

CREATING AND MANAGING TABLES

EX.NO:1

DATE: 20-2-24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. Create the DEPT table based on the DEPARTMENT following the table instance chart below.
Confirm that the table is created.

Column name	ID	NAME
Key Type		
Nulls/Unique		
FK table		
FK column		
Data Type	Number	Varchar2
Length	7	25

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT (Dept_ID number(6) not null, Dept_name varchar(20), Manager_ID  
varchar(6), Location_ID number(4));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. In the top navigation bar, 'SQL Commands' is selected. The schema dropdown shows 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. Below the toolbar, there are buttons for Undo, Redo, Find, and Paste. The main area contains the SQL command to create the DEPT table. The 'Results' tab is selected at the bottom, showing the output: 'Table created.' and '0.03 seconds'. The bottom status bar includes the user's email (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in), the schema (anand_santhosh), and the language (en). It also displays copyright information for Oracle and APEX versions.

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT (Dept_ID number(6) not null, Dept_name varchar(20), Manager_ID varchar(6), Location_ID number(4));
```

Table created.
0.03 seconds

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Oracle APEX 23.2.4

2. Create the EMP table based on the following instance chart. Confirm that the table is created.

Column name	ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	DEPT_ID
Key Type				
Nulls/Unique				
FK table				
FK column				
Data Type	Number	Varchar2	Varchar2	Number
Length	7	25	25	7

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE EMP( ID int, Last_name varchar(25), First_name varchar(25), Dept_ID  
number(7));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the SQL Commands section, the following SQL command is entered:

```
1 CREATE TABLE EMP( ID int, Last_name varchar(25), First_name varchar(25), Dept_ID number(7));
```

In the Results tab, the output shows:

```
Table created.  
0.03 seconds
```

At the bottom, the footer includes:

220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in anand_santhosh en Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 23.2.4

3. Modify the EMP table to allow for longer employee last names. Confirm the modification.(Hint: Increase the size to 50)

QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE EMP MODIFY(Last_name varchar(50));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' and the schema 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following content:

```
1  ALTER TABLE EMP MODIFY(Last_name varchar(50));
```

Below the command, the output shows:

```
Table altered.
```

Execution details:

```
0.05 seconds
```

At the bottom, user and copyright information is displayed:

```
220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in anand_santhosh en
Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle APEX 23.2.4
```

4. Create the EMPLOYEES2 table based on the structure of EMPLOYEES table. Include Only the Employee_id, First_name, Last_name, Salary and Dept_id coloumns. Name the columns Id, First_name, Last_name, salary and Dept_id respectively.

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE2(ID number(6) not null, First_name varchar(20), Last_Name  
varchar(25), Salary number(8,2), Dept_ID number(6) not null);
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'SQL Workshop'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A single line of SQL code is entered in the command input field:

```
1 CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE2(ID number(6) not null, First_name varchar(20), Last_Name  
2      varchar(25), Salary number(8,2), Dept_ID number(6) not null);
```

Below the command input, the results tab is selected. The output shows the message "Table created." and a execution time of "0.04 seconds". The bottom right corner indicates the version "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

5. Drop the EMP table.

QUERY:

```
DROP TABLE EMP;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL Workshop module selected. In the SQL Commands editor, the command `DROP TABLE EMP` is entered. The output pane below shows the results of the command execution, indicating that the table was dropped successfully in 0.06 seconds.

```
1  DROP TABLE EMP
Table dropped.
0.06 seconds
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

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6. Rename the EMPLOYEES2 table as EMP.

QUERY:

RENAME EMPLOYEE2 to EMP;

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows the user's profile (Vignesh C) and schema (WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH). The main workspace is titled "SQL Commands". The query entered is "RENAME EMPLOYEE2 to EMP;". Below the query, the "Results" tab is selected, showing the output: "Statement processed." and "0.05 seconds". The bottom of the screen displays copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version (23.2.4).

```
RENAME EMPLOYEE2 to EMP;
```

Statement processed.
0.05 seconds

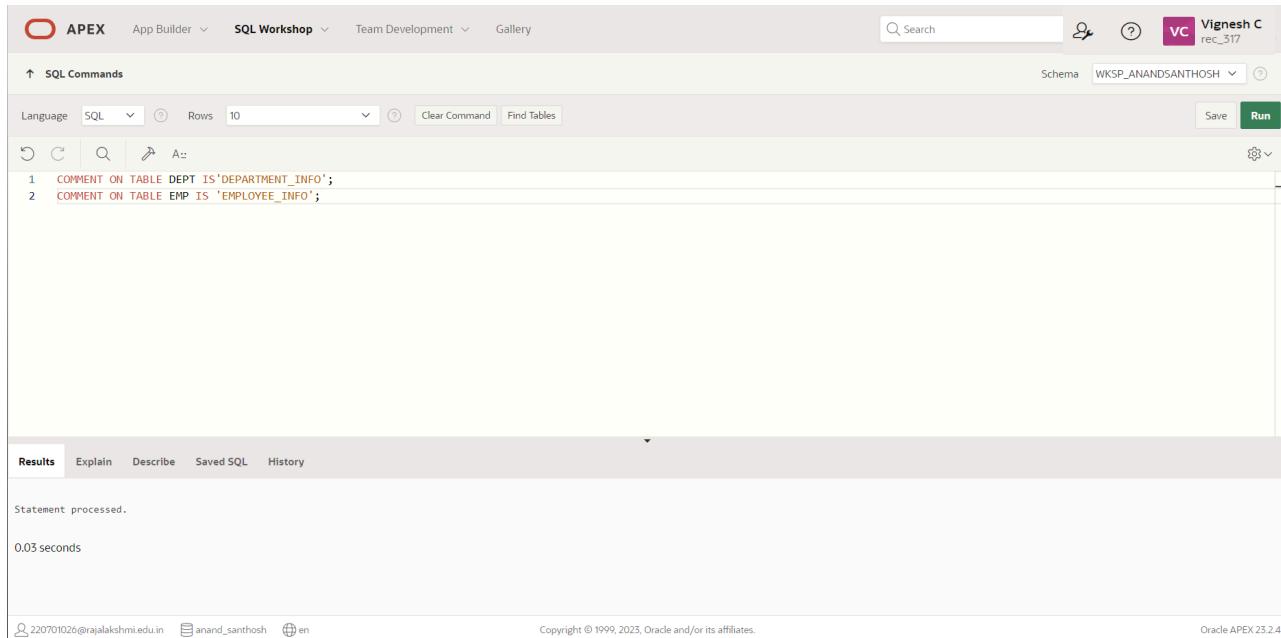
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Oracle APEX 23.2.4

7. Add a comment on DEPT and EMP tables. Confirm the modification by describing the table.

QUERY:

```
COMMENT ON TABLE DEPT IS'DEPARTMENT_INFO';
COMMENT ON TABLE EMP IS 'EMPLOYEE_INFO';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there is a search bar, user profile information for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following SQL code:

```
1 COMMENT ON TABLE DEPT IS'DEPARTMENT_INFO';
2 COMMENT ON TABLE EMP IS 'EMPLOYEE_INFO';
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output: 'Statement processed.' and '0.03 seconds'. The bottom footer includes copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

8. Drop the First_name column from the EMP table and confirm it.

QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE EMP DROP COLUMN First_name;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a language dropdown set to 'SQL'. There are buttons for 'Save' and 'Run'. The query entered is: 'ALTER TABLE EMP DROP COLUMN First_name;'. Below the command, the results tab is selected, showing the output: 'Table altered.' and '0.07 seconds'. The bottom footer includes copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version: 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

MANIPULATING DATA

EX.NO:2

DATE: 23 – 2 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. Create MY_EMPLOYEE table with the following structure

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ID	Not null	Number(4)
Last_name		Varchar(25)
First_name		Varchar(25)
Userid		Varchar(25)
Salary		Number(9,2)

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE MY_EMPLOYEE( ID number(4), Last_name varchar(25), First_name  
varchar(25), Userid varchar(25), Salary number(9,2));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. The schema dropdown is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The main area contains the SQL command for creating the table:

```
1 CREATE TABLE MY_EMPLOYEE( ID number(4), Last_name varchar(25), First_name  
varchar(25), Userid varchar(25), Salary number(9,2));
```

Below the command, the results section displays the output:

```
Table created.  
0.03 seconds
```

At the bottom, the footer includes user information (220701317@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version (Oracle APEX 23.2.4).

2. Add the first and second rows data to MY_EMPLOYEE table from the following sample data.

ID	Last_name	First_name	Userid	salary
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs	860
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri	1100
4	Newman	Chad	Cnewman	750
5	Ropebur	Audrey	aropebur	1550

QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(1,'Patel','Ralph','rpatel',895);
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(2,'Dancs','Betty','bdancs',860);
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a session ID 'rec_317'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. It has a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Search, and Run. Below the toolbar, it says 'Language: SQL', 'Rows: 10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1  INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(1,'Patel','Ralph','rpatel',895);
2  INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(2,'Dancs','Betty','bdancs',860);
```

At the bottom of the SQL editor, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected. The output pane shows the results of the execution:

```
1 row(s) inserted.
0.00 seconds
```

At the very bottom, there are footer links for user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and system information (Oracle APEX 23.2.4).

3. Display the table with values.

QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM MY_EMPLOYEE
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' and the schema 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace contains a SQL command line and a results grid. The SQL command entered is 'SELECT * FROM MY_EMPLOYEE'. The results grid displays two rows of data with columns: ID, LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, USERID, and SALARY. The data is as follows:

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID	SALARY
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs	860

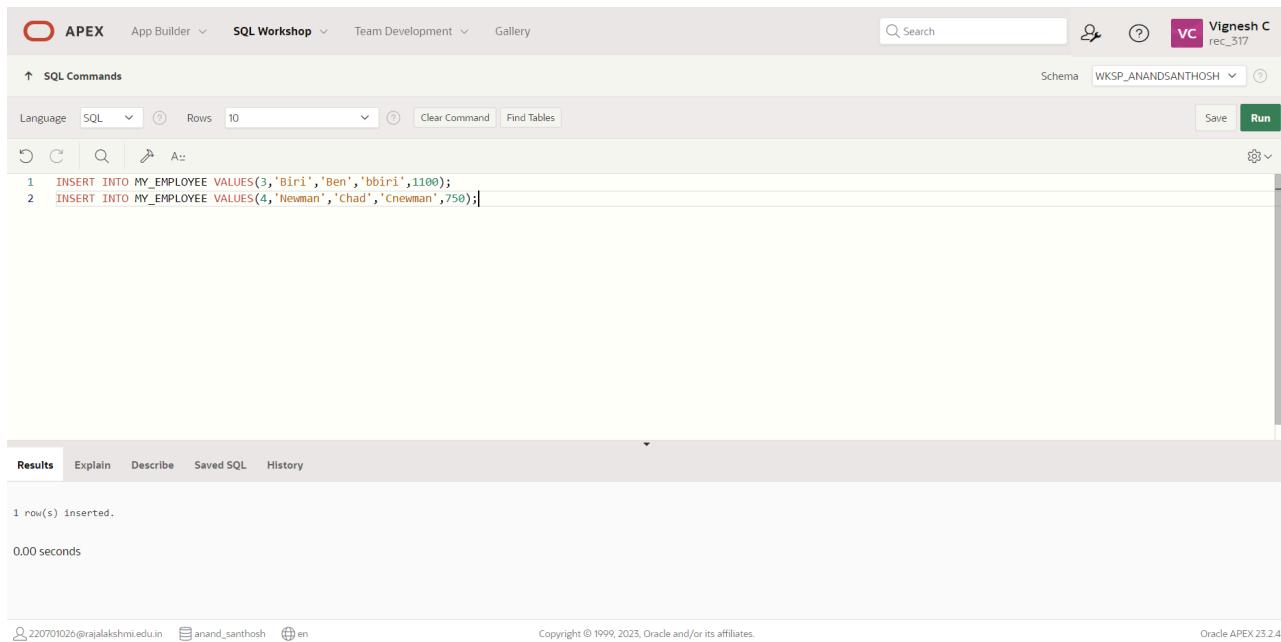
Below the grid, it says '2 rows returned in 0.05 seconds' and there is a 'Download' link. The bottom of the page includes footer links for user information and copyright notice, and the text 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

4. Populate the next two rows of data from the sample data. Concatenate the first letter of the first_name with the first seven characters of the last_name to produce Userid.

QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(3,'Biri','Ben','bbiri',1100);
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(4,'Newman','Chad','Cnewman',750);
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. Below it, the 'SQL Workshop' tab is active. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. The schema dropdown shows 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The code editor contains the following SQL statements:

```
1 INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(3,'Biri','Ben','bbiri',1100);
2 INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES(4,'Newman','Chad','Cnewman',750);
```

Below the code editor, the 'Results' tab is selected. The output pane displays the results of the execution:

```
1 row(s) inserted.
0.00 seconds
```

At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for user profile, copyright notice, and version information.

5. Make the data additions permanent.

QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM MY_EMPLOYEE ORDER BY ID;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows the user's name, Vignesh C, and their schema, WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The main workspace is titled "SQL Commands". The SQL command entered is "SELECT * FROM MY_EMPLOYEE ORDER BY ID;". Below the command, the results are displayed in a table format. The table has columns: ID, LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME, USERID, and SALARY. The data returned is as follows:

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID	SALARY
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dancs	Betty	bdanacs	860
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri	1100
4	Newman	Chad	Cnewman	750

Below the table, it says "4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and provides a "Download" link. The bottom of the page includes copyright information and the text "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

6. Change the last name of employee 3 to Drexler.

QUERY:

```
UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_name='Drexler' WHERE ID=3;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands'. It features a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Find, Replace, and other functions. Below the toolbar, the SQL command is entered: 'UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_name='Drexler' WHERE ID=3;'. The 'Run' button is highlighted in green. The results tab is selected, showing the output: '1 row(s) updated.' and '0.00 seconds'. The bottom of the screen displays copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version.

```
1 UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_name='Drexler' WHERE ID=3;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

1 row(s) updated.
0.00 seconds

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7. Change the salary to 1000 for all the employees with a salary less than 900.

QUERY:

```
UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Salary=1000 WHERE Salary<900;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The command input field contains the SQL update statement: '1 UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Salary=1000 WHERE Salary<900;'. Below the input, the results tab is selected, showing the output: '3 row(s) updated.' and '0.00 seconds'. The bottom footer includes copyright information: 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 25.2.4'.

8. Delete Betty dancs from MY_EMPLOYEE table.

QUERY:

```
DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE First_name='Betty';
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The command input field contains the SQL statement: '1 DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE First_name='Betty';'. Below the input field, there are icons for refresh, undo, redo, search, and a dropdown menu. To the right are 'Save' and 'Run' buttons. The results section at the bottom shows the output of the query: '1 row(s) deleted.' and '0.01seconds'. The results tab is selected. At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for user information and copyright notice.

```
1 DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE First_name='Betty';
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

1 row(s) deleted.
0.01seconds

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Oracle APEX 23.2.4

9. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

QUERY:

```
DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE ID=4;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, along with 'SQL Workshop'. The schema dropdown is set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following command:

```
1  DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE ID=4;
```

Below the command, the results tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

```
1 row(s) deleted.  
0.01 seconds
```

At the bottom of the interface, user information and copyright details are visible:

```
220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in anand_santhosh en  
Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.  
Oracle APEX 23.2.4
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

INCLUDING CONSTRAINTS

EX.NO:3

DATE: 27 – 2 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. Add a table-level PRIMARY KEY constraint to the EMP table on the ID column. The constraint should be named at creation. Name the constraint my_emp_id_pk.

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES (Employ_id number(6) not null, First_name varchar(40),  
Last_name varchar(40), CONSTRAINT my_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(Employ_id));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, along with 'SQL Workshop'. The schema dropdown shows 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a language dropdown set to 'SQL'. Below the title are buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES (Employ_id number(6) not null, First_name varchar(40), Last_name varchar(40), CONSTRAINT my_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(Employ_id));
```

At the bottom of the SQL editor, there are 'Save' and 'Run' buttons. The results tab is selected, showing the output:

```
Table created.  
0.05 seconds
```

At the very bottom of the page, there are footer links for user information and copyright notice.

2. Create a PRIMARY KEY constraint to the DEPT table using the ID column. The constraint should be named at creation. Name the constraint my_dept_id_pk.

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT (Dept_id number(6) not null, First_name varchar(40),  
Last_name varchar(40), age int, CONSTRAINT my_dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (Dept_id));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'SQL Commands', 'Schema' set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH', and a 'Run' button. The main area contains the SQL command:

```
1 CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT (Dept_id number(6) not null, First_name varchar(40),  
Last_name varchar(40), age int, CONSTRAINT my_dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (Dept_id));
```

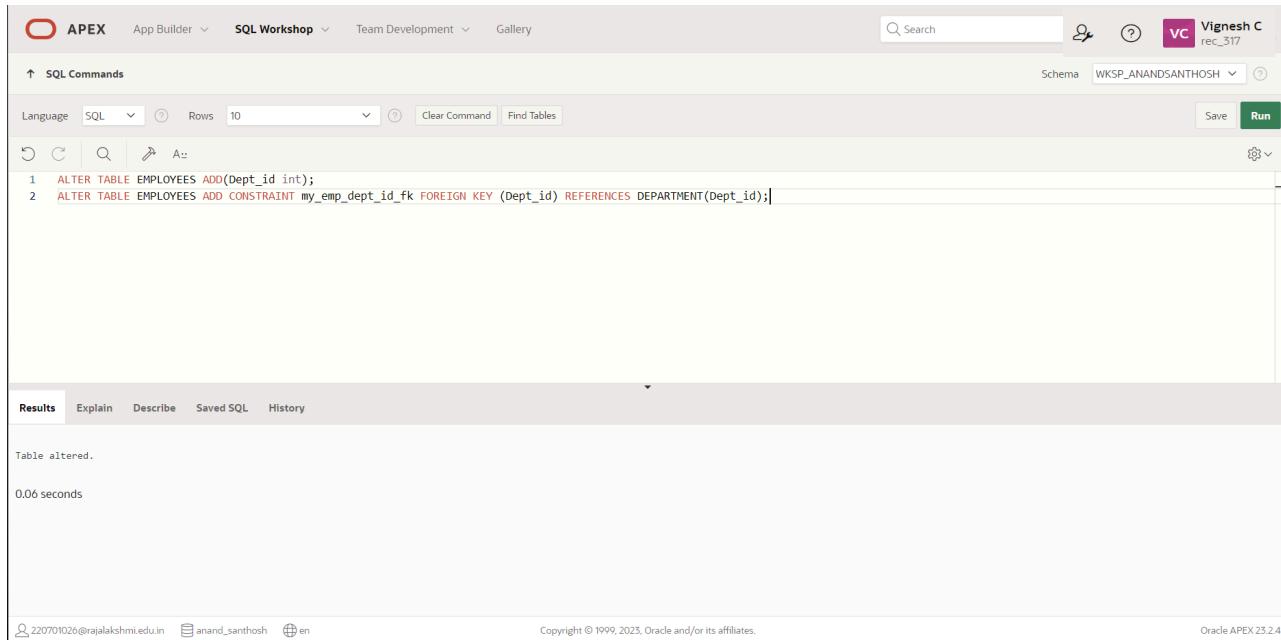
Below the command, the results section displays the message "Table created." and "0.05 seconds". The bottom footer includes user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

3. Add a column DEPT_ID to the EMP table. Add a foreign key reference on the EMP table that ensures that the employee is not assigned to nonexistent department. Name the constraint my_emp_dept_id_fk.

QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD(Dept_id int);
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD CONSTRAINT my_emp_dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY
(Dept_id) REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(Dept_id);
```

OUTPUT:



```
1 ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD(Dept_id int);
2 ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD CONSTRAINT my_emp_dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (Dept_id) REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(Dept_id);
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.
0.06 seconds

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4. Modify the EMP table. Add a COMMISSION column of NUMBER data type, precision 2, scale 2. Add a constraint to the commission column that ensures that a commission value is greater than zero.

QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD(Commision number(8));
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. The main area is titled "SQL Commands". The schema dropdown shows "WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH". The SQL editor contains the command: "1 ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES ADD(Commision number(8));". Below the editor, the "Results" tab is selected, showing the output: "Table altered." and "0.07 seconds". The bottom footer includes user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

WRITING BASIC SQL SELECT STATEMENTS

EX.NO:4

DATE: 01 - 3 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. The following statement executes successfully.

Identify the Errors

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name  
sal*12 ANNUAL SALARY  
FROM employees;
```

QUERY:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID,Last_name ,Salary*12 as Annual salary  
From employee;
```

2. Show the structure of departments the table. Select all the data from it.

QUERY:

```
DESC DEPARTMENT;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and the schema 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area has a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Search, and Run. The SQL command input field contains the command 'DESC DEPARTMENT;'. Below the command is a results grid showing the structure of the 'DEPARTMENT' table. The grid has columns: Table, Column, Data Type, Length, Precision, Scale, Primary Key, Nullable, Default, and Comment. The data shows four columns: DEPT_ID (NUMBER, 6, 0, Primary Key, Nullable), FIRST_NAME (VARCHAR2, 40, Nullable, Default checked), LAST_NAME (VARCHAR2, 40, Nullable, Default checked), and AGE (NUMBER, 22, 0, Nullable, Default checked). At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for '220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in', 'anand_santhosh', 'en', 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.', and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
DEPARTMENT	DEPT_ID	NUMBER	-	6	0	1	-	-	-
	FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2	40	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2	40	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	AGE	NUMBER	22	-	0	-	✓	-	-

3. Create a query to display the last name, job code, hire date, and employee number for each employee, with employee number appearing first.

QUERY:

```

CREATE TABLE EMPLOY(Employee_number int, Last_name varchar(255), Job_code
varchar(255), Hire_date varchar(10), Salary number(10,2), Department_id int, Supervisor_id int);

INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (101, 'Smith', 'MGR', '2020-01-01', 80000, 10, NULL);

INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (102, 'Johnson', 'SA', '2020-02-01', 60000, 20, 101);

INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (103, 'Williams', 'SA', '2020-03-01', 60000, 20, 101);

INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (104, 'Brown', 'SA', '2020-04-01', 60000, 20, 101);

INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (105, 'Jones', 'CLR', '2020-05-01', 50000, 30, 101);

SELECT Employee_number, Last_name, Job_code, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY ORDER BY
Employee_number;

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. On the right side, there is a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace displays the following SQL code:

```

1 CREATE TABLE EMPLOY(Employee_number int, Last_name varchar(255), Job_code
2 varchar(255), Hire_date varchar(10), Salary number(10,2), Department_id int, Supervisor_id int);
3 INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (101, 'Smith', 'MGR', '2020-01-01', 80000, 10, NULL);
4 INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (102, 'Johnson', 'SA', '2020-02-01', 60000, 20, 101);
5 INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (103, 'Williams', 'SA', '2020-03-01', 60000, 20, 101);
6 INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (104, 'Brown', 'SA', '2020-04-01', 60000, 20, 101);
7 INSERT INTO EMPLOY VALUES (105, 'Jones', 'CLR', '2020-05-01', 50000, 30, 101);
8 SELECT Employee_number, Last_name, Job_code, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY ORDER BY Employee_number;

```

The results section below shows the data returned by the final query:

EMPLOYEE_NUMBER	LAST_NAME	JOB_CODE	HIRE_DATE
101	Smith	MGR	2020-01-01
102	Johnson	SA	2020-02-01
103	Williams	SA	2020-03-01
104	Brown	SA	2020-04-01
105	Jones	CLR	2020-05-01

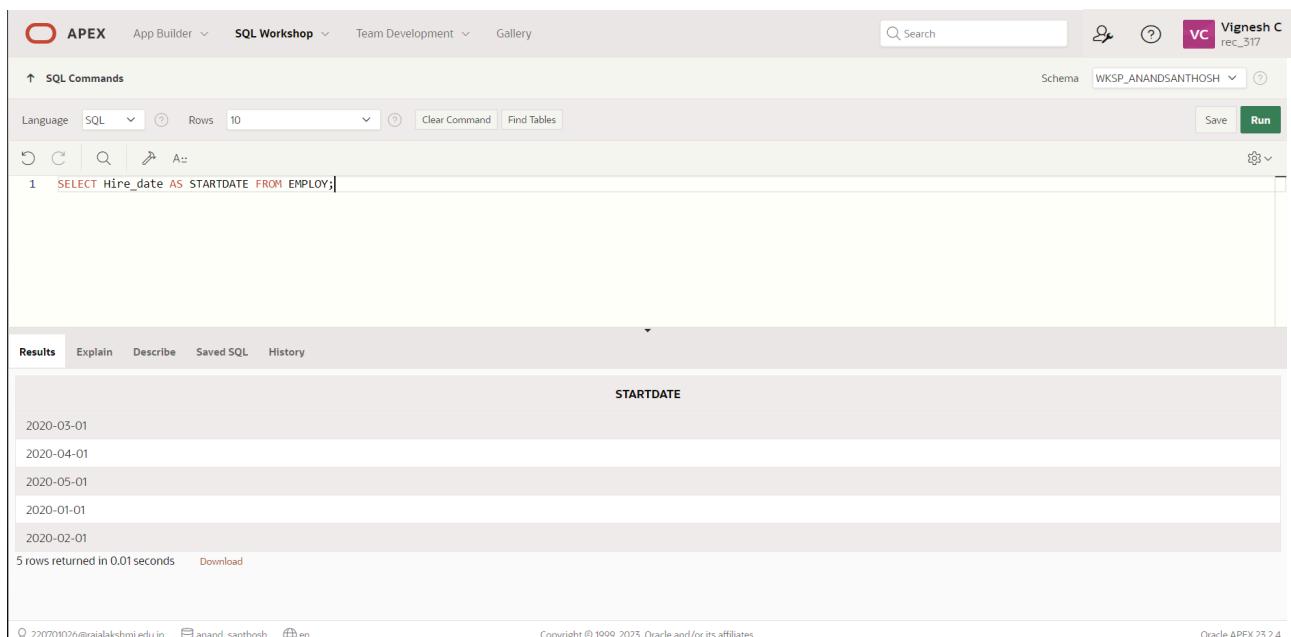
At the bottom of the results page, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer includes copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version.

4. Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Hire_date AS STARTDATE FROM EMPLOY;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows the user's name "Vignesh C" and a session ID "rec_317". The main workspace is titled "SQL Commands" and contains the following content:

- Language: SQL
- Rows: 10
- Buttons: Clear Command, Find Tables, Save, Run
- Query text:

```
1 SELECT Hire_date AS STARTDATE FROM EMPLOY;
```
- Results tab selected, showing a table with one column "STARTDATE" containing five rows of data:

STARTDATE
2020-03-01
2020-04-01
2020-05-01
2020-01-01
2020-02-01

- Message at the bottom: "5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and a "Download" link.
- Page footer: "Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates." and "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

5. Create a query to display unique job codes from the employee table.

QUERY:

`SELECT DISTINCT Job_code FROM EMPLOY;`

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. At the top, there are tabs for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. Below the tabs, there's a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Find, and Sort, followed by a language dropdown set to 'SQL', a rows dropdown set to '10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. The main area contains the SQL command: '1 SELECT DISTINCT Job_code FROM EMPLOY;'. The results section shows a single column named 'JOB_CODE' with three rows: 'SA', 'CLR', and 'MGR'. At the bottom, it says '3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer includes copyright information: 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

JOB_CODE
SA
CLR
MGR

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

6. Display the last name concatenated with the job ID , separated by a comma and space, and name the column EMPLOYEE and TITLE.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name||','||Job_code AS EMPLOYEE_and_TITLE FROM EMPLOY;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, showing the query: `SELECT Last_name||','||Job_code AS EMPLOYEE_and_TITLE FROM EMPLOY;`. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with a single column labeled 'EMPLOYEE_AND_TITLE'. The results show five rows: Williams,SA; Brown,SA; Jones,CLR; Smith,MGR; and Johnson,SA. At the bottom of the results table, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer of the page includes copyright information for Oracle and the APEX version (23.2.4).

EMPLOYEE_AND_TITLE
Williams,SA
Brown,SA
Jones,CLR
Smith,MGR
Johnson,SA

7. Create a query to display all the data from the employees table. Separate each column by a comma. Name the column THE_OUTPUT.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name||','||Job_code||','||Employee_number||','||Hire_date AS THE_OUTPUT FROM EMPLOY;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL Workshop tab selected. The query is entered in the command editor:

```
1 SELECT Last_name||','||Job_code||','||Employee_number||','||Hire_date AS THE_OUTPUT FROM EMPLOY;
```

The results section displays the output:

THE_OUTPUT
Williams,SA,103,2020-03-01
Brown,SA,104,2020-04-01
Jones,CLR,105,2020-05-01
Smith,MGR,101,2020-01-01
Johnson,SA,102,2020-02-01

5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	

Faculty Signature	
-------------------	--

RESTRICTING AND STORING DATA

EX.NO:5

DATE: 08 – 3 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. Create a query to display the last name and salary of employees earning more than 12000.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary > 12000;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Commands interface. The query `SELECT Last_name, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary > 12000;` is entered in the command line. The results pane displays the following data:

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Higgins	14000
Baer	15000
Partners	13500

3 rows returned in 0.02 seconds

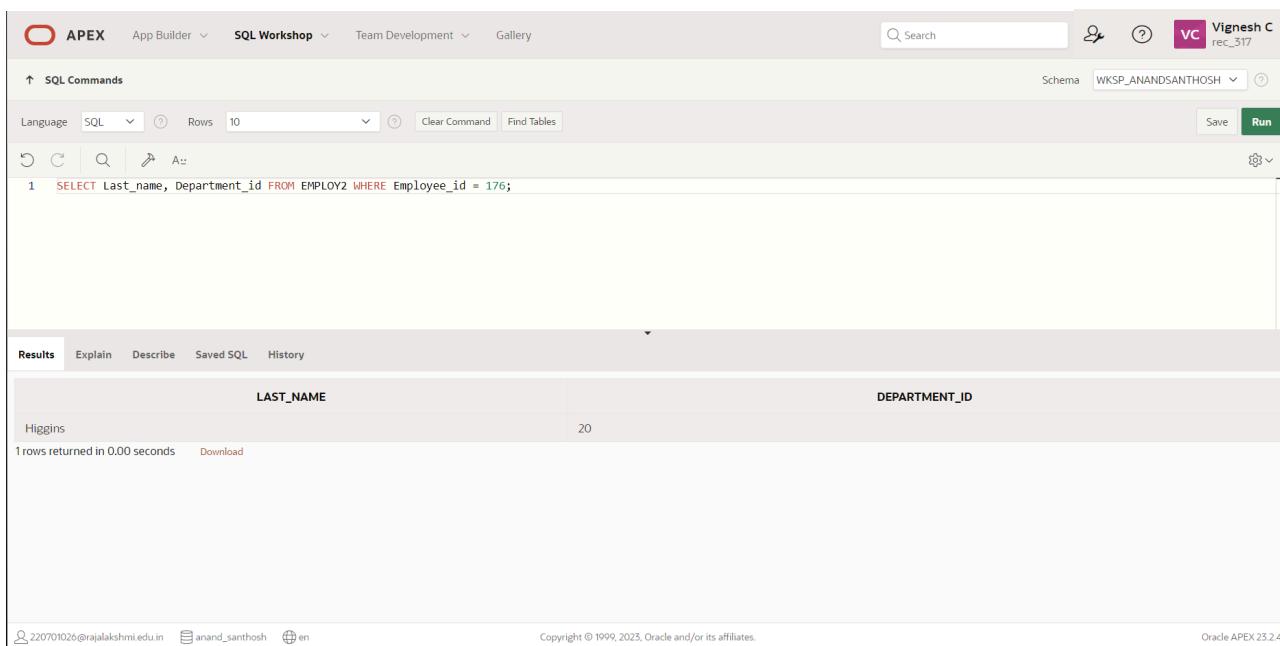
Page footer: 220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in anand_santhosh en Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 23.2.4

2. Create a query to display the employee last name and department number for employee number 176.

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Department_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Employee_id = 176;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for "Vignesh C" (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace is titled "SQL Commands". It features a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Find, Replace, and Run. Below the toolbar, the command line displays the query: "1 SELECT Last_name, Department_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Employee_id = 176;". The results tab is selected, showing a single row of data: Higgins in the LAST_NAME column and 20 in the DEPARTMENT_ID column. At the bottom, it indicates "1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds" and provides download options.

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
Higgins	20

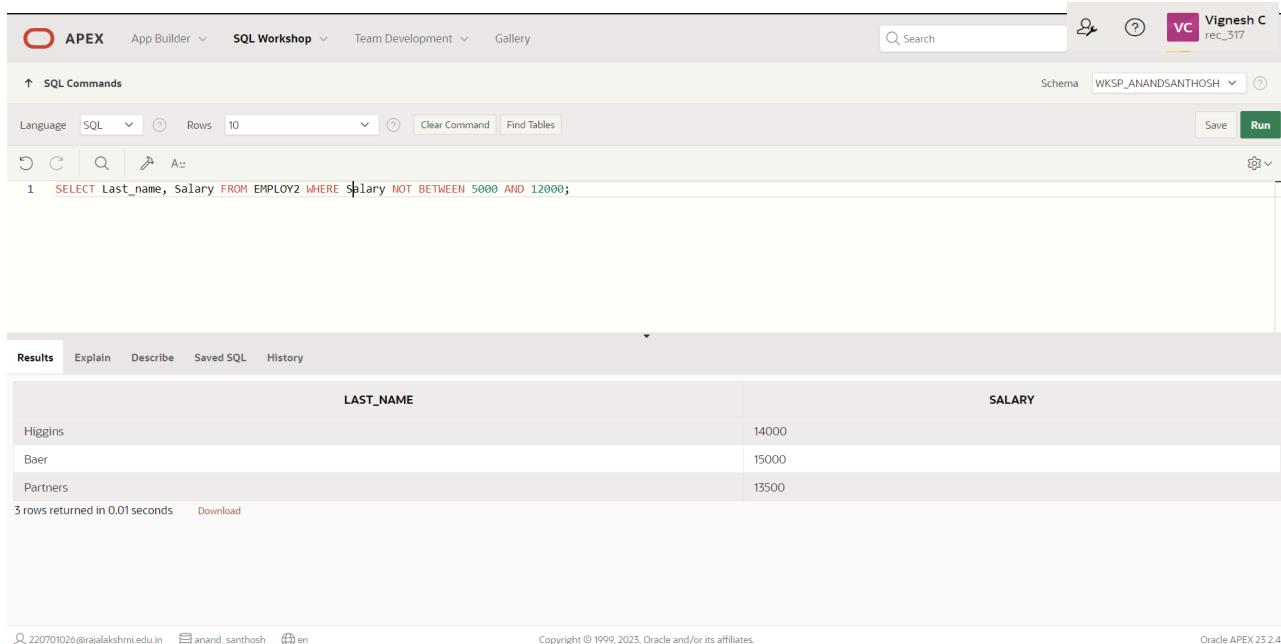
1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download

3. Create a query to display the last name and salary of employees whose salary is not in the range of 5000 and 12000. (hints: not between)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary NOT BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace displays the SQL command entered:

```
1 SELECT Last_name, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary NOT BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000;
```

Below the command, the results section shows the output:

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Higgins	14000
Baer	15000
Partners	13500

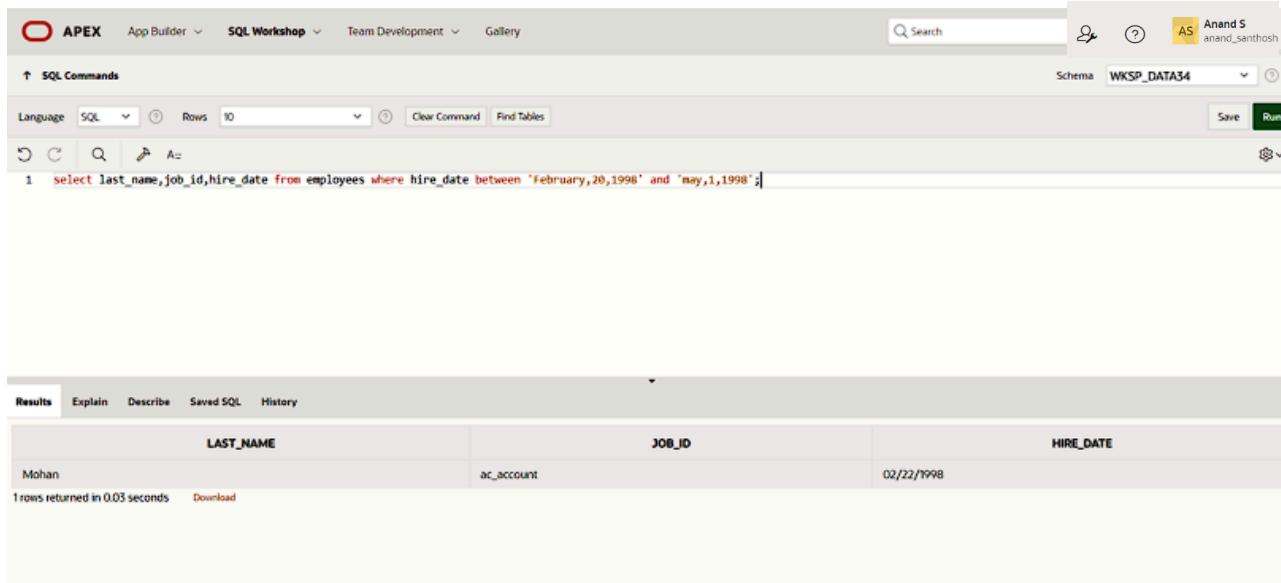
Text at the bottom of the results pane indicates "3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and a "Download" link.

At the very bottom of the page, footer links include "220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in", "anand_santhosh", and "en". The copyright notice reads "Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates." and the page is identified as "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

4. Display the employee last name, job ID, and start date of employees hired between February 20,1998 and May 1,1998.order the query in ascending order by start date.(hints: between)

QUERY:

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, it shows the user 'Anand S' and the schema 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, showing the following command:

```
1 select last_name,job_id,hire_date from employees where hire_date between 'February,20,1998' and 'may,1,1998';
```

Below the command, the Results tab is selected, displaying the output:

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE
Mohan	ac_account	02/22/1998

At the bottom left, it says '1 rows returned in 0.03 seconds'.

5. Display the last name and department number of all employees in departments 20 and 50 in alphabetical order by name.(hints: in, orderby)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Department_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Department_id IN (20, 50)
ORDER BY Last_name;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL Workshop module selected. The query `SELECT Last_name, Department_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Department_id IN (20, 50) ORDER BY Last_name;` is entered in the command line. The results are displayed in a grid format:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
Baer	50
De Haan	20
Ernst	20
Gietz	20
Hartstein	20
Higgins	20
Hunold	50
Kochhar	20
Lorentz	50
Scierra	50

10 rows returned in 0.02 seconds

6. Display the last name and salary of all employees who earn between 5000 and 12000 and are in departments 20 and 50 in alphabetical order by name. Label the columns EMPLOYEE, MONTHLY SALARY respectively.(hints: between, in)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Job_id, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000 AND Department_id IN (20, 50) ORDER BY Last_name;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL Workshop module selected. The query entered is:

```
1 SELECT Last_name, Job_id, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000 AND Department_id IN (20, 50) ORDER BY Last_name;
```

The results section displays the following data:

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE
Ernst	SA_REP	1991-07-01
Gietz	SA_REP	1994-05-17
Hartstein	SA_REP	1996-05-01
Hunold	ST_CLERK	1990-08-03
Lorentz	ST_CLERK	1997-04-01
Sciarrra	ST_CLERK	1993-06-14

6 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [Download](#)

At the bottom, there are user profile icons and copyright information: Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

7. Display the last name and hire date of every employee who was hired in 1994.(hints: like)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Hire_date LIKE '1994-%-%';
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, showing the query: `SELECT Last_name, Hire_date FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Hire_date LIKE '1994-%-%';`. Below the query, the results section displays a single row: Gietz with a hire date of 1994-05-17. The bottom of the page shows copyright information and the Oracle APEX version.

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Gietz	1994-05-17

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Oracle APEX 23.2.4

8. Display the last name and job title of all employees who do not have a manager.(hints: is null)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Job_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Manager_id IS NULL;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and the schema 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, displaying the query:

```
1  SELECT Last_name, Job_id FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Manager_id IS NULL;
```

The Results tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
Higgins	SA_MAN
Baer	ST_MAN
De Haan	SA_MAN
Kochhar	SA_MAN

Below the table, it says '4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and there is a 'Download' link.

The bottom of the page includes footer information: '22070102@rajalakshmi.edu.in', 'anand_santhosh', 'en', 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.', and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

9. Display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees who earn commissions. Sort data in descending order of salary and commissions.(hints: is not nul,orderby)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Salary, Commission_pct FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Commission_pct IS NOT NULL ORDER BY Salary DESC, Commission_pct DESC;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (which is selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Results (selected), Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab contains the executed query:

```
1 SELECT Last_name, Salary, Commission_pct FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Commission_pct IS NOT NULL ORDER BY Salary DESC, Commission_pct DESC;
```

The Results tab displays the query output as a table:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
Kochhar	17000	0
Baer	15000	0
Higgins	14000	0
De Haan	14000	0
Partners	13500	0
Hartstein	12000	0
Fay	11000	0
Greenberg	11000	0
Lorentz	9000	0
Humold	9000	0

Below the table, a message says "More than 10 rows available. Increase rows selector to view more rows." and "10 rows returned in 0.01 seconds". There are download and refresh buttons. At the bottom, it shows the URL (220701025@rajalakshmi.edu.in), session information (anand_santhosh, en), and copyright information (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates). The footer also indicates Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

10. Display the last name of all employees where the third letter of the name is **a**.(hints:like)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Last_name LIKE '__a%'
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows the user's profile (Vignesh C) and schema (WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH). The main workspace displays the SQL command entered:

```
1  SELECT Last_name FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Last_name LIKE '__a%'
```

Below the command, the results tab is selected, showing the output:

LAST_NAME
Faahadh
Scarra

At the bottom of the results pane, it says "2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds" and provides a "Download" link.

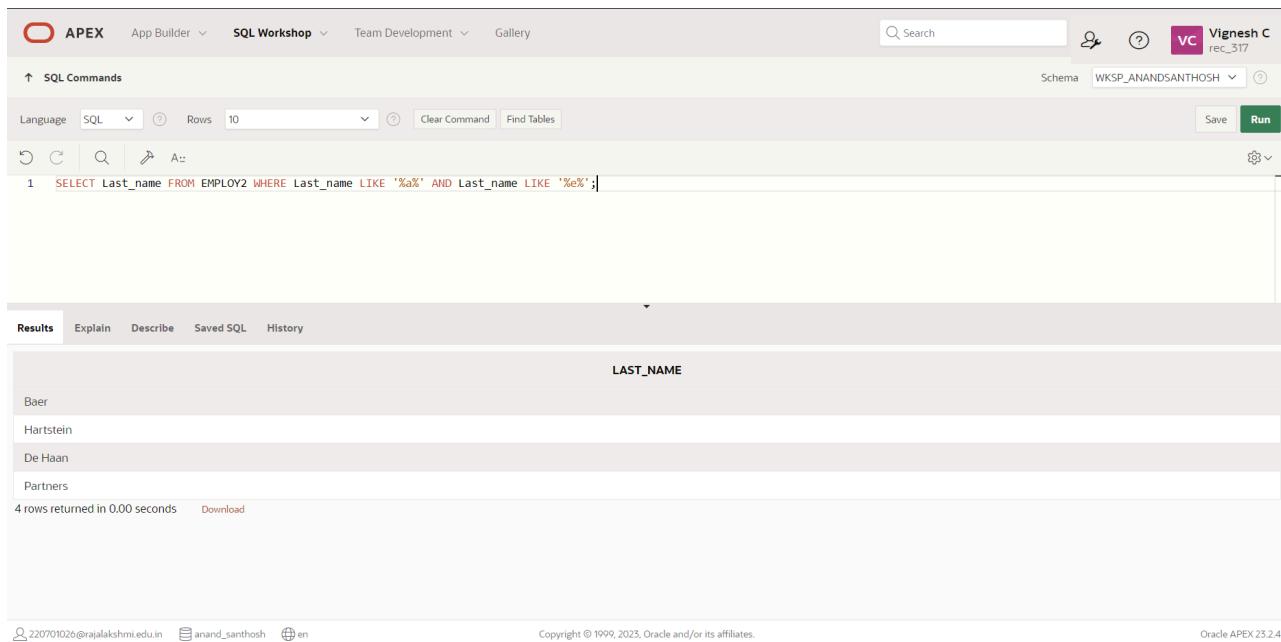
At the very bottom of the page, footer information includes the URL 220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, the user's name anand_santhosh, and the language en. It also includes the copyright notice "Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates." and the version "Oracle APEX 23.2.4".

11. Display the last name of all employees who have an *a* and an *e* in their last name.(hints: like)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Last_name LIKE '%a%' AND Last_name LIKE '%e%';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT Last_name FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Last_name LIKE '%a%' AND Last_name LIKE '%e%';
```

Below the query, the results tab is selected, showing a single column named 'LAST_NAME' with four rows of data: Baer, Hartstein, De Haan, and Partners.

LAST_NAME
Baer
Hartstein
De Haan
Partners

At the bottom of the results pane, it says '4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer of the page includes user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), a copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

12. Display the last name and job and salary for all employees whose job is sales representative or stock clerk and whose salary is not equal to 2500 ,3500 or 7000.(hints:in,not in)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Job_ID, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE (Job_ID = 'SA_REP' OR Job_ID = 'ST_CLERK') AND Salary NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C rec_517'. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab contains the executed query:

```
1  SELECT Last_name, Job_ID, Salary FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE (Job_ID = 'SA_REP' OR Job_ID = 'ST_CLERK') AND Salary NOT IN (2500, 3500, 7000);
```

The Results tab displays the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
Hunold	ST_CLERK	9000
Hartstein	SA_REP	12000
Fay	SA_REP	11000
Greenberg	SA_REP	11000
Partners	SA_REP	13500
Lorentz	ST_CLERK	9000
Gietz	SA_REP	8600
Ernst	SA_REP	6000
Sciarrra	ST_CLERK	7700

Below the table, it says "9 rows returned in 0.00 seconds". The bottom footer includes user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version (Oracle APEX 23.2.4).

13. Display the last name, salary, and commission for all employees whose commission amount is 20%.(hints:use predicate logic)

QUERY:

```
SELECT Last_name, Salary, Commission_pct FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Commission_pct = 0.2;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace has tabs for 'SQL Commands' and 'Results'. The SQL tab contains the query: 'SELECT Last_name, Salary, Commission_pct FROM EMPLOY2 WHERE Commission_pct = 0.2;'. The Results tab displays the following data:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
Higgins	14000	.2
Greenberg	11000	.2
Lorentz	9000	.2
Sciarra	7700	.2

Below the table, it says '4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The bottom of the page shows user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), a copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

SINGLE ROW FUNCTIONS

EX.NO:6

DATE: 12 – 3 - 24

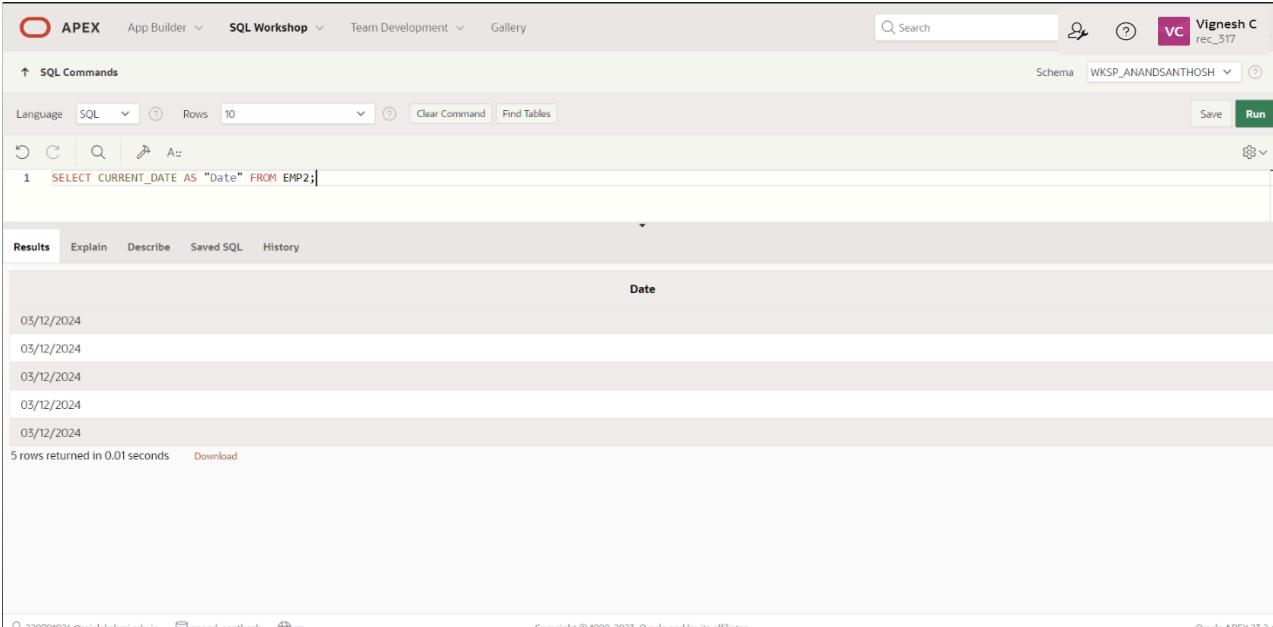
REG.NO: 220701317

1. Write a query to display the current date. Label the column Date.

QUERY:

```
SELECT CURRENT_DATE AS "Date" FROM EMP2;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there are user profile icons for 'Vignesh C' and 'rec_317'. The main workspace displays a SQL command line with the following content:

```
1 SELECT CURRENT_DATE AS "Date" FROM EMP2;
```

Below the command line, the results tab is selected, showing a single column named 'Date' with five rows of data, all showing the value '03/12/2024'. At the bottom of the results pane, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer of the page includes links for 220701317@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, and en, along with copyright information for Oracle and a note about Oracle APEX version 23.2.4.

2. The HR department needs a report to display the employee number, last name, salary, and increased by 15.5% (expressed as a whole number) for each employee. Label the column New Salary.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee_number, last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "New Salary"  
FROM EMP2;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. At the top, there are tabs for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area has a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Search, and Run. Below the toolbar, a command input field contains the SQL query:

```
1  SELECT employee_number, last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "New Salary" FROM EMP2;
```

Below the command input, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The Results tab is selected, displaying a table with four columns: EMPLOYEE_NUMBER, LAST_NAME, SALARY, and New Salary. The data is as follows:

EMPLOYEE_NUMBER	LAST_NAME	SALARY	New Salary
1004	Jones	90000	13950
1002	Johnson	6000	930
1003	Williams	66000	10230
1005	Brown	9000	1395
1001	Smith	50000	7750

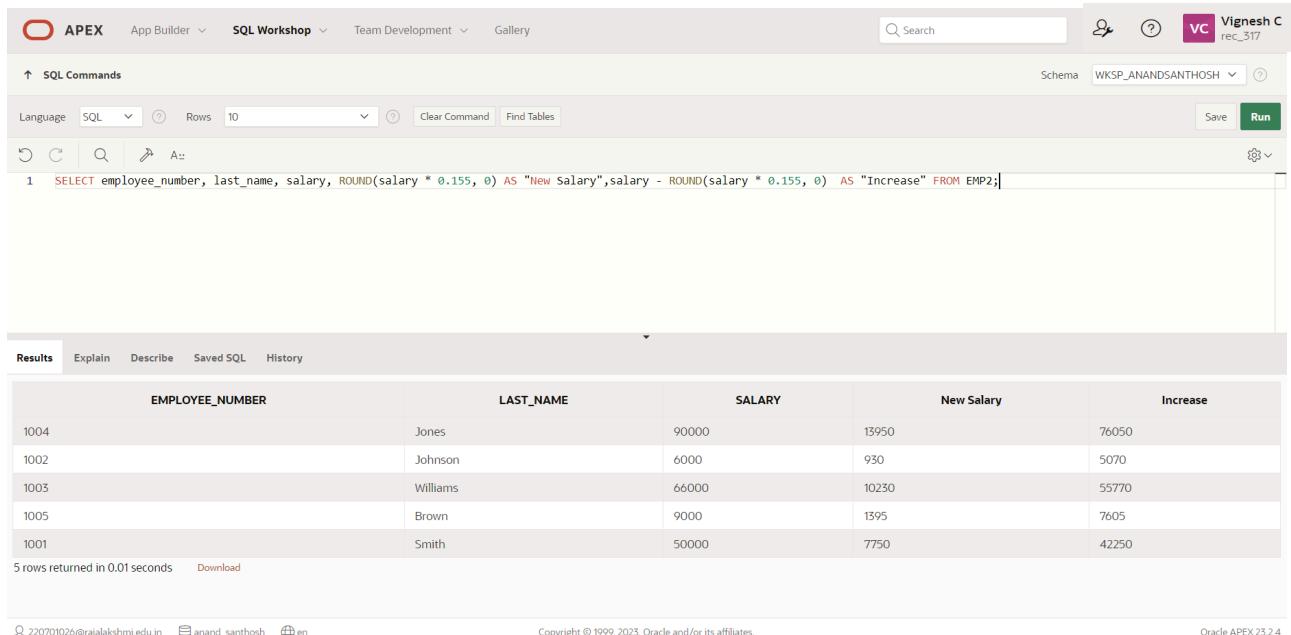
At the bottom left, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and 'Download'. At the bottom right, it says 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

3. Modify your query lab_03_02.sql to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee_number, last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "New Salary",
       salary - ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "Increase" FROM EMP2;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there are user profile icons for 'Vignesh C' and 'rec_317'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains a single line of SQL code:

```
1 SELECT employee_number, last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "New Salary", salary - ROUND(salary * 0.155, 0) AS "Increase" FROM EMP2;
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, displaying the query results in a grid format:

EMPLOYEE_NUMBER	LAST_NAME	SALARY	New Salary	Increase
1004	Jones	90000	13950	76050
1002	Johnson	6000	930	5070
1003	Williams	66000	10230	55770
1005	Brown	9000	1395	7605
1001	Smith	50000	7750	42250

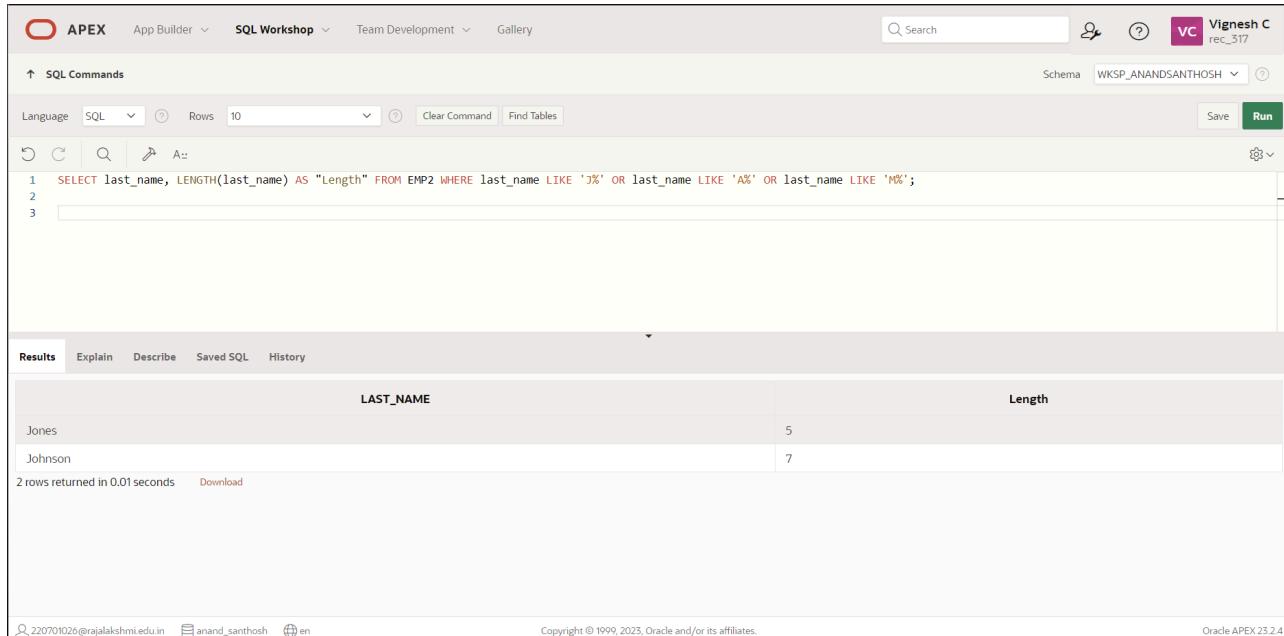
At the bottom of the results panel, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and provides download options. The footer includes copyright information: 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

4. Write a query that displays the last name (with the first letter uppercase and all other letters lowercase) and the length of the last name for all employees whose name starts with the letters J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' last names.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, LENGTH(last_name) AS "Length" FROM EMP2 WHERE last_name LIKE 'J%' OR last_name LIKE 'A%' OR last_name LIKE 'M%';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there are user profile icons for 'Vignesh C' and 'rec_317'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT last_name, LENGTH(last_name) AS "Length" FROM EMP2 WHERE last_name LIKE 'J%' OR last_name LIKE 'A%' OR last_name LIKE 'M%';
```

The results section shows the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	Length
Jones	5
Johnson	7

Below the table, it says '2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and provides a 'Download' link. The bottom footer includes copyright information for Oracle and links for user profile and help.

5. Rewrite the query so that the user is prompted to enter a letter that starts the last name. For example, if the user enters H when prompted for a letter, then the output should show all employees whose last name starts with the letter H.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, LENGTH(last_name) AS "Length" FROM EMP2 WHERE last_name LIKE 'H%';
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area has tabs for 'SQL Commands' and 'Results'. Under 'SQL Commands', the query is displayed:

```
1 SELECT last_name, LENGTH(last_name) AS "Length" FROM EMP2 WHERE last_name LIKE 'H%';
```

Under the 'Results' tab, the output is shown in a table:

LAST_NAME	Length
Harry	5

Below the table, it says '1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The bottom of the page includes copyright information and a footer with user details.

6. The HR department wants to find the length of employment for each employee. For each employee, display the last name and calculate the number of months between today and the date on which the employee was hired. Label the column MONTHS_WORKED. Order your results by the number of months employed. Round the number of months up to the closest whole number.

Note: Your results will differ.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE, hire_date))  
AS "Months Worked" FROM EMP2 ORDER BY "Months Worked";
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there are search, refresh, and user profile icons. The schema dropdown is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The main workspace displays the SQL command and its results.

SQL Commands:

```
1  SELECT last_name, hire_date, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE, hire_date)) AS "Months Worked" FROM EMP2 ORDER BY "Months Worked";
```

Results:

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	Months Worked
Jones	02/16/2022	25
Smith	01/01/2022	26
Williams	12/03/2021	27
Brown	09/25/2021	30
Johnson	06/15/2021	33

5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Footer information: 220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en, Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates, Oracle APEX 23.2.4

7. Create a report that produces the following for each employee:
<employee last name> earns <salary> monthly but wants <3 times salary>. Label the column Dream Salaries.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 3, 0) AS "Dream Salaries" FROM EMP2;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there is a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a sub-section 'Language: SQL'. Below this, there are buttons for Undo, Redo, Search, Find Tables, and Run. The SQL command entered is:

```
1  SELECT last_name, salary, ROUND(salary * 3, 0) AS "Dream Salaries" FROM EMP2;
```

Below the command, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	SALARY	Dream Salaries
Jones	90000	270000
Johnson	6000	18000
Williams	66000	198000
Brown	9000	27000
Smith	50000	150000

At the bottom left, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and 'Download'. At the bottom right, it says 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

8. Create a query to display the last name and salary for all employees. Format the salary to be 15 characters long, left-padded with the \$ symbol. Label the column SALARY.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, LPAD(salary, 15, '$') AS "Salary" FROM EMP2;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab contains the executed query:

```
1  SELECT last_name, LPAD(salary, 15, '$') AS "Salary" FROM EMP2;
```

The Results tab displays the query results in a table:

LAST_NAME	Salary
Jones	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$90000
Johnson	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$6000
Williams	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$66000
Brown	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$9000
Smith	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$50000

Below the table, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and provides a 'Download' link. At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for user profile, schema, and help, along with copyright information: 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

9. Display each employee's last name, hire date, and salary review date, which is the first Monday after six months of service. Label the column REVIEW. Format the dates to appear in the format similar to "Monday, the Thirty-First of July, 2000."

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name,hire_date,TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY'),'FMDay, "the "FMDD "of "FMMonth, YYYY') AS REVIEW FROM employees;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows the user profile 'Anand S anand_santhosh'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with tabs for Language (set to SQL), Rows (set to 10), Clear Command, Find Tables, Save, and Run. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 SELECT last_name,hire_date,TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 'MONDAY'),'FMDay, "the "FMDD "of "FMMonth, YYYY') AS REVIEW FROM employees;
2
```

The results section displays the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	REVIEW
popp	03/05/2024	Monday, the 09 of September, 2024
raphealy	02/03/1999	Monday, the 09 of August, 1999
Mohan	02/22/1998	Monday, the 24 of August, 1998

Below the results, it says '3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

10. Display the last name, hire date, and day of the week on which the employee started. Label the column DAY. Order the results by the day of the week, starting with Monday.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Day') AS "Day" FROM EMP2 ORDER BY "Day";
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and the schema 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area has tabs for 'SQL Commands' and 'Results'. Under 'SQL Commands', the query is written as:

```
1 SELECT last_name, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'Day') AS "Day" FROM EMP2 ORDER BY "Day";
```

Under 'Results', the output is displayed in a table:

LAST_NAME	Day
Williams	Friday
Smith	Saturday
Brown	Saturday
Johnson	Tuesday
Jones	Wednesday

Below the table, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and there is a 'Download' link. At the bottom, the footer includes the URL '220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in', the user 'anand_santhosh', and the session ID 'en'. The copyright notice 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and the version 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4' are also present.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

DISPLAYING DATA FROM MULTIPLE TABLES

EX.NO:7

DATE: 15 – 3 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. Write a query to display the last name, department number, and department name for all employees .

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area has tabs for 'SQL Commands' and 'Results'. The 'SQL Commands' tab contains the query: 'SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id ORDER BY e.last_name;'. The 'Results' tab displays the output in a table:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
De Haan	20	Research
King	10	Accounting
Kochhar	10	Accounting

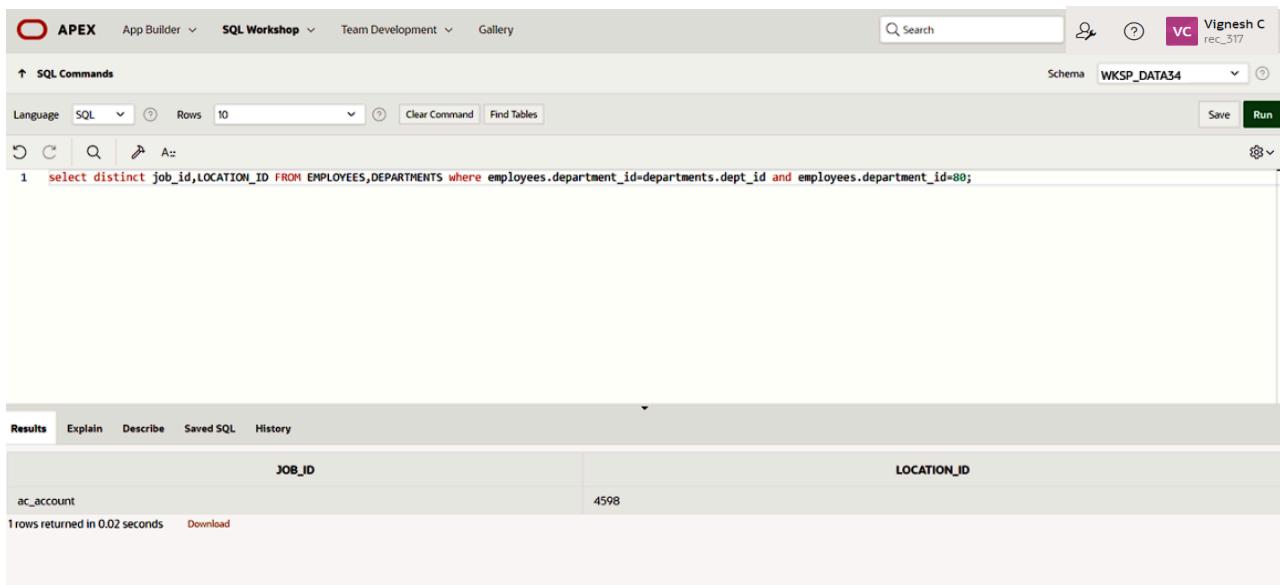
At the bottom, it says '3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

2. Create a unique listing of all jobs that are in department 80. Include the location of the department in the output.

QUERY:

```
SELECT DISTINCT j.job_title, l.city FROM jobs j JOIN departments d ON j.min_salary <= d.department_budget AND j.max_salary >= d.department_budget JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE d.department_id = 80;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for "Vignesh C" with the identifier "rec_317". The main area has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, showing the following command:

```
1 select distinct job_id,LOCATION_ID FROM EMPLOYEES,DEPARTMENTS where employees.department_id=departments.dept_id and employees.department_id=80;
```

Below the command, the Results tab is selected, displaying the following table:

JOB_ID	LOCATION_ID
ac_account	4598

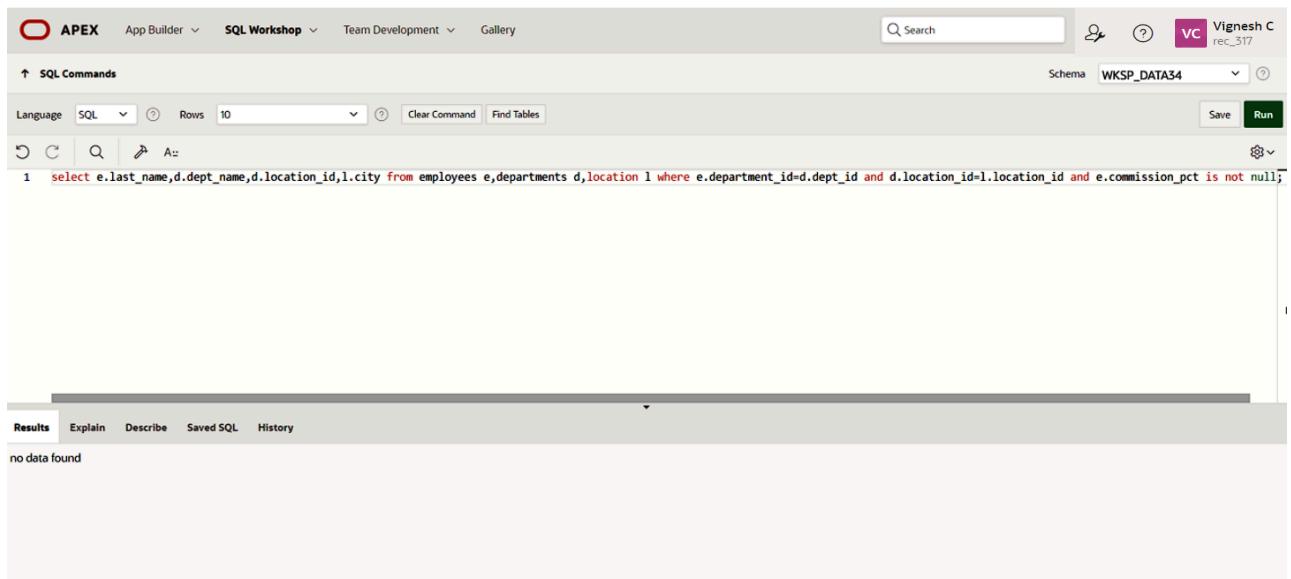
At the bottom left, it says "1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds" and there is a "Download" link.

3. Write a query to display the employee last name, department name, location ID, and city of all employees who earn a commission

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, l.location_id, l.city FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE e.commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```

OUTPUT



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) with a search bar and a help icon. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands'. It features a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Find, Replace, and others. Below the toolbar, the schema is set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 select e.last_name,d.dept_name,d.location_id,l.city from employees e,departments d,location l where e.department_id=d.dept_id and d.location_id=l.location_id and e.commission_pct is not null;
```

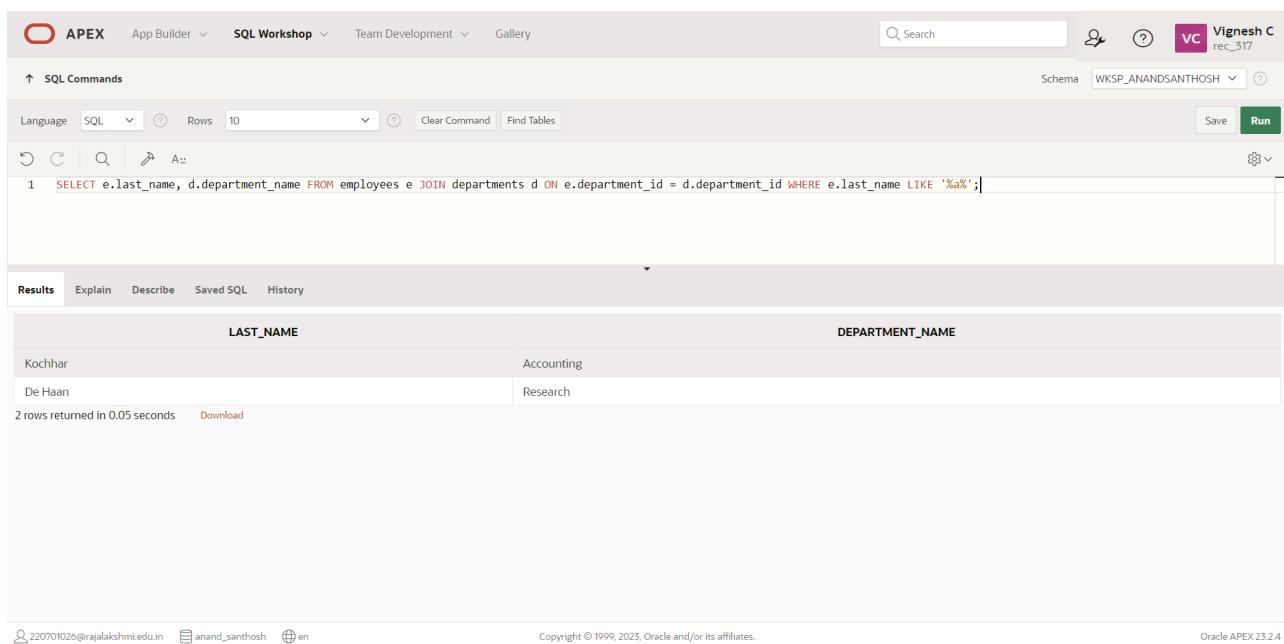
The results section at the bottom displays the message 'no data found'.

4. Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an a(lowercase) in their last names. P

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.last_name LIKE '%a%';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is active. The schema is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.last_name LIKE '%a%';
```

The results section displays the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Kochhar	Accounting
De Haan	Research

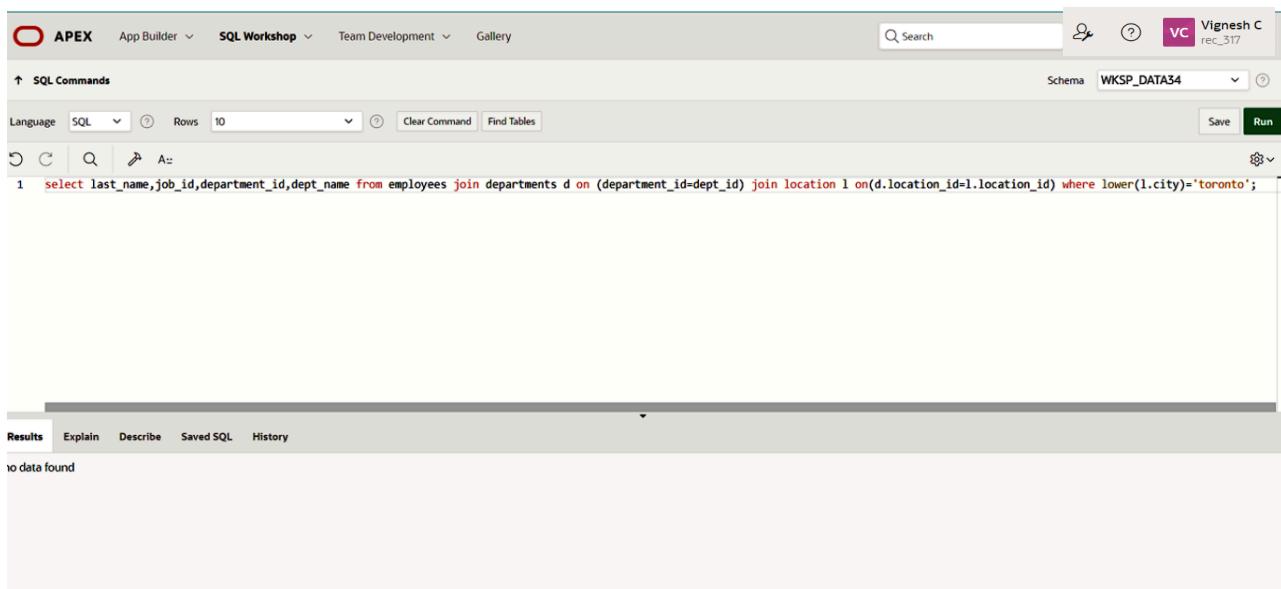
2 rows returned in 0.05 seconds. There is a 'Download' link below the results.

5. Write a query to display the last name, job, department number, and department name for all employees who work in Toronto.

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name, j.job_title, e.department_id, d.department_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id WHERE l.city = 'Toronto';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) with a search bar and various icons. The main workspace has a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Find, Replace, and Run. Below the toolbar, the schema is set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The SQL command input field contains the following query:

```
1 select last_name,job_id,department_id,dept_name from employees join departments d on (department_id=dept_id) join location l on(d.location_id=l.location_id) where lower(l.city)='toronto';
```

At the bottom, the results tab is selected, showing the message "no data found".

6. Display the employee last name and employee number along with their manager's last name and manager number. Label the columns Employee, Emp#, Manager, and Mgr#, Respectively

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager,
m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id =
m.employee_id ORDER BY e.employee_id;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' with the identifier 'rec_317'. The main workspace has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager, m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id ORDER BY e.employee_id;
```

The Results tab displays the output of the query:

EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
Kochhar	101	King	100
De Haan	102	King	100

Below the table, it says "2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds". The bottom of the page includes footer links for user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en) and copyright information (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates). The page also indicates it is using Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

7. Modify lab4_6.sql to display all employees including King, who has no manager. Order the results by the employee number.

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager,
m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees e LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id =
m.employee_id ORDER BY e.employee_id;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command window contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.employee_id AS Emp#, m.last_name AS Manager,
m.employee_id AS Mgr# FROM employees e LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id =
m.employee_id ORDER BY e.employee_id;
```

The results section displays the following data:

EMPLOYEE	EMP#	MANAGER	MGR#
King	100	-	-
Kochhar	101	King	100
De Haan	102	King	100

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

8. Create a query that displays employee last names, department numbers, and all the employees who work in the same department as a given employee. Give each column an appropriate label

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.department_id AS Dept_No, d.department_name AS Dept_Name, ed.employee_id, ed.last_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id LEFT JOIN employees ed ON e.department_id = ed.department_id ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is active. The schema dropdown is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The SQL command window contains the following query:

```
1  SELECT e.last_name AS Employee, e.department_id AS Dept_No, d.department_name AS Dept_Name, ed.employee_id, ed.last_name FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id LEFT JOIN employees ed ON e.department_id = ed.department_id ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

The results section displays the output of the query:

EMPLOYEE	DEPT_NO	DEPT_NAME	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME
De Haan	20	Research	102	De Haan
King	10	Accounting	100	King
King	10	Accounting	101	Kochhar
Kochhar	10	Accounting	101	Kochhar
Kochhar	10	Accounting	100	King

Below the table, it says "5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and there is a "Download" link. The bottom of the page shows user information (220701026@irajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and version information (Oracle APEX 23.2.4).

9. Show the structure of the JOB_GRADES table. Create a query that displays the name, job, department name, salary, and grade for all employees

QUERY:

```
DESCRIBE job_grades;
```

```
SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS Name, j.job_title, d.department_name, e.salary, 
       jg.grade_level FROM employees e JOIN jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id JOIN departments d ON 
       e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN job_grades jg ON e.salary BETWEEN jg.lowest_sal 
       AND jg.highest_sal;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The user is running a SQL command: `DESCRIBE job_grades;`. The results pane displays the structure of the `JOB_GRADES` table, which has three columns: `GRADE_LEVEL`, `LOWEST_SAL`, and `HIGHEST_SAL`. The `GRADE_LEVEL` column is of type NUMBER with precision 4 and scale 0. The `LOWEST_SAL` and `HIGHEST_SAL` columns are also of type NUMBER with precision 8 and scale 2.

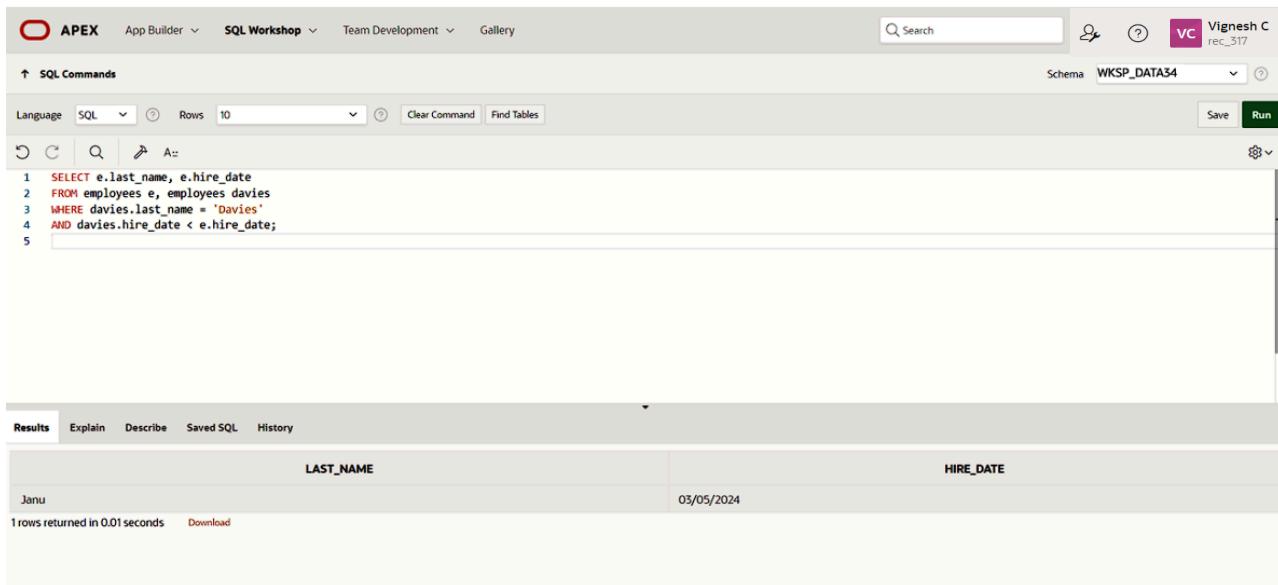
The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The user has run a query to display employee details: `SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS Name, j.job_title, d.department_name, e.salary, jg.grade_level FROM employees e JOIN jobs j ON e.job_id = j.job_id JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id JOIN job_grades jg ON e.salary BETWEEN jg.lowest_sal AND jg.highest_sal;`. The results pane shows the output for three employees: Steven King, Neena Kochhar, and Lex De Haan. The columns displayed are NAME, JOB_TITLE, DEPARTMENT_NAME, SALARY, and GRADE_LEVEL. Steven King is the Administration President in Accounting with a salary of 24000 and grade level 6. Neena Kochhar is the Administration Vice President in Accounting with a salary of 17000 and grade level 5. Lex De Haan is the Administration Vice President in Research with a salary of 17000 and grade level 5.

10. Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee Davies.

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS Employee, e.hire_date FROM employees e WHERE e.hire_date > (SELECT e2.hire_date FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.last_name = 'Davies');
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (which is currently active), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right side, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' with the identifier 'rec_517'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. The language is set to 'SQL', and the number of rows is set to 10. The command entered is:

```
1 SELECT e.last_name, e.hire_date
2 FROM employees e, employees davies
3 WHERE davies.last_name = 'Davies'
4 AND davies.hire_date < e.hire_date;
5
```

Below the command, the results tab is selected. The results table has two columns: 'LAST_NAME' and 'HIRE_DATE'. There is one row returned, which is 'Janu' with a hire date of '03/05/2024'. At the bottom left of the results table, it says '1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and there is a 'Download' link.

11. Display the names and hire dates for all employees who were hired before their managers, along with their manager's names and hire dates. Label the columns Employee, Emp_Hired, Manager, and Mgr_Hired, respectively.

QUERY:

```
SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS Employee, e.hire_date AS Emp_Hired, m.first_name || '' || m.last_name AS Manager, m.hire_date AS Mgr_Hired FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id WHERE e.hire_date < m.hire_date ORDER BY e.hire_date;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is active. The schema dropdown is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The SQL command input field contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS Employee, e.hire_date AS Emp_Hired, m.first_name || '' || m.last_name AS Manager, m.hire_date AS Mgr_Hired FROM employees e JOIN employees m
```

The results section displays the output of the query:

EMPLOYEE	EMP_HIRED	MANAGER	MGR_HIRED
Lex De Haan	06/15/1987	Steven King	06/17/1987

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in), language (en), and copyright (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates). The page also indicates it is using Oracle APEX 25.2.4.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

AGGREGATING DATA USING GROUP FUNCTIONS

EX.NO:8

DATE: 19 – 3 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

Determine the validity of the following three statements. Circle either True or False.

1. Group functions work across many rows to produce one result per group.
True/False

2. Group functions include nulls in calculations.
True/False

3. The WHERE clause restricts rows prior to inclusion in a group calculation.
True/False

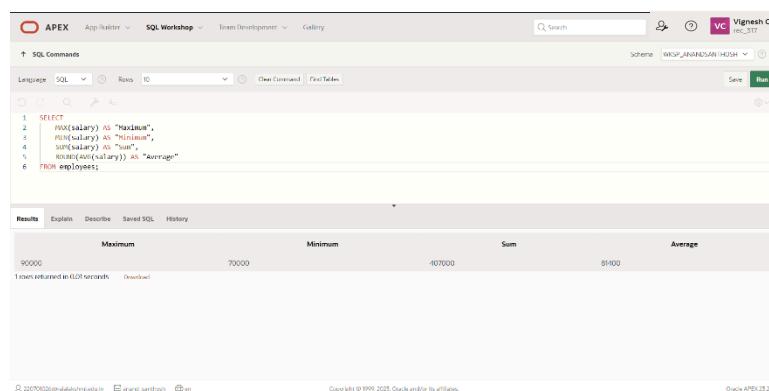
The HR department needs the following reports:

4. Find the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number

QUERY:

```
SELECT MAX(salary) AS "Maximum", MIN(salary) AS "Minimum", SUM(salary) AS "Sum",  
ROUND(AVG(salary)) AS "Average" FROM employees;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT  
2   MAX(salary) AS "Maximum",  
3   MIN(salary) AS "Minimum",  
4   SUM(salary) AS "Sum",  
5   ROUND(AVG(salary)) AS "Average"  
6 FROM employees;
```

The results panel displays the following data:

	Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Average
	90000	70000	407000	81400

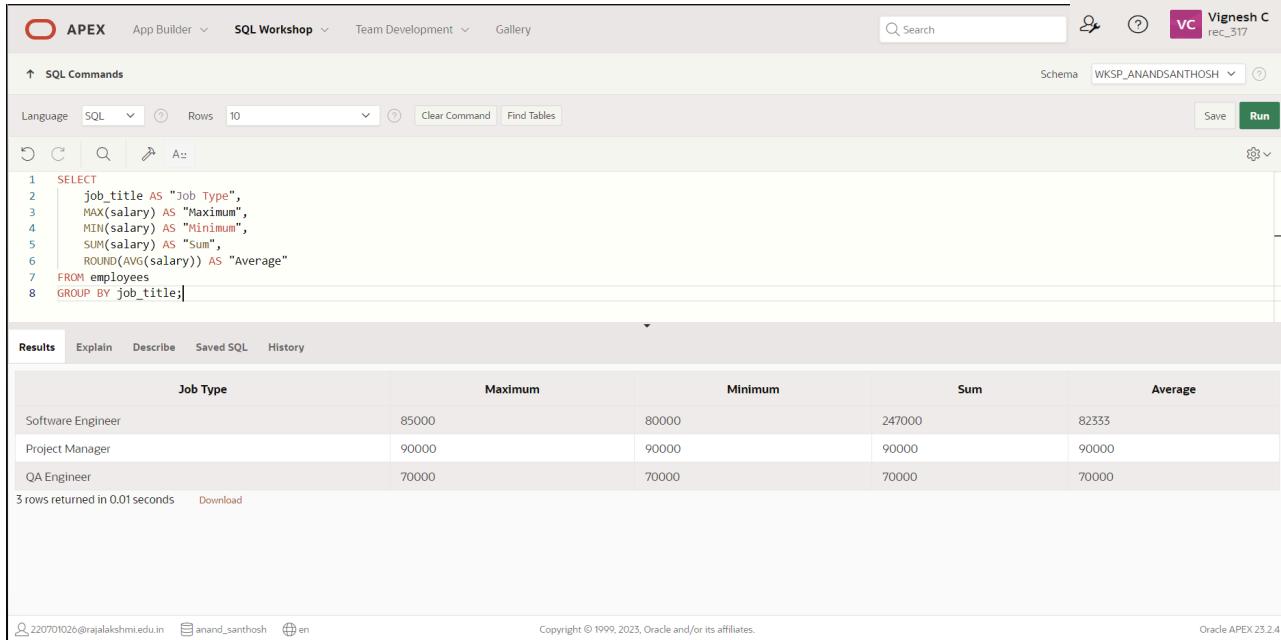
Below the table, it says "1 rows returned in 0.03 seconds".

5. Modify the above query to display the minimum, maximum, sum, and average salary for each job type.

QUERY:

```
SELECT job_title AS "Job Type", MAX(salary) AS "Maximum", MIN(salary) AS "Minimum",
SUM(salary) AS "Sum", ROUND(AVG(salary)) AS "Average" FROM employees GROUP BY
job_title;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands tab contains the following query:

```
1  SELECT
2      job_title AS "Job Type",
3      MAX(salary) AS "Maximum",
4      MIN(salary) AS "Minimum",
5      SUM(salary) AS "Sum",
6      ROUND(AVG(salary)) AS "Average"
7  FROM employees
8  GROUP BY job_title;
```

The Results tab displays the output of the query:

Job Type	Maximum	Minimum	Sum	Average
Software Engineer	85000	80000	247000	82333
Project Manager	90000	90000	90000	90000
QA Engineer	70000	70000	70000	70000

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

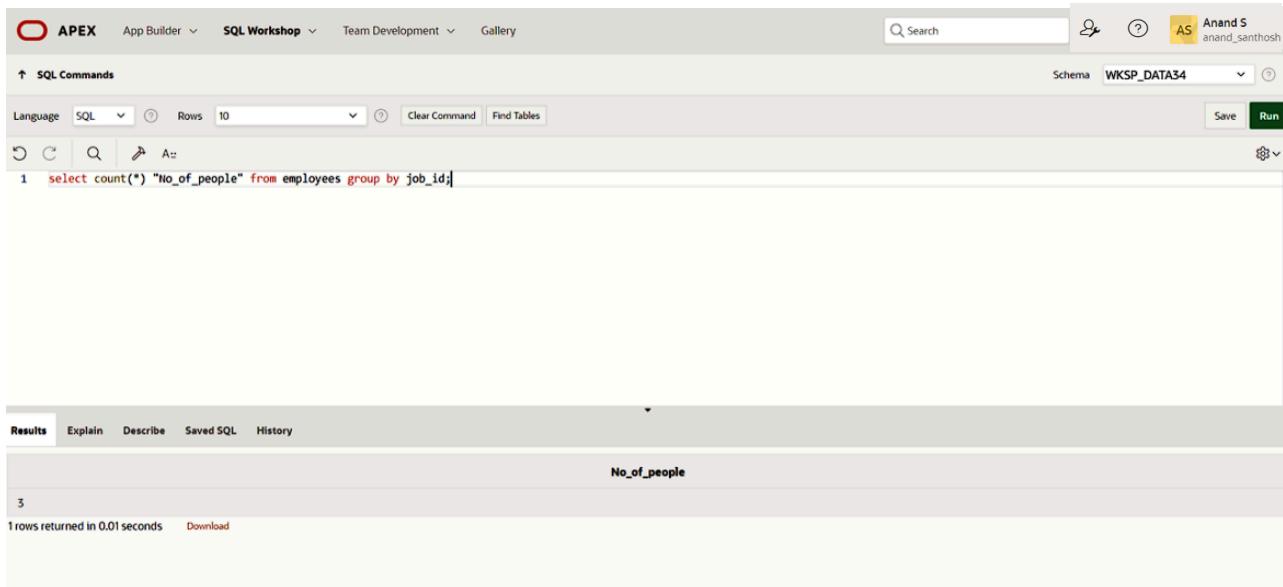
At the bottom of the page, there are footer links: 22070102@rajalakshmi.edu.in, enand_santhosh, en, Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates., and Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

6. Write a query to display the number of people with the same job. Generalize the query so that the user in the HR department is prompted for a job title.

QUERY:

```
SELECT job_title, COUNT(*) AS "Number of Employees" FROM employees WHERE job_title = &job_title;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 select count(*) "No_of_people" from employees group by job_id;
```

The results section shows a single row with the value 3 under the column header "No_of_people".

No_of_people
3

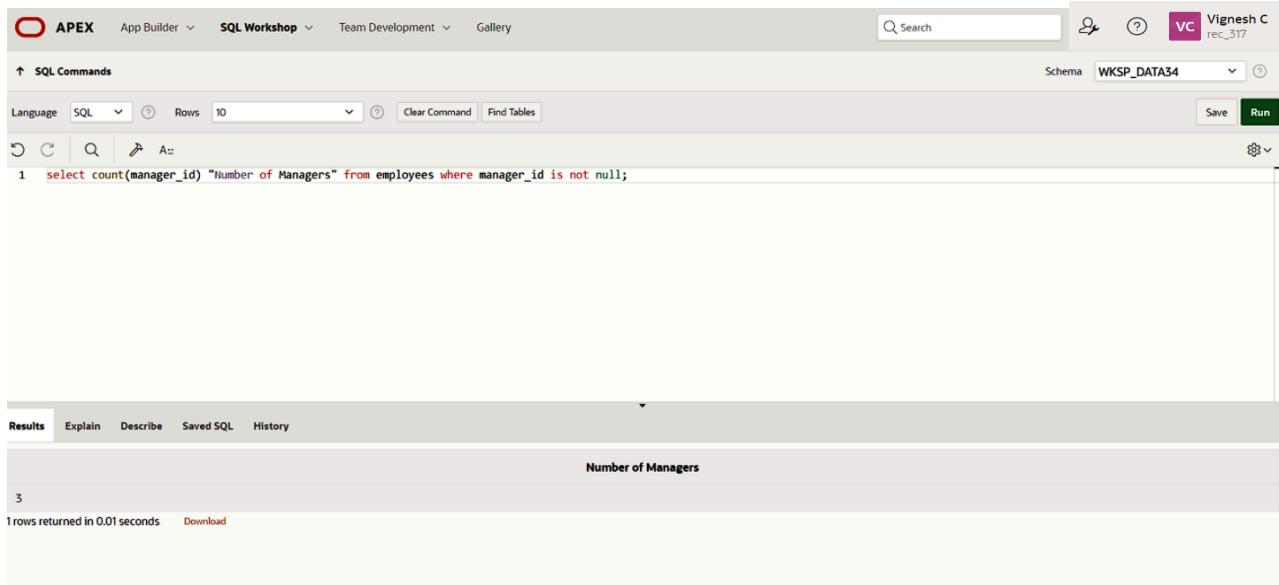
Below the results, it says "1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and has a "Download" link.

7. Determine the number of managers without listing them. Label the column Number of Managers. *Hint: Use the MANAGER_ID column to determine the number of managers.*

QUERY:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Number of Managers" FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following SQL code:

```
1 select count(manager_id) "Number of Managers" from employees where manager_id is not null;
```

Below the code, the results tab is selected, showing a single row with the value '3' under the heading 'Number of Managers'. The status bar at the bottom indicates '1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and provides a 'Download' link.

8. Find the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.

QUERY:

```
SELECT MAX(salary) - MIN(salary) AS "DIFFERENCE" FROM employees;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Run' button. The schema is set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT
2   | MAX(salary) - MIN(salary) AS "DIFFERENCE"
3   FROM employees;
```

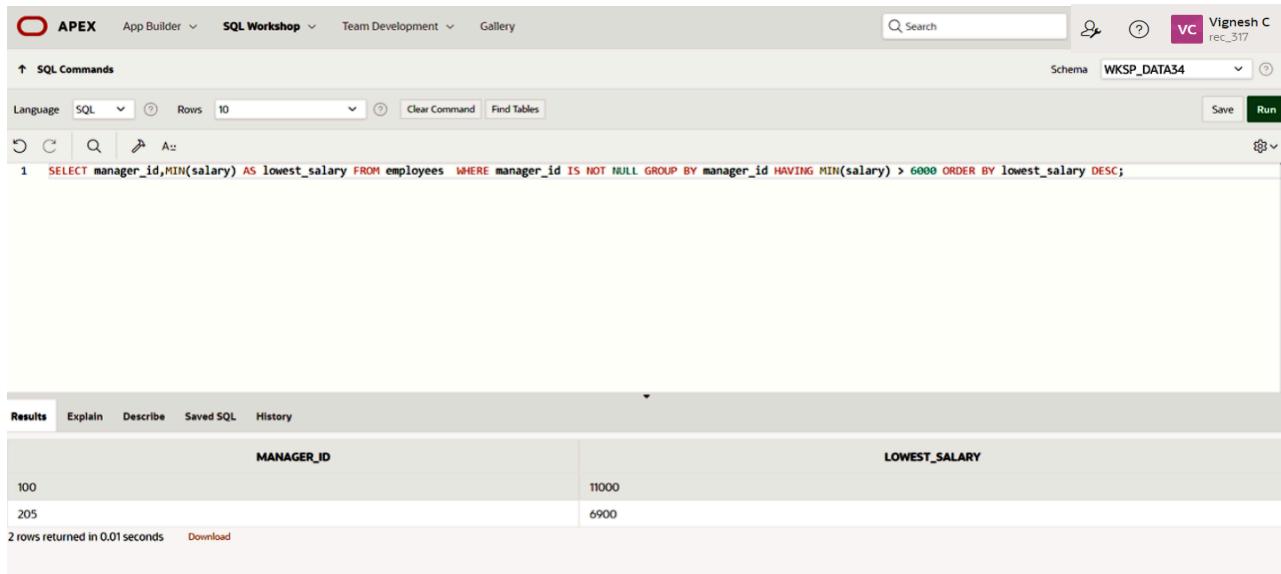
Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is selected. The output shows a single row with the heading 'DIFFERENCE' and the value '20000'. Below the result, it says '1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. At the bottom, there are footer links for user information and copyright notice.

9. Create a report to display the manager number and the salary of the lowest-paid employee for that manager. Exclude anyone whose manager is not known. Exclude any groups where the minimum salary is \$6,000 or less. Sort the output in descending order of salary.

QUERY:

```
SELECT manager_id, MIN(salary) AS "Lowest Salary" FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL AND salary > 6000 GROUP BY manager_id ORDER BY MIN(salary) DESC;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for Vignesh C (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to WKSP_DATA34. The command entered is:

```
1 SELECT manager_id,MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL GROUP BY manager_id HAVING MIN(salary) > 6000 ORDER BY lowest_salary DESC;
```

The results section shows a table with two rows:

MANAGER_ID	LOWEST_SALARY
100	11000
205	6900

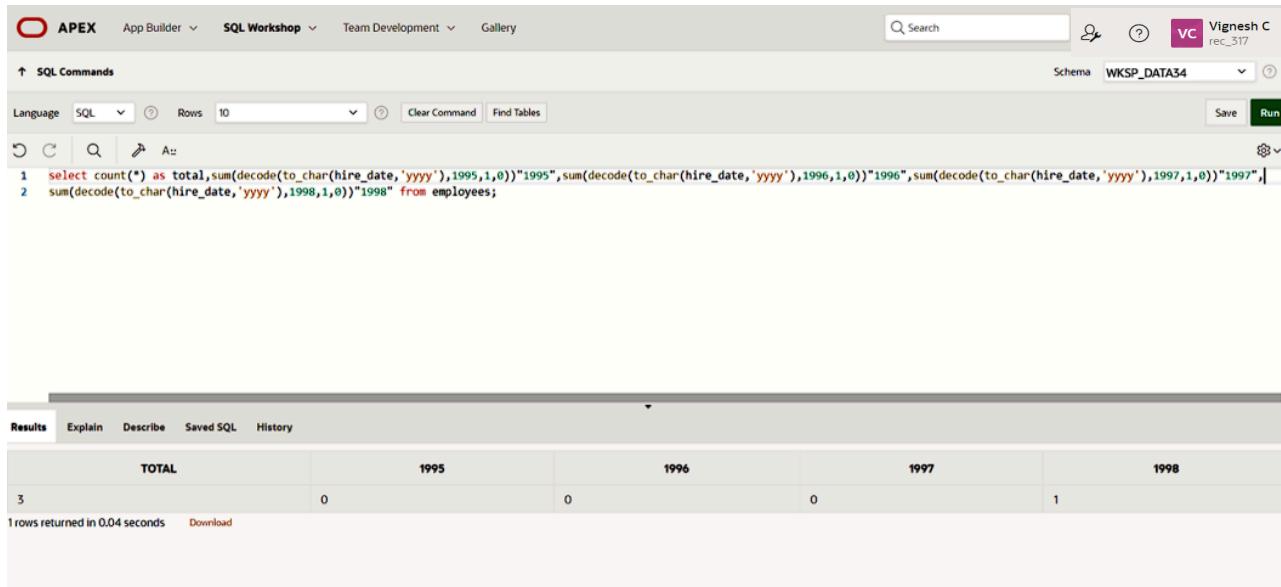
Text at the bottom of the results pane indicates "2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and a "Download" link.

10. Create a query to display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Create appropriate column headings.

QUERY:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Total Employees",
SUM(CASE WHEN hire_date LIKE '1995%' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Employees in 1995",
SUM(CASE WHEN hire_date LIKE '1996%' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Employees in 1996",
SUM(CASE WHEN hire_date LIKE '1997%' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Employees in 1997",
SUM(CASE WHEN hire_date LIKE '1998%' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS "Employees in 1998"
FROM employees;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for Vignesh C (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with tabs for Language (set to SQL), Rows (set to 10), and buttons for Clear Command and Find Tables. Below this is a toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Search, and Run. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 select count(*) as total,sum(decode(to_char(hire_date,'yyyy'),1995,1,0))"1995",sum(decode(to_char(hire_date,'yyyy'),1996,1,0))"1996",sum(decode(to_char(hire_date,'yyyy'),1997,1,0))"1997",
2 sum(decode(to_char(hire_date,'yyyy'),1998,1,0))"1998" from employees;
```

The results section shows the output of the query:

TOTAL	1995	1996	1997	1998
3	0	0	0	1

Below the table, it says '1 rows returned in 0.04 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

11. Create a matrix query to display the job, the salary for that job based on department number, and the total salary for that job, for departments 20, 50, 80, and 90, giving each column an appropriate heading.

QUERY:

```
SELECT d.department_name AS "Department", e.job_title AS "Job", e.salary AS "Salary",
SUM(e.salary) OVER (PARTITION BY e.job_title) AS "Total Salary"
FROM employees e JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
WHERE d.department_id IN (20, 50, 80, 90);
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. The schema dropdown is set to WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH. The SQL command window contains the provided SELECT statement. The results section displays the output in a grid format:

Department	Job	Salary	Total Salary
Engineering	QA Engineer	70000	70000
Engineering	Software Engineer	85000	165000
Engineering	Software Engineer	80000	165000

Below the results, it says "3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds" and there is a "Download" link. The bottom of the page includes footer links for user information and copyright notice.

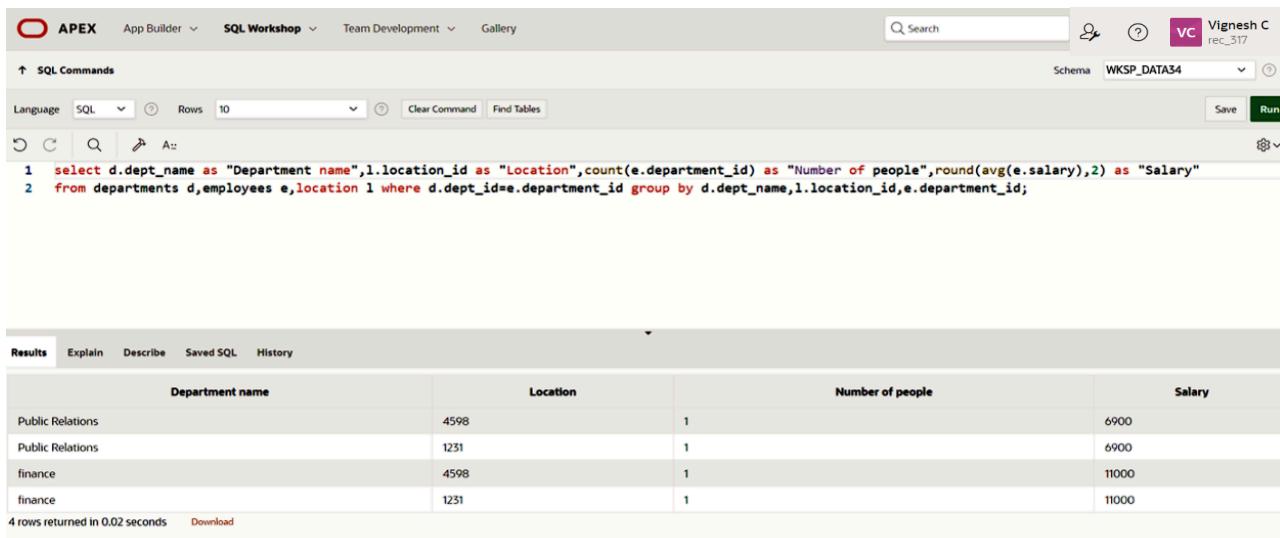
12. Write a query to display each department's name, location, number of employees, and the average salary for all the employees in that department. Label the column name-Location, Number of people, and salary respectively. Round the average salary to two decimal places.

QUERY:

```
SELECT d.department_name AS "Location", d.location_id AS "Department", COUNT(*) AS  
"Number of people", ROUND(AVG(e.salary), 2) AS "Salary" FROM employees e
```

```
JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id GROUP BY d.department_name,  
d.location ORDER BY "Salary" DESC;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 select d.dept_name as "Department name",l.location_id as "Location",count(e.department_id) as "Number of people",round(avg(e.salary),2) as "Salary"  
2 from departments d,employees e,location l where d.dept_id=e.department_id group by d.dept_name,l.location_id,e.department_id;
```

The results section displays the following data:

Department name	Location	Number of people	Salary
Public Relations	4598	1	6900
Public Relations	1231	1	6900
finance	4598	1	11000
finance	1231	1	11000

4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds Download

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

SUB QUERIES

EX.NO:9

DATE: 26 - 3 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. The HR department needs a query that prompts the user for an employee last name. The query then displays the last name and hire date of any employee in the same department as the employee whose name they supply (excluding that employee). For example, if the user enters Zlotkey, find all employees who work with Zlotkey (excluding Zlotkey).

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name =
:last_name) AND employee_id != (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name
:last_name);
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. At the top, there is a 'Bind Variables' dialog box with a single entry: 'LAST_NAME' set to 'Auditor'. Below this, the main SQL Workshop window displays the query:

```
1 SELECT last_name, hire_date
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = :last_name)
4 AND employee_id != (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = :last_name);
```

The 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output:

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
Hunold	01/03/2006
Ernst	05/21/2007
Pataballa	02/09/2006
Lorentz	02/07/2007

Below the table, it says '4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds'. The bottom of the screen includes standard Oracle navigation links like 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', 'Gallery', 'Search', 'Run', and copyright information.

2. Create a report that displays the employee number, last name, and salary of all employees who earn more than the average salary. Sort the results in order of ascending salary.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees) ORDER BY salary ASC;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main area has tabs for 'SQL Commands' (selected), 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The SQL Commands tab contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
2   FROM employees
3 WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)
4 ORDER BY salary ASC;
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, displaying a table with the following data:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY
115	Rajs	11000
109	Greenberg	12000
102	Kochhar	17000
103	De Haan	17000
101	King	24000

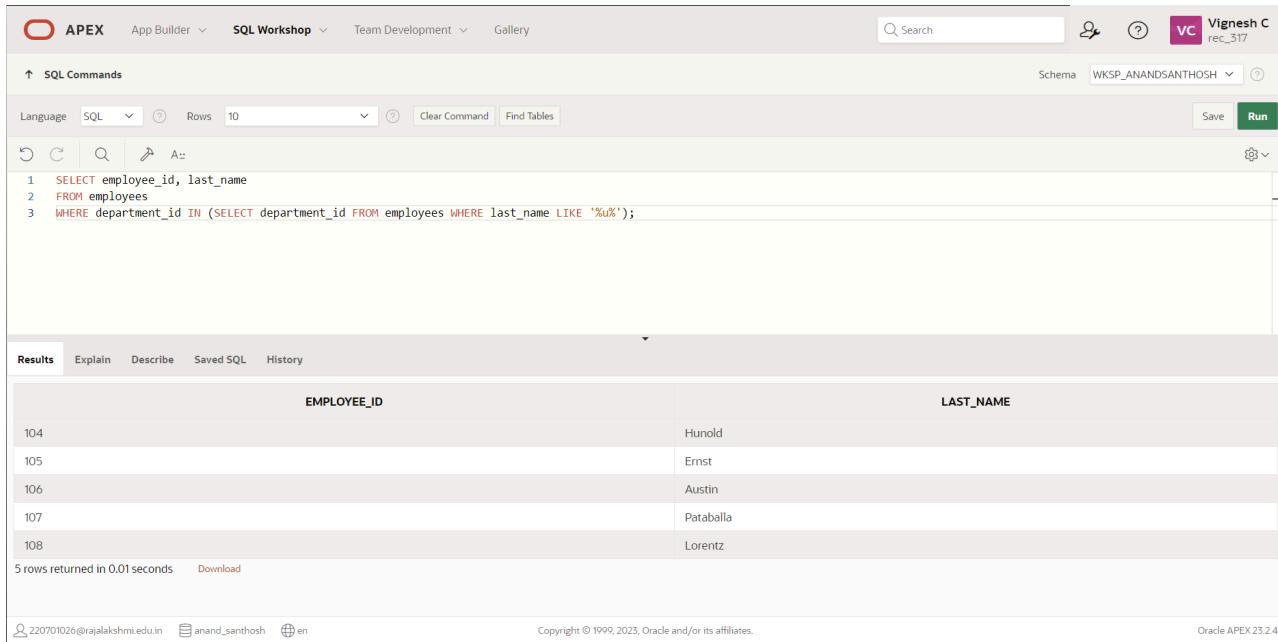
At the bottom left, it says '5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and 'Download'. At the bottom right, it says 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

3. Write a query that displays the employee number and last name of all employees who work in a department with any employee whose last name contains a *u*.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE
'%u%');
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The query entered is:

```
1 SELECT employee_id, last_name
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE '%u%');
```

The results section displays the following data:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME
104	Hunold
105	Ernst
106	Austin
107	Pataballa
108	Lorentz

5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

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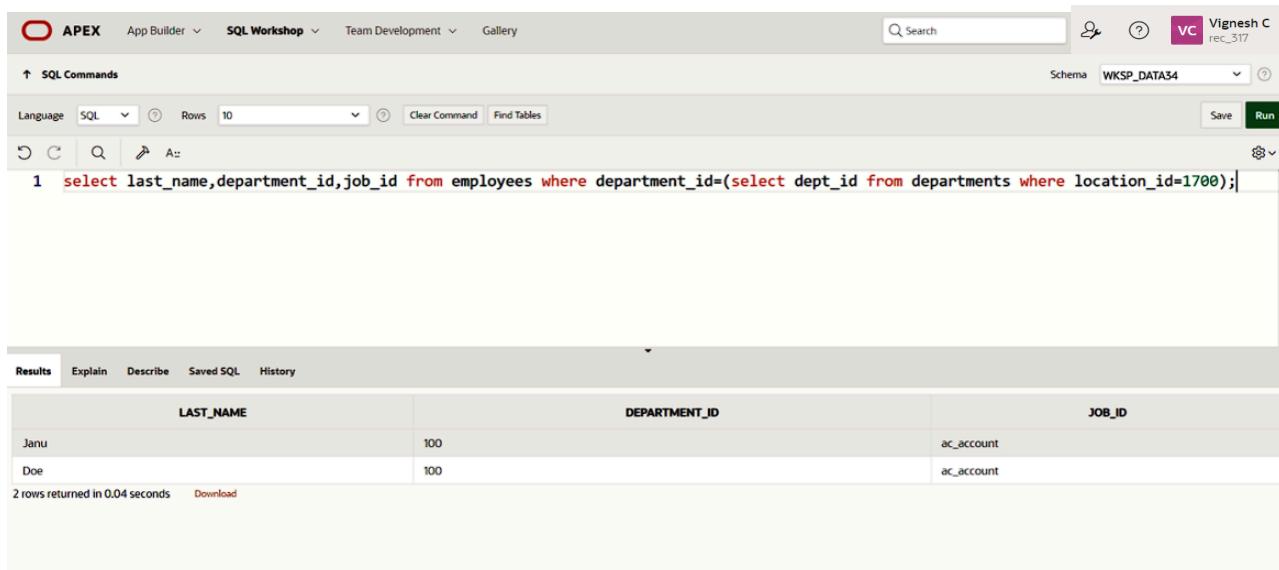
Oracle APEX 23.2.4

4. The HR department needs a report that displays the last name, department number, and job ID of all employees whose department location ID is 1700.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, job_id FROM employees WHERE department_id IN  
(SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE location_id = 1700);
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317). The main area has tabs for SQL Commands, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab is active, showing the following SQL code:

```
1 select last_name,department_id,job_id from employees where department_id=(select dept_id from departments where location_id=1700);
```

The results tab shows the output of the query:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID
Janu	100	ac_account
Doe	100	ac_account

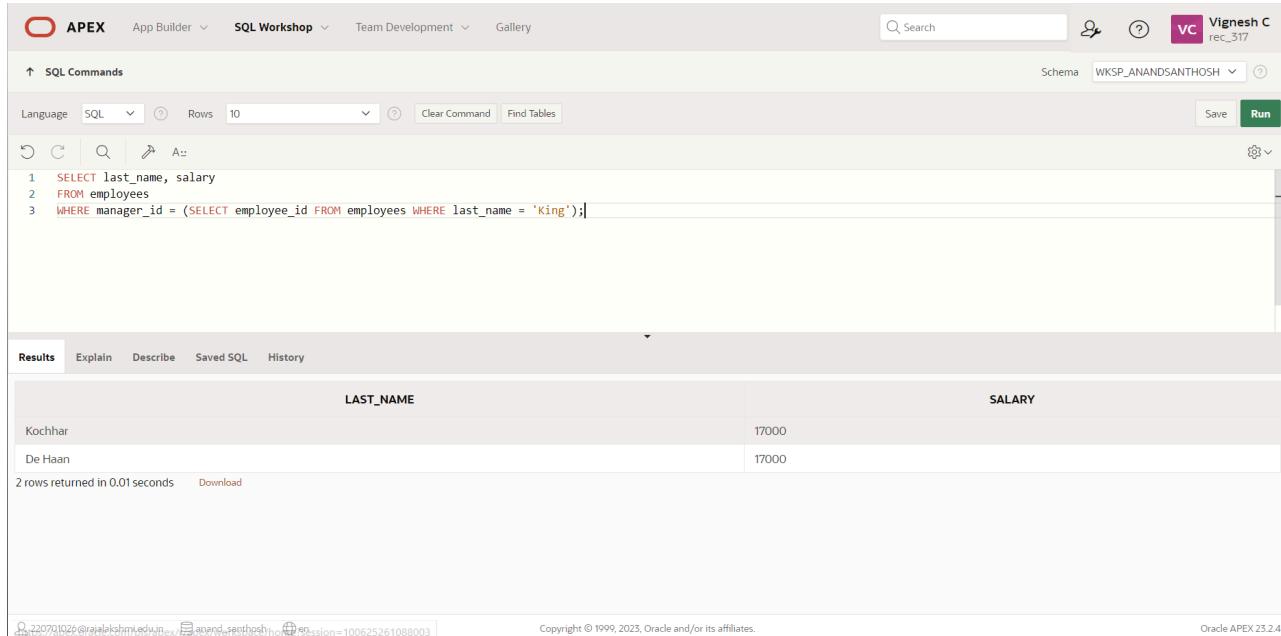
2 rows returned in 0.04 seconds [Download](#)

5. Create a report for HR that displays the last name and salary of every employee who reports to King.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'King');
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands tab contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT last_name, salary  
2 FROM employees  
3 WHERE manager_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'King');
```

The Results tab displays the output:

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Kochhar	17000
De Haan	17000

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

At the bottom left, the URL is https://220701026@vigneshm.edu.in/F?p=2000:100:100625261088000. At the bottom right, the copyright notice is Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

6. Create a report for HR that displays the department number, last name, and job ID for every employee in the Executive department.

QUERY:

```
SELECT department_id, last_name, job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE  
department_name = 'Executive');
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' with the identifier 'rec_317'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The command window contains the following SQL code:

```
1 select department_id, last_name, job_id from employees where department_id in (select dept_id from departments  
2 where dept_name='Executive');
```

The results tab is selected, displaying the output of the query:

DEPARTMENT_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
80	Smith	sales_rep
80	Davies	ac_account
20	Doe	ac_account

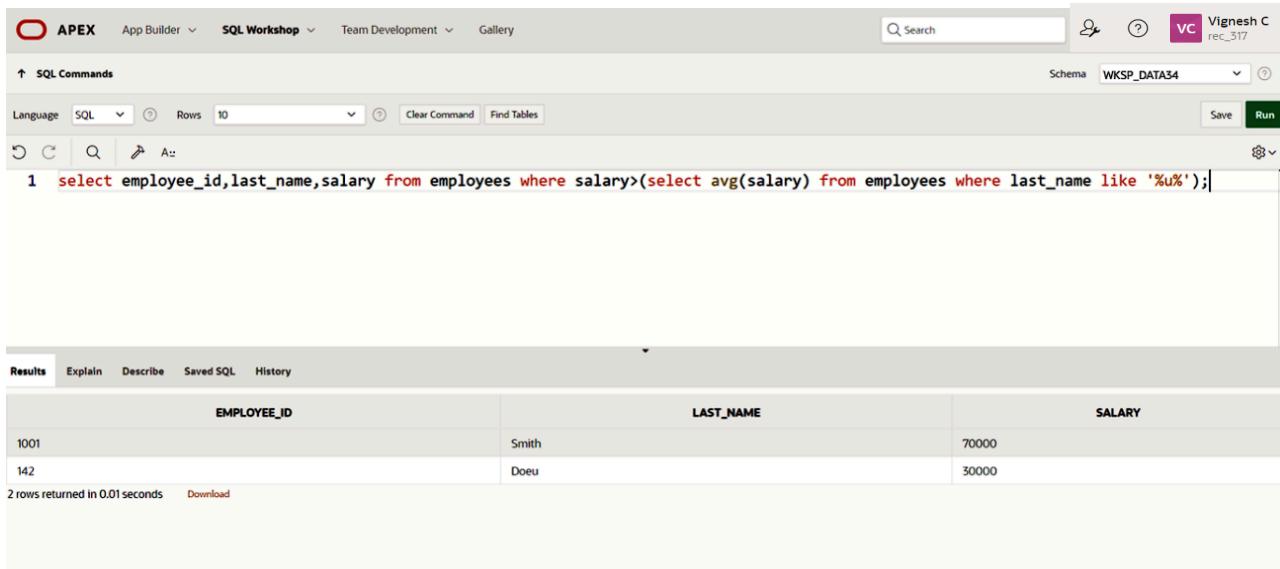
At the bottom left, it says '3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds'. There is also a 'Download' link.

7. Modify the query 3 to display the employee number, last name, and salary of all employees who earn more than the average salary and who work in a department with any employee whose last name contains a *u*.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees) AND department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name LIKE "%u%");
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 select employee_id, last_name, salary from employees where salary > (select avg(salary) from employees where last_name like '%u%');
```

The results section displays the following data:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1001	Smith	70000
142	Doeu	30000

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

USING THE SET OPERATORS

EX.NO:10

DATE: 05 – 4 - 24

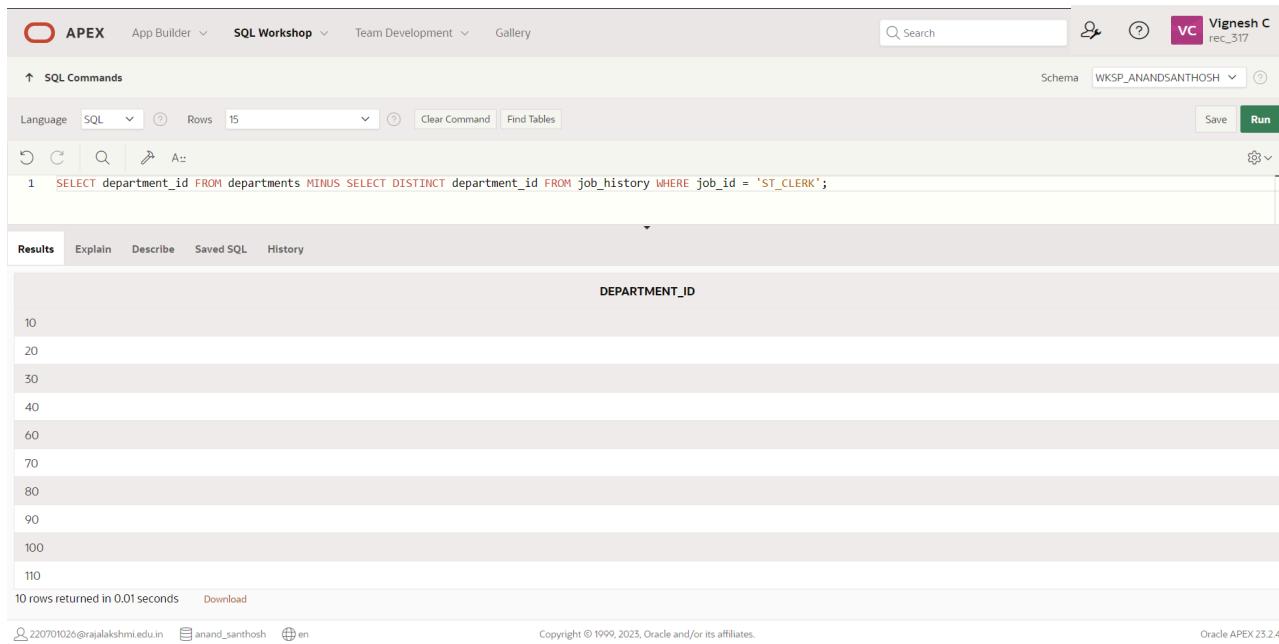
REG.NO: 220701317

1. The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ID ST_CLERK. Use set operators to create this report.

QUERY:

```
SELECT department_id FROM departments MINUS SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM job_history WHERE job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The query entered is:

```
1  SELECT department_id FROM departments MINUS SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM job_history WHERE job_id = 'ST_CLERK';
```

The results section displays the following data:

DEPARTMENT_ID
10
20
30
40
60
70
80
90
100
110

10 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

2. The HR department needs a list of countries that have no departments located in them. Display the country ID and the name of the countries. Use set operators to create this report.

QUERY:

```
SELECT country_id, country_name FROM countries
MINUS
SELECT DISTINCT c.country_id, c.country_name FROM departments d
JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
JOIN countries c ON l.country_id = c.country_id;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. Below the toolbar, the schema is set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main area contains the SQL command entered by the user:

```
1 SELECT country_id, country_name
2 FROM countries
3 MINUS
4 SELECT DISTINCT c.country_id, c.country_name
5 FROM departments d
6 JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
7 JOIN countries c ON l.country_id = c.country_id;
```

Below the command, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_NAME
CA	Canada
CN	China
DE	Germany
FR	France
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
MX	Mexico
UK	United Kingdom

At the bottom left, it says '8 rows returned in 0.02 seconds'. At the bottom right, it says 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.' and 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

3. Produce a list of jobs for departments 10, 50, and 20, in that order. Display job ID and

department ID using set operators.

QUERY:

```
select job_id,department_id from employees where department_id=10 union select job_id,department_id  
from employees where department_id=50 union select job_id,department_id from employees where  
department_id=20;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 select job_id,department_id from employees where department_id=10 union  
2 select job_id,department_id from employees where department_id=50 union  
3 select job_id,department_id from employees where department_id=20;
```

The results tab is selected, displaying the output:

JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
ac_account	20
hr_rep	20

Below the table, it says '2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

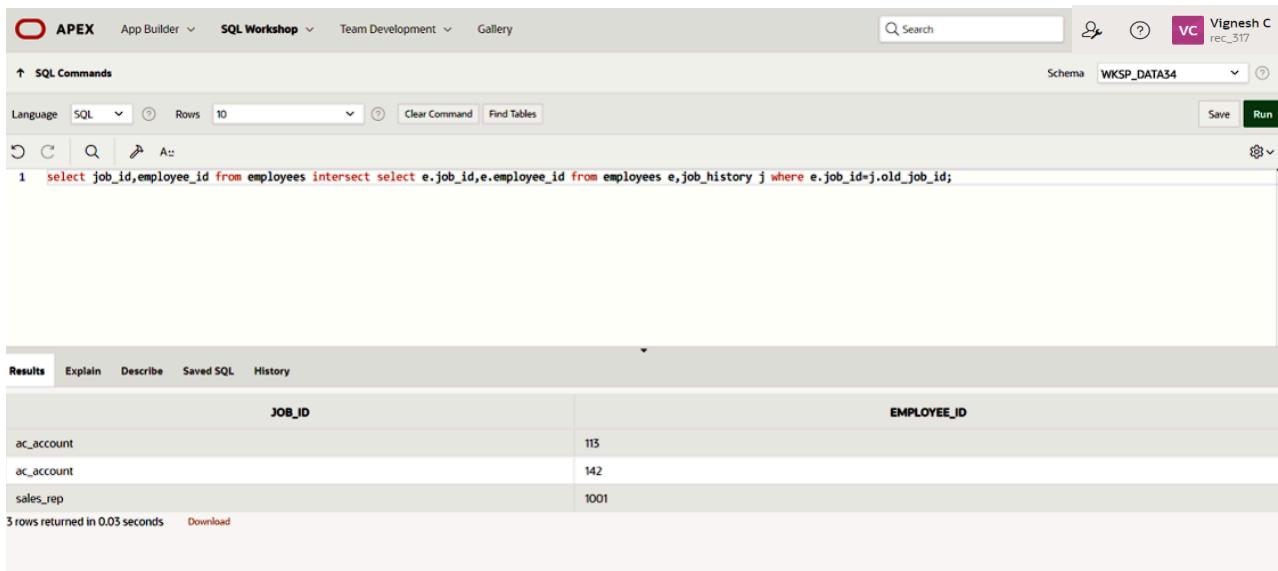
4. Create a report that lists the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired by the company (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing

their original job).

QUERY:

```
select job_id,employee_id from employees intersect select e.job_id,e.employee_id from employees  
e,job_history j where e.job_id=j.old_job_id;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for Vignesh C (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a schema dropdown set to WKSP_DATA34. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 select job_id,employee_id from employees intersect select e.job_id,e.employee_id from employees e,job_history j where e.job_id=j.old_job_id;
```

The results tab is selected, displaying the output of the query:

JOB_ID	EMPLOYEE_ID
ac_account	113
ac_account	142
sales_rep	1001

Below the table, it says "3 rows returned in 0.03 seconds".

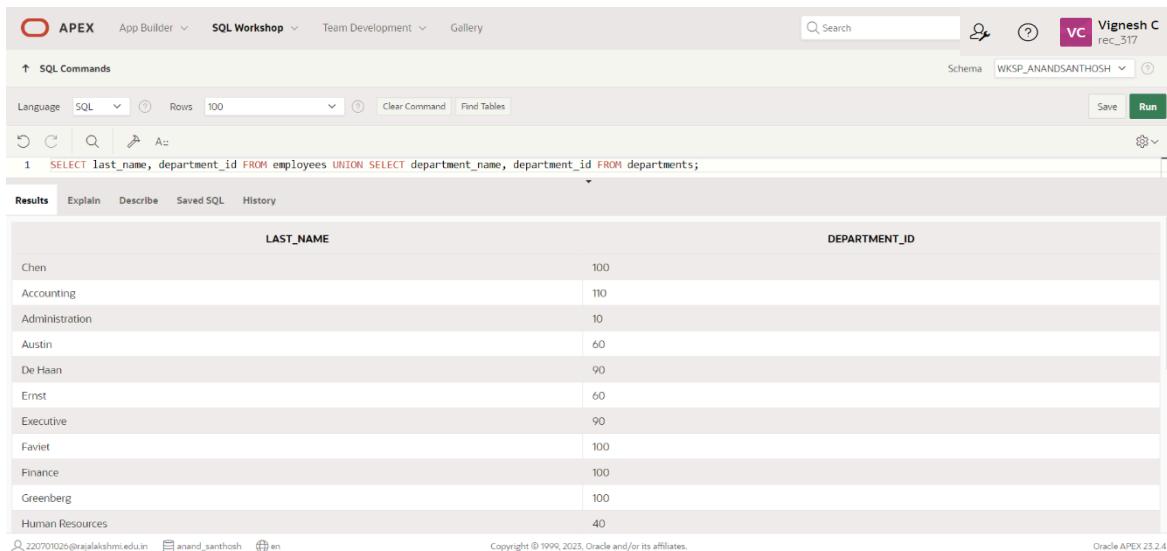
5. The HR department needs a report with the following specifications:

- Last name and department ID of all the employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department.
- Department ID and department name of all the departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them Write a compound query to accomplish this.

QUERY:

```
SELECT last_name, department_id FROM employees UNION SELECT department_name, department_id FROM departments;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The query entered is:

```
1 SELECT last_name, department_id FROM employees UNION SELECT department_name, department_id FROM departments;
```

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: LAST_NAME and DEPARTMENT_ID. The data is as follows:

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
Chen	100
Accounting	110
Administration	10
Austin	60
De Haan	90
Ernst	60
Executive	90
Faviet	100
Finance	100
Greenberg	100
Human Resources	40

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

USING THE SET OPERATORS

EX.NO:11

DATE: 23 – 4 - 24

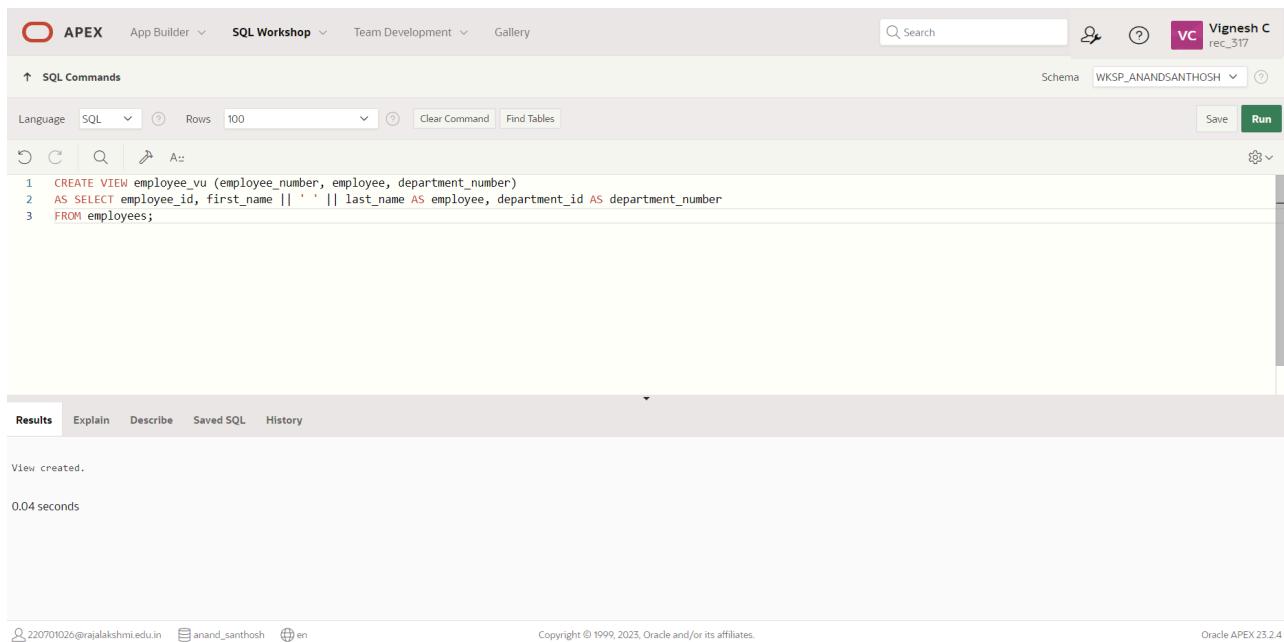
REG.NO: 220701317

1. Create a view called EMPLOYEE_VU based on the employee numbers, employee names and department numbers from the EMPLOYEES table. Change the heading for the employee name to EMPLOYEE.

QUERY:

```
CREATE VIEW employee_vu (employee_number, employee, department_number)
AS SELECT employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name AS employee, department_id AS
department_number
FROM employees;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. In the SQL Commands tab, the following SQL code is entered:

```
1 CREATE VIEW employee_vu (employee_number, employee, department_number)
2 AS SELECT employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name AS employee, department_id AS
3 department_number
FROM employees;
```

The code is highlighted in red, indicating it is valid SQL. Below the code, the Results tab shows the output:

View created.
0.04 seconds

At the bottom, the footer includes the user information 22070102@irajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, and en, along with copyright and version information: Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

2. Display the contents of the EMPLOYEES_VU view.

QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM employee_vu;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there is a user profile for "Vignesh C" and a schema dropdown set to "WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH". The main workspace displays a SQL command line with the query "SELECT * FROM employee_vu;" and a results grid below it. The results grid has three columns: EMPLOYEE_NUMBER, EMPLOYEE, and DEPARTMENT_NUMBER. The data is as follows:

EMPLOYEE_NUMBER	EMPLOYEE	DEPARTMENT_NUMBER
102	Neena Kochhar	90
110	Daniel Faviet	100
107	Valli Pataballa	60
108	Diana Lorentz	60
111	John Chen	100
106	David Austin	60
103	Lex De Haan	90
105	Bruce Ernst	60
109	Nancy Greenberg	100
101	Steven King	90
104	Alexander Hunold	60
112	Ismael Scott	100

3. Select the view name and text from the USER_VIEWS data dictionary views.

QUERY:

```
SELECT view_name, text FROM user_views;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following content:

```
1  SELECT view_name, text FROM user_views;
```

Below the command input area, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The Results tab is selected, displaying a table with two columns: VIEW_NAME and TEXT. The single row returned is:

VIEW_NAME	TEXT
EMPLOYEE_VU	SELECT employee_id, first_name ' ' last_name AS employee, department_id AS department_number FROM employees

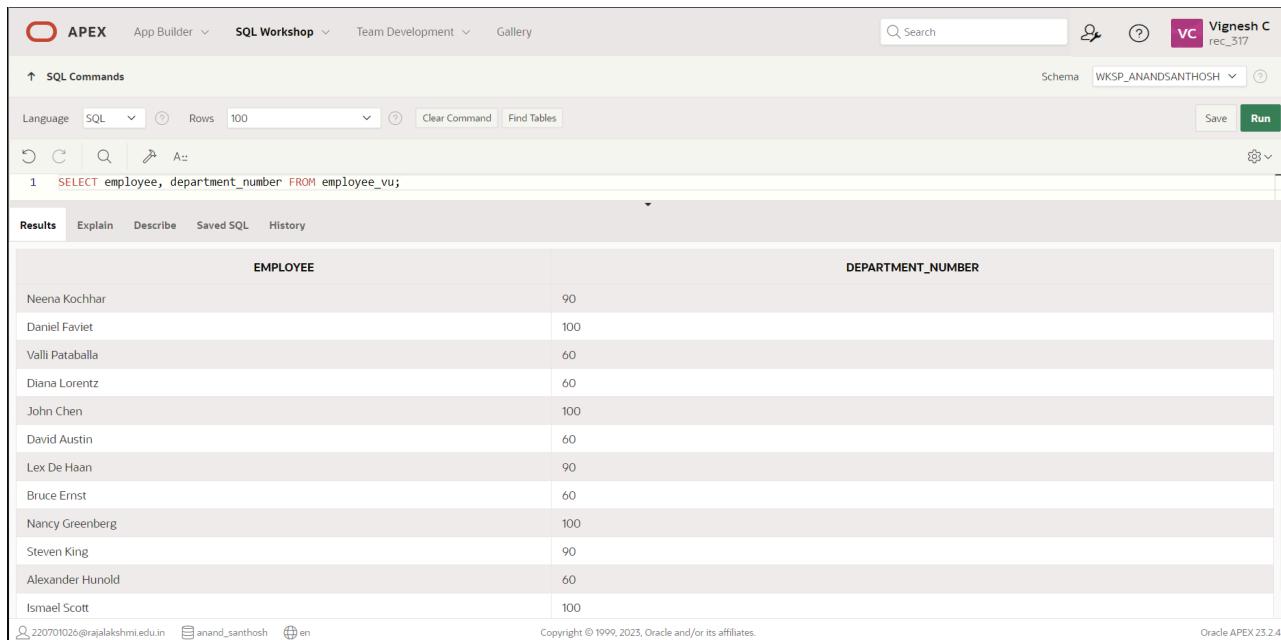
At the bottom of the results table, it says '1 rows returned in 0.06 seconds' and has a 'Download' link. The footer of the page includes user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en), copyright notice (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.), and the version (Oracle APEX 23.2.4).

4. Using your EMPLOYEES_VU view, enter a query to display all employees names and department.

QUERY:

```
SELECT employee, department_number FROM employee_vu;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The query `SELECT employee, department_number FROM employee_vu;` has been run, and the results are displayed in a grid format. The columns are labeled `EMPLOYEE` and `DEPARTMENT_NUMBER`. The data rows are:

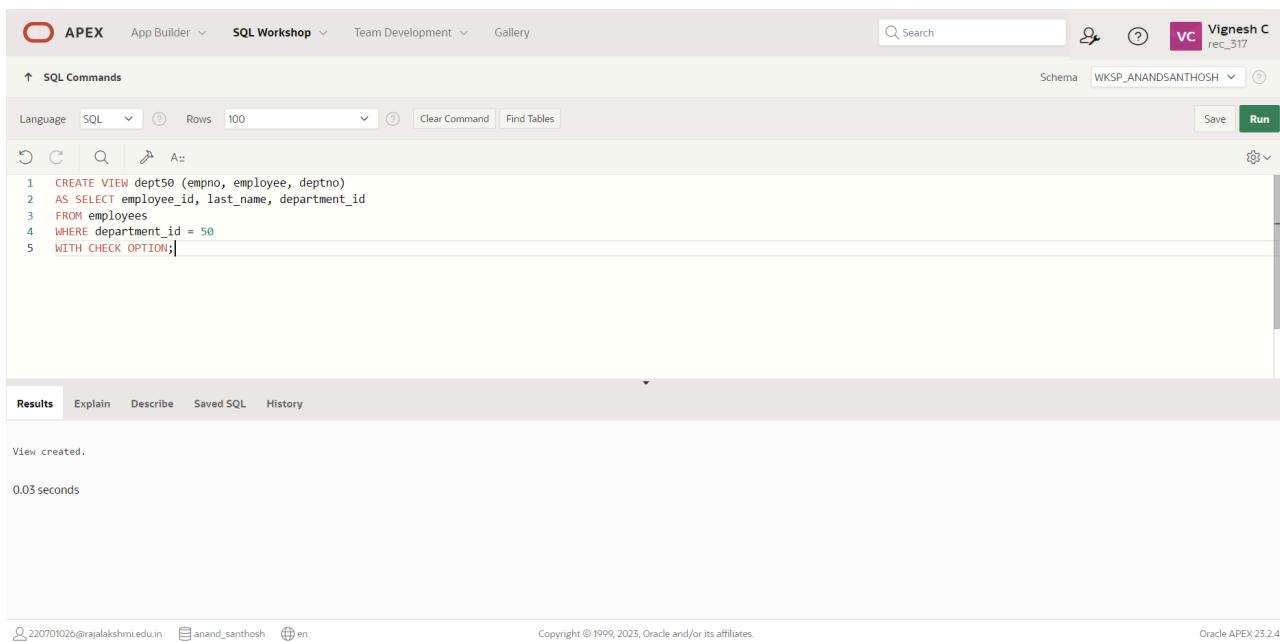
EMPLOYEE	DEPARTMENT_NUMBER
Neena Kochhar	90
Daniel Faviet	100
Valli Pataballa	60
Diana Lorentz	60
John Chen	100
David Austin	60
Lex De Haan	90
Bruce Ernst	60
Nancy Greenberg	100
Steven King	90
Alexander Hunold	60
Ismael Scott	100

5. Create a view named DEPT50 that contains the employee number, employee last names and department numbers for all employees in department 50. Label the view columns EMPNO, EMPLOYEE and DEPTNO. Do not allow an employee to be reassigned to another department through the view.

QUERY:

```
CREATE VIEW dept50 (empno, employee, deptno)
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following SQL code:

```
1 CREATE VIEW dept50 (empno, employee, deptno)
2 AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
3 FROM employees
4 WHERE department_id = 50
5 WITH CHECK OPTION;|
```

Below the code, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The results section displays the message 'View created.' and '0.03 seconds'. At the bottom, footer information includes the URL '220701026@irajalakshmi.edu.in', the schema name 'anand_santhosh', the language 'en', copyright notice 'Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.', and the version 'Oracle APEX 23.2.4'.

6. Display the structure and contents of the DEPT50 view.

QUERY:

```
DESCRIBE dept50;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right side, there is a user profile for "Vignesh C" and a schema dropdown set to "WKSP_ANANDSANTHOSH". The main workspace displays the SQL Commands section with the query "1 DESCRIBE dept50;". Below the query, the results are shown under the "Describe" tab, specifically for the "VIEW" object type. The results table lists three columns from the DEPT50 view: EMPNO (NUMBER), EMPLOYEE (VARCHAR2), and DEPTNO (NUMBER). The table has columns for Table, Column, Data Type, Length, Precision, Scale, Primary Key, Nullable, Default, and Comment. The "Nullable" column shows checkmarks for EMPNO and DEPTNO, while the EMPLOYEE column is marked as not nullable. The "Default" column shows dashes for all three columns. The "Comment" column also shows dashes. At the bottom of the page, there are footer links for user information (220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en) and copyright information (Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates). The page is identified as Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
DEPT50	EMPNO	NUMBER	-	6	0	-	✓	-	-
	EMPLOYEE	VARCHAR2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DEPTNO	NUMBER	-	4	0	-	✓	-	-

7. Attempt to reassign Matos to department 80.

QUERY:

```
UPDATE dept50 SET deptno = 80 WHERE empno = 201;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands'. It features a toolbar with icons for refresh, undo, redo, search, and a dropdown menu. Below the toolbar, a command line displays the following SQL statement:

```
1 UPDATE dept50 SET deptno = 80 WHERE empno = 201;
```

Below the command line, the results tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

```
0 row(s) updated.
```

At the bottom of the interface, there are footer links for 220701026@rajalakshmi.edu.in, anand_santhosh, en, Copyright © 1999, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates, and Oracle APEX 23.2.4.

8. Create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees. Use the Employees, DEPARTMENTS and JOB_GRADE tables. Label the column Employee, Department, salary, and Grade respectively

QUERY:

```
create or replace view salary_vu as select e.last_name "Employee",d.dept_name
Department, e.salary "Salary",j.grade_level "Grades" from employees e,departments
d,job_grade j where e.department_id=d.dept_id and e.salary between j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top right corner, the user is identified as 'Vignesh C' with the session ID 'rec_317'. The main area displays the SQL command for creating the view:

```
1 create or replace view salary_vu as
2 select e.last_name "Employee",d.dept_name "Department",e.salary "Salary",j.grade_level "Grades"
3 from employees e,departments d,job_grade j
4 where e.department_id=d.dept_id and e.salary between j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;
```

Below the command, the results pane shows the message 'View created.' and a execution time of '0.06 seconds'.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

INTRO TO CONSTRAINTS: NOT NULL AND UNIQUE CONSTRAINTS

EX.NO:12

DATE: 27 – 4 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

Global Fast Foods has been very successful this past year and has opened several new stores. They need to add a table to their database to store information about each of their store's locations. The owners want to make sure that all entries have an identification number, date opened, address, and city and that no other entry in the table can have the same email address. Based on this information, answer the following questions about the global_locations table. Use the table for your answers.

Global Fast Foods global_locations Table						
NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE	DEFAULT
Id						
name						
date_opened						
address						
city						
zip/postal code						
phone						
email						
manager_id						
Emergency contact						

1. What is a “constraint” as it relates to data integrity?

Database can be as reliable as the data in it, and database rules are implemented as Constraint to maintain data integrity.

2. What are the limitations of constraints that may be applied at the column level and at the table level?

- Constraints referring to more than one column are defined at Table Level
- NOT NULL constraint must be defined at column level as per ANSI/ISO SQL standard.

3. Why is it important to give meaningful names to constraints?

- If a constraint is violated in a SQL statement execution, it is easy to identify the cause with user-named constraints.
- It is easy to alter names/drop constraint.

4. Based on the information provided by the owners, choose a datatype for each column. Indicate the length, precision, and scale for each NUMBER datatype.

Global Fast Foods global_locations Table						
NAME	TYPE	DataType	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE
id	pk	NUMBER	6	0		No
name		VARCHAR2	50			
date_opened		DATE				No
address		VARCHAR2	50			No
city		VARCHAR2	30			No
zip_postal_code		VARCHAR2	12			
phone		VARCHAR2	20			
email	uk	VARCHAR2	75			
manager_id		NUMBER	6	0		
emergency_contact		VARCHAR2	20			

5. Use "(nullable)" to indicate those columns that can have null values.

Global Fast Foods global_locations Table						
NAME	TYPE	DataType	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE
id	pk	NUMBER	6	0		No
name		VARCHAR2	50			Yes
date_opened		DATE				No
address		VARCHAR2	50			No
city		VARCHAR2	30			No
zip_postal_code		VARCHAR2	12			Yes
phone		VARCHAR2	20			Yes
email	uk	VARCHAR2	75			Yes
manager_id		NUMBER	6	0		Yes
emergency_contact		VARCHAR2	20			Yes

6. Write the CREATE TABLE statement for the Global Fast Foods locations table to define the constraints at the column level.

```

CREATE TABLE f_global_locations
( id NUMBER(6,0) CONSTRAINT f_gln_id_pk PRIMARY KEY ,
  name VARCHAR2(50),
  date_opened DATE CONSTRAINT f_gln_dt_opened_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
  address VARCHAR2(50) CONSTRAINT f_gln_add_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
  city VARCHAR2(30) CONSTRAINT f_gln_city_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
  zip_postal_code VARCHAR2(12),
  phone VARCHAR2(20),
  email VARCHAR2(75) CONSTRAINT f_gln_email_uk UNIQUE,
  manager_id NUMBER(6,0),
  emergency_contact VARCHAR2(20)
);

```

7. Execute the CREATE TABLE statement in Oracle Application Express.

Table Created.

8. Execute a DESCRIBE command to view the Table Summary information.

```
DESCRIBE f_global_locations;
```

9. Rewrite the CREATE TABLE statement for the Global Fast Foods locations table to define the UNIQUE constraints at the table level. Do not execute this statement.

NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE	DEFAULT
id	number	4				
loc_name	varchar2	20			X	
	date					
address	varchar2	30				
city	varchar2	20				
zip_postal	varchar2	20			X	
phone	varchar2	15			X	
email	varchar2	80			X	
manager_id	number	4			X	
contact	varchar2	40			X	

```
CREATE TABLE f_global_locations
( id NUMBER(6,0) CONSTRAINT f_gln_id_pk PRIMARY KEY ,
name VARCHAR2(50),
date_opened DATE CONSTRAINT f_gln_dt_opened_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
address VARCHAR2(50) CONSTRAINT f_gln_add_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
city VARCHAR2(30) CONSTRAINT f_gln_city_nn NOT NULL ENABLE,
zip_postal_code VARCHAR2(12),
phone VARCHAR2(20),
email VARCHAR2(75) ,
manager_id NUMBER(6,0),
emergency_contact VARCHAR2(20),
CONSTRAINT f_gln_email_uk UNIQUE(email)
);
```

PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, and CHECK Constraints

1. What is the purpose of a
 - PRIMARY KEY
 - FOREIGN KEY
 - CHECK CONSTRAINT
- a. PRIMARY KEY Uniquely identify each row in table.
- b. FOREIGN KEY Referential integrity constraint links back parent table's primary/unique key to child table's column.
- c. CHECK CONSTRAINT Explicitly define condition to be met by each row's fields. This condition must be returned as true or unknown.

2. Using the column information for the animals table below, name constraints where applicable at the table level, otherwise name them at the column level. Define the primary key (animal_id). The license_tag_number must be unique. The admit_date and vaccination_date columns cannot contain null values.

```
animal_id NUMBER(6)
name VARCHAR2(25)
license_tag_number NUMBER(10)
admit_date DATE
adoption_id NUMBER(5),
vaccination_date DATE
```

animal_id NUMBER(6) - PRIMARY KEY

name VARCHAR2(25) license_tag_number NUMBER(10) - UNIQUE

admit_date DATE -NOT NULL

adoption_id NUMBER(5), vaccination_date DATE -NOT NULL

3. Create the animals table. Write the syntax you will use to create the table.

```
CREATE TABLE animals ( animal_id NUMBER(6,0) CONSTRAINT anl_anl_id_pk PRIMARY KEY , name
VARCHAR2(25), license_tag_number NUMBER(10,0) CONSTRAINT anl_l_tag_num_uk UNIQUE, admit_date
DATE CONSTRAINT anl_adt_dat_nn NOT NULL ENABLE, adoption_id NUMBER(5,0), vaccination_date DATE
CONSTRAINT anl_vcc_dat_nn NOT NULL ENABLE );
```

4. Enter one row into the table. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify your input. Refer to the graphic below for input.

ANIMAL_ID	NAME	LICENSE_TAG_NUMBER	ADMIT_DATE	ADOPTION_ID	VACCINATION_DATE
101	Spot	35540	10-Oct-2004	205	12-Oct-2004

```
INSERT INTO animals (animal_id, name, license_tag_number, admit_date, adoption_id, vaccination_date)
VALUES( 101, 'Spot', 35540, TO_DATE('10-Oct-2004', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 205, TO_DATE('12-Oct-2004',
'DD-Mon- YYYY'));
```

5. Write the syntax to create a foreign key (adoption_id) in the animals table that has a corresponding primary-key reference in the adoptions table. Show both the column-level and table-level syntax. Note that because you have not actually created an adoptions table, no adoption_id primary key exists, so the foreign key cannot be added to the animals table.

COLUMN LEVEL STATEMENT: ALTER TABLE animals MODIFY (adoption_id NUMBER(5,0) CONSTRAINT anl_adopt_id_fk REFERENCES adoptions(id) ENABLE);

TABLE LEVEL STATEMENT: ALTER TABLE animals ADD CONSTRAINT anl_adopt_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (adoption_id) REFERENCES adoptions(id) ENABLE;

6. What is the effect of setting the foreign key in the ANIMAL table as:

- a. ON DELETE CASCADE
- b. ON DELETE SET NULL

a. ON DELETE CASCADE ALTER TABLE animals ADD CONSTRAINT anl_adopt_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (adoption_id) REFERENCES adoptions(id) ON DELETE CASCADE ENABLE ;

b. ON DELETE SET NULL ALTER TABLE animals ADD CONSTRAINT anl_adopt_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (adoption_id) REFERENCES adoptions(id) ON DELETE SET NULL ENABLE ;

7. What are the restrictions on defining a CHECK constraint?

- I cannot specify check constraint for a view however in this case I could use WITH CHECK OPTION clause
- I am restricted to columns from self table and fields in self row.
- I cannot use subqueries and scalar subquery expressions.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

CREATING VIEWS

EX.NO:13

DATE: 27 - 4 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. What are three uses for a view from a DBA's perspective?

- Restrict access and display selective columns
- Reduce complexity of queries from other internal systems. So, providing a way to view same data in a different manner.
- Let the app code rely on views and allow the internal implementation of tables to be modified later

2. Create a simple view called view_d_songs that contains the ID, title and artist from the DJs on Demand table for each "New Age" type code. In the subquery, use the alias "Song Title" for the title column.

```
CREATE VIEW view_d_songs AS SELECT d_songs.id, d_songs.title "Song Title", d_songs.artist from d_songs
INNER JOIN d_types ON d_songs.type_code = d_types.code where d_types.description = 'New Age';
```

3. SELECT * FROM view_d_songs. What was returned?

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
ID	Song Title		ARTIST	
47	Hurrah for Today		The Jubilant Trio	
49	Lets Celebrate		The Celebrants	

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[Download](#)

4. REPLACE view_d_songs. Add type_code to the column list. Use aliases for all columns. Or use alias after the CREATE statement as shown.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs AS SELECT d_songs.id, d_songs.title "Song Title", d_songs.artist, d_songs.type_code from d_songs INNER JOIN d_types ON d_songs.type_code = d_types.code where d_types.description = 'New Age';
```

5. Jason Tsang, the disk jockey for DJs on Demand, needs a list of the past events and those planned for the coming months so he can make arrangements for each event's equipment setup. As the company manager, you do not want him to have access to the price that clients paid for their events. Create a view for Jason to use that displays the name of the event, the event date, and the theme description. Use aliases for each column name.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_events_pkgs AS SELECT evt.name "Name of Event", TO_CHAR(evt.event_date, 'dd-Month-yyyy') "Event date", thm.description "Theme description" FROM d_events evt INNER JOIN d_themes thm ON evt.theme_code = thm.code WHERE evt.event_date <= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,1);
```

6. It is company policy that only upper-level management be allowed access to individual employee salaries. The department managers, however, need to know the minimum, maximum, and average salaries, grouped by department. Use the Oracle database to prepare a view that displays the needed information for department managers.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_min_max_avg_dpt_salary ("Department Id", "Department Name", "Max Salary", "Min Salary", "Average Salary") AS SELECT dpt.department_id, dpt.department_name, MAX(NVL(emp.salary,0)), MIN(NVL(emp.salary,0)), ROUND(AVG(NVL(emp.salary,0)),2) FROM departments dpt LEFT OUTER JOIN employees emp ON dpt.department_id = emp.department_id GROUP BY (dpt.department_id, dpt.department_name);
```

DML OPERATIONS AND VIEWS

Use the DESCRIBE statement to verify that you have tables named copy_d_songs, copy_d_events, copy_d_cds, and copy_d_clients in your schema. If you don't, write a query to create a copy of each.

1. Query the data dictionary USER_UPDATABLE_COLUMNS to make sure the columns in the base tables will allow UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE. All table names in the data dictionary are stored in uppercase. Use the same syntax but change table_name of the other tables.

```
SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable FROM user_updatable_columns  
WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_songs';
```

```
SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable FROM user_updatable_columns  
WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_events';
```

```
SELECT owner, table_name, column_name, updatable,insertable, deletable FROM user_updatable_columns  
WHERE LOWER(table_name) = 'copy_d_cds';
```

2. Use the CREATE or REPLACE option to create a view of *all* the columns in the copy_d_songs table called view_copy_d_songs.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_copy_d_songs AS SELECT * FROM copy_d_songs;
```

```
SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;
```

3. Use view_copy_d_songs to INSERT the following data into the underlying copy_d_songs table. Execute a SELECT * from copy_d_songs to verify your DML command. See the graphic.

ID	TITLE	DURATION	ARTIST	TYPE_CODE
88	Mello Jello	2	The What	4

```
INSERT INTO view_copy_d_songs(id,title,duration,artist,type_code) VALUES(88,'Mello Jello','2 min','The What',4);
```

4. Create a view based on the DJs on Demand COPY_D_CDS table. Name the view read_copy_d_cds. Select all columns to be included in the view. Add a WHERE clause to restrict the year to 2000. Add the WITH READ ONLY option.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW read_copy_d_cds AS SELECT * FROM copy_d_cds WHERE year = '2000' WITH  
READ ONLY ; SELECT * FROM read_copy_d_cds;
```

5. Using the read_copy_d_cds view, execute a DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds WHERE cd_number = 90;

ORA-42399: cannot perform a DML operation on a read-only view

6. Use REPLACE to modify read_copy_d_cds. Replace the READ ONLY option with WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT ck_read_copy_d_cds. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view exists.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW read_copy_d_cds AS SELECT * FROM copy_d_cds WHERE year = '2000' WITH  
CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT ck_read_copy_d_cds;
```

7. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete any CD of year 2000 from the underlying copy_d_cds.

```
DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds WHERE year = '2000';
```

8. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete cd_number 90 from the underlying copy_d_cds table.

```
DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds WHERE cd_number = 90;
```

9. Use the read_copy_d_cds view to delete year 2001 records.

```
DELETE FROM read_copy_d_cds WHERE year = '2001';
```

10. Execute a SELECT * statement for the base table copy_d_cds. What rows were deleted?

Only the one in problem 7 above, not the one in 8 and 9

11. What are the restrictions on modifying data through a view?

DELETE, INSERT, MODIFY restricted if it contains:

Group functions

GROUP BY CLAUSE

DISTINCT

pseudocolumn ROWNUM Keyword

12. What is Moore's Law? Do you consider that it will continue to apply indefinitely? Support your opinion with research from the internet.

It roughly predicted that computing power nearly doubles every year. But Moore also said in 2005 that as per nature of exponential functions, this trend may not continue forever.

13. What is the "singularity" in terms of computing?

Singularity is the hypothesis that the invention of artificial superintelligence will abruptly trigger runaway technological growth, resulting in unfathomable changes to human civilization

1. Create a view from the copy_d_songs table called view_copy_d_songs that includes only the title and artist. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view exists.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_copy_d_songs ASSELECT title, artistFROM copy_d_songs;SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;
```

2. Issue a DROP view_copy_d_songs. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify that the view has been deleted.

```
DROP VIEW view_copy_d_songs; SELECT * FROM view_copy_d_songs;
```

ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

3. Create a query that selects the last name and salary from the Oracle database. Rank the salaries from highest to lowest for the top three employees.

```
SELECT * FROM(SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC)WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;
```

4. Construct an inline view from the Oracle database that lists the last name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary for each department. Hint: One query will need to calculate maximum salary by department ID.

```
SELECT empm.last_name, empm.salary, dptmx.department_idFROM(SELECT dpt.department_id, MAX(NVL(emp.salary,0)) max_dpt_salFROM departments dpt LEFT OUTER JOIN employees emp ON dpt.department_id = emp.department_id GROUP BY dpt.department_id) dptmx LEFT OUTER JOIN employees empm ON dptmx.department_id = empm.department_id WHERE NVL(empm.salary,0) = dptmx.max_dpt_sal;
```

5. Create a query that will return the staff members of Global Fast Foods ranked by salary from lowest to highest.

```
SELECT ROWNUM,last_name, salaryFROM(SELECT * FROM f_staffs ORDER BY SALARY);
```

Indexes and Synonyms

1. What is an index and what is it used for?

Definition: These are schema objects which make retrieval of rows from table faster.

Purpose: An index provides direct and fast access to row in table. They provide indexed path to locate data quickly, so hereby reduce necessity of heavy disk input/output operations.

2. What is a ROWID, and how is it used?

Indexes use ROWID's (base 64 string representation of the row address containing block identifier, row location in the block and the database file identifier) which is the fastest way to access any particular row.

3. When will an index be created automatically?

Primary key/unique key use already existing unique index but if index is not present already, it is created while applying unique/primary key constraint.

4. Create a nonunique index (foreign key) for the DJs on Demand column (cd_number) in the D_TRACK_LISTINGS table. Use the Oracle Application Express SQL Workshop Data Browser to confirm that the index was created.

```
CREATE INDEX d_tlg_cd_number_fk_i ON d_track_listings (cd_number);
```

5. Use the join statement to display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the DJs on Demand D_SONGS table.

```
SELECT ucm.index_name, ucm.column_name, ucm.column_position, uix.uniqueness
FROM user_indexes uix
INNER JOIN user_ind_columns ucm ON uix.index_name = ucm.index_name
WHERE ucm.table_name = 'D_SONGS';
```

6. Use a SELECT statement to display the index_name, table_name, and uniqueness from the data dictionary USER_INDEXES for the DJs on Demand D_EVENTS table.

```
SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'D_EVENTS';
```

7. Write a query to create a synonym called dj_tracks for the DJs on Demand d_track_listings table.

```
CREATE SYNONYM dj_tracks FOR d_track_listings;
```

8. Create a function-based index for the last_name column in DJs on Demand D_PARTNERS table

that makes it possible not to have to capitalize the table name for searches. Write a SELECT statement that would use this index.

```
CREATE INDEX d_ptr_last_name_idx ON d_partners(LOWER(last_name));
```

9. Create a synonym for the D_TRACK_LISTINGS table. Confirm that it has been created by querying the data dictionary.

```
CREATE SYNONYM dj_tracks2 FOR d_track_listings;
```

```
SELECT * FROM user_synonyms WHERE
```

```
table_NAME=UPPER('d_track_listings');
```

10. Drop the synonym that you created in question

```
DROP SYNONYM dj_tracks2;
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS

EX.NO:14

DATE: 07 - 5 - 24

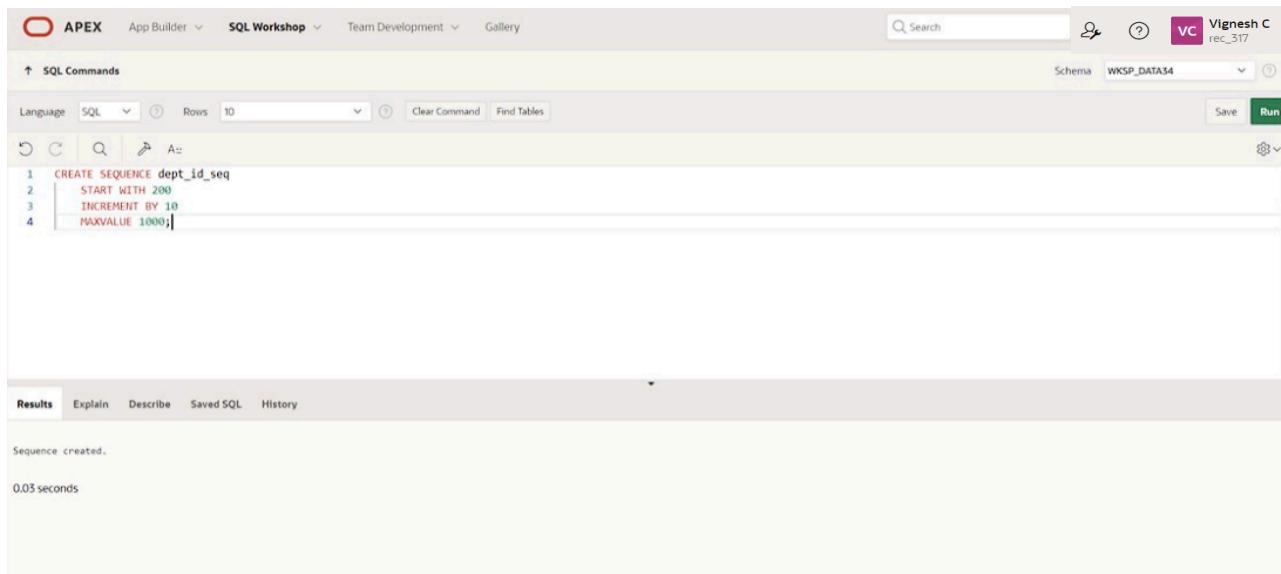
REG.NO: 220701317

1. Create a sequence to be used with the primary key column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1000. Have your sequence increment by ten numbers. Name the sequence DEPT_ID_SEQ.

QUERY:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE dept_id_seq START WITH 200 INCREMENT BY 10 MAXVALUE 1000;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A code editor window contains the following SQL command:

```
1 CREATE SEQUENCE dept_id_seq
2   START WITH 200
3   INCREMENT BY 10
4   MAXVALUE 1000;|
```

Below the code editor, the 'Results' tab is active. The output shows:

```
Sequence created.
0.03 seconds
```

2. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number

QUERY:

```
SELECT sequence_name, max_value, increment_by, last_number FROM user_sequences;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A query is entered in the command window:

```
1 SELECT sequence_name, max_value, increment_by, last_number
2   FROM user_sequences;
3
```

The results tab is selected, displaying the output of the query:

SEQUENCE_NAME	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	LAST_NUMBER
DEPT_ID_SEQ	1000	10	200

Below the table, it says '1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds'.

3. Write a script to insert two rows into the DEPT table. Name your script lab12_3.sql. Be sure to use the sequence that you created for the ID column. Add two departments named Education and Administration. Confirm your additions. Run the commands in your script.

QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO dept VALUES (dept_id_seq.nextval, 'Education');
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. A search bar and user profile 'Vignesh C rec_317' are also present. The main area displays the results of a script execution. The 'Script' dropdown shows 'exercise14' and 'Status' is 'Complete'. The 'View' dropdown is set to 'Summary'. The 'Rows' dropdown is set to 15, and the 'Go' button is visible. The results table has columns: 'Number', 'Elapsed', 'Statement', 'Feedback', and 'Rows'. One row is shown: Number 1, Elapsed 0.03, Statement 'INSERT INTO dept VALUES (dept_id_seq.nextval, 'Education')', Feedback '1 row(s) inserted.', and Rows 1. Below the table, it says 'Download' and 'row(s) 1 - 1 of 1'. At the bottom, performance metrics are displayed: 'Statements Processed' (1), 'Successful' (1), and 'With Errors' (0).

Number	Elapsed	Statement	Feedback	Rows
1	0.03	INSERT INTO dept VALUES (dept_id_seq.nextval, 'Education')	1 row(s) inserted.	1

Download
row(s) 1 - 1 of 1

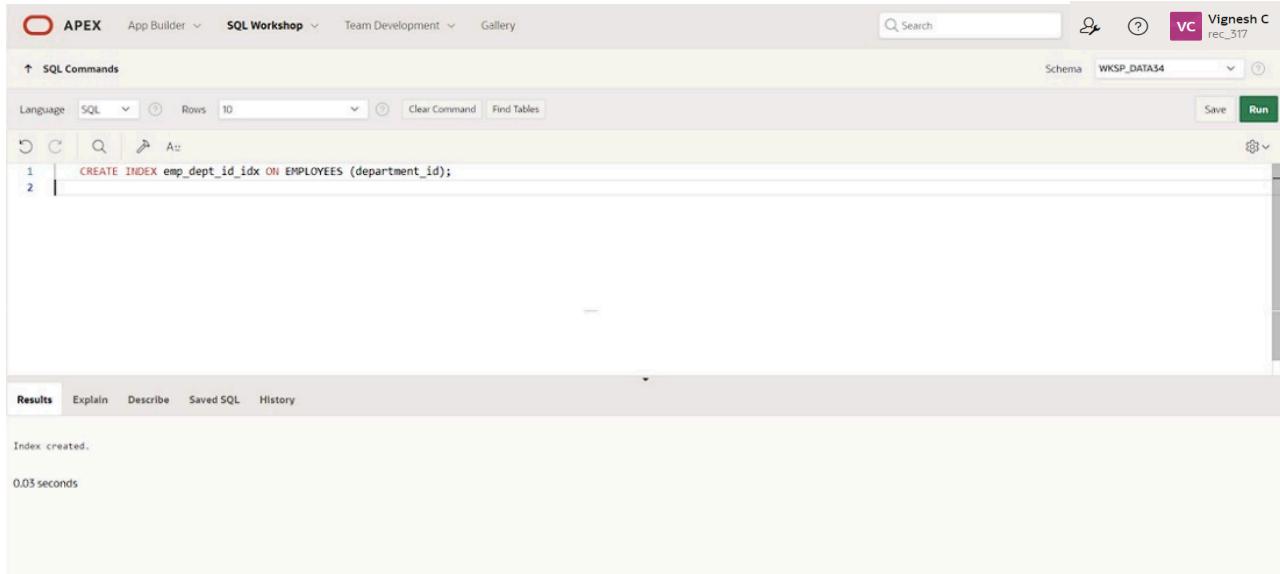
1 Statements Processed 1 Successful 0 With Errors

4. Create a nonunique index on the foreign key column (DEPT_ID) in the EMP table.

QUERY:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_dept_id_idx ON EMPLOYEES (department_id);
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'SQL Workshop'. The schema dropdown is set to 'WKSP_DATA\$4'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE INDEX emp_dept_id_idx ON EMPLOYEES (department_id);
2 
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying the output:

```
Index created.
0.03 seconds
```

5. Display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the EMP table.

QUERY:

```
SELECT index_name,table_name,uniqueness FROM user_indexes WHERE  
table_name='EMPLOYEES';
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the SQL Commands pane, the following query is entered:

```
1 SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness  
2   FROM user_indexes  
3  WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';  
4
```

In the Results pane, the output is displayed in a table:

INDEX_NAME	TABLE_NAME	UNIQUENESS
EMP_DEPT_ID_IDX	EMPLOYEES	NONUNIQUE

1 rows returned in 0.03 seconds

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

CONTROLLING USER ACCESS

EX.NO:15

DATE: 10 - 5 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1. What privilege should a user be given to log on to the Oracle Server? Is this a system or an object privilege?

The CREATE SESSION system privilege

2. What privilege should a user be given to create tables?

The CREATE TABLE privilege

3. If you create a table, who can pass along privileges to other users on your table?

You can, or anyone you have given those privileges to by using the WITH GRANT OPTION

4. You are the DBA. You are creating many users who require the same system privileges. What should you use to make your job easier?

Create a role containing the system privileges and grant the role to the users

5. What command do you use to change your password?

The ALTER USER statement

6. Grant another user access to your DEPARTMENTS table. Have the user grant you query access to his or her DEPARTMENTS table.

Team 2 executes the GRANT statement. GRANT select ON departments TO <user1>;

Team 1 executes the GRANT statement. GRANT select ON departments TO <user2>;

7. Query all the rows in your DEPARTMENTS table.

```
SELECT * FROM departments;
```

8. Add a new row to your DEPARTMENTS table. Team 1 should add Education as department number 500. Team 2 should add Human Resources department number 510. Query the other team's table.

Team 1 executes this INSERT statement.

```
INSERT INTO departments(department_id, department_name) VALUES (500, 'Education'); COMMIT;
```

Team 2 executes this INSERT statement.

```
INSERT INTO departments(department_id, department_name) VALUES (510, 'Administration'); COMMIT;
```

9. Query the USER_TABLES data dictionary to see information about the tables that you own.

```
SELECT table_name FROM user_tables;
```

10. Revoke the SELECT privilege on your table from the other team.

Team 1 revokes the privilege. REVOKE select ON departments FROM user2;

Team 2 revokes the privilege. REVOKE select ON departments FROM user1;

11. Remove the row you inserted into the DEPARTMENTS table in step 8 and save the changes.

Team 1 executes this INSERT statement.

```
DELETE FROM departments WHERE department_id = 500; COMMIT;
```

Team 2 executes this INSERT statement.

```
DELETE FROM departments WHERE department_id = 510; COMMIT;
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

PL/SQL

CONTROL STRUCTURES

EX.NO:16

DATE: 21 – 5 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

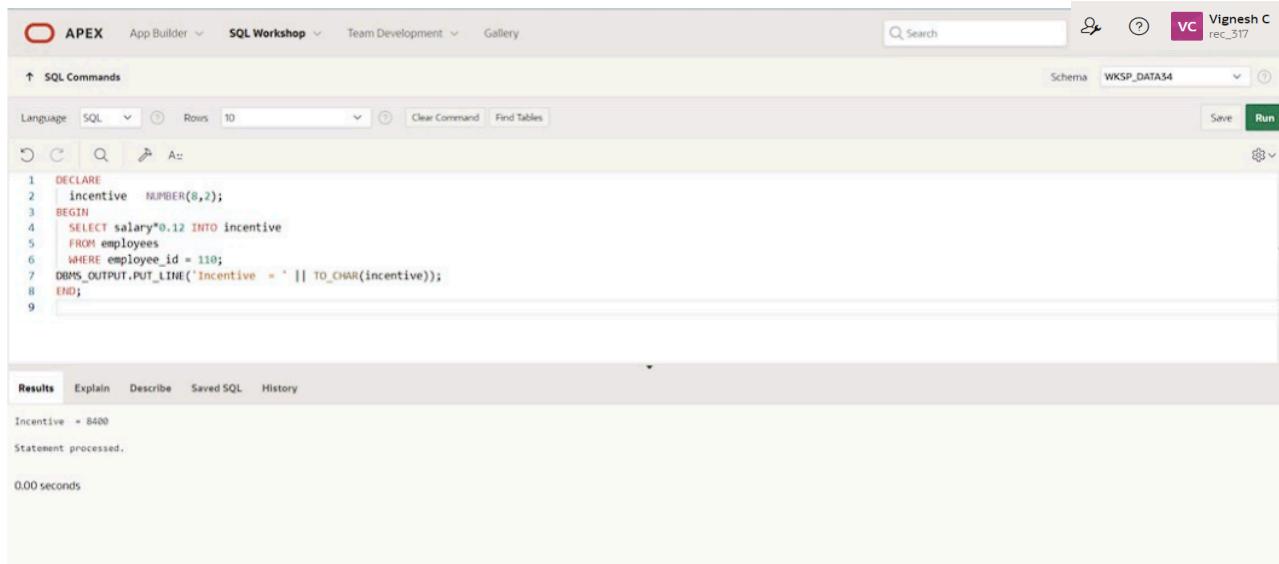
PROGRAM 1

Write a PL/SQL block to calculate the incentive of an employee whose ID is 110.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
    incentive  NUMBER(8,2);
BEGIN
    SELECT salary*0.12 INTO incentive
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = 110;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incentive = ' || TO_CHAR(incentive));
END;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a session identifier 'rec_317'. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands'. It contains the following PL/SQL code:

```
1 DECLARE
2     incentive  NUMBER(8,2);
3 BEGIN
4     SELECT salary*0.12 INTO incentive
5     FROM employees
6     WHERE employee_id = 110;
7     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Incentive = ' || TO_CHAR(incentive));
8 END;
9 
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output:

```
Incentive = 8400
Statement processed.

0.00 seconds
```

PROGRAM 2

Write a PL/SQL block to show an invalid case-insensitive reference to a quoted and without quoted user-defined identifier.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
WELCOME varchar2(10) := 'welcome';
BEGIN
DBMS_Output.Put_Line("Welcome");
END;
/
```

```
DECLARE
WELCOME varchar2(10) := 'welcome';
BEGIN
DBMS_Output.Put_Line("Welcome");
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A code editor window contains the following PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   | "WELCOME" varchar2(10) := 'welcome';
3 BEGIN
4   | DBMS_Output.Put_Line("Welcome");
5 END;
6 /
7
```

When the code is run, an error message is displayed in a yellow box:

```
Error at line 4/25: ORA-06550: line 4, column 25:
PLS-00201: identifier 'Welcome' must be declared
ORA-06512: at "SYS.1$V$DBMS_SQL_APEX_230200", line 801
ORA-06550: line 4, column 3:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

The code block is also highlighted in the editor.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A code editor window contains the following PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   | WELCOME varchar2(10) := 'welcome';
3 BEGIN
4   | DBMS_Output.Put_Line("Welcome");
5 END;
6 /
7
```

When the code is run, an error message is displayed in a yellow box:

```
Error at line 4/25: ORA-06550: line 4, column 25:
PLS-00201: identifier 'Welcome' must be declared
ORA-06512: at "SYS.1$V$DBMS_SQL_APEX_230200", line 801
ORA-06550: line 4, column 3:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

The code block is also highlighted in the editor.

PROGRAM 3

Write a PL/SQL block to adjust the salary of the employee whose ID 122.

Sample table: employees

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
    salary_of_emp NUMBER(8,2);
PROCEDURE approx_salary (
    emp      NUMBER,
    empsal IN OUT NUMBER,
    addless  NUMBER
) IS
BEGIN
    empsal := empsal + addless;
END;

BEGIN
    SELECT salary INTO salary_of_emp
    FROM employees
    WHERE employee_id = 122;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
    ('Before invoking procedure, salary_of_emp: ' || salary_of_emp);
    approx_salary (100, salary_of_emp, 1000);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
    ('After invoking procedure, salary_of_emp: ' || salary_of_emp);
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The right side of the header shows the user 'Vignesh C' and their schema 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following PL/SQL code:

```
1 DECLARE
2   salary_of_emp NUMBER(8,2);
3
4   PROCEDURE approx_salary (
5     emp        NUMBER,
6     empsal IN OUT NUMBER,
7     addless    NUMBER
8   ) IS
9   BEGIN
10     empsal := empsal + addless;
11   END;
12
13 BEGIN
14   SELECT salary INTO salary_of_emp
15   FROM employees
16   WHERE employee_id = 122;
17 
```

Below the code, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The Results tab is selected, displaying the following output:

```
Before invoking procedure, salary_of_emp: 6900
After invoking procedure, salary_of_emp: 7900
Statement processed.

0.00 seconds
```

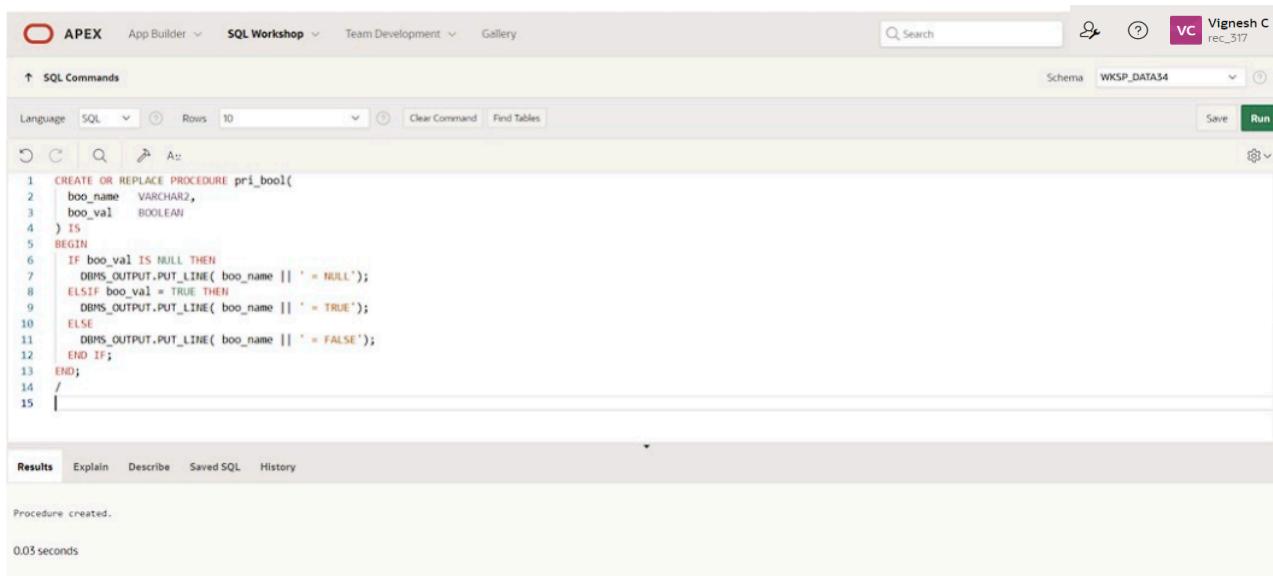
PROGRAM 4

Write a PL/SQL block to create a procedure using the "IS [NOT] NULL Operator" and show AND operator returns TRUE if and only if both operands are TRUE.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pri_bool(
    boo_name  VARCHAR2,
    boo_val   BOOLEAN
) IS
BEGIN
    IF boo_val IS NULL THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = NULL');
    ELSIF boo_val = TRUE THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = TRUE');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = FALSE');
    END IF;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317). The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. The code editor contains the provided PL/SQL block. Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output: 'Procedure created.' and '0.03 seconds'. The schema dropdown shows 'WKSP_DATA34'.

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE pri_bool(
2     boo_name  VARCHAR2,
3     boo_val   BOOLEAN
4 ) IS
5 BEGIN
6     IF boo_val IS NULL THEN
7         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = NULL');
8     ELSIF boo_val = TRUE THEN
9         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = TRUE');
10    ELSE
11        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( boo_name || ' = FALSE');
12    END IF;
13 END;
14 /
15 |
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Procedure created.
0.03 seconds

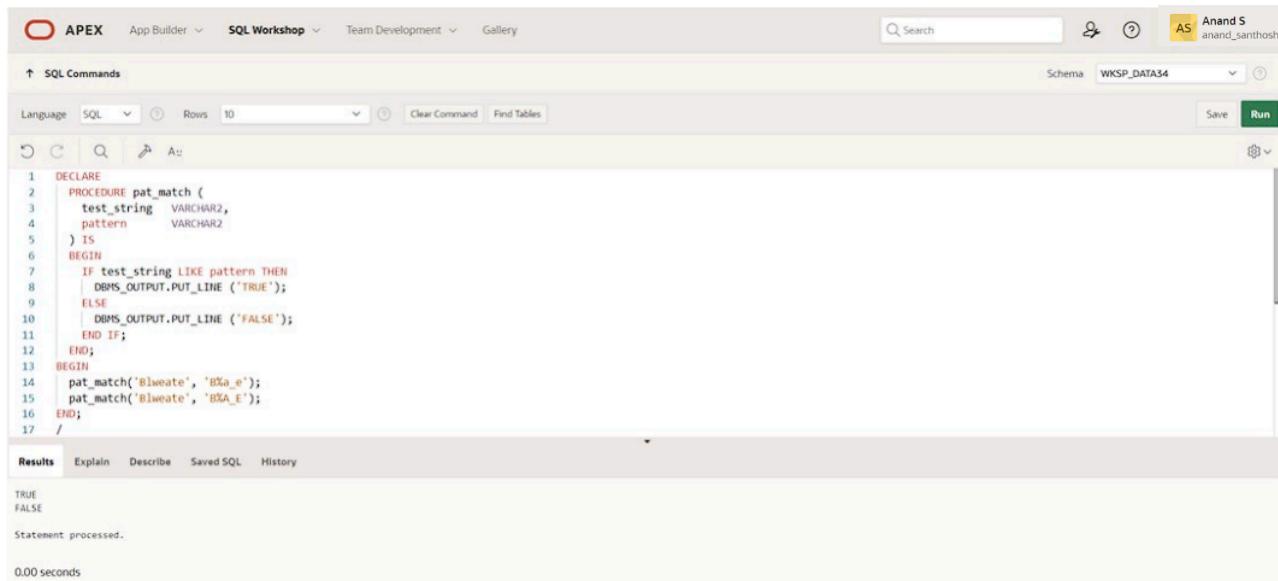
PROGRAM 5

Write a PL/SQL block to describe the usage of LIKE operator including wildcard characters and escape character.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
  PROCEDURE pat_match (
    test_string  VARCHAR2,
    pattern      VARCHAR2
  ) IS
BEGIN
  IF test_string LIKE pattern THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('FALSE');
  END IF;
END;
BEGIN
  pat_match('Blweate', 'B%a_e');
  pat_match('Blweate', 'B%A_E');
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, it shows the user 'Anand S' and the schema 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Run' button. The code area contains the provided PL/SQL block. The results tab at the bottom shows the output: 'TRUE' and 'FALSE', indicating the successful execution of the procedure for both patterns.

```
1 DECLARE
2   PROCEDURE pat_match (
3     test_string  VARCHAR2,
4     pattern      VARCHAR2
5   ) IS
6 BEGIN
7   IF test_string LIKE pattern THEN
8     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('TRUE');
9   ELSE
10    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('FALSE');
11  END IF;
12 END;
13 BEGIN
14   pat_match('Blweate', 'B%a_e');
15   pat_match('Blweate', 'B%A_E');
16 END;
17 /
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

TRUE
FALSE

Statement processed.
0.00 seconds

PROGRAM 6

Write a PL/SQL program to arrange the number of two variable in such a way that the small number will store in num_small variable and large number will store in num_large variable.

QUERY:

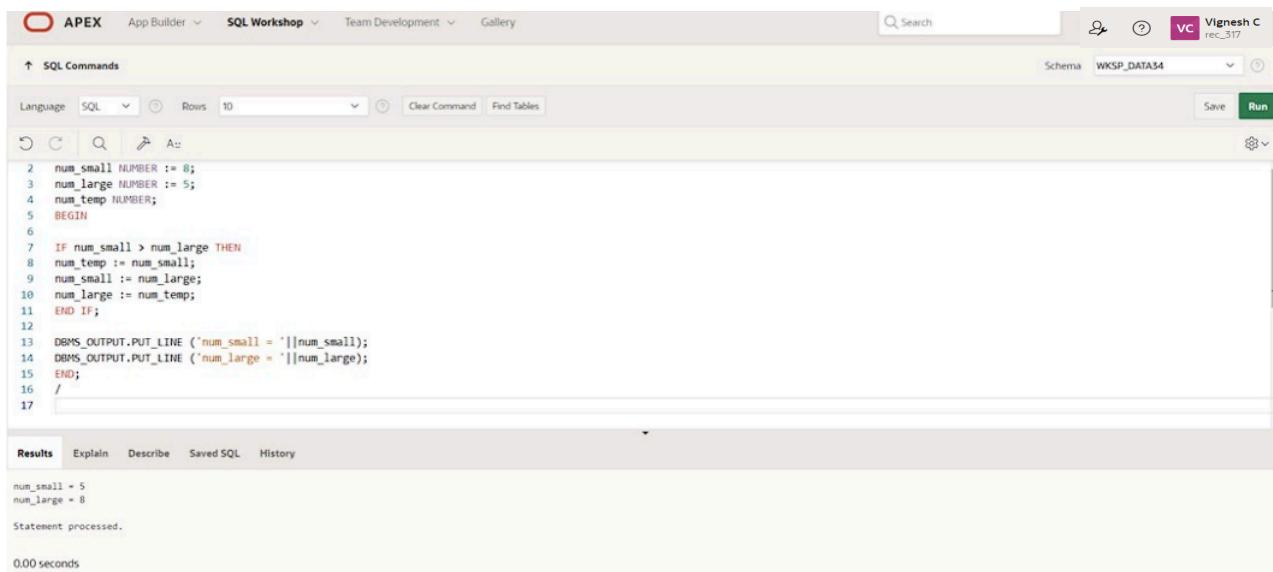
DECLARE

```
num_small NUMBER := 8;
num_large NUMBER := 5;
num_temp NUMBER;
BEGIN

IF num_small > num_large THEN
    num_temp := num_small;
    num_small := num_large;
    num_large := num_temp;
END IF;
```

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('num_small = '||num_small);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('num_large = '||num_large);
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The SQL Workshop tab is selected. The schema dropdown shows WKSP_DATA34. The main area displays a PL/SQL block:

```
2 num_small NUMBER := 8;
3 num_large NUMBER := 5;
4 num_temp NUMBER;
5 BEGIN
6
7 IF num_small > num_large THEN
8 num_temp := num_small;
9 num_small := num_large;
10 num_large := num_temp;
11 END IF;
12
13 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('num_small = '||num_small);
14 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('num_large = '||num_large);
15 END;
16 /
17
```

Below the code, the Results tab is selected, showing the output:

```
num_small = 5
num_large = 8
Statement processed.

0.00 seconds
```

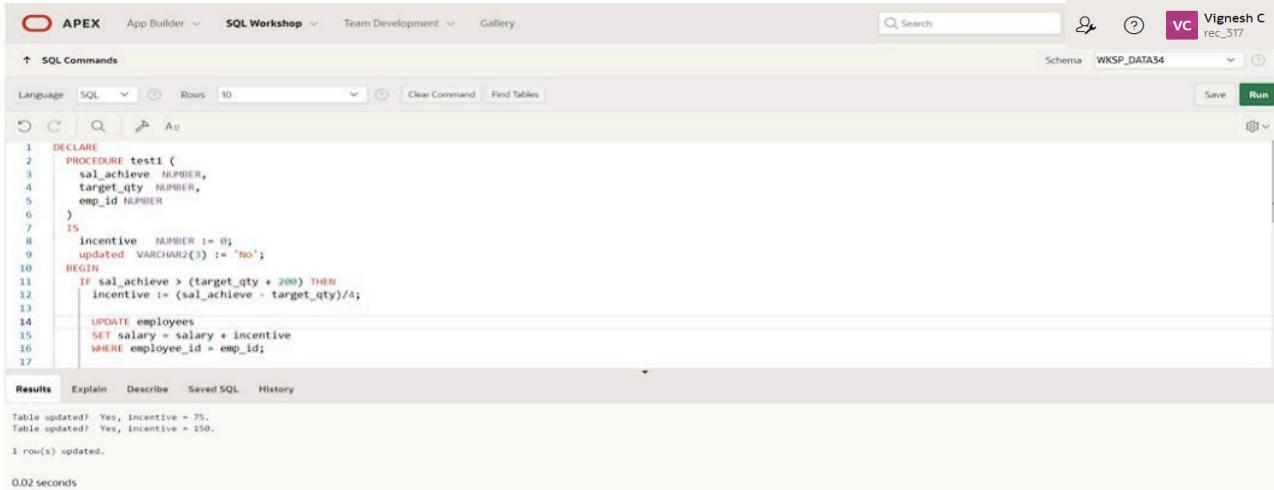
PROGRAM 7

Write a PL/SQL procedure to calculate the incentive on a target achieved and display the message either the record updated or not.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
  PROCEDURE test1 (
    sal_achieve NUMBER,
    target_qty NUMBER,
    emp_id NUMBER
  )
  IS
    incentive NUMBER := 0;
    updated VARCHAR2(3) := 'No';
  BEGIN
    IF sal_achieve > (target_qty + 200) THEN
      incentive := (sal_achieve - target_qty)/4;
      UPDATE employees
      SET salary = salary + incentive
      WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
      updated := 'Yes';
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
      'Table updated? ' || updated || ',' ||
      'incentive = ' || incentive || '.'
    );
  END test1;
BEGIN
  test1(2300, 2000, 144);
  test1(3600, 3000, 145);
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, it shows the user 'Vignesh C' and the schema 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Language' dropdown set to 'SQL'. The code editor contains the following PL/SQL procedure:

```
1  DECLARE
2      PROCEDURE test1 (
3          sal_achieve NUMBER,
4          target_qty NUMBER,
5          emp_id NUMBER
6      )
7  IS
8      incentive NUMBER := 0;
9      updated VARCHAR2(3) := 'No';
10     BEGIN
11         IF sal_achieve > (target_qty + 200) THEN
12             incentive := (sal_achieve - target_qty)/4;
13         END IF;
14         UPDATE employees
15             SET salary = salary + incentive
16           WHERE employee_id = emp_id;
17     END;
```

Below the code editor, the 'Results' tab is selected. The output shows:

```
Table updated? Yes, incentive = 75.
Table updated? Yes, incentive = 150.
1 row(s) updated.
```

Execution time: 0.02 seconds

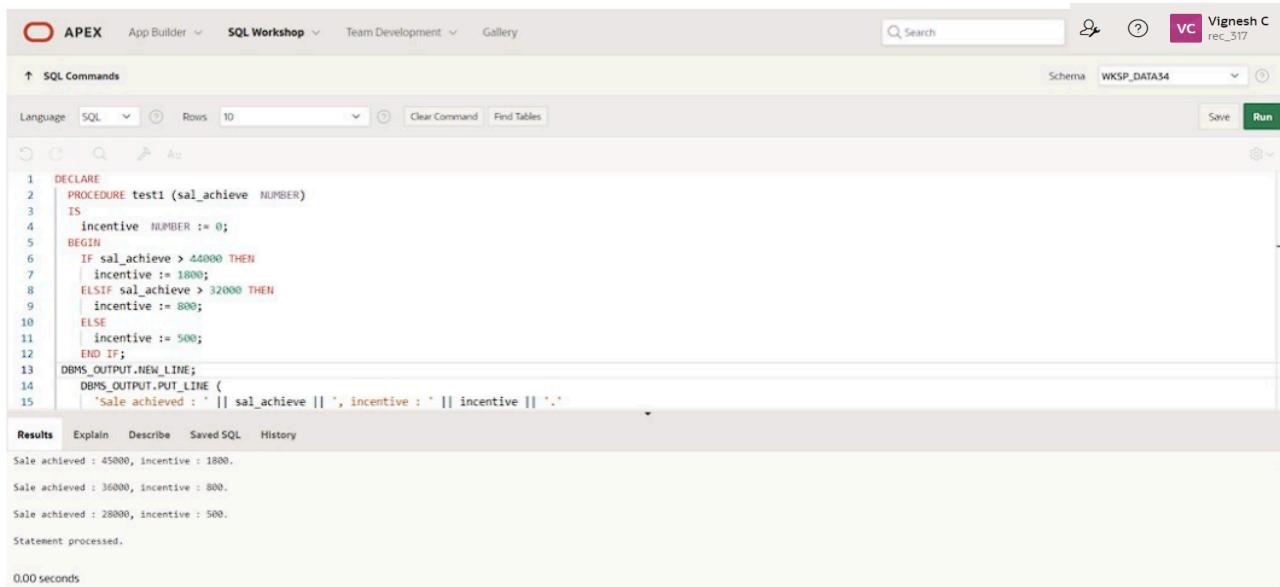
PROGRAM 8

Write a PL/SQL procedure to calculate incentive achieved according to the specific sale limit.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
  PROCEDURE test1 (sal_achieve NUMBER)
  IS
    incentive NUMBER := 0;
  BEGIN
    IF sal_achieve > 44000 THEN
      incentive := 1800;
    ELSIF sal_achieve > 32000 THEN
      incentive := 800;
    ELSE
      incentive := 500;
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
      'Sale achieved : ' || sal_achieve || ', incentive : ' || incentive || ')';
  END test1;
BEGIN
  test1(45000);
  test1(36000);
  test1(28000);
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:



```
1 DECLARE
2   PROCEDURE test1 (sal_achieve NUMBER)
3   IS
4     incentive NUMBER := 0;
5   BEGIN
6     IF sal_achieve > 44000 THEN
7       incentive := 1800;
8     ELSIF sal_achieve > 32000 THEN
9       incentive := 800;
10    ELSE
11      incentive := 500;
12    END IF;
13    DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
14    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
15      'Sale achieved : ' || sal_achieve || ', incentive : ' || incentive || '.'
16  );
17  END;
18  /
19  /
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) with a 'VC' icon. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Language' dropdown set to 'SQL'. A search bar and a toolbar with icons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables' are visible. The code editor contains the provided PL/SQL procedure. Below the code, the 'Results' tab is active, showing the output of the procedure execution. The output consists of three rows of data: 'Sale achieved : 45800, incentive : 1800.', 'Sale achieved : 36000, incentive : 800.', and 'Sale achieved : 28000, incentive : 500.'. A message 'Statement processed.' and a timing indicator '0.00 seconds' are also present.

Sale achieved : 45800, incentive : 1800.
Sale achieved : 36000, incentive : 800.
Sale achieved : 28000, incentive : 500.
Statement processed.
0.00 seconds

PROGRAM 9

Write a PL/SQL program to count number of employees in department 50 and check whether this department have any vacancies or not. There are 45 vacancies in this department.

QUERY:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    tot_emp NUMBER;
    get_dep_id NUMBER;

BEGIN
    get_dep_id := 80;
    SELECT Count(*)
    INTO tot_emp
    FROM employees e
        join departments d
            ON e.department_id = d.department_id
    WHERE e.department_id = get_dep_id;
    dbms_output.Put_line ('The employees are in the department '||get_dep_id||' is: '
        ||To_char(tot_emp));
    IF tot_emp >= 45 THEN
        dbms_output.Put_line ('There are no vacancies in the department '||get_dep_id);
    ELSE
        dbms_output.Put_line ('There are '||to_char(45-tot_emp)||' vacancies in department
    '|| get_dep_id );
    END IF;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes links for APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop, Team Development, and Gallery. The user is signed in as Vignesh C (rec_317). The schema selected is WKSP_DATA34. The main area displays a PL/SQL script and its execution results.

```
1 SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
2 DECLARE
3     tot_emp NUMBER;
4 BEGIN
5     SELECT Count(*)
6         INTO tot_emp
7     FROM employees e
8         JOIN departments d
9             ON e.department_id = d.department_id
10    WHERE e.department_id = 50;
11
12    dbms_output.Put_line ('The employees are in the department 50: '
13                           || To_char(tot_emp));
14
15    IF tot_emp >= 45 THEN
```

Results

```
Sale achieved : 45000, incentive : 1800.
Sale achieved : 36000, incentive : 800.
Sale achieved : 28000, incentive : 500.
Statement processed.
```

0.00 seconds

PROGRAM 10

Write a PL/SQL program to count number of employees in a specific department and check whether this department have any vacancies or not. If any vacancies, how many vacancies are in that department.

QUERY:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    tot_emp NUMBER;
    get_dep_id NUMBER;

BEGIN
    get_dep_id := 80;
    SELECT Count(*)
    INTO tot_emp
    FROM employees e
        join departments d
        ON e.department_id = d.department_id
    WHERE e.department_id = get_dep_id;
    dbms_output.Put_line ('The employees are in the department '||get_dep_id||' is: '
        ||To_char(tot_emp));
    IF tot_emp >= 45 THEN
        dbms_output.Put_line ('There are no vacancies in the department '||get_dep_id);
    ELSE
        dbms_output.Put_line ('There are '||to_char(45-tot_emp)||' vacancies in department
    '|| get_dep_id );
    END IF;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for Vignesh C (rec_317) and a schema dropdown set to WKSP_DATA\$4. The main area has tabs for SQL Commands, Results, Explain, Describe, SavedSQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab displays the following PL/SQL code:

```
1  DECLARE
2      tot_emp NUMBER;
3      get_dep_id NUMBER;
4
5      BEGIN
6          get_dep_id := 80;
7          SELECT Count(*)
8              INTO  tot_emp
9              FROM employees e
10             join departments d
11                ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
12   WHERE e.department_id = get_dep_id;
13
14      dbms_output.Put_line ('The employees are in the department'||get_dep_id||' is: '
15                           ||To_char(tot_emp));
```

The Results tab shows the output of the executed statement:

```
The employees are in the department 80 is: 4
There are 41 vacancies in department 80
```

Below the results, it says "Statement processed." and "0.03 seconds".

PROGRAM 11

Write a PL/SQL program to display the employee IDs, names, job titles, hire dates, and salaries of all employees.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
  v_employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE;
  v_full_name employees.first_name%TYPE;
  v_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE;
  v_hire_date employees.hire_date%TYPE;
  v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
  CURSOR c_employees IS
    SELECT employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name, job_id, hire_date,
           salary
      FROM employees;
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ID | Full Name | Job Title | Hire Date | Salary');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  OPEN c_employees;
  FETCH c_employees INTO v_employee_id, v_full_name, v_job_id, v_hire_date, v_salary;
  WHILE c_employees%FOUND LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_employee_id || ' ' || v_full_name || ' ' || v_job_id
    || ' ' || v_hire_date || ' ' || v_salary);
    FETCH c_employees INTO v_employee_id, v_full_name, v_job_id, v_hire_date, v_salary;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE c_employees;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) and a search bar. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Language' dropdown set to 'SQL'. A code editor window displays the following PL/SQL script:

```
1  DECLARE
2      v_employee_id employees.employee_id%TYPE;
3      v_full_name employees.first_name%TYPE;
4      v_job_id employees.job_id%TYPE;
5      v_hire_date employees.hire_date%TYPE;
6      v_salary employees.salary%TYPE;
7      CURSOR c_employees IS
8          SELECT employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name, job_id, hire_date, salary
9          FROM employees;
10     BEGIN
11         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ID | Full Name | Job Title | Hire Date | Salary');
12         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
13         OPEN c_employees;
```

Below the code editor, a results tab is selected, showing the output of the query:

Employee ID	Full Name	Job Title	Hire Date	Salary
110	John Smith	sales_rep	02/28/1995	70000
125	Emily Johnson	hr_rep	04/26/1998	5000
122	Jaunty Janu	ac_account	03/05/2024	6900
114	den Davies	st_clerk	02/03/1999	11000
142	Jane Doe	ac_account	03/05/1997	30000
115	Vijaya Mohan	st_clerk	02/22/1998	4000

A message at the bottom of the results pane states 'Statement processed.'

PROGRAM 12

Write a PL/SQL program to display the employee IDs, names, and department names of all employees.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
CURSOR emp_cursor IS
  SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, m.first_name AS manager_name
  FROM employees e
  LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
emp_record emp_cursor%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN emp_cursor;
  FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_record;
  WHILE emp_cursor%FOUND LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ID: ' || emp_record.employee_id);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Name: ' || emp_record.first_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Manager Name: ' || emp_record.manager_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
    FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_record;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE emp_cursor;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. The right side shows a user profile for Vignesh C (rec_317) and a schema dropdown for WKSP_DATA4. The main area has tabs for SQL Commands, Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The SQL Commands tab contains the following PL/SQL code:

```
1  DECLARE
2      CURSOR emp_cursor IS
3          SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, m.first_name AS manager_name
4          FROM employees e
5              LEFT JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
6      emp_record emp_cursor%ROWTYPE;
7  BEGIN
8      OPEN emp_cursor;
9      FETCH emp_cursor INTO emp_record;
10     WHILE emp_cursor%FOUND LOOP
11         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ID: ' || emp_record.employee_id);
12         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Name: ' || emp_record.first_name);
13         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Manager Name: ' || emp_record.manager_name);

```

The Results tab displays the output of the executed code:

```
Employee ID: 142
Employee Name: Jane
Manager Name:
-----
Employee ID: 118
Employee Name: John
Manager Name:
-----
Employee ID: 125
Employee Name: Emily
Manager Name:
-----
```

PROGRAM 13

Write a PL/SQL program to display the job IDs, titles, and minimum salaries of all jobs.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR job_cursor IS
    SELECT e.job_id, j.lowest_sal
      FROM job_grade j,employees e;
  job_record job_cursor%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN job_cursor;
  FETCH job_cursor INTO job_record;
  WHILE job_cursor%FOUND LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Job ID: ' || job_record.job_id);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Minimum Salary: ' || job_record.lowest_sal);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
    FETCH job_cursor INTO job_record;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE job_cursor;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a search bar, user profile for Vignesh C, and a schema dropdown set to WKSP_DATA54. Below the toolbar, the SQL Commands tab is selected, showing a code editor with the following PL/SQL script:

```
1  DECLARE
2      CURSOR job_cursor IS
3          SELECT e.job_id, j.lowest_sal
4          FROM job_grade j,employees e;
5      job_record job_cursor%ROWTYPE;
6  BEGIN
7      OPEN job_cursor;
8      FETCH job_cursor INTO job_record;
9      WHILE job_cursor%FOUND LOOP
10         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Job ID: ' || job_record.job_id);
11         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Minimum Salary: ' || job_record.lowest_sal);
12         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
13     FETCH job_cursor INTO job_record;

```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The Results tab displays the output of the script:

```
Job ID: sales_rep
Minimum Salary: 2500
-----
Job ID: hr_rep
Minimum Salary: 2500
-----
Job ID: ac_account
Minimum Salary: 2500
-----
Job ID: st_clerk
Minimum Salary: 2500
-----
```

PROGRAM 15

Write a PL/SQL program to display the employee IDs, names, and job history end dates of all employees.

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR employees_cur IS
        SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, start_date
        FROM employees NATURAL JOIN job_history;
        emp_start_date DATE;
BEGIN
    dbms_output.Put_line(Rpad('Employee ID', 15) || Rpad('Last Name', 25) || Rpad('Job Id',
35) || 'Start Date');
    dbms_output.Put_line('-----');
    FOR emp_sal_rec IN employees_cur LOOP
        -- find out most recent end_date in job_history
        SELECT Max(end_date) + 1
        INTO emp_start_date
        FROM job_history
        WHERE employee_id = emp_sal_rec.employee_id;
        IF emp_start_date IS NULL THEN
            emp_start_date := emp_sal_rec.start_date;
        END IF;
        dbms_output.Put_line(Rpad(emp_sal_rec.employee_id, 15)
                            || Rpad(emp_sal_rec.last_name, 25)
                            || Rpad(emp_sal_rec.job_id, 35)
                            || To_char(emp_start_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy'));
    END LOOP;
END;
/
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA54'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Run' button. The code editor contains the following PL/SQL procedure:

```
1  DECLARE
2      CURSOR employees_cur IS
3          SELECT employee_id,
4                 last_name,
5                 job_id,
6                 start_date
7             FROM employees
8          NATURAL JOIN job_history;
9     emp_start_date DATE;
10 BEGIN
11     dbms_output.Put_line(Rpad('Employee ID', 15)
12                           ||Rpad('Last Name', 25)
13                           ||Rpad('Job Id', 35)
14                           ||'Start Date');
15
16     dbms_output.Put_line('-----');
17 
```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying the output of the procedure:

Employee ID	Last Name	Job Id	Start Date
125	Johnson	hr_rep	22-apr-1999
125	Johnson	hr_rep	22-apr-1999

At the bottom left, it says 'Statement processed.'

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
PL/SQL Procedure(5)	
Program/Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

PROCEDURES AND FUNCTIONS

EX.NO:17

DATE: 21 – 5 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

Program 1

FACTORIAL OF A NUMBER USING FUNCTION

QUERY:

```
DECLARE
    fac NUMBER := 1;
    n NUMBER := :1;
BEGIN
    WHILE n > 0 LOOP
        fac := n * fac;
        n := n - 1;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(fac);
END;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected, followed by 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (which is currently active), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right side, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' (rec_317) with a 'VC' icon. The main workspace is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains a PL/SQL block:

```
1 DECLARE
2   fac NUMBER := 1;
3   n NUMBER := 1; -- Use a bind variable instead of "&1"
4 BEGIN
5   WHILE n > 0 LOOP
6     fac := n * fac;
7     n := n - 1;
8   END LOOP;
9   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(fac);
10 END;
11 
```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the executed statement:

120
Statement processed.
0.00 seconds

Program 2

Write a PL/SQL program using Procedures IN,INOUT,OUT parameters to retrieve the corresponding book information in library

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_book_info (
    p_book_id IN NUMBER,
    p_title IN OUT VARCHAR2,
    p_author OUT VARCHAR2,
    p_year_published OUT NUMBER
)
AS
BEGIN
    SELECT title, author, year_published INTO p_title, p_author, p_year_published
    FROM books
    WHERE book_id = p_book_id;

    p_title := p_title || ' - Retrieved';
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        p_title := NULL;
        p_author := NULL;
        p_year_published := NULL;
END;
```

```

DECLARE
    v_book_id NUMBER := 1;
    v_title VARCHAR2(100);
    v_author VARCHAR2(100);
    v_year_published NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_title := 'Initial Title';

    get_book_info(p_book_id => v_book_id, p_title => v_title, p_author => v_author,
    p_year_published => v_year_published);

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Title: ' || v_title);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Author: ' || v_author);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Year Published: ' || v_year_published);
END;
/

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The code entered is a PL/SQL block. The results tab displays the output of the DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE statements.

```

APEX App Builder SQL Workshop Team Development Gallery
Search Schema WKSP_DATA34 Run
SQL Commands Language SQL Rows 10 Clear Command Find Tables
Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History
Title: To Kill a Mockingbird - Retrieved
Author: Harper Lee
Year Published: 1960
Statement processed.
0.01seconds

```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
PL/SQL Procedure(5)	
Program/Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

TRIGGER

EX.NO:18

DATE: 21 – 5 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

Program 1

Write a code in PL/SQL to develop a trigger that enforces referential integrity by preventing the deletion of a parent record if child records exist.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER prevent_parent_deletion
BEFORE DELETE ON parent_table
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    child_exists EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(child_exists, -20001);
    v_child_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_child_count FROM child_table WHERE parent_id =
:OLD.parent_id;
    IF v_child_count > 0 THEN
        RAISE child_exists;
    END IF;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN child_exists THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Cannot delete parent record while child
records exist.');
END;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes APEX, App Builder, SQL Workshop (selected), Team Development, and Gallery. On the right, there's a user icon for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_BHARATH'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Language' dropdown set to 'SQL'. Below it, there are buttons for Undo, Redo, Search, Find Tables, Clear Command, and Run. The code editor contains the following PL/SQL trigger definition:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER prevent_parent_deletion
2 BEFORE DELETE ON parent_table
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 DECLARE
5     child_exists EXCEPTION;
6     PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(child_exists, -20001);
7     v_child_count NUMBER;
8 BEGIN
9     SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_child_count FROM child_table WHERE parent_id = :OLD.parent_id;
10    IF v_child_count > 0 THEN
11        RAISE child_exists;
12    END IF;
13 EXCEPTION
14    WHEN child_exists THEN
15        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Cannot delete parent record while child records exist.');
16 END;
17 /
```

Below the code, there are tabs for Results, Explain, Describe, Saved SQL, and History. The Results tab shows the output: "Trigger created." and "0.04 seconds".

Program 2

Write a code in PL/SQL to create a trigger that checks for duplicate values in a specific column and raises an exception if found.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_duplicates
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON unique_values_table
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    duplicate_found EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(duplicate_found, -20002);
    v_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM unique_values_table
    WHERE unique_col = :NEW.unique_col AND id != :NEW.id;
    IF v_count > 0 THEN
        RAISE duplicate_found;
    END IF;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN duplicate_found THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20002, 'Duplicate value found in unique_col.');
END;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a search bar, user information for 'Vignesh C' (rec_517), and a 'Run' button. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' and contains the following PL/SQL code:

```
4  DECLARE
5      duplicate_found EXCEPTION;
6      PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(duplicate_found, -20002);
7      v_count NUMBER;
8  BEGIN
9      SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM unique_values_table
10     WHERE unique_col = :NEW.unique_col AND id != :NEW.id;
11     IF v_count > 0 THEN
12         RAISE duplicate_found;
13     END IF;
14  EXCEPTION
15     WHEN duplicate_found THEN
16         RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20002, 'Duplicate value found in unique_col.');
17 END;
18 /
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the message 'Trigger created.' and a execution time of '0.04 seconds'.

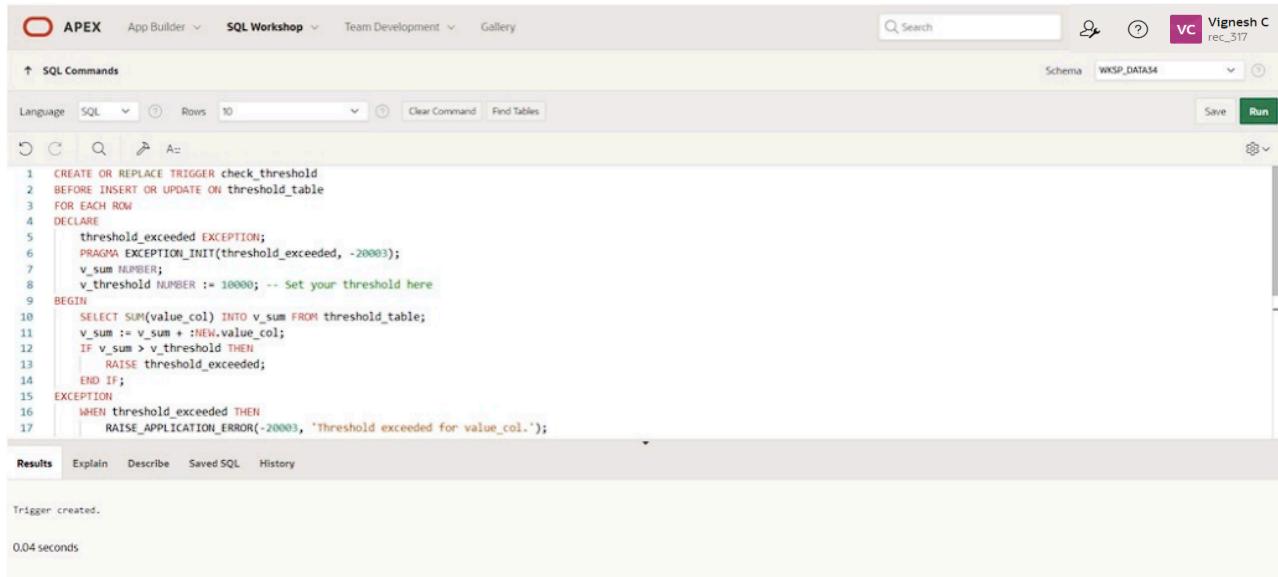
Program 3

Write a code in PL/SQL to create a trigger that restricts the insertion of new rows if the total of a column's values exceeds a certain threshold.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_threshold
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON threshold_table
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    threshold_exceeded EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(threshold_exceeded, -20003);
    v_sum NUMBER;
    v_threshold NUMBER := 10000; -- Set your threshold here
BEGIN
    SELECT SUM(value_col) INTO v_sum FROM threshold_table;
    v_sum := v_sum + :NEW.value_col;
    IF v_sum > v_threshold THEN
        RAISE threshold_exceeded;
    END IF;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN threshold_exceeded THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20003, 'Threshold exceeded for value_col.');
END;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Run' button. Below the title, there are buttons for 'Language' (set to 'SQL'), 'Rows' (set to 10), 'Clear Command', and 'Find Tables'. The code editor contains the following PL/SQL trigger definition:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_threshold
2 BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON threshold_table
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 DECLARE
5     threshold_exceeded EXCEPTION;
6     PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(threshold_exceeded, -20003);
7     v_sum NUMBER;
8     v_threshold NUMBER := 10000; -- Set your threshold here
9 BEGIN
10    SELECT SUM(value_col) INTO v_sum FROM threshold_table;
11    v_sum := v_sum + :NEW.value_col;
12    IF v_sum > v_threshold THEN
13        RAISE threshold_exceeded;
14    END IF;
15    EXCEPTION
16        WHEN threshold_exceeded THEN
17            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20003, 'Threshold exceeded for value_col.');

```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected, displaying the message 'Trigger created.' and '0.04 seconds'.

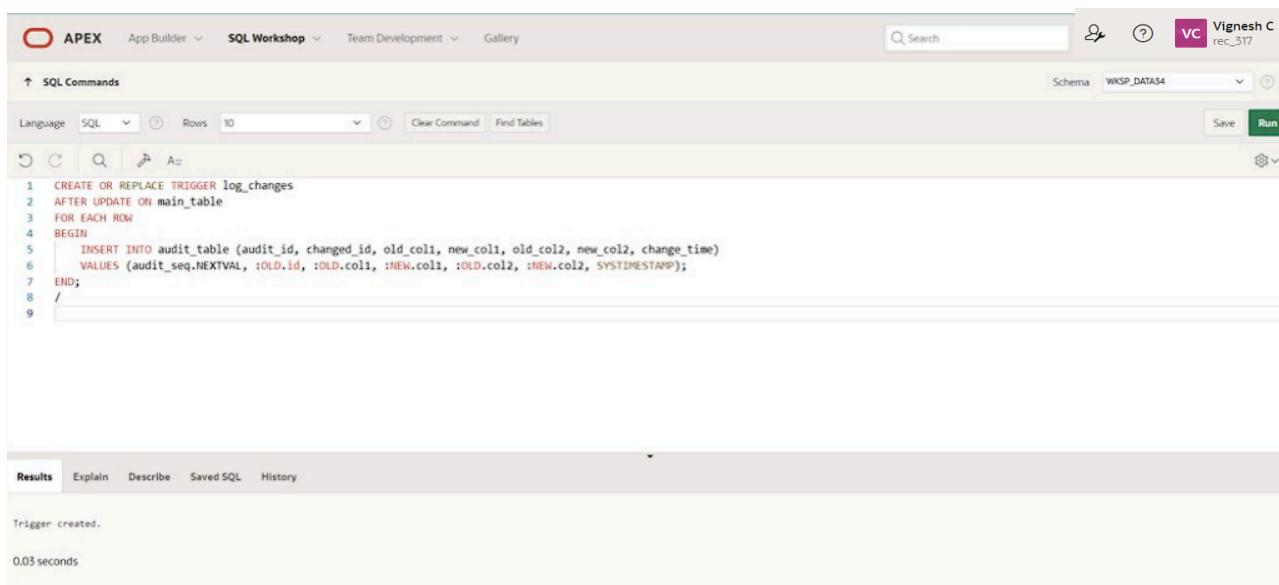
Program 4

Write a code in PL/SQL to design a trigger that captures changes made to specific columns and logs them in an audit table.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_changes
AFTER UPDATE ON main_table
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO audit_table (audit_id, changed_id, old_col1, new_col1, old_col2,
new_col2, change_time)
    VALUES (audit_seq.NEXTVAL, :OLD.id, :OLD.col1, :NEW.col1, :OLD.col2, :NEW.col2,
SYSTIMESTAMP);
END;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. The code entered is:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_changes
2 AFTER UPDATE ON main_table
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 BEGIN
5     INSERT INTO audit_table (audit_id, changed_id, old_col1, new_col1, old_col2,
6 new_col2, change_time)
7     VALUES (audit_seq.NEXTVAL, :OLD.id, :OLD.col1, :NEW.col1, :OLD.col2, :NEW.col2,
8 SYSTIMESTAMP);
9 END;
10 /
```

In the bottom results pane, it shows:

```
Trigger created.
0.03 seconds
```

Program 5

Write a code in PL/SQL to implement a trigger that records user activity (inserts, updates, deletes) in an audit log for a given set of tables.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_user_activity
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON activity_table
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF INSERTING THEN
        INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id,
change_time)
        VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'INSERT', 'activity_table', :NEW.id,
SYSTIMESTAMP);
    ELSIF UPDATING THEN
        INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id,
change_time)
        VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'UPDATE', 'activity_table', :NEW.id,
SYSTIMESTAMP);
    ELSIF DELETING THEN
        INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id,
change_time)
        VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'DELETE', 'activity_table', :OLD.id,
SYSTIMESTAMP);
    END IF;
END;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. The top navigation bar includes 'APEX', 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop' (selected), 'Team Development', and 'Gallery'. On the right, there's a search bar, a user icon for 'Vignesh C', and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA34'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands' with a 'Language' dropdown set to 'SQL'. Below the title are buttons for 'Rows' (set to 10), 'Clear Command', and 'Find Tables'. A toolbar with icons for Undo, Redo, Search, and Run is at the top. The code editor contains the following PL/SQL trigger definition:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_user_activity
2 AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON activity_table
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 BEGIN
5   IF INSERTING THEN
6     INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id, change_time)
7       VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'INSERT', 'activity_table', :NEW.id, SYSTIMESTAMP);
8   ELSIF UPDATING THEN
9     INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id, change_time)
10    VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'UPDATE', 'activity_table', :NEW.id, SYSTIMESTAMP);
11   ELSIF DELETING THEN
12     INSERT INTO user_activity_log (log_id, action, table_name, record_id, change_time)
13       VALUES (activity_log_seq.NEXTVAL, 'DELETE', 'activity_table', :OLD.id, SYSTIMESTAMP);

```

Below the code, the results tab is selected, showing the message 'Trigger created.' and a execution time of '0.03 seconds'. The bottom right corner of the window has a page number '14'.

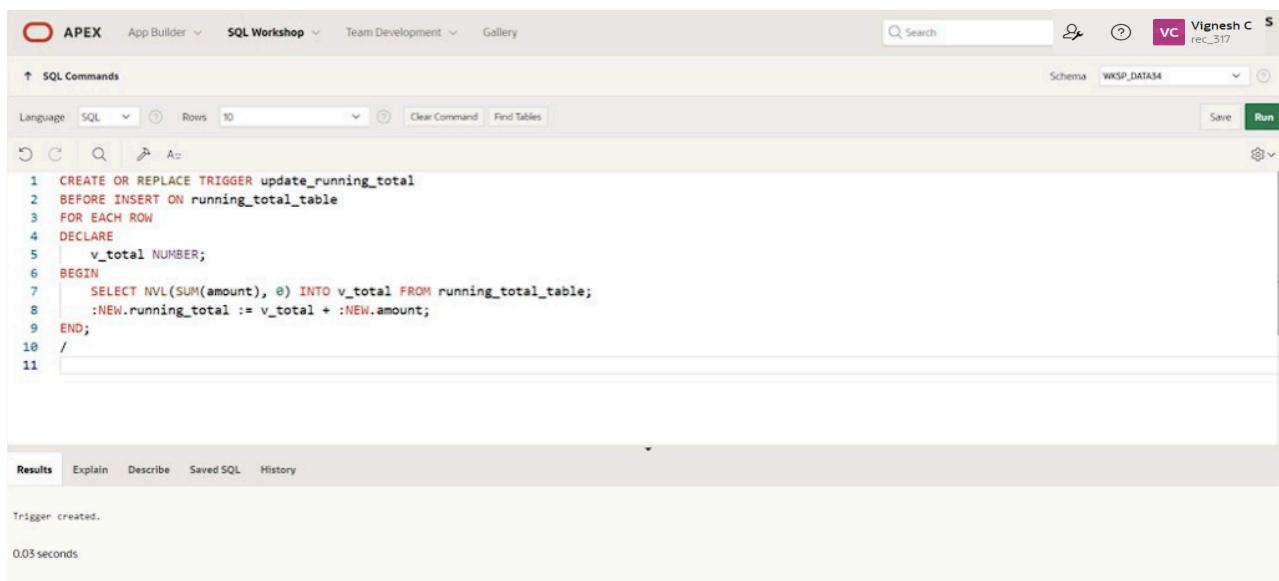
Program 6

Write a code in PL/SQL to implement a trigger that automatically calculates and updates a running total column for a table whenever new rows are inserted.

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_running_total
BEFORE INSERT ON running_total_table
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_total NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT NVL(SUM(amount), 0) INTO v_total FROM running_total_table;
    :NEW.running_total := v_total + :NEW.amount;
END;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. Below it, tabs for 'App Builder', 'SQL Workshop', 'Team Development', and 'Gallery' are visible. On the right side, there's a user profile for 'Vignesh C' and a schema dropdown set to 'WKSP_DATA54'. The main area is titled 'SQL Commands'. A code editor window displays the PL/SQL code for the trigger. The code is numbered from 1 to 11. Lines 1 through 10 are part of the trigger definition, and line 11 ends the code block with a slash (/). Below the code editor, a results panel shows the output: 'Trigger created.' and '0.03 seconds'.

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER update_running_total
2 BEFORE INSERT ON running_total_table
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 DECLARE
5     v_total NUMBER;
6 BEGIN
7     SELECT NVL(SUM(amount), 0) INTO v_total FROM running_total_table;
8     :NEW.running_total := v_total + :NEW.amount;
9 END;
10 /
11 
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Trigger created. 0.03 seconds				

Program 7

Write a code in PL/SQL to create a trigger that validates the availability of items before allowing an order to be placed, considering stock levels and pending orders

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER validate_order
BEFORE INSERT ON orders
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_stock NUMBER;
    insufficient_stock EXCEPTION;
    PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(insufficient_stock, -20004);
BEGIN
    SELECT stock_quantity INTO v_stock FROM items WHERE item_id = :NEW.item_id;
    IF v_stock < :NEW.order_quantity THEN
        RAISE insufficient_stock;
    END IF;
    UPDATE items SET stock_quantity = stock_quantity - :NEW.order_quantity WHERE
item_id = :NEW.item_id;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN insufficient_stock THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20004, 'Insufficient stock for the item.');
END;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Workshop interface. In the top navigation bar, 'APEX' is selected. The main area displays the following PL/SQL code for creating a trigger:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER validate_order
2 BEFORE INSERT ON orders
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 DECLARE
5     v_stock NUMBER;
6     insufficient_stock EXCEPTION;
7     PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT(insufficient_stock, -20004);
8 BEGIN
9     SELECT stock_quantity INTO v_stock FROM items WHERE item_id = :NEW.item_id;
10    IF v_stock < :NEW.order_quantity THEN
11        RAISE insufficient_stock;
12    END IF;
13    UPDATE items SET stock_quantity = stock_quantity - :NEW.order_quantity WHERE item_id = :NEW.item_id;
14 EXCEPTION
15     WHEN insufficient_stock THEN
```

Below the code, the 'Results' tab is selected, showing the message "Trigger created." and a execution time of "0.05 seconds".

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
PL/SQL Procedure(5)	
Program/Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

MONGO DB

EX.NO:19

DATE: 24 - 5 - 24

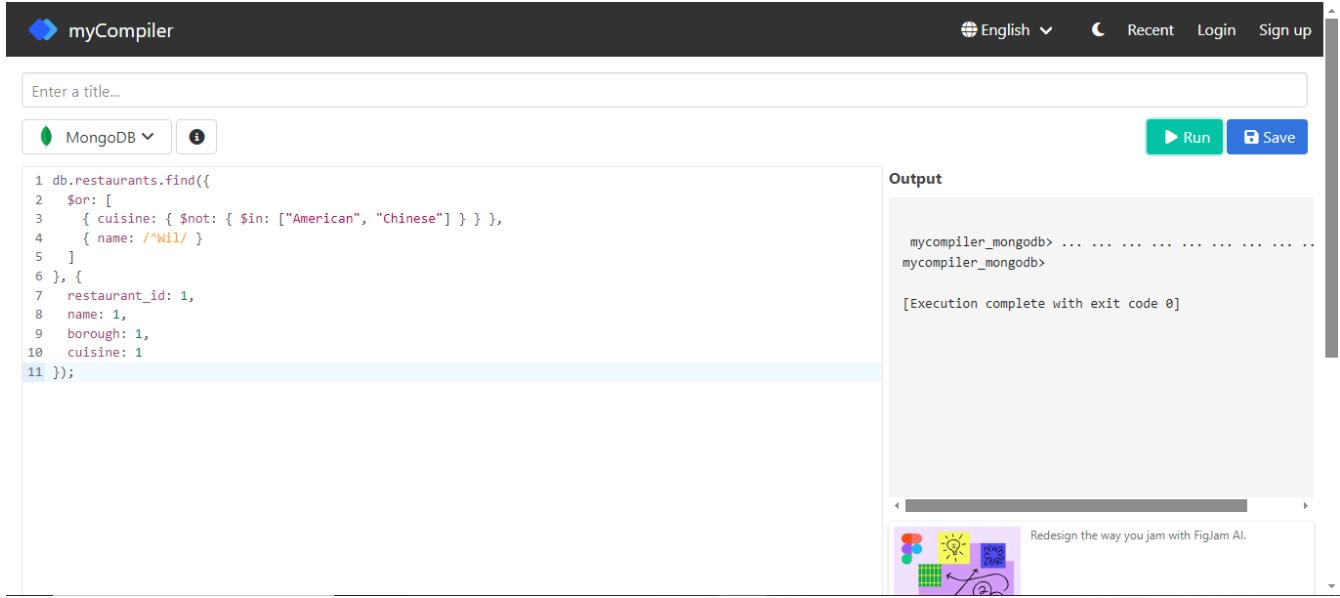
REG.NO: 220701317

1.) Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, borough and cuisine for those restaurants which prepared dish except 'American' and 'Chinees' or restaurant's name begins with letter 'Wil'.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find( { $or: [ { name: /^Wil/ }, { cuisine: { $nin: ['American', 'Chinese'] } } ], { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, borough: 1, cuisine: 1 } );
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the myCompiler web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a logo, language selection (English), recent projects, login, and sign-up options. Below the header, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a toolbar with a MongoDB icon, a copy/paste icon, and "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code editor window and an output window. The code editor displays the following MongoDB query:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({
2   $or: [
3     { cuisine: { $not: { $in: ["American", "Chinese"] } } },
4     { name: /^Wil/ }
5   ],
6 }, {
7   restaurant_id: 1,
8   name: 1,
9   borough: 1,
10  cuisine: 1
11});
```

The output window shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> .... . . . . .
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

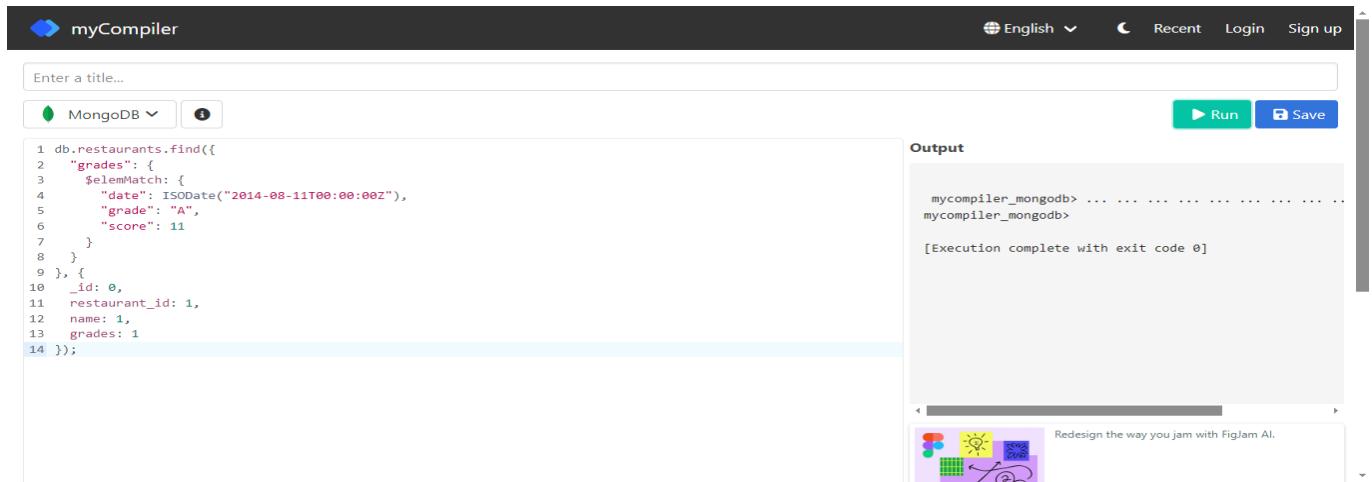
At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

2.) Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, and grades for those restaurants which achieved a grade of "A" and scored 11 on an ISODate "2014-08-11T00:00:00Z" among many of survey dates.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find( { grades: { $elemMatch: { grade: "A", score: 11, date: ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z") } } }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1 } );
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the myCompiler MongoDB interface. On the left, the query is entered into the code editor:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({
2   "grades": {
3     "$elemMatch": {
4       "date": ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z"),
5       "grade": "A",
6       "score": 11
7     }
8   },
9 }, {
10   "_id": 0,
11   "restaurant_id": 1,
12   "name": 1,
13   "grades": 1
14 });
```

On the right, the 'Output' panel shows the results of the execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

A watermark for FigJam AI is visible at the bottom of the interface.

3.) Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name and grades for those restaurants where the 2nd element of grades array contains a grade of "A" and score 9 on an ISODate "2014-08-11T00:00:00Z".

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find( {"grades.1.grade": "A", "grades.1.score": 9, "grades.1.date": ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z") }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1 } );
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell window with the following details:

- Input Area:** Shows the MongoDB command:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({  
2   "grades.1.grade": "A",  
3   "grades.1.score": 9,  
4   "grades.1.date": ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z")  
5 }, {  
6   _id: 0,  
7   restaurant_id: 1,  
8   name: 1,  
9   grades: 1  
10 });
```
- Run Button:** A green button labeled "Run" is visible.
- Output Area:** Shows the command being run and the result:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ...  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```
- Windows Taskbar:** At the bottom, the Windows taskbar displays various icons for system and application tasks.

4.) Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, address and geographical location for those restaurants where 2nd element of coord array contains a value which is more than 42 and upto 52

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({$and : [{"address.coord.1": {$gt : 42}}, {"address.coord.1": {$lte : 52}}]}, {_id:0, restaurant_id:1, name:1, address:1})
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, the code block contains the MongoDB query:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({  
2   "address.coord.1": { $gt: 42, $lte: 52 }  
3 }, {  
4   _id: 0,  
5   restaurant_id: 1,  
6   name: 1,  
7   address: 1  
8 });
```

On the right, the 'Output' panel shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> .....  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

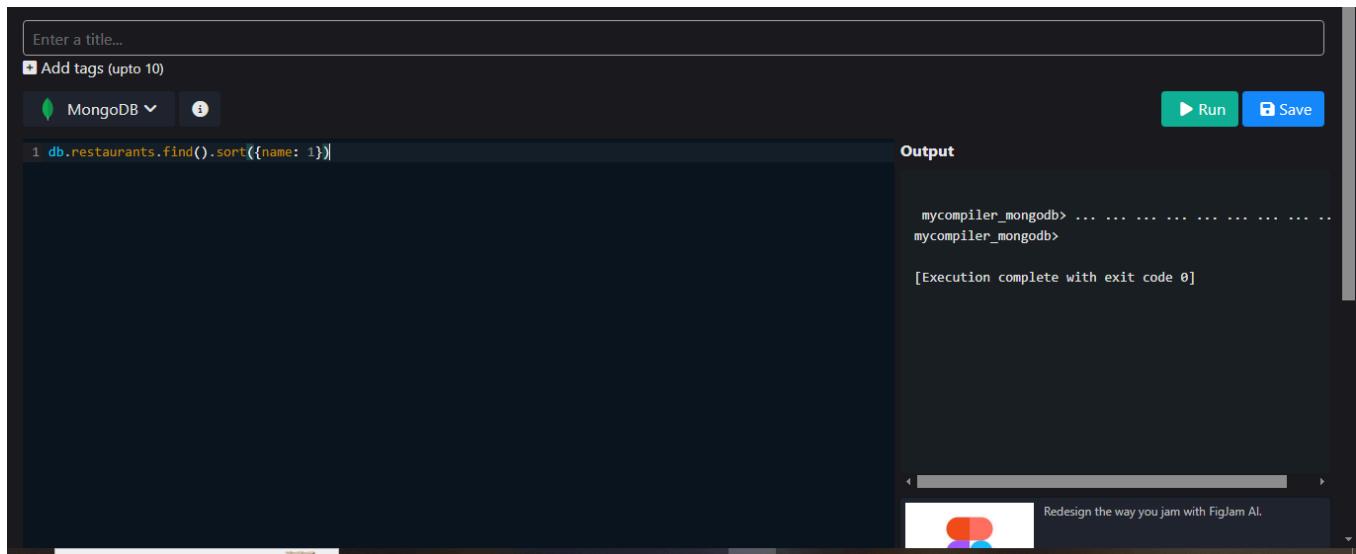
A watermark for FigJam AI is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

5.) Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in ascending order along with all the columns.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({}, { _id: 0 }).sort({ name: 1 });
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a "Add tags (upto 10)" button. Below these are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and an "i" button. On the right, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line with the text "1 db.restaurants.find().sort({name: 1})". To the right of the command line is a "Output" panel. The output panel shows the command being run and the response from the MongoDB server: "mycompiler_mongodb> db.restaurants.find().sort({name: 1})". It also indicates "[Execution complete with exit code 0]". At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

6.) Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({}, { _id: 0 }).sort({ name: -1 })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a "Add tags (upto 10)" button. Below these are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and an "i" button. On the right, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code editor with the following content:

```
1 db.restaurants.find().sort({name: -1})
```

Below the code editor is a dark panel with the word "Output". The output itself is minimal, showing the command entered and the response from the database:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

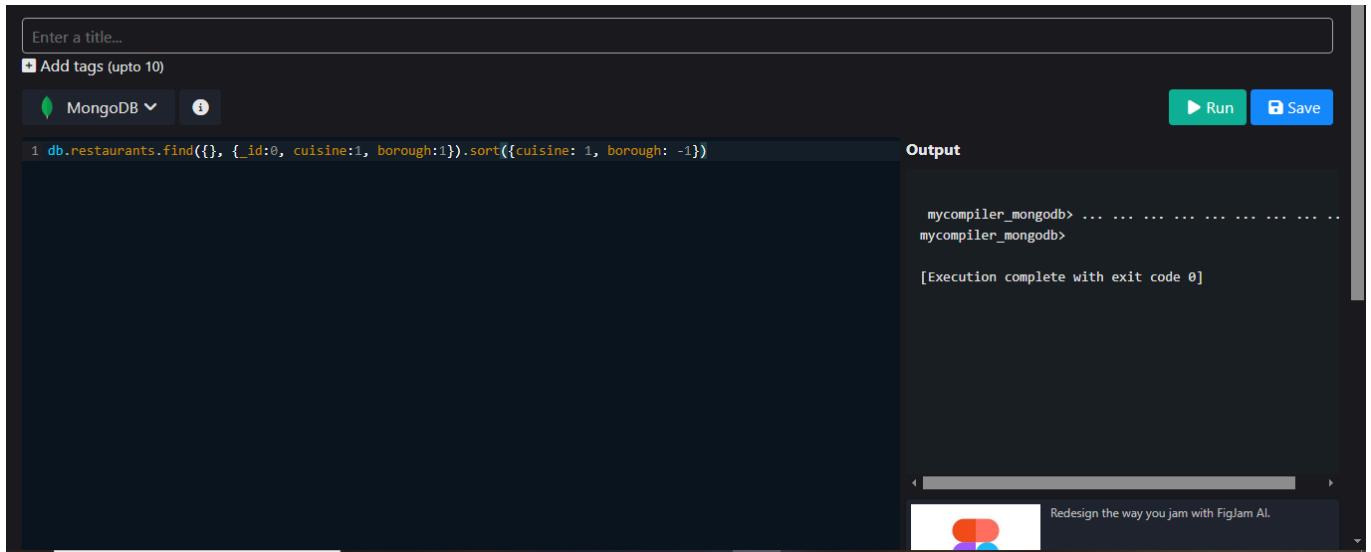
At the bottom of the interface, there is a small advertisement for FigJam AI.

7.) Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the cuisine in ascending order and for that same cuisine borough should be in descending order.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({}, { _id: 0 }).sort({ cuisine: 1, borough: -1 })
```

OUTPUT:



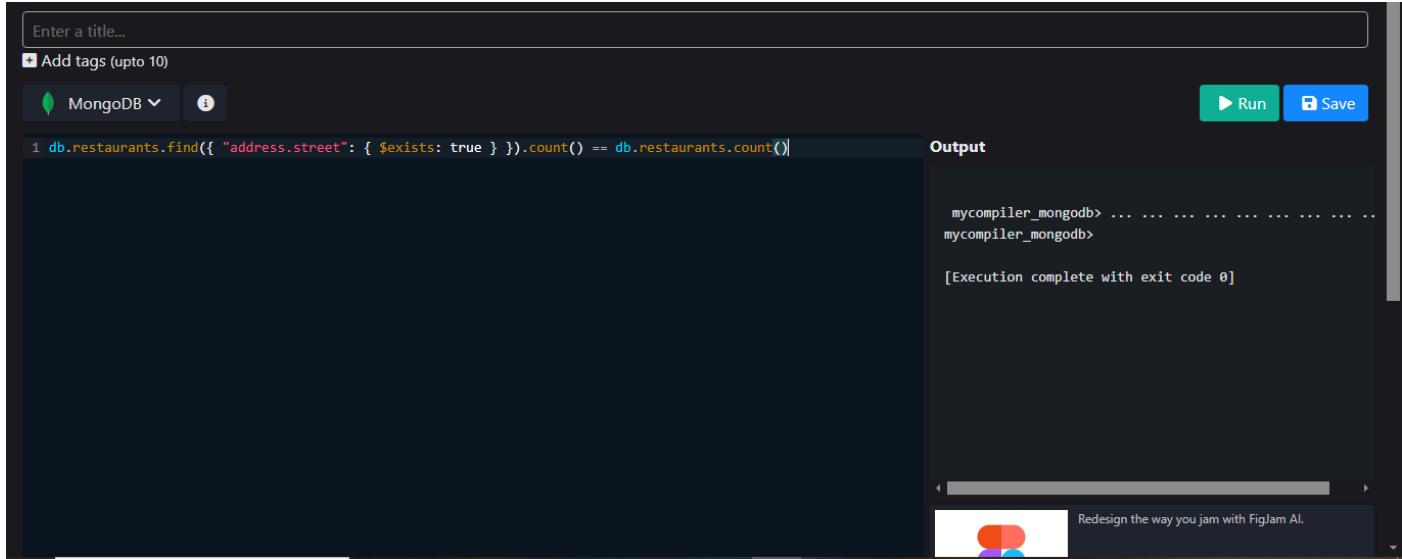
The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a text input field labeled "Enter a title..." and a "MongoDB" dropdown menu. Below the input field, there is a button labeled "+ Add tags (upto 10)". On the right side, there are two buttons: "Run" and "Save". In the center, the command `db.restaurants.find({}, { _id: 0, cuisine:1, borough:1}).sort({cuisine: 1, borough: -1})` is typed into the command line. To the right of the command line, there is a "Output" panel. The output shows the command being run and the response from the database: "mycompiler_mongodb> ...". At the bottom of the output panel, it says "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

8.) Write a MongoDB query to know whether all the addresses contains the street or not.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "address.street": { $exists: true, $ne: "" } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a code editor with the following query:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ "address.street": { $exists: true, $ne: "" } }).count() == db.restaurants.count()
```

On the right, there is an "Output" panel displaying the results of the command:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

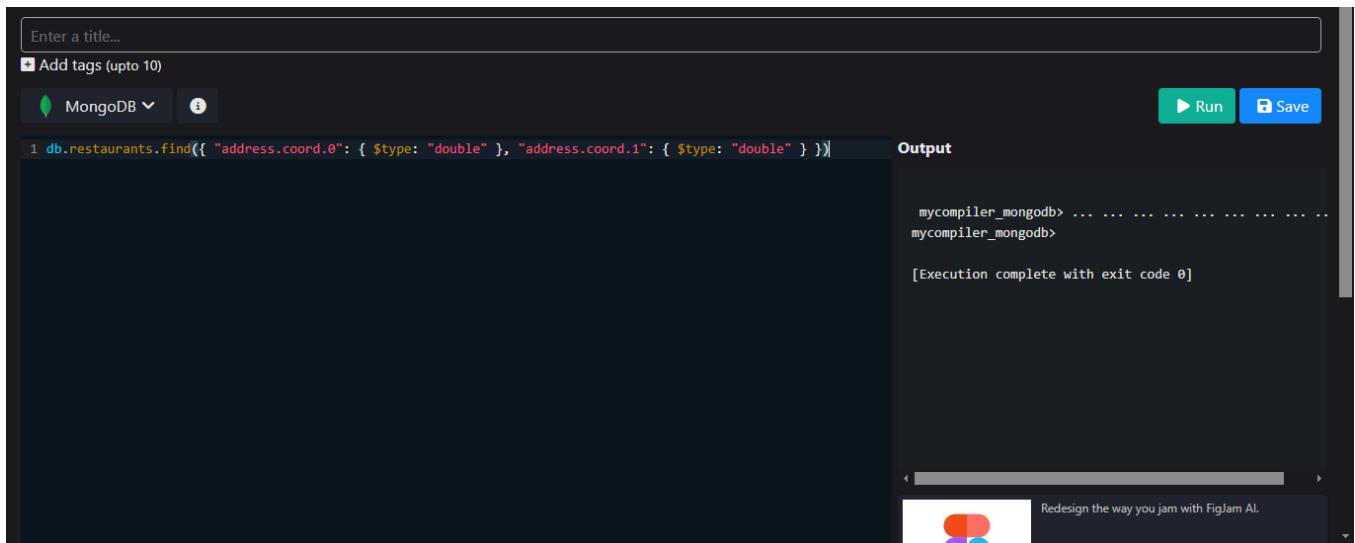
At the bottom right of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

9.) Write a MongoDB query which will select all documents in the restaurants collection where the coord field value is Double.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "address.coord": { $elemMatch: { $type: "double" } } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a code editor with the following query:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ "address.coord": { $elemMatch: { $type: "double" } } })
```

On the right, there is an "Output" panel showing the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

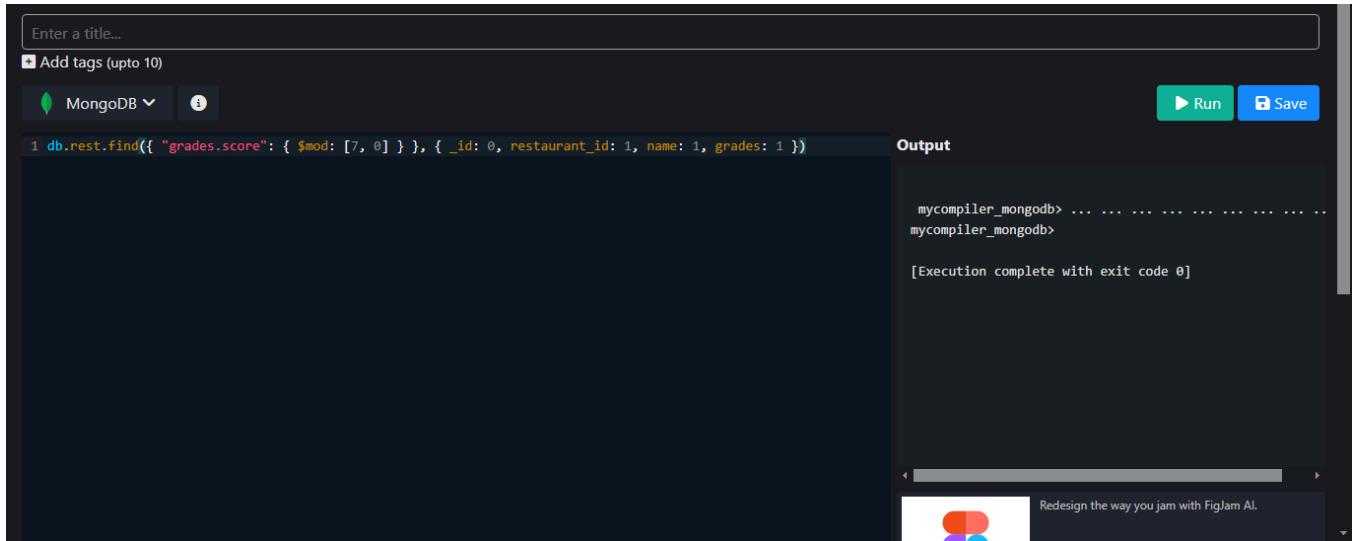
The interface includes a title bar, a toolbar with "Run" and "Save" buttons, and a status bar at the bottom.

10. Write a MongoDB query which will select the restaurant Id, name and grades for those restaurants which returns 0 as a remainder after dividing the score by 7.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades.score": { $mod: [7, 0] } }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1 });
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a code editor window containing the following MongoDB query:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ "grades.score": { $mod: [7, 0] } }, { _id: 0, restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1 })
```

On the right, there is an "Output" window showing the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

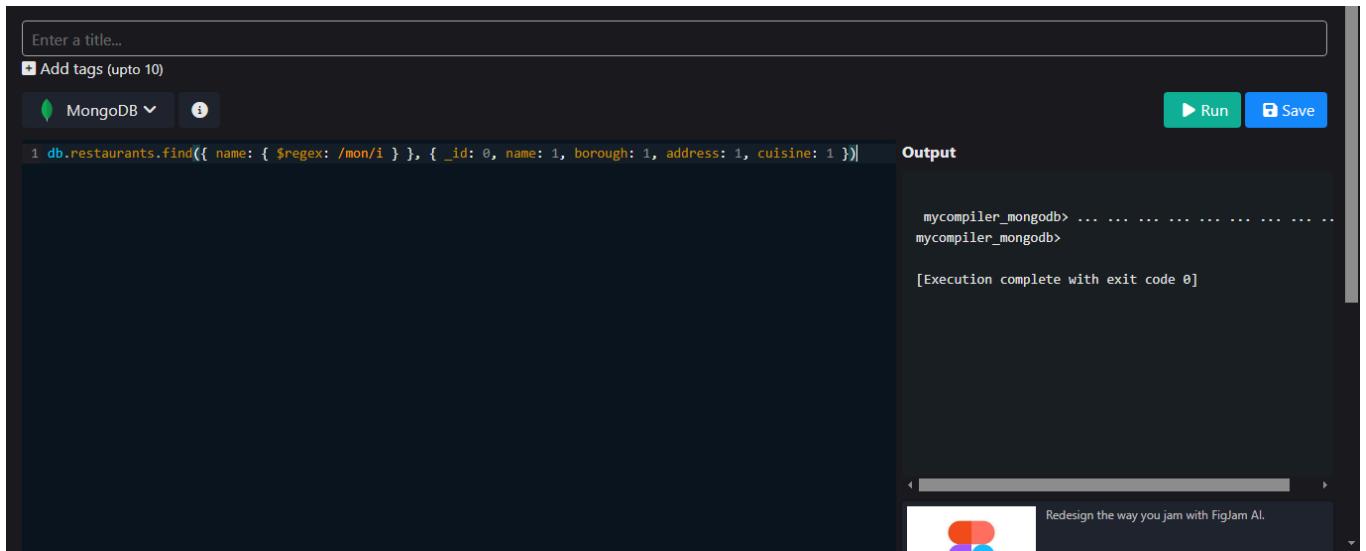
The interface includes a title bar with "Enter a title...", a "Add tags (upto 10)" button, and a toolbar with "MongoDB" dropdown, "Run" button, and "Save" button.

11. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant name, borough, longitude and attitude and cuisine for those restaurants which contains 'mon' as three letters somewhere in its name.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ name: /mon/i }, { name: 1, borough: 1, "address.coord": 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

OUTPUT:



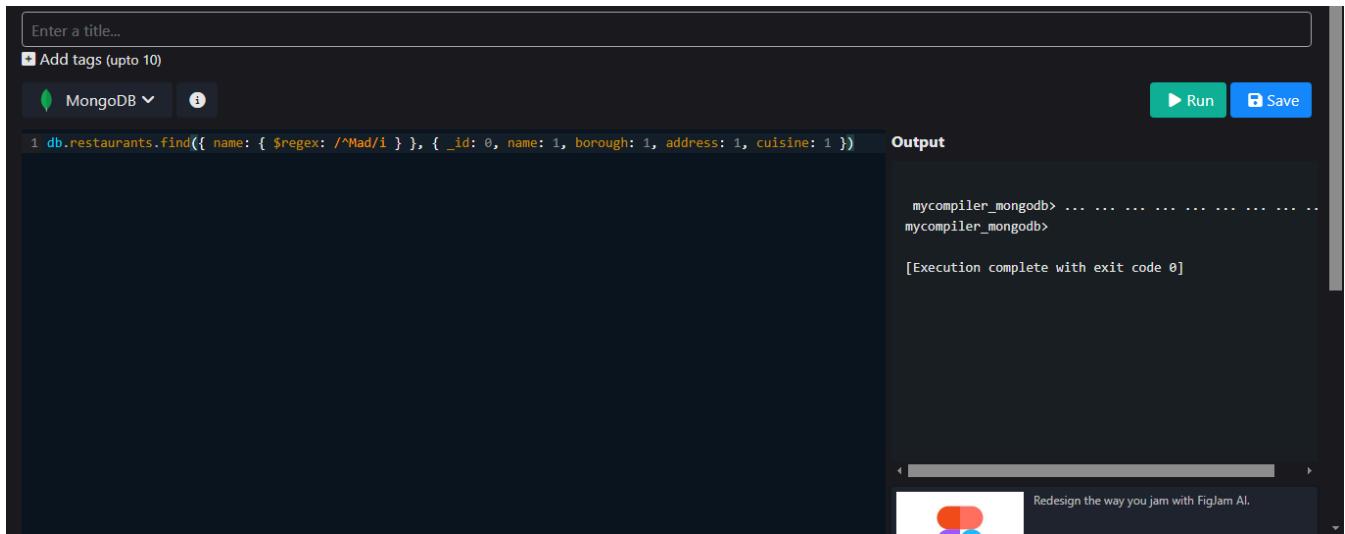
The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a help icon. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line with the following text:
1 db.restaurants.find({ name: { \$regex: /mon/i } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })
The output window on the right shows the command being run and the response:
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
A small advertisement for FigJam AI is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

12. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant name, borough, longitude and latitude and cuisine for those restaurants which contain 'Mad' as first three letters of its name.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ name: /^Mad/i }, { name: 1, borough: 1, "address.coord": 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. On the left, there is a code editor with the following command:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ name: { $regex: /^Mad/i } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

On the right, there is an "Output" panel displaying the results of the query. The output shows the command being run and the response from the database:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> db.restaurants.find({ name: { $regex: /^Mad/i } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

A small advertisement for FigJam AI is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

13. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } } })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a checkbox for "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a help icon. To the right are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line with the query: "1 db.restaurants.find({ \"grades.score\": { \"\$lt: 5 } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })". The output panel on the right shows the command being run and the response: "mycompiler_mongodb> ... mycompiler_mongodb> [Execution complete with exit code 0]". A watermark for FigJam AI is visible at the bottom right.

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ "grades.score": { "$lt: 5 } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

Output

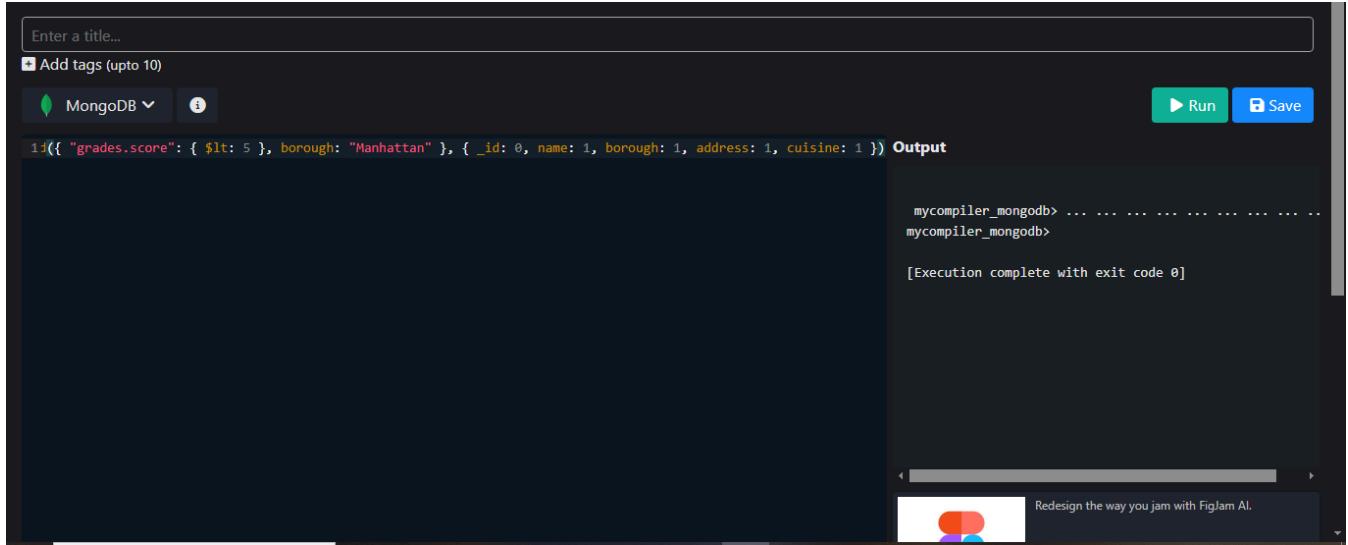
```
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

14. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5 and that are located in the borough of Manhattan.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, "borough": "Manhattan" })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a help icon. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line and its output. The command is:

```
13({ "grades.score": { $lt: 5 }, borough: "Manhattan" }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 }) Output
```

The output shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

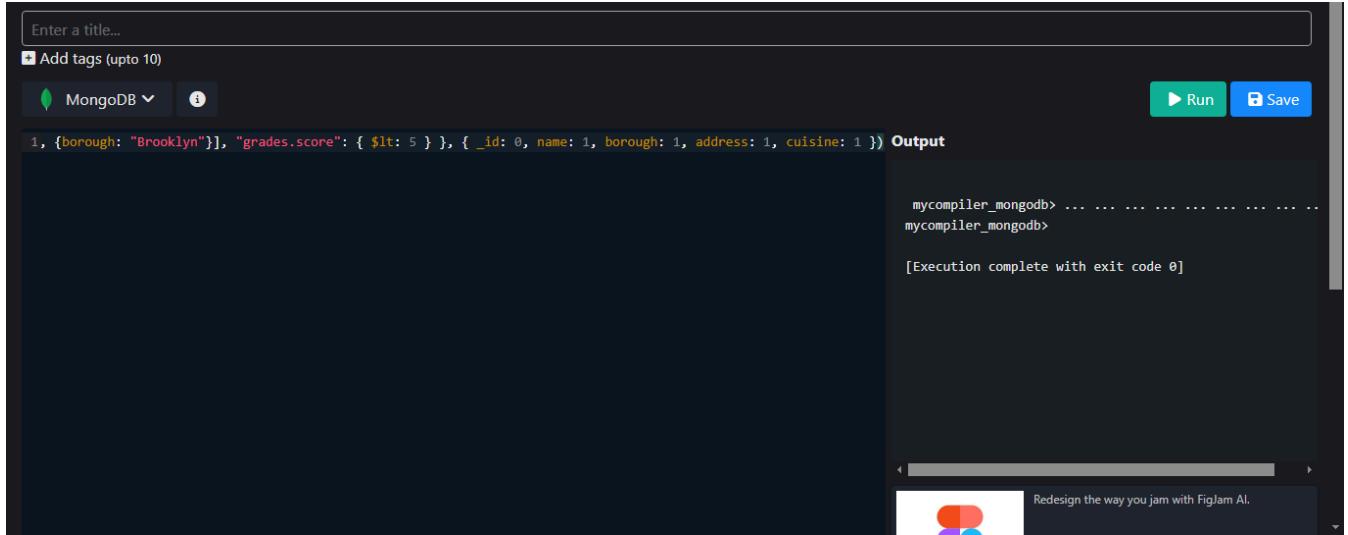
At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

15. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5 and that are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, $or: [ { "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" } ] })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB query editor interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there are two dropdown menus: "MongoDB" and a small icon. On the right side of the top bar are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains the MongoDB query:

```
1, {borough: "Brooklyn"}, "grades.score": { $lt: 5 }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 }) Output
```

Below the query, the output window displays the results of the execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

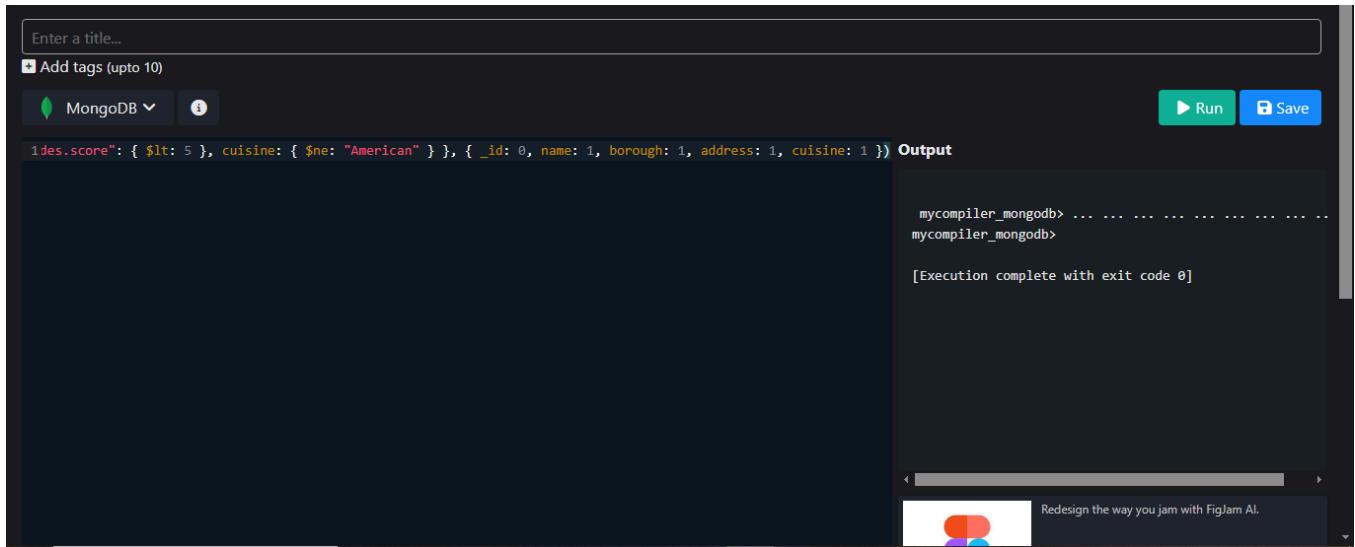
At the bottom right of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

16. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5 and that are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn, and their cuisine is not American.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, $or: [ { "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" } ], "cuisine": { $ne: "American" } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB query editor interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two dropdown menus: "MongoDB" and "Run". To the right of the dropdowns are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains the MongoDB query:`db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }], "cuisine": { $ne: "American" } })`

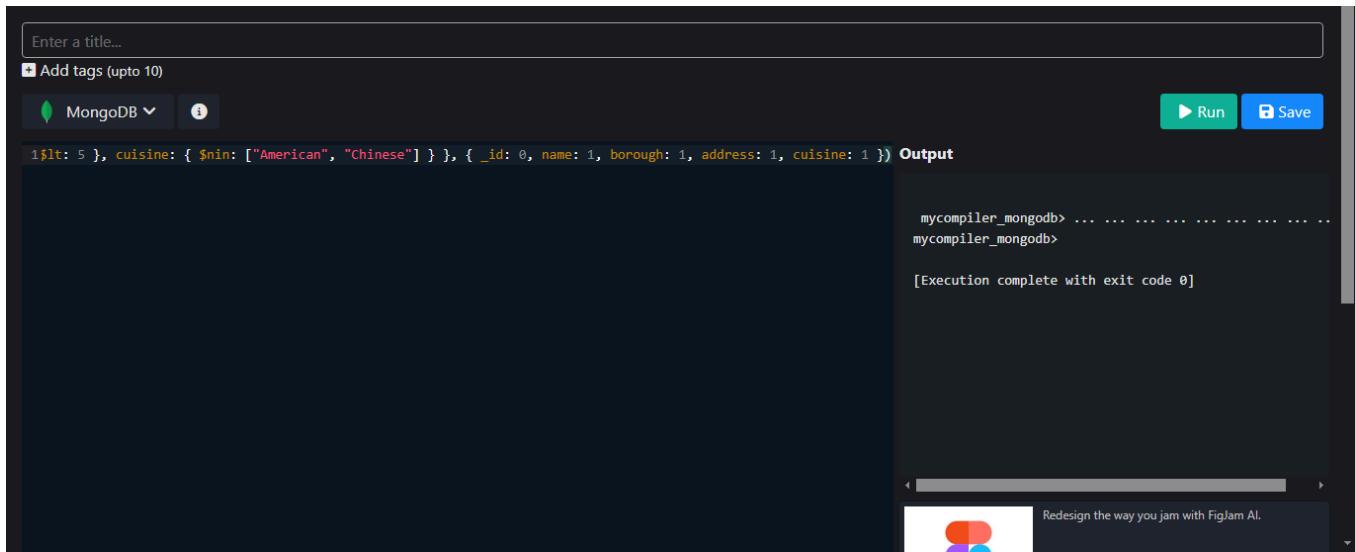
Below the query, the results are displayed in a dark-themed terminal window. The results show documents matching the query. On the right side of the terminal window, there is an "Output" section showing the command prompt "mycompiler_mongodb> ...". The status message "[Execution complete with exit code 0]" is also visible. At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

17. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5 and that are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn, and their cuisine is not American or Chinese.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }], "cuisine": { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two dropdown menus: "MongoDB" and "Run". To the right of the dropdowns are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line and its output. The command is:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades": { $elemMatch: { "score": { $lt: 5 } } }, $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }], "cuisine": { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] } })
```

The output shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

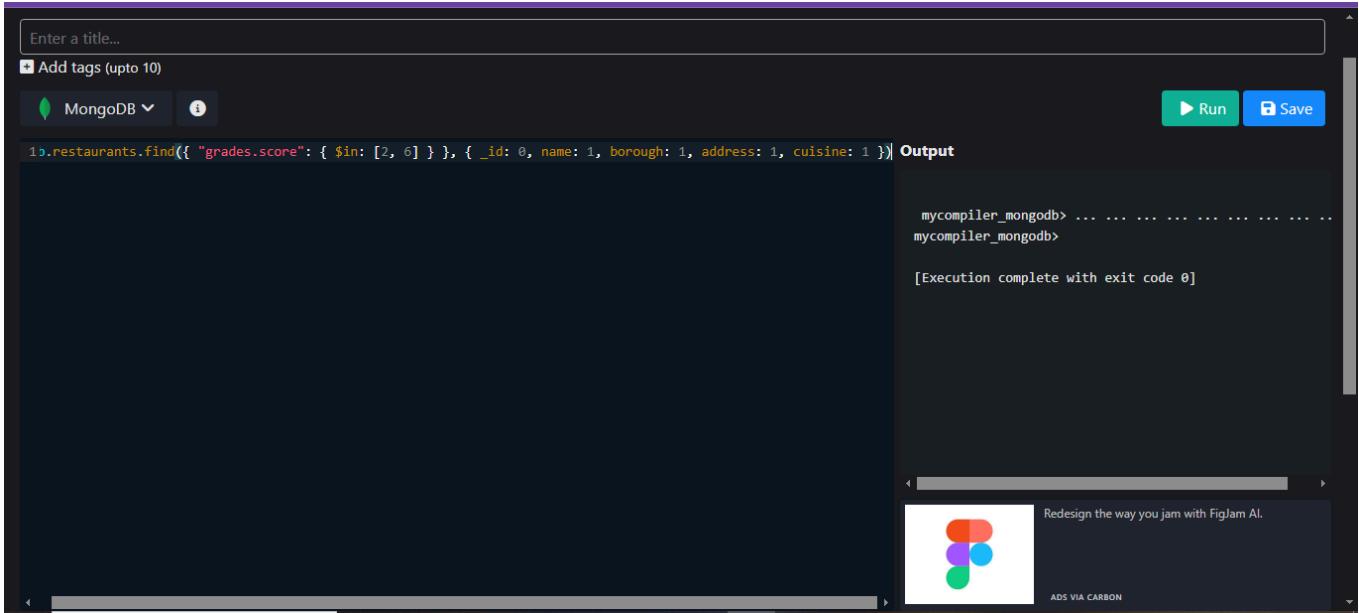
At the bottom of the interface, there is a watermark for FigJam AI.

18. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 and a grade with a score of 6.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [ { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 } ] })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a help icon. On the right side of the top bar are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line and its output. The command is:

```
db.restaurants.find({ "grades.score": { $in: [2, 6] } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

The output shows the command being run and completed successfully:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

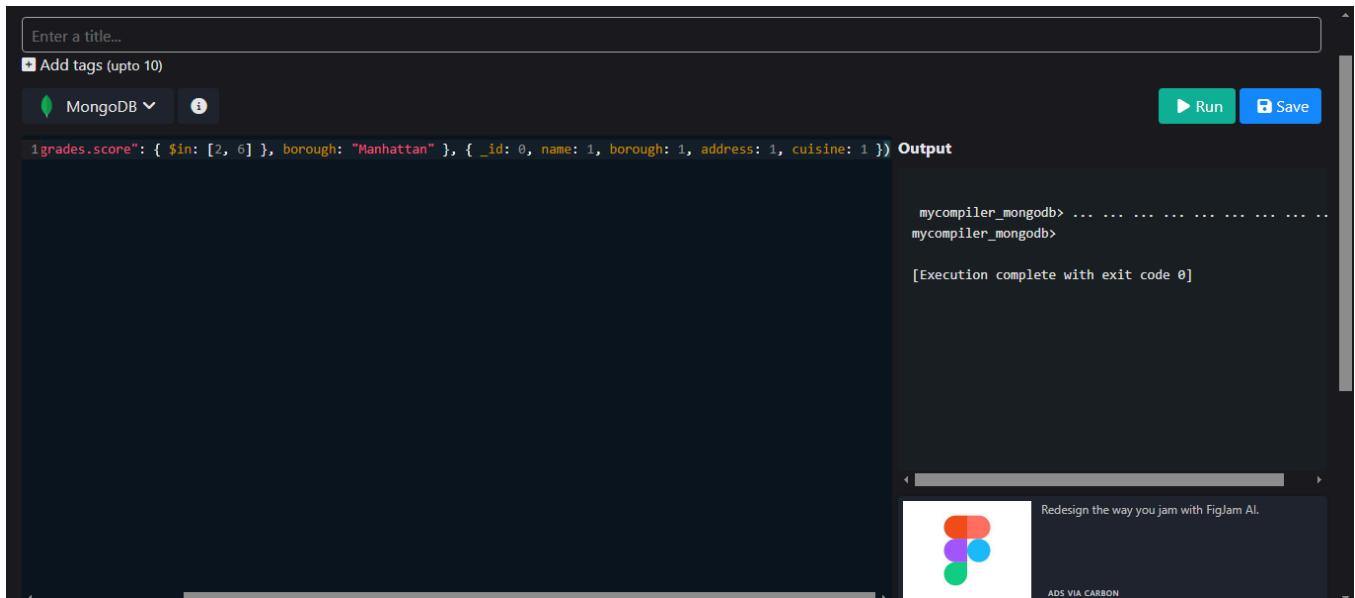
At the bottom of the interface, there is an advertisement for FigJam AI.

19. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 and a grade with a score of 6 and are located in the borough of Manhattan.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [{ "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 }], "borough": "Manhattan" })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a "Add tags (upto 10)" button. Below the search bar, there are two dropdown menus: one for "MongoDB" and another with a question mark icon. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area displays a command and its output. The command is:

```
1grades.score": { $in: [2, 6] }, borough: "Manhattan" }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 }) Output
```

The output shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

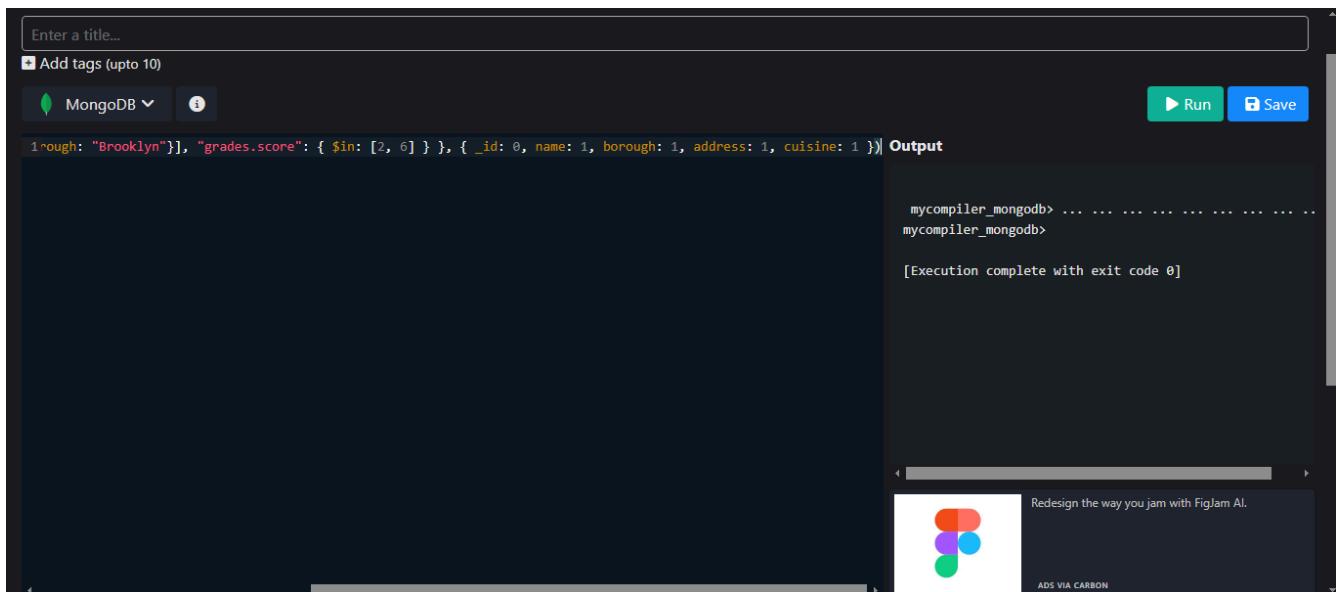
At the bottom right of the interface, there is an advertisement for FigJam AI.

20. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 and a grade with a score of 6 and are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [{ "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 }], $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }] })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there are two dropdown menus: one set to "MongoDB" and another with a question mark icon. On the right side of the interface, there are two buttons: "Run" and "Save". In the main area, the command entered is:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [{ "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 }], $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }] })
```

Below the command, the output is displayed:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

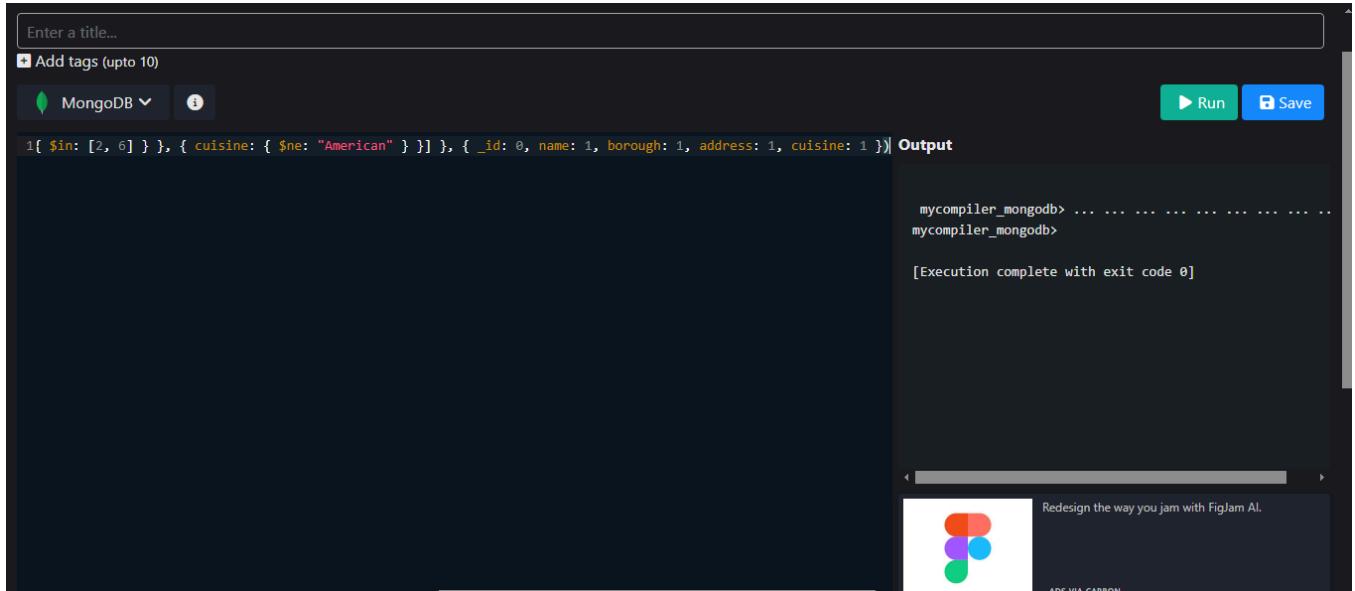
At the bottom of the interface, there is an advertisement for FigJam AI.

21. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 and a grade with a score of 6 and are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn, and their cuisine is not American.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [{ "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 }], $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }], "cuisine": { $ne: "American" } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB query editor interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button to "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there are two dropdown menus: one for "MongoDB" and another with a question mark icon. On the right side of the top bar are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains the MongoDB query:`1{ $in: [2, 6] }, { cuisine: { $ne: "American" } }], { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })`

Output

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

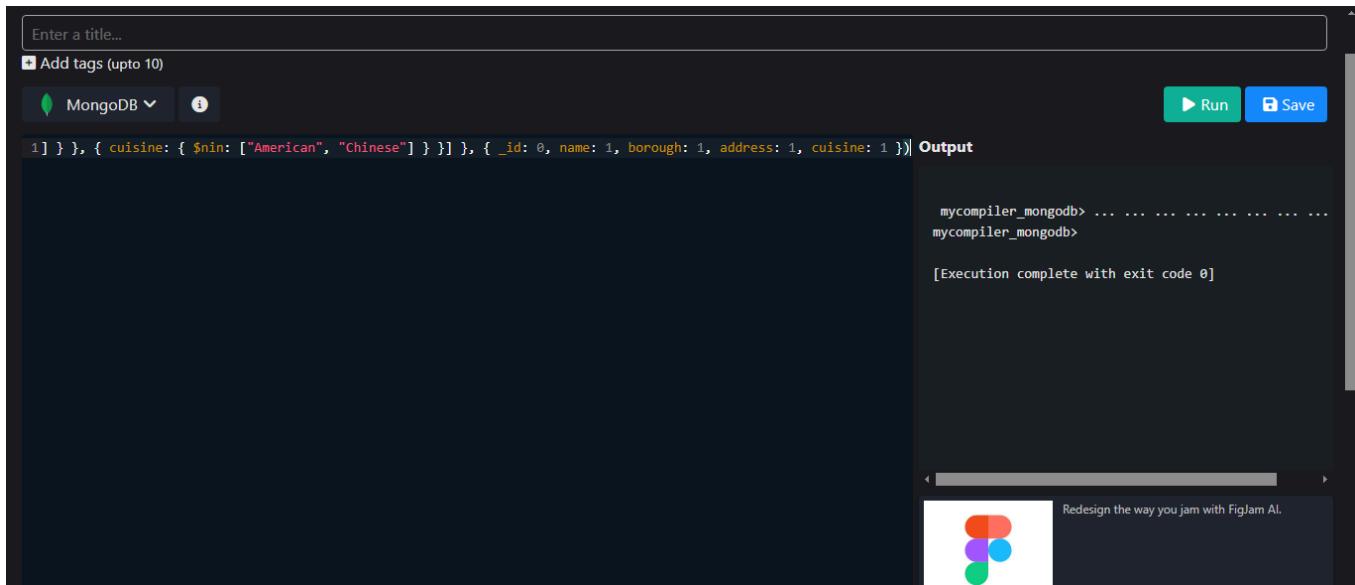
At the bottom right of the editor window, there is a small advertisement for FigJam AI, featuring a colorful logo and the text "Redesign the way you jam with FigJam AI." and "ADS VIA CARBON".

22. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 and a grade with a score of 6 and are located in the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn, and their cuisine is not American or Chinese.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $and: [{ "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.grade": "A", "grades.score": 6 }], $or: [{ "borough": "Manhattan" }, { "borough": "Brooklyn" }], "cuisine": { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a blue "Run" button. To the right of the "Run" button is a "Save" button. The main area contains a code block with syntax highlighting and an "Output" tab. The output tab displays the command entered and the response from the MongoDB shell. The command is:

```
1] } }, { cuisine: { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] } } ], { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })| Output
```

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... . . . . . . . . . . . .  
mycompiler_mongodb>  
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

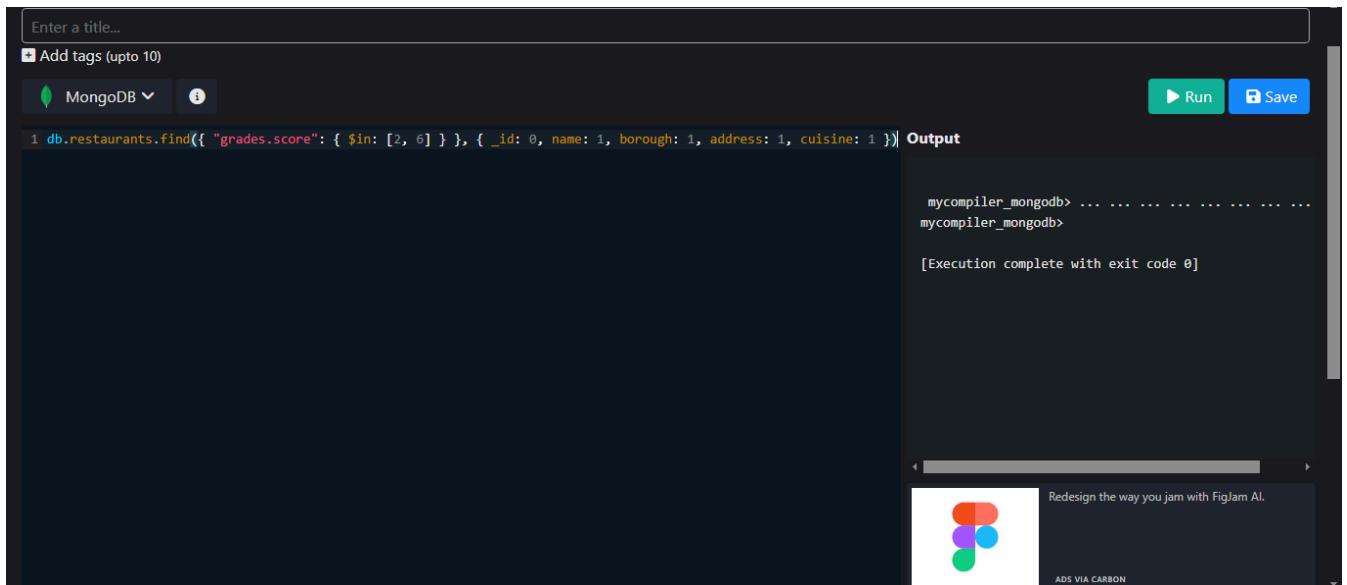
The MongoDB shell prompt "mycompiler_mongodb>" appears twice in the output. The message "[Execution complete with exit code 0]" indicates the query was successfully run. The bottom right corner of the interface features a logo for FigJam AI with the text "Redesign the way you jam with FigJam AI".

23. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have a grade with a score of 2 or a grade with a score of 6.

QUERY:

```
db.restaurants.find({ $or: [{ "grades.score": 2 }, { "grades.score": 6 }] })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a small info icon. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line and its output. The command is:

```
1 db.restaurants.find({ "grades.score": { $in: [2, 6] } }, { _id: 0, name: 1, borough: 1, address: 1, cuisine: 1 })| Output
```

The output shows the results of the query execution:

```
mycompiler_mongodb> ... ... ... ... ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

At the bottom of the interface, there is an advertisement for FigJam AI.

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

MONGO DB

EX.NO:20

DATE: 24 – 5 - 24

REG.NO: 220701317

1.)Find all movies with full information from the 'movies' collection that released in the year 1893.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ year: 1893 })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar with placeholder text "Enter a title..." and a checkbox labeled "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a small info icon. To the right are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command line with the text "1 age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }){ Output". To the right of this command is a "mycompiler_mongodb>" prompt, followed by several ellipses (...). Below the command line, the text "[Execution complete with exit code 0]" is displayed.

```
1 age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }){ Output
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

2.)Find all movies with full information from the 'movies' collection that have a runtime greater than 120 minutes.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ runtime: { $gt: 120 } })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there is a dropdown menu set to "MongoDB" and a help icon. On the right side, there are two buttons: "Run" (green) and "Save" (blue). The main area contains a code snippet and its output. The code is a MongoDB query: `image: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 })`. To the right of the code, the word "Output" is bolded. The output window shows the command prompt "mycompiler_mongodb> ..." followed by a series of dots, and then "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

```
image: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 } ) Output

mycompiler_mongodb> ...
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

3.)Find all movies with full information from the 'movies' collection that have "Short" genre.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ genres: 'Short' })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top left is a search bar with placeholder text "Enter a title...". To its right is a checkbox labeled "Add tags (upto 10)". Below these are two buttons: a green one with a leaf icon labeled "MongoDB" and a blue one with an info icon. On the far right are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code input field with the query `db.movies.find({ genres: 'Short' })`. To the right of this is a "Output" panel. The output shows the command prompt "mycompiler_mongodb> " followed by several dots "...". Below the dots is the message "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

4.) Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that were directed by "William K.L. Dickson" and include complete information for each movie.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ directors: 'William K.L. Dickson' })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. On the left, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below these are two dropdown menus: "MongoDB" and "Run". On the right, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area displays the query: "db.movies.find({ directors: 'William K.L. Dickson' })". To the right of the query, the word "Output" is followed by a vertical ellipsis (...). The output window shows the command "mycompiler_mongodb> db.movies.find({ directors: 'William K.L. Dickson' })" and the response "Execution complete with exit code 0".

5.)Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that were released in the USA and include complete information for each movie.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ countries: 'USA' })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a checkbox labeled "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a small info icon. To the right are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code input field with the query: "db.movies.find({ countries: 'USA' })". To the right of the code is a "Output" section. The output shows the command "mycompiler_mongodb> db.movies.find({ countries: 'USA' })" followed by a series of dots indicating more results. At the bottom of the output section, it says "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

6.)Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that have complete information and are rated as "UNRATED".

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ rated: 'UNRATED' })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a small info icon. To the right are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area has a dark background with yellow text. It displays the query "db.movies.find({ rated: 'UNRATED' })" and its output. The output starts with "1age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }]" followed by "Output". On the right side of the output, there is a terminal window showing the command "mycompiler_mongodb> ...". The terminal also displays the message "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

```
1age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }]| Output
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
[Execution complete with exit code 0]
```

7.) Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that have complete information and have received more than 1000 votes on IMDb.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ 'imdb.votes': { $gt: 1000 } })
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and an "i" button. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a command prompt "1 age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 })| Output". To the right of the command prompt, the output window shows the command "mycompiler_mongodb> ...". The output window also displays the message "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

8.) Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that have complete information and have an IMDb rating higher than 7.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ 'imdb.rating': { $gt: 7 } })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a checkbox for "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and an "i" button. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area is titled "Output" and contains the following text:
`1 age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }`
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]

9.) Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that have complete information and have a viewer rating higher than 4 on Tomatoes.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ 'tomatoes.viewer.rating': { $gt: 4 } })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar with placeholder text "Enter a title...". Below the search bar are two buttons: "Add tags (upto 10)" and "MongoDB". To the right of these are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code editor window with the following text:
`{age: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }` **Output**
mycompiler_mongodb> ...
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]

10.) Retrieve all movies from the 'movies' collection that have received an award.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find({ 'awards.wins': { $gt: 0 } })
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar, there is a dropdown menu set to "MongoDB" and a small circular icon. On the right side of the interface are two buttons: "Run" (green) and "Save" (blue). The main area is titled "Output" and contains the following text:
`_id: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 }` Output
mycompiler_mongodb>
mycompiler_mongodb>
[Execution complete with exit code 0]

11.)Find all movies with title, languages, released, directors, writers, awards, year, genres, runtime, cast, countries from the 'movies' collection in MongoDB that have at least one nomination.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find( { 'awards.nominations': { $gt: 0 } }, { title: 1, languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 } )
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. On the left, there's a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a checkbox for "Add tags (upto 10)". Below these are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a help icon. On the right, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. A code input field contains the query: "1 ges: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 })". To the right of the input field is a "Output" tab. The output window displays the command "mycompiler_mongodb>" followed by "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

12.)Find all movies with title, languages, released, directors, writers, awards, year, genres, runtime, cast, countries from the 'movies' collection in MongoDB with cast including "Charles Kayser".

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find( { cast: 'Charles Kayser' }, { title: 1, languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 } )
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. On the left, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below these are two dropdown menus: "MongoDB" and "i". On the right, there are two buttons: "Run" (green) and "Save" (blue). In the center, there is a code input field containing the following MongoDB query: `languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, awards: 1, year: 1, genres: 1, runtime: 1, cast: 1, countries: 1 })`. To the right of the code field is a "Output" label. The output window shows the command `mycompiler_mongodb> ...` followed by a series of dots, indicating a long list of results. At the bottom of the output window, it says "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

13.) Retrieve all movies with title, languages, released, directors, writers, countries from the 'movies' collection in MongoDB that released on May 9, 1893.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find( { released: ISODate("1893-05-09T00:00:00.000Z") }, { title: 1, languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, countries: 1 } )
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB query interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and an "i" button. On the right side, there are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area is titled "Output" and contains the following text:
`1{`
` _id: 0,`
` title: 1,`
` languages: 1,`
` released: 1,`
` directors: 1,`
` writers: 1,`
` countries: 1`
`}`
`]`
`mycompiler_mongodb> ...`
`mycompiler_mongodbs`
At the bottom right of the output area, it says "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

14.) Retrieve all movies with title, languages, released, directors, writers, countries from the 'movies' collection in MongoDB that have a word "scene" in the title.

QUERY:

```
db.movies.find( { title: /scene/i }, { title: 1, languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, countries: 1 } )
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a MongoDB shell interface. At the top, there is a search bar with placeholder text "Enter a title..." and a button "Add tags (upto 10)". Below the search bar are two buttons: "MongoDB" with a dropdown arrow and a small info icon. On the right side of the header are "Run" and "Save" buttons. The main area contains a code input field with the following command:

```
is.find({ title: /scene/i }, { _id: 0, title: 1, languages: 1, released: 1, directors: 1, writers: 1, countries: 1 })| Output
```

Below the code input is a large, empty output pane. In the bottom right corner of the output pane, there is a message: "[Execution complete with exit code 0]".

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	