

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

LABORATORY MANUAL

**B.TECH
(II YEAR – II SEM)
(2016-17)**

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

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Affiliated to JNTUH, Hyderabad, Approved by AICTE - Accredited by NBA & NAAC – 'A' Grade - ISO 9001:2015 Certified)

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Objectives:

Students will have the ability to:

- Keep abreast of current developments to continue their own professional development.
- To engage themselves in lifelong learning of Database management systems theories and technologies this enables them to pursue higher studies.
- To interact professionally with colleagues or clients located abroad and the ability to overcome challenges that arises from geographic distance, cultural differences, and multiple languages in the context of computing.
- Develop team spirit, effective work habits, and professional attitude in written and oral forms, towards the development of database applications

Outcomes:

Students will be able to demonstrate their skills

- In drawing the ER, EER, and UML Diagrams.
- In analyzing the business requirements and producing a viable model for the implementation of the database.
- In converting the entity-relationship diagrams into relational tables.
- To develop appropriate Databases to a given problem that integrates ethical, social, legal, and economic concerns.

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INTRODUCTION

Database Management System

This model is like a hierarchical tree structure, used to construct a hierarchy of records in the form of nodes and branches. The data elements present in the structure have Parent-Child relationship. Closely related information in the parent-child structure is stored together as a logical unit. A parent unit may have many child units, but a child is restricted to have only one parent.

The drawbacks of this model are:

The hierarchical structure is not flexible to represent all the relationship proportions,

which occur in the real world.

It cannot demonstrate the overall data model for the enterprise because of the non-availability of actual data at the time of designing the data model.

It cannot represent the Many-to-Many relationship.

Network Model

It supports the One-To-One and One-To-Many types only. The basic objects in this model are Data Items, Data Aggregates, Records and Sets.

It is an improvement on the Hierarchical Model. Here multiple parent-child relationships are used. Rapid and easy access to data is possible in this model due to multiple access paths to the data elements.

Relational Model

Does not maintain physical connection between relations

Data is organized in terms of rows and columns in a table

The position of a row and/or column in a table is of no importance

The intersection of a row and column must give a single value

Features of an RDBMS

The ability to create multiple relations and enter data into them

An attractive query language

Retrieval of information stored in more than one table

An RDBMS product has to satisfy at least Seven of the 12 rules of Codd to be accepted as a full-fledged RDBMS.

Relational Database Management System

RDBMS is acronym for Relation Database Management System. Dr. E. F. Codd first introduced the Relational Database Model in 1970. The Relational model allows data to be represented in a simple row- column. Each data field is considered as a column and each record is considered as a row. Relational Database is more or less similar to Database Management System. In relational model there is relation between their data elements. Data is stored in tables. Tables have columns, rows and names. Tables can be related to each other if each has a column with a common type of information. The most famous RDBMS packages are Oracle, Sybase and Informix.

Simple example of Relational model is as follows :

Student Details Table

<u>Roll_no</u>	<u>Sname</u>	<u>S_Address</u>
1	Rahul	Satelite
2	Sachin	Ambawadi
3	Saurav	Naranpura

Student Marksheet Table

<u>Rollno</u>	<u>Sub1</u>	<u>Sub2</u>	<u>Sub3</u>
1	78	89	94
2	54	65	77
3	23	78	46

Here, both tables are based on students details. Common field in both tables is Rollno. So we can say both tables are related with each other through Rollno column.

Degree of Relationship

One to One (1:1)

One to Many or Many to One (1:M / M: 1)

Many to Many (M: M)

The Degree of Relationship indicates the link between two entities for a specified occurrence of each.

One to One Relationship: (1:1)**1 1****Student Has Roll No.**

One student has only one Rollno. For one occurrence of the first entity, there can be, at the most one related occurrence of the second entity, and vice-versa.

One to Many or Many to One Relationship: (1:M/M: 1)**1 M****Course Contains Students**

As per the Institutions Norm, One student can enroll in one course at a time however, in one course, there can be more than one student.

For one occurrence of the first entity there can exist many related occurrences of the second entity and for every occurrence of the second entity there exists only one associated occurrence of the first.

Many to Many Relationship: (M:M)**M M****Students Appears Tests**

The major disadvantage of the relational model is that a clear-cut interface cannot be determined. Reusability of a structure is not possible. The Relational Database now accepted model on which major database system are built.

Oracle has introduced added functionality to this by incorporated object-oriented capabilities. Now it is known as Object Relational Database Management System (ORDBMS). Object-oriented concept is added in Oracle8.

Some basic rules have to be followed for a DBMS to be relational. They are known as Codd's rules, designed in such a way that when the database is ready for use it encapsulates the relational theory to its full potential. These twelve rules are as follows.

E. F. Codd Rules

1. The Information Rule

All information must be store in table as data values.

2. The Rule of Guaranteed Access

Every item in a table must be logically addressable with the help of a table name.

3. The Systematic Treatment of Null Values

The RDBMS must be taken care of null values to represent missing or inapplicable information.

4. The Database Description Rule

A description of database is maintained using the same logical structures with which data was defined by the RDBMS.

5. Comprehensive Data Sub Language

According to the rule the system must support data definition, view definition, data manipulation, integrity constraints, authorization and transaction management operations.

6. The View Updating Rule

All views that are theoretically updatable are also updatable by the system.

7. The Insert and Update Rule

This rule indicates that all the data manipulation commands must be operational on sets of rows having a relation rather than on a single row.

8. The Physical Independence Rule

Application programs must remain unimpaired when any changes are made in storage representation or access methods.

9. The Logical Data Independence Rule

The changes that are made should not affect the user's ability to work with the data. The change can be splitting table into many more tables.

10. The Integrity Independence Rule

The integrity constraints should store in the system catalog or in the database.

11. The Distribution Rule

The system must be access or manipulate the data that is distributed in other systems.

12. The Non-subversion Rule

If a RDBMS supports a lower level language then it should not bypass any integrity constraints defined in the higher level.

Object Relational Database Management System

Oracle8 and later versions are supported object-oriented concepts. A structure once created can be reused is the fundamental of the OOP's concept. So we can say Oracle8 is supported Object Relational model, Object - oriented model both. Oracle products are based on a concept known as a client-server technology. This concept involves segregating the processing of an application between two systems. One performs all activities related to the database (server) and the other performs activities that help the user to interact with the application (client). A client or front-end database application also interacts with the database by requesting and receiving information from database server. It acts as an interface between the user and the database.

The database server or back end is used to manage the database tables and also respond to client requests.

Introduction to ORACLE

ORACLE is a powerful RDBMS product that provides efficient and effective solutions for major database features. This includes:

- Large databases and space management control
- Many concurrent database users
- High transaction processing performance
- High availability
- Controlled availability
- Industry accepted standards
- Manageable security
- Database enforced integrity
- Client/Server environment
- Distributed database systems
- Portability

Compatibility

Connectivity

An ORACLE database system can easily take advantage of distributed processing by using its Client/ Server architecture. In this architecture, the database system is divided into two parts:

A front-end or a client portion

The client executes the database application that accesses database information and interacts with the user.

A back-end or a server portion

The server executes the ORACLE software and handles the functions required for concurrent, shared data access to ORACLE database.

ROADWAY TRAVELS

“Roadway Travels” is in business since 1977 with several buses connecting different places in India. Its main office is located in Hyderabad.

The company wants to computerize its operations in the following areas:

Reservations

Ticketing

Cancellations

Reservations :

Reservations are directly handled by booking office. Reservations can be made 60 days in advance in either cash or credit. In case the ticket is not available, a wait listed ticket is issued to the customer. This ticket is confirmed against the cancellation.

Cancellation and modification:

Cancellations are also directly handled at the booking office. Cancellation charges will be charged.

Wait listed tickets that do not get confirmed are fully refunded.

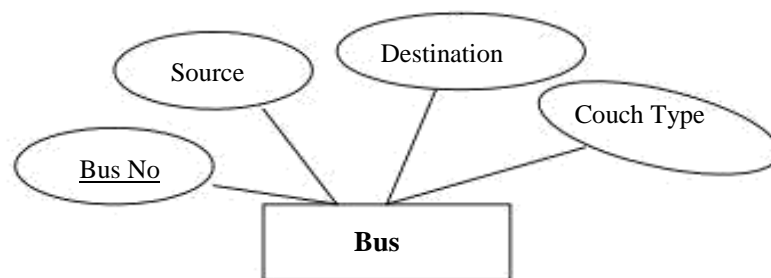
AIM: Analyze the problem and come with the entities in it. Identify what Data has to be persisted in the databases.

