**24-03-2025**

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Query:

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Write a query to create a table with the name of "Products" by including the columns like:

1) pid

2) pname

3) price

4) orderDate

Display all the products whose price is "null".

And also display the products whose pid is not null.

Ans:

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create table Products(

pid number(6),

pname varchar(30),

price number(8,2),

orderDate date);

desc Products;

insert into Products(pid, pname, orderDate) values(12121, 'Iphone', sysdate);

select \* from Products;

insert into Products values(10231,'Dell Laptop',56000,sysdate);

commit;

insert into Products(pname, price, orderDate) values('Bluetooth Speakers',12000,sysdate);

commit;

select \* from Products;

select \* from Products where price is null;

select \* from Products where pid is not null;

select \* from Products where price is null;

is null:

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-> can describe whether the specified column is defined with "null" or "not"

is not null:

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-> opposite to is null.

Q: Write a query to create a table with "StudentDatabase" with following columns:

1) studentId

2) studentName

3) classOfStudy

4) feeDetails

and insert the data according to the given columns

and display the student information who were not cleared fee.

**Alias in Oracle:**

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What is Alias?

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-> an alternative name for the table or column within the database is called as "alias".

-> alias can work temporarily.

Ex: SDB

sid sname cos fee

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-> alias can be used while the sending of report to the customer or client

to make describe about the table name and other names in understandable format we can use alias names in the real-time.

-> Alias is possible in three ways:

1) Table based alias

2) Column based alias

3) Expression based alias

1) Table based alias:

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Syntax:

select \* from <table-name> <alias-name>;

Ex:

select \* from Products CustomerProducts;

select \* from Products;

Note:

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after the alias name creation, if we can use alias name to access the table, we can get error because the oracle database can consider alias names for temporary purpose.

2) Column based alias:

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Syntax:

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i) using the 'as' keyword:

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select <column-name> as <new-alias-name> from <table-name>;

(or)

select <col1> as <alias1>, <col2> as <alias2>,... from <table-name>;

ii) without 'as' keyword:

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select <column-name> <alias-name> from <table-name>;

(or)

select <col1> <alias1>, <col2> <alias2>,..... from <table-name>;

Note:

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-> If the alias name is including with space, we must define the alias name within the double quotes.

-> if the alias name is not including with any space then, double quotes is optional.

iii) Expression based alias:

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Ex: salary = 65000 per month

Annual salary = 65000 \* 12

Syntax:

select expression as <alias-name> from <table-name>;

select \* from Products CustomerProducts;

select \* from Products;

select pid as "Product Id",pname productName from Products;

select (price \* 3) as totalCost from Products;