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Advanced Database Management System

Course Work 2

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INDEX NO: COHNDNE201F-021

Draw an ER-Diagram



Assumptions.

- All the accounts must have a bank. • All the branches must have a bank.
- All the customers must have an account. • All the accounts must have a customer.
- All the accounts must have an account type. • All the account type must have an account.
- All the account type are categorized as saving and current.
- All the bank must have a transaction.
- All the transaction must have an accounts.

Questions 1

1. How many entities are there in the ER diagram? What are they?

8 Entities Which Includes:

- Transaction
- Bank
- Branch
- Account
- Account Type
- Savings
- Current
- Customer

2. Are all the entities you identified strong?

- NO
 - a. If not, what are the weak entities you identified?
 - Account Entity
 - b. How did you identify the weak entities?
 - Since, if there is no customer to the bank there will be no account. furthermore, the account has no primary key.

Questions 2

1st Q “When save these records in the oracle database, you have to categorize customers based on the age (If customer age is greater than 18, consider as adult and others consider as Teenagers).Finally you have to save these records into two different tables. Write PL/SQL Stored procedure to categorized and store the customer details in the oracle database.”

Script

```
create table teenagers
```

```
(ID int, Name VARCHAR(20), address VARCHAR(50), age INT);
```

```
create table adults
```

```
(ID int, Name VARCHAR(20), address VARCHAR(50), age INT);
```

```
create procedure Customer_Categorize(id IN varchar,name in varchar,address in varchar,age in number)
```

```
as
```

```
begin
```

```
if(age<18)then
```

```
insert into teenagers values(id,name,address,age);
```

```
dbms_output.put_line('Added to the teenagers account');
```

```
elsif(age>18)then
```

```
insert into adults values(id,name,address,age);
```

```
dbms_output.put_line('Added to the adults account');
```

```
end if;
```

```
end;
```

```
/
```

```
begin
```

```
customer_categorize('1','Allan','NewYork',26);
```

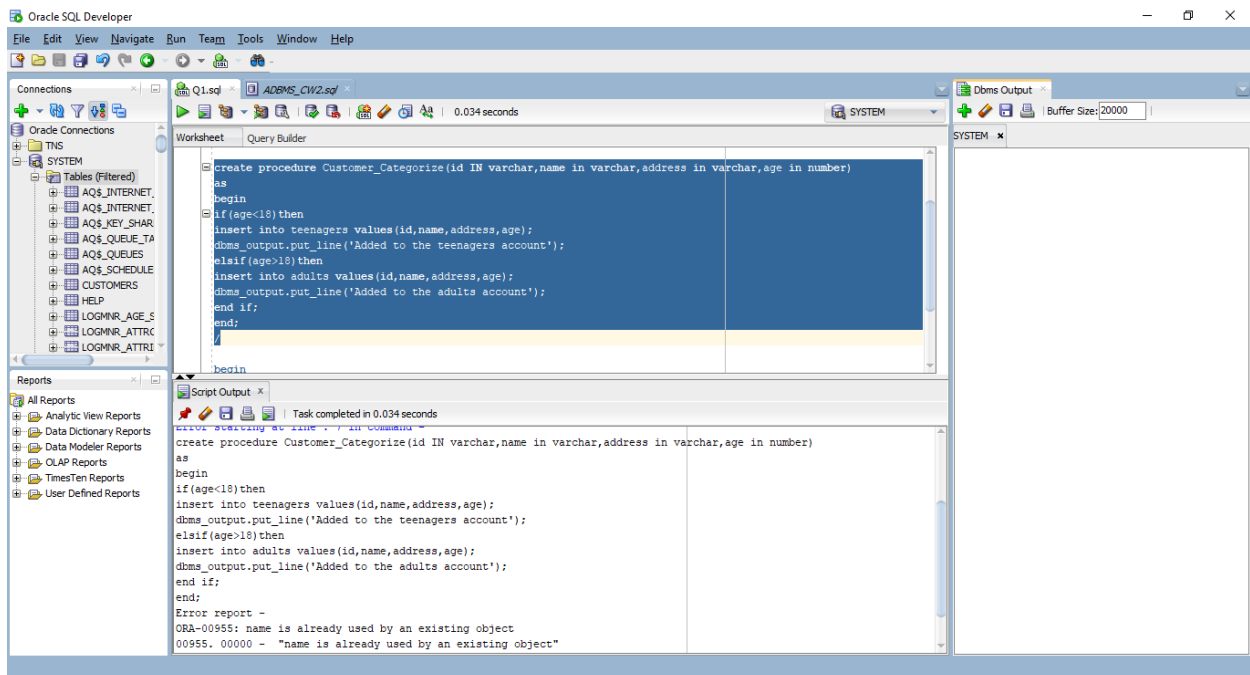
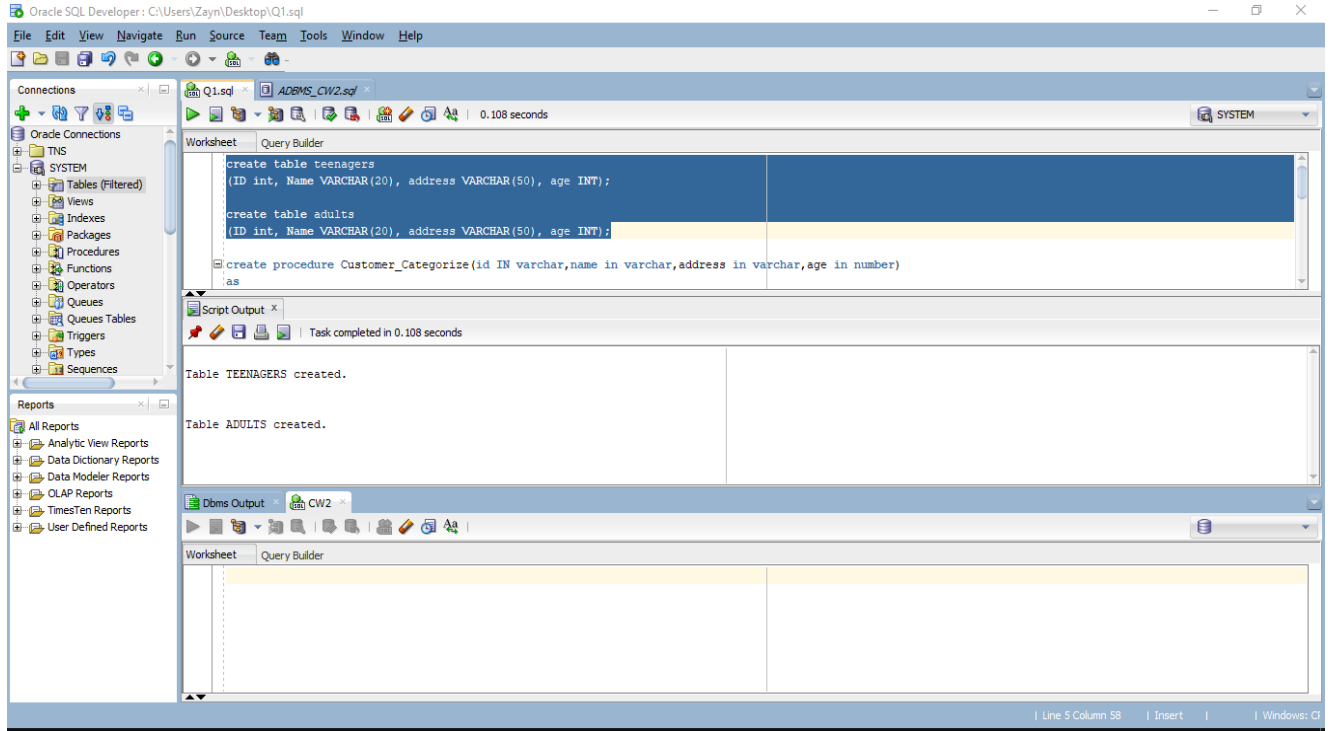
```
end;
```

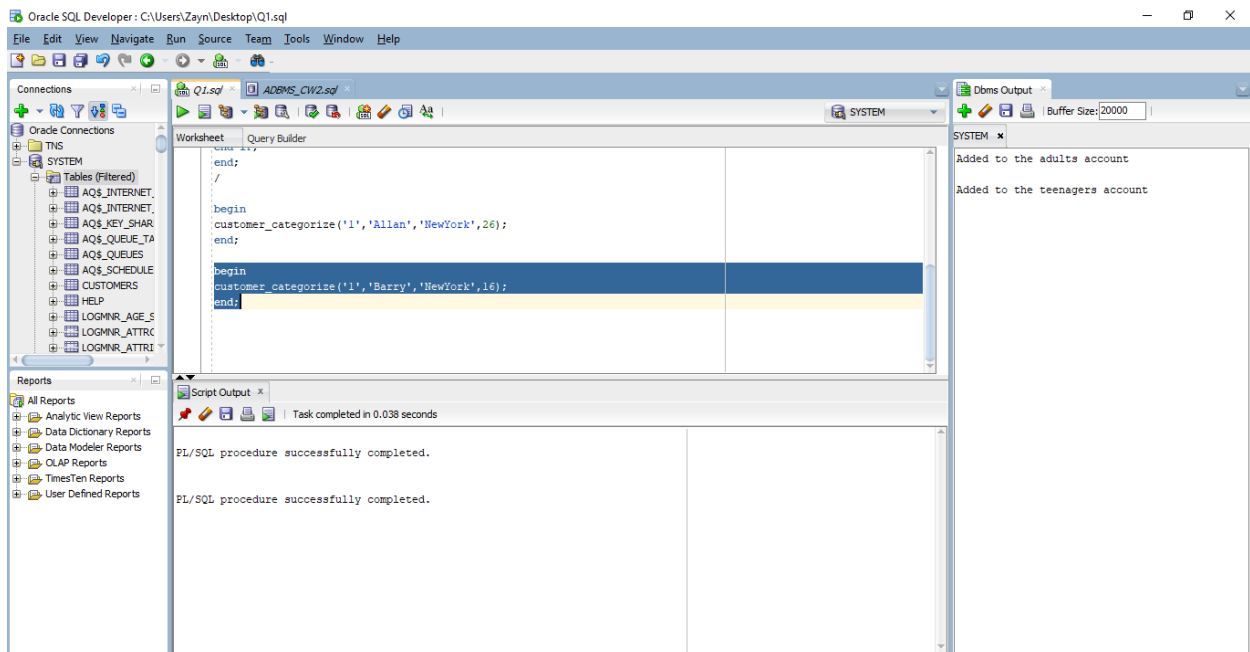
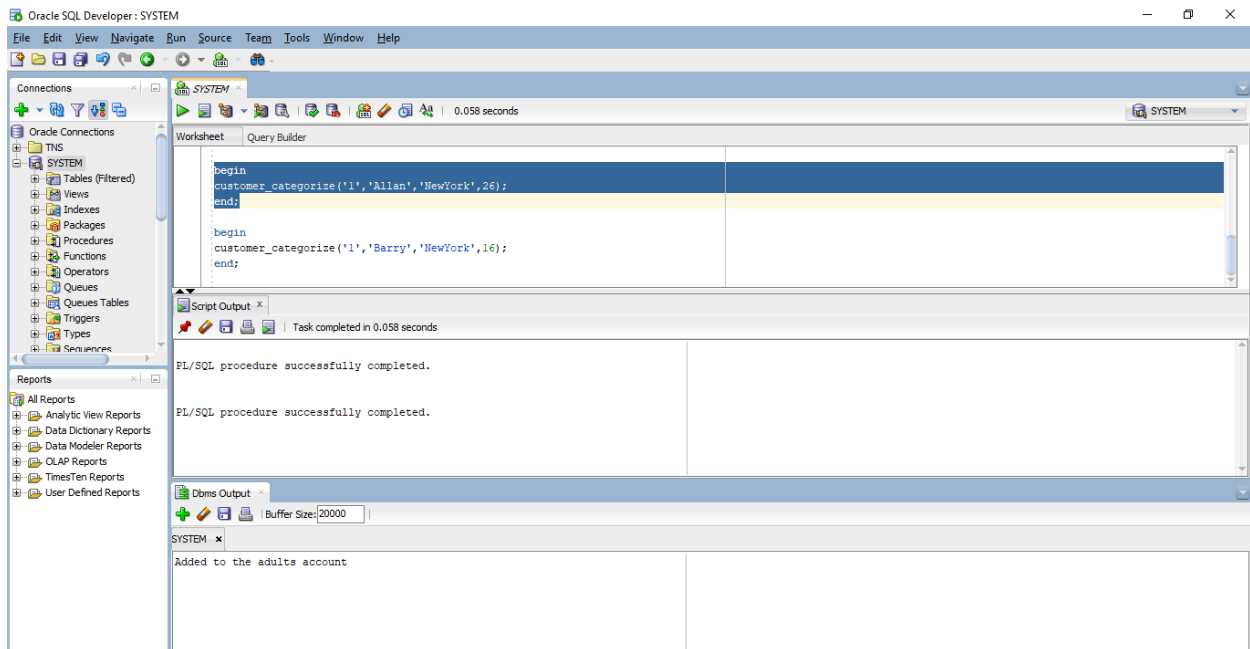
```
begin
```

```
customer_categorize('1','Barry','NewYork',16);

end;
```

SCREENSHOTS





2nd Q “There is a limitation to writing cheques for current accounts holders per month which is 20. If customer writes more than 20 cheques per month write PL/SQL triggers to notify that operation.”

Script

```
create table cheques
```

```
(cusID int, cheque_count int, month varchar(10));
```

```
select * from cheques;
```

```
insert into cheques(cusID,cheque_count,month)
```

```
values('10','15','FEB');
```

```
update cheques set cheque_count=cheque_count+2 where cusID='10';
```

```
create trigger cheque_limited
```

```
before delete or insert or update on cheques for each row
```

```
when(new.cusID>0)
```

```
declare
```

```
cheque_count number;
```

```
begin
```

```
cheque_count:= :old.cheque_count;
```

```
if cheque_count<=20 then
```

```
dbms_output.put_line(' Added Successfully');
```

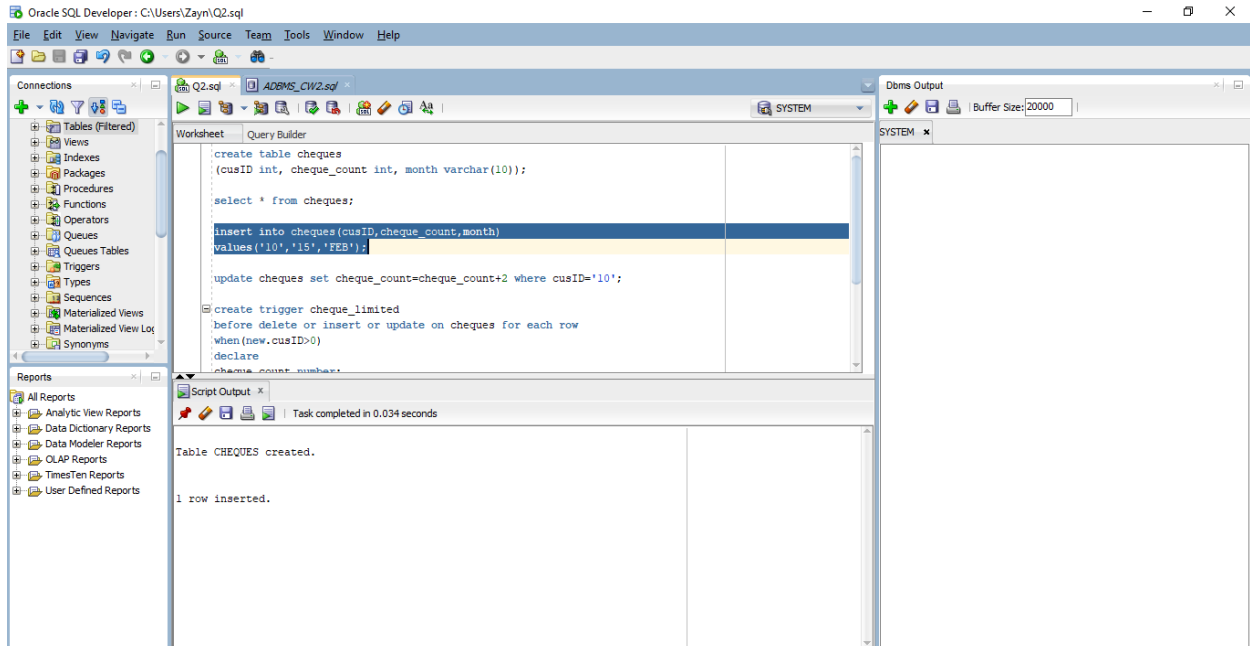
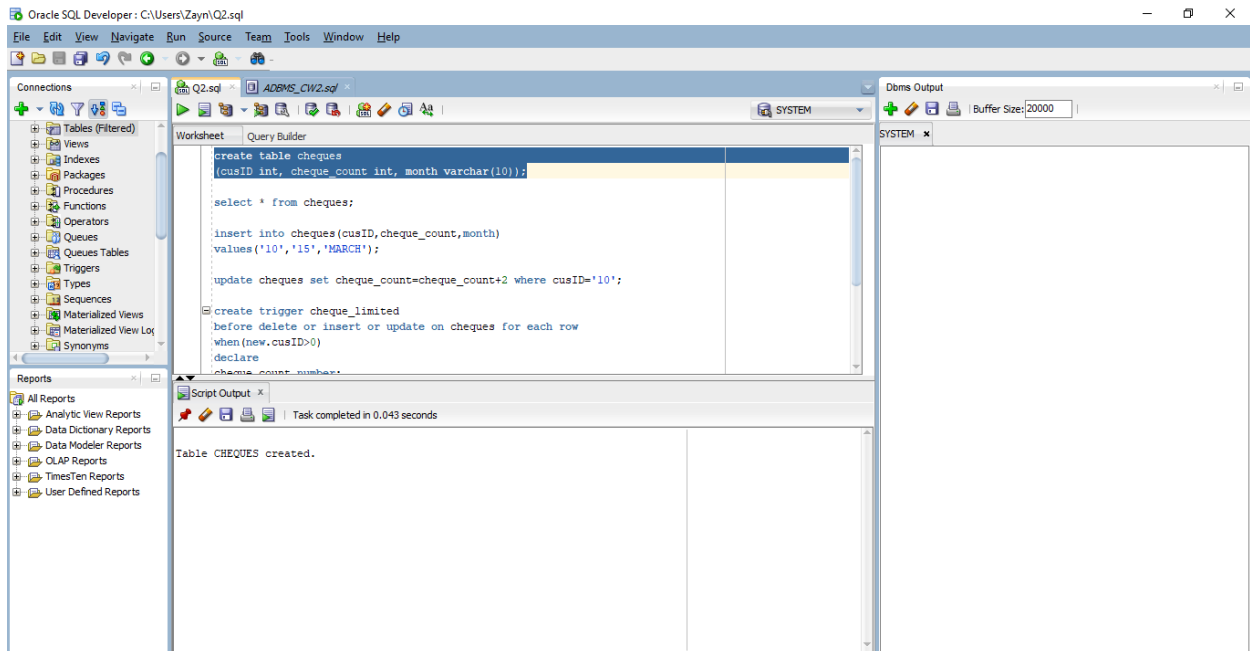
```
elsif cheque_count>20 then
```

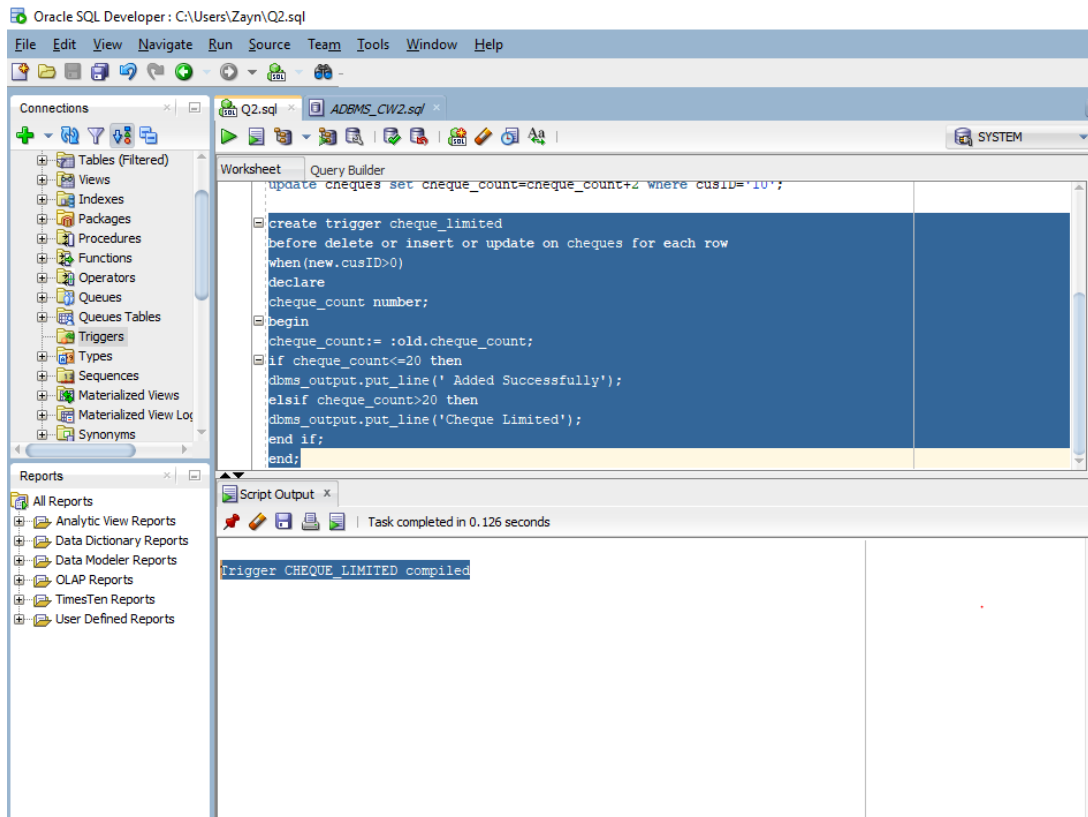
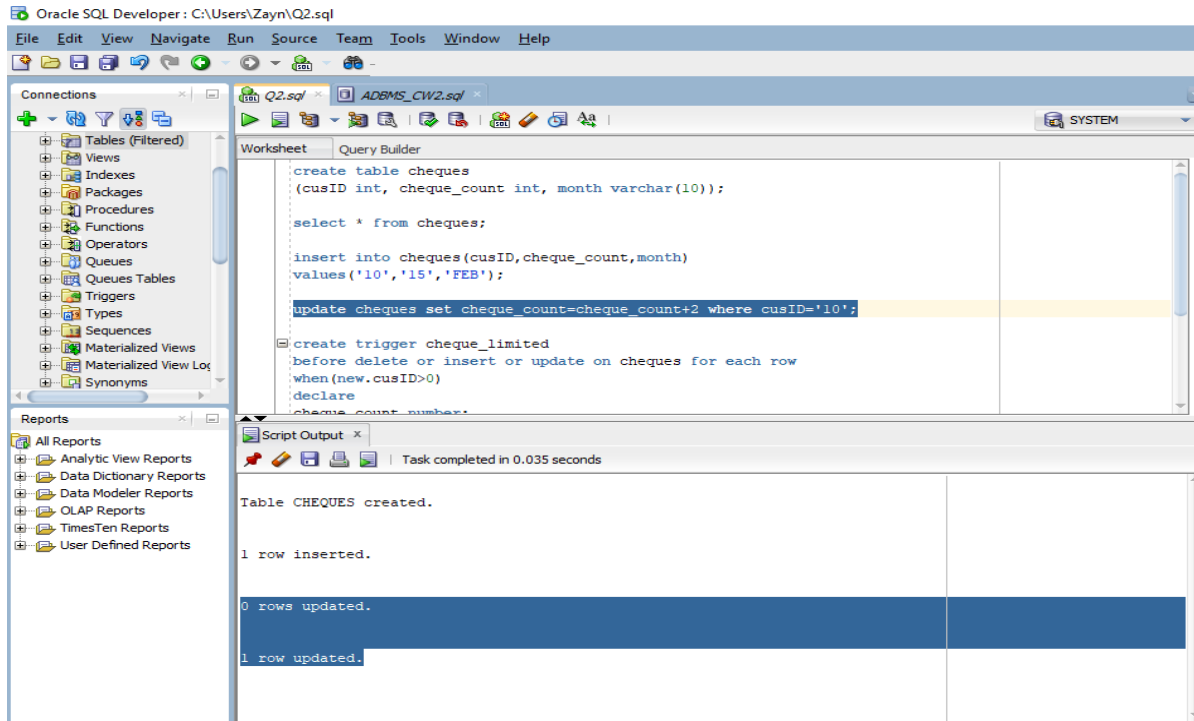
```
dbms_output.put_line('Cheque Limited');
```

```
end if;
```

```
end;
```

SCREENSHOTS





3rd Q “Saving account holders can be divide into low, medium and high groups based on their saving balance. Write a PL/SQL Code to identify these customers and give a separate flag for each customer.”

Script

```
create table SAVINGS_Accounts
```

```
(accno INT,cusno INT,bal INT);
```

```
insert into savings_accounts
```

```
values(1,1,150000);
```

```
insert into savings_accounts
```

```
values(2,2,250000);
```

```
insert into savings_accounts
```

```
values(3,3,350000);
```

```
insert into savings_accounts
```

```
values(4,4,8500000);
```

```
select * from savings_accounts;
```

```
declare
```

```
AcNo savings_accounts.accno%type:=3;
```

```
custNo customers.id%type:=3;
```

```
Bal savings_accounts.bal%type;
```

```
custName customers.name%type;
```

```
begin
```

```
    select accno,bal,cusno into AcNo,Bal,custNo from SAVINGS_Accounts where accno= AcNo;
```

```
    select Name into custName from Customers where ID=custNo;
```

```
    if 0 < Bal and Bal <= 100000 then
```

```

        DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Account Number : ' || AcNo || ' ' || 'Customer Number : ' || custNo || ' ' || 'Name : ' || custName || ' Flag : Red');

    elsif Bal > 100001 and Bal <= 500000 then

        DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Account Number : ' || AcNo || ' ' || 'Customer Number : ' || custNo || ' ' || 'Name : ' || custName || ' Flag : Yellow');

    elsif Bal > 500001 then

        DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( 'Account Number : ' || AcNo || ' ' || 'Customer Number : ' || custNo || ' ' || 'Name : ' || custName || ' Flag : Green');

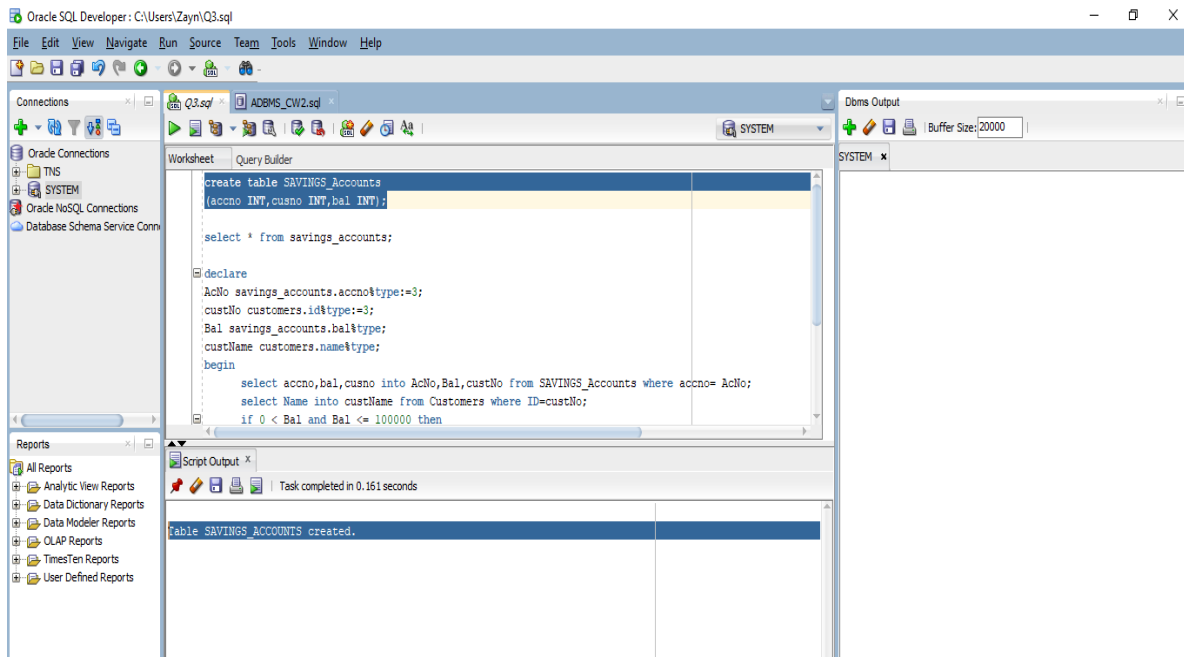
    end if;

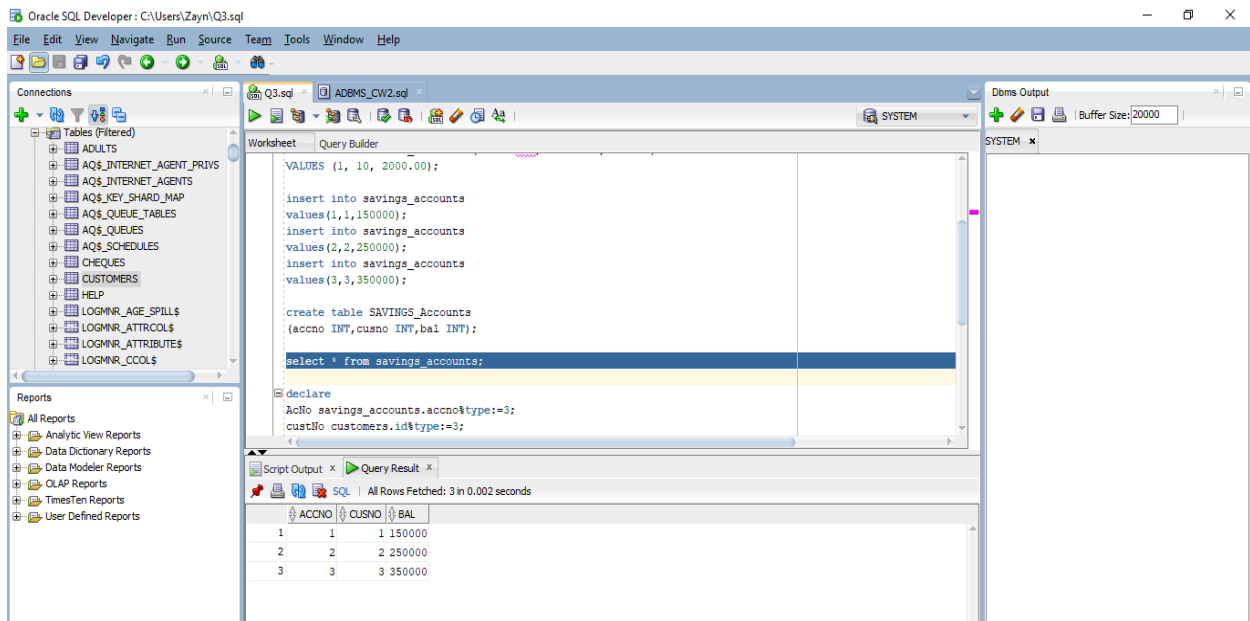
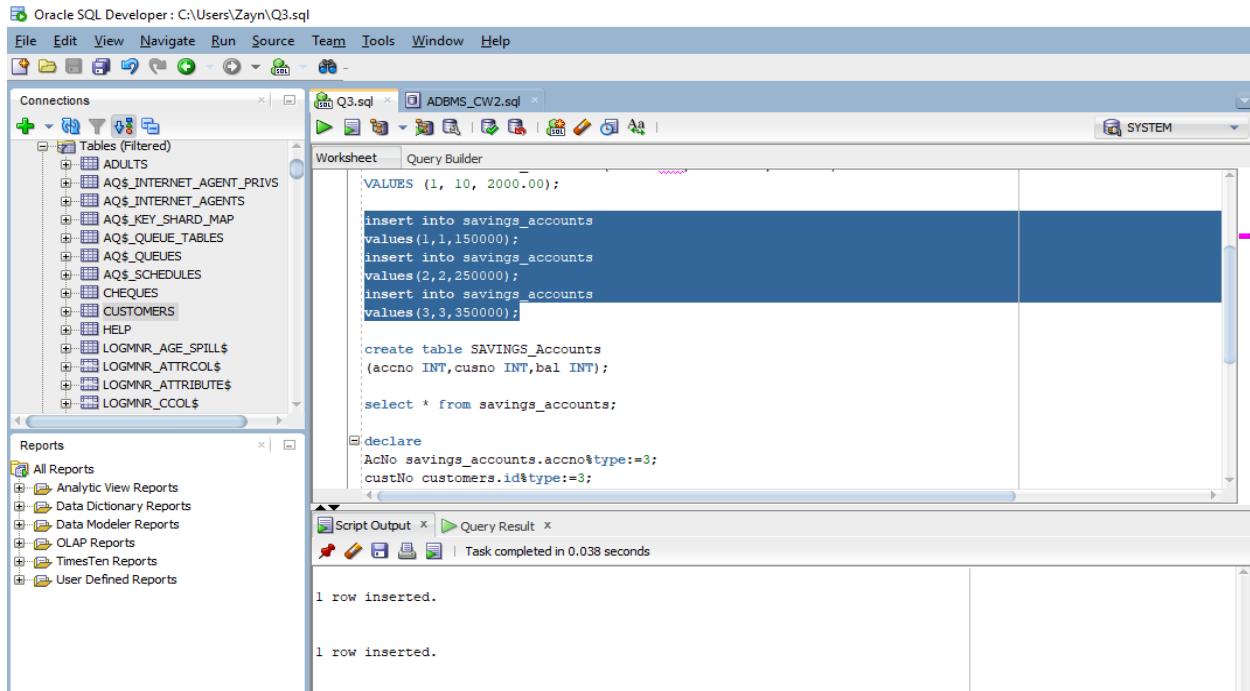
end;

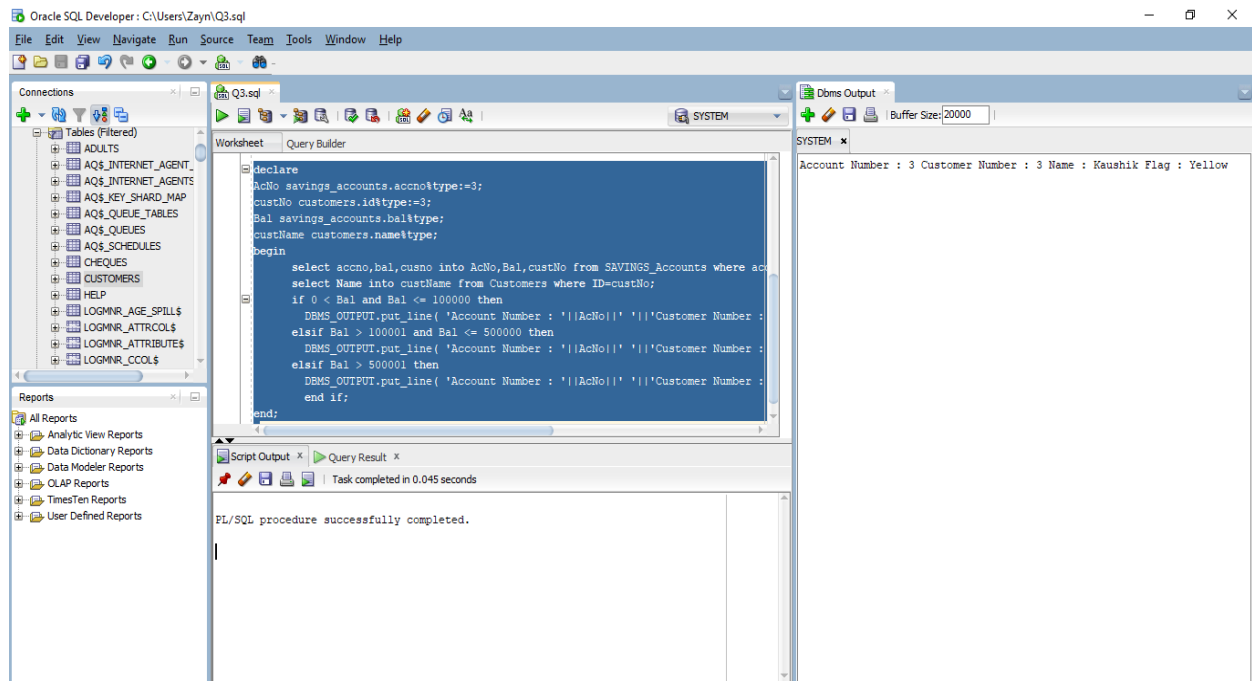
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```

SCREENSHOTS







4th Q “When retrieving data from the Customer table, we are applying the filter for the customer_id field. If customer_id is not available, then it will give an error. To overcome this issue, we can apply exception handling. Write a PL/SQL block for this scenario.”

Script

```
declare
c_id cheques.cusID%type:=10;
c_count cheques.cheque_count%type;
c_mo cheques.month%type;
begin
select cheque_count,month into c_mo,c_count from cheques where cusID=c_id;
dbms_output.put_line('Customer id : '||c_id||' '||'cheque_count : '||c_count||' '||'Month : '||c_mo);
exception
when no_data_found then
dbms_output.put_line ('Not Available!');
when others then
dbms_output.put_line('Error!');
end;
/
```

SCREENSHOTS

