

## PROGRAM -1

**AIM:** To create a database containing table employee with employee details. Write PLSQL to update the experience level of employee as beginner, intermediate and advanced.

### CODE:

```
create database company;
use company;
create table emp(emp_id int primary key,emp_name varchar(20),salary varchar(20));
create table dept(dept_id int primary key,emp_id int,designation
varchar(20),experience int(10) ,foreign key(emp_id) references emp(emp_id));
insert into emp(emp_id,emp_name,salary)values(101,'Shibu',25000);
insert into emp(emp_id,emp_name,salary)values(102,'Raju',35000);
insert into emp(emp_id,emp_name,salary)values(103,'Shanku',50000);
```

```
select * from emp;
```

```
insert into dept(dept_id,emp_id,designation,experience)values(201,101,'Peon',2);
insert into dept(dept_id,emp_id,designation,experience)values(202,102,'Clerk',6);
insert                                     into
dept(dept_id,emp_id,designation,experience)values(203,103,'Manager',12);
```

```
select * from dept;
```

```
create table level(emp_id int,dept_id int,experience_level varchar(20),foreign
key(emp_id) references emp(emp_id),foreign key(dept_id) references dept(dept_id));
```

```
call exp(2,101,201);
call exp(6,102,201);
call exp(12,103,203);
```

```
select * from level;
select      emp.emp_name,emp.salary,new_salary(level.experience_level,emp.salary)
from emp,level where emp.emp_id=level.emp_id;
```

////STORED PROCEDURE

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `exp`(experience int,emp_id
```

```

int,dept_id int)
BEGIN
DECLARE
    levels varchar(45);

if (experience > 0 && experience<5)
    then set levels = 'beginner';
    insert            into            employe(emp_id,experience,salary,levels)
values(emp_id,experience,salary,levels);
    end if;
    if( exp>=6 && exp <10)
    then set levels = 'intermediate';

        insert            into            employe(emp_id,experience,salary,levels)
values(emp_id,experience,salary,levels);
        end if;
        if (exp >= 10)
        then set levels = 'Experienced';

            insert            into            employe(emp_id,experience,salary,levels)
values(emp_id,experience,salary,levels);
            end if;
END

```

////FUNCTION////

```



CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` FUNCTION `new_salary`(experience_level
varchar(20),sal varchar(10)) RETURNS int(11)
BEGIN
if(experience_level = 'Experienced')
then
return(sal+1000);
else
return(sal);
end if;

RETURN 1;
END



```

**OUTPUT:**

```
27 • select * from level;
28 • select emp.emp_name,emp.salary,new_salary(level.experience_level,em
29
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 			
	emp_id	dept_id	experience_level
▶	101	201	Beginner
	102	201	Intermediate
	103	203	Experienced

```
20
27 • select * from level;
28 • select emp.emp_name,emp.salary,new_salary(level.experier
29
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 			
	emp_name	salary	new_salary(level.experience_level,emp.salary)
▶	Shibu	25000	25000
	Raju	35000	35000
	Shanku	50000	51000

## PROGRAM -2

**AIM:** Given an integer i, write a PL/SQL procedure to insert the tuple (i, 'xxx') into a given relation

### CODE:

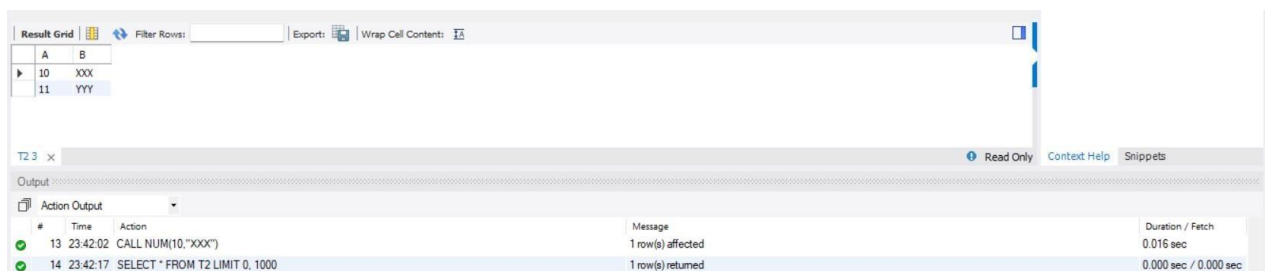
```
CREATE DATABASE NUMBER;  
USE NUMBER;  
CREATE TABLE T2(A INT ,  
                  B CHAR(10) );  
  
DROP TABLE T2;  
CALL NUM(10,"XXX");  
CALL NUM(11,"YYY");
```

```
SELECT * FROM T2;  
SHOW DATABASES;
```

### **STORED PROCEDURE :**

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `NUM`(I INT,J CHAR(10))  
BEGIN  
IF(SELECT A FROM T2 WHERE A LIKE (I))  
THEN  
INSERT INTO T2 (A,B) VALUES (NULL,NULL);  
ELSE  
INSERT INTO T2 (A,B) VALUES (I,J);  
END IF;  
END
```

### OUTPUT:



The screenshot displays a database client window with a 'Result Grid' at the top showing the contents of table T2. Below it, the 'Output' pane shows the execution log of the SQL commands. The 'Result Grid' contains two rows: (10, 'XXX') and (11, 'YYY'). The 'Output' pane shows two successful actions: a call to the NUM procedure with parameters (10, 'XXX') which affected 1 row, and a SELECT statement that returned 1 row.

	A	B
10	10	XXX
11	11	YYY

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
13	23:42:02	CALL NUM(10,"XXX")	1 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
14	23:42:17	SELECT * FROM T2 LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

### **PROGRAM-3**

**AIM:** To write a PL/SQL block to calculate the incentive of an employee whose ID is 110

#### **CODE:**

##### **Table creation and insertion**

```
CREATE TABLE employee(id int,basic double,hra double);  
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(101,12000,3200),(102,15000,3200);
```

##### **Function call**

```
SELECT *,incentive(id) FROM employee
```

#### **FUNCTION :**

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` FUNCTION `incentive`(id1 int) RETURNS  
double  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE bp double;  
    DECLARE h double;  
    DECLARE inc double;  
    SELECT basic INTO bp  
        FROM employee  
        WHERE id=id1;  
    SELECT hra INTO h  
        FROM employee  
        WHERE id=id1;  
    if(bp>10000) then  
        set inc=bp+h+1200;  
  
    else  
        set inc=bp+h+4500;  
  
    end if;  
    RETURN inc;  
END
```

**OUTPUT:**

✓	63	22:44:50	create table employee(id int,basic double,hra double)	0 row(s) affected
✓	64	22:44:50	insert into employee values(101,12000,3200),(102,15000,3200)	2 row(s) affected Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

**Function call :**

✓	67	22:48:17	call insert1(1,"new")	1 row(s) affected
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## PROGRAM-4

**AIM:** To create the Book database and do the following: (Consider the attributes based on the question given)

book(book\_name, author\_name, price, quantity)

- Write a query to update the quantity by double in the table book.
- List all the book\_name whose price is greater than those of book named "Database for Dummies"
- Retrieve the list of author\_name whose first letter is 'a' along with the book\_name and price (Explore more about *Like* keyword)
- Write a PL/SQL Procedure to find the total number of books of same author

### CODE:

```
create database books;
use books;
create table book_info(book_name varchar (20),author varchar(20),price int,quantity
int);
insert into book_info values('randamoozham','MT',300,5);
insert into book_info values('ikigai','hector',500,7);
insert into book_info values('databse of dummies','xyz',250,7);
insert into book_info values('wings of flare','APJ',500,7);
insert into book_info values('oopol','MT',270,3);
select * from book_info;
```

- set sql\_safe\_updates=0;  
update book\_info set quantity=quantity\*2;
- select book\_name from book\_info where price>(select price from book\_info  
where book\_name='databse of dummies');
- select author,book\_name,price from book\_info where author like 'a%';

### OUTPUT:

✓	10	22:20:38	SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0	0 row(s) affected
✓	11	22:20:40	update book set quantity = quantity * 2	5 row(s) affected Rows matched: 5 Changed: 5 Warnings: 0

	book_name
▶	hk
	Pyari
	Potte

	author_name	book_name	price
▶	Amal	harry	200
	Arun	hk	430
	AAA	Potte	900

	totalbooks
▶	7



## PROGRAM-5

**AIM:** Create the Company database with the following tables and do the following:

Administration (employee\_salary, development \_cost, fund\_ amount, turn\_over,bonus)

Emp\_details (emp\_no, emp\_name, DOB, address, doj, mobile\_no, dept\_no, salary).

- a. Calculate the total and average salary amount of the employees of each department.
- b. Display total salary spent for employees.
- c. Develop a PL/SQL function to display total fund\_amount spent by the administration department

### CODE:

```
CREATE TABLE Administration (  
employee_salary double,  
development_cost double,  
fund_amount double,  
turn_over double,  
bonus double);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Emp_details(  
emp_no int,  
emp_name varchar(20),  
DOB date,  
address varchar(20),  
doj date,  
mobile_no int(12),  
dept_no int,  
salary double);
```

```
INSERT INTO Administration VALUES  
(12000,25000,560000,65000,5000),  
(70000,55000,860000,15000,1000),  
(18000,45000,160000,75000,7000),  
(10000,27000,520000,60000,5000),  
(18000,27000,360000,35000,3000);
```

```
INSERT INTO Emp_details VALUES  
(1,"Ram","1999-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10",9865986598,10,12000),  
(2,"manoharan","1997-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10",9865986598,10,12200),  
(3,"mani","1996-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10",9865986598,11,12500),  
(4,"moran","1957-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10",9865986598,11,17200),
```

(5,"sasi","1948-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10",9865986598,12,12090)  
(6,"kaka","1988-10-10","Street - 2,vallakadavu","2020-10-10-",9865986598,12,12050);

## OUTPUT

a. SELECT

```
dept_no,  
        avg(salary) 'Average  
        salary',sum(salary)  
        'Total Salary'  
FROM Emp_details GROUP BY dept_no;
```

	dept_no	Average salary	Total Salary
▶	10	12100	24200
	11	14850	29700
	12	12070	24140

b) SELECT  
sum(salary) 'SUM OF SALARY'  
FROM Emp\_details;

## OUTPUT

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
SUM OF SALARY	
▶ 78040	

c)




//FUCTION//

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' FUNCTION `fund_total`() RETURNS  
double  
BEGIN  
DECLARE f DOUBLE;  
DECLARE i DOUBLE;  
SELECT SUM(fund_amount)  
FROM Admins;  
RETURN f;  
END
```

//FUNCTION CALL//

```
SELECT fund_total() from Admins LIMIT 1;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid 		 Filter Rows: <input data-bbox="571 555 730 600" type="text"/>	
	fund_total()		
	2460000		

## PROGRAM-6

**AIM:** To write a program to implement trigger

### **CODE:**

```
create database employees;  
use employees;
```




```
create table employee(emp_id int,emp_name varchar(10),department_name  
varchar(15));  
insert into employee values(101,"Coen","mca");  
insert into employee values(102,"aloe","mca");  
insert into employee values(103,"Raimi","btech");  
insert into employee values(104,"Ras","mca");  
create table dpt_mca(dept_id int,dept_name varchar(20), dept_emp  
varchar(15));  
create table dpt_cs(dept_id int,dept_name varchar(20), dept_emp varchar(15));  
  
select * from employee;  
insert into employee values(105,"Anu","mca");  
select * from dpt_mca;  
insert into employee values(106,"R0se","CS");  
select * from dpt_cs;
```

```
///TRIGGER///
```

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` TRIGGER  
`employees`.`employee_BEFORE_INSERT` BEFORE INSERT ON  
`employee` FOR EACH ROW  
BEGIN  
if new.department_name="mca" then  
INSERT INTO dpt_mca set  
dept_id=new.emp_id,dept_name=new.emp_name,dept_emp="Asst.proff fill";  
end if;  
if new.department_name="cs" then  
INSERT INTO dpt_cs set  
dept_id=new.emp_id,dept_name=new.emp_name,dept_emp="Asst.proff fill";  
end if;  
END
```




## OUTPUT:

14 • `select * from dpt_mca;`

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content:

	dept_id	dept_name	dept_emp
▶	104	Ras	Asst proff fill
	105	Anu	Asst.proff fill

16 • `select * from dpt_cs;`

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell

	dept_id	dept_name	dept_emp
▶	106	R0se	Asst proff fill

## PROGRAM-7

**AIM:** . To create a student record database in which student marks assessment is recorded. In such schema, create a trigger so that the total and average of specified marks is automatically inserted whenever a record is inserted.

### CODE:

```
create database students;
use students;
create table student(rollno varchar(10) primary key,studname varchar(10),sub1
varchar(10),sub2 varchar(10),sub3 varchar(10));
create table result(rollno varchar(10),studname varchar(10),total_marks
varchar(10),percentage varchar(10));
insert into student values("1","abhi","35","55","85"),
("2","adarsh","15","60","10"),
("3","anu","96","99","94");

insert into student values(8,"jain",67,90,76);
insert into student values(10,"bini",60,96,50);
select * from student;

select * from result;




///TRIGGER///

CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` TRIGGER
`students`.`student_AFTER_INSERT` AFTER INSERT ON `student` FOR
EACH ROW
BEGIN
declare total varchar(10);
declare perc varchar(10);
set total=new.sub1+new.sub2+new.sub3;
set perc=((total/300)*100);
insert into result values(new.rollno,new.studname,total,perc);
END
```

## OUTPUT:

12

13 • `select * from result;`

Result Grid   Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: [I](#)

	rollno	studname	total_marks	percentage
▶	8	jain	233	77.6666667
	10	bini	206	68.6666667

s

xxxxxx



## PROGRAM-8

**AIM:** To write a program to implement cursors

### **CODE:**

```
create database college1;
use college1;
create table library (shelf_no int(10),category varchar(10),book_name
varchar(20));
insert into library values(11,'science','algebra');
insert into library values(12,'science','Data Mining');
insert into library values(21,'comic','New Avengers');
insert into library values(22,'comic','Spiderman');
insert into library values(31,'drama','romeo and juliet');
insert into library values(32,'drama','hamlet');
create table book_by_order(book_shelf int (10),book_category
varchar(20),bookname varchar(20));
```

```
select * from library;
```

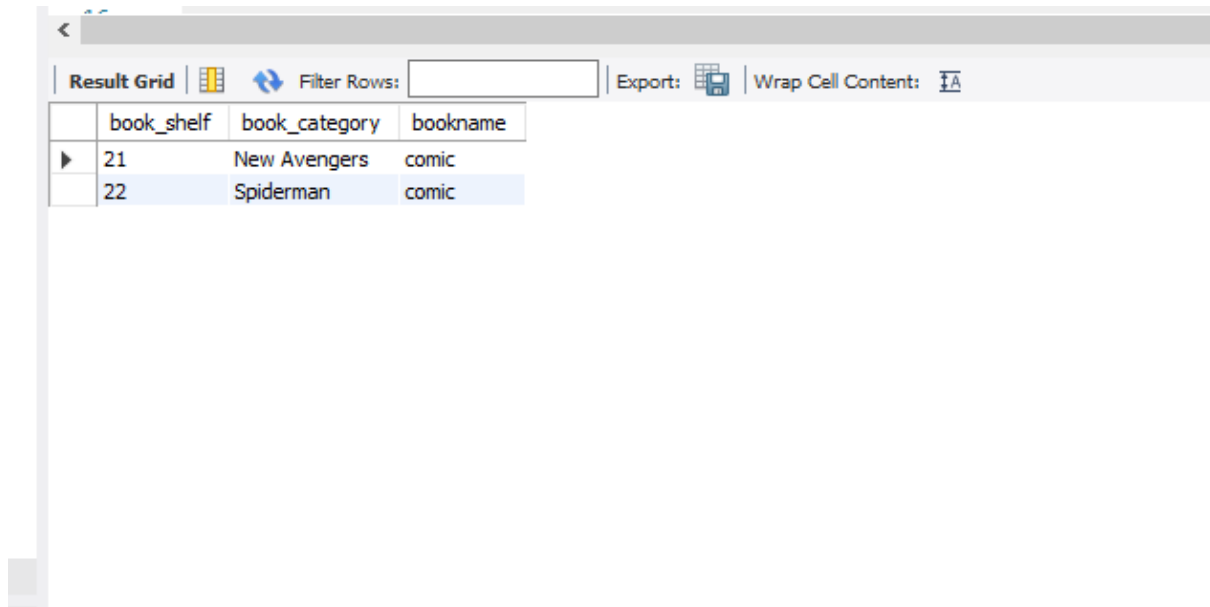
```
call book_details();
select * from book_by_order;
```

```
///CURSOR///
```

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `book_details`()
BEGIN
declare book_shelf int;
declare bookname varchar(20);
declare book_category varchar(10);
declare C_finished integer default 0;
declare C1 cursor for select shelf_no,category,book_name from library;
declare continue handler for not found set C_finished = 1;
open C1;
book_details:loop
if C_finished=1 then
leave book_details;
end if;
```

```
if C_finished = 0 then
Fetch from C1 into book_shelf,book_category,bookname;
if book_category = 'comic' then
insert into book_by_order values(book_shelf,bookname,book_category);
end if;
end if;
end loop;
close C1;
END
```

## **OUTPUT :**



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

	book_shelf	book_category	bookname
▶	21	New Avengers	comic
	22	Spiderman	comic

The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'.

