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

Q2.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 Marka 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 rollno1,2 using Not In Command.

SQL> select \* from student2 where rollno not in(1,2);

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

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 aascending 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

5).Perform the following query given below.

1).Find out the absoulute 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(25,4)using mod().

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

mod

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1