

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
RAJALAKSHMINAGAR, THANDALAM – 602105



**RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING
COLLEGE**

***CS23333 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
LAB***

***Laboratory Record
NoteBook***

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Semester : III

Academic Year : 2025-26



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EXERCISE-1
Creating and Managing Tables

OBJECTIVE

After the completion of this exercise, students should be able to do the following:

Create tables

Describing the data types that can be used when specifying column definition

Alter table definitions

Drop, rename, and truncate tables

NAMING RULES

Table names and column names:

- Must begin with a letter
- Must be 1-30 characters long
- Must contain only A-Z,a-z,0-9, _, \$, and #
- Must not duplicate the name of another object owned by the same user
- Must not be an oracle server reserved words
- 2 different tables should not have same name.
- Should specify a unique column name.
- Should specify proper datatype along with width
- Can include “not null” condition when needed. By default it is ‘null’.

The CREATE TABLE Statement

Table: Basic unit of storage; composed of rows and columns

Syntax: 1 Create table table_name (column_name1 data_type (size)
column_name2 data_type(size)...);

Syntax: 2 Create table table_name (column_name1 data_type (size) constraints,
column_name2 data_type constraints ...);

Example:

```
Create table employees(employee_id number(6), first_name varchar2(20), ..job_id varchar2(10),
CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id));
```

Tables Used in this course

Creating a table by using a Sub query

SYNTAX

```
//CREATETABLE table_name(column_name type(size)...);
```

`CreateTable table_name AS select column_name1,column_name2,.....column_namen from table_name where predicate;`

ASSubquery

Subquery is the select statement that defines the set of rows to be inserted into the new table.

Example

`CreateTable dept80 as select employee_id, last_name, salary*12 AnnSal, hire_date
fromemployees where dept_id=80;`

TheALTER TABLE Statement

TheALTER statement is used to

- Add a new column
- Modify an existing column
- Define a default value to the new column
- Drop a column
- To include or drop integrity constraint.

SYNTAX

`ALTERTABLE table_name ADD /MODIFY(Column_name type(size));`

`ALTERTABLE table_name DROP COLUMN (Column_nname);`

ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT Constraint_name PRIMARY KEY (Column_Name);

Example:

`Alter tabledept80 add (jod_id varchar2(9));
Alter tabledept80 modify (last_name varchar2(30));
Alter tabledept80 drop column job_id;`

NOTE: Once the column is dropped it cannot be recovered.

DROPPING A TABLE

- All data and structure in the table is deleted.
- Any pending transactions are committed.
- All indexes are dropped.
- Cannot roll back the drop table statement.

Syntax:

`Drop table tablename;`

Example:

Drop table dept80;

RENAME A TABLE

To rename a table or view.

Syntax

RENAME old_name to new_name

Example:

Rename dept to detail_dept;

TRUNCATING A TABLE

Removes all rows from the table.

Releases the storage space used by that table.

Syntax

TRUNCATE TABLE *table_name*;

Example:

TRUNCATE TABLE copy_emp;

Find the Solution for the following:

Create the following tables with the given structure.

EMPLOYEES TABLE

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Employee_id	Not null	Number(6)
First_Name	Not null	Varchar(20)
Last_Name	Not null	Varchar(25)
Email	Not null	Varchar(20)
Phone_Number		Date
Hire_date		Varchar(10)
Job_id		Number(8,2)
Salary		Number(2,2)
Commission_pct		Number(6)
Manager_id		Number(4)
Department_id		

DEPARTMENT TABLE

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Dept_id	Not null	Number(6)
Dept_name	Not null	Varchar(20)
Manager_id		Number(6)

Location_id	Number(4)
-------------	-----------

JOB_GRADE TABLE

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Grade_level		Varchar(2)
Lowest_sal		Number
Highest_sal		Number

LOCATION TABLE

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
Location_id	Not null	Number(4)
St_addr		Varchar(40)
Postal_code		Varchar(12)
City	Not null	Varchar(30)
State_province		Varchar(25)
Country_id		Char(2)

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
<i>Key Type</i>		
<i>Nulls/Unique</i>		
<i>FK table</i>		
<i>FK column</i>		
<i>Data Type</i>	Number	Varchar2
<i>Length</i>	7	25

CREATE TABLE Department(
ID Number(7),

Table created.

0.02 seconds

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
<i>Key Type</i>				
<i>Nulls/Unique</i>				
<i>FK table</i>				
<i>FK column</i>				
<i>Data Type</i>	Number	Varchar2	Varchar2	Number
<i>Length</i>	7	25	25	7

CREATE TABLE EMP1(
ID Number(7), LAST_NAME
Varchar2(25),

Table created.

0.01 seconds

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

```
ALTER table EMP1  
MODIFYLAST_NAME Varchar(50);
```

Table altered.

0.05 seconds

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.

```
CREATETABLEEMPLOYEES2(  
IdNumber(6), First_name  
Varchar(20), Last_name  
Varchar(25),
```

Table created.

0.00 seconds

5. Drop the EMP table.

```
DROP TABLE EMP1;
```

Table dropped.

0.10 seconds

6. Rename the EMPLOYEES2 table as EMP.

```
E  
ALTERTABLEEMPLOYEES2  
RENAME TO EMP1;
```

Table altered.

0.01 seconds

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

```
COMMENT ON TABLE Department IS 'This is a Comment';  
COMMENT ON TABLE EMP1 IS 'This is a Comment';
```

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

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

```
ALTER TABLE EMP1  
DROP COLUMN First_NAME;
```

Table altered.

0.06 seconds

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

EXERCISE-2

MANIPULATING DATA

OBJECTIVE

After, the completion of this exercise the students will be able to do the following

- Describe each DML statement
- Insert rows into tables
- Update rows into table
- Delete rows from table
- Control Transactions

A DML statement is executed when you:

- Add new rows to a table
- Modify existing rows
- Removing existing rows

A transaction consists of a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work.

To Add a New Row

INSERT Statement

Syntax

INSERTINTO table_name VALUES (column1 values, column2 values, ..., columnn values);

Example:

INSERTINTO department (70,'Public relations', 100,1700);

Inserting rows with null values

Implicit Method: (Omitthe column)

INSERT INTO department VALUES (30,'purchasing');

Explicit Method: (Specify NULL keyword)

INSERT INTO department VALUES (100,'finance', NULL, NULL);

Inserting Special Values

Example:

Using SYSDATE

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (113,'louis', 'popp', 'lpopp','5151244567',**SYSDATE**,
'ac_account', 6900, NULL, 205, 100);

Inserting Specific Date Values

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employees VALUES ( 114,'den', 'raphealy', 'drapheal', '5151274561',
TO_DATE('feb 3,1999','mon, dd ,yyyy'), 'ac_account', 11000,100,30);
```

To Insert Multiple Rows

& is the placeholder for the variable value

Example:

```
INSERT INTO department VALUES (&dept_id, &dept_name, &location);
```

Copying Rows from another table

Using Subquery

Example:

```
INSERT INTO sales_reps(id, name, salary, commission_pct)
```

```
SELECT employee_id, Last_name, salary, commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP');
```

CHANGING DATA IN A TABLE

UPDATE Statement *Syntax 1:* (to update specific rows)
 UPDATE table_name SET column=value WHERE condition;

Syntax 2: (To update all rows)

```
UPDATE table_name SET column=value;
```

with a subquery UPDATE employees *Updating columns*
 SET job_id= (SELECT job_id
 FROM employees
 WHERE employee_id=205)
 WHERE employee_id=114;

REMOVING A ROW FROM A TABLE

DELETE STATEMENT

Syntax

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE conditions;
```

Example:

```
DELETE FROM department WHERE dept_name='finance';
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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)

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

3. Display the table with values.

Select * from MY_EMPLOYEE				
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

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

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.

```
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE  
VALUES
```

1 row(s) inserted.
0.01 seconds

1 row(s) inserted.
0.00 seconds

5. Make the data additions permanent.

Commit statement not applicable. All statements are automatically committed.

```
commit;
```

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

```
update MY_EMPLOYEE  
SET last_name='Drexler'
```

1 row(s) updated.
0.00 seconds

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

```
update MY_EMPLOYEE  
SET salary=1000 Where  
salary<900;
```

4 row(s) updated.

0.01 seconds

8. Delete Betty dances from MY_EMPLOYEE table.

```
DELETE from MY_EMPLOYEE  
where first_name='Betty' AND  
last_name='Dancs';
```

1 row(s) deleted.

0.03 seconds

9. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

```
DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE where id =(  
SELECT ID FROM MY_EMPLOYEE  
ORDER BY ID  
offset 3 rows
```

1 row(s) deleted.

0.02 seconds

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

EXERCISE-3

INCLUDING CONSTRAINTS

OBJECTIVE

After the completion of this exercise the students should be able to do the following

- Describe the constraints
- Create and maintain the constraints

What are Integrity constraints?

- Constraints enforce rules at the table level.
- Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies

The following types of integrity constraints are valid

a) *Domain Integrity*

- ✓ NOT NULL
- ✓ CHECK

b) *Entity Integrity*

- ✓ UNIQUE
- ✓ PRIMARY KEY

c) *Referential Integrity*

- ✓ FOREIGN KEY

Constraints can be created in either of two ways

1. At the same time as the table is created
2. After the table has been created.

Defining Constraints

Create table tablename(column_name1 data_type constraints, column_name2 data_type constraints ...);

Example:

Create table employees (employee_id number(6), first_name varchar2(20), .. job_id varchar2 (10),
CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id));

Domain Integrity

This constraint sets a range and any violations that takes place will prevent the user from performing the manipulation that caused the breach. It includes:

NOT NULL Constraint

While creating tables, by default the rows can have null value. the enforcement of not null constraint in a table ensure that the table contains values.

Principle of null values:

- o Setting null value is appropriate when the actual value is unknown, or when a value would not be meaningful.
- o A null value is not equivalent to a value of zero.
- o A null value will always evaluate to null in any expression.
- o When a column name is defined as not null, that column becomes a mandatory i.e., the user has to enter data into it.
- o Not null Integrity constraint cannot be defined using the alter table command when the table contain rows.

Example

```
CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id number(6), last_name varchar2(25) NOT NULL, salary number(8,2), commission_pct number(2,2), hire_date date constraint emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL'....);
```

CHECK Check constraint can be defined to allow only a particular range of values. When the manipulation violates this constraint, the record will be rejected. Check condition cannot contain sub queries. CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id number(6), last_name varchar2(25) NOT NULL, salary number(8,2), commission_pct number(2,2), hire_date date constraint emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL'..., CONSTRAINT emp_salary_mi CHECK(salary > 0)); ***Entity Integrity*** Maintains uniqueness in a record. An entity represents a table and each row of a table represents an instance of that entity. To identify each row in a table uniquely we need to use this constraint. There are 2 entity constraints:

a) **Unique key constraint** It is used to ensure that information in the column for each record is unique, as with telephone or

driver's license numbers. It prevents the duplication of value with rows of a specified column in a set of columns. A column defined with the constraint can allow null value. If unique key constraint is defined in more than one column i.e., combination of columns cannot be specified. Maximum combination of columns that a composite unique key can contain is 16.

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id number(6), last_name varchar2(25) NOT NULL, email varchar2(25), salary number(8,2), commission_pct number(2,2), hire_date date constraint emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL'CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk UNIQUE(email));
```

PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT

A primary key avoids duplication of rows and does not allow null values. Can be defined on one or more columns in a table and is used to uniquely identify each row in a table. These values should never be changed and should never be null. A table should have only one primary key. If a primary key constraint is assigned to more than one column or combination of column is said to be composite primary key, which can contain 16 columns.

Example:

CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id number(6) , last_name varchar2(25) NOT NULL,email

varchar2(25), salary number(8,2), commission_pct number(2,2), hire_date date constraint emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL, Constraint emp_id pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id),CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk UNIQUE(email));

c) Referential Integrity

~~It enforces relationship~~ between tables. To establish parent-child relationship between 2 tables having a common column definition, we make use of this constraint. To implement this, we should define the column in the parent table as primary key and same column in the child table as foreign key referring to the corresponding parent entry.

Foreign key

A column or combination of column included in the definition of referential integrity, which would refer to a referenced key.

Referenced key

It is a unique or primary key upon which is defined on a column belonging to the parent table.

Keywords:

FOREIGN KEY: Defines the column in the child table at the table level constraint.

REFERENCES: Identifies the table and column in the parent table.

ON DELETE CASCADE: Deletes the dependent rows in the child table when a row in the parent table is deleted.

ON DELETE SET NULL: converts dependent foreign key values to null when the parent value is removed.

CREATE TABLE employees (employee_id number(6) , last_name varchar2(25) NOT NULL,email varchar2(25), salary number(8,2), commission_pct number(2,2), hire_date date constraint emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL, Constraint emp_id pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id),CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk UNIQUE(email),CONSTRAINT emp_dept_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) references departments(dept_id));

ADDING A CONSTRAINT

Use the ALTER to

- Add or Drop a constraint, but not modify the structure

- Enable or Disable the constraints
- Add a not null constraint by using the Modify clause

Syntax

~~ALTER~~TABLE table name ADD CONSTRAINT Cons_name type(column name);

Example:

ALTERTABLE employees ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY
(manager_id) REFERENCES employees (employee_id);

DROPPING A CONSTRAINT

Example:

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk;

CASCADE IN DROP

- The CASCADE option of the DROP clause causes any dependent constraints also to be dropped.

Syntax

~~ALTER~~TABLE departmentsDROP PRIMARY KEY|UNIQUE (column)| CONSTRAINT
constraint_name CASCADE;

DISABLING CONSTRAINTS

- Execute the DISABLE clause of the ALTER TABLE statement to deactivate an integrity constraint
- Apply the CASCADE option to disable dependent integrity constraints.

Example

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk CASCADE;

ENABLING CONSTRAINTS

- Activate an integrity constraint currently disabled in the table definition by using the ENABLE clause.

Example

ALTER TABLE employees ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk CASCADE;

CASCADING CONSTRAINTS

The CASCADE CONSTRAINTS clause is used along with the DROP column clause.

I drops all referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped Columns.

This clause also drops all multicolumn constraints defined on the dropped column.

Example:

Assume table TEST1 with the following structure

```
CREATE TABLE test1 ( pk number PRIMARYKEY, fk number, col1 number,col2 number,
CONSTRAINT fk_constraint FOREIGN KEY(fk)references test1, CONSTRAINT ck1 CHECK
(pk>0 and col1>0), CONSTRAINT ck2 CHECK(col2>0));
```

An error is returned for the following statements

```
ALTER TABLE test1 DROP (pk);
```

```
ALTER TABLE test1 DROP (col1);
```

The above statement can be written with CASCADE CONSTRAINT

```
ALTER TABLE test1 DROP(pk) CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

(OR)

```
ALTER TABLE test1 DROP(pk, fk, col1) CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

VIEWING CONSTRAINTS

Query the USER_CONSTRAINTS table to view all the constraints definition and names.

Example:

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition FROM user_constraints
WHERE table_name='employees';
```

Viewing the columns associated with constraints

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, FROM user_cons_columns
WHERE table_name='employees';
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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.

```
alter table MY_EMPLOYEE  
ADDconstraintmy_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (ID)
```

Table altered.

0.08 seconds

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

```
Alter table DEPT Add CONSTRAINT my_dept_id_pk  
PRIMARY KEY (ID)
```

Table altered.

0.07 seconds

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 deparment. Name the constraint my_emp_dept_id_fk.

```
Alter table MY_EMPLOYEE  
ADDDEPT_ID Number(22);
```

Table altered.

Table altered.

```
Alter table MY_EMPLOYEE ADD CONSTRAINT  
my_emp_dept_id_fk  
FOREIGNKEY(DEPT_ID)referencesDEPT(ID);
```

0.07 seconds

0.05 seconds

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.

```
ALTER TABLE MY_EMPLOYEE  
ADDCOMMISSIONNumber(2,2);
```

Table altered.

Table altered.

