

Experiment No. : 6

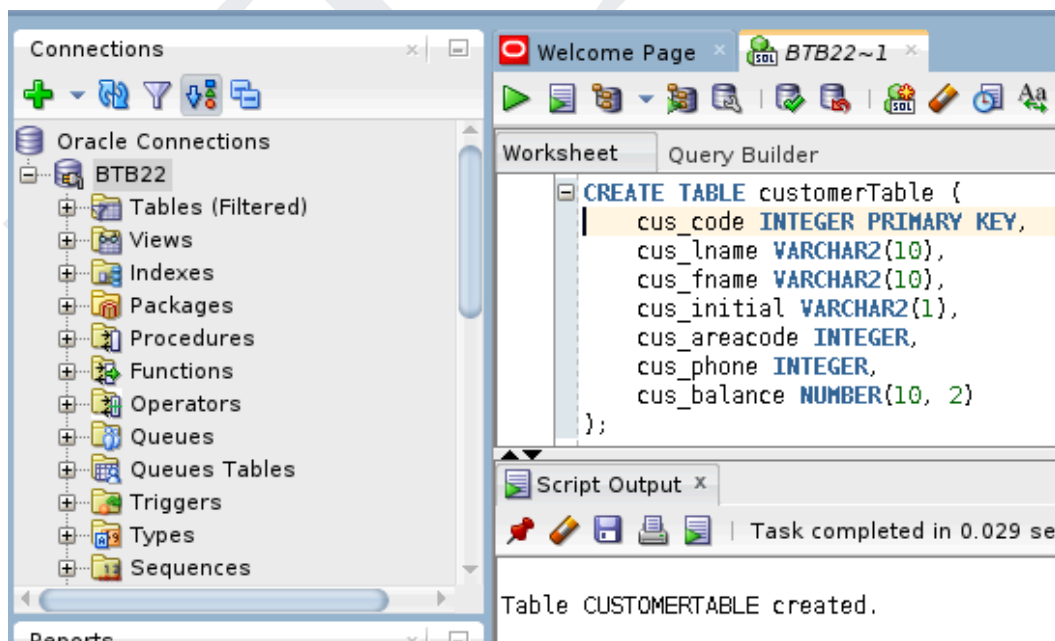
Advanced SQL

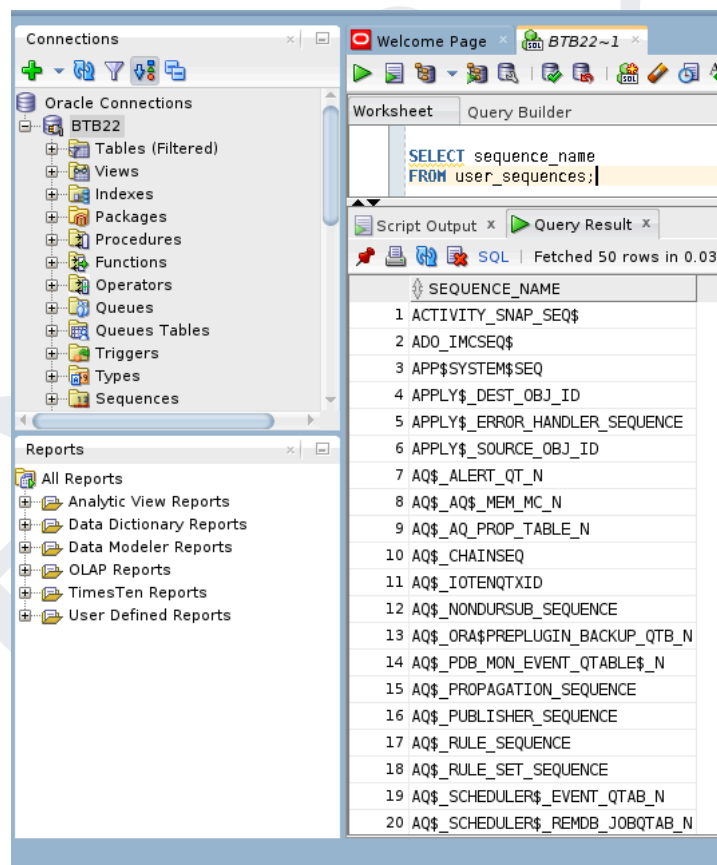
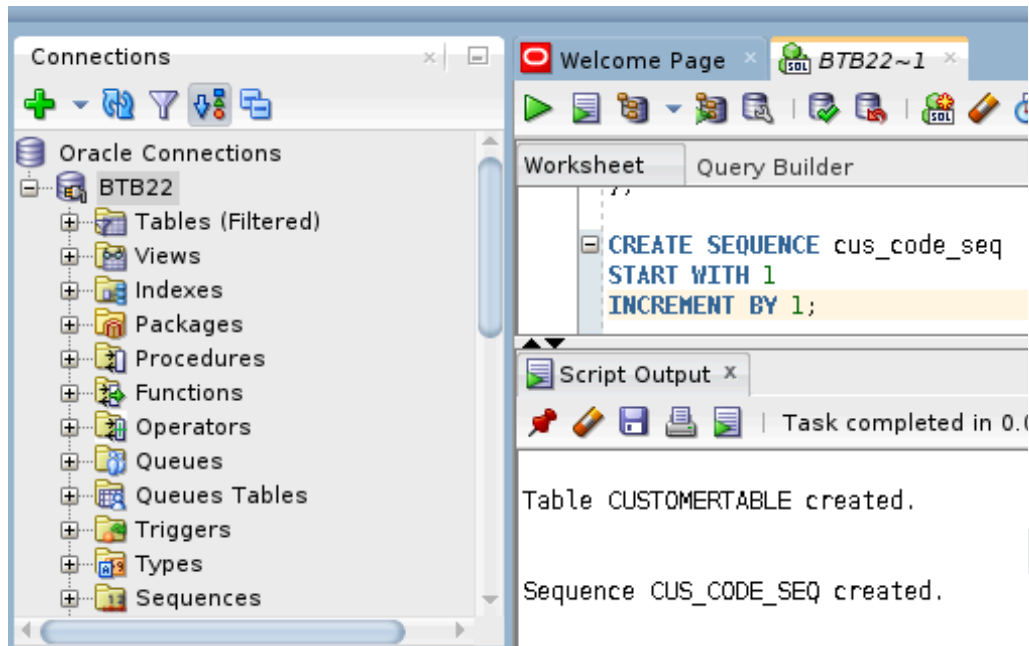
1. Oracle Sequences:

Consider table customer with primary key(cus_code)

| Field Type | Data Type |
|--------------|--------------|
| cus_code | Integer |
| cus_lname | varchar2(10) |
| cus_fname | varchar2(10) |
| cus_initial | varchar2(1) |
| cus_areacode | INTEGER |
| cus_phone | INTEGER |
| cus_balance) | number(10,2) |

1. Create sequence on cus_code
2. Display user sequences
3. Insert values into customer using created sequence
4. Display customer records





The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows 'BTB22' selected. The main window displays a 'Query Result' tab with the following data:

| | CUS_CODE | CUS_LNAME | CUS_FNAME | CUS_INITIAL | CUS_AREACODE | CUS_PHONE | CUS_BALANCE |
|----|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 | Smith | John | J | 123 | 4567890 | 1000.5 |
| 2 | 2 | Doe | Jane | A | 124 | 9876543 | 200.75 |
| 3 | 3 | Brown | Mike | M | 125 | 1234567 | 1500 |
| 4 | 4 | Johnson | Emily | E | 126 | 2345678 | 2500.25 |
| 5 | 5 | Williams | Chris | C | 127 | 3456789 | 3200.1 |
| 6 | 6 | Jones | Anna | A | 128 | 4567890 | 1800.6 |
| 7 | 7 | Garcia | David | D | 129 | 5678901 | 400 |
| 8 | 8 | Martinez | Linda | L | 130 | 6789012 | 950.75 |
| 9 | 9 | Hernandez | James | J | 131 | 7890123 | 5000.5 |
| 10 | 10 | Lopez | Sophia | S | 132 | 8901234 | 650.3 |

Code :

```
CREATE TABLE customerTable (
    cus_code INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    cus_lname VARCHAR2(10),
    cus_fname VARCHAR2(10),
    cus_initial VARCHAR2(1),
    cus_areacode INTEGER,
    cus_phone INTEGER,
    cus_balance NUMBER(10, 2)
);
```

```
CREATE SEQUENCE cus_code_seq
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

```
SELECT sequence_name
FROM user_sequences;
```

```
INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Smith', 'John', 'J', 123, 4567890,
1000.50);
```

```
INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
```

```

VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Doe', 'Jane', 'A', 124, 9876543,
200.75);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Brown', 'Mike', 'M', 125, 1234567,
1500.00);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Johnson', 'Emily', 'E', 126, 2345678,
2500.25);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Williams', 'Chris', 'C', 127, 3456789,
3200.10);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Jones', 'Anna', 'A', 128, 4567890,
1800.60);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Garcia', 'David', 'D', 129, 5678901,
400.00);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Martinez', 'Linda', 'L', 130, 6789012,
950.75);

INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Hernandez', 'James', 'J', 131,
7890123, 5000.50);

```

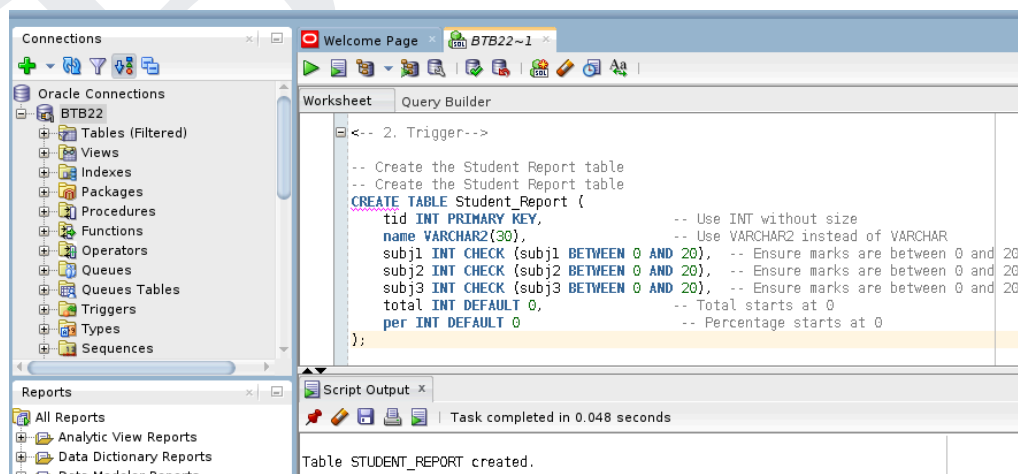
```
INSERT INTO customerTable (cus_code, cus_lname, cus_fname,
cus_initial, cus_areacode, cus_phone, cus_balance)
VALUES (cus_code_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Lopez', 'Sophia', 'S', 132, 8901234,
650.30);
```

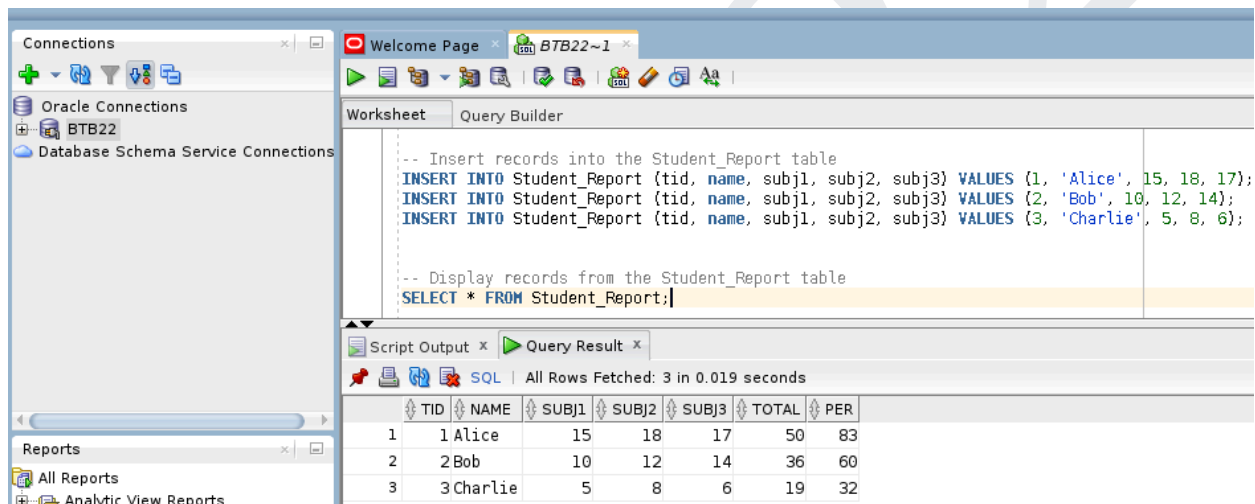
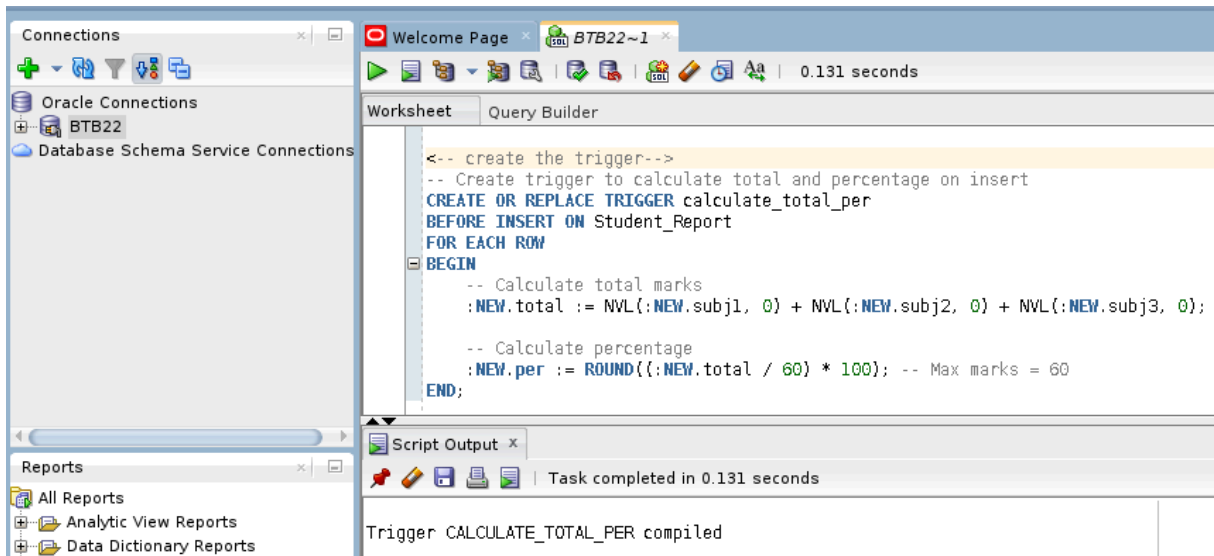
```
SELECT * FROM customerTable;
```

2. Trigger:

Consider Student Report table, in which student marks assessment is recorded. In such schema, create a trigger so that the total and percentage of specified marks is automatically inserted whenever a record is inserting. Initial insert 0 for total and per attributes. Maximum marks should be 20 for each subject

| Field | Type | Null | Key |
|-------|-------------|------|-----|
| tid | int(4) | NO | PRI |
| name | varchar(30) | YES | |
| subj1 | int(2) | YES | |
| subj2 | int(2) | YES | |
| subj3 | int(2) | YES | |
| total | int(3) | YES | |
| per | int(3) | YES | |





3. Procedure and Cursor:

Consider Course Table with course_num as primary key.

| Field Type | Data Type |
|-------------|--------------|
| course_num | Integer |
| course_name | varchar2(20) |
| dept_name | varchar2(15) |
| credits | Integer |

- Write a procedure which includes cursors: Find course_name and credits where course name starts with 'C'
- Write a procedure which includes cursors: Find course names from 'CSE' department