The Following are the entities:

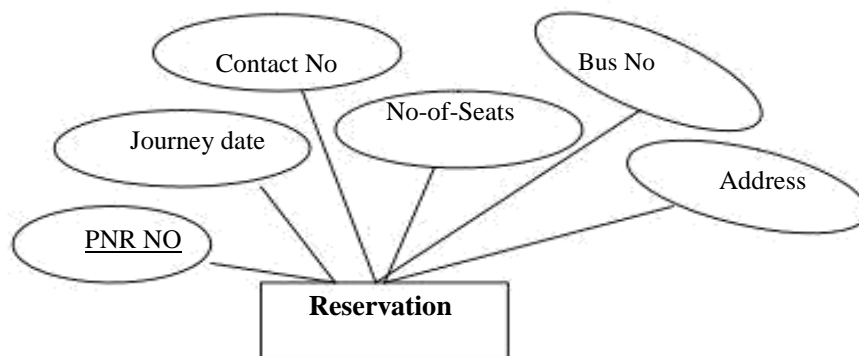
- 1 .Bus
2. Reservation
3. Ticket
4. Passenger
5. Cancellation

The attributes in the Entities:

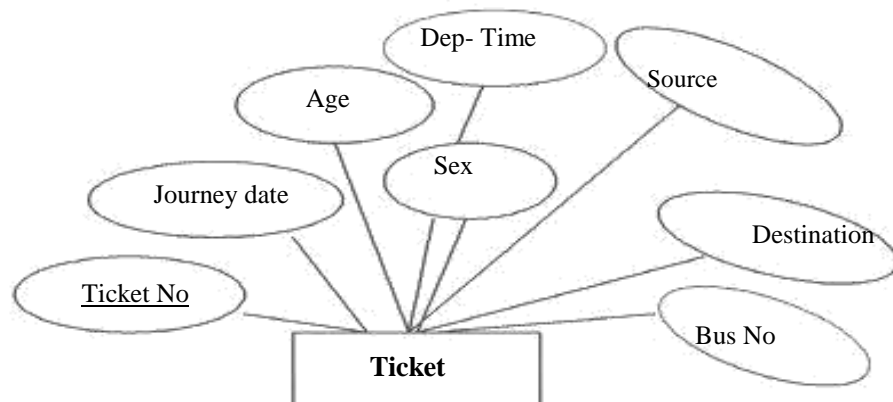
Bus:(Entity)



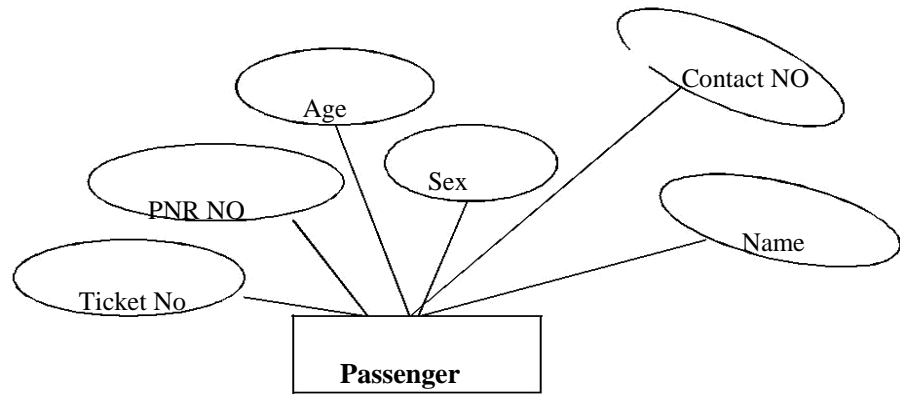
Reservation (Entity)



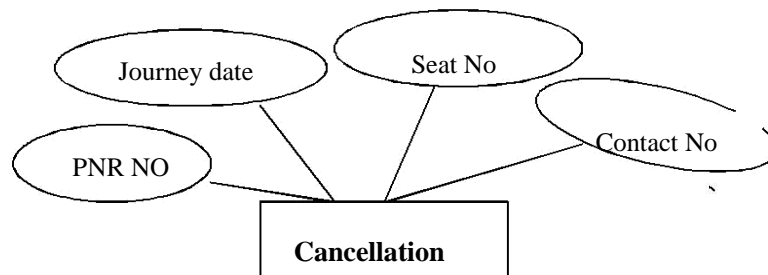
Ticket :(Entity)



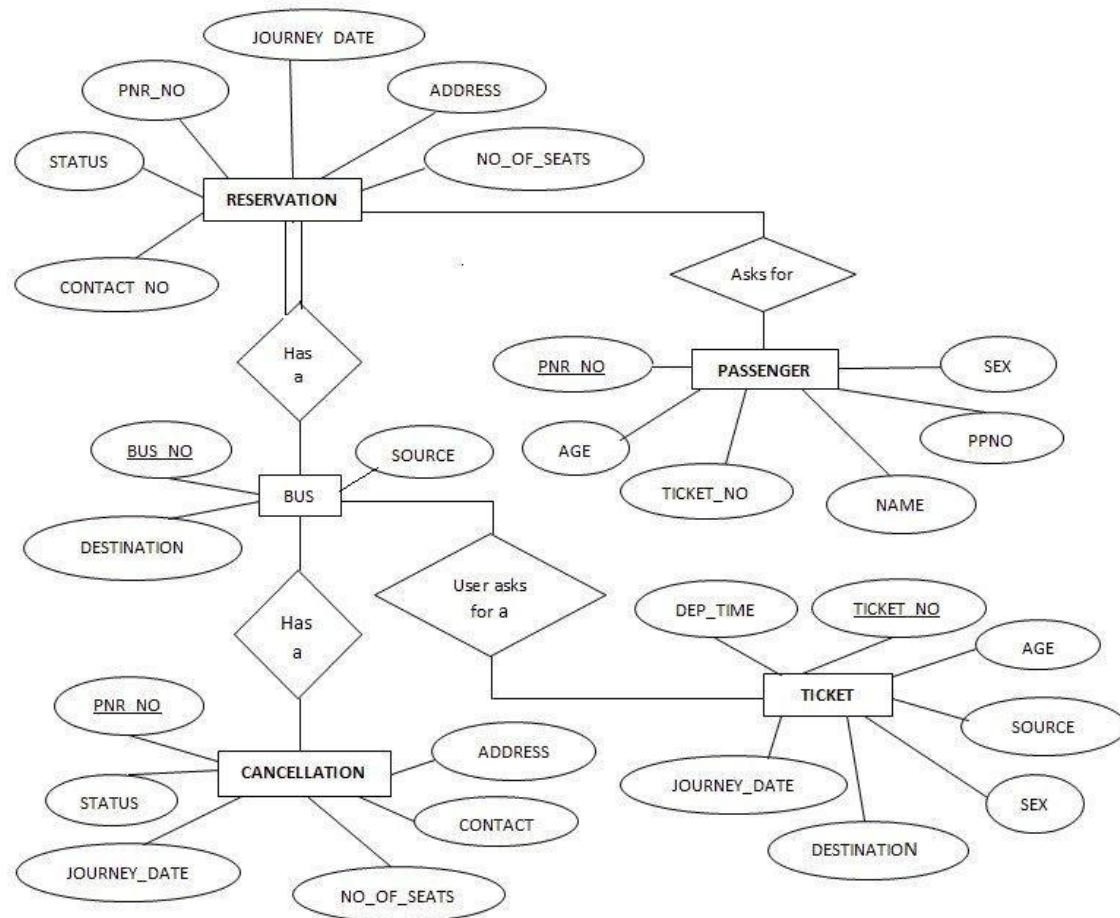
Passenger:



Cancellation (Entity)



Concept design with E-R Model:



What is SQL and SQL*Plus

Oracle was the first company to release a product that used the English-based Structured Query Language or SQL. This language allows end users to manipulate information of table(primary database object). To use SQL you need not to require any programming experience. SQL is a standard language common to all relational databases. SQL is database language used for storing and retrieving data from the database. Most Relational Database Management Systems provide extension to SQL to make it easier for application developer. A table is a primary object of database used to store data. It stores data in form of rows and columns.

SQL*Plus is an Oracle tool (specific program) which accepts SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks and executes them. SQL *Plus enables manipulations of SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks. It also performs additional tasks such as calculations, store and print query results in the form of reports, list column definitions of any table, access and copy data between SQL databases and send messages to and accept responses from the user. SQL *Plus is a character based interactive tool, that runs in a GUI environment. It is loaded on the client machine.

To communicate with Oracle, SQL supports the following categories of commands:

1. Data Definition Language

Create, Alter, Drop and Truncate

2. Data Manipulation Language

Insert, Update, Delete and Select

3. Transaction Control Language

Commit, Rollback and Save point

4. Data Control Language

Grant and Revoke

Before we take a look on above-mentioned commands we will see the data types available in Oracle.

Oracle Internal Data types

When you create a table in Oracle, a few items should be important, not only do you have to give each table a name(e.g. employee, customer), you must also list all the columns or fields (e.g. First_name, Mname, Last_name) associated with the table. You also have to specify what type of information thattable will hold to the database. For example, the column Empno holds numeric information. An Oracle database can hold many different types of data.

Data type Description

Char(Size) Stores fixed-length character data to store alphanumeric values, with a **maximum** size of 2000 bytes. Default and minimum size is 1 byte.

Varchar2(Size) Stores variable-length character data to store alphanumeric values, with **maximum** size of 4000 bytes.

char(Size) Stores fixed-length character data of length size characters or bytes, depending on the choice of national character set. Maximum size if determined by the number of bytes required storing each character with an upper limit of 2000 bytes. Default and minimum size is 1 character or 1 byte, depending on the character set.

Nvarchar2(Size) Stores variable-length character string having maximum length size **characters or** bytes, depending on the choice of national character set. Maximum size is determined by the number of bytes required to store each character, with an upper limit of 4000 bytes.

Long Stores variable-length character data up to 2GB(Gigabytes). Its lenth would be restricted based on memory space available in the computer.

Number [p,s] Number having precision p and scale s. The precision p indicates total **number of** digit varies from 1 to 38. The scale s indicates number of digit in fraction part varies from -84 to 127.

Date Stores dates from January 1, 4712 B.C. to December 31, 4712 A.D. Oracle predefine format of Date data type is DD-MON-YYYY.

Raw (Size) Stores binary data of length size. Maximum size is 2000 bytes. One must have to specify size with RAW type data, because by default it does not specify any size.

Long Raw Store binary data of variable length up to 2GB(Gigabytes).

LOBS - LARGE OBJECTS

LOB is use to store unstructured information such as sound and video clips, pictures upto 4 GB size.

CLOB A Character Large Object containing fixed-width multi-byte characters.

Varying-

width character sets are not supported. Maximum size is 4GB.

NCLOB A National Character Large Object containing fixed-width multi-byte characters.

Varying-width character sets are not supported. Maximum size is 4GB. Stores national character set data.

BLOB To store a Binary Large Object such a graphics, video clips and sound files.

Maximum size is 4GB.

BFILE Contains a locator to a large Binary File stored outside the database. Enables byte stream I/O access to external LOBs residing on the database server. Maximum size is 4GB. Apart from oracle internal data types, user can create their own data type, which is used in database and other database object. We will discuss it in the later part.

The following are tabular representation of the above entities and relationships

BUS:

<u>COLOUMN NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>	<u>CONSTRAINT</u>
Bus No	varchar2(10)	Primary Key
Source	varchar2(20)	
Destination	varchar2(20)	
Couch Type	varchar2(20)	

Reservation:

<u>COLOUMN NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>	<u>CONSTRAINT</u>
PNRNo	number(9)	Primary Key
Journey date	Date	
No-of-seats	integer(8)	
Address	varchar2(50)	
Contact No	Number(9)	Should be equal to 10 numbers and not allow other than numeric
BusNo	varchar2(10)	Foreign key
Seat no	Number	

Ticket:

<u>COLOUMN NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>	<u>CONSTRAINT</u>
Ticket_No	number(9)	Primary Key
Journey date	Date	
Age	int(4)	
Sex	Char(10)	
Source	varchar2(10)	
Destination	varchar2(10)	
Dep-time	varchar2(10)	
Bus No	Number2(10)	

Passenger:

<u>COLOUMN NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>	<u>CONSTRAINT</u>
PNR No	Number(9)	Primary Key
Ticket No	Number(9)	Foreign key
Name	varchar2(15)	
Age	integer(4)	
Sex	char(10)	(Male/Female)
Contact no	Number(9)	Should be equal to 10 numbers and not allow other than numeric

Cancellation:

<u>COLOUMN NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>	<u>CONSTRAINT</u>
PNR No	Number(9)	Foriegn-key
Journey-date	Date	
Seat no	Integer(9)	
Contact_No	Number(9)	Should be equal to 10 numbers and not allow other than numeric

AIM: Installation of MySQL and practicing DDL & DML commands.

1. Steps for installing MySQL

Step1

1

Make sure you already downloaded the **MySQL essential 5.0.45 win32.msi file**. Double click on the .msi file.

Step2

2

This is MySQL Server 5.0 setup wizard. The setup wizard will install MySQL Server 5.0 release 5.0.45 on your computer. To continue, click **next**.



Step3

3

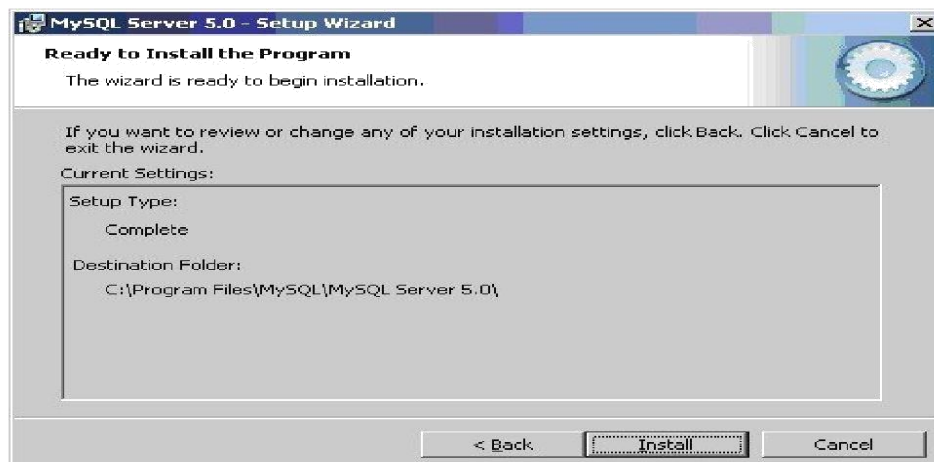
Choose the setup type that best suits your needs. For common program features select **Typical** and it's recommended for general use. To continue, click **next**.



Step4

4

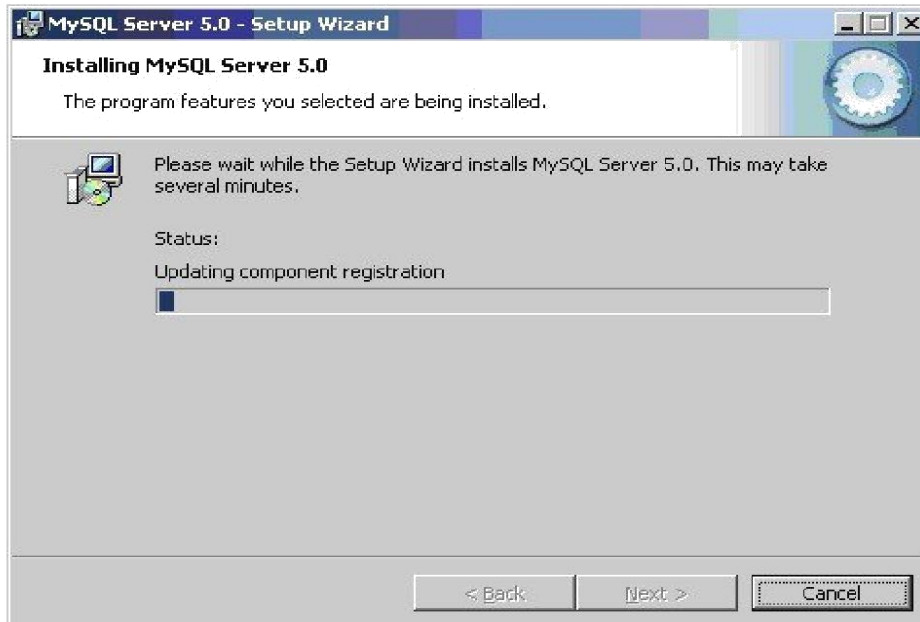
This wizard is ready to begin installation. Destination folder will be in **C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.0**. To continue, click **next**.