```
ALTER TABLE MY_EMPLOYEE  
ADD CHECK (COMMISSION>0);
```

0.06 seconds

0.06 seconds

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

EXERCISE-4

Writing Basic SQL SELECT Statements

OBJECTIVES

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- List the capabilities of SQL SELECT Statement
- Execute a basic SELECT statement

Capabilities of SQL SELECT statement A SELECT statement retrieves information from the database. Using a select statement, we can perform

✓ ✓ ✓

Projection: To choose the columns in a table

Selection: To choose the rows in a table

Joining: To bring together the data that is stored in different tables

Basic SELECT Statement

Syntax

```
SELECT *|DISTINCT Column_name| alias  
      FROM table_name;
```

NOTE:

DISTINCT—Supress the duplicates.

Alias—gives selected columns different headings.

Example: 1

```
SELECT* FROM departments;
```

Example: 2

```
SELECT location_id,department_id FROM departments;
```

Writing SQL Statements

- SQL statements are not case sensitive
- SQL statements can be on one or more lines.
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines
- Clauses are usually placed on separate lines
- Indents are used to enhance readability

Using Arithmetic Expressions

Basic Arithmetic operators like *, /, +, - can be used

Example:1

```
SELECT last_name, salary, salary+300 FROM employees;
```

Example:2

```
SELECT last_name, salary, 12*salary+100 FROM employees;
```

The statement is not same as
SELECT last_name, salary, 12*(salary+100) FROM employees;

Example:3

SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, commission_pct FROM employees;

Example:4

SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, 12*salary*commission_pct FROM employees;

Using Column Alias

- To rename a column heading with or without AS keyword.

Example:1

SELECT last_name AS Name
FROM employees;

Example: 2

SELECT last_name "Name" salary*12 "Annual Salary"
FROM employees;

Concatenation Operator

- Concatenates columns or character strings to other columns
- Represented by two vertical bars (||)
- Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

Example:

SELECT last_name||job_id AS "EMPLOYEES JOB" FROM employees;

Using Literal Character String

- A literal is a character, a number, or a date included in the SELECT list.
- Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.

Example:

SELECT last_name||'is a'||job_id AS "EMPLOYEES JOB" FROM employees;

Eliminating Duplicate Rows

- Using DISTINCT keyword.

Example:

SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;

Displaying Table Structure

- Using DESC keyword.

Syntax

DESC table_name;

Example:

DESC employees;

- The following statement executes successfully.

Identify the Errors

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name  
sal*12 ANNUAL SALARY
```

```
1  SELECT employee_id, last_name,  
2  sal*12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY";
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Queries

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

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENTS(
```

```
Dept_id      Number(6),  
Dept_name   Varchar(20),  
Manager_id  Number(6),
```

Table created.

0.02 seconds

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

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, job_id, hire_date FROM  
EMPLOYEE;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE
1002	Johnson	Mary	HR_REP	9/10/2021
1004	Brown	Linda	FLACOUNT	1/26/2020
1005	Williams	Robert	SA_REP	5/5/2023
1001	Smith	John	IT_PROG	1/15/2022
1009	Davis	Jones	MK_MAN	9/1/2019

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

- Provide an alias STARTDATE for the hire date.

```
SELECT hire_date AS "START_DATE"  
FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

START_DATE
9/10/2021
1/26/2020
5/5/2023
1/15/2022
9/1/2019

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

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

```
SELECT UNIQUE job_id  
FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

JOB_ID
HR_REP
FI_ACCOUNT
IT_PROG
MK_MAN
SA REP

5 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.

```
SELECT last_name || ',' || job_id AS  
"EMPLOYEE AND TITLE" FROM  
EMPLOYEE;
```

EMPLOYEE AND TITLE
Johnson, HR_REP
Brown, FI_ACCOUNT
Williams, SA REP
Smith, IT_PROG
Davis, MK_MAN

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

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

```
select  
EMPLOYEE_ID || ',' ||  
FIRST_NAME || ',' ||  
LAST_NAME || ',' || EMAIL ||  
' , ' || PHONE_NUMBER ||  
' , ' || HIRE_DATE ||  
' , ' ||  
JOB_ID || ',' ||  
SALARY || ',' ||  
COMMISSION_PCT || ',' ||
```

THE_OUTPUT
1002, Mary, Johnson, MJOHNSON, 9876501234, 7/10/2021, HR_REP, 45000,, 2002, 101
1004, Linda, Brown, LBROWN, 9988776555, 11/20/2020, FI_ACCOUNT, 70000,, 2004, 102
1005, Robert, Williams, RWILLIAMS, 9123456789, 5/5/2023, SA REP, 50000,1, 2005, 104
1001, John, Smith, JSMITH, 9876545210, 1/15/2022, IT_PROG, 60000,, 2001, 103
1005, James, Davis, JDAVIS, 9001122334, 9/1/2019, MK_MAN, 80000,, 2005, 105

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

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

EXERCISE-5

Restricting and Sorting data

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Limit the rows retrieved by the queries
- Sort the rows retrieved by the queries
-

Limits the Rows selected

- Using WHERE clause
- Alias cannot be used in WHERE clause

Syntax

SELECT-----

FROM-----

WHERE condition;

Example:

~~SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE department_id=90;~~

Character strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed in single quotation marks.

Character values are case sensitive and date values are format sensitive.

Example:

~~SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM employees WHERE last_name='WHALEN';~~

Comparison Conditions

All relational operators can be used. (=, >, >=, <, <=, <>, !=)

Example:

~~SELECT last_name, salary~~

FROM employees

WHERE salary<=3000;

Other comparison conditions

Operator	Meaning
BETWEEN ...AND...	Between two values
IN	Match any of a list of values
LIKE	Match a character pattern
IS NULL	Is a null values

Example:1

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500;
```

Example:2

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary , manager_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id IN (101, 100,201);
```

Example:3

- Use the LIKE condition to perform wildcard searches of valid string values.
- Two symbols can be used to construct the search string
- % denotes zero or more characters
- _ denotes one character

```
SELECT first_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE first_name LIKE '%s';
```

Example:4

```
SELECT last_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE last_name LIKE '_o%';
```

Example:5

ESCAPE option

- To have an exact match for the actual % and _ characters
To search for the string that contains 'SA_'

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary, job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id LIKE '%sa\_%' ESCAPE '\';
```

Test for NULL

- Using ISNULL operator

Example:

```
SELECT Employee_id, last_name, salary , manager_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id IS NULL;
```

Logical Conditions

All logical operators can be used.(AND, OR, NOT)

Example: 1

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary ,job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary>=10000  
AND job_idLIKE '%MAN%';
```

Example:2

```
SELECT Employee_id, last_name, salary , job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary >= 10000  
OR job_id LIKE '%MAN%';
```

Example:3

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary , job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id NOTIN ('it_prog', st_clerk', sa_rep');  
Rules of Precedence
```

Rules of Precedence

<i>Order</i>	<i>Operator</i>
<i>Evaluates</i>	Arithmetic
1 2 3	Concatenation
5	Comparison IS [NOT]
6	NULL, LIKE,
7	[NOT] IN
8	[NOT] BETWEEN
	Logical NOT
	Logical AND
	Logical OR

Example: 1

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary , job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id ='sa_rep'  
OR job_id='ad_pres'  
AND salary>15000;
```

Example:2

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary ,job_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE (job_id ='sa_rep'  
OR job_id='ad_pres')  
AND salary>15000;
```

Sorting the rows

Using ORDER BY Clause

ASC-Ascending Order,Default

DESC-Descending order

Example:1

```
SELECT last_name, salary , job_id,department_id,hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY hire_date;
```

Example:2

```
SELECT last_name, salary , job_id,department_id,hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
```

Example:3

Sorting by column alias

```
SELECT last_name, salary*12 annsal , job_id,department_id,hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY annsal;
```

Example:4

Sorting by Multiple columns

```
SELECT last_name, salary,job_id,department_id,hire_date  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY department_id,salary DESC;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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

```
SELECT last_name,salary  
FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE salary > 12000;
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Adams	11000
Brown	15000
Elis	14000
Smith	16000
Taylor	20000
Anderson	20000
Malone	20000
King	20000
Clark	20000
Allen	20000

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

```
SELECT last_name,department_id  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE  
employee_id = 176;
```

Results Explain
no data found

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)

```
SELECT last_name,salary FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000;
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY
Adams	5000
Brown	5000
Elisabeth	5000
Green	5000
Hall	5000
India	5000
Jordan	5000
Miles	5000
Olivia	5000
Patricia	5000
Rebecca	5000
Samuel	5000
Trevor	5000
Whitney	5000

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)

```
SELECT last_name,job_id,start_date FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE hire_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('1998-02-20',  
'YYYY-MM-DD')
```

no data found

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

```
SELECT last_name,department_id  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE  
department_id in (20,50)  
ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```

no data found

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)

```
SELECT last_name AS "MONTHLYSALARY",salary AS "EMPLOYEE"  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE department_id in (20,50) AND salary  
BETWEEN 5000 AND 12000  
ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```

no data found

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

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'YYYY') LIKE '1994';
```

no data found

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

```
SELECT last_name, job_id  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE  
manager_id IS NULL;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
Miller	HR_ASSIST
Moore	SA_CLERK
Wilson	IT_TRAINEE

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

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)

```
SELECT last_name, salary, commission_pct FROM  
EMPLOYEE WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL  
ORDERBY salary DESC, commission_pct DESC
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
Williams	50000	.3
Moore	22000	.05

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

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

```
SELECT last_name FROM  
EMPLOYEE  
WHERE last_name LIKE '__a%';
```

no data found

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

```
SELECT last_name  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE  
last_name LIKE '%a%'  
AND last_name LIKE '%e%';
```

no data found

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)

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE job_id IN ('SA_REP', 'SA_CLERK') AND salary NOT IN (2500, 3500, 700)
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
WILMITS	SA_REP	50000
Moore	SA_CLERK	22000

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

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

```
SELECT last_name, salary, commission_pct  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE commission_pct = 0.20;
```

no data found

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

EXERCISE-6

Single Row Functions

Objective

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Describe various types of functions available in SQL.
- Use character, number and date functions in SELECT statement.
- Describe the use of conversion functions.

Single row functions:

Manipulate data items.

Accept arguments and return one value.

Act on each row returned.

Return one result per row.

May modify the datatype.

Can be nested.

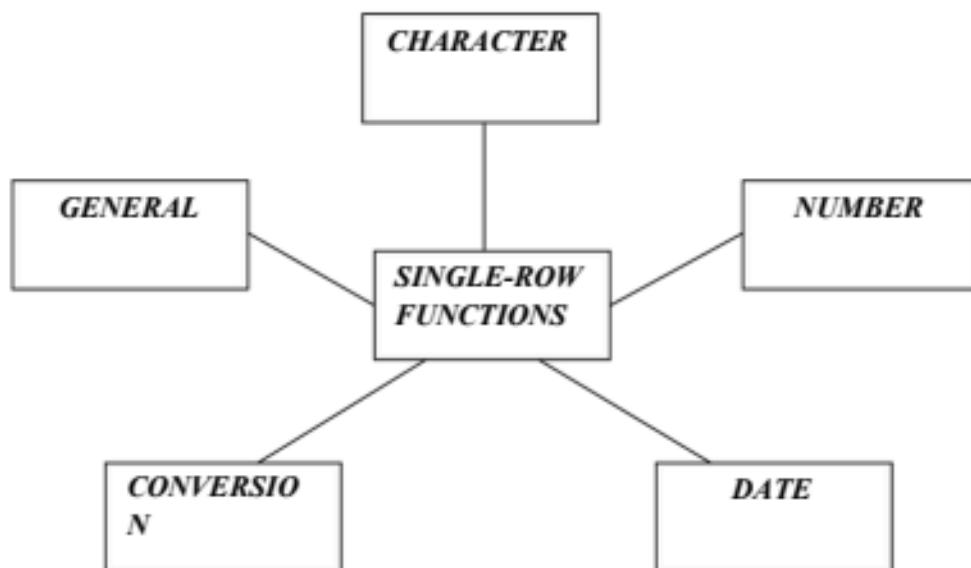
Accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

Syntax

Function_name(arg1,...argn)

An argument can be one of the following

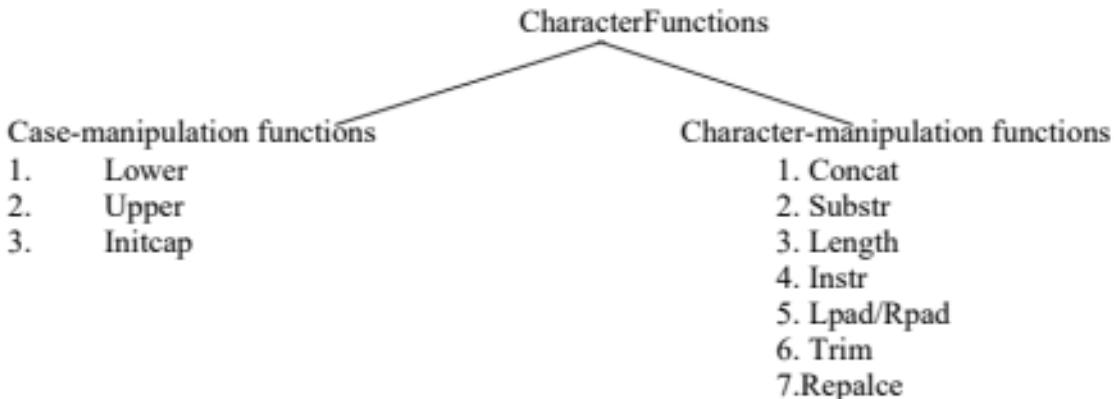
- ✓ User-supplied constant
- ✓ Variable value
- ✓ Column name
- ✓ Expression



- Character Functions: Accept character input and can return both character and number values.

- Number functions: Accept numeric input and return numeric values.
- Date Functions: Operate on values of the DATE data type.
- Conversion Functions: Convert a value from one type to another.

Character Functions



<i>Function</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
lower(column/expr)	Converts alphabetic character values to lowercase
upper(column/expr)	Converts alphabetic character values to uppercase
lcase(column/expr)	Converts all character values to uppercase for the first letter of each word and other letters in lowercase
substr(column/expr,m,n)	Concatenates the first character to the second character
length(column/expr)	Returns specified characters from character value
instr(column/expr,'string',m,n)	Starting at character position m, n characters long
lpad(column/expr, n,'string')	Returns the number of characters in the expression
rpad(column/expr,'string',m,n)	Returns the numeric position of a named string. Pads the character value right-justified to a total width of n character positions
	Pads the character value left-justified to a total width of n character positions
trim(leading/trailing/both, trim_character FROM trim_source)	Enables you to trim heading or trailing or both from a character
replace(text, search_string, replacement_string)	

Example:

lower('SQL Course') sql course

upper('SQL Course') SQL COURSE

initcap('SQL Course') Sql Course

SELECT 'The job id for' || upper(last_name) || 'is' || lower(job_id) AS "EMPLOYEE DETAILS"
FROM employees;

SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name)='higgins';

<i>Function</i>	<i>Result</i>
------------------------	----------------------

CONCAT('hello', 'world')	helloworld
Substr('helloworld',1,5)	Hello 10 6
Length('helloworld')	*****24000
Instr('helloworld','w')	24000*****
Lpad(salary,10,'*')	elloworld
Rpad(salary,10,'*')	
Trim('h' FROM 'helloworld')	

Command	Query	Output
initcap(char);	<code>select initcap("hello") from dual;</code>	Hello
lower (char);	<code>select lower ('HELLO') from dual;</code>	Hello
upper (char);	<code>select upper ('hello') from dual;</code>	HELLO
ltrim (char,[set]);	<code>select ltrim ('cseit','cse') from dual;</code>	IT
rtrim (char,[set]);	<code>select rtrim ('cseit','it') from dual;</code>	CSE
replace (char,search string, replace string);	<code>select replace ('jack and jue', 'j', 'bl') from dual;</code>	black and blue
substr (char,m,n);	<code>select substr ('information', 3, 4) from dual;</code>	form

Example:

```
SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name,last_name) NAME , job_id,LENGTH(last_name),
INSTR(last_name,'a') "contains'a'?"
```

```
FROM employees WHERE SUBSTR(job_id,4)='ERP';
```

NUMBER FUNCTIONS

Function	Purpose
round(column/expr, n)	Roundsthevalue to specified decimal
trunc(column/expr,n)	Truncatesvalue to specified decimal
mod(m,n)	Returnsremainder of division Result
Example	45.93
Function	45.92
round(45.926,2)	100
trunc(45.926,2)	
mod(1600,300)	

```
SELECT ROUND(45.923,2), ROUND(45.923,0), ROUND(45.923,-1) FROM dual;
```

NOTE: Dual is a dummy table you can use to view results from functions and calculations.

