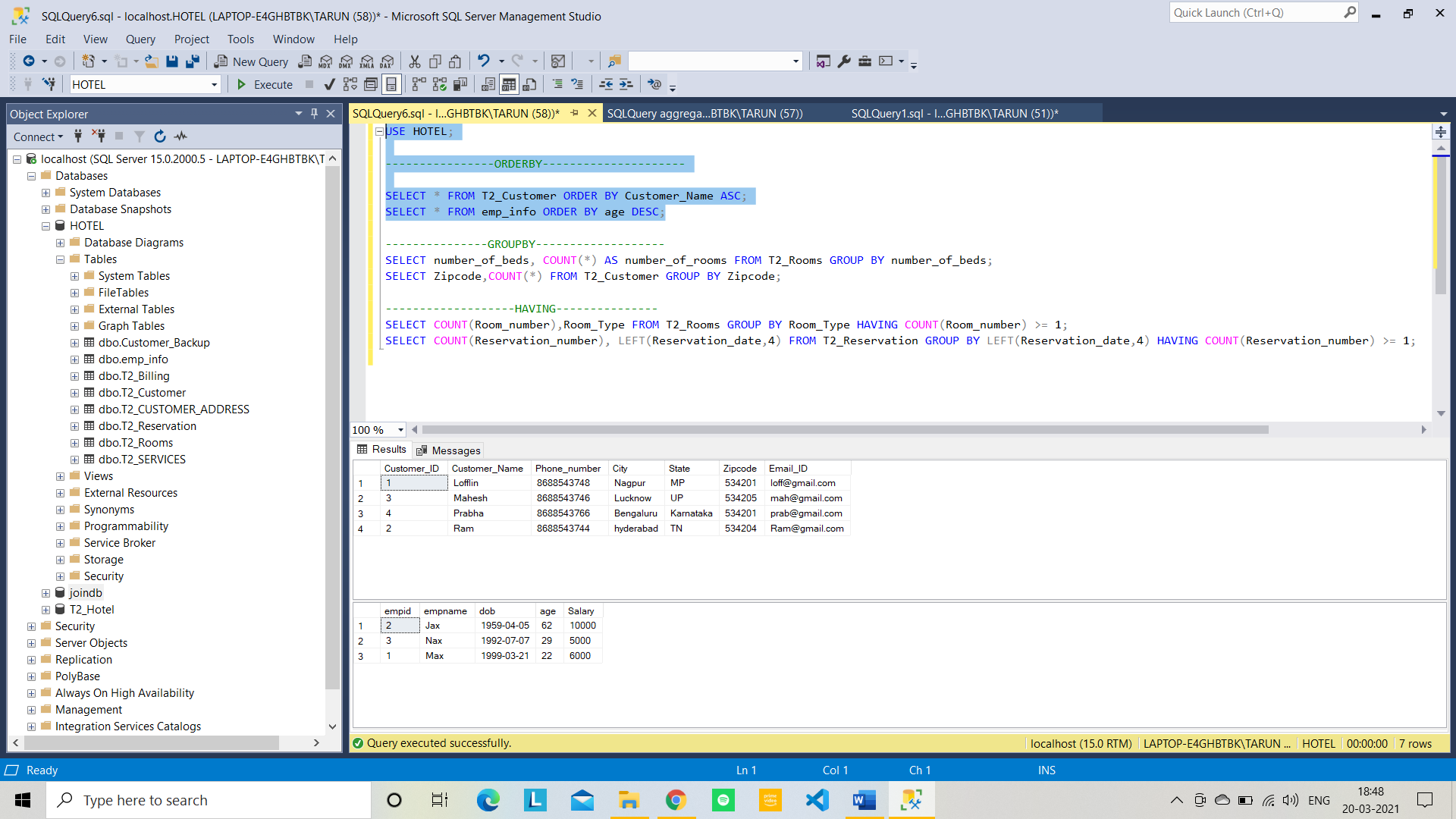
SUM() – returns the sum of all distinct values of a set

COUNT() – returns the number of items in a set

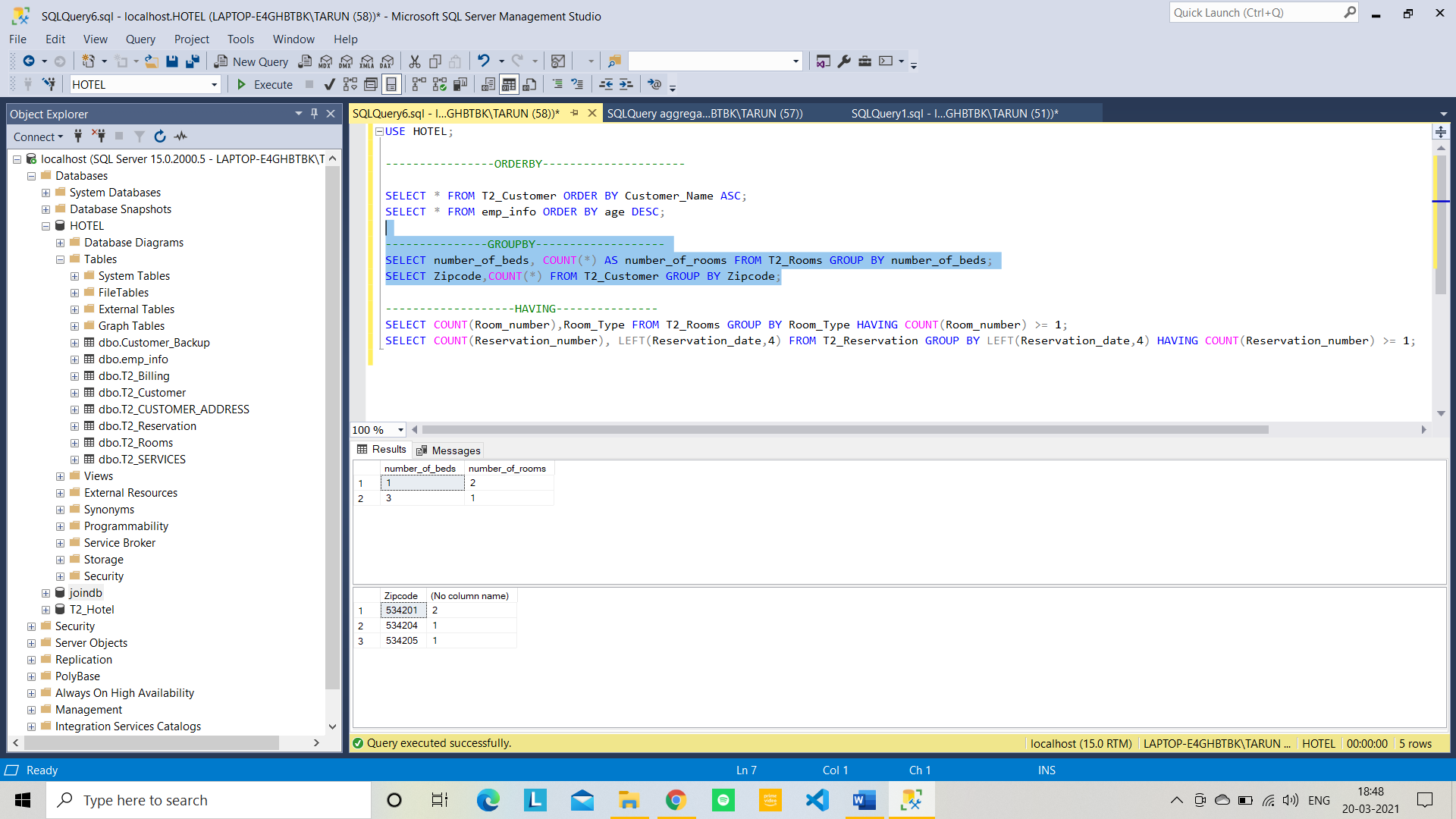


Q3) Illustrate the usage of order by, group by and having clause (2 queries for each case)

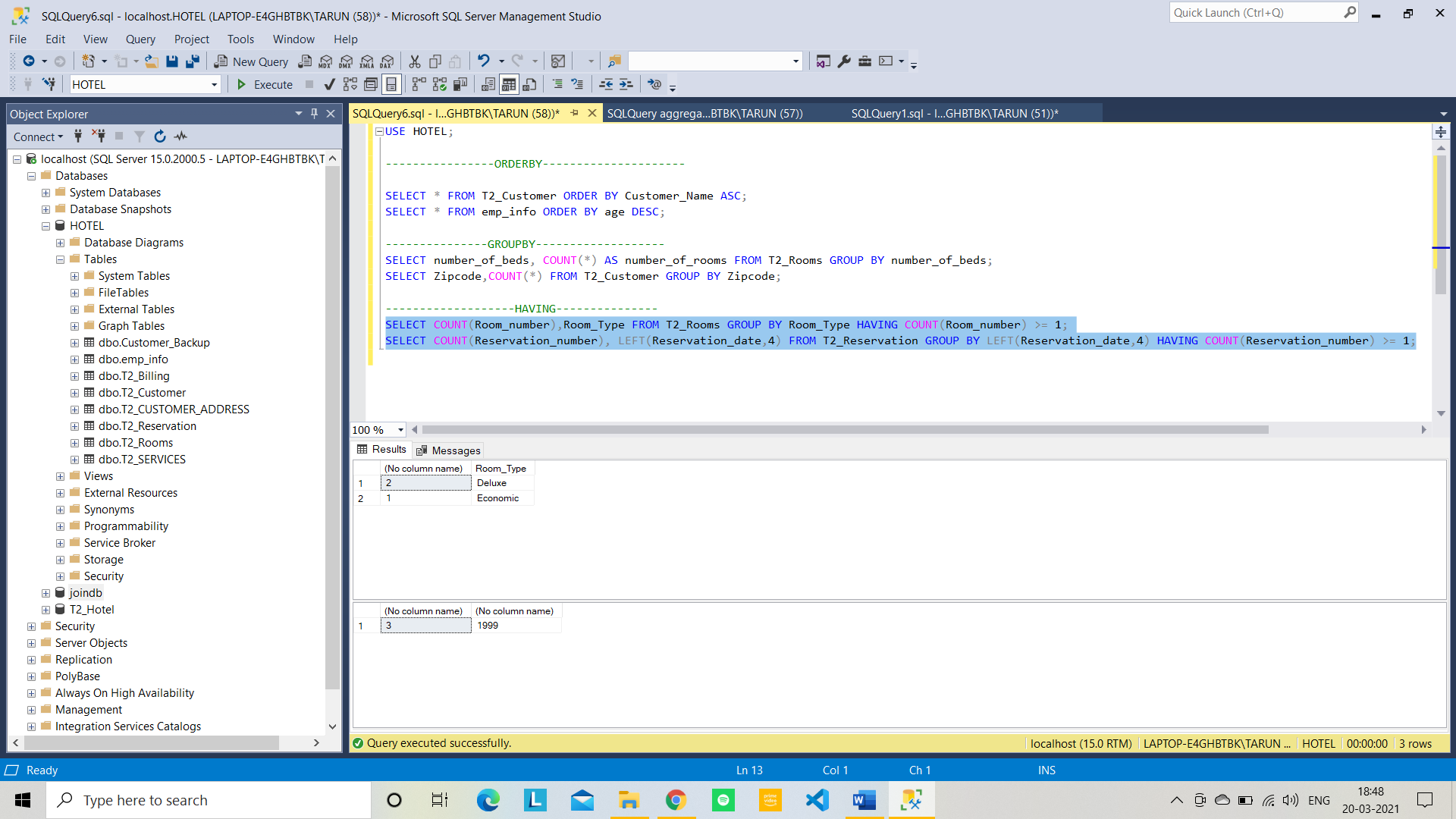
ORDER BY



GROUP BY

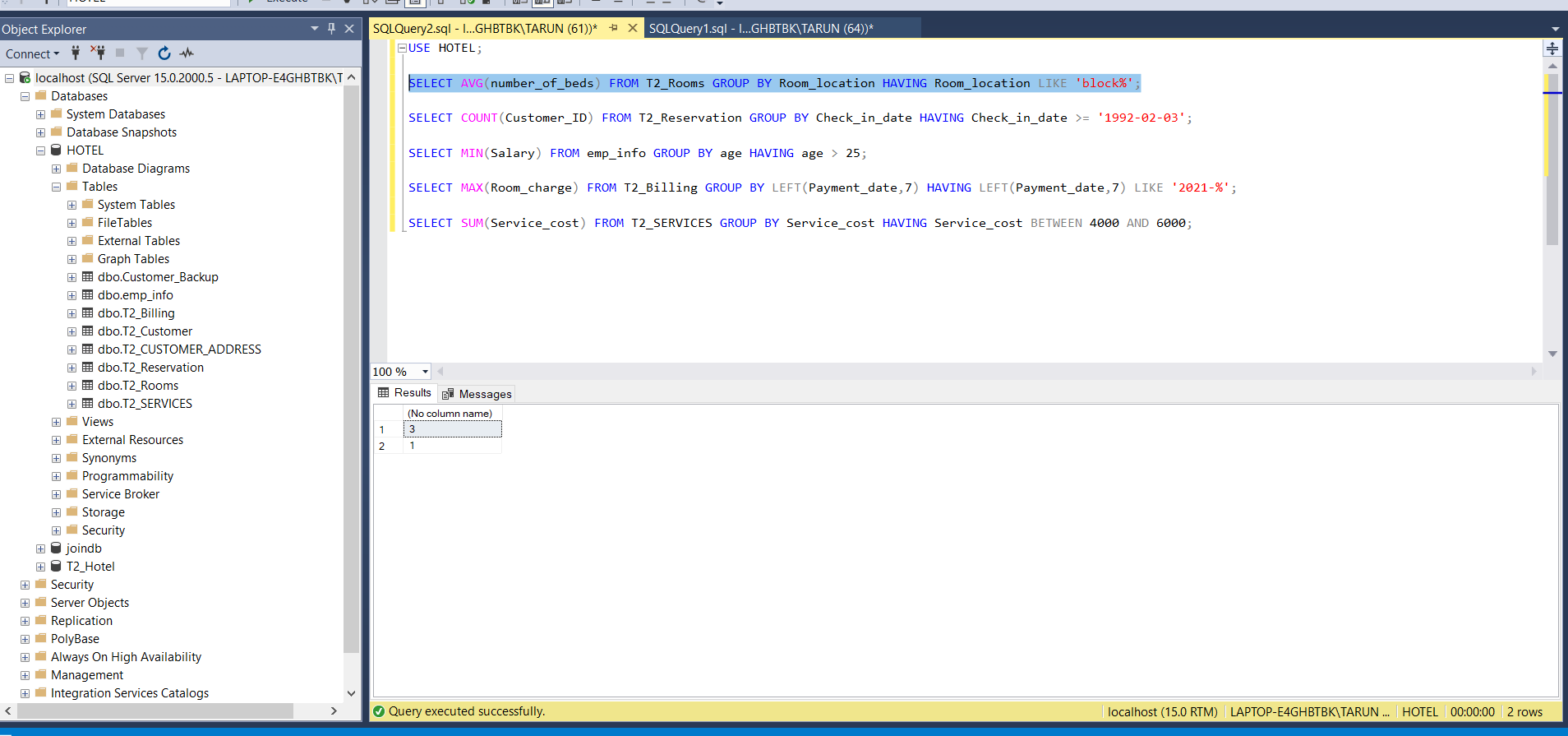


HAVING CLAUSE

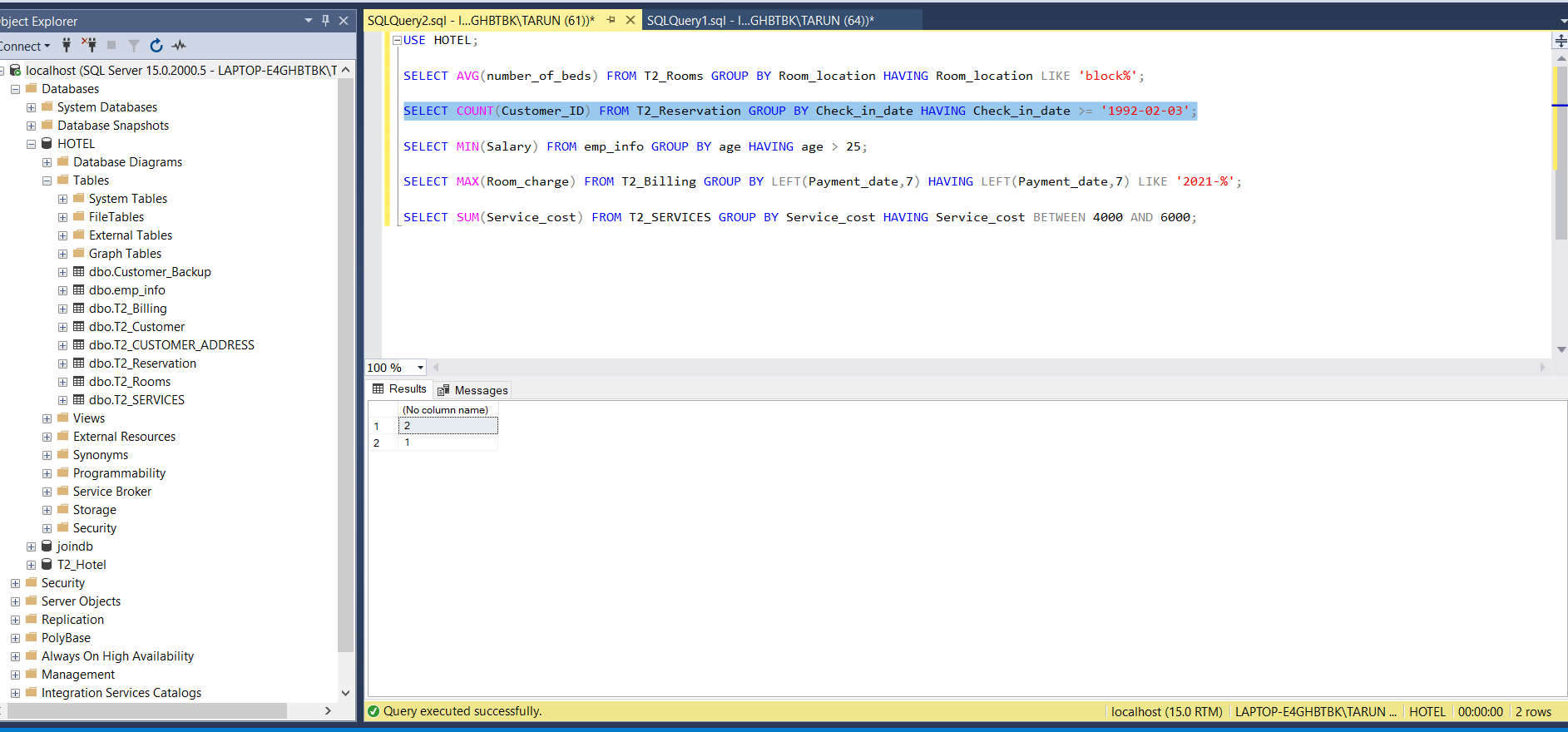


Q4) Use Aggregate function with group by and having

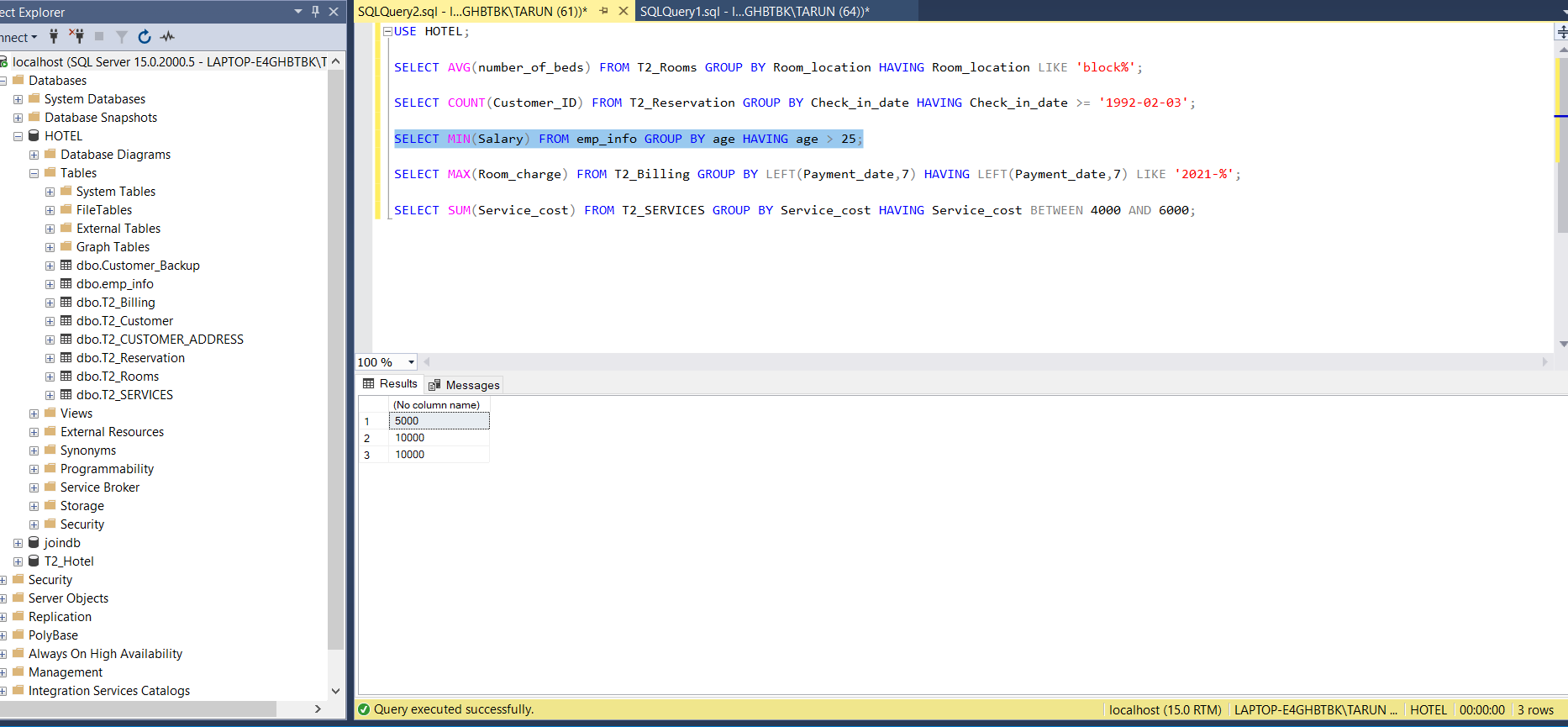
AVG():



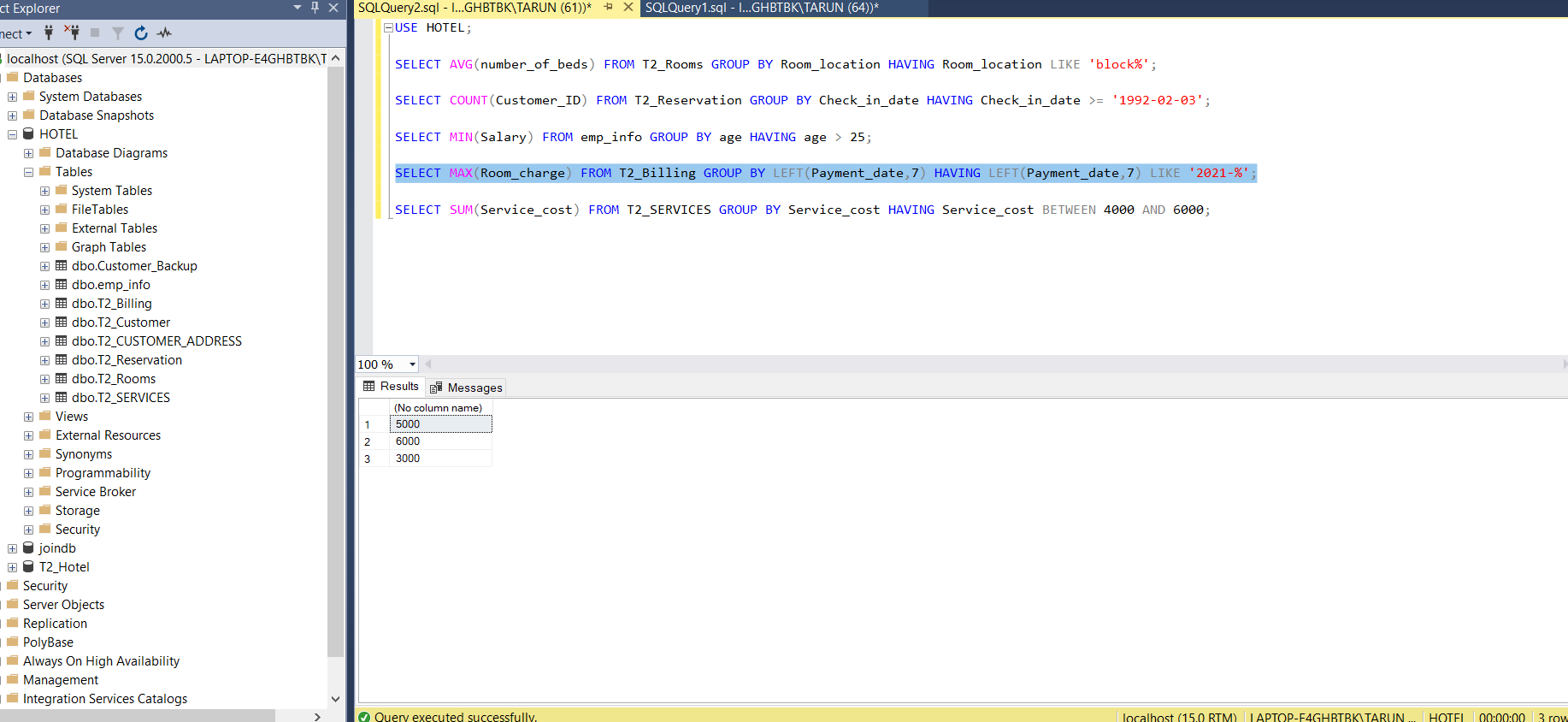
COUNT():



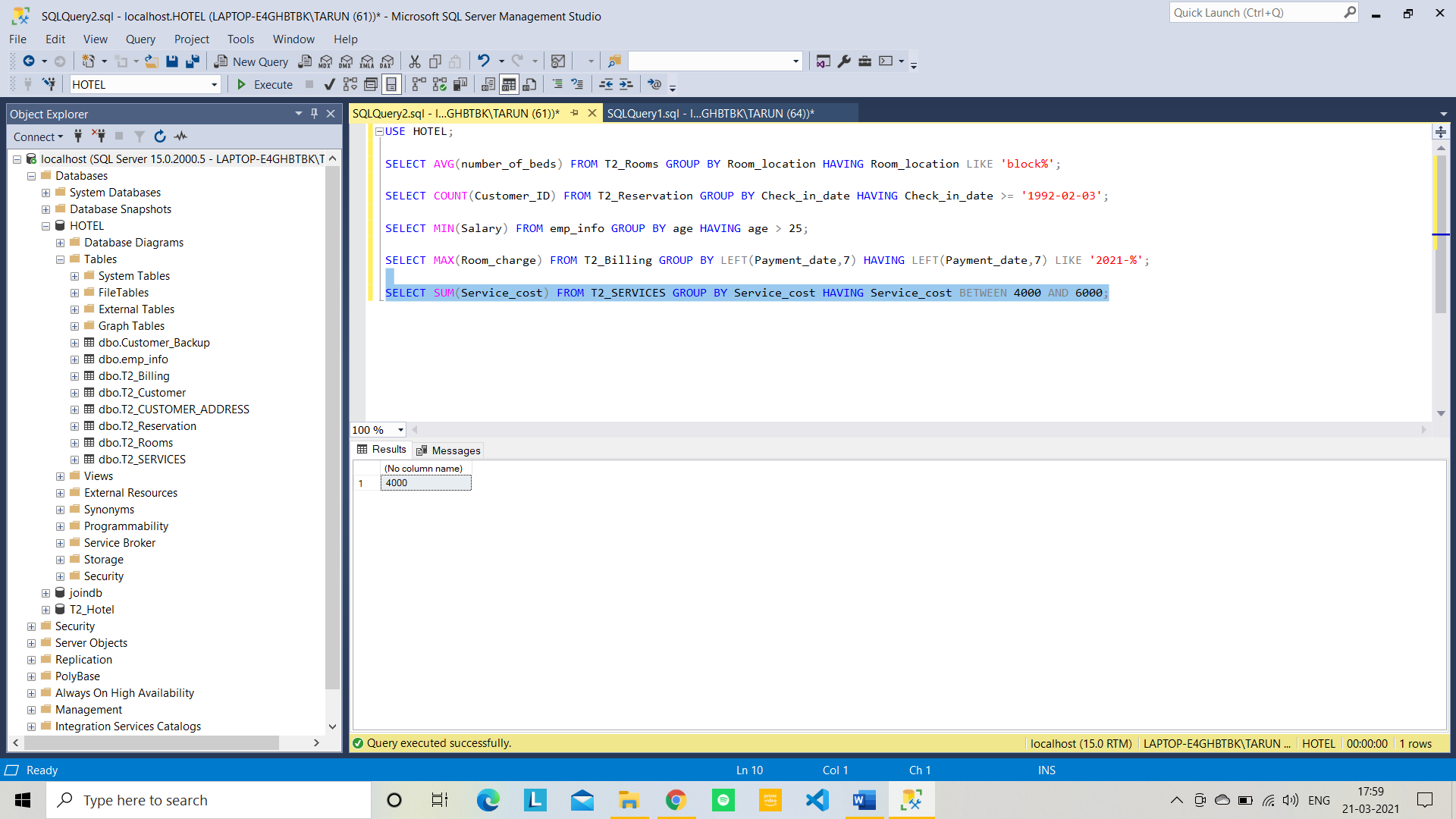
MIN():



MAX():

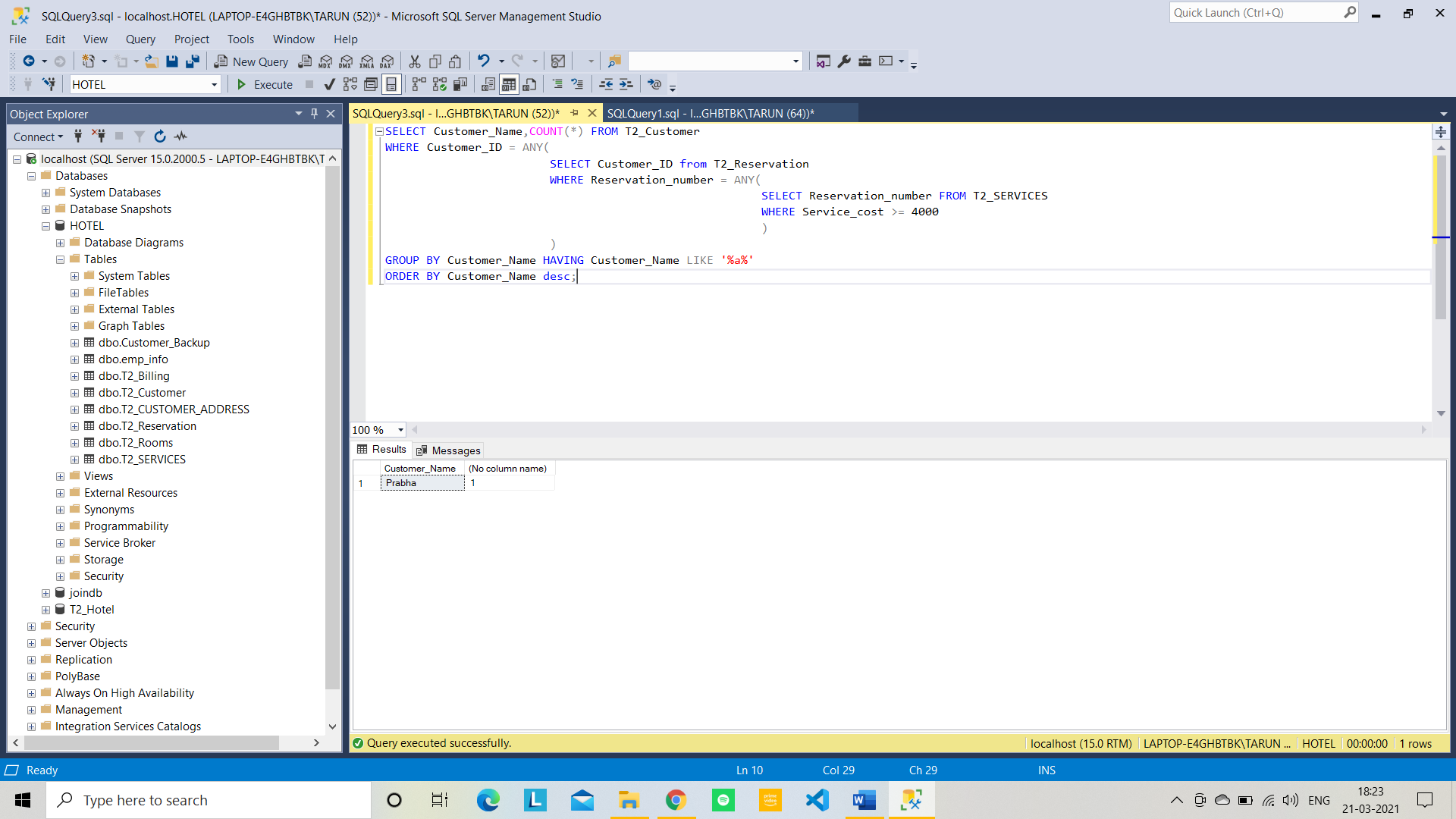


SUM():



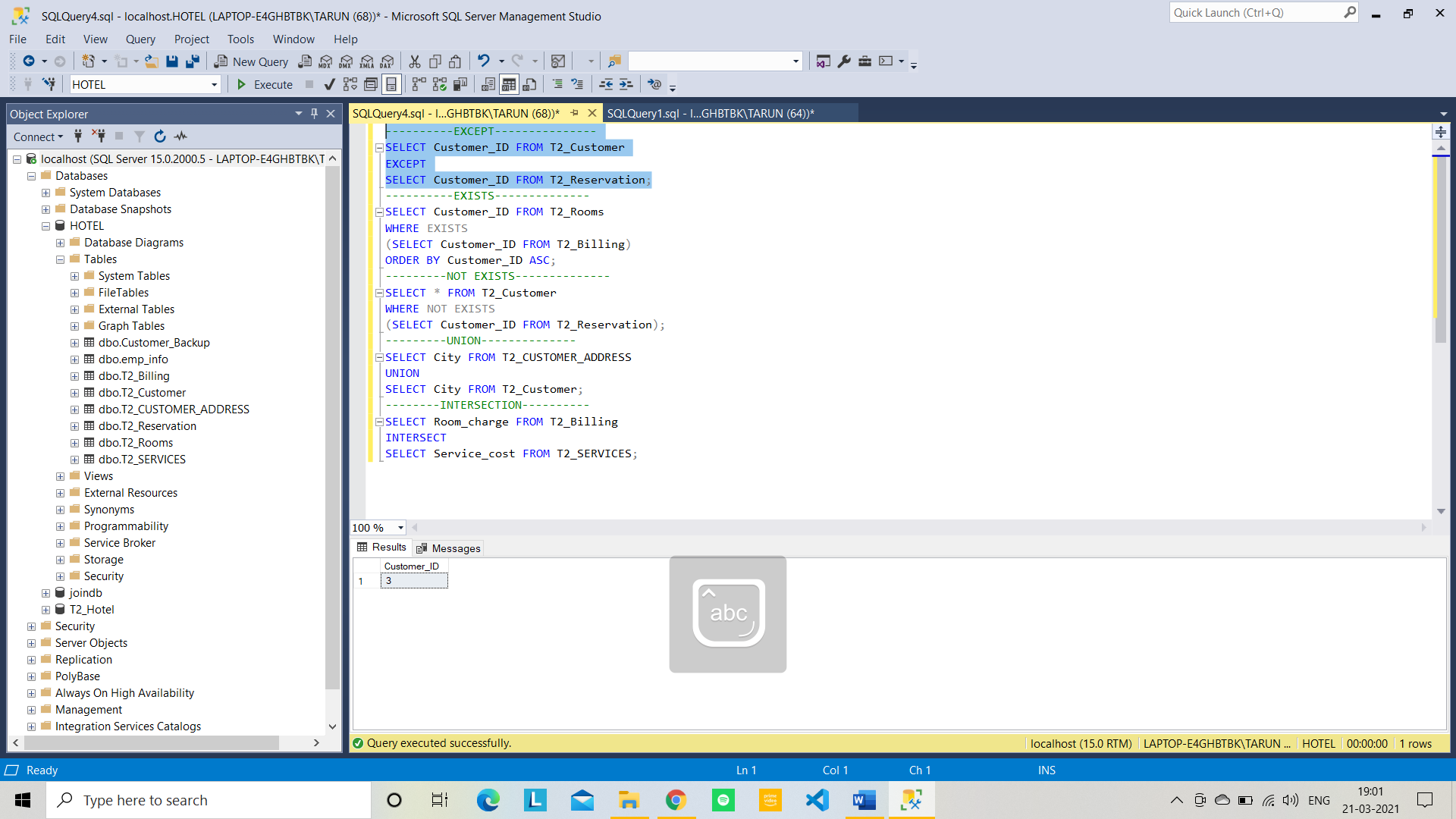
Q5) Write at least 3 nested queries using order by, group by and having clause.

QUERY:

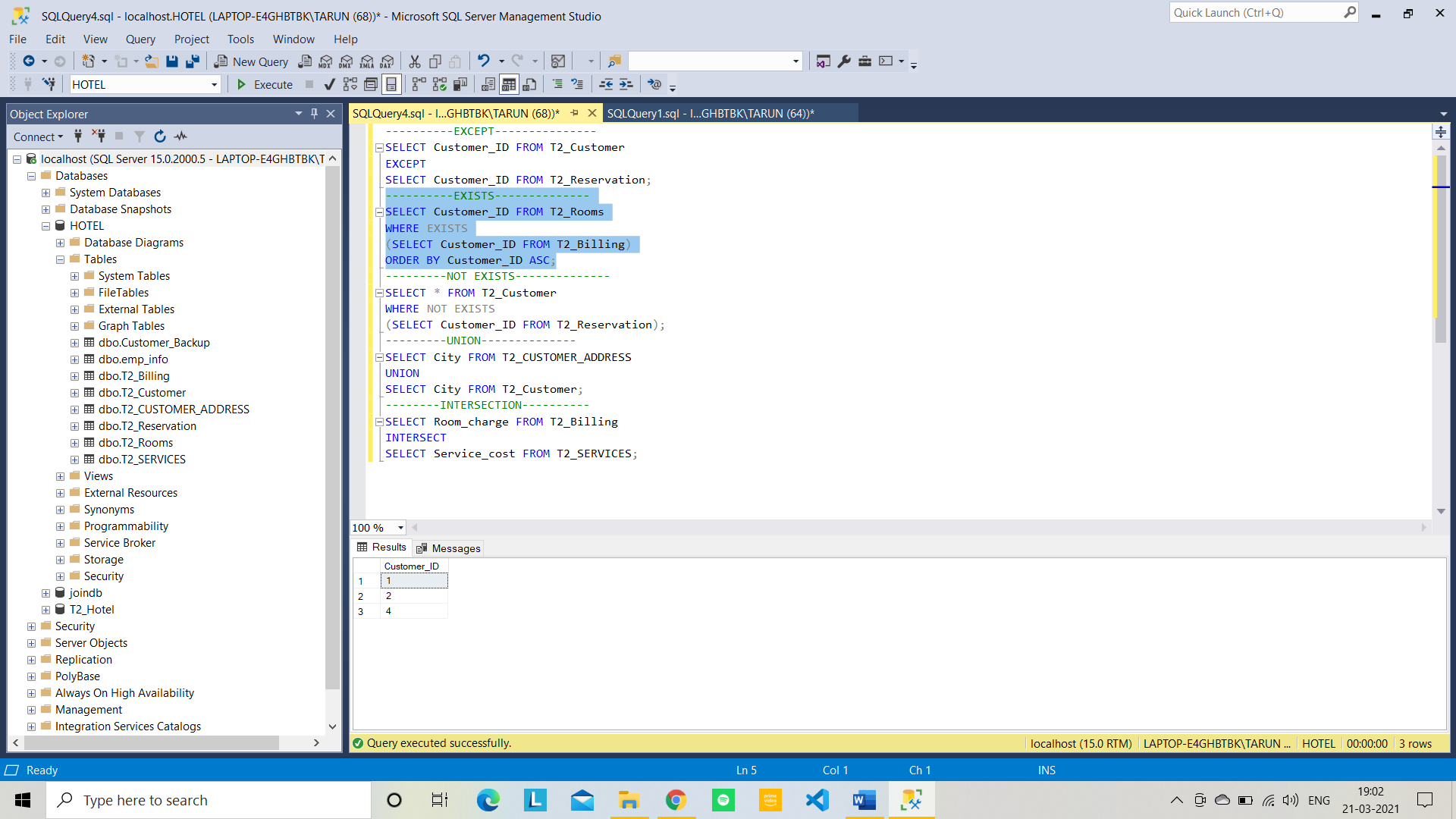


Q6) Illustrate the Usage of Except, Exists, Not Exists, Union, Intersection

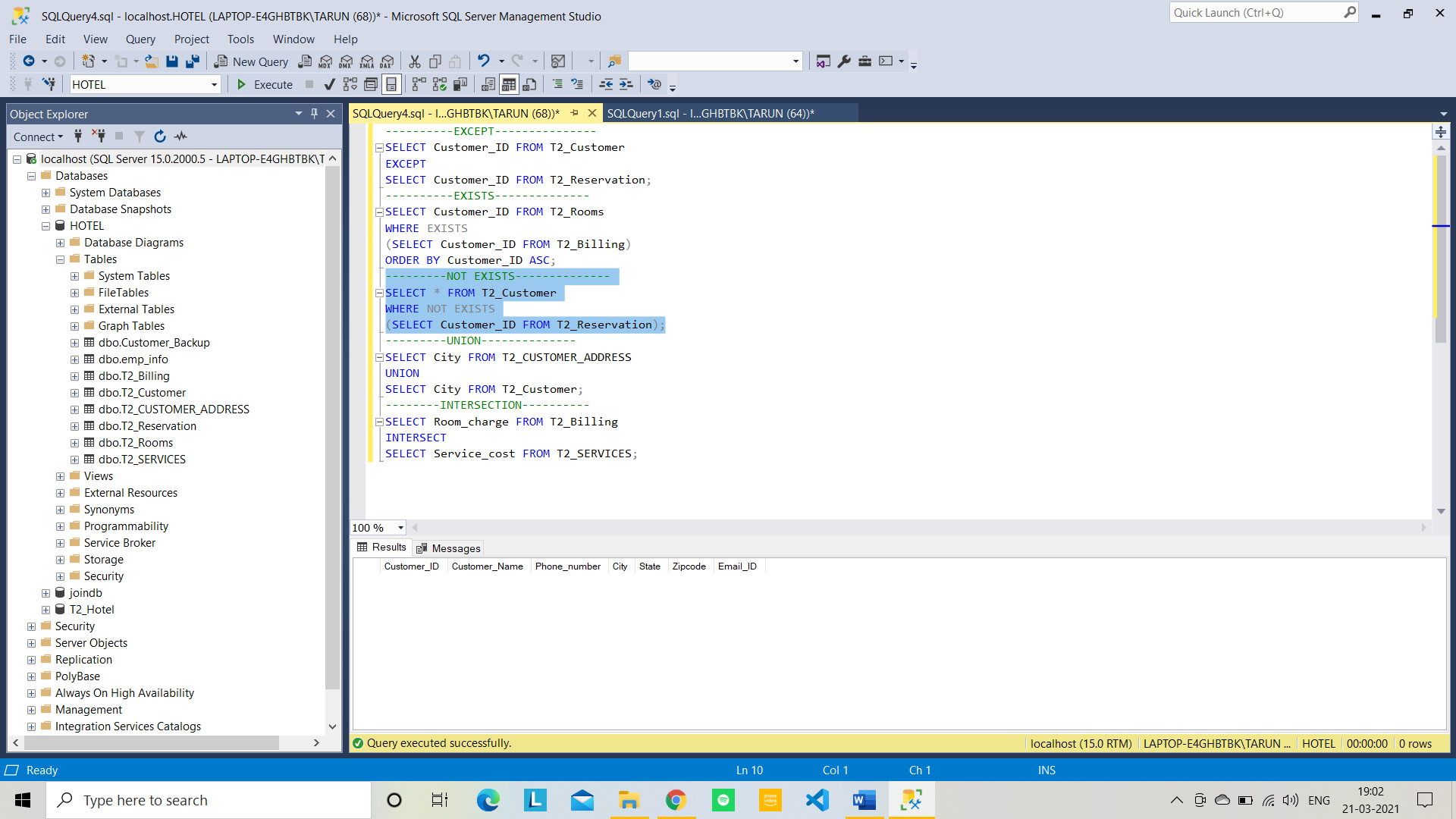
EXCEPT():



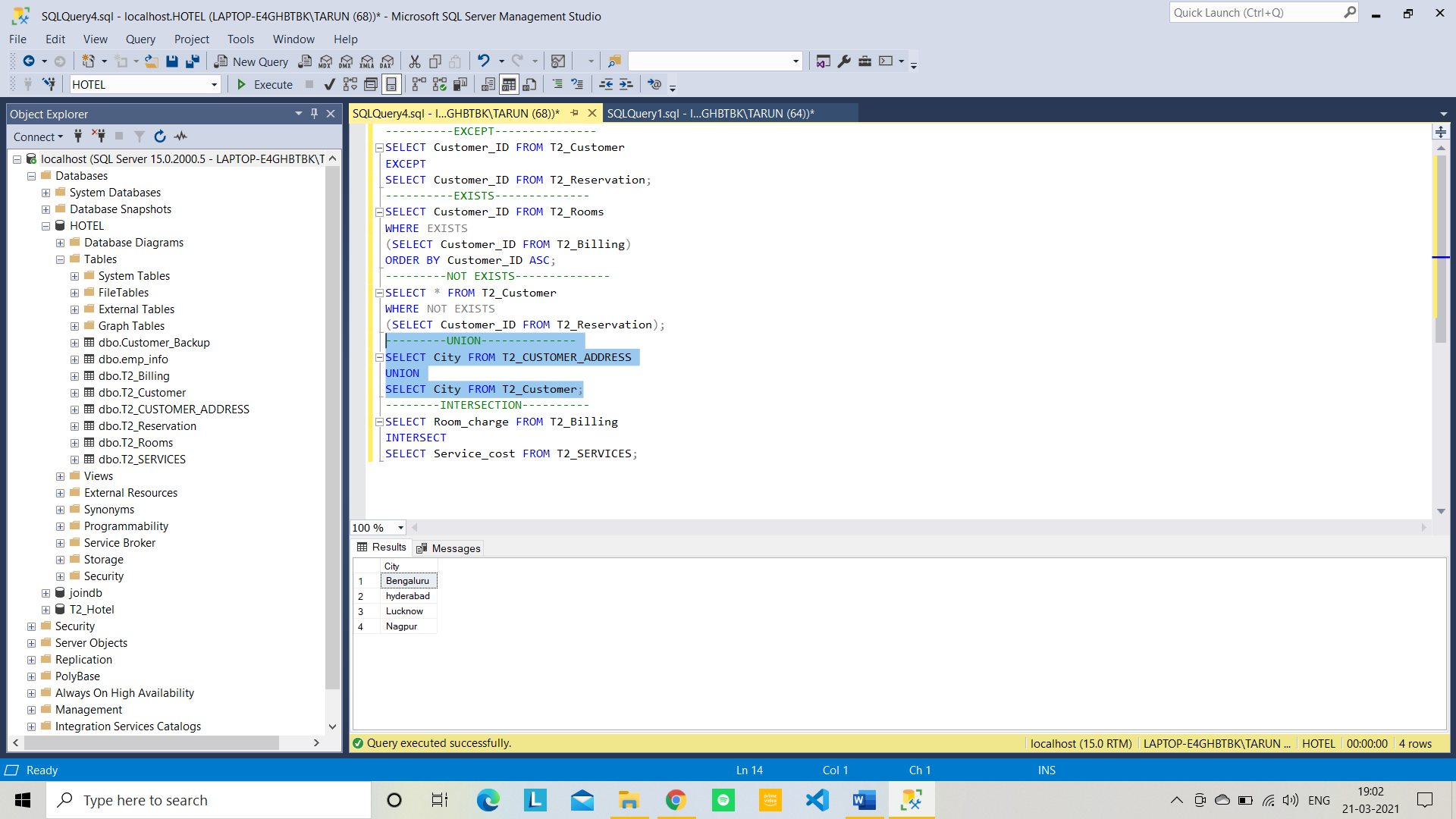
**EXISTS():**



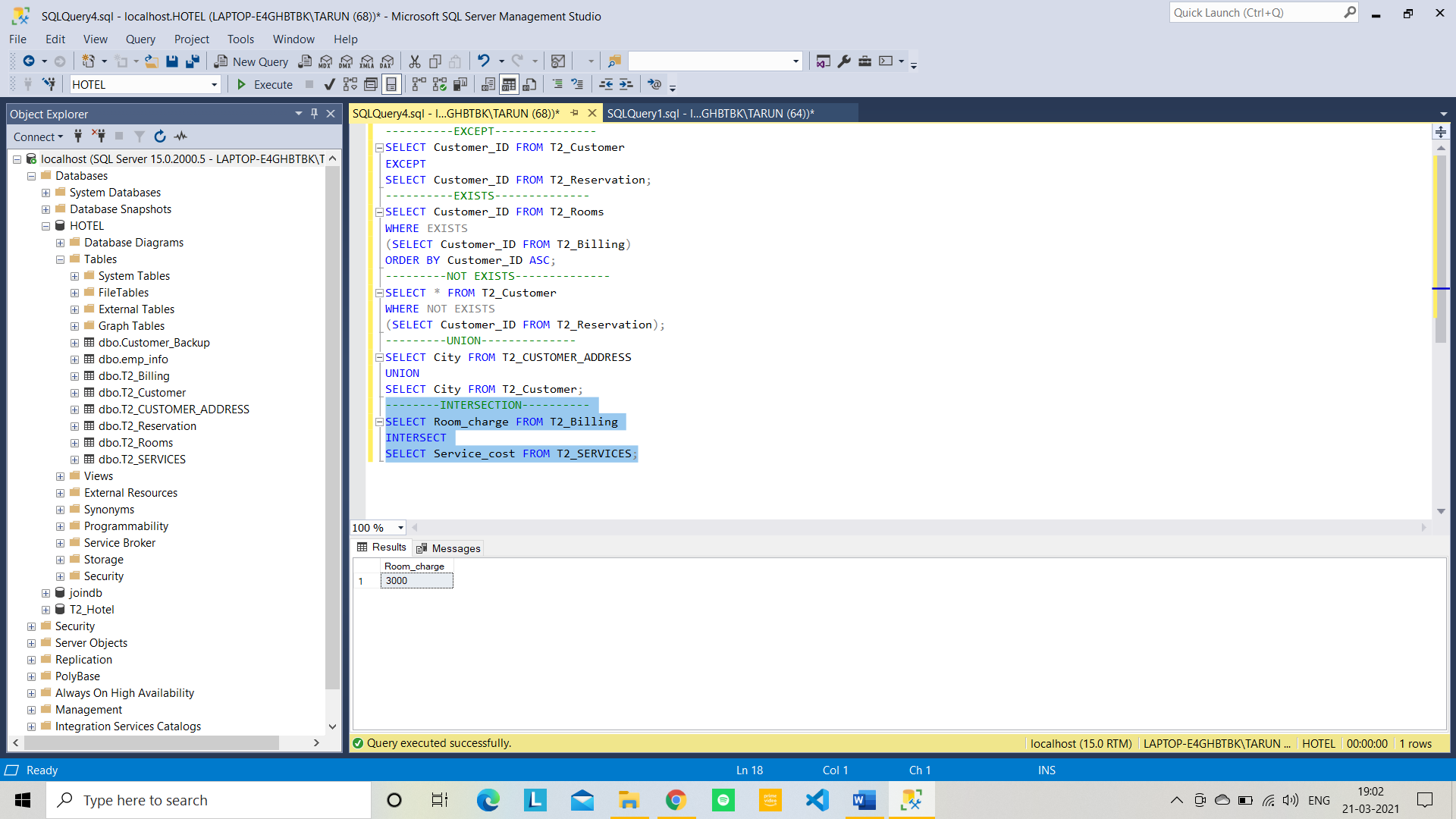
**NOT EXISTS():**



**UNION():**

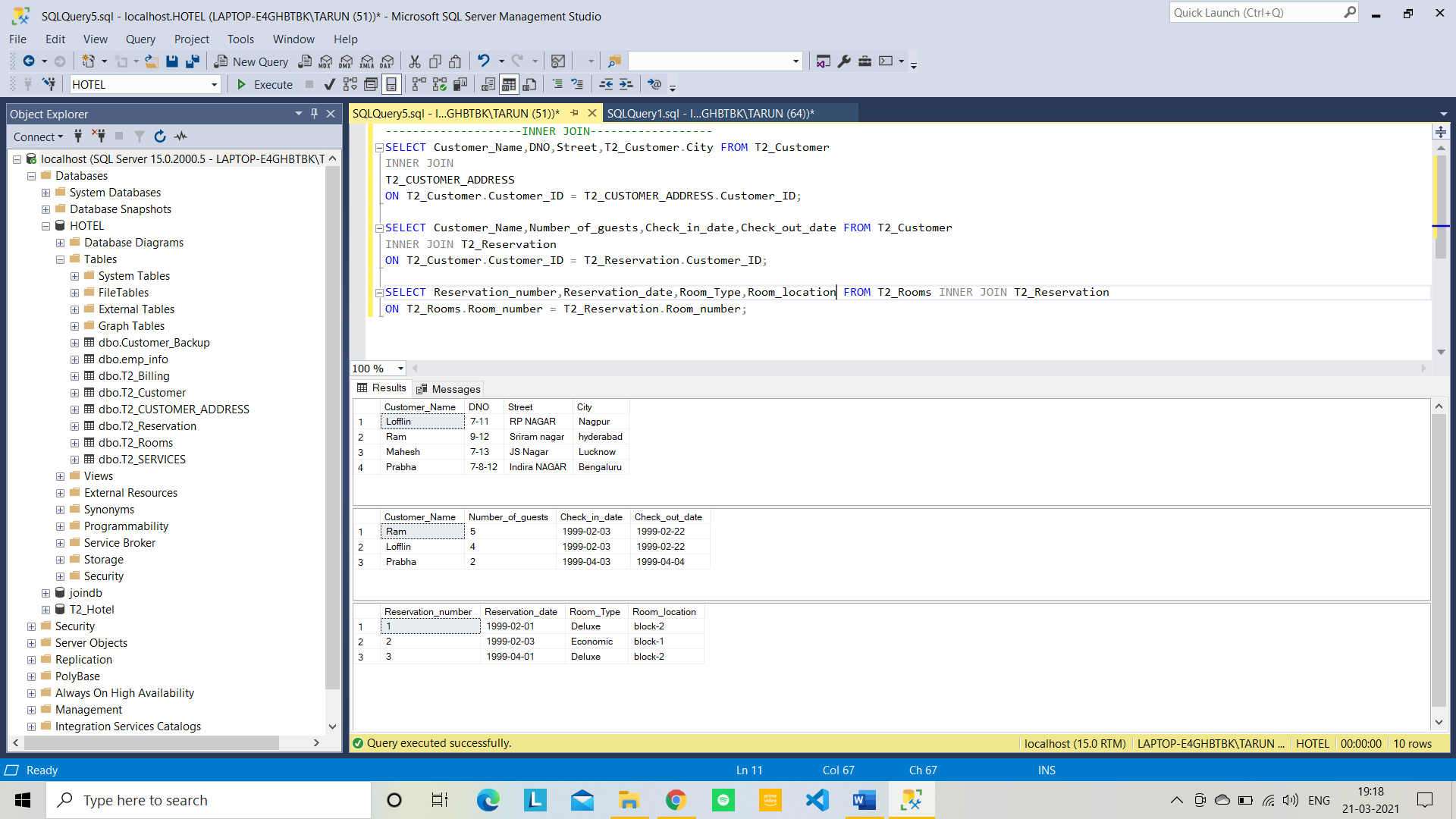


**INTERSECT:**

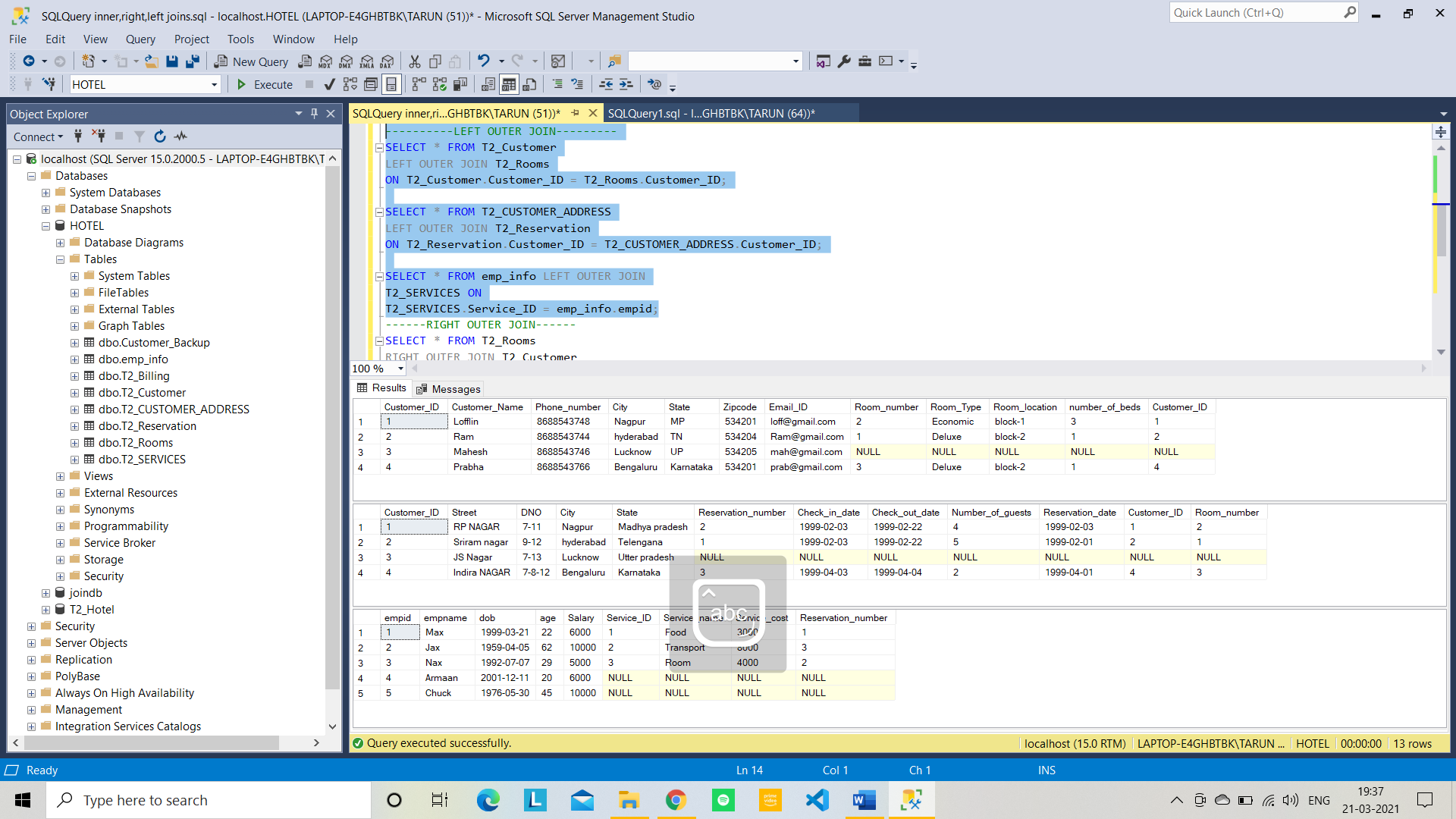


**Q7**) INNER JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN- 3 queries for each instance

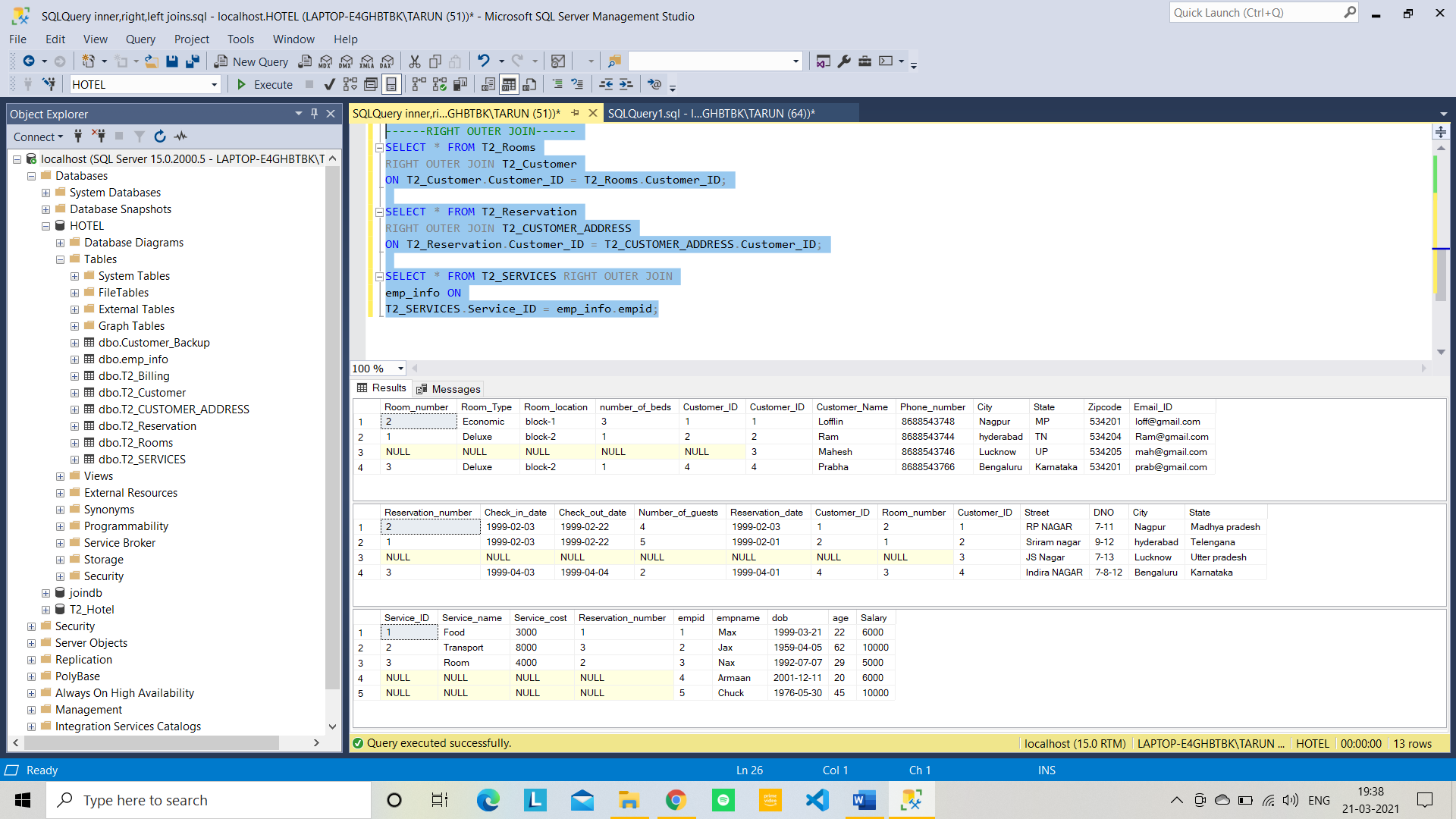
INNER JOIN



**LEFT OUTER JOIN**



**RIGHT OUTER JOIN**



Q8) Use all the above condition in JOIN as well.

QUERY:

