

Choose an item.

Choose an item.



AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY–BANGLADESH (AIUB)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE C TECHNOLOGY

Advance Database Management System

Final Report

Project Name – Babysitting Management System

Section: B

Supervised By

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Submitted By

Name	ID	Contribution
Junayed Fahad	20-43858-2	UI design,table creation,data insetation,Basic pl/sql, ,data inseartation,synonym,operators, half Query writing, Group function, Loop,Advance PL/SQ, Explicit Cursor, Row-Level Trigger, Statement-Level Trigger
Meskat Hassan	21-45894-3	Introduction, project proposal, Introduction,Scenario description,Conclusion,Query writing.,single row function, Procedure, Table-Based Record, Cursor-Based Record, RELATIONAL ALGEBRA
ZAHID AHAMED FAHIM	21-45866-3	ER diagram, Normalization, Schema Diagram, half Query writing. SQL -3 view -3 synonym,joining, Group function,use case diagram,activity diagram, Package, Expextion Handling

Introduction:

Babysitters play a very important role in parents' lives whose parents are busy or their mother is a working woman. The Babysitter Management System is a simple and organized way to help parents to book trusted babysitters for their babies. It allows parents to register, add information about their kids, and book a babysitting service easily. Babysitters can also be added to the system, showing their availability and hourly rates. The system keeps track of bookings, payments, and feedback from parents—making the whole process smoother, safer, and more reliable for everyone involved.

Project Proposal:

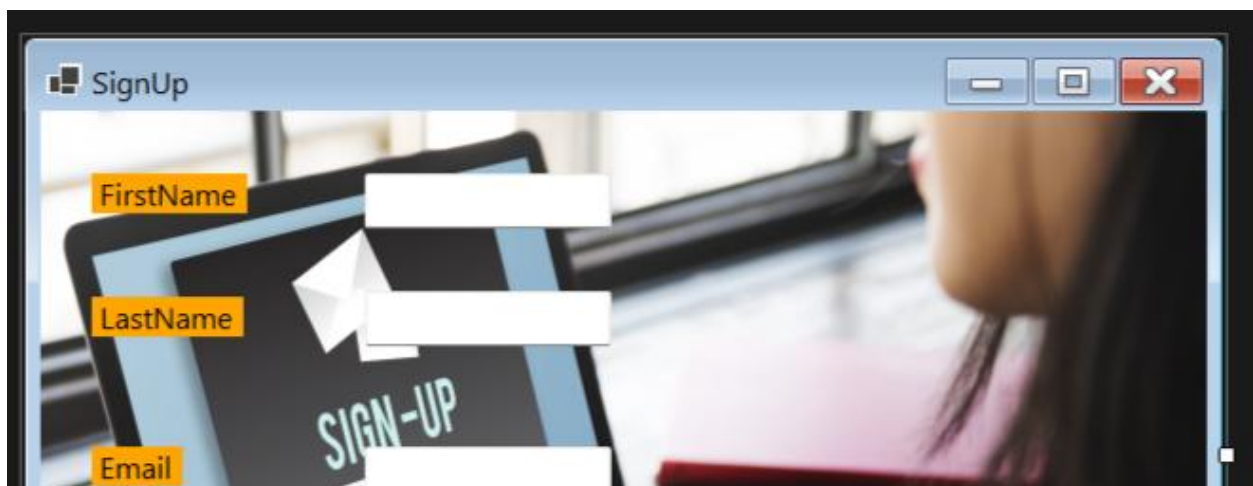
Babysitter management system is designed to help working parents and take care of their babies. Parents can register, manage their personal details, add profiles for their children, make babysitting bookings and after taking service they can give feedback about the service of babysitters. Babysitters can register and can give their details like availability, contact information, and hourly rates. While

booking a payment record is generated. The system organize all the information securely. Manage the system seamlessly.

User interface:



The image shows a user interface window titled "LogInForm". The background is a colorful illustration of a woman sitting on the floor, surrounded by children and a dog. The interface includes two input fields labeled "EMAIL" and "PASSWORD", a "LOG IN" button, and a "Sign Up" button. The window has standard Windows-style controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.



The image shows a user interface window titled "SignUp". The background is a blurred image of a person's face. The interface includes three input fields labeled "FirstName", "LastName", and "Email", each with a white arrow icon pointing to the right. The window has standard Windows-style controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.

