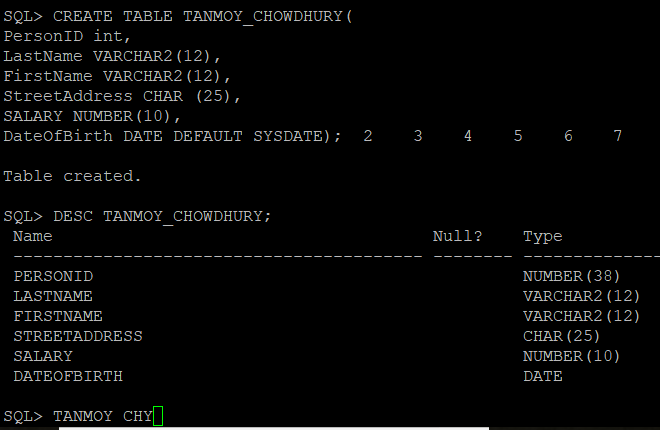
**AIT-524, Class 10, Practice Problems**

**Tanmoy Chowdhury, G01025893**

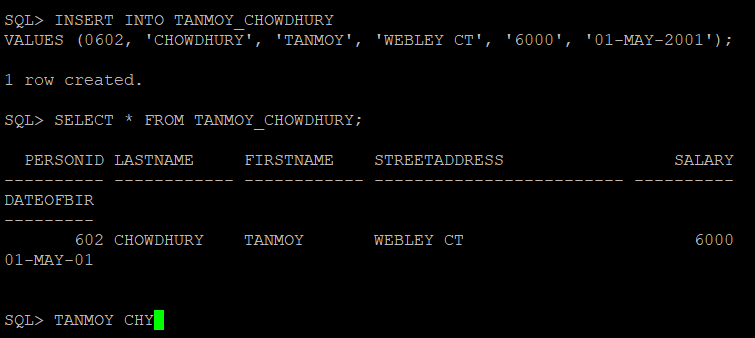
**Practice Problems: Basic DML**

**Questions:**

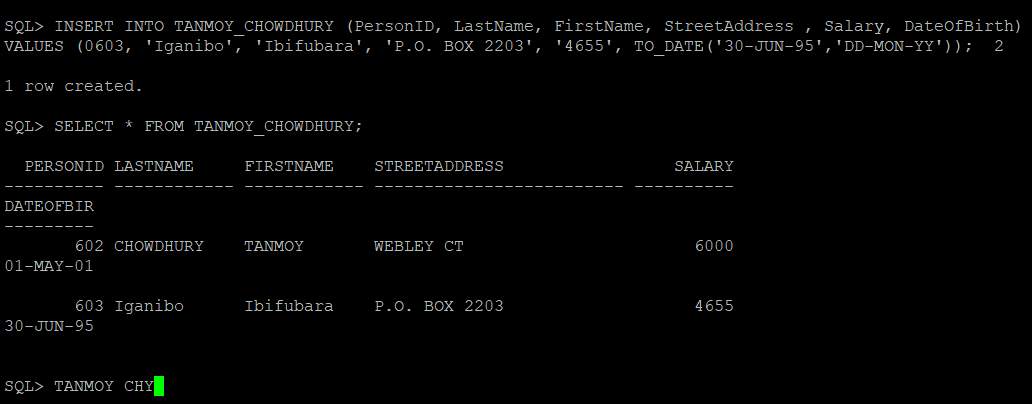
1. Create a new table using the CREATE TABLE command. Use your first name and your last name for the name of the table (for instance, for John Smith the name of the table will be JOHN\_SMITH). Make sure to include at least four different data types (CHAR, VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE) for the columns and appropriate constraints (PK, FK, NOT NULL, CHECK, UNIQUE). Use the DESCRIBE command to verify that the columns have been defined correctly.