```
SELECT TRUNC(45.923,2), TRUNC(45.923), TRUNC(45.923,-2) FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT last_name,salary,MOD(salary,5000) FROM employees WHERE job_id='sa_rep';
```

Working with Dates

The Oracle database stores dates in an internal numeric format: century, year, month, day, hours, minutes, and seconds.

- The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.
- Enables you to store 21st-century dates in the 20th century by specifying only the last

- two digits of the year
– Enables you to store 20th-century dates in the 21st century in the same way

Example

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date < '01-FEB-88';
```

Working with Dates

`SYSDATE` is a function that returns:

- Date
- Time

Example

Display the currentdate using the DUAL table.

```
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```

Arithmetic with Dates

- Add or subtract a number to or from a date for a resultant date value.
- Subtract two dates to find the number of days between those dates.
- Add hours to a date by dividing the number of hours by 24.

Arithmetic with Dates

Because the database stores dates as numbers, you can perform calculations using arithmetic Operators such as addition and subtraction. You can add and subtract number constants as well as dates.

You can perform the following operations:

Operation	Result	Description
date + number	Date	Adds a number of days to a date
date - number	Date	Subtracts a number of days from a date
date - date	Number of days	Subtracts one date from another
date + number/24	Date	Adds a number of hours to a date

Example

```
SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE-hire_date)/7 AS WEEKS  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id = 90;
```

Date Functions

Function	Result
<code>MONTHS_BETWEEN</code>	Number of months between two dates
<code>ADD_MONTHS</code>	Add calendar months to date
<code>NEXT_DAY</code>	Next day of the date specified
<code>LAST_DAY</code>	Last day of the month
<code>ROUND</code>	Round date
<code>TRUNC</code>	Truncate date

Date Functions

Date functions operate on Oracle dates. All date functions return a value of DATE data type except `MONTHS_BETWEEN`, which returns a numeric value.

- `MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2)`::: Finds the number of months between date1 and date2. The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is

earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month.

- ADD_MONTHS(date, n)::: Adds n number of calendar months to date. The value of n must be an integer and can be negative.
 - NEXT_DAY(date, 'char')::: Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.
 - LAST_DAY(date)::: Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date
 - ROUND(date[,fmt])::: Returns date rounded to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is rounded to the nearest day.
-
- TRUNC(date[,fmt])::: Returns date with the time portion of the day truncated to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is truncated to the nearest day.

Using Date Functions

Function	Result
MONTHS_BETWEEN ('01-SEP-95', '11-JAN-94')	19.6774194
ADD_MONTHS ('11-JAN-94', 6)	'11-JUL-94'
NEXT_DAY ('01-SEP-95', 'FRIDAY')	'08-SEP-95'
LAST_DAY ('01-FEB-95')	'28-FEB-95'

Example

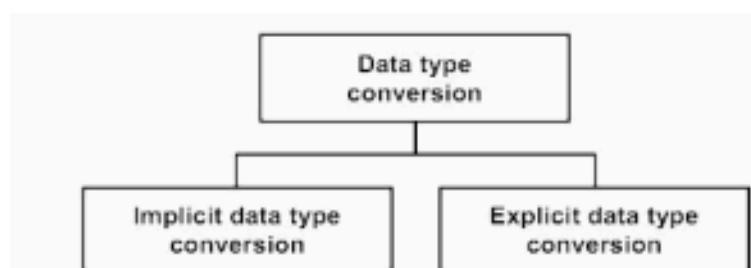
Display the employee number, hire date, number of months employed, six-month review date, first Friday after hire date, and last day of the hire month for all employees who have been employed for fewer than 70 months.

```
SELECT Employee_id, hire_date, MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, hire_date)
TENURE, ADD_MONTHS (hire_date, 6) REVIEW, NEXT_DAY (hire_date, 'FRIDAY'),
LAST_DAY(hire_date)
FROM employees
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, hire_date) < 70;
```

Conversion Functions

This covers the following topics:

- Writing a query that displays the current date
- Creating queries that require the use of numeric, character, and date functions
- Performing calculations of years and months of service for an employee



Implicit Data Type Conversion

For assignments, the Oracle server can automatically convert the following:

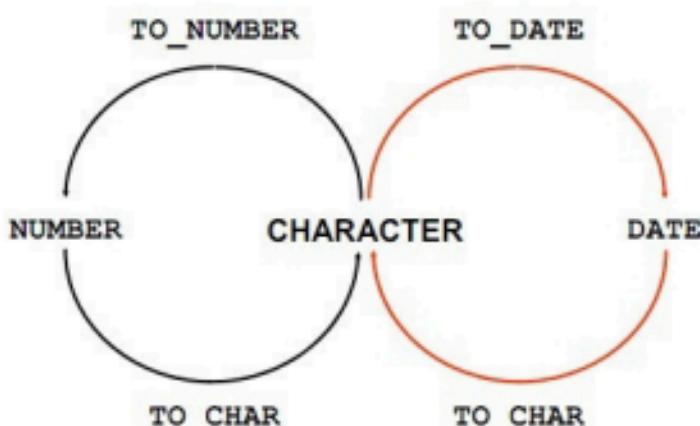
From	To
VARCHAR2 or CHAR	NUMBER
VARCHAR2 or CHAR	DATE
NUMBER	VARCHAR2
DATE	VARCHAR2

For example, the expression `hire_date > '01-JAN-90'` results in the implicit conversion from the string `'01-JAN-90'` to a date.

For expression evaluation, the Oracle Server can automatically convert the following:

From	To
VARCHAR2 or CHAR	NUMBER
VARCHAR2 or CHAR	DATE

Explicit Data Type Conversion



SQL provides three functions to convert a value from one data type to another:

Example:

Using the TO_CHAR Function with Dates

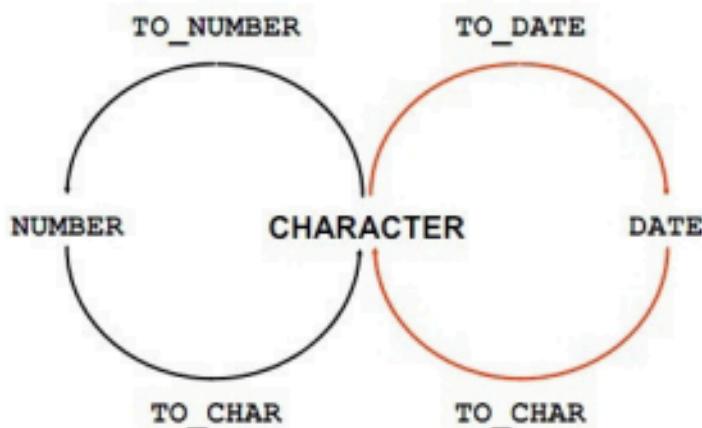
`TO_CHAR(date, 'format_model')`

The format model:

- Must be enclosed by single quotation marks
- Is case-sensitive
- Can include any valid date format element
- Has an fm element to remove padded blanks or suppress leading zeros
- Is separated from the date value by a comma

```
SELECT employee_id, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'MM/YY') Month_Hired  
FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Higgins';
```

Elements of the Date Format Model



Sample Format Elements of Valid Date

Element	Description
SCC or CC	Century; server prefixes B.C. date with -
Years in dates YYYY or SYYYY	Year; server prefixes B.C. date with -
YYY or YY or Y	Last three, two, or one digits of year
Y,YYYY	Year with comma in this position
IYYY, IYY, IY, I	Four-, three-, two-, or one-digit year based on the ISO standard
SYEAR or YEAR	Year spelled out; server prefixes B.C. date with -
BC or AD	Indicates B.C. or A.D. year
B.C. or A.D.	Indicates B.C. or A.D. year using periods
Q	Quarter of year
MM	Month: two-digit value
MONTH	Name of month padded with blanks to length of nine characters
MON	Name of month, three-letter abbreviation
RM	Roman numeral month
WW or W	Week of year or month
DDD or DD or D	Day of year, month, or week
DAY	Name of day padded with blanks to a length of nine characters
DY	Name of day; three-letter abbreviation
J	Julian day; the number of days since December 31, 4713 B.C.

Date Format Elements: Time Formats

Use the formats that are listed in the following tables to display time information and literals and to change numerals to spelled numbers.

Element	Description
AM or PM	Meridian indicator
A.M. or P.M.	Meridian indicator with periods
HH or HH12 or HH24	Hour of day, or hour (1–12), or hour (0–23)
MI	Minute (0–59)
SS	Second (0–59)
SSSS	Seconds past midnight (0–86399)

Other Formats

Element	Description
/	Punctuation is reproduced in the result.
"of the"	Quoted string is reproduced in the result.

Specifying Suffixes to Influence Number Display

Element	Description
TH	Ordinal number (for example, DDTH for 4TH)
SP	Spelled-out number (for example, DDSP for FOUR)
SPTH or THSP	Spelled-out ordinal numbers (for example, DDSPTH for FOURTH)

Example

```
SELECT last_name,
       TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'fmDD Month YYYY') AS HIREDATE
    FROM employees;
```

Modify example to display the dates in a format that appears as “Seventeenth of June 1987 12:00:00AM.”

```
SELECT last_name,
       TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') HIREDATE
    FROM employees;
```

Using the TO_CHAR Function with Numbers

TO_CHAR(number, 'format_model')

These are some of the format elements that you can use with the TO_CHAR function to display a number value as a character:

Element	Result
9	Represents a number
0	Forces a zero to be displayed
\$	Places a floating dollar sign
L	Uses the floating local currency symbol
.	Prints a decimal point
,	Prints a comma as thousands indicator

Number Format Elements

If you are converting a number to the character data type, you can use the following format elements:

Element	Description	Example	Result
9	Numeric position (number of 9s determine display width)	999999	1234
0	Display leading zeros	099999	001234
S	Floating dollar sign	\$999999	\$1234
L	Floating local currency symbol	L999999	FF1234
D	Returns in the specified position the decimal character. The default is a period (.).	99D99	99.99
.	Decimal point in position specified	999999.99	1234.00
G	Returns the group separator in the specified position. You can specify multiple group separators in a number format model.	9,999	9G999
,	Comma in position specified	999,999	1,234
M	Minus signs to right (negative values)	999999M	1234-
PR	Parenthesize negative numbers	999999PR	<1234>
EEEE	Scientific notation (format must specify four Es)	99.999EEEE	1.234E+03
U	Returns in the specified position the "Euro" (or other) dual currency	U9999	€1234
V	Multiply by 10 n times (n = number of 9s after V)	9999V99	123400
S	Returns the negative or positive value	S9999	-1234 or +1234
B	Display zero values as blank, not 0	B9999.99	1234.00

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(salary, '$99,999.00') SALARY
FROM employees
```

WHERE last_name = 'Ernst';

Using the TO_NUMBER and TO_DATE Functions

- Convert a character string to a number format using the TO_NUMBER function:

TO_NUMBER(char[, 'format_model'])

- Convert a character string to a date format using the TO_DATE function:

TO_DATE(char[, 'format_model'])

- These functions have an fx modifier. This modifier specifies the exact matching for the character argument and date format model of a TO_DATE function.

The fx modifier specifies exact matching for the character argument and date format model of a TO_DATE function:

- Punctuation and quoted text in the character argument must exactly match (except for case) the corresponding parts of the format model.
- The character argument cannot have extra blanks. Without fx, Oracle ignores extra blanks.
- Numeric data in the character argument must have the same number of digits as the corresponding element in the format model. Without fx, numbers in the character argument can omit leading zeros.

SELECT last_name, hire_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire_date = TO_DATE('May 24, 1999', 'fxMonth DD, YYYY');

Find the Solution for the following:

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

SELECT SYSDATE "DATE" FROM DUAL;		Download	Execution time: 0.002 seconds
1		DATE	9/17/2025, 5:02:10

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.

select id, last_name, salary, round(salary*1.155) "New Salary" FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;				Download	Execution time: 0.108 seconds
ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	NEWSALARY		
1	101 Doe	50000	57500		
2	102 Sharma	61850.25	70875		
3	103 Zhang	45400.5	52450		
4	104 Orr	71000	82050		
5	105 Khan	52950.75	60450		

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.

```
select id, last_name, salary,
round(salary*1.155) "New Salary",
round(salary*1.155)-salary "Increase"
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;
```

The screenshot shows the execution of the above SQL query. The results are displayed in a table with columns: ID, LAST_NAME, SALARY, NEW_SALARY, and INCREASE. The data includes five rows of employee information with their respective calculated new salaries and increases.

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	NEW_SALARY	INCREASE
1	101 Doe	50000	57750	7750
2	102 Sharma	61450.25	70075	9624.75
3	103 Zhang	45400.5	52438	7037.5
4	104 Ortiz	71000	82000	11000
5	105 Khan	52550.75	60465	8114.25

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.

```
select initcap(last_name) "LAST NAME",
length(last_name) "LENGTH"
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE where upper(substr(last_name,1,1))
in ('J','A','M')
```

The screenshot shows the execution of the above SQL query. The results are displayed in a table with columns: LAST_NAME and LENGTH. The output is empty, indicating no employees start with J, A, or M.

LAST_NAME	LENGTH
No items to display.	

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.

```
select first_name, last_name
from MY_EMPLOYEE
where last_name like :letter || '%';
```

The screenshot shows the execution of the query with a bind variable prompt. A dialog box titled 'Bind variables' appears, asking for a value for ':letter'. The user has entered 'H'.

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.

```
select last_name, round(months_between(SYSDATE,hire_date))
As "Months Worked"
from MY_EMPLOYEE
Order by round(months_between(SYSDATE,hire_date));
```

The screenshot shows the execution of the query. The results are displayed in a table with columns: LAST_NAME and MONTHS_WORKED. The data includes five rows of employee information with their respective calculated months worked.

ID	LAST_NAME	MONTHS_WORKED
1	Khan	50
2	Ortiz	50
3	Sharma	61
4	Doe	70
5	Zhang	60

Note: Your results will differ.

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.

```
select last_name || ' earns ' || salary ||
' monthly but wants ' || (salary*3)
AS "Dream Salaries"
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;
```

The screenshot shows the execution of the query. The results are displayed in a table with a single column: DREAM_SALARIES. The data includes five rows of employee information with their respective dream salaries.

DREAM_SALARIES
Doe earns 50000 monthly but wants 150000
Sharma earns 61450.25 monthly but wants 184350.75
Zhang earns 45400.5 monthly but wants 136201.5
Ortiz earns 71000 monthly but wants 213000
Khan earns 52550.75 monthly but wants 157652.25

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.

```
select last_name,  
Lpad(salary,15,'$') "Salary"  
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;
```

	Last Name	Salary
1	Doe	\$55,555.55
2	Sharma	\$55,555.55
3	Zhang	\$55,555.55
4	Gupta	\$55,555.55
5	Khan	\$55,555.55

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."

```
select last_name, hire_date,  
NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date,6), 'Monday')  
AS "REVIEW"  
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;
```

	Last Name	Hire Date	Review
1	Doe	11/15/2019, 12:00:00 AM	5/18/2020, 12:00:00 AM
2	Sharma	4/02/2020, 12:00:00 AM	10/26/2020, 12:00:00 AM
3	Zhang	5/05/2018, 12:00:00 AM	11/13/2018, 12:00:00 AM
4	Ortiz	1/18/2021, 12:00:00 AM	7/30/2021, 12:00:00 AM
5	Khan	3/10/2021, 12:00:00 AM	1/17/2022, 12:00:00 AM

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.

```
select last_name, hire_date,  
to_char(hire_date,'Day')AS "DAY"  
FROM MY_EMPLOYEE  
Order by to_char(hire_date,'D');
```

	Last Name	Hire Date	Day
1	Ortiz	1/18/2001, 12:00:00 AM	Tuesday
2	Sharma	4/3/2005, 12:00:00 AM	Wednesday
3	Zhang	1/6/2018, 12:00:00 AM	Wednesday
4	See	1/15/2016, 12:00:00 AM	Friday
5	Khan	7/10/2001, 12:00:00 AM	Saturday

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

EXERCISE-7

Displaying data from multiple tables

Objective After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equality and nonequality joins
 - View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using outer joins
 - Join a table to itself by using a self join
- Sometimes you need to use data from more than one table.

Cartesian Products

• A Cartesian product is formed when:
– A join condition is omitted – A join condition is invalid – All rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table
• To avoid a Cartesian product, always include a valid join condition in a WHERE clause. A Cartesian product tends to generate a large number of rows, and the result is rarely useful. You should always include a valid join condition in a WHERE clause, unless you have a specific need to combine all rows from all tables. Cartesian products are useful for some tests when you need to generate a large number of rows to simulate a reasonable amount of data. **Example:**

To displays employee last name and department name from the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

```
SELECT last_name, department_name, dept_name
```

```
FROM employees, departments;
```

Types of Joins

- Equijoin • Non-equijoin
 - Outer join
 - Self join
- Cross joins
- Natural joins
 - Using clause
 - Full or two sided outer joins
 - Arbitrary join conditions for outer joins

Joining Tables Using Oracle Syntax

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column FROM table1, table2  
WHERE table1.column1 = table2.column2;
```

Write the join condition in the WHERE clause.

- Prefix the column name with the table name when the same column name appears in more than one table.

Guidelines

- When writing a SELECT statement that joins tables, precede the column name with the table name for clarity and to enhance database access.
- If the same column name appears in more than one table, the column name must be prefixed with the table name.
- To join n tables together, you need a minimum of n-1 join conditions. For example, to join four tables, a minimum of three joins is required. This rule may not apply if your table has a concatenated primary key, in which case more than one column is required to uniquely identify each row

What is an Equijoin?

To determine an employee's department name, you compare the value in the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table with the DEPARTMENT_ID values in the DEPARTMENTS table.

The relationship between the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables is an equijoin—that is, values

in the DEPARTMENT_ID column on both tables must be equal. Frequently, this type of join involves

primary and foreign key complements.

Note: Equijoins are also called simple joins or inner joins

```
SELECT employees.employee_id, employees.last_name, employees.department_id,
       departments.department_id, departments.location_id
  FROM employees, departments
 WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id;
```

Additional Search Conditions

Using the AND Operator

Example:

To display employee Matos' department number and department name, you need an additional condition in the WHERE clause.

```
SELECT last_name, employees.department_id,
       department_name
  FROM employees, departments
```

WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id AND last_name = 'Matos';

Qualifying Ambiguous Column Names

Column Names

- Use table prefixes to qualify column names that are in multiple tables.
- Improve performance by using table prefixes.
- Distinguish columns that have identical names but reside in different tables by using column aliases.

Using Table Aliases

- Simplify queries by using table aliases.
- Improve performance by using table prefixes

Example:

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id,
       d.department_id, d.location_id
  FROM employees e, departments d
 WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

Joining More than Two Tables

To join n tables together, you need a minimum of n-1 join conditions. For example, to join three tables, a minimum of two joins is required.

Example:

To display the last name, the department name, and the city for each employee, you have to join the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and LOCATIONS tables.

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, l.city
```

```
FROM employees e, departments d, locations l
```

```
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
```

```
AND d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

Non-Equijoins

A non-equijoin is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator. The relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the JOB_GRADES table has an example of a non-equijoin. A relationship between the two tables is that the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table must be between the values in the LOWEST_SALARY and HIGHEST_SALARY columns of the JOB_GRADES table. The relationship is obtained using an operator other than equals (=).

Example:

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.salary, j.grade_level FROM employees e, job_grades j
```

```
WHERE e.salary
```

```
BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;
```

Outer Joins Syntax

- You use another join to also see rows that do not meet the join condition.
- The Outerjoin operator is the plus sign (+).

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column
```

```
FROM table1, table2
```

```
WHERE table1.column(+) = table2.column;
```

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column
```

```
FROM table1, table2 WHERE table1.column = table2.column(+);
```

The missing rows can be returned if an outer join operator is used in the join condition. The operator is a plus sign enclosed in parentheses (+), and it is placed on the “side” of the join that is deficient in information. This operator has the effect of creating one or more null rows, to which one or more rows from the nondeficient table can be joined. ***Example:***

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name
```

```
FROM employees e, departments d WHERE e.department_id(+) = d.department_id ;
```

Outer Join Restrictions

- The outer join operator can appear on only one side of the expression—the side that has information missing. It returns those rows from one table that have no direct match in the other table.

- A condition involving an outer join cannot use the IN operator or be linked to another condition by the OR operator

Self Join

Sometimes you need to join a table to itself.

Example:

To find the name of each employee's manager, you need to join the EMPLOYEES table to itself, or perform a self join.

```
SELECT worker.last_name || ' works for ' || manager.last_name
FROM employees worker, employees manager
WHERE worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id ;
```

Use a join to query data from more than one table.

```
SELECT table1.column, table2.column
FROM table1
[CROSS JOIN table2] |
[NATURAL JOIN table2] |
[JOIN table2 USING (column_name)] |
[JOIN table2
ON(table1.column_name = table2.column_name)] |
[LEFT|RIGHT|FULL OUTER JOIN table2
ON (table1.column_name = table2.column_name)];
```

In the syntax:

table1.column Denotes the table and column from which data is retrieved

CROSS JOIN Returns a Cartesian product from the two tables

NATURAL JOIN Joins two tables based on the same column name

JOIN table USING column_name Performs an equijoin based on the column name

JOIN table ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name Performs an equijoin based on the condition in the ON clause

LEFT/RIGHT/FULL OUTER

Creating Cross Joins

- The CROSSJOIN clause produces the crossproduct of two tables.
- This is the same as a Cartesian product between the two tables.

Example:

```
SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees
CROSS JOIN departments ;
SELECT last_name, department_name
FROM employees, departments;
```

Creating Natural Joins

- The NATURALJOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same name.
- It selects rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns.
- If the columns having the same names have different data types, an error is returned.

Example:

```
SELECT department_id, department_name,
```

```
location_id, city FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations ;
```

LOCATIONS table is joined to the DEPARTMENT table by the LOCATION_ID column, which is the only column of the same name in both tables. If other common columns were present, the join would have used them all.

Example:

```
SELECT department_id, department_name,  
location_id, city  
FROM departments  
NATURAL JOIN locations  
WHERE department_id IN (20, 50);
```

Creating Joins with the USING Clause

- If several columns have the same names but the data types do not match, the NATURAL JOIN clause can be modified with the USING clause to specify the columns that should be used for an equijoin.
- Use the USING clause to match only one column when more than one column matches.
- Do not use a table name or alias in the referenced columns.
- The NATURAL JOIN and USING clauses are mutually exclusive.

Example:

```
SELECT l.city,d.department_name  
FROM locations l JOIN departments d USING (location_id)  
WHERE location_id= 1400;
```

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
USING(department_id);
```

Creating Joins with the ON Clause

- The join condition for the natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with the same name.
- To specify arbitrary conditions or specify columns to join, the ON clause is used.
- The join condition is separated from other search conditions.
- The ON clause makes code easy to understand.

Example:

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id,  
d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT e.last_name emp, m.last_name mgr  
FROM employees e JOIN employees m
```

```
ON (e.manager_id = m.employee_id);  
INNER Versus OUTER Joins
```

- A join between two tables that returns the results of the inner join as well as unmatched rows left (or right) tables is a left (or right) outer join.
- A join between two tables that returns the results of an inner join as well as the results of a left and right join is a full outerjoin.

LEFT OUTER JOIN

Example:

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name  
FROM employees e  
LEFT OUTER JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Example of LEFT OUTER JOIN

This query retrieves all rows in the EMPLOYEES table, which is the left table even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table.

This query was completed in earlier releases as follows:

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name  
FROM employees e, departments d  
WHERE d.department_id (+) = e.department_id;
```

RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Example:

```
SELECTe.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name  
FROM employees e  
RIGHTOUTER JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

This query retrieves all rows in the DEPARTMENTS table, which is the right table even if there is no match in the EMPLOYEES table.

This query was completed in earlier releases as follows:

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name  
FROM employees e, departments d  
WHERE d.department_id = e.department_id (+);
```

FULL OUTER JOIN

Example:

```
SELECTe.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_name  
FROM employees e  
FULL OUTER JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

This query retrieves all rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table. It also retrieves all rows in the DEPARTMENTS table, even if there is no match in the EMPLOYEES table.

Find the Solution for the following:

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

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.department_id, d.dept_name  
AS department_name  
FROM employees e  
JOIN department d  
ON e.department_id = d.dept_id;
```

LAST_NAME DEPARTMENT_ID DEPARTMENT_NAME

1	Brown	40	Human Resources
---	-------	----	-----------------

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

```
SELECT DISTINCT e.job_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e  
JOIN department d  
ON e.department_id = d.dept_id  
WHERE e.department_id = 80;
```

JOB_ID LOCATION_ID

No items to display.	
----------------------	--

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

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

LAST_NAME DEPT_NAME LOCATION_ID CITY

1	Brown	Human Resources	2400 New York
---	-------	-----------------	---------------

Display the employee last name and department name for all employees who have an a(lowercase) in their last names. P
2.

```
SELECT e.last_name, d.dept_name  
FROM employees e  
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id  
WHERE LOWER(e.last_name) LIKE '%a%';
```

LAST_NAME DEPT_NAME

No items to display.	
----------------------	--

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

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department_id, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
WHERE LOWER(l.city) = 'toronto';
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPT_NAME
No items to display.			

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

```
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;
```

EMPLOYEE	EMPF#	MANAGER	MGR#
1 Smith	1002	Doe	1001
2 Brown	1003	Doe	1001
3 White	1004	Brown	1005
4 Doe	1001	(null)	(null)

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

```
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;
```

EMPLOYEE	EMPF#	MANAGER	MGR#
1 Doe	1001	(null)	(null)
2 Smith	1002	Doe	1001
3 Brown	1003	Doe	1001
4 White	1004	Brown	1005

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

```
SELECT el.last_name AS Employee, el.department_id AS "Dept No",
e2.last_name AS "Colleague"
FROM employees el
JOIN employees e2 ON
el.department_id = e2.department_id
WHERE el.employee_id != e2.employee_id;
```

EMPLOYEE	DEPT NO	COLLEAGUE
No items to display.		

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

```

DESC job_grades;
SELECT e.last_name,e.job_id,
d.dept_name,e.salary,j.grade_level
FROM employees e
JOIN department d ON
e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN job_grade j ON e.salary
BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;

```

Name	Null?	Type
GRADE_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(2)
LOWEST_SAL		NUMBER
HIGHEST_SAL		NUMBER

Download Execution time: 0.012 seconds

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPT_NAME	SALARY	GRADE_LEVEL
Brown	HR REP	Human Resources	6000	B
Brown	HR REP	Human Resources	6000	B

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

```

SELECT e.employee_id,e.last_name,e.hire_date
FROM employees e
WHERE e.hire_date > (SELECT hire_date
FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Davies');

```

Download Execution time: 0.008 seconds

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
No items to display.		

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.

```

SELECT e.last_name AS Employee,e.hire_date AS "Emp Hired",
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;

```

Download Execution time: 0.006 seconds

EMPLOYEE	EMP HIRED	MANAGER	MGR HIRED
No items to display.			

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

EXERCISE-8

Aggregating Data Using Group Functions

Objectives

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Identify the available group functions
- Describe the use of group functions
- Group data by using the GROUP BY clause
- Include or exclude grouped rows by using the HAVING clause

What Are Group Functions?

Group functions operate on sets of rows to give one result per group.

Types of Group Functions

- AVG
- COUNT
- MAX
- MIN
- STDDEV
- SUM
- VARIANCE

Each of the functions accepts an argument. The following table identifies the options that you can use in the syntax:

Function	Description
AVG([DISTINCT ALL] n)	Average value of n, ignoring null values
COUNT({* [DISTINCT ALL] expr})	Number of rows, where expr evaluates to something other than null (count all selected rows using *, including duplicates and rows with nulls)
MAX([DISTINCT ALL] expr)	Maximum value of expr, ignoring null values
MIN([DISTINCT ALL] expr)	Minimum value of expr, ignoring null values
STDDEV([DISTINCT ALL] x)	Standard deviation of n, ignoring null values
SUM([DISTINCT ALL] n)	Sum values of n, ignoring null values
VARIANCE([DISTINCT ALL] x)	Variance of n, ignoring null values

Group Functions: Syntax

```
SELECT column group_function(column), ...
FROM table
[WHERE condition]
[GROUPBY column]
[ORDERBY column];
```

Guidelines for Using Group Functions

- DISTINCT makes the function consider only nonduplicate values; ALL makes it consider every value, including duplicates. The default is ALL and therefore does not need to be specified.
- The data types for the functions with an expr argument may be CHAR, VARCHAR2, NUMBER, or DATE.

- All group functions ignore null values.

Using the AVG and SUM Functions

You can use **AVG** and **SUM** for numeric data.

```
SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary),
MIN(salary), SUM(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

Using the MIN and MAX Functions

You can use **MIN** and **MAX** for numeric, character, and date data types.

```
SELECT MIN(hire_date), MAX(hire_date)
FROM employees;
```

You can use the **MAX** and **MIN** functions for numeric, character, and date data types.

example displays the most junior and most senior employees.

The following example displays the employee last name that is first and the employee last name that is last in an alphabetized list of all employees:

```
SELECT MIN(last_name), MAX(last_name)
FROM employees;
```

Note: The **AVG**, **SUM**, **VARIANCE**, and **STDDEV** functions can be used only with numeric data types. **MAX** and **MIN** cannot be used with **LOB** or **LONG** data types.

Using the COUNT Function

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50;
```

COUNT(expr) returns the number of rows with nonnull values for the **expr**:

```
SELECT COUNT(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 80;
```

Using the DISTINCT Keyword

- **COUNT(DISTINCT expr)** returns the number of distinct non-null values of the **expr**.

- To display the number of distinct department values in the EMPLOYEES table:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department_id) FROM employees;
```

Use the **DISTINCT** keyword to suppress the counting of any duplicate values in a column.

Group Functions and Null Values Group functions ignore null values in the column: SELECT

```
AVG(commission_pct)
```

```
FROM employees;
```

The NVL function forces group functions to include null values:

```
SELECT AVG(NVL(commission_pct, 0))
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Creating Groups of Data

To divide the table of information into smaller groups. This can be done by using the GROUP BY clause.

GROUP-BY Clause Syntax

```
SELECT column, group_function(column)
```

```
FROM table
```

```
[WHERE condition]
```

```
[GROUP BYgroup_by_expression]
```

```
[ORDER BYcolumn];
```

In the syntax:

group_by_expression

grouping rows specifies columns whose values determine the basis for

Guidelines

- If you include a group function in a SELECT clause, you cannot select individual results as well, ***unless*** the individual column appears in the GROUP BY clause. You receive an error message if you fail to include the column list in the GROUP BY clause.

~~Using a WHERE clause, you can exclude rows before dividing them into groups.~~

- You must include the ***columns*** in the GROUP BY clause.

- You cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

Using the GROUP BY Clause

All columns in the SELECT list that are not in group functions must be in the GROUP BY clause.

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
GROUP BY department_id ;
```

The GROUP BY column does not have to be in the SELECT list.

```
SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id ;
```

You can use the group function in the ORDER BY clause:

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id ORDER BY AVG(salary);
```

Grouping by More Than One Column

```
SELECT department_id dept_id, job_id,SUM(salary) FROM employees  
GROUP BY department_id, job_id ;
```

Illegal Queries Using Group Functions

Any column or expression in the SELECT list that is not an aggregate function must be in the GROUP

BY clause:

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(last_name) FROM employees;
```

You can correct the error by adding the GROUP BY clause:

```
SELECT department_id, count(last_name) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;
```

You cannot use the WHERE clause to restrict groups.

- You use the HAVING clause to restrict groups.
- You cannot use group functions in the WHERE clause.

```
SELECT department_id,AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE AVG(salary) > 8000  
GROUP BY department_id;
```

You can correct the error in the example by using the HAVING clause to restrict groups:

```
SELECT department_id,AVG(salary) FROM employees  
HAVING AVG(salary)>8000 GROUP BY department_id;
```

Restricting Group Results

With the HAVING Clause. When you use the HAVING clause, the Oracle server restricts groups as follows:

1. Rows are grouped.
2. The group function is applied.
3. ~~Groups matching the HAVING clause~~ are displayed.

Using the HAVING Clause

```
SELECT department_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees  
GROUP BY department_id HAVING MAX(salary)>10000 ;
```

The following example displays the department numbers and average salaries for those departments with a maximum salary that is greater than \$10,000:

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id  
HAVING max(salary)> 10000;
```

Example displays the job ID and total monthly salary for each job that has a total payroll exceeding \$13,000. The example excludes sales representatives and sorts the list by the total monthly salary.

```
SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) PAYROLL FROM employees WHERE job_id NOT LIKE  
'%REP%'  
GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 13000 ORDER BY SUM(salary);
```

Nesting Group Functions

Display the maximum average salary:

Group functions can be nested to a depth of two. The slide example displays the maximum average salary.

```
SELECT MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;
```

Summary

In this exercise, students should have learned how to:

- Use the group functions COUNT, MAX, MIN, and AVG
- Write queries that use the GROUP BY clause
- Write queries that use the HAVING clause

```
SELECT column.group_function
```

```
FROM table
```

```
[WHERE condition]
```

```
[GROUP BY group_by_expression]
```

```
[HAVING group_condition]
```

```
[ORDER BY column];
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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

TRUE

2. Group functions include nulls in calculations.

True/False

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

Employee Summary Statistics				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	SUM	AVERAGE
1	71000	45401	280202	56040

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

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

SELECT

JOB_ID	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	SUM	AVERAGE
AD_PRES	12000	12000	12000	12000
IT_PROG	8000	8000	8000	8000
HR REP	6000	6000	6000	6000
SA REP	5500	5500	5500	5500

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.

SELECT

job_id	COUNT(*) AS Number_of_People
FROM employees	
WHERE job_id = '&job_title'	
GROUP BY job_id;	

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.*

SELECT

COUNT(DISTINCT manager_id)	NUMBER OF MANAGERS
AS "Number of Managers"	
FROM employees	1 2

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

SELECT

MAX(salary) - MIN(salary)	Difference
AS Difference	
FROM employees;	1 6500

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.

SELECT

manager_id,	MIN(salary) AS Lowest_Salary	Difference
FROM employees	1	6500
WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL		

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.

```

SELECT
    COUNT(*) AS Total_Employees,
    SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1995 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
Hired_1995,
    SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1996 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
Hired_1996,
    SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1997 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
Hired_1997,
    SUM(CASE WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM hire_date) = 1998 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
Hired_1998

```

TOTAL_EMPLOYEES	HIRED_1995	HIRED_1996	HIRED_1997	HIRED_1998
1	4	0	0	0

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.

```

SELECT
    job_id AS Job, SUM(CASE WHEN department_id = 20 THEN salary ELSE 0
END) AS Dept_20, SUM(CASE WHEN department_id = 50 THEN salary ELSE
0
END) AS Dept_50, SUM(CASE WHEN department_id = 80 THEN salary ELSE 0
END) AS Dept_80, SUM(CASE WHEN department_id = 90 THEN salary ELSE 0
END) AS Dept_90,
FROM SUM(employees) AS Total_Salary

```

JOB	DEPT_20	DEPT_50	DEPT_80	DEPT_90	TOTAL_SALARY
AD_PRES	0	0	0	12000	12000
SA_REP	0	5500	0	0	5500

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.

```

SELECT
    d.dept_name AS Name,
    d.location_id AS Location,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Number of People",
    ROUND(AVG(e.salary), 2) AS Salary
FROM department d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.dept_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.dept_name, d.location_id

```

NAME	LOCATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	SALARY
Administration	1700	0	(null)
Human Resources	2400	1	6000
Marketing	1800	0	(null)
Purchasing	1300	0	(null)

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

EXERCISE-9

Sub queries

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Define subqueries
- Describe the types of problems that subqueries can solve
- List the types of subqueries
- Write single-row and multiple-row subqueries

Using a Subquery to Solve a Problem

Who has a salary greater than Abel's?

Main query:

Which employees have salaries greater than Abel's salary?

Subquery:

What is Abel's salary?

Subquery Syntax

SELECT *select_list* FROM *table* WHERE *expr operator* (SELECT *select_list* FROM *table*);

- The subquery (inner query) executes once before the main query (outer query).
- The result of the subquery is used by the main query.

A subquery is a SELECT statement that is embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

You can build powerful statements out of simple ones by using subqueries. They can be very useful when you need to select rows from a table with a condition that depends on the data in the table itself.

You can place the subquery in a number of SQL clauses, including the following:

- WHERE clause
- HAVING clause
- FROM clause

In the syntax:

operator includes a comparison condition such as *>*, *=*, or *IN*

Note: Comparison conditions fall into two classes: single-row operators

(*>*, *=*, *>=*, *<*, *<>*, *<=*) and multiple-row operators (IN, ANY, ALL). statement. The subquery generally executes first, and its output is used to complete the query condition for the main (or outer) query

Using a Subquery

SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE last_name='Abel');

The inner query determines the salary of employee Abel. The outer query takes the result of the inner query and uses this result to display all the employees who earn more than this amount.

Guidelines for Using Subqueries

- Enclose subqueries in parentheses.
- Place subqueries on the right side of the comparison condition.
- The ORDER BY clause in the subquery is not needed unless you are performing Top-N analysis.
- Use single-row operators with single-row subqueries, and use multiple-row operators with multiple-row subqueries.

Types of Subqueries

- Single-row subqueries: Queries that return only one row from the inner SELECT statement.
- Multiple-row subqueries: Queries that return more than one row from the inner SELECT statement.

Single-Row Subqueries

- Return only one row
- Use single-row comparison operators

Example

Display the employees whose job ID is the same as that of employee 141:

```
SELECT last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id = (SELECT job_id FROM
employees
WHERE employee_id = 141);
```

Displays employees whose job ID is the same as that of employee 141 and whose salary is greater than that of employee 143.

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE job_id = (SELECT job_id FROM
employees WHERE employee_id = 141) AND salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = 143);
```

Using Group Functions in a Subquery

Displays the employee last name, job ID, and salary of all employees whose salary is equal to the minimum salary. The MIN group function returns a single value (2500) to the outer query.

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MIN(salary)
FROM employees);
```

The HAVING Clause with Subqueries

- The Oracle server executes subqueries first.
- The Oracle server returns results into the HAVING clause of the main query. Displays all the departments that have a minimum salary greater than that of department 50.

```
SELECT department_id, MIN(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id
HAVING MIN(salary) >
(SELECT MIN(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50);
```

Example Find the job with the lowest average salary.

```
SELECT job_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id
HAVING AVG(salary) = (SELECT MIN(AVG(salary))
FROM employees
GROUP BY job_id);
```

What Is Wrong in this Statements?

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE salary = (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id);
Will This Statement Return Rows?
SELECT last_name, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = (SELECT job_id FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'Haas');
```

Multiple-Row Subqueries

- Return more than one row

-
- Use multiple-row comparison operators

Example

Find the employees who earn the same salary as the minimum salary for each department.

```
SELECT last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE salary IN (SELECT
MIN(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id);
```

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary < ANY
(SELECT salary
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG') AND job_id <> 'IT_PROG';
```

Displays employees who are not IT programmers and whose salary is less than that of any IT programmer. The maximum salary that a programmer earns is \$9,000.

< ANY means less than the maximum. >ANY means more than the minimum. =ANY is equivalent to IN.

Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG')
AND job_id <> 'IT_PROG';
Displays employees whose salary is less than the salary of all employees with a job ID of
IT_PROG and whose job is not IT_PROG.
```

ALL means more than the maximum, and <ALL means less than the minimum.

The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators.

Null Values in a Subquery

```
SELECT emp.last_name FROM employees emp
WHERE emp.employee_id NOT IN (SELECT mgr.manager_id FROM employees mgr);
```

Notice that the null value as part of the results set of a subquery is not a problem if you use the IN operator. The IN operator is equivalent to =ANY. For example, to display the employees who have subordinates, use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT emp.last_name
FROM employees emp
WHERE emp.employee_id IN (SELECT mgr.manager_id FROM employees mgr);
```

Display all employees who do not have any subordinates:

```
SELECT last_name FROM employees
WHERE employee_id NOT IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS
NOT NULL);
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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).

```
SELECT last_name, hire_date
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=(SELECT department_id FROM employees)
```

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.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary))
```

EMPLOYEE_ID LAST_NAME SALARY

1	Smith	8000
2	Doe	12000

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**.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN ( SELECT department_id)
```

EMPLOYEE_ID LAST_NAME

No items to display.

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.

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN ( SELECT department_id)
```

LAST_NAME DEPARTMENT_ID JOB_ID

1	Don	90 AD_PRES
2	Smith	60 IT_PROG
3	Brown	40 HR REP
4	White	50 SA REP

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

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

LAST_NAME SALARY

No items to display.

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

```
SELECT department_id, last_name, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN ( SELECT department_id)
```

DEPARTMENT_ID LAST_NAME JOB_ID

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*.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)
```

Download Execution time: 0.005 seconds
EMPLOYEE_ID LAST_NAME SALARY
No items to display.

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

USING THE SETOPERATORS

Objectives

After thecompletion this exercise, the students should be able to do the following:

- Describeset operators
- Use a setoperator to combine multiple queries into a single query
- Controlthe order of rows returned

The setoperators combine the results of two or more component queries into one result.

Queriescontaining set operators are called ***compound queries***.

Operator	Returns
UNION	All distinct rows selected by either query
UNION ALL	All rows selected by either query, including all duplicates
INTERSECT	All distinct rows selected by both queries
MINUS	All distinct rows that are selected by the first SELECT statement and not selected in the second SELECT statement

The tables used in this lesson are:

- EMPLOYEES: Provides details regarding all current employees
- JOB_HISTORY:Records the details of the start date and end date of the former job, and the job identification number and department when an employee switches jobs

UNION Operator

Guidelines

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- UNION operates over all of the columns being selected.
- NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- The IN operator has a higher precedence than the UNION operator.
- By default,the output is sorted in ascending order of the first column of the SELECT clause.

Example:

Displaythecurrent and previous job details of all employees. Display each employee only once.

```
SELECTemployee_id, job_id FROM employees UNION SELECT employee_id, job_id  
FROM job_history;
```

Example:

```
SELECTemployee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees
```

UNION

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM job_history;
```

UNION ALL Operator

Guidelines

The guidelines for UNION and UNION ALL are the same, with the following two exceptions that pertain to UNION ALL:

- Unlike UNION, duplicate rows are not eliminated and the output is not sorted by default.
- The DISTINCT keyword cannot be used.

Example:

Display the current and previous departments of all employees.

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees  
UNION ALL  
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM job_history  
ORDER BY employee_id;
```

INTERSECT Operator

Guidelines

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- Reversing the order of the intersected tables does not alter the result.
- INTERSECT does not ignore NULL values.

Example:

Display 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 (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing their original job).

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employees  
INTERSECT  
SELECT employee_id, job_id  
FROM job_history;
```

Example

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees  
INTERSECT  
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id
```

FROM job_history;

MINUS Operator

Guidelines

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- All of the columns in the WHERE clause must be in the SELECT clause for the MINUS operator to work.

Example:

Display the employee IDs of those employees who have not changed their jobs even once.

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM employees
MINUS
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM job_history;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

- 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.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM department
MINUS
SELECT department_id FROM employees
```

DEPT_ID	Execution time: 0.006 seconds
1	10
2	20
3	30
4	40

- 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.

```
SELECT country_id, country_name FROM countries
MINUS
SELECT l.country_id, c.country_name FROM locations l,
```

COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_NAME	Execution time: 0.134 seconds
IN	India	
UK	United Kingdom	
AU	Australia	
DE	Germany	
FR	France	

- Produce a list of jobs for departments 10, 50, and 20, in that order. Display job ID and department ID using set operators.

```
SELECT job_id, department_id, 'a' sort_order FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 10
UNION
SELECT job_id, department_id, 'b' FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50
UNION
```

JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	SORT_ORDER	Execution time: 0.007 seconds
SA_REP	10	a	
SA_REP	50	b	

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).

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM employees
INTERSECT
SELECT employee_id, job_id
```

Download Execution time: 0.001 seconds
EMPLOYEE_ID JOB_ID
No items to display.

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.

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, TO_CHAR(NULL)
AS department_name
FROM employees
UNION
SELECT TO_CHAR(NULL), dept_id, dept_name
```

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
Doe	90	(null)
Smith	60	(null)
Brown	40	(null)
White	50	(null)
(null)	10	Administration
(null)	20	Marketing
(null)	30	Purchasing
(null)	40	HumanResources

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

EXERCISE-II

CREATING VIEWS

After the completion of this exercise, students will be able to do the following:

- Describe a view
- Create, alter the definition of, and drop a view
- Retrieve data through a view
- Insert, update, and delete data through a view
- Create and use an inline view

View

A **view** is a logical table based on a table or another view. A view contains no data but is like a window through which data from tables can be viewed or changed. The tables on which a view is based are called **basetables**.

Advantages of Views

- To restrict data access
- To make complex queries easy
- To provide data independence
- To present different views of the same data

Classification of views

1. Simple view
2. Complex view

Feature	Simple	Complex
No. of tables	One	One or more
Contains functions	No	Yes
Contains groupsofdata	No Yes	Yes
DML operationsthr' view		Not always

Creating a view

Syntax

CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE/NOFORCE VIEW view_name AS Subquery WITH CHECK
OPTION CONSTRAINT constraint WITH READ ONLY CONSTRAINT constraint;

FORCE - Creates the view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist.

NOFORCE - Creates the view only if the base table exists.

WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT-specified that only rows accessible to the view can be inserted or updated.

WITH READ ONLY CONSTRAINT-ensures that no DML operations can be performed on the view.

Example: 1 (Without using Column aliases)

Create a view EMPVU80 that contains details of employees in department80.

Example 2:

```
CREATEVIEW empvu80 AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary FROM employees  
WHERE department_id=80;
```

Example:1(Using column aliases)

CREATEVIEW salvu50

```
AS SELECT employee_id,id_number, last_name NAME, salary *12 ANN_SALARY  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id=50;
```

Retrieving data from a view

Example:

```
SELECT * from salvu50;
```

Modifying a view

A view canbe altered without dropping, re-creating.

Example:(Simple view)

Modify theEMPVU80view by using CREATE OR REPLACE.

```
CREATEOR REPLACEVIEW empvu80 (id_number, name, sal, department_id)  
AS SELECT employee_id,first_name, last_name, salary, department_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id=80;
```

Example: (complex view)

```
CREATE VIEW dept_sum_vu (name, minsal, maxsal,avgsal)
```

```
AS SELECT d.department_name, MIN(e.salary), MAX(e.salary), AVG(e.salary)  
FROM employees e, department d  
WHERE e.department_id=d.department_id  
GROUP BY d.department_name;
```

Rules for performing DML operations on view

- Can perform operations on simple views
- Cannot remove a row if the view contains the following:
 - Group functions
 - Group By clause
 - Distinct keyword

- Cannot modify data in a view if it contains
- Group functions
- Group By clause
- Distinct keyword
- Columns contain by expressions
-
- Cannot add data thr' a view if it contains
- Group functions
- Group By clause
- Distinct keyword
- Columns contain by expressions
- NOT NULL columns in the base table that are not selected by the view

Example: (Using the **WITH CHECK OPTION** clause)

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW empvu20
AS   SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=20
WITH CHECK OPTION CONSTRAINT empvu20_ck;
```

Note: Any attempt to change the department number for any row in the view fails because it violates the WITH CHECK OPTION constraint.

Example – (Execute this and note the error)

```
UPDATE empvu20 SET department_id=10 WHERE employee_id=201;
```

Denying DML operations

Use of WITH READ ONLY option.

Any attempt to perform a DML on any row in the view results in an oracle server error.

Try this code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW empvu10(employee_number, employee_name, job_title)
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id=10
WITH READ ONLY;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW employee_vu AS  
SELECT employee_id, last_name  
AS employee, department_id  
FROM employees;
```

View EMPLOYEE_VU created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.010

2. Display the contents of the EMPLOYEES_VU view.

```
SELECT * FROM employee_vu;
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	EMPLOYEE	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	1001	Doe	90
2	1002	Smith	60
3	1003	Brown	40
4	1004	White	50

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

```
SELECT view_name, text  
FROM user_views  
WHERE view_name = 'EMPLOYEE_VU';
```

Download Execution time: 0.052 seconds

VIEW_NAME

TEXT

1 EMPLOYEE_VU SELECT employee_id, last_name AS employee, department_id FROM employees

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

```
SELECT employee, department_id,  
FROM employee_vu;
```

	EMPLOYEE	DEPARTMENT_ID
	Doe	90
2	Smith	60
3	Brown	40
4	White	50

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW dept50 (empno, employee, deptno) AS  
SELECT employee_id, last_name, department_id  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id = 50
```

View DEPT50 created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.014

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

```
SELECT column_name, data_type, data_length  
FROM user_tab_columns  
WHERE table_name = 'DEPT50'
```

	EMPNO	EMPLOYEE	DEPTNO
1	1004	White	50

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DATA_LENGTH
1	NUMBER	12
2	VARCHAR	25
3	NUMBER	12

7. Attempt to reassign Matos to department 80.

```
UPDATE dept50  
SET deptno = 80  
WHERE employee = 'Matos';
```

0 rows updated.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.005

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu AS
SELECT e.last_name AS Employee,
       d.dept_name AS Department,
       e.salary AS Salary,
       j.grade_level AS Grade
  FROM employees e
 JOIN department d ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
```

View SALARY_VU created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.012

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

Intro to Constraints; NOT NULL and UNIQUE Constraints

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						

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

1. A constraint is a rule applied to data columns in relational databases to enforce data integrity, such as preventing duplicates or ensuring non-null values. Constraints help maintain correctness and validity of the data stored in the table

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

2. Column-level constraints are defined alongside individual columns and can only apply to that specific column (e.g., NOT NULL, UNIQUE).
Table-level constraints are defined after all columns are listed and can involve multiple columns, such as composite PRIMARY KEY or FOREIGN KEY constraints, and named

Why is it important to give meaningful names to constraints?

3. Meaningful constraint names help in understanding the business rule being enforced and make debugging or managing the database easier (e.g., `unique_email` for a UNIQUE constraint on the email column).

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

<i>Column name</i>	<i>Example Data Type</i>	<i>Length/Precision/Scale</i>	<i>Nullable</i>
id	NUMBER	(6)	NOT NULL
name	VARCHAR2	(50)	NOT NULL
date_opened	DATE		NOT NULL
address	VARCHAR2	(100)	NOT NULL
city	VARCHAR2	(30)	NOT NULL
zip/postal_code	VARCHAR2	(10)	NULLABLE
phone	VARCHAR2	(15)	NULLABLE
email	VARCHAR2	(50)	UNIQUE, NULLABLE
manager_id	NUMBER	(6)	NULLABLE
emergency_contact	VARCHAR2	(50)	NULLABLE

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

5.

Execute the CREATE TABLE statement in Oracle Application Express.

6.

Table GLOBAL_LOCATIONS created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.023

Execute a DESCRIBE command to view the Table Summary information.

7.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.023

SQL> DESC global_locations

DESC global_locations;

Name	Null?	Type
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
DATE_OPENED	NOT NULL	DATE
ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
ZIP_POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(10)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(15)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(50)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
EMERGENCY_CONTACT		VARCHAR2(50)

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.

8.

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	

EXERCISE 13

Creating Views

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

1. Simplified Querying: Views allow you to write complex queries once and reference them easily, reducing code repetition.
2. Security Control: Views restrict access to sensitive columns and rows, enabling users to see only permitted data.
3. Data Abstraction: Views present data in a meaningful or business-relevant format, hiding underlying schema complexity.

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 id, title AS "Song Title", artist
FROM DJs_on_Demand
WHERE type_code = 'New Age';
```

View VIEW_D_SONGS created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.011

`SELECT * FROM view_d_songs`. What was returned?

3. Download ▾ Execution time: 0.144 seconds

	ID	SONG TITLE	ARTIST
1		5 Peaceful Journey	Liam Flow
2		3 Meditation Waves	Sophie Calm
3		1 Quiet Reflections	John Serenity

`REPLACE view_d_songs`. Add `type_code` to the column list. Use aliases for all columns.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_d_songs AS
SELECT id AS "Song ID", title AS "Song Title", artist AS "Song Artist", type_code
AS "Music Category"
FROM DJs_on_Demand
WHERE type_code = 'New Age'
```

View VIEW_D_SONGS created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.015

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 VIEW view_j_event_list AS
SELECT event_name AS "Event Name",      View VIEW_J_EVENT_LIST created.
event_date AS "Event Date",
theme_description AS "Theme"           Elapsed: 00:00:00.009
FROM Events;
```

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 VIEW view_dept_salary_summary AS
SELECT department_id AS "Department",
       MIN(salary) AS "Min Salary",
       MAX(salary) AS "Max Salary",
       AVG(salary) AS "Avg Salary"      View VIEW_DEPT_SALARY_SUMMARY created.
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;           Elapsed: 00:00:00.010
```

EXERCISE-14

OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS

Objectives

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Create, maintain, and use sequences
- Create and maintain indexes

Database Objects

Many applications require the use of unique numbers as primary key values. You can either build code into the application to handle this requirement or use a sequence to generate unique numbers. If you want to improve the performance of some queries, you should consider creating an index. You can also use indexes to enforce uniqueness on a column or a collection of columns. You can provide alternative names for objects by using synonyms.

What Is a Sequence?

A sequence:

- Automatically generates unique numbers
- Is a sharable object
- Is typically used to create a primary key value
- Replaces application code
- Speeds up the efficiency of accessing sequence values when cached in memory

The CREATE SEQUENCE Statement Syntax

Define a sequence to generate sequential numbers automatically:

CREATE SEQUENCE *sequence*

[INCREMENT BY *n*]

[START WITH *n*]

[{MAXVALUE *n* | NOMAXVALUE}]

[{MINVALUE *n* | NOMINVALUE}]

[{CYCLE | NOCYCLE}]

[{CACHE *n* | NOCACHE}];

In the syntax:

sequence is the name of the sequence generator

INCREMENT BY *n* specifies the interval between sequence numbers where *n* is an integer (If this clause is omitted, the sequence increments by 1.)

START WITH *n* specifies the first sequence number to be generated (If this clause is omitted, the sequence starts with 1.)

MAXVALUE *n* specifies the maximum value the sequence can generate

NOMAXVALUE specifies a maximum value of 10^{27} for an ascending sequence and -1 for a descending sequence (This is the default option.)

MINVALUE *n* specifies the minimum sequence value

NOMINVALUE specifies a minimum value of 1 for an ascending sequence and -(10^{26}) for a descending sequence (This is the default option.)

CYCLE | NOCYCLE specifies whether the sequence continues to generate values after reaching its maximum or minimum value (NO CYCLE is the default option.)

CACHE *n* | NOCACHE specifies how many values the Oracle server preallocates and keep in memory (By default, the Oracle server caches 20 values.)

Creating a Sequence

- Create a sequence named DEPT_DEPTID_SEQ to be used for the primary key of the DEPARTMENTS table.
- Do not use the CYCLE option.

EXAMPLE:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq
INCREMENT BY 10
START WITH 120
MAXVALUE 9999
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE;
```

Confirming Sequences

- Verify your sequence values in the **USER_SEQUENCES** data dictionary table.
- The **LAST_NUMBER** column displays the next available sequence number if NOCACHE is specified.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT sequence_name, min_value, max_value, increment_by, last_number
```

NEXTVAL and CURRVAL Pseudocolumns

~~NEXTVAL~~ returns the next available sequence value. It returns a unique value every time it is referenced, even for different users.

- CURRVAL obtains the current sequence value.
- ~~NEXTVAL~~ must be issued for that sequence before CURRVAL contains a value.

Rules for Using NEXTVAL and CURRVAL

You can use NEXTVAL and CURRVAL in the following contexts:

- The SELECT list of a SELECT statement that is not part of a subquery
- The SELECT list of a subquery in an INSERT statement
- The VALUES clause of an INSERT statement
- The SET clause of an UPDATE statement

You cannot use NEXTVAL and CURRVAL in the following contexts:

- The SELECT list of a view
- A SELECT statement with the DISTINCT keyword
- A SELECT statement with GROUP BY, HAVING, or ORDER BY clauses

- A subquery in a SELECT, DELETE, or UPDATE statement
- The DEFAULTExpression in a CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement

Using a Sequence

- Insert a new department named “Support” in location ID 2500.
- View the current value for the DEPT_DEPTID_SEQ sequence.

EXAMPLE:

```
INSERT INTO departments(department_id, department_name, location_id)
VALUES (dept_deptid_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Support', 2500);
SELECT dept_deptid_seq.CURRVAL FROM dual;
```

The example inserts a new department in the DEPARTMENTS table. It uses the DEPT_DEPTID_SEQ sequence for generating a new department number as follows:
You can view the current value of the sequence:

```
SELECT dept_deptid_seq.CURRVAL FROM dual;
```

Removing a Sequence

- Remove a sequence from the data dictionary by using the DROP SEQUENCE statement.
- Once removed, the sequence can no longer be referenced.

EXAMPLE:

```
DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;
```

What is an Index?

An index:

- Is a schema object
- Is used by the Oracle server to speed up the retrieval of rows by using a pointer
- Can reduce disk I/O by using a rapid path access method to locate data quickly
- Is independent of the table it indexes
- Is used and maintained automatically by the Oracle server

How Are Indexes Created?

- Automatically: A unique index is created automatically when you define a PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraint in a table definition.
- Manually: Users can create nonunique indexes on columns to speed up access to the rows.

Types of Indexes

Two types of indexes can be created. One type is a unique index: the Oracle server automatically creates this index when you define a column in a table to have a PRIMARY KEY or a UNIQUE key constraint. The name of the index is the name given to the constraint.

The other type of index is a nonunique index, which a user can create. For example, you can create

a

FOREIGN KEY column index for a join in a query to improve retrieval speed.

Creating an Index

- Create an index on one or more columns.
- Improve the speed of query access to the LAST_NAME column in the EMPLOYEES table.

CREATE INDEX *index*

ON *table* (*column*[, *column*]...);

EXAMPLE:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_last_name_idx  
ON employees(last_name);
```

In the syntax:

index is the name of the index

table is the name of the table

column is the name of the column in the table to be indexed

When to Create an Index

You should create an index if:

- A column contains a wide range of values
- A column contains a large number of null values
- One or more columns are frequently used together in a WHERE clause or a join condition
- The table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows

When Not to Create an Index

It is usually not worth creating an index if:

- ***The table is small***
- The columns are not often used as a condition in the query
- Most queries are expected to retrieve more than 2 to 4 percent of the rows in the table
- The table is updated frequently
- The indexed columns are referenced as part of an expression

Confirming Indexes

- The **USER_INDEXES** data dictionary view contains the name of the index and its uniqueness.
- The **USER_IND_COLUMNS** view contains the index name, the table name, and the column name.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT ic.index_name, ic.column_name, ic.column_position col_pos, ix.uniqueness  
FROM user_indexes ix, user_ind_columns ic  
WHERE ic.index_name = ix.index_name  
AND ic.table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
```

Removing an Index

- **Remove an index** from the data dictionary by using the **DROP INDEX** command.
- Remove the **UPPER_LAST_NAME_IDX** index from the data dictionary.
- To drop an index, you must be the owner of the index or have the **DROP ANY INDEX** privilege.

```
DROP INDEX upper_last_name_idx;
```

DROP INDEX *index*;

Find the Solution for the following:

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.

```
CREATE SEQUENCE DEPT_ID_SEQ  
START WITH 200  
INCREMENT BY 10  
MAXVALUE 1000  
NOCYCLE
```

Sequence DEPT_ID_SEQ created.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.007

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

```
SELECT sequence_name, max_value,  
increment_by, last_number  
FROM user_sequences  
WHERE sequence_name = 'DEPT_ID_SEQ'
```

SEQUENCE_NAME	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	LAST_NUMBER
DEPT_ID_SEQ	1000	10	200

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.

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT (DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME)           1 row inserted.  
VALUES (DEPT_ID_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Education');            Elapsed: 00:00:00.003  
  
INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT (DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME)           1 row inserted.  
VALUES (DEPT_ID_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'Administration');       Elapsed: 00:00:00.009
```

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

```
SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENT  
WHERE DEPT_NAME  
IN ('Education', 'Administration');
```

DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
1	210 Education	(null)	(null)
2	200 Administration	(null)	(null)
10	Administration	1001	1300

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

```
SELECT ic.index_name, ic.column_name, ic.column_position  
AS col_pos, ix.uniqueness  
FROM user_indexes ix  
JOIN user_ind_columns ic  
ON ic.index_name = ix.index_name  
WHERE ic.table_name = 'EMP';
```

INDEX_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	COL_POS	UNIQUENESS
No items to display.			

EXERCISE-15

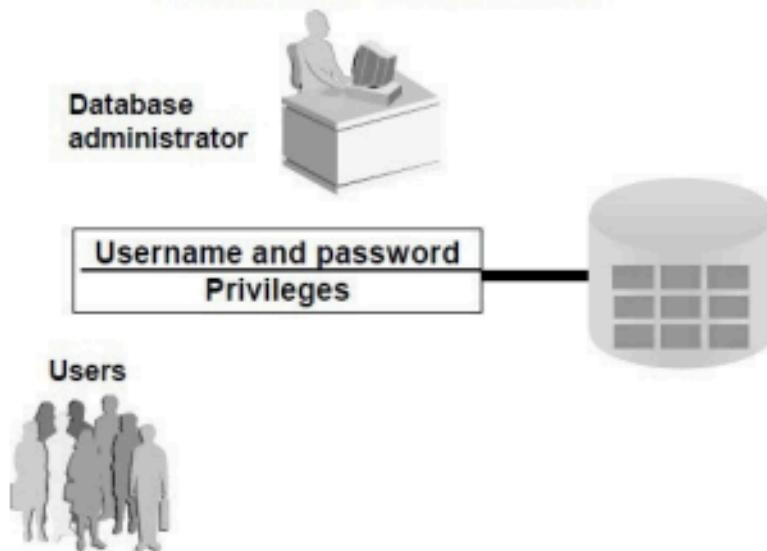
Controlling User Access

Objectives

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:

- Create users
- Create roles to ease setup and maintenance of the security model
- Use the GRANT and REVOKE statements to grant and revoke object privileges
- Create and access database links

Controlling User Access



Controlling User Access

In a multiple-user environment, you want to maintain security of the database access and use. With Oracle server database security, you can do the following:

- Control database access
- Give access to specific objects in the database
- Confirm given and received **privileges** with the Oracle data dictionary
- Create synonyms for database objects

Privileges

Database security:

- System security
- Data security
- System privileges: Gaining access to the database
- Object privileges: Manipulating the content of the database objects
- Schemas: Collections of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences

System Privileges

- More than 100 privileges are available.
- The database administrator has high-level system privileges for tasks such as:

- Creating new users
- Removing users
- Removing tables
- Backing up tables

Typical DBA Privileges

System Privilege	Operations Authorized
CREATE USER	Grantee can create other Oracle users (a privilege required for a DBA role).
DROP USER	Grantee can drop another user.
DROP ANY TABLE	Grantee can drop a table in any schema.
BACKUP ANY TABLE	Grantee can back up any table in any schema with the export utility.
SELECT ANY TABLE	Grantee can query tables, views, or snapshots in any schema.
CREATE ANY TABLE	Grantee can create tables in any schema.

Creating Users

The DBA creates users by using the CREATE USER statement.

EXAMPLE:

CREATE USER scott IDENTIFIED BY tiger;

User System Privileges

- Once a user is created, the DBA can grant specific system privileges to a user.
 - An application developer, for example, may have the following system privileges:
 - CREATE SESSION
 - CREATE TABLE
 - CREATE SEQUENCE
 - CREATE VIEW
 - CREATE PROCEDURE
- GRANT

privilege [, privilege...]
TO *user* [, *user|role|PUBLIC* ...];

Typical UserPrivileges

System Privilege	Operations Authorized
CREATE SESSION	Connect to the database
CREATE TABLE	Create tables in the user's schema
CREATE SEQUENCE	Create a sequence in the user's schema
CREATE VIEW	Create a view in the user's schema
CREATE PROCEDURE	Create a stored procedure, function, or package in the user's schema

In the syntax:

privilege is the system privilege to be granted

user |role|PUBLIC is the name of the user, the name of the role, or PUBLIC designates that every user is granted the privilege

Note: Current system privileges can be found in the dictionary view SESSION_PRIVS.

Granting System Privileges

The DBA can grant a user specific system privileges.

GRANT createsession, create table, create sequence, create view TO scott;

What is a Role?

A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user. This method makes it easier to revoke and maintain privileges.

A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role. Roles are typically created for a database application.

Creating and Assigning a Role

First, the DBA must create the role. Then the DBA can assign privileges to the role and users to the role.

Syntax

`CREATE ROLE role;`

In the syntax:

role is the name of the role to be created

Now that the role is created, the DBA can use the GRANT statement to assign users to the role as well as

assign privileges to the role.

Creating and Granting Privileges to a Role

`CREATE ROLE manager;`

Role created.

GRANT create table, create view TO manager;

Grant succeeded.

GRANT manager TO DEHAAN, KOCHHAR;

Grant succeeded.

- Create a role
- Grant privileges to a role
- Grant a role to users

Changing Your Password

• The DBA creates your user account and initializes your password.

• You can change your password by using the

`ALTER USER` statement.

`ALTER USER scott
IDENTIFIED BY lion;`
User altered.

Object Privileges

Object Privilege	Table	View	Sequence	Procedure
ALTER	✓		✓	
DELETE	✓	✓		
EXECUTE				✓
INDEX	✓			
INSERT	✓	✓		
REFERENCES	✓	✓		
SELECT	✓	✓	✓	
UPDATE	✓	✓		

- Object Privileges** • Object privileges vary from object to object. • An owner has all the privileges on the object. • An owner can give specific privileges on that owner's object.

```
GRANT object_priv [(columns)]  
ON object  
TO {user|role|PUBLIC}  
[WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

In the syntax:

object_priv is an object privilege to be granted

ALL specifies all object privileges

columns specifies the column from a table or view on which privileges are granted

ON *object* is the object on which the privileges are granted

TO identifies to whom the privilege is granted

PUBLIC grants object privileges to all users

WITH GRANT OPTION allows the grantee to grant the object privileges to other users and roles

Granting Object Privileges

- Grant query privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. • Grant privileges to update specific columns to users and roles. GRANT

select

ON employees
TO sue, rich;

```
GRANT update (department_name, location_id)
```

```
ON departments
```

```
TO scott, manager;
```

***Using the WITH GRANT OPTION and PUBLIC
Keywords***

- Give a user authority to pass along privileges.

- Allow all users on the system to query data from Alice's DEPARTMENTS table.

```
GRANT select, insert
```

```
ON departments
```

```
TO scott
```

```
WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

```
GRANT select
```

```
ON alice.departments
```

```
TO PUBLIC;
```

How to Revoke Object Privileges

- You use the REVOKE statement to revoke privileges granted to other users.

- Privileges granted to others through the WITH GRANT OPTION clause are also revoked.

```
REVOKE {privilege [, privilege...]}|ALL}
```

```
ON object
```

```
FROM {user[,user...]}|role|PUBLIC}
```

```
[CASCADE CONSTRAINTS];
```

In the syntax:

CASCADE is required to remove any referential integrity constraints made to the CONSTRAINTS object by means of the REFERENCES privilege

Revoking Object Privileges

As user Alice, revoke the SELECT and INSERT privileges given to user Scott on the DEPARTMENTS table.

```
REVOKE select, insert
```

```
ON departments
```

```
FROM scott;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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

To log on to the Oracle Server, a user must be granted the CREATE SESSION privilege. This is a system privilege allowing a user to establish a connection to the database and start a session.

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

To create tables, a user must have the CREATE TABLE privilege, which is also a system privilege enabling the user to create new tables within their schema or database.

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

When you create a table, you as the owner have all privileges on that table, including the ability to grant (pass along) privileges to other users on your table. Only the owner or a user with special privileges can grant such object privileges.

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?
As a DBA creating many users needing the same system privileges, you should create a role. A role is a named group of privileges that can be granted to many users, simplifying privilege management.

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

To change your Oracle user password, use the command:

```
ALTER USER your_username IDENTIFIED BY new_password;
```

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

```
GRANT SELECT ON your_schema.departments  
TO other_user WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

7. Query all the rows in your DEPARTMENTS table.

```
SELECT * FROM your_schema.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.

<pre>INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name) VALUES (500, 'Education');</pre>	1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.005
<pre>INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name) VALUES (510, 'Human Resources');</pre>	1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

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

```
SELECT * FROM other_team_schema.department;
```

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

```
REVOKE SELECT ON your_schema.departments  
FROM other_user;
```

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

```
DELETE FROM departments WHERE department_id = 500;  
COMMIT;  
  
Commit complete.  
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

<u>Evaluation Procedure</u>	<u>Marksawarded</u>
<u>Practice Evaluation (5)</u>	
<u>Viva(5)</u>	
<u>Total (10)</u>	
<u>Faculty Signature</u>	

PL/SQL

EXERCISE-16

PROCEDURES AND FUNCTIONS

PROCEDURES

DEFINITION

A procedure or function is a logically grouped set of SQL and PL/SQL statements that perform a specific task. They are essentially sub-programs. Procedures and functions are made up of,

- Declarative part
- Executable part
- Optional exception handling part

These procedures and functions do not show the errors.

KEYWORDS AND THEIR PURPOSES

REPLACE: It recreates the procedure if it already exists.

PROCEDURE: It is the name of the procedure to be created.

ARGUMENT: It is the name of the argument to the procedure. Paranthesis can be omitted if no arguments are present.

IN: Specifies that a value for the argument must be specified when calling the procedure ie. used to pass values to a sub-program. This is the default parameter.

OUT: Specifies that the procedure passes a value for this argument back to its calling environment after execution ie. used to return values to a caller of the sub-program.

INOUT: Specifies that a value for the argument must be specified when calling the procedure and that procedure passes a value for this argument back to its calling environment after execution.

RETURN: It is the datatype of the function's return value because every function must return a value, this clause is required.

PROCEDURES – SYNTAX

```
create or replace procedure <procedure name> (argument {in,out,inout} datatype ) {is,as}
variable declaration;
constant declaration;
begin
PL/SQL subprogram body;
exception
exception PL/SQL block;
end;
```

FUNCTIONS – SYNTAX

```
create or replace function<function name> (argument in datatype,.....) return datatype {is,as}
variable declaration;
constant declaration;
begin
PL/SQL subprogram body;
exception
exception PL/SQL block;
end;
```

CREATING THE TABLE 'ITITEMS' AND DISPLAYING THE CONTENTS

SQL> create table ititems(itemid number(3), actualprice number(5), ordid number(4), prodid number(4));
Table created.

SQL> insert into ititems values(101, 2000, 500, 201);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ititems values(102, 3000, 1600, 202);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ititems values(103, 4000, 600, 202);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from ititems;

ITEMID ACTUALPRICE

ORDID PRODID

ITEMID	ACTUALPRICE	ORDID	PRODID
101	2000	500	201
102	3000	1600	202
103	4000	600	202

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL PROCEDURE – SELECTED RECORD'S PRICE IS INCREMENTED BY 500 , EXECUTING THE PROCEDURE CREATED AND DISPLAYING THE UPDATED TABLE

SQL> create procedure itsum(identity number, total number) is price number;

```

2 null_price exception;
3 begin
4 select actualprice into price from ititems where itemid=identity;
5 if price is null then
6 raise null_price;
7 else
8 update ititems set actualprice=actualprice+total where itemid=identity;
9 end if;
10 exception
11 when null_price then
12 dbms_output.put_line('price is null');
13 end;
14 /

```

Procedure created.

SQL> exec itsum(101, 500);

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from ititems;

ITEMID	ACTUALPRICE	ORDID	PRODID
101	2500	500	201
102	3000	1600	202
103	4000	600	202

PROCEDURE FOR 'IN' PARAMETER – CREATION, EXECUTION

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> create procedure yyy (a IN number) is price number;
  2 begin
  3 select actualprice into price from ititems where itemid=a;
  4 dbms_output.put_line('Actual price is ' || price);
  5 if price is null then
  6 dbms_output.put_line('price is null');
  7 end if;
  8 end;
  9 /
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> exec yyy(103);
```

Actual price is 4000

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

PROCEDURE FOR 'OUT' PARAMETER – CREATION, EXECUTION

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> create procedure zzz (a in number, b out number) is identity number;
```

```
 2 begin
  3 select ordid into identity from ititems where itemid=a;
  4 if identity<1000 then
  5 b:=100;
  6 end if;
  7 end;
  8 /
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> declare
  2 a number;
  3 b number;
  4 begin
  5 zzz(101,b);
  6 dbms_output.put_line('The value of b is '|| b);
  7 end;
  8 /
```

The value of b is 100

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

PROCEDURE FOR 'INOUT' PARAMETER – CREATION, EXECUTION

```
SQL> create procedure itit ( a in out number) is
```

```
 2 begin
  3 a:=a+1;
  4 end;
  5 /
Procedure created.
```

```
SQL> declare
  2 a number:=7;
  3 begin
```

```
4 itit(a);
5 dbms_output.put_line('The updated value is '||a);
6 end;
7 /
```

The updated value is 8

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

CREATE THE TABLE 'ITTRAIN' TO BE USED FOR FUNCTIONS

```
SQL>create table ittrain ( tno number(10), tfare number(10));
```

Table created.

```
SQL>insert into ittrain values (1001, 550);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL>insert into ittrain values (1002, 600);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL>select * from ittrain;
```

TNO	TFARE
1001	550
1002	600

PROGRAM FOR FUNCTION AND IT'S EXECUTION

```
SQL> create function aaa (trainnumber number) return number is
2 trainfunction ittrain.tfare % type;
3 begin
4 select tfare into trainfunction from ittrain where tno=trainnumber;
5 return(trainfunction);
6 end;
7 /
```

Function created.

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> declare
2 total number;
3 begin
4 total:=aaa (1001);
5 dbms_output.put_line('Train fare is Rs. '||total);
6 end;
7 /
```

Train fare is Rs.550

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Program 1

FACTORIAL OF A NUMBER USING FUNCTION

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION factorial
(n IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    result NUMBER := 1;
BEGIN
    IF n < 0 THEN
        RETURN NULL;
    END IF;
    FOR i IN 1..n LOOP
        result := result * i;
    END LOOP;
    RETURN result;
END;                                         Function FACTORIAL compiled
/                                              Elapsed: 00:00:00.012
```

Program 2

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

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_book_info(
    p_book_id      IN NUMBER,
    p_title        OUT VARCHAR2,
    p_author       OUT VARCHAR2,
    p_copies       IN OUT NUMBER
) IS
BEGIN
    SELECT title, author, copies INTO p_title, p_author, p_copies
    FROM library_books
    WHERE book_id = p_book_id;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        :p_title := 'NOT FOUND';
        p_copies := 0;
END;
/
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
DECLARE
    v_book_id NUMBER := 1;
    v_title   VARCHAR2(100);
    v_author  VARCHAR2(100);
    v_copies  NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
    get_book_info(v_book_id, v_title, v_author, v_copies);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Title: ' || v_title);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Author: ' || v_author);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Copies available: ' || v_copies);
END;
/
```

Title: Oracle PL/SQL Programming
Author: Steven Feuerstein
Copies available: 4

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.015

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

EXERCISE-17

TRIGGER

DEFINITION

A trigger is a statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect of a modification to the database. The parts of a trigger are,

- **Trigger statement:** Specifies the DML statements and fires the trigger body. It also specifies the table to which the trigger is associated.
- **Trigger body or trigger action:** It is a PL/SQL block that is executed when the triggering statement is used.
- **Trigger restriction:** Restrictions on the trigger can be achieved

The different uses of triggers are as follows,

- **To generate data automatically**
- **To enforce complex integrity constraints**
- **To customize complex securing authorizations**
- **To maintain the replicate table**
- To audit data modifications

TYPES OF TRIGGERS

The various types of triggers are as follows,

- **Before:** It fires the trigger before executing the trigger statement.
- **After:** It fires the trigger after executing the trigger statement
- .
- **For each row:** It specifies that the trigger fires once per row
- .
- **For each statement:** This is the default trigger that is invoked. It specifies that the trigger fires once per statement.

VARIABLES USED IN TRIGGERS

- **:new**
- **:old**

These two variables retain the new and old values of the column updated in the database. The values in these variables can be used in the database triggers for data manipulation

SYNTAX

```
create orreplace trigger triggername [before/after] {DML statements}
on [tablename] [for each row/statement]
begin
```

```
exception
end;
```

USER DEFINED ERROR MESSAGE

The package “raise_application_error” is used to issue the user defined error messages

Syntax: raise_application_error(error number,'error message');

The error number can lie between -20000 and -20999.

The error message should be a character string.

TO CREATE THE TABLE 'ITEMPLS'

```
SQL> create table itempls (ename varchar2(10), eid number(5), salary number(10));
```

```
Table created.
```

```
SQL> insert into itempls values('xxx',11,10000);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> insert into itempls values('yyy',12,10500);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> insert into itempls values('zzz',13,15500);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> select * from itempls;
```

ENAME	EID	SALARY
xxx	11	10000
yyy	12	10500
zzz	13	15500

TO CREATE A SIMPLE TRIGGER THAT DOES NOT ALLOW INSERT UPDATE AND DELETE OPERATIONS ON THE TABLE

```
SQL> create trigger ittrigg before insert or update or delete on itempls for each row
```

```
2 begin
3 raise_application_error(-20010,'You cannot do manipulation');
4 end;
5
6 /
```

```
Trigger created.
```

```
SQL> insert into itempls values('aaa',14,34000);
insert into itempls values('aaa',14,34000)
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line 2
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
```

```
SQL> delete from itempls where ename='xxx';
delete from itempls where ename='xxx'
*
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line 2
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
```

```
SQL> update itempls set eid=15 where ename='yyy';
update itempls set eid=15 where ename='yyy'
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20010: You cannot do manipulation
ORA-06512: at "STUDENT.ITTRIGG", line 2
ORA-04088: error during execution of trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGG'
```

TO DROP THE CREATED TRIGGER

```
SQL> drop trigger ittrigg;
```

```
Trigger dropped.
```

TO CREATE A TRIGGER THAT RAISES AN USER DEFINED ERROR MESSAGE AND DOES NOT ALLOW UPDATION AND INSERTION

```
SQL> create trigger ittriggs before insert or update of salary on itempls for each row
```

```
2 declare
3 triggsal itempls.salary%type;
4 begin
5 select salary into triggsal from itempls where eid=12;
6 if(:new.salary>triggsal or :new.salary<triggsal) then
7 raise_application_error(-20100,'Salary has not been changed');
8 end if;
9 end;
10 /
```

```
Trigger created.
```

```
SQL> insert into itempls values ('bbb',16,45000);
insert into itempls values ('bbb',16,45000)
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-04098: trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGGS' is invalid and failed re-validation
```

```
SQL> update itempls set eid=18 where ename='zzz';
update itempls set eid=18 where ename='zzz'
```

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-04298: trigger 'STUDENT.ITTRIGGS' is invalid and failed re-validation

- Cursor for loop
- Explicit cursor
- Implicit cursor

TO CREATE THE TABLE 'SSEMPP'

SQL> createtable ssempp(eidnumber(10),ename varchar2(20), job varchar2(20), sal number(10), dno number(5));
Table created.

SQL> insert into ssempp values(1,'nala','lecturer',34000,11);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ssempp values(2,'kala','seniorlecturer',20000,12);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ssempp values(5,'ajay','lecturer',30000,11);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ssempp values(6,'vijay','lecturer',18000,11);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into ssempp values(3,'nila','professor',60000,12);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from ssempp;

EID	ENAME	JOB	SAL	DNO
1	nala	lecturer	34000	11
2	kala	seniorlecturer	20000	12
5	ajay	lecturer	30000	11
6	vijay	lecturer	18000	11
3	nila	professor	60000	12

EXTRA PROGRAMS

TO WRITE A PL/SQL BLOCK TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE ID AND EMPLOYEE NAME USING CURSOR FOR LOOP

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

```
2 begin
3 for emy in (select eid,ename from ssempp)
4 loop
5 dbms_output.put_line('Employee id and employee name are '|| emy.eid 'and' || emy.ename);
6 end loop;
7 end;
8 /
```

Employee id and employee name are 1 and nala

Employee id and employee name are 2 and kala Employee id and employee name are 5 and ajay Employee id and employee name are 6 and vijay Employee id and employee name are 3 and nila
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TO WRITE A PL/SQL BLOCK TO UPDATE THE SALARY OF ALL EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT NO IS 11 BY 5000 USING CURSOR FOR LOOP AND TO DISPLAY THE UPDATED TABLE

SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> declare

```
2 cursor cem is select eid,ename,sal,dno from ssempp where dno=11;
3 begin
4 --open cem;
5 for rem in cem
6 loop
7 update ssempp set sal=rem.sal+5000 where eid=rem.eid;
8 end loop;
9 --close cem;
10 end;
11 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from ssempp;

EID	ENAME	JOB	SAL	DNO
1	nala	lecturer	39000	11
2	kala	seniorlecturer	20000	12
5	ajay	lecturer	35000	11
6	vijay	lecturer	23000	11
3	nila	professor	60000	12

TO WRITE A PL/SQL BLOCK TO DISPLAY THE EMPLOYEE ID AND EMPLOYEE NAME WHERE DEPARTMENT NUMBER IS 11 USING EXPLICIT CURSORS

```
1 declare
2 cursor cenl is select eid,sal from ssempp where dno=11;
3 ecode ssempp.eid%type;
4 esal ssempp.sal%type;
5 begin
6 open cenl;
7 loop
8 fetch cenl into ecode,esal;
9 exit when cenl%notfound;

10 dbms_output.put_line(' Employee code and employee salary are' || ecode 'and'|| esal);
11 end loop;
12 close cenl;
13* end;
```

SQL> /

Employee code and employee salary are 1 and 39000 Employee code and employee salary are 5 and 35000 Employee code and employee salary are 6 and 23000

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TO WRITE A PL/SQL BLOCK TO UPDATE THE SALARY BY 5000 WHERE THE JOB IS LECTURER , TO CHECK IF UPDATES ARE MADE USING IMPLICIT CURSORS AND TO DISPLAY THE UPDATED TABLE

SQL> declare

```
2 county number;
3 begin
4 update ssempp set sal=sal+10000 where job='lecturer';
5 county:= sql%rowcount;
6 if county > 0 then
7 dbms_output.put_line('The number of rows are'|| county);
8 end if;
9 if sql %found then
10 dbms_output.put_line('Employee record modification successful');
11 else if sql%notfound then
12 dbms_output.put_line('Employee record is not found');
13 end if;
14 end if;
15 end;
16 /
```

The number of rows are 3

Employee record modification successful

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from ssempp;

EID	ENAME	JOB	SAL	DNO
1	nala	lecturer	44000	11
2	kala	seniorlecturer	20000	12
5	ajay	lecturer	40000	11
6	vijay	lecturer	28000	11
3	nila	professor	60000	12

PROGRAMS

TO DISPLAY HELLO MESSAGE

SQL> set serveroutput on;

```
SQL> declare
2 a varchar2(20);
3 begin
4 a:='Hello';
5 dbms_output.put_line(a);
6 end;
7 /
```

Hello

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TO INPUT A VALUE FROM THE USER AND DISPLAY IT

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

```
2 a varchar2(20);
3 begin
4 a:=&a;
5 dbms_output.put_line(a);
6 end;
7 /
```

Enter value for a: 5

old 4: a:=&a;
new 4: a:=5;
5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

GREATEST OF TWO NUMBERS

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

```
2 a number(7);
3 b number(7);
4 begin
5 a:=&a;
6 b:=&b;
7 if(a>b) then
8 dbms_output.put_line ('The greater of the two is'|| a);
9 else
10 dbms_output.put_line ('The greater of the two is'|| b);
11 end if;
12 end;
13 /
```

Enter value for a: 5

old 5: a:=&a;
new 5: a:=5;

Enter value for b: 9

old 6: b:=&b;
new 6: b:=9;

The greater of the two is9

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

GREATEST OF THREE NUMBERS

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> declare

```
2 a number(7);
```

```
3 b number(7);
4 c number(7);
5 begin
6 a:=&a;
7 b:=&b;
8 c:=&c;
9 if(a>banda>c)then
10 dbms_output.put_line (' The greatest of the three is ' || a); 11
else if(b>c)then 12 dbms_output.put_line (' The greatest of the
three is ' || b); 13 else 14 dbms_output.put_line (' The greatest
of the three is ' || c); 15 end if; 16 end if; 17 end; 18/
```

Enter value for a: 5
old 6:a:=&a;
new 6:a:=5;
Enter value for b: 7
old 7:b:=&b;
new 7:b:=7;
Enter value for c: 1
old 8:c:=&c;
new 8:c:=1;
The greatest of the three is 7

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

PRINT NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 5 USING SIMPLE LOOP

SQL>setserveroutputon;

SQL> declare
2 a number:=1;
3 begin
4 loop
5 dbms_output.put_line (a);
6 a:=a+1;
7 exit when a>5;
8 end loop;
9 end;

10/
1
2
3
4
5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

PRINT NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 4 USING WHILE LOOP

```
SQL>setserveroutput on;
```

```
SQL>declare  
2anumber:=1;  
3 begin  
4while(a<5)  
5 loop  
6dbms_output.put_line (a);  
7 a:=a+1;  
8 endloop;  
9 end;  
10/  
1  
2  
3  
4
```

PL/SQLprocedure successfully completed.

PRINTNUMBERSFROM1TO5USING FOR LOOP

```
SQL>setserveroutput on;
```

```
SQL>declare  
2anumber:=1;  
3 begin  
4 forain1..5  
5 loop  
6dbms_output.put_line (a);  
7 endloop;  
8 end;  
9 /  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5
```

PL/SQLprocedure successfully completed.

PRINTNUMBERSFROM1TO5INREVERSE ORDER USING FOR LOOP

```
SQL>setserveroutput on;
```

```
SQL>declare  
2anumber:=1;  
3 begin  
4 forainreverse 1..5  
5 loop  
6dbms_output.put_line (a);  
7 endloop;  
8 end;  
9 /  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1
```

PL/SQLprocedure successfully completed.

TO CALCULATE AREA OF CIRCLE

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> declare
2 pi constant number(4,2):=3.14;
3 a number(20);
4 r number(20);
5 begin
6 r:=&r;
7 a:= pi* power(r,2);
8 dbms_output.put_line (' The area of circle is ' || a);
9 end;
```

```
10 /
```

```
Enter value for r: 2
```

```
old 6: r:=&r;
```

```
new 6: r:=2;
```

```
The area of circle is 13
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

TO CREATE SACCOUNT TABLE

```
SQL> create table saccount ( accno number(5), name varchar2(20), bal number(10));
```

```
Table created.
```

```
SQL> insert into saccount values ( 1,'mala',20000);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> insert into saccount values (2,'kala',30000);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> select * from saccount;
```

ACCNO	NAME	BAL
1	mala	20000
2	kala	30000

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> declare
```

```
2 a_bal number(7);
3 a_no varchar2(20);
4 debit number(7):=2000;
5 minamt number(7):=500;
6 begin
7 a_no:=&a_no;
8 select bal into a_bal from saccount where accno=a_no;
9 a_bal:= a_bal-debit;
```

```
10 if (a_bal > minamt) then
```

```
11 update saccount set bal=bal-debit where accno=a_no;
```

```
12 end if;
```

```
13 end;
```

```
14
```

```
15 /
```

```
Enter value for a_no: 1
```

```
old 7: a_no:=&a_no;
```

```
new 7: a_no:=1;
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SQL> select * from saccount;
```

ACCNO	NAME	BAL
1	mala	18000

2 kala 30000

TO CREATE TABLE SROUTES

```
SQL>createtablesroutes(rmonumber(5),originvarchar2(20), destination varchar2(20), fare
numbe
r(10),distance number(10));
Table created.
SQL>insertintosroutesvalues(2,'chennai','dindugal', 400,230);
1 rowcreated.
SQL>insertintosroutesvalues(3,'chennai','madurai', 250,300);
1 rowcreated.
SQL>insertintosroutesvalues(6,'thanjavur','palani', 350,370);
1 rowcreated.
SQL> select * from sroutes;
```

RNOORIGIN	DESTINATION	FARE	DISTANCE
2chennai	dindugal	400	230
3chennai	madurai	250	300
6thanjavur	palani	350	370

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> declare
2 route sroutes.rno % type;
3 faresroutes.fare %type;
4 dist sroutes.distance %type;
5 begin
6 route:=&route;
7 selectfare,distanceintofares,distfromsrouteswhere rno=route;
8 if(dist< 250)then
9 update sroute set fare=300 whererno=route;
10 else ifdist between250 and 370 then
11 update sroute set fare=400 whererno=route;
12 else if(dist > 400)then
13 dbms_output.put_line('Sorry');
14 end if; 15 end if; 16 end if; 17 end; 18/
```

Enter value for route:3

```
old 6:route:=&route;
new 6:route:=3;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select * from sroutes;
```

RNOORIGIN	DESTINATION	FARE	DISTANCE
2chennai	dindugal	400	230
3chennai	madurai	400	300
6thanjavur	palani	350	370

TO CREATE SCALAR CALCULATE TABLE

```
SQL> create table scalculate ( radius number(3), area number(5,2));
```

```
Table created.
```

```
SQL> desc scalculate;
```

Name	Null?	Type
RADIUS		NUMBER(3)
AREA		NUMBER(5,2)

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> declare
2 pi constant number(4,2):=3.14;
3 area number(5,2);
4 radius number(3);
5 begin
6 radius:=3;
7 while (radius <=7)
8 loop
9 area:= pi* power(radius,2);

10 insert into scalculate values (radius,area);
11 radius:=radius+1;
12 end loop;
13 end;
14 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select * from scalculate;
```

RADIUS	AREA
3	28.26
4	50.24
5	78.5
6	113.04
7	153.86

TO CALCULATE FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NUMBER

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL> declare
```

```
2 f number(4):=1;
3 i number(4);
4 begin
5 i:=&i;
6 while(i>=1)
7 loop
8 f:=f*i;
9 i:=i-1;

10 end loop;
11 dbms_output.put_line('The value is ' || f);
12 end;
13 /
```

```
Enter value for i: 5
```

```
old 5: i:=&i;  
new 5: i:=5;  
The value is 120
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER prevent_parent_deletion  
BEFORE DELETE ON department  
FOR EACH ROW  
DECLARE  
    v_count NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM employees  
    WHERE department_id = :OLD.dept_id;  
    IF v_count > 0 THEN  
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Cannot delete  
        department with associated employees.');
```

Trigger PREVENT_PARENT_DELETION compiled

Elapsed: 00:00:00.024

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER prevent_duplicates
BEFORE INSERT ON products
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_count NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count FROM products WHERE
product_name = :NEW.product_name;
    IF v_count > 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Product name
already exists.');
    END IF;
END;
/
Trigger PREVENT_DUPLICATES compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.030
```

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER check_order_amount
BEFORE INSERT ON orders
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
total_amount NUMBER;
max_threshold NUMBER := 10000;
BEGIN
    SELECT NVL(SUM(order_amount),0) INTO total_amount
    FROM orders WHERE customer_id = :NEW.customer_id;
    IF total_amount + :order_amount > max_threshold
THEN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Total order
amount exceeds the threshold.');
END IF;
END;
/
Trigger CHECK_ORDER_AMOUNT compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.013
```

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.

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_salary_audit START WITH1
INCREMENT BY 1;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER salary_change_audit
AFTER UPDATE ON employees
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (NEW.salary <> OLD.salary)
DECLARE
    v_audit_id NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT seq_salary_audit.NEXTVAL INTO v_audit_id
    FROM DUAL;
    INSERT INTO salary_audit (audit_id, employee_id,
old_salary, new_salary, change_date)
    VALUES (v_audit_id, :OLD.employee_id,
:OLD.salary, :NEW.salary, SYSTIMESTAMP);
END;
/
Sequence SEQ_SALARY_AUDIT created.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.007
```

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.

```
CREATE SEQUENCE Audit_Log_Seq START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Employee_Audit_Trigger
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON Employees
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_activity_type VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
    IF INSERTING THEN
        v_activity_type := 'INSERT';
    ELSIF UPDATING THEN
        v_activity_type := 'UPDATE';
    ELSIF DELETING THEN
        v_activity_type := 'DELETE';
    END IF;
    INSERT INTO Audit_Log (log_id, table_name, activity_type,
activity_date, user_id)
    VALUES (Audit_Log_Seq.NEXTVAL, 'Employees', v_activity_type,
SYSTIMESTAMP, USER);
END;
/
Trigger EMPLOYEE_AUDIT_TRIGGER compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.023
```

Program 7

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Update_Running_Total
BEFORE INSERT ON Sales
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF :NEW.running_total IS NULL THEN
        SELECT NVL(MAX(running_total), 0) +
:NEW.amount INTO :NEW.running_total FROM Sales;
    ELSE
        :NEW.running_total := :NEW.running_total +
:NEW.amount;
    END IF;
END;
/
Trigger UPDATE_RUNNING_TOTAL compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.016
```

Program 8

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.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER Validate_Order_Availability
BEFORE INSERT ON Orders
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
    v_current_stock NUMBER;
    v_pending_orders NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT stock_quantity INTO v_current_stock FROM Products
    WHERE product_id = :NEW.product_id;
    SELECT NVL(SUM(order_quantity), 0) INTO v_pending_orders
    FROM Orders WHERE product_id = :NEW.product_id;
    IF v_current_stock - v_pending_orders -
    :NEW.order_quantity < 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Insufficient stock for
the order');
    END IF;
END;
/
Trigger VALIDATE_ORDER_AVAILABILITY compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.028
```

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

MONGO DB

EXERCISE 18

Structure of 'restaurants' collection:

```
{  
    "address": {  
        "building": "1007",  
        "coord": [ -73.856077, 40.848447 ],  
        "street": "Morris Park Ave",  
        "zipcode": "10462"  
    },  
    "borough": "Bronx",  
    "cuisine": "Bakery",  
    "grades": [  
        {"date": { "$date": 1393804800000 }, "grade": "A", "score": 2 },  
        {"date": { "$date": 1378857600000 }, "grade": "A", "score": 6 },  
        {"date": { "$date": 1358985600000 }, "grade": "A", "score": 10 },  
        {"date": { "$date": 1322006400000 }, "grade": "A", "score": 9 },  
        {"date": { "$date": 1299715200000 }, "grade": "B", "score": 14 }  
    ],  
    "name": "Morris Park Bake Shop",  
    "restaurant_id": "30075445"  
}
```

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

```
db.restaurants.find(  
    {  
        $or: [  
            { cuisine: { $nin: ['American', 'Chinese'] } }, {  
                name: { $regex: /W^il/ } }  
            ]  
        }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, borough: 1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 }  
);
```



The terminal window shows the MongoDB command and its results. The command is: db.restaurants.find({ \$or: [{ cuisine: { \$nin: ['American', 'Chinese'] } }, { name: { \$regex: /W^il/ } }]}, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, borough: 1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 }). The results are two documents, both matching the first condition (\$or) because they begin with 'W'. The first document has a cuisine of 'Bakery' and a name of 'Morris Park Bake Shop'. The second document also has a cuisine of 'Bakery' and a name of 'Morris Park Bake Shop'. Both documents have their _id field omitted.

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..

```
db.restaurants.find(
{
  grades: {
    $elemMatch: {
      grade: "A", score: 11, date: ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z")
    }
  },
  { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1, _id: 0 }
});

```

```
{
  restaurant_id: 'sample0001',
  name: 'Wilshire Grille',
  grades: [
    {
      date: 2014-08-11T00:00:00.000Z,
      grade: 'A',
      score: 11
    },
    {
      date: 2015-01-21T00:00:00.000Z,
      grade: 'B',
      score: 7
    }
  ]
}
```

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".

```
db.restaurants.find(
{
  "grades.1": {
    grade: "A", score: 9, date: ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z")
  }
},
{ restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1, _id: 0 }
);

```

```
db.restaurants.find(
{
  "grades.1": {
    grade: "A",
    score: 9,
    date: ISODate("2014-08-11T00:00:00Z")
  }
},
{ restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, grades: 1, _id: 0 }
);
test>
```

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..

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {"address.coord.1": { $gt: 42, $lte: 52 } }, {  
    restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, address: 1, _id: 0  
});  
  
> db.restaurants.find(  
  { "address.coord.1": { $gt: 42, $lte: 52 } },  
   { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, address: 1, _id: 0 }  
);  
<
```

5. Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in ascending order along with all the columns.

```
db.restaurants.find().sort({ name: 1 });
```

6. Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.

```
db.restaurants.find().sort({ name: -1 });
```



7. Write a MongoDB query to arranged the name of the cuisine in ascending order and for that same cuisine borough should be in descending order.

```
db.restaurants.find().sort(  
{cuisine:1,borough:-1});
```



8. Write a MongoDB query to know whether all the addresses contains the street or not.

```
db.restaurants.find({ "address.street": { $exists: false } });
```

```
> db.restaurants.find({ "address.street": { $exists: false } });  
<
```

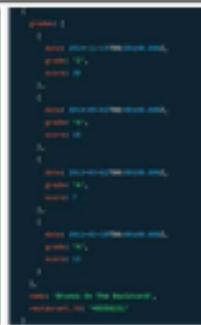
9. Write a MongoDB query which will select all documents in the restaurants collection where the coord field value is Double.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {"address.coord": {  
    $type: "double" } }  
)
```



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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  { "grades.score": { $mod: [7, 0] } }, {  
    restaurant_id: 1,  
    name: 1, grades: 1, _id: 0 }  
)
```



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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {name: { $regex:"mon" } }, {name: 1, borough: 1, "address.coord":  
  1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 })
```

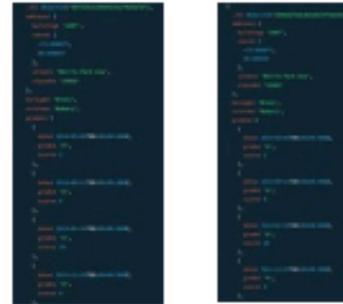
```
> db.restaurants.find(  
  { name: { $regex: "mon" } },  
  { name: 1, borough: 1, "address.coord": 1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 })  
)  
<
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {name:{$regex: "^Mad" } }, { name: 1, borough: 1,  
  "address.coord": 1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 }  
);  
  > db.restaurants.find(  
  { name: { $regex: "^Mad" } },  
  { name: 1, borough: 1, "address.coord": 1, cuisine: 1, _id: 0 }  
);  
<  
test>
```

13. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurants that have at least one grade with a score of less than 5.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  { "grades.score": { $lt: 5 } }  
);
```



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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {borough:"Manhattan", "grades.score": { $lt: 5 } }  
);  
  > db.restaurants.find(  
  { borough: "Manhattan", "grades.score": { $lt: 5 } }  
);  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  { borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] }, "grades.score": { $lt: 5 } }  
);  
  > db.restaurants.find(  
  { borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] }, "grades.score": { $lt: 5 } }  
);  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
    "grades.score": { $lt: 5 }, cuisine: { $ne:  
      "American" }  
  }  
);
```

```
> db.restaurants.find()  
{  
  "borough": { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
  "grades.score": { $lt: 5 },  
  "cuisine": { $ne: "American" }  
}  
;
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } }, {  
          $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
);
```

```
100 documents found in 0.1ms.  
+-----+  
| address |  
| borough |  
| cuisine |  
| grades |  
| id |  
+-----+  
| "100 Main St",  
| "Manhattan",  
| "American",  
| [ { score: 1, date: "2012-10-01" },  
|   { score: 2, date: "2012-10-02" },  
|   { score: 3, date: "2012-10-03" },  
|   { score: 4, date: "2012-10-04" },  
|   { score: 5, date: "2012-10-05" } ] |  
| "2" |  
+-----+
```

```
100 documents found in 0.1ms.  
+-----+  
| address |  
| borough |  
| cuisine |  
| grades |  
| id |  
+-----+  
| "100 Main St",  
| "Manhattan",  
| "American",  
| [ { score: 1, date: "2012-10-01" },  
|   { score: 2, date: "2012-10-02" },  
|   { score: 3, date: "2012-10-03" },  
|   { score: 4, date: "2012-10-04" },  
|   { score: 5, date: "2012-10-05" } ] |  
| "2" |  
+-----+
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: "Manhattan",  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } }, {  
          $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
);
```

```
> db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: "Manhattan",  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } },  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } },  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
);
```

```
> db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } },  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] } ,  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } } , {  
          $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
        ]  
      }, cuisine: { $ne: "American" }  
    }  
);
```

```
> db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] } ,  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } } ,  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    },  
    cuisine: { $ne: "American" }  
  }  
);  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find({  
  borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] } ,  
  cuisine: { $ne: "American" } , grades: {  
    $all:  
      [ { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } } , {  
        $elemMatch: { score: 6 } } ]  
    }  
});
```

```
> db.restaurants.find({  
  borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] } ,  
  cuisine: { $ne: "American" } ,  
  grades: {  
    $all: [  
      { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } } ,  
      { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
    ]  
  }  
});  
<  
test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } }, {  
          $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
        ]  
      }, cuisine: { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] }  
    }  
  );
```

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    borough: { $in: ["Manhattan", "Brooklyn"] },  
    grades: {  
      $all: [  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 2 } },  
        { $elemMatch: { score: 6 } }  
      ]  
    },  
    cuisine: { $nin: ["American", "Chinese"] }  
  }  
< test>
```

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.

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    grades: {  
      $elemMatch: { score: { $in: [2, 6] } }  
    }  
  }  
);
```

```
db.restaurants.find(  
  {  
    grades: {  
      $elemMatch: { score: { $in: [2, 6] } }  
    }  
  }  
< test>
```

<i>Evaluation Procedure</i>	<i>Marks awarded</i>
<i>MONGODB Procedure(5)</i>	
<i>Program/Execution (5)</i>	
<i>Viva(5)</i>	
<i>Total (15)</i>	
<i>Faculty Signature</i>	