BookingForm

CLIENT ID

BOOKING ID

START TIME

END TIME

STATUS

PAYMENT ID


BABYSITTER ID

SAVE

DELETE

UPDATE

SEARCH



BabysitterForm

BABYSITTER ID

BABYSITTER NAME

BABYSITTER PHONE

AVAILABILITY STATUS

HOURLY RATE

SAVE

DELETE

UPDATE

SEARCH



BabyForm

CLIENT ID

BABY ID

BABY NAME

BABY AGE

BABY GENDER

BABY MEDICAL NOTE

SAVE

DELETE

SEACRH

UPDATE

PaymentForm

PAYMENT ID

AMOUNT PAY

PAYMENT MEATHOD

PAYMENT DATE

PAYMENT STATUS

SAVE

DELETE

UPDATE

SEARCH

FeedbackForm

BOOKING ID

FEEDBACK ID

RATTING

COMMENT

SAVE

DELETE

UPDATE

SEARCH

FEEDBACK

ViewALLForm

Scenario Description:

In a Babysitter management system a client can have many babies. A client can have atleast one to many babies .A client can have uniquely identified by client_id, a client can have phone number, name, email, address .

A baby can have only one parents. A baby is identified by unique baby_id, also have other attributes like baby name, age, gender, medical notes.

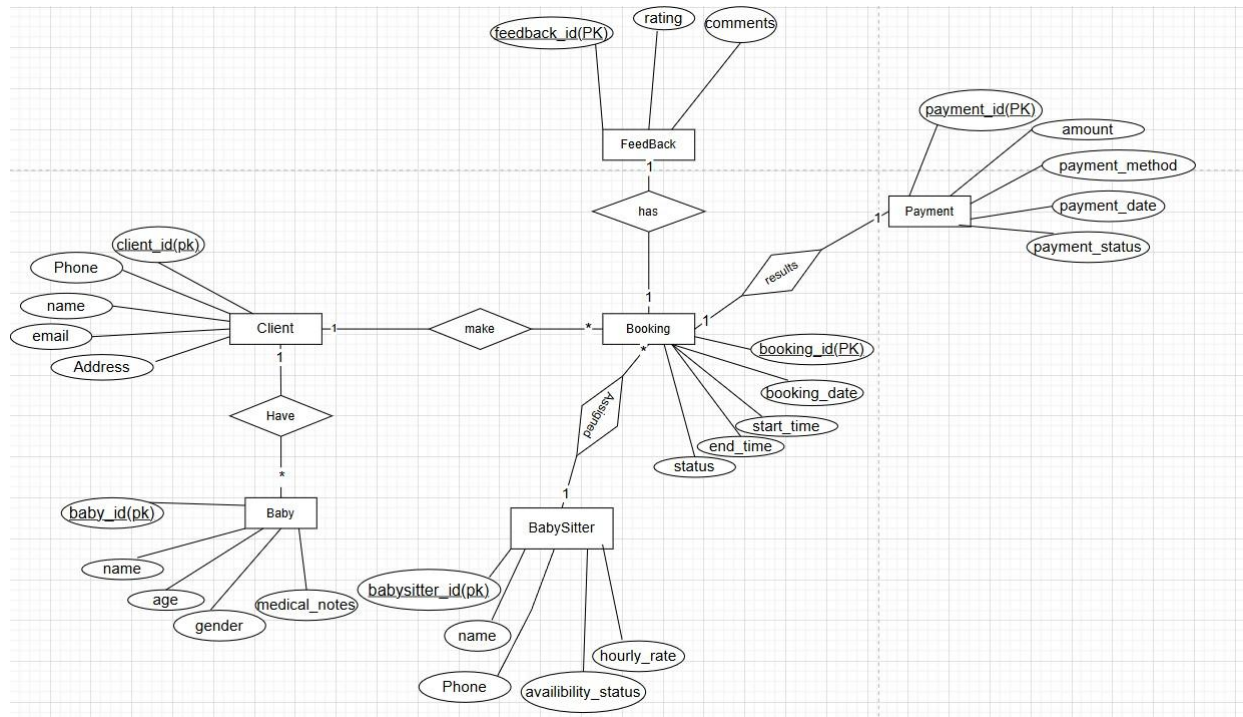
A client can make bookings, after bookings a unique booking_id is generated. A bookings can have attributes like booking_date, start time,end time, and booking status. A client can make many bookings.

