

SQL → non procedural language.

PL-SQL → Layer + SQL. (5^o año cuarto)

PL-SQL :

- Programming main way Printing, Scanning

→ array, function, cursor, Rich data type
easy syntax used.

↳ Part:

Declaration

Execution → must be needed →

Exception → Err Execution →

type Objects:

BEGIN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('-----');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('-----');

(if :notibbo following off) will - two. bug two - and

END;

PL-SQL Declare : - ~~• make from global declare~~
~~begin from local "~~

DECLARE

a integer;

variable with

b float;

c real;

Now start writing

Declare

a integer := 10

b float ;

c real ;

BEGIN

b := 15.5

c := a + b

dbms_output.put_line ('the result of addition: ' || c);

END;

char *a string containing a, b, traces first then ends with
space (0)

Declare

a char(80) = "Hello world,
giveлага"

a varchar2(30) = 'TRUE',
Begin
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Hello world') with a line - break
; ('Hello world' is a
series of chars.)

$\therefore \Theta$

Declare

float : = 2.1;

a float;

r float : = 3.1416;

BEGIN

a := pi * R * R;

dbms - output. put_line ('area of circle is', a)
; ('.', a), 'pi', 'R', 'R * R'
; ('.', a) and a line - break - char
; ('.', a) and a line - break - char
;

Q1) Write a program in C which takes two integer inputs from user and prints their sum.

④ Declare

```
a :integer := input;  
b :integer := input;
```

Begin

```
IF (a = b) then  
    output := (a+b)  
else  
    output := (a-b);  
End IF;
```

End;

Output : 100
Data : 50 50

Output : 0
Data : 50 50

Declare

```
a :integer := input;
```

Begin

```
if (a > 80) then  
    output := (A+1);  
else if (a < 80 and a > 70) then  
    output := (A);  
end if;
```

SYNTEX

classmate, teacher.

```
DECLARE integer input;
variable integer := input;
BEGIN
```

```
atoms-output.put-line (')
)
END IF

IF (b9 - AND normalized) OF-OF
  current,b9
  b9 = 0
END g.
```

Dental bone tumor access

⑤ Local variable (datatype as per database) Hindi IIT

⑥ Transfer data from database to local variable. Hindi IIT

Declare

1

3) anal.-bas. haptio-formab.

Curs-9d varcchan 2. (10);

4371- (702) 716-8211

Customize frame % type is new basic form

∴ () will ~~not~~ (\rightarrow) be

BEGIN

Select cid, fname
from customer
into ~~Customer Cus-9.d~~, Cname
END IF
END
• c
• E

where $c_{id} = 'C1'$;

dbmm - multi - Customer details of : ' ||| cus-01);
dbmm write multi - ('Customer details of : ' ||| Cname);
dbmm write multi - multi - address

End;

cs customers to Chittagong Gaffer.

Declare :

Cus-id varchar(10);

Cname customers.fname % type;

addr customers.adrnum % type;

BEGIN

Select cid, fname, adrnum Into Cus-id, Cname, addr.cus
from customer;

where cid = 'C1';

IF addrnum = "chittagong" then

dbm --
dbm (|| Cus-id ||);
dbm (|| Cname ||);

End if

End

Important for finals exam:

Basic loop : until ends then condition can repeat

Initialization

• loop

:

another end loop following then creating something like this

loop for some numbers several

loop for numbers > 10 then

from 10 until

> from 10 until

for loop 6

multi "brackets" = numbers 710

for a in range(10+1) if
else exit when marks

while loop ^

while a < 10 loop

compleet - automatie msc., execute msc.

data base କେତେ ପରିମାଣରେ

cursor cur1 IS → my word

Decade

Cid varck 2

record use rec^{m} local variable use var^{m} of

Cust-Tec cust % + row-type

କୁଳ ମେ ହାତ କାହାର ପାନ୍ଧି କାହାର ପାନ୍ଧି କାହାର କାହାର

• 11 ~~bis~~ ~~real~~ data type quarks B-data

~~butcher Buy date 07/07/13~~

order maintain ১০) প্রাণীর

• Dmns. output. line (Cust.-rec. buy-
er)

ପରିବାର ପିଲାମ୍ବନୀ-

join customer and product and show all the data

- DECLARE cust DS

SELECT *

FROM customer NATURAL JOIN product;

CUST-REC CUST%ROWTYPE

Begin

OPEN CUST

Loop

FETCH CUST INTO CUST-REC;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUTLINE (CUST-REC.CID || ' ' || CUST-REC.FNAME)

Exit WHEN CUST-REC.CID IS NULL;

End Loop;

Close CUST;

End;

H. Function:

maximum find:

a number : = input

b " : = input

c number :

function find max (x in number, y in number) Tech
number in 2 number.

Begin.

if $x > y$

then ~~z~~ $z := x$

!

end

(2,4,6) exmple.

Begin a: num maximum end brief. Else. or else

c: = find-max (a,b)

demonstrated pd line (maximum number) is: '11c)

end

missed

work sbg rge tpp bns

export

in, R work subassing. work th

was was 33 sheets

procedure create
procedure or
procedure create
procedure or

create or replace procedure fmax
as begin.

Procedure fmax (x in number,
y in number, z
out number) is

begin and must in y and must in x) x must be (constant
and must s in y and must
else z := x
end if.
x := s ~~and~~ max
message

else

z := x

message

end

begin

findmax (a,b,c)

alarm . output . print . line (maximum number in middle)
end,

) (11. : n) (and must be different (a,b,c, b,c,a and b,c,a and c,a,b)

end.

begin.

findmax

alarm for code show

end

drop procedure fmax from schema

select 20 save /user

MSG Clob ; \leftarrow string hold the
char of large object
(128 char)
MS RD BLOB information of ab object.

Declare .

MSG Clob : MS RD BLOB - BLOB information
MS RD BLOB frame type - , BLOB

Declare

Type arr IS VARRY(100) of varchar 2(50)

array BLOB or not
multivalued database
Object oriented database
multivalued database represent \rightarrow array one or more
multiset use multivalued

Composite attribute \Rightarrow encapsulation used
 \Rightarrow Encapsulation
derived

To register and update fixed
it is not allowed

• mongodp (MongoDB Document Processor) - used for scaling

vertical scaling - Expand vertically: 1000 cores 5000 data nodes

horizontal u - → add more add nodes 20%

(02) Sharding → (03) Replicaset shared across servers

• Sharding - partitioned balanced

No SQL & mongodp the team we are
used in mongodp ability (operation 1000 612ms)
consistency (replica set 20)

Three main features

advice, Emojis, Pictures emoji construct data (JSON)
base relationships ← standard stringing

• No SQL

• relationships ←

base

• joining two tables

• Normalization n n

Distributed database

Heterogeneous - MySQL oracle

CRUD operation.
create, retrieve, update, delete

common line (mongodp shell).

graphical interface

Database creation > user > document > collection > insert

mongo — face तर्क दिए।

/ show dbs दिए।

also ट्रॉन सेट दिए।

use db1 (मैंने इसे नहीं बनाया) create collection "biodata"

collection create मैंने करवाया।

use YBM.

YBM → db.createCollection ("biodata")

YBM > Show, dbs

YBM > Show collections

बिंदु

biodata.

UBM > db. biodata.insertOne({ "name": "emon" })

column
name

True Query command 24/12

UBM > db. biodata.find()

select all 25/12

UBM > db. biodata.deleteOne

query 25
Delete query

({ "name": "emon" })

Many Queries 25/12

UBM > db. biodata.insertMany([{ _id: 3, Name:

"emon", }, { _id: 4, Name: "Sina" }])

Select Row

enter F4, right click "Copy" or Paste 25/12

UBM > db. biodata.find({ name: "emon" })

emon Duna fad ho
with copy and paste 25/12

Searching

QBM> db.Biodata.find({\$semester:{'\$gt':4}})

obrufen u. spezifische gru

\$gt:4 für gröberen than y gau

\$gt

db.Biodata.update({\$name:'Alfred E. Neum'} , { \$set:{Name:'Alfred E. Neum'})

db.Biodata.deleteOne

({\$id:5})

DB

db.Biodata.find({\$name:'Alfred E. Neum'})

cu

auswählen blies newpunkt mit auswahl

bevorst Bio sum mit ob

auswahl mit luftgitarre amoxicillin prolema

db.Biodata.find({\$name:'Alfred E. Neum'})

auswahl mit luftgitarre amoxicillin prolema