VIEW AND INDEX

1. CREATE A VIEW BASED ON ROLE TABLE AND DISPLAY ALL THE ROWS.
2. INSERT RECORD INTO NEWLY CREATED VIEW.
3. DELETE FROM VIEW AN ACTOR WHOSE ACTORNO IS A4343.
4. UPDATE THE NAME OF CHARACTER AS IRONMAN WHOSE ACTORNO IS A7525.
5. CREATE A VIEW WHICH CONTAIN DETAILS OF STAFF WHOSE POSITION IS MANAGER.
6. CREATE AN INDEX ON TABLE BRANCH FOR A FIELD BRANCHNO.
7. CREATE A COMPOSITE INDEX ON ROLE TABLE FOR COLUMN ACTORNO AND CATALOGNO.
8. CREATE A UNIQUE INDEX ON THE TABLE STAFF FOR A COLUMN NAME.
9. DROP INDEX ON TABLE BRANCH.

SEQUENCE

1. CREATE A TABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING SCHEMA DEPARTMENT (DEPT\_ID: NUMBER, DEPT\_NAME: STRING, MANAGER\_ID: NUMBER). CREATE A SEQUENCE THAT CAN BE USED WITH THE PRIMARY COLUMN OF THE TABLE. THE SEQUENCE SHOULD START AT 200 AND HAVE A MAXIMUM VALUE OF 1000 WITH INTERVAL VALUE OF 10. NAME THE SEQUENCE DEPT\_ID\_SEQ.

TO TEST YOUR SEQUENCE, INSERT 2 ROWS IN THE DEPARTMENT TABLE USING THE SEQUENCE THAT YOU CREATED FOR THE ID COLUMN.

1. DROP SEQUENCE GENERATED FROM QUESTION 1.

PLSQL

1. WRITE A PLSQL BLOCK TO CALCULATE THE AREA AND CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE FOR THE RADIUS VARYING FROM LOWER TO UPPER VALUE. LOWER AND UPPER VALUES ARE ACCEPTED FROM THE USER. STORE RADIUS, CIRCUMFERENCE AND AREA IN THE TABLE NAMED CIRCLE\_AREA.
2. WRITE A PLSQL BLOCK TO INVERT A GIVEN NUMBER
3. CONSIDER NUMBER AS STRING
4. CONSIDER NUMBER AS INTEGER
5. WRITE A PLSQL BLOCK TO DISPLAY THE PALLINDROME NUMBERS BETWEEN 1 AND 100.
6. WRITE A PLSQL BLOCK TO ACCEPT A CATALOG NO. AND UPDATE THE DAILYRENTAL PRICE OF A VIDEO CATEGORY AS DAILYRENTAL + 10. DISPLAY APPROPRIATE MESSAGE BASED ON THE EXISTENCE OF THE RECORD IN THE VIDEO TABLE.