Bookings are assigned to babysitter. Many bookings can assigned to a babysitter. A babysitter is identified by unique id, babysitter can have attributes name, phone, availability status, hourly rate.

A Booking results only one payment. A payment is identified by unique id, can also have attributes like payment id, amount, payment method , payment date , payment status.

A Bookings can has zero or one feedback about babysitters. A feedback is identified by unique id, rating , comments.

ER Diagram:



Normalization:

Make

UNF

make (client_id(pk), phone, name, email, address, booking_id(pk),
booking_date, start time, end time, status)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

1. client_id(pk), phone, name, email, address, booking_id(pk),
booking_date, start time, end time, status

2NF

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address
2. booking_id(pk), booking_date, start time, end time, status

3NF

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address
2. booking_id(pk), booking_date, start time, end time, status

Table Creation

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address,
2. booking_id(pk), booking_date, start time, end time, status,
client_id(fk)

Have

UNF

have (client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address, baby_id(pk), bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address, baby_id(pk), bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes

2NF

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address
2. baby_id(pk), bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes

3NF

1. client_id(pk) , phone, name, email, address
2. baby_id(pk), bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes

Table Creation

1. **client_id(pk)** , phone, name, email, address, **baby_id(fk)**
2. **baby_id(pk)**, bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes

Has

UNF

have (**booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments

2NF

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments

5

3NF

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments

Table Creation

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments, **booking_id(fk)**

Results

UNF

results (booking_id(pk), booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, payment_id(pk), amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, **payment_id(pk)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status

2NF

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **payment_id(pk)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status

3NF

1. **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **payment_id(pk)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status

Table Creation

1. **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, **payment_id(FK)**
2. **payment_id(PK)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status

Assigned

UNF

results (booking_id(PK), booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, babysitter_id(PK), bsname, bsphone, availability_status, hourly_rate)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

2. **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status,
babysitter_id(PK), bsname, bsphone, availability_status,
hourly_rate

2NF

1. **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **babysitter_id(PK)**, bsname, bsphone, availability_status, hourly_rate

3NF

1. **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status
2. **babysitter_id(PK)**, bsname, bsphone, availability_status, hourly_rate

Table Creation:

1. **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status ,
babysitter_id(FK)
2. **babysitter_id(PK)**, bsname, bsphone, availability_status, hourly_rate

Temporary Tables:

- 1) **client_id(pk)** , phone, name, email, address
- 2) **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status,
client_id(fk)
- 3) ~~**client_id(pk)**, phone, name, email, address~~
- 4) **baby_id(pk)**, bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes,
client_id(FK)
- 5) ~~**booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status~~
- 6) **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments, **booking_id(fk)**
- 7) **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status,
payment_id(FK)

- 8) **payment_id(PK)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status
- 9) **booking_id(PK)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status , **babysitter_id(FK)** 10) **babysitter_id(PK)**, bsname, bsphone, **vailability_status**, **hourly_rate**

Final Tables:

- 1) **client_id(pk)** , phone, name, email, address
- 2) **booking_id(pk)**, booking_date, start_time, end_time, status, **client_id(fk)**, **payment_id(FK)** , **babysitter_id(FK)**
- 3) **baby_id(pk)**, bname, bage, bgender, bmedical_notes, **client_id(FK)**
- 4) **feedback_id(pk)**, rating, comments, **booking_id(fk)**
- 5) **payment_id(PK)**, amount, payment_method, payment_date, payment_status
- 6) **babysitter_id(PK)**, bsname, bsphone, **vailability_status**, **hourly_rate**

Schema Diagram:

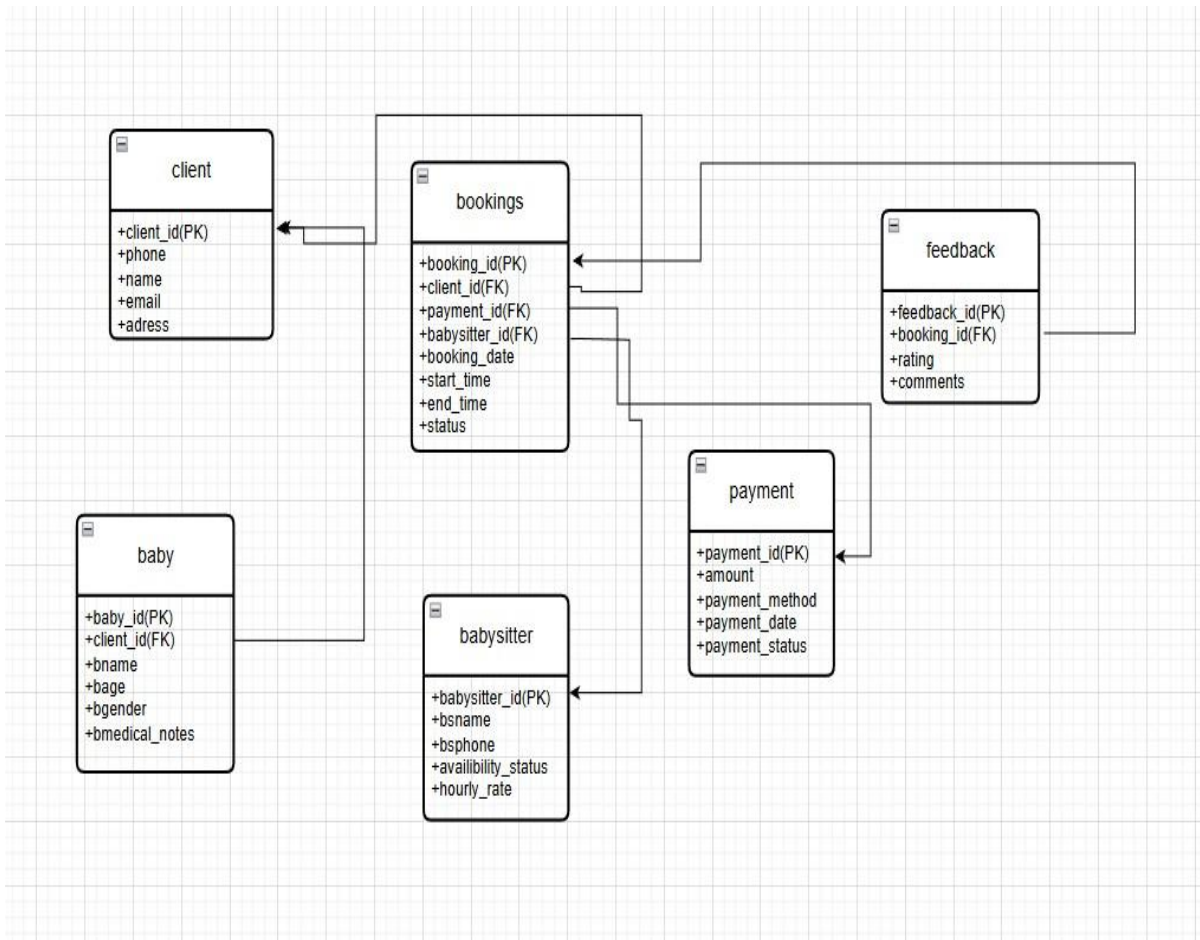


Table Creation

CLIENT TABLE:

CREATE TABLE CLIENT (

CLIENT_ID VARCHAR2(255) PRIMARY KEY,

Phone VARCHAR2(50),

Name VARCHAR2(255),

Email VARCHAR2(255), "For droppe this table you net to write this
query//DROP TABLE CLIENT CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;"

Address VARCHAR2(255)

);

```
CREATE TABLE CLIENT (  
  CLIENT_ID VARCHAR2(255) PRIMARY KEY,  
  Phone VARCHAR2(50),  
  Name VARCHAR2(255),  
  Email VARCHAR2(255),  
  
  Address VARCHAR2(255)  
);  
CREATE INDEX idx_client_name ON Client(name);
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

BABYSITTER TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE Babysitter (  
    Babysitter_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,  
    BabySName VARCHAR(255),  
    BabySPhone VARCHAR(50),  
    Availability_Status VARCHAR(100),  
    Hourly_Rate NUMBER(6,2)  
);
```

☒ Autocommit Display 10 ▼

```
CREATE TABLE Babysitter (  
    Babysitter_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,  
    BabySName VARCHAR(255),  
    BabySPhone VARCHAR(50),  
    Availability_Status VARCHAR(100),  
    Hourly_Rate NUMBER(6,2)  
);
```

[Results](#) [Explain](#) [Describe](#) [Saved SQL](#) [History](#)