Step5

5

The program features you selected are being installed. Please wait while the setup wizard installs MySQL 5.0. This may take several minutes.



Step6

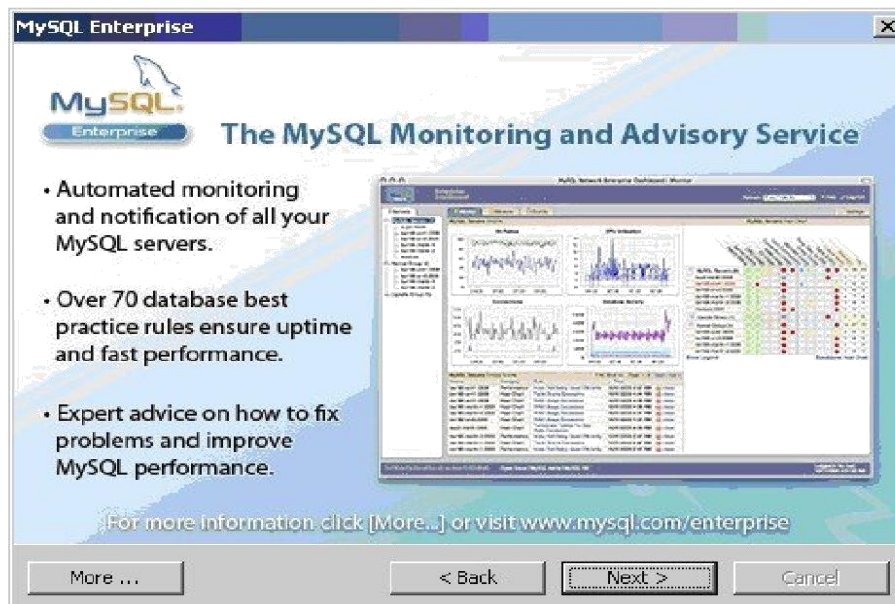
To continue, click **next**.



Step7

To continue, click **next**.

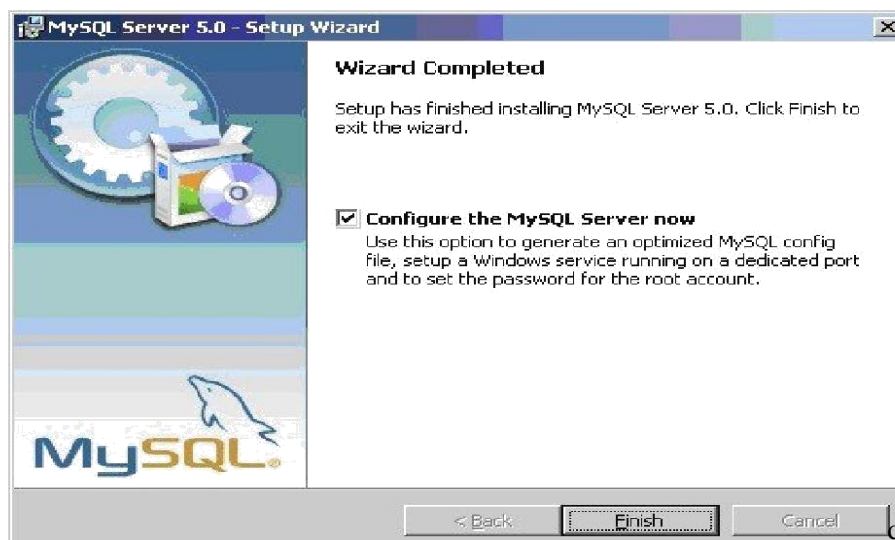
7



Step8

8

Wizard Completed. Setup has finished installing MySQL 5.0. **Check** the configure the MySQL server now to continue. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard



Step9

9

The configuration wizard will allow you to configure the MySQL Server 5.0 server instance.

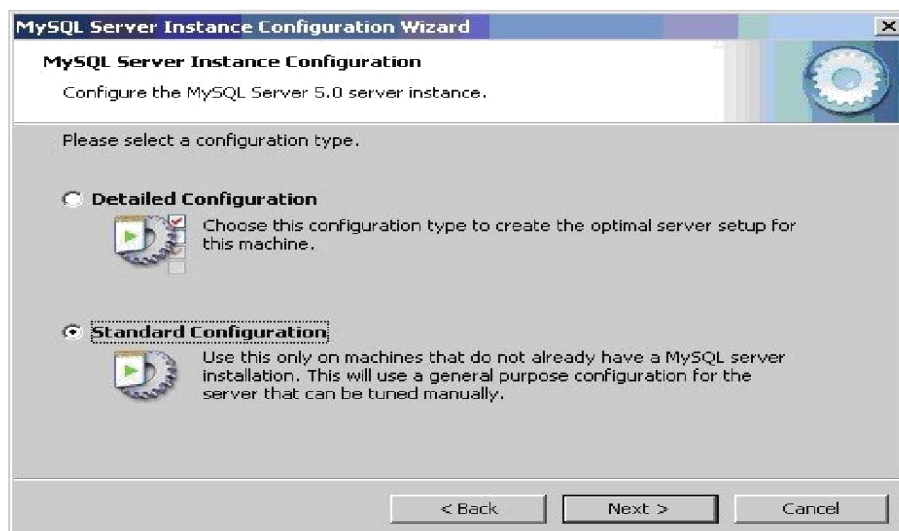
To continue, click **next**.



Step10

10

Select a **standard configuration** and this will use a general purpose configuration for the server that can be tuned manually. To continue, click **next**.



Step11

11

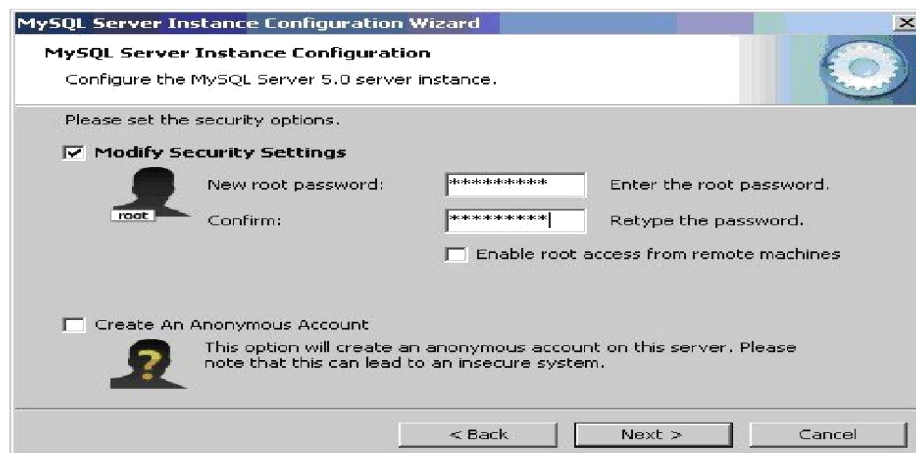
Check on the **install as windows service** and **include bin directory in windows path**. To continue, click **next**.



Step12

12

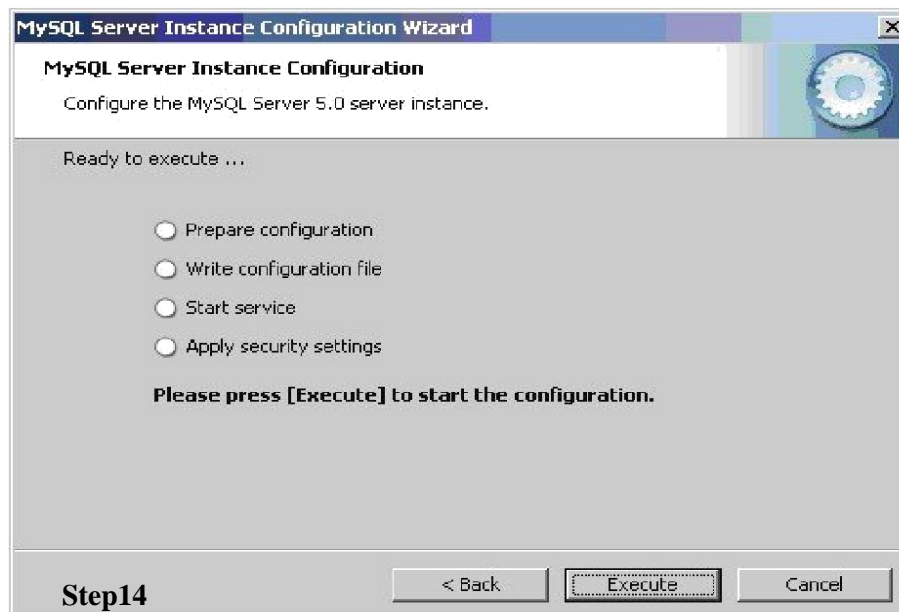
Please set the security options by entering the root password and confirm retype the password. continue, click next.



Step13

13

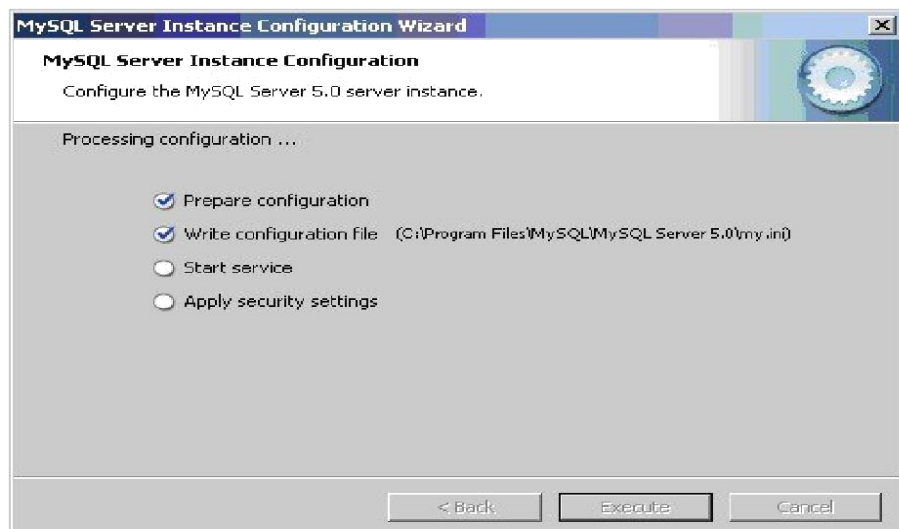
Ready to execute? Clicks **execute** to continue.



Step14

Processing configuration in progress.

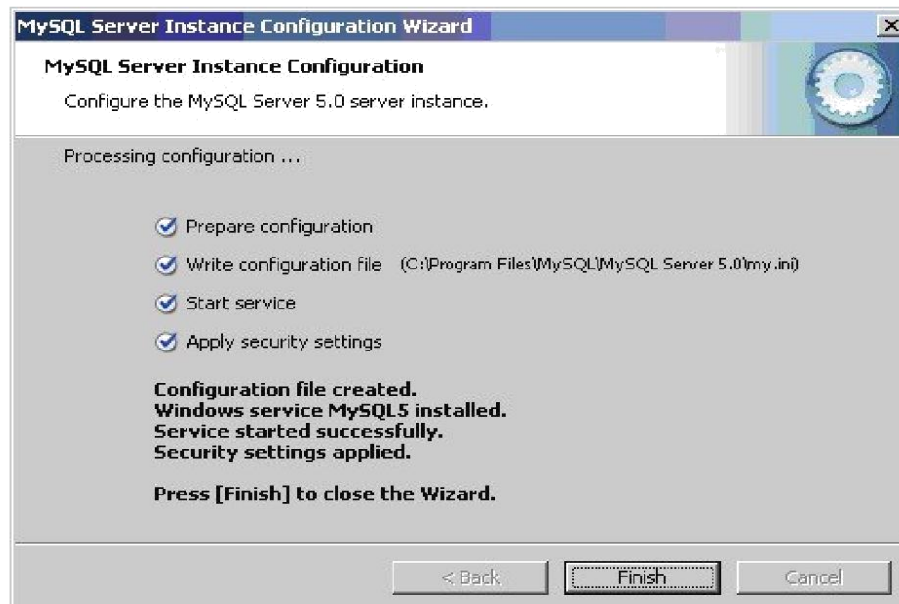
14



Step15

15

Configuration file created. Windows service MySQL5 installed. Press **finish** to close the wizard.



2. Practicing DDL & DML Commands

Data Definition Language

The data definition language is used to create an object, alter the structure of an object and also drop already created object. The Data Definition Languages used for table definition can be classified into following:

- Create table command
- Alter table command
- Truncate table command
- Drop table command

Creating of Tables on ROAD WAY TRAVELS:

Table is a primary object of database, used to store data in form of rows and columns. It is created using following command:

```
Create Table <table_name> (column1 datatype(size), column2 datatype(size),column(n) datatype(size));
```

Example:

```
SQL> create table Bus(Bus_No varchar(5), source varchar(20), destination varchar(20),CouchType varchar2(10),fair number);
```

Table Created.

create table for the object-relation feature we will discuss it afterwards.

Desc command

Describe command is external command of Oracle. The describe command is used to view the structure of a table as follows.

Desc <table name>

```
SQL> desc bus;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
BUS_NO	NOT NULL	INTEGER2(5)
SOURCE		VARCHAR2(20)
DESTINATION		VARCHAR2(20)
COUCH TYPE		VARCHAR2(10)
FAIR	NUMBER	

```
SQL> Describe the university database
```

Test Outputs:

Signature of the lab In charge

Date:

Extra:1.Create a table Universities DB

Reservation Table:

SQL> create table Reservation(PNR_NO Numeric(9), No_of_seats Number(8), Address
varchar(50), Contact_No Numeric(9), Status char(3));
Table created.

SQL> desc Reservation

Name	Null?	Type
PNR_NO		NUMBER(9)
NO_OF_SEATS		NUMBER(8)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CONTACT_NO		NUMBER(9)
STATUS		CHAR(3)

Test Output:

Signature of the lab incharge

Date:

Exercise: Projects have a project number, a sponsor name (e.g., NSF), a starting date, an ending date, and a budget

Cancellation Table:

```
SQL> create table Cancellation(PNR_NO Numeric(9), No_of_seats Number(8), Address
varchar(50), Contact_No Numeric(9), Status char(3));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc Cancellation
```

Name	Null?	Type
PNR_NO		NUMBER(9)
NO_OF_SEATS		NUMBER(8)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CONTACT_NO		NUMBER(9)
STATUS		CHAR(3)

Test Output:

Signature of the lab incharge

Date:

Exercise: Graduate students have an SSN, a name, an age, and a degree program (e.g., M.S. or Ph.D.)

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Ticket Table:

SQL> create table Ticket(Ticket_No Numeric(9) primary key, age number(4), sex char(4)
Not null, source varchar(2), destination varchar(20), dep_time varchar(4));

Table created.

SQL> desc Ticket

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TICKET_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(9)
AGE		NUMBER(4)
SEX	NOT NULL	CHAR(4)
SOURCE		VARCHAR2(2)
DESTINATION		VARCHAR2(20)
DEP_TIME		VARCHAR2(4)

Test Output:

Signature of the lab incharge

Date:

Exercise: Each project is managed
as the project's principal inves-
tigator).

Alteration of Table**Addition of Column(s)**

Addition of column in table is done using:

Alter table <table_name> add(column1 datatype, column2 datatype _);
SQL> ALTER TABLE Passenger ADD FOREIGN KEY (PNR_NO) REFERENCES
Reservation(PNR_NO);
Table altered.

SQL> ALTER TABLE Cancellation ADD FOREIGN KEY (PNR_NO) REFERENCES
Reservation(PNR_NO);
Table altered.
Test output:

Signature of lab incharge
Date:

SQL> alter table Ticket modify tiketnonumber(10);
Table altered.
Test ouput:

Signature of lab incharge
Date:

Deletion of Column

Alter table <table_name> drop column <column name>;
SQL>Alter Table Emp_master drop column comm;
Test output:

Signature of the lab incharge
Date:

Alter table <table_name> set unused column <column name>;

For Example,

SQL>Alter Table Emp_master set unused column comm;
Test output:

Signature of the lab incharge
Date:

Alter table <table_name> drop unused columns;

Test output:

Signature of the lab incharge
Date:

Alter table <table_name> drop (Column1, Column2, _);

Test output:

Signature of the lab incharge
Date:

Modification in Column

Modify option is used with Alter table_ when you want to modify any existing column.

Alter table <table name> modify (column1 datatype, _);
.

SQL> Alter table emp_master modify salary number(9,2);

Table altered.

Test output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Truncate Table

Truncate table <table name> [Reuse Storage];

Example

SQL>Truncate Table Emp_master;

Or

SQL>Truncate Table Emp_master Reuse Storage;

Table truncated.

Test output:

Signature of lab incharge
Date:

AIM: Applying Constraints on Road Way Travels Tables.

Constraints

Domain Integrity constraints
Entity Integrity constraints
Referential Integrity constraint

Oracle allows programmers to define constraints

Column Level
Table Level

Example

SQL> create table Ticket (Ticket_No Numeric(9) , age number(4), sex char(4) Not null,
source varchar(2), destination varchar(20), dep_time varchar(4));
Table created.

Test Output:

Signature of the Incharge
Date:

Exercise: Create table professor by using not null constraint

Check Constraint

SQL> create table Reservation(PNR_NO Numeric(9), No_of_seats Number(8), Address varchar(50), Contact_No Numeric(10) constraint ck check(length(contact_no)=10), Status char(3));

Table created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exercise: Create table manage by using check constraints

Check constraint with alter command

SQL> alter table Ticket add constraint check_age check(age>18);

Table altered.

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Entity Integrity Constraints

This type of constraints are further classified into

Unique Constraint

Primary Key Constraint

Unique Constraint

Example:

```
SQL> create table Ticket(Ticket_No Numeric(9) unique, age number(4), sex char(4) 1, source  
varchar(2), destination varchar(20), dep_time varchar(4));
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exercise: Create table Professor by using unique constraint

Unique constraint with alter command

Example:

```
SQL> Alter table ticket add constraint uni1 Unique (ticket_no);  
Table Altered.  
Test Output:
```

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exercise: Alter table professor constraint

Primary key constraint at the column level

Example:

```
SQL> create table Ticket(Ticket_No Numeric(9) constraint pk primary key, age number(4),  
sex char(4) 1, source varchar(2), destination varchar(20), dep_time varchar(4));
```

Table created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

```
SQL> insert into ticket values (1001,26, 'M', 'KPHB','MTM','20:00');
```

1 row created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Exercise: Apply primary key constraint on professor table SSN column.

Example:

```
SQL> create table vendor_master (ven_code varchar(5), ven_name varchar(20), venadd1  
varchar(15), venadd2 varchar(15),vencity varchar(15), constraint pr_com primary key  
(ven_code,ven_name));
```

Table created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Primary key with alter command:

SQL> alter table bus add constraint pr primary key (busno);

Table altered.

C

Exercise: Apply primary key with alter command on project number of University Database

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Referential Integrity Constraint

References constraint defined at column level

Example:

```
SQL> create table Passenger(PNR_NO Numeric(9) references reservation , Ticket_NO  
Numeric(9) references ticket, Name varchar(20), Age Number(4), Sex char(10), PPNO  
varchar(15));
```

Table created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Exercise: Apply References constraint University Database Department table.

Foreign Key Constraint with alter command

```
SQL> alter table reservation add constraint fk_icode foreign key (busno) references  
bus(bus_no);
```

Table altered.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Exercise: Apply Foreign Key Constraint with alter on professor SSN with Department No

Remember that when we add constraint at table level foreign key keyword is must.

SQL> delete from bus where bus_no = 2011;

Test output:

Signature of the lab incharge

Date:

a) Insert command

Insert into <table name> values(a list of data values);

Insert into <table name>(column list) values(a list of data);

SQL> insert into emp_master (empno,ename,salary) values (1122,'Smith',8000); 1

row created.

Adding values in a table using Variable method.

SQL> insert into Passenger values(&PNR_NO,&TICKET_NO, '&Name', &Age, '&Sex', '&PPNO');

Enter value for pnr_no: 1

Enter value for ticket_no: 1

Enter value for name: SACHIN

Enter value for age: 12

Enter value for sex: m

Enter value for ppno: sd1234

old 1: insert into Passenger values(&PNR_NO,&TICKET_NO, '&Name', &Age, '&Sex', '&PPNO')

new 1: insert into Passenger values(1,1,'SACHIN',12,'m','sd1234')

1 row created.

SQL> /

SQL>/

SQL>/

SQL>/

SQL> insert into Bus values('&Bus_No','&source','&destination');

Enter value for bus_no: 1

Enter value for source: hyd

Enter value for destination: ban

old 1: insert into Bus values('&Bus_No','&source','&destination')

new 1: insert into Bus values('1','hyd','ban')

1 row created.

SQL> /

SQL> /

SQL> /

SQL> /

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done	<input type="text"/>	1: Incomplete	<input type="text"/>	2: Late complete	<input type="text"/>
3: Needs improvement	<input type="text"/>	4: Complete	<input type="text"/>	5: Well Done	<input type="text"/>

\

Signature of the instructor

Date:

b) Simple Select Command

Select <column1>,<column2>,...,<column(n)> from <table name>;

SQL> select * from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Exercise: Display the all column of University Database of Department.

SQL> select empno, ename, salary from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

SQL> select * from Passenger;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exercise: Display the all column of University Database of project table
Distinct Clause

SQL> select distinct deptno from emp_master;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exercise: Display the all column of University Database of project table by using distinct clause.

Select command with where clause:

Select <column(s)> from <table name> where [condition(s)];

Example

SQL> select empno, ename from emp_master where hiredate = '1-jan- 00';

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL> update Passenger set age='43' where PNR_NO='2';
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>Select*from passenger;
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

DROP Table

SQL> drop table Cancellation;

Table dropped.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Select command with DDL and DML command.

Table Creation with select statement

create table <table name> as select <columnname(s)> from <existing table name>;

Example

Insert data using Select statement

Syntax:

Inert into <tablename> (select <columns> from <tablename>);

Example

SQL> insert into emp_copy (select * from emp_master);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

SQL> insert into emp_copy(nm) (select name from emp_master);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Change Table Name

One can change the existing table name with a new name.

Syntax

Rename <OldName> To <NewName>;

Example:

SQL> Rename emp_master_copy1 To emp_master1;

Table Renamed.

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Aim: Practice queries using ANY, ALL, IN, EXISTS, UNION, INTERSECT

Union: The union operator returns all distinct rows selected by two or more queries.

SQL> select order_no from order_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

SQL> select order_no from order_detail;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example:

SQL>select order_no from order_master union select order_no from
order_detail;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Union All :

Example:

SQL> select order_no from order_master union all select order_no from
order_detail.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Intersect :

Example:

SQL> select order_no from order_master intersect select order_no from
order_detail;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Minus :
Example:

SQL> select order_no from order_master minus select order_no from order_detail;
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

EXAMPLE QUERIES:

1. Display Unique PNR_NO of all Passengers

```
SQL> select PNR_NO from  
        passenger;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

2. Display all the names of male Passengers

```
SQL> select Name from Passenger where Sex='m';  
Test Output:
```

Signature of the incharge
Date:

3. Display Ticket numbers and names of all Passengers

```
SQL> select Ticket_NO,Name from Passenger;  
Test Output:
```

Signature of the incharge
Date:

4. Display the source and destination having journey time more than 10 hours.

```
SQL> select source, destination from Ticket where Journey_Dur>10;  
Test Output:
```

Signature of the incharge
Date:

5. Find the ticket number of passenger whose name starts with 'S' and ends with 'H'

SQL> select Ticket_NO from Passenger where Name like 'S%' and name like '%N'; Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

6. Find the names of the passenger whose age is between 20 and 40

SQL> select Name from Passenger where age between 20 and 40;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

7. Display all the name of the passengers beginning with 'r'

SQL> select Name from Passenger where Name like 'r%';
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

8. Display the sorted list of Passenger Names

SQL> select Name from Passenger ORDER BY Name;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done	<input type="text"/>	1: Incomplete	<input type="text"/>	2: Late complete	<input type="text"/>
3: Needs improvement	<input type="text"/>	4: Complete	<input type="text"/>	5: Well Done	<input type="text"/>

Signature of the instructor

Date:

AIM: Practice Queries using Aggregate functions, Group By, Having Clause and Order Clause.

1) Avg (Average): This function will return the average of values of the column specified in the argument of the column.

Example:

SQL> select avg(comm) from emp_master;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

2) Min (Minimum):

Example:

SQL>Select min(salary) from emp_master;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

3) Max (Maximum):

Example:

SQL>select max(salary) from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

4) Sum:

Example:

SQL>Select sum(comm) from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

5) Count:

Syntax: Count(*)

Count(column name)

Count(distinct column name)

Example:

SQL>Select count(*) from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

SQL> select count(comm) from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

SQL>Select count(distinct deptno) from emp_master;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Group By Clause

Example:

SQL>select deptno,count(*) from emp_master group by deptno;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Having Clause

Example

SQL> select deptno,count(*) from emp_master group by deptno having Deptno is not null;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Order By Clause

Select<column(s)>from<Table Name>where[condition(s)][order by<column name>[asc /] desc];

Example:

SQL> select empno,ename,salary from emp_master order by salary;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL> select empno,ename,salary from emp_master order by salary desc;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL *Plus having following operators.

Example

SQL> select salary+comm from emp_master;

Salary+comm

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

SQL> select salary+comm net_sal from emp_master;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL> Select 12*(salary+comm) annual_netsal from emp_master;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done	<input type="text"/>	1: Incomplete	<input type="text"/>	2: Late complete	<input type="text"/>
3: Needs improvement	<input type="text"/>	4: Complete	<input type="text"/>	5: Well Done	<input type="text"/>

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Comparison Operators:

Example:

SQL> select * from emp_master where salary between 5000 and 8000;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

IN Operator:

SQL>Select * from emp_master where deptno in(10,30);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

LIKE Operator:

SQL>select*From emp_master where job like 'M%';

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Logical operator:

SQL>select*From emp_master where job like ‘ _lerk’;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

AND Operator:

SQL> select * from emp_master where salary > 5000 and comm < 750 ;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

OR Operator:

SQL>select * from emp_master where salary > 5000 or comm < 750;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

NOT Operator:

SQL>select*from emp_master where not salary=10000;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

The Oracle Table Dual”

SQL> select 2*2 from dual;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Single Row Functions (Scalar Functions):

String Functions:

1) Initcap (Initial Capital): This String function is used to capitalize first character of the input string.

Syntax: initcap(string)

Example:

```
SQL> select initcap('azure') from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

2) Lower: This String function will convert input string in to lower case.

Syntax: Lower(string)

Example:

```
SQL> select lower('AZURE') from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

3) Upper: This string function will convert input string in to upper case.

Syntax:Upper(string)

Example:

SQL> select upper('azure') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

4) Ltrim (Left Trim):

Syntax: Ltrim(string,set)

Example:

SQL>select ltrim('azuretech','azure') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

5) Rtrim (Right Trim):

Syntax: Rtrim(string,set)

Example:

SQL>select rtrim('azuretrim','trim') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

6) Translate:

Syntax: Translate(string1, string2, string3)

Example:

SQL>select translate('abcde','xaybzcxdye','tanzmulrye') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

7) Replace:

Syntax: Replace(string, searchstring, replacestring)

Example:

SQL> select replace('jack and jue', 'j', 'bl') from dual;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

8) Substr:

Syntax: Substr (string, starts [, count])

Example:

SQL>select substr ('azuretechnology',4,6) from dual;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

9) Chr:

Syntax: Chr(number)

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

SQL>select chr(65) from
dual;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

10) Lpad (Left Pad):

Syntax: Lpad(String,length,pattern)

Example:

Sql > select lpad('Welcome',15,'*') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

11) Rpad (Right Pad):

Syntax: Lpad(String,length,pattern)

Example:

SQL> select rpad('Welcome',15,'*') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

12) Length:

Syntax:Length(string)

Example:

SQL>select length('auzre') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

13) Decode:

Syntax: Select decode(column name,if,then,if,then_ ..) from <tablename>;

Example:

```
SQL> select deptno,decode(deptno,10, 'Sales', 20, 'Purchase', 'Account')  
DNAME from emp_master;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

14) Concatenation (||) Operator:

Syntax: Concat(string1,string2)

```
SQL> select concat('Azure',' Technology') from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

```
SQL> select 'ename is '||ename from emp_master;  
Test Output:
```

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Numeric Functions:

1) Abs (Absolute):

Syntax: Abs(Negative Number)

Example:

SQL> select Abs(-10) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

2) Ceil

Syntax: Ceil(Number)

Example:

SQL>select Ceil (23.77) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

3) Floor:

Syntax: Floor(Number)

Example:

SQL>select Floor(45.3) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

4) Power:

Syntax: Power(Number, Raise)

Example:

SQL>Select power (5,2) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

5) Mod:

Syntax: Mod(Number, DivisionValue)

Example:

SQL>select Mod(10,3) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

6) Sign:

. SQL>select sign(-45) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>Select sign(45) from dual;
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Date Function:

1) Add_Months:

Syntax: Add_Months(Date,no.of Months)

Example:

SQL> select Add_Months(sysdate,2) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

2) Last_day:

Syntax: Last_day(Date)

Example:

SQL> select sysdate, last_day(sysdate) from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

3) Months_Between:

Syntax: Months_Between(Date1,Date2)

Example:

```
SQL>select months_between(sysdate,'02-AUG-01')    onths_ from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

4) Next_Day:.

Syntax: Next_Day(Date,Day)

Example:

```
SQL>select next_day(sysdate, 'sunday')  ext_ from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

5) Round:

Syntax: Round (Date, [fmt])

Example:

```
SQL>Select round('4-sep-01','day')  ounded_ from dual;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

6) Trunc (Truncate):

Syntax: Trunc(Date,[fmt])

Example:

SQL>Select Trunc('4-sep-01','day') runcated_ from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Conversion Functions:

To_Number(

) To_Char()

To_Date()

To_Number:

Example:

SQL>Select to_number('50') from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

2) To_Char:

Syntax: To_char(no,[fmt])

Example:

SQL> select to_char(17145,'\$099,999') har_ from dual;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Syntax: To_char(Date,[fmt])

Example:

SQL>select to_char(hiredate, 'month dd yyyy') ireDate_ from emp_master

where salary = 10000;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

3) To_Date:

Syntax: To_date(char,[fmt])

Example:

SQL>select to_date('27 January 2000','dd/mon/yy') ate_ from dual;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done

1: Incomplete

2: Late complete

3: Needs improvement

4: Complete

5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

SQL>select*From Reservation UNION select*from Cancellation;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>select pnr_no,count(*) as no occurrences from passenger group by pnr_no having
count(*)>0;
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

SQL> select PNR_NO,sum(No_of_seats) from Reservation group by PNR_NO;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

4. Find the number of seats booked in each class where the number of seats is greater than 1.

SQL> select class, sum(No_of_seats) from Reservation where class='a' or class='b' or class='c'
group by class having sum(No_of_seats)>1;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

5. Find the total number of cancelled seats.

SQL> select sum(No_of_seats) from Cancellation;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

6. Creating and dropping views

AIM : Implement Joins

Syntax for joining tables

select columns from table1, table2, ... where logical expression;

Simple Join :

Example:

```
SQL> select * from order_master , order_detail where Order_master.order_no =  
order_detail.order_no;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

```
SQL> select a.*, b.* from itemfile a, order_detail b where a.max_level< b.qty_ord  
and a.itemcode = b.itemcode;
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Self Join :

Example:

SQL> select a.ename, a.salary, b.ename, b.salary from emp a, emp b where a.mgr = b.empno;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Outer Join :**Example:**

SQL> select * from order_master a, order_detail b where a.order_no = b.order_no(+);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

AIM : Implement Sub Queries:**Subquery****Example:**

SQL> select * from order_master where order_no = (select order_no from order_detail where order_no = 'O001');

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

```
SQL> select * from order_master where order_no = (select order_no from order_detail);
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

```
SQL>Select * from order_master where order_no = any(select order_no from order_detail);
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

```
SQL> select * from order_master where order_no in(select order_no from order_detail);
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example:

SQL> select * from order_detail where qty_ord =all(select qty_hand from itemfile where
itemrate =250);
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

AIM : Implement Views:

Views

Syntax:Create View <View_Name> As Select statement;

Example:

SQL>Create View EmpView As Select * from Employee;

View created.

Syntax:Select columnname,columnname from <View_Name>;

Example:

SQL>Select Empno,Ename,Salary from EmpView where Deptno in(10,30);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Updatable Views:

Syntax for creating an Updatable View:

Create View Emp_vw As

Select Empno,Ename,Deptno from Employee;

View created.

SQL>Insert into Emp_vw values(1126,'Brijesh',20);

SQL>Update Emp_vw set Deptno=30 where Empno=1125;

1 row updated.

SQL>Delete from Emp_vw where Empno=1122;

View defined from Multiple tables (Which have no Referencing clause):

For insert/modify:

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

For delete:

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

View defined from Multiple tables (Which have been created with a Referencing

clause):

Syntax for creating a Master/Detail View (Join View):

SQL>Create View EmpDept_Vw As

Select a.Empno,a.Ename,a.Salary,a.Deptno,b.Dname From Employee a,DeptDet b

Where a.Deptno=b.Deptno;

View created.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

SQL>Insert into EmpDept_Vw values(...);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>Update EmpDept_Vw set salary=4300 where Empno=1125;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>Delete From EmpDept_Vw where Empno=1123;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>Create View EmpRO As select * from Employee with Read Only;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

To Create View With Check option:

SQL>Create View EmpCk As Select * from Employee Where Deptno=10 WithCheck Option;

Test Output:

Destroying a view:

Syntax: Drop View <View_Name>;

Example:

SQL>Drop View Emp_Vw;

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL> create view v1 as select * from Passenger full natural join Reservation; View created.

a) INSERT

SQL> insert into male_pass values(&PNR_NO,&age);
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

b) DROP VIEW

SQL> drop view male_pass;
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

AIM : Implement Indexes:

An index is an ordered list of the contents of a column, (or a group of columns) of a table.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example:

Select order_no,order_date,client_no From Sales_order Where client_no='C00001';

Client_no ROWID

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Index:

Syntax: Create Index <Index Name> On <Table Name>(ColumnName);

Example:

SQL>Create Index idx_client_no On Client_master (Client_no) ;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Creating Composite Index:

Syntax: Create Index <Index Name> On <Table Name>(ColumnName, ColumnName);

Example:

SQL>Create Index idx_sales_order On Sales_order (Order_no,product_no) ;

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Creation of Unique Index:

Syntax: Create Unique Index <Index Name> On <Table Name> (Column Name);

Syntax: Create Unique Index <Index Name> On <Table Name> (ColumnName,ColumnName);

Example:

SQL>Create Unique Index idx_client_no On Client_master (Client_no);

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Dropping Indexes:

Syntax: Drop Index <Index Name>;

Example:

SQL>Drop Index idx_client_no;

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Aim : Implementing Operations on relations using PL / SQL.

PL/SQL Block

declare

**<declaration of variables, constants, function, procedure,
cursor etc.>;**

begin

<executable statement(s)>;

exception

<exception handling>;

end;

/

Example

Begin

Insert into emp(empno,ename) values(100,'Shruti');

Insert into emp(empno,ename) values(101,'Yesha');

End;

/

Test Output:

SQL>Set Serveroutput On

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program welcome

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Insert value into dept table using pl/sql

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation**Signature**

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program To get the area of the circle provided the radius is given.

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation**Signature**

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program To get the name and salary of specified employee.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program To get the name and salary of specified employee using %type attribute.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program To get the name and salary of specified employee
using %type attribute

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

PL/SQL Control Structures

Example

Write a pl/sql program Accept Number from a User and display Hello message if the entered number is Positive.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program to Display Salary of a specified employee increasing by 500 if its salary is more than 3000.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program to Accept number from a user and find out whether it is Odd or Even.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a pl/sql program to Accept employee number from a user and increase its salary depends on the current salary as follows.

Salary Increment

≥ 5000 12.5%; < 5000 11%

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Write a pl/ sql program by using Iterative Control / Loops

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Write a pl/sql program by using while loop.

Test Output:

Write a pl/sql program by using FOR Loop

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Exception Handling

Example

Write a PL/SQL Block to accept employee name from a user if it is exist display its salary otherwise display appropriate message using exception handling.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a PL/SQL Block to display the salary of that employee whose age is 45 year otherwise display appropriate message using exception handling.

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Example

Write a PL/SQL Block to insert add one row in employee table with employee number and name. Display appropriate message using exception handling on duplication entry of employee number.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Aim : Writing triggers

Database Triggers:

Example

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Create or replace trigger upperdname before insert or update

on dept for each row

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Create or replace trigger emp_rest before insert or update or delete on

Emp.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Create or replace trigger find_tran before insert or update
or delete on dept for each row

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Examples:

Create of insert trigger, delete trigger and update trigger.
Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

```
SQL> @trigger
```

Trigger created.

```
SQL> select * from Bus;
```

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

b) Create Trigger updchek before update on Ticket For Each Row

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

b) CREATE OR RELPLACE TRIGGER trig1 before insert on Passenger for each

row

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

AIM : Implement Cursors:

Example

Test Output:

Aim; Implement the %notfound Attribute

Write a cursor by using The %notfound Attribute

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Aim; Implement the %found Attribute

Write a cursor program by using The % found Attribute

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Aim: Implement The %rowCount Attribute:

Write a cursor program by using the %rowCount Attribute:

Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Aim:

- a)** To write a Cursor to display the list of Male and Female Passengers.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

- b)**To write a Cursor to display List of Passengers from Passenger Table.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>@Passenger
Test Output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

AIM : Implement SubPrograms in PL/SQL.

Create a procedure, which receives a number and display whether it is odd or even.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date

SQL > execute/exec procedure_name(parameter list)

SQL> Exec example1(7)

Test Output:

.

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Example

Make a procedure, which will accept a number and return it's Square.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Pass employee no and name and store into employee table.

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

```
SQL> exec emp_add(1013,'DAXESH');
```

Test Output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Create a Procedure, which receives employee number and display employee name, Designation and salary.

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>exec empdata(1051)
Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a PL/SQL block, which will use a user-defined procedure, which accept employee number and return employee name and department name in a out parameter.

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Create a procedure, which receives department number and get total Salary of that
Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write procedure to accept Department number and display Name, Designation and Age of
each employee belonging to such Department.

Test output:

incharge

Signature of the

Date:

SQL>exec dept_list(20);

Test output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Create a procedure, which will accept Deptno and Display no of employee under different grade.

Test output:

AIM : Implement Functions of PL/SQL.

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL>exec empcount(30);

Test output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Example

Create a function to get cube of passed number

Test output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

SQL> select cube(5) from dual;

Test output:

Signature of the incharge

Date:

Example

Write a Function to find out maximum salary for the passed designation.

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

.
SQL> SELECT MAXJOB('ANALYST') FROM DUAL;

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Create a Function to find out existence of employee whose name is passed as a parameter

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a Function to find out Total salary for the passed department Name.

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a function to check whether passed number is Odd or Even.

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Write a Function to find out total annual income for the employee, who's number we passed.

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

SQL> select ann_income(1010) from dual;

Test output:

Signature of the incharge
Date:

Example

Create a function, which receives three arguments, first two as a number and third as a arithmetic.

Test output:

Assignment Evaluation

Signature

0: Not Done 1: Incomplete 2: Late complete
3: Needs improvement 4: Complete 5: Well Done

Signature of the instructor

Date:

Additional Experiments:

1. Create relations for the following schemas and write queries for retrieving data.

Student(sid,sname,address)

Course(cid,cname,fee)

Enrolled(cid,sid,doj)

2. Apply key constraints & participation constraints for the following relations.

emp(eid,ename,sal)

dept(did,dname,location)

manages(did,eid,day)

3. Create relations for the following schemas and write queries for retrieving.

Professor (SSN,Nmae,Age,Rank)

Projects (project no,Sponsor Name,starting date,ending date,budget)

Graduate (SSN,Name,Age,Degree)

4. Create relations for the following schemas and write queries for retrieving data. and apply key constraints

Supplies(Sid,Sname,Address)

Parts(pid,Pname,color)

Catalog(sid,pid,cost)

5. Create relations for the following schemas and write queries for retrieving data. and apply key constraints

Sailors (sid,sname,rating,age)

Boats(bid,bname,color)

Reserves(sid,bid,day)

6. Create relations for the following schemas and write queries for retrieving data. and apply key constraints

Flights(flno,from,to,distance,departs,arrives)

Aircraft(aid,aname,cruisingrange)

Certified(eid,aid)

Employees(eid,ename,salary)