

EXPERIMENT: 1**OBJECTIVE**

LEARN TABLE CREATION WITH APPROPRIATE CONSTRAINTS.

1.1

CREATE FOLLOWING TABLES WITH APPROPRIATE CONSTRAINTS AS PER THE GIVEN SPECIFICATIONS.

1. SALESMAN

SNUM	SNAME	CITY	COMMISSION
1001	PIYUSH	LONDON	12
1002	NIRAJ	SURAT	13
1003	MITI	LONDON	11
1004	RAJESH	BARODA	15
1005	ANAND	NEW DELHI	10
1006	RAM	PATAN	10
1007	LAXMAN	BOMBAY	9

DESCRIPTION OF ATTRIBUTES

1. SNUM : A UNIQUE NUMBER ASSIGN TO EACH SALESMAN.
2. SNAME : THE NAME OF SALESMAN.
3. CITY : THE LOCATION OF SALESMAN.
4. COMMISSION : THE SALESMAN COMMISSION ON ORDER.

2. CUSTOMER

CNUM	CNAME	CITY	RATING	SNUM
2001	HARDIK	LONDON	100	1001
2002	GITA	ROME	200	1003
2003	LAXIT	SURAT	200	1002
2004	GOVIND	BOMBAY	300	1002
2005	CHANDU	LONDON	100	1001
2006	CHAMPAK	SURAT	300	1007
2007	PRATIK	ROME	100	1004

DESCRIPTION OF ATTRIBUTES

1. CNUM : A UNIQUE NUMBER ASSIGN TO EACH CUSTOMER. CNAME :
2. THE NAME OF CUSTOMER.
3. CITY : THE LOCATION OF CUSTOMER.
4. RATING : A LEVEL OF PREFERENCE INDICATOR GIVEN TO THIS CUSTOMER.
5. SNUM : A SALESMAN NUMBER ASSIGN TO THIS CUSTOMER.

3. ORDERS

ONUM	AMOUNT	ODATE	CNUM	SNUM
3001	18.69	10/03/99	2007	1007

3002	767.19	10/03/99	2001	1001
3003	1900.10	10/03/99	2007	1004
3004	5160.45	10/03/99	2003	1002
3005	1098.25	10/04/99	2008	1007
3006	1713.12	10/04/99	2002	1003
3007	75.75	10/05/99	2004	1002
3008	4723.00	10/05/99	2006	1001
3009	1309.95	10/05/99	2004	1002
3010	9898.87	10/06/99	2006	1001

DESCRIPTION OF ATTRIBUTES

1. ONUM : A UNIQUE NUMBER ASSIGN TO EACH ORDER.
2. AMOUNT : AMOUNT OF ORDER IN RS.
3. ODATE : THE DATE OF ORDER.
4. CNUM : THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMER MAKING THE ORDER.
5. SNUM : THE NUMBER OF SALESMAN CREDITED WITH THE SALE.

EXPERIMENT: 2		
OBJECTIVE	LEARN WRITING A SIMPLE STORED PROCEDURE. CHANGING DELIMITER COMMENTS ACCESS TO DATABASE TABLE CALLING A STORED PROCEDURE	
NEW TERMS	DELIMITER CREATE PROCEDURE DISPLAY A MESSAGE SINGLE AND MULTILINE COMMENTS SELECT STATEMENT WITH ASSIGNMENT CLAUSE CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS	
NO.	PROBLEM STATEMENT	TEACHER'S SIGN WITH DATE
1.	WRITE A SINGLE STATEMENT PROCEDURE P_MSG() THAT WILL PRINT A MESSAGE "HELLO WORLD". KEEP APPROPRIATE COMMENTS TO MAKE THE CODE SELF EXPLANATORY.	
2.	WRITE A COMPOUND STATEMENT PROCEDURE P_MSG() THAT WILL PRINT A MESSAGE "HELLO WORLD" AS MESSAGE1 AND "MY FIRST STORED PROCEDURE" AS MESSAGE2. KEEP APPROPRIATE COMMENTS TO MAKE THE CODE SELF EXPLANATORY.	
3.	WRITE A PROCEDURE P_VAR() THAT PRINTS THE VALUE OF FOLLOWING VARIABLES. V_ENROLLMENT_NO = 1001 V_REGISTRATION_NO = 20180000001000001 V_STD_NAME = 'AJAY' V_GENDER='M' V_COURSE = 'MSC IT' V_DOB = '01/01/2001' V_PERCENTAGE =79.50	
4.	WRITE A PROCEDURE P_CNUM THAT PRINTS THE NAME AND CUSTOMER NUMBER OF CUSTOMER HAVING CNUM = 2001. WRITE APPROPRIATE COMMENT THAT WILL EXPLAIN EACH STATEMENT EXPLICITLY. EXAMPLE: /* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL DROP THE PROCEDURE P_CNUM IF IT IS ALREADY CREATED */ DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS P_CNUM;	

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL CHANGE THE DELIMITER TO // */
```

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL CREATED PROCEDURE NAMED  
P_CNUM */
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE P_CNUM()
```

```
/* MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE BLOCK */
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL DECLARE A VARIABLE V_CNAME OF  
TYPE INTEGER */
```

```
    DECLARE V_CNAME VARCHAR(20);
```

```
    DECLARE V_CNUM INT;
```

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL FETCH CNAME AND CNUM OF  
CUSTOMER NUMBER 2001 FROM CUSTOMER TABLE AND ASSIGN ITS  
VALUE TO PROCEDURE VARIABLES V_CNAME AND V_CNUM  
RESPECTIVELY */
```

```
    SELECT CNAME, CNUM INTO V_CNAME, V_CNUM FROM  
    CUSTOMER WHERE CNUM =2001;
```

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL DISPLAY THE VALUE OF VARIABLES  
V_CNAME AND V_CNUM AS C_NAME AND C_NUM RESPECTIVELY */
```

```
    SELECT V_CNAME AS C_NAME, V_CNUM AS C_NUM;
```

```
/* MARK THE ENDING OF THE BLOCK */
```

```
END //
```

```
/* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL CHANGE THE DELIMITER TO ; */
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

	<pre> /* THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WILL CALL THE PROCEDURE P_CNUM */ CALL P_CNUM; /* OUTPUT*/ </pre>	
5.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_ORDER THAT PRINTS THE CUSTOMER NUMBER AND ORDER AMOUNT OF THE CUSTOMER HAVING LARGEST ORDER AMOUNT.</p> <p>WRITE APPROPRIATE COMMENT THAT WILL EXPLAIN EACH STATEMENT EXPLICITLY.</p>	
6.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_INCREMENT THAT INCREASE THE RATING OF CUSTOMER NO 2001 BY 150. DISPLAY THE NAME AND INCREASED RATING OF THAT CUSTOMER.</p> <p>WRITE APPROPRIATE COMMENT THAT WILL EXPLAIN EACH STATEMENT EXPLICITLY.</p>	
7.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_LARGE_NUM THAT PRINTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF GIVEN THREE NUMBERS (N1=10, N2=20, N3=30). (USE SIMPLE IF THEN ELSE)</p> <p>WRITE APPROPRIATE COMMENT THAT WILL EXPLAIN ONLY IF STATEMENT EXPLICITLY.</p>	
8.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_LARGE_NUM THAT PRINTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF GIVEN THREE NUMBERS (N1=10, N2=20, N3=30). (USE SIMPLE IF THEN ELSEIF)</p>	
9.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_LARGE_NUM THAT PRINTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF GIVEN THREE NUMBERS (N1=10, N2=20, N3=30). (USE NESTED IF)</p>	
10.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_CITY THAT WILL DISPLAY THE NAME AND TOTAL RATING OF THE CITY THAT HAS HIGHEST TOTAL RATING.</p>	

11.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_GRADE THAT WILL DISPLAY THE GRADE OF THE CITY THAT HAS HIGHEST TOTAL RATING. THE GRADE OF THE CITY WILL BE DECIDED ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING RULES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IF TOTAL RATING OF ALL CUSTOMER OF THAT CITY IS LESS THAN 1000 THEN CITY_GRADE WILL BE 'POOR'. 2. IF TOTAL RATING OF ALL CUSTOMER OF THAT CITY IS MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 1000 AND LESS THAN 2000 THEN CITY_GRADE WILL BE 'GOOD'. 3. IF TOTAL RATING OF ALL CUSTOMER OF THAT CITY IS MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 2000 AND LESS THAN 3000 THEN CITY_GRADE WILL BE 'EXCELLENT'. 4. IF TOTAL RATING OF ALL CUSTOMER OF THAT CITY IS MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 3000 THEN CITY_GRADE WILL BE 'OUTSTANDING'. <p>USE ELSEIF STRUCTURE.</p>	
12.	REWRITE THE PROCEDURE CREATED IN 3.4 USING NESTED IF.	
13.	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_GRADE THAT WILL PRINT CUSTOMER NAME AND GRADE OF THE CUSTOMER WHOSE CUSTOMER NUMBER IS 2002. GRADE WILL BE DECIDED ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING RULES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IF RATING IS 100 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'POOR'. 2. IF RATING IS 200 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'GOOD'. 3. IF RATING IS 300 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'EXCELLENT'. <p>USE SIMPLE CASE STRUCTURE</p> <p>WRITE APPROPRIATE COMMENT THAT WILL EXPLAIN ONLY CASE STATEMENT EXPLICITLY.</p>	
14.	REWRITE THE PROCEDURE FOR PROBLEM STATEMENT 13 USING SEARCH CASE STRUCTURE.	
15.	WHICH CASE STRUCTURE (SIMPLE OR SEARCH) WILL BE APPROPRIATE FOR FOLLOWING PROCEDURE?	

	<p>WRITE A PROCEDURE P_GRADE THAT WILL PRINT CUSTOMER NAME AND GRADE OF THE CUSTOMER WHOSE CUSTOMER NUMBER IS 2002.</p> <p>GRADE WILL BE DECIDED ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING RULES.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IF RATING IS BETWEEN 0-100 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'POOR'. 2. IF RATING IS BETWEEN 101-200 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'GOOD'. 3. IF RATING IS BETWEEN 201-300 THEN GRADE WILL BE 'EXCELLENT'. 	
16.	<p>REWRITE THE PROCEDURE FOR PROBLEM STATEMENT 11 USING SIMPLE CASE STRUCTURE.</p>	