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

0.00 seconds

PAYMENR TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE Payment (  
    Payment_ID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    Amount NUMBER(10,2),  
    Payment_Method VARCHAR(50),  
    Payment_Date DATE,  
    Payment_Status VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

The screenshot shows a web-based SQL interface. At the top, there's a breadcrumb trail: "home > SQL > SQL Commands". Below this is a toolbar with a checked "Autocommit" checkbox and a "Display" dropdown set to "10". The main area contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE Payment (  
    Payment_ID VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    Amount NUMBER(10,2),  
    Payment_Method VARCHAR(50),  
    Payment_Date DATE,  
    Payment_Status VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

Below the code editor is a navigation bar with links: "Results", "Explain", "Describe", "Saved SQL", and "History". The "Results" tab is active, displaying an error message in a grey box: "ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object". At the bottom left, it shows "0.00 seconds".

BOOKING TABLE:

```
CREATE TABLE Booking (  
    Booking_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Booking_Date DATE,  
    Start_Time VARCHAR(20),  
    End_Time VARCHAR(20),  
    Status VARCHAR(50),  
    Client_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    Payment_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    Babysitter_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Client_ID) REFERENCES Client(Client_ID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Payment_ID) REFERENCES Payment(Payment_ID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Babysitter_ID) REFERENCES Babysitter(Babysitter_ID)  
);
```

☒ Autocommit Display 10 ▼

```
CREATE TABLE Booking (  
    Booking_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Booking_Date DATE,  
    Start_Time VARCHAR(20),  
    End_Time VARCHAR(20),  
    Status VARCHAR(50),  
    Client_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    Payment_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    Babysitter_ID VARCHAR(10),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Client_ID) REFERENCES Client(Client_ID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Payment_ID) REFERENCES Payment(Payment_ID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Babysitter_ID) REFERENCES Babysitter(Babysitter_ID)  
);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_booking_status ON Booking(Status);
```

```
-- Create Sequence
```

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

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

BABY TABLE:

CREATE TABLE Baby (

Baby_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

BabyName VARCHAR(255),

BabyAge INT,

BabyGender VARCHAR(50),

BabyMedical_Notes VARCHAR(500),

Client_ID VARCHAR(10),

FOREIGN KEY (Client_ID) REFERENCES Client(Client_ID)

);

```
CREATE TABLE Baby (  
  Baby_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  BabyName VARCHAR(255),  
  BabyAge INT,  
  BabyGender VARCHAR(50),  
  BabyMedical_Notes VARCHAR(500),  
  Client_ID VARCHAR(10),  
  FOREIGN KEY (Client_ID) REFERENCES Client(Client_ID)  
);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_baby_name ON Baby(BabyName);
```

```
//Create Sequence
```