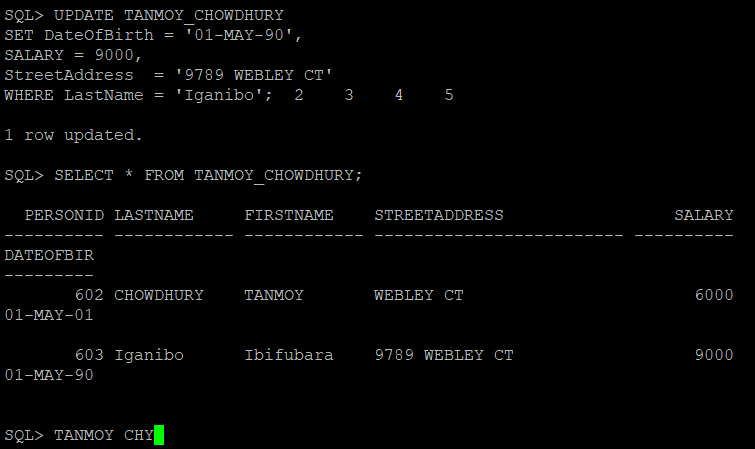
1. Use the INSERT command to insert a new record into the table created in Problem 1. When inserting a record, provide values for all columns. Use the default format for the date. Use the *SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name;* command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



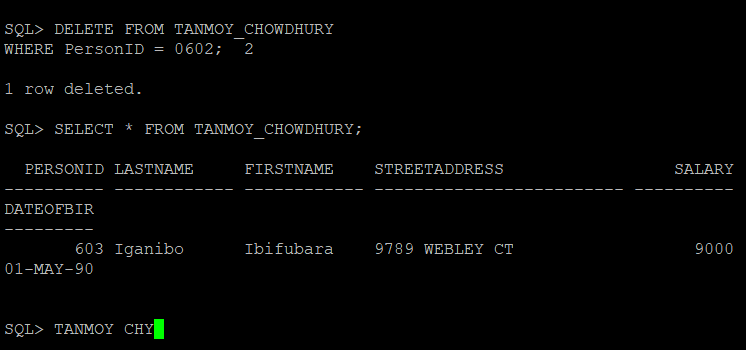
1. Use the INSERT command to insert a new record into the table created in Problem 1. When inserting a record, provide values for selected columns only. Use the default format for the date. Use the*SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name;* command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



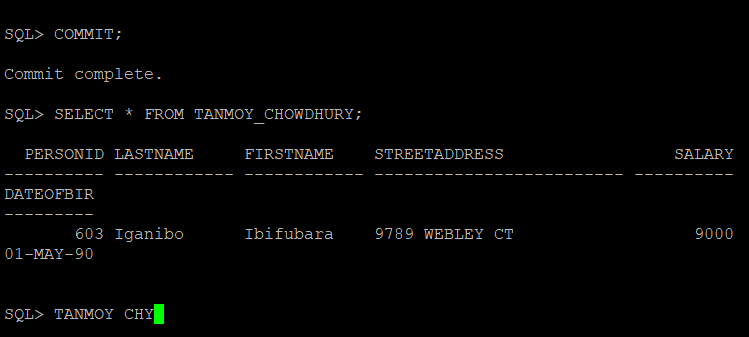
1. Use the UPDATE command to update multiple values in the table created in Problem 1. Use the *SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name;* command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



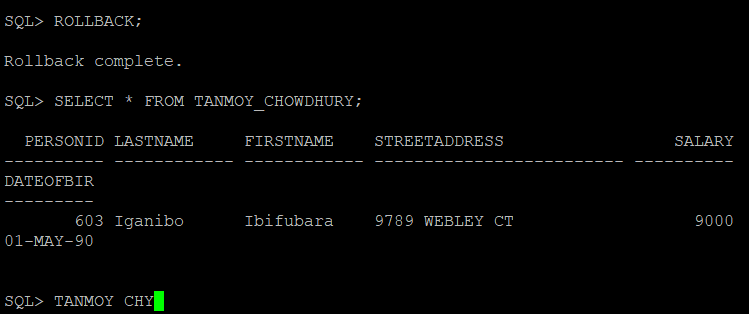
1. Use the DELETE command to delete one specific row from the table created in Problem 1. Use the*SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name;* command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



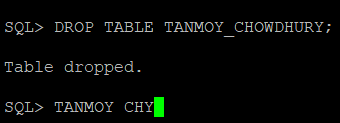
1. Use the COMMIT statement to save changes in the table created in Problem 1. Use the SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name; command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



1. Use the ROLLBACK command to undo changes in the table created in Problem 1. What happened? Why? Use the *SELECT \* FROM your\_table\_name;* command to display the content of the table (make sure to substitute your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table).



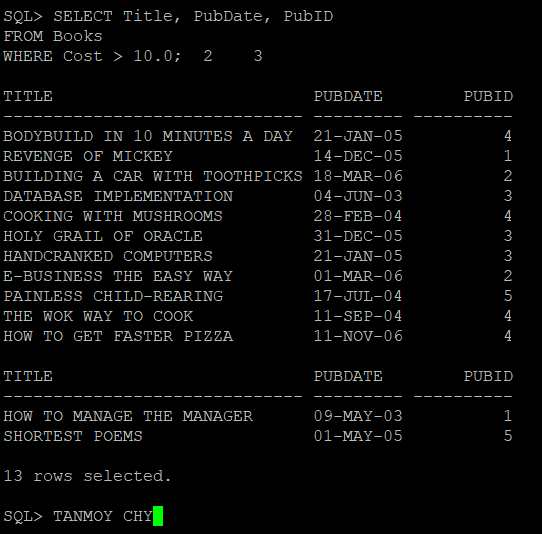
1. Use the DROP TABLE command to drop the table created in Problem 1.



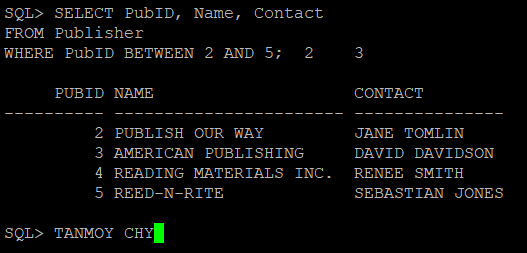
### Practice Problems: Creating Complex Conditions

**Questions:**

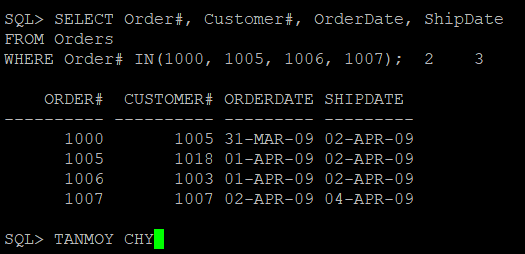
1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include one or more arithmetic comparison operators (=, !=, >, <, >=, etc.).



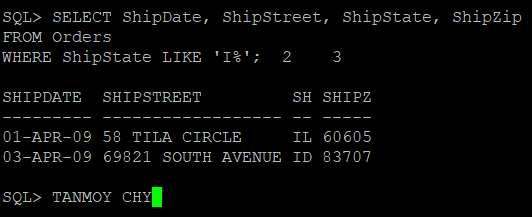
1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include the BETWEEN … AND operator.



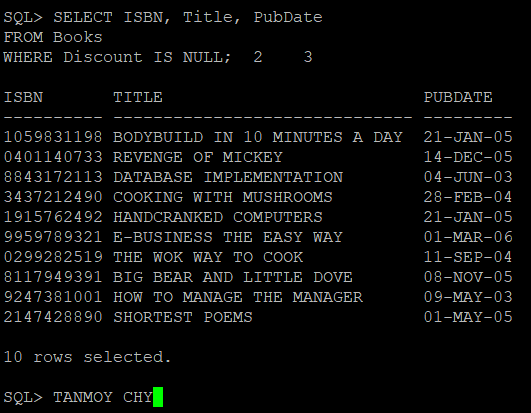
1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include the IN operator.



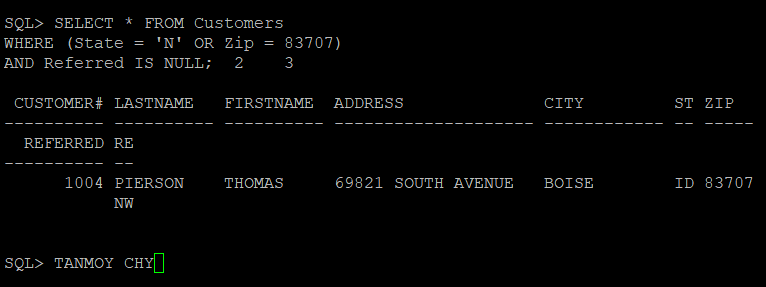
1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include the LIKE operator with either % or \_ (or both).



1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include the IS NULL operator.



1. Write an SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, include multiple conditions using logical operators (AND and OR).



1. Write a complex SQL query to retrieve records from one of the tables in the JustLee Books database. In a search condition, use logical operators to join multiple conditions that include at least one of the arithmetic operators and one of the special operators. Use the ORDER BY statement to order the output.

