**1)Create Table Student2:-**

SQL> create table student2(rollno number(3), name varchar2(30), sub1 number(3), sub2 number(3), sub3 number(3));

Table created.

**2) Display Table:-**

SQL> desc student2;

Name Null? Type

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ROLLNO NUMBER(3)

NAME VARCHAR2(30)

SUB1 NUMBER(3)

SUB2 NUMBER(3)

SUB3

**Q 2. Insert 5 Records into the table-**

SQL> insert into student2 values(1,'Akshata Labaje',45,74,97);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into student2 values(2,'Manasi Sangave',85,74,47);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into student2 values(3,'Pranali Gare',55,44,67);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into student2 values(4,'prajakata Takade',89,47,46);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into student2 values(5,'Indrayani Upadhe',81,77,56);

1 row created.

**4).Display All Records from Student2 Table**

SQL> select \* from student2;

ROLLNO NAME SUB1 SUB2 SUB3

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1 Akshata Labaje 45 74 97

2 Manasi Sangave 85 74 47

3 Pranali Gare 55 44 67

4 prajakata Takade 89 47 46

5 Indrayani Upadhe 81 77 56

**3) Perform following query given below**

**1. Display the maximum marks of student.**

SQL> select rollno,name,(sub1+sub2+sub3)"total"from student2 where(sub1+sub2+sub3)=(select max(sub1+sub2+sub3)"max total"from student2);

ROLLNO NAME total

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1 Akshata Labaje 216

**2. Display Minimum of marks of student.**

SQL> select rollno,name,(sub1+sub2+sub3)"Total"from student2 where(sub1+sub2+sub3)=(select min(sub1+sub2+sub3)"Min Total"from student2);

ROLLNO NAME Total

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3 Pranali Gare 166

**3. Count Total Records Having Marks of sub1 greater than 50.**

SQL> select count(rollno)"count"from student2 where sub1>50;

count

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4

**4. Display Sum of total having names from ’r’.**

SQL> select sum(sub1++sub2+sub3)"sum"from student2 where name like'r%';

sum

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216

**5. Calculate total percentage of each records and display list.**

SQL> select rollno,name,(sub1+sub2+sub3)"Total",((sub1+sub2+sub3)/3)"percentage"from student2;

ROLLNO NAME Total percentage

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1 Akshata Labaje 216 72

2 Manasi Sangave 206 68.6666667

3 Pranali Gare 166 55.3333333

4 prajakata Takade 182 60.6666667

5 Indrayani Upadhe 214 71.33333337).

**6. Display the record of which contain name ; ‘Akshata Labaje’ and ‘Pranali Gare’ in command line.**

SQL> select \* from student2 where name in('Akshata Labaje','Pranali Gare');

ROLLNO NAME SUB1 SUB2 SUB3

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1 Akshata Labaje 45 74 97

3 Pranali Gare 55 44 67

**7. Display the record of rollno 3, 4, 5 using Not In Command.**

SQL> select \* from student2 where rollno not in(3, 4, 5);

ROLLNO NAME SUB1 SUB2 SUB3

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3 Pranali Gare 55 44 67

4 prajakata Takade 89 47 46

5 Indrayani Upadhe 81 77 56

**Q 4. Perform the following queries.**

**1) Display the name in lower case whose percentage is greater than 70%.**

SQL> select lower(name)"Lower Name"from student2 where((sub1+sub2+sub3)/3)>70;

Lower Name

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akshata labaje

indrayani upadhe

**2) Display the Name in uppercase whose rollno is betweem 1 to 3.**

SQL> select upper(name) "Upper case" from student2 where rollno between 1 and 3;

Upper case

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AKSHATA LABAJE

MANASI SANGAVE

PRANALI GARE

**3) Display the initial capital letter whose second letter of name is ‘n’.**

SQL> select rollno,initcap(name)"Result"from student2 where name like'\_n%';

ROLLNO Result

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5 Indrayani Upadhe

**4) Display the length of each name of student in ascending order.**

SQL> select name,length(name)"Length2"from student2 order by length(name)asc;

NAME Length2

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Pranali Gare 12

Manasi Sangave 14

Akshata Labaje 14

Indrayani Upadhe 16

prajakata Takade 16

**Q 5. Perform the following query given below.**

**1) Find out the absolute value of number(30.584) using abs().**

SQL> select abs(30.584)"absolute value "from dual;

absolute value

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30.584

**2) Find out the power of number(2,3) using power().**

SQL> select power(2,3)"power"from dual;

power

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8

**3) Find out the value of a number(9.75,1)using round().**

SQL> select round(9.75,1)"Round "from dual;

Round

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9.8

**4) Find out the root of a no 25 using sqrt().**

SQL> select sqrt(25)"square root"from dual;

square root

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5

**5) Find out the mod of no(15,2)using mod().**

SQL> select mod(15,2)"mod"from dual;

mod

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1