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

```
CREATE TABLE Feedback (  
  Feedback_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

FEEDBACK TABLE:

CREATE TABLE Feedback (

Feedback_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

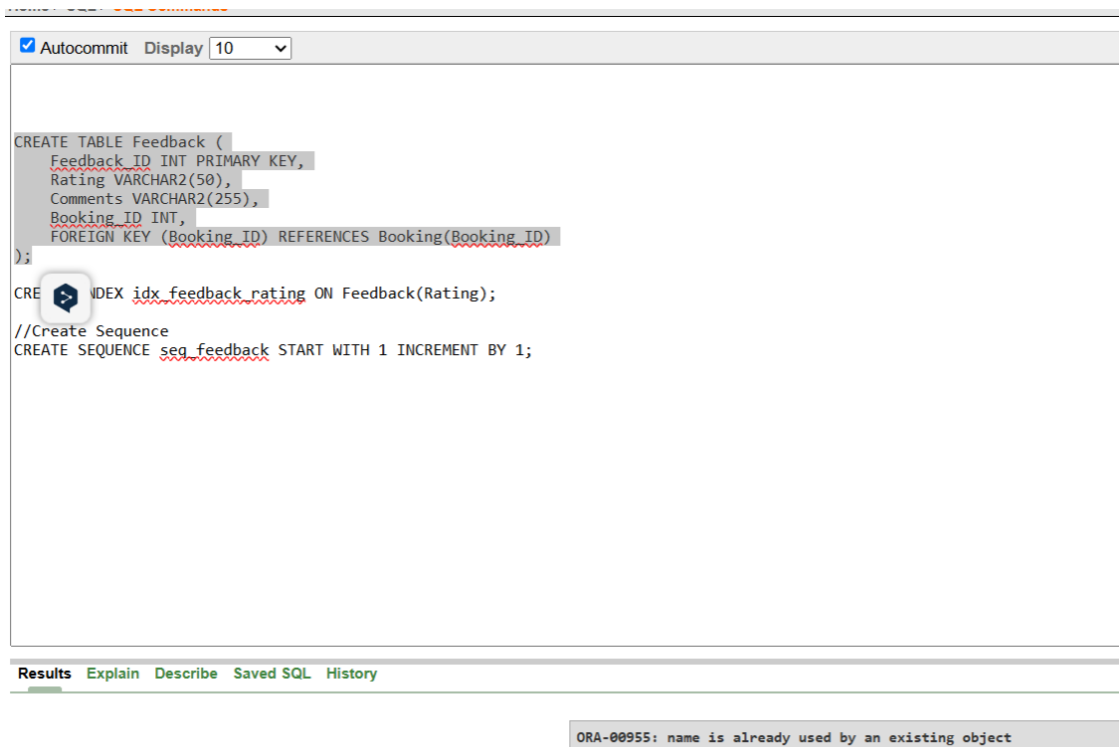
Rating VARCHAR2(50),

Comments VARCHAR2(255),

Booking_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (Booking_ID) REFERENCES Booking(Booking_ID)

);



The screenshot shows an SQL IDE interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with a checked 'Autocommit' button and a 'Display' dropdown set to '10'. The main text area contains the following SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE Feedback (  
    Feedback_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Rating VARCHAR2(50),  
    Comments VARCHAR2(255),  
    Booking_ID INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (Booking_ID) REFERENCES Booking(Booking_ID)  
);  
  
CREATE INDEX idx_feedback_rating ON Feedback(Rating);  
  
//Create Sequence  
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_feedback START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;
```

Below the text area, there is a tabbed interface with 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History' tabs. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying an error message in a grey box:

```
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object
```


Create Sequence:

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

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

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

Create Index

```
--Create Index
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_client_name ON Client(name);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_bsname ON Babysitter(BabySName);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_payment_method ON Payment(Payment_Method);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_booking_status ON Booking(Status);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_baby_name ON Baby(BabyName);
```

```
CREATE INDEX idx_feedback_rating ON Feedback(Rating);
```

DATA INSERTATION:

CLIENT DATA:

```
INSERT INTO CLIENT VALUES ('1', '555', 'Smith', 'smith@', 'Ek');
```

```
INSERT INTO CLIENT VALUES ('2', '555', 'Smith', 'smith@', 'Ek');
```

```
INSERT INTO CLIENT VALUES ('4', '555', 'mith', 'mith@', 'Ek');
```

```
INSERT INTO CLIENT VALUES ('5', '555', 'Smith', 'smith@', 'Ek');
```

BABYSITTER DATA:

INSERT INTO Babysitter VALUES ('1', 'Alice', '90', 'yes', 15.00);

INSERT INTO Babysitter VALUES ('3', 'Alice', '90', 'yes', 15.00);

INSERT INTO Babysitter VALUES ('4', 'Alice', '90', 'yes', 15.00);

INSERT INTO Babysitter VALUES ('4', 'Alice', '90', 'yes', 15.00);

PAYMENT DATA:

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES ('1', 100.00, 'credit', '2024-12-01', 'complete');

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES ('2', 100.00, 'credit', '2024-12-01', 'complete');

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES ('3', 100.00, 'credit', '2024-12-01', 'complete');

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES ('4', 100.00, 'credit', '2024-12-01', 'complete');

BOOKING DATA:

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES (1, '2025-05-15', '10', '12', 'YES', '1', '1', '1');

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES (2, '2025-05-15', '10', '12', 'YES', '1', '1', '1');

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES (3, '2025-05-15', '10', '12', 'YES', '1', '1', '1');

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES (4, '2025-05-15', '10', '12', 'YES', '1', '1', '1');

BABY DATA:

INSERT INTO Baby VALUES ('1', 'Liam', 2, 'Male', 'allergies', '1');

INSERT INTO Baby VALUES ('2', 'Liam', 2, 'Male', 'allergies', '2');

INSERT INTO Baby VALUES ('3', 'Liam', 2, 'Male', 'allergies', '1');

