appearance to make it visually appealing.

7. Consider the following table named "GARMENT". Write command of SQL for (i) to (iv).

Table: GARMENT

GCODE	GNAME	SIZE	COLOUR	PRICE
111	TShirt	XL	Red	1400.00
112	Jeans	L	Blue	1600.00
113	Skirt	M	Black	1100.00
114	Ladies Jacket	XL	Blue	4000.00
115	Trousers	L	Brown	1500.00
116	Ladies Top	L	Pink	1200.00

(i) To display names of those garments that are available in 'XL' size.

(ii) To display codes and names of those garments that have their names starting with 'Ladies'.

(iii) To display garment names, codes and prices of those garments that have price in the range 1000.00 to 1500.00 (both 1000.00 and 1500.00 included).

(iv) To change the colour of garment with code as 116 to "Orange".

Ans. (i)
```
SELECT GNAME
FROM GARMENT
WHERE SIZE = 'XL'
```

(ii)
```
SELECT GCODE, GNAME
FROM GARMENT
WHERE GNAME LIKE 'Ladies%'
```

(iii)
```
SELECT GNAME, GCODE, PRICE
FROM GARMENT
WHERE PRICE BETWEEN 1000.00 AND
1500.00
```

(iv)
```
UPDATE garment
SET COLOUR = 'orange'
```

8. **Consider the following Vendor table and write the queries:**

Table: Vendor

Vendor ID	VName	Date of Registration	Location
:	:	:	:

(i) Write a Query to display all records.

(ii) Write a Query to add a new row with the following details ('V005', 'Vadilal', '201020', 'Pune').

(iii) Write a query to modify the locations of V003 from Kolkata to Gujarat.

Ans. (i) SELECT * FROM Vendor

(ii) INSERT INTO Vendor VALUES('V005', 'Vadilal', '2010-03-20', 'Pune').

(iii) UPDATE Vendor
SET Location = 'Gujarat'
WHERE VendorID = 'V003'

41. Consider the following table Item and answer the questions that follow:

Item_No	Item_Name	Quantity	Price	Discount
1012	Mouse	25	600	10
1453	Keyboard	25	1500	10
1562	Speakers	5	3500	15
1365	Monitor	8	13500	15
1259	Headphones	15	700	5
1456	Web Camera	20	500	5

a. Give the name of a field that contains text data.

b. What can be the data type of the field Quantity?

c. Identify the primary key in the table.

d. What can be the data type of the field Discount?

Answer any 4 questions out of the given 6 questions on subject specific skills. 4x4 = 16

37. Consider the following table Item.

Item_No	Item_Name	Price	Quantity
121	Pen	20	17
122	Pencil	8	15
123	Eraser	5	20
124	Notebook	50	10
125	Ruler	15	20

Answer the following questions:

a. Write a query to insert a new record of following details:

15, "Pencil Box", 30, 10

b. Write a query to display detail of items whose quantity is more than 10.

c. Display the total amount of each item. The amount must be calculated as the price multiplied by quantity for each item.

d. Display all the records in ascending order of price.

38. Kritika's teacher has asked her to define the following terms:

41. Consider the following table Customer and answer the questions that follow:

Cust_ID	Cust_Name	Age	City	Order_No
1012	Rajesh	32	Delhi	1001
1453	Ameesh	28	Jaipur	1009
1562	Sudeep	29	Delhi	1592
1365	Parth	31	Delhi	1565
1259	Jaydeep	26	Noida	5289

a. Give the name(s) of a field that contains text data.

b. What can be the data type of the field Age?

c. Identify the primary key in the table.

d. Which key can be a foreign key in this table (taken from another table)?

Client_Detail Table

C_ID	Name	City	Contact	Email
384	Rohan	Delhi	937292	as@gmail.com
385	Pooja	Noida	833930	dk@hotmail.com
386	Kavita	Pune	073628	mk@yahoo.com
387	Kinjal	Delhi	633723	bm@gmail.com

Order_Info Table

C_ID	Order_ID	Product	Price
384	101	Keybaord	500
385	101	Keyboard	500
386	102	Mouse	250
387	103	Hard Disk	3000

Ans: She should create a relationship between these tables to retrieve the records. After creating the relationship, either apply query using the Query Design View or run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT "Client_Detail"."C_ID",
"Client_Detail"."Name",
"Order_Info"."Order_ID",
"Order_Info"."Product"
FROM "Order_Info",
"Client_Detail"
WHERE "Order_Info"."C_ID"="Client_Detail"."C_ID";
```

7. Consider the table Student and solve the following queries:

Student Table

AdmNo	Name	Class	House
101	Shammi	9	Blue
102	Ritika	10	Yellow
103	Varun	10	Yellow
104	Bhavya	9	Green

a. Display the entire table.

b. Display the list of students whose house is Blue.

c. Display the admission number of students whose house is Green.

d. Display the records in ascending order of Admission Number.

e. Display the records of Class 10 Students.

f. Display the class of 'Ritika'.

g. Insert the given record : 105, "Aman", 11, "Blue"

Ans: a. Select * from Student;

b. Select * from Student where House = "Blue";

c. Select AdmNo from Student where House = "Green";

d. Select * from Student order by AdmNo;

e. Select * from students where Class = 10;

f. Select Class from Student where Name = 'Ritika';

g. Insert into Student values(105, "Aman", 11, "Blue");

8. Identify the columns and data types of a table: Airlines. Mention at least four columns with data type.

Ans: In the Airlines table, the following fields can be given:

Field	Data Type
Airline_No	INTEGER
Airline_Name	TEXT
Arrival	DATE/TIME
Departure	DATE/TIME

9. Identify any two column names/attributes and their data types from a given table:

PLAYER Table

PID	PNAME	RUNS	GENDER	DOB
P101	SACHIN	13000	M	10/04/2001
P102	KAPIL	7000	M	12/02/1998
P103	SAURABH	12000	M	13/04/2001
P104	VIRAT	12500	M	17/03/2005

Ans: The columns and data types are as follows:

Column	Data Type
PID	TEXT
PNAME	TEXT
RUNS	INTEGER
GENDER	TEXT
DOB	DATE/TIME

10. Consider two tables: Student and Teacher. Answer the questions that follow afterwards.

Stud_ID	Stud_Name	Class	Fees
1	Arun	IX	3000
2	Seema	X	3500
3	Vijay	IX	2500

T_ID	T_Name	T_Sal	Stud_ID
3302	Mr Kumar	60000	1
3307	Ms Vidya	56000	2
3105	Ms Aarna	65000	3

a. Identify the primary key in Student and Teacher tables.

b. Identify the foreign key in Teacher table.

Ans: a. Primary Key in Student table : Stud_ID

Primary key in Teacher table is: T_ID

b. Foreign key in Teacher table is: Stud_ID

PRACTICE TIME

Consider the **Employees** to understand the following examples:

EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Salary	Department	MobileNumber
101	Rohan	Sharma	30000	Sales	65775
102	Kavita	Yadav	40000	Digital	96493
103	Rani	Verma	30000	Digital	83739
104	Puneet	Mehera	45464	Sales	53453
105	Samyak	Rathore	45456	Content	45435
106	Pooja	Rani	65453	Sales	53455
107	Rahul	Jain	34663	Digital	83791
108	Kavya	Sharma	46763	Content	34352

Fig. 13.34: **Employees Table**

Example 1: To display salary of all the employees after incrementing by 2000 from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	"Salary" + 2000
101	Rohan	32000
102	Kavita	42000
103	Rani	32000
104	Puneet	47464
105	Samyak	47456
106	Pooja	67453
107	Rahul	36663
108	Kavya	48763

Record 1 of 8

```
Select "EmployeeID", "FirstName",
"Salary" + 2000 from "Employees";
```

Example 2: To display the salary of all the employees after decrementing by 2000 from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	"Salary" - 2000
101	Rohan	28000
102	Kavita	38000
103	Rani	28000
104	Puneet	43464
105	Samyak	43456
106	Pooja	63453
107	Rahul	32663
108	Kavya	44763

Record 1 of 8

```
Select "EmployeeID", "FirstName",
"Salary" - 2000 from "Employees";
```

Example 3: To display the salary of all the employees after incrementing it as double from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	"Salary" * 2
101	Rohan	60000
102	Kavita	80000
103	Rani	60000
104	Puneet	90928
105	Samyak	90912
106	Pooja	130906
107	Rahul	69326
108	Kavya	93526

Record 1 of 8

```
Select "EmployeeID", "FirstName",
"Salary" * 2 from "Employees";
```

Example 4: To display half of the salary amount paid to the employees from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	"Salary" / 2
101	Rohan	15000
102	Kavita	20000
103	Rani	15000
104	Puneet	22732
105	Samyak	22728
106	Pooja	32726
107	Rahul	17331
108	Kavya	23381

Record 1 of 8

```
Select "EmployeeID", "FirstName",
"Salary" / 2 from "Employees";
```

Example 5: To display records of employees who belong to the Digital department from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Salary	Department	MobileNumber
102	Kavita	Yadav	40000	Digital	96493
103	Rani	Verma	30000	Digital	83739
107	Rahul	Jain	34663	Digital	83791

Record 1 of 3

```
Select * from Employees where
Department='Digital';
```

Example 6: To display records of employees in descending order of the EmployeeID from the EMPLOYEES table.

EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Salary	Department	MobileNumber
108	Kavya	Sharma	46763	Content	34352
107	Rahul	Jain	34663	Digital	83791
106	Pooja	Rani	65453	Sales	53455
105	Samyak	Rathore	45456	Content	45435
104	Puneet	Mehera	45464	Sales	53453
103	Rani	Verma	30000	Digital	83739
102	Kavita	Yadav	40000	Digital	96493
101	Rohan	Sharma	30000	Sales	65775

Record 1 of 8

```
select * from Employees
order by EmployeeID DESC;
```