Assignment

Sept23/ DBT/126.1

Database Technologies

Diploma in Advance Computing

September 2023

**Procedure and Function**

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| 1. Write a procedure to accept a string and print all characters in separate lines.   Input: - Ram  Output: - R  a  m |
| drop procedure if exists pro2;  delimiter $  create procedure pro2(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y int;  declare pos int;  set pos:=0;  set y:=0;  set y:=length(x);  label2:LOOP    set pos:=pos+1;    if pos<=y then  select substr(x,pos,1) as string;  ELSE  leave label2;  end if;  end LOOP label2;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to accept a string and print every character separated by a comm sign.   Input: - SALEEL  Output: - S, A, L, E, E, L |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y int;  declare z varchar(20);  declare output varchar(20);  set y:=1;  set output:="";  lbl1:loop  if y>length(x) then  leave lbl1;  END IF;  set z:=substr(x,y,1);  set y:=y+1;  set output:=concat(output,z,",");  end loop lbl1;  select substr(output,1,length(output)-1) AS OUTPUT;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to accept an alpha numeric string and separate number and characters of the string.   Input: - SAL1234EEL  Output: - SALEEL  1234 |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y varchar(20);  declare num varchar(20);  declare strn varchar(20);  declare z int;  set strn="";  set z:=1;  set num="";  lbl1:loop  set y:=substr(x,z,1);  set z=z+1;  if ascii(y)>48 and ascii(y)<57 THEN  set num:=concat(num,y);  ELSE  set strn=concat(strn,y);  end if;    if z>length(x) THEN  leave lbl1;  end if;  end loop lbl1;  select strn;  select num;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to print all employee name and his job in following format.   Input: - KING PRESIDENT  SCOTT ANALYST  Output: - K(ING) is PRESIDENT  S(COTT) is ANALYST |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y int;  declare z varchar(20);  declare output varchar(20);  declare a varchar(20);  declare b varchar(20);  declare d varchar(20);  set y:=1;  set output:="";  lbl1:loop  set z:=substr(x,y,1);  set y:=y+1;  if z=" " then  leave lbl1;  END IF;  set output:=concat(output,z);  end loop lbl1;  set a:=substr(output,1,1);  set b:=substr(output,2,length(output));  set d:=substr(x,length(output)+1,length(x));  select concat(a,"(",b,")"," is ",d) as output;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to print all upper and lower characters separately.   Input: - AbCddEfG  Output: - ACEG  bdf |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y varchar(20);  declare CAP varchar(20);  declare small varchar(20);  declare z int;  set CAP="";  set z:=1;  set small="";  lbl1:loop  set y:=substr(x,z,1);  set z=z+1;  if ascii(y)>=65 and ascii(y)<=90 THEN  set CAP:=concat(CAP,y);  ELSE  set small=concat(small,y);  end if;    if z>length(x) THEN  leave lbl1;  end if;  end loop lbl1;  select CAP;  select small;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to find the number of vowels, digits and white spaces |
| drop PROCEDURE IF EXISTS pro6;  delimiter $  CREATE PROCEDURE pro6(IN string1 VARCHAR(40))  BEGIN  DECLARE len\_str int;  DECLARE counter int;  DECLARE ch varchar(2);  DECLARE countv int;  DECLARE countd int;  DECLARE countws int;    set ch :='';  set len\_str:=LENGTH(string1);  set counter:=0;  set countv:=0;  set countd:=0;  set countws:=0;    lbl1:LOOP  IF counter > LENGTH(string1) THEN  leave lbl1;  end if;  set counter:=counter+1;  SET ch := SUBSTR(string1,counter,1);    IF (ch='A' or ch='E' or ch='I' or ch='O' or ch='U') THEN  set countv:= countv+1;  elseif ch between 0 and 9 THEN  set countd:= countd+1;  ELSE  if ch=" " THEN  set countws:= countws+1;  end IF;  end IF;    end LOOP lbl1;  SELECT countv 'Vowels count',countd 'digits count',countws 'white spaces count';  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to remove all characters in a string except alphabets   Input: - saleel.bagde123@gmail.com  Output: - saleelbagdegmailcom |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1(in x varchar(20))  BEGIN  declare y varchar(20);  declare email varchar(20);  declare z int;  set z:=1;  set email="";  lbl1:loop  set y:=substr(x,z,1);  set z=z+1;  if ascii(y)>=97 and ascii(y)<=122 THEN – if y between 97 and 122 then  set email:=concat(email,y);  end if;    if z>length(x) THEN  leave lbl1;  end if;  end loop lbl1;  select email;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to insert 10 rows in a table having following columns (using loop).   R (id int, message varchar(20)).  Output: -  id message  ---- -----------  1 i is odd  2 i is even  3 i is odd  4 i is even  5 i is odd  6 i is even  7 i is odd  8 i is even  9 i is odd  10 i is even |
| drop procedure if exists pro1;  delimiter $  create procedure pro1()  BEGIN  declare id int;  declare msg varchar(20);  set msg="";  set id=1;  label1:LOOP  if ((id%2)=0) THEN  set msg:= "i is even";  insert into p8 values (id,msg);  else  set msg:="i is odd";  insert into p8 values (id,msg);  end if;  set id=id+1;  if id>10 THEN  leave label1;  end if;  end loop label1;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to print five highest paid employees from the emp table using cursor. |
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| 1. Create the following table named (emp10, emp20, and emp30) which have the same structure of emp table.   Write a procedure to split employee records from emp table according to their department numbers and insert those records in the appropriate table using cursor. |
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| 1. Write a procedure to display the department number and employee name in the following format.   Output: -  10 -> (AARAV, THOMAS, CLARK, KING, MILLER)  20 -> (SHARMIN, BANDISH, SMITH, JONES, SCOTT, FRED, ADAMS, FORD)  30 -> (GITA, ALLEN, WARD, MARTIN, BLAKE, TURNER, JAMES, HOFFMAN, GRASS)  40 –> (No employee work in department 40…)  50 -> (VRUSHALI, SANGITA, SUPRIYA) |
| drop procedure if exists que11;  delimiter $  create procedure que11()  BEGIN    select concat(deptno,' -> ',group\_concat(ename)) from emp group by deptno ;    end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to accept customer number and display all his order. (Use customers and orders table) |
| DROP procedure if exists pro12;  delimiter $  create procedure pro12(cid int)  begin  select c.cname,o.\* from customers c join orders o on c.cnum=o.cnum where c.cnum=cid;  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to convert numbers into word   Input: - 45234  Output: - Four Five Two Three Four |
| DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS pro1;  DELIMITER $  CREATE PROCEDURE pro1(IN number INT(10))  BEGIN  DECLARE i INT(10);  DECLARE z INT;  DECLARE output VARCHAR(50);  DECLARE units VARCHAR(10);  SET i = 0;  SET units = "";  SET output = "";  SET z = 0;    lb: LOOP  SET z = z+1;  IF z > LENGTH(number) THEN  LEAVE lb;  END IF;    SET i = SUBSTR(number, z, 1);  IF i = 0 THEN  SET units = "Zero";  ELSEIF i = 9 THEN  SET units = "nine";  ELSEIF i = 8 THEN  SET units = "eight";  ELSEIF i = 7 THEN  SET units = "seven";  ELSEIF i = 6 THEN  SET units = "six";  ELSEIF i = 5 THEN  SET units = "five";  ELSEIF i = 4 THEN  SET units = "four";  ELSEIF i = 3 THEN  SET units = "three";  ELSEIF i = 2 THEN  SET units = "two";  ELSEIF i = 1 THEN  SET units = "one";  END IF;    SET output = CONCAT(output, units, " ");  END LOOP lb;    SELECT output AS "Output";  END $  DELIMITER ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to find the sum of digits.   Input: - 5675  Output: - Twenty Three |
| drop PROCEDURE IF EXISTS pro14;  delimiter $  CREATE PROCEDURE pro14(num int)  BEGIN  DECLARE len\_str int;  DECLARE n int;  DECLARE res int;  set len\_str:= LENGTH(num);    set @counter:=1;  set res:=0;    lbl1:LOOP  IF @counter <= length(num) THEN  set n:= SUBSTR(num,@counter,1);  set res:= res + n;    set @counter:=@counter+1;  ELSE  leave lbl1;  end IF;    end LOOP lbl1;  call pro1(res);  end $  delimiter ; |
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| 1. Write a procedure to find how many “Sundays” are present between two given dates.   Input: - Date1 and Date2  Output: - 3 Sunday’s |
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| 1. Writer a procedure which will accept date and weekday name from the user and print upcoming date on than weekday   Input: - (‘2023-04-26’, ‘Saturday’)  Output: - ‘2023-04-29’ |
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