INSERT INTO Baby VALUES ('4', 'Liam', 2, 'Male', 'allergies', '2');

FEEDBACK DATA:

INSERT INTO FEEDBACK VALUES('1','1','5star','good');

INSERT INTO FEEDBACK VALUES('2','2','5star','good');

INSERT INTO FEEDBACK VALUES('2','2','5star','good');

INSERT INTO FEEDBACK VALUES('2','2','5star','good');

Query Writing

SQL

VIEW

CREATE VIEW Client_details AS

SELECT

CLIENT_ID,Name,Phone,Email,Address

FROM

Client

WHERE

Email IS NOT NULL;

☒ Autocommit Display 10 ▼

```
CREATE VIEW Client details AS
SELECT
  CLIENT_ID,Name,Phone,Email,Address
FROM
  Client
WHERE
  Email IS NOT NULL;

desc Client details
```

Results Explain **Describe** Saved SQL History

Object Type VIEW Object CLIENT_DETAILS

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
<u>CLIENT_DETAILS</u>	<u>CLIENT_ID</u>	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>NAME</u>	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	<u>PHONE</u>	Varchar2	50	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	<u>EMAIL</u>	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	<u>ADDRESS</u>	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-
1 - 5									

Create views for Babysitter:

CREATE VIEW Babysitter_details AS

SELECT Babysitter_ID, BabySName, BabySPhone,
Availability_Status, Hourly_Rate

FROM Babysitter

AND Hourly_Rate >= 100;

☒ Autocommit Display 10 ▼

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

0.00 seconds

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Object type: NEW OBJECT BABYSITTER DETAILS									
Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
BABYSITTER_DETAILS	BABYSITTER_ID	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BABYSNAME	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	BABYSPHONE	Varchar2	50	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	AVAILABILITY_STATUS	Varchar2	100	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	HOURLY_RATE	Number	-	10	2	-	✓	-	-
1 - 5									

Create views For Payment:

CREATE VIEW Payment_details AS

SELECT

Payment_ID,

TO_NUMBER(Amount) AS Amount,

Payment_Method,

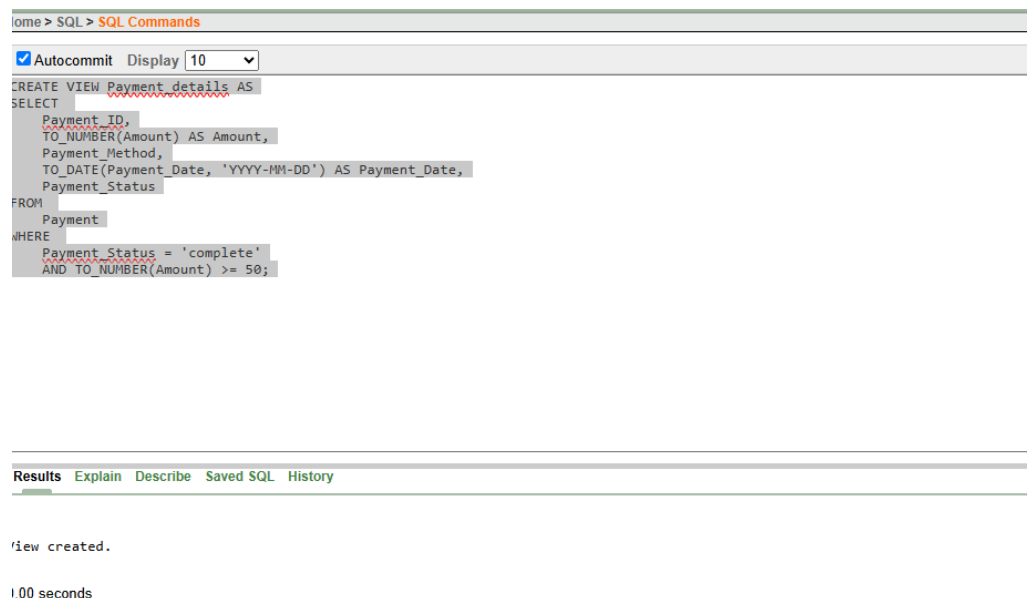
TO_DATE(Payment_Date, 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS Payment_Date,

Payment_Status

FROM Payment WHERE

Payment_Status = 'complete'

AND TO_NUMBER(Amount) >= 50;



```
SQL Commands
Autocommit Display 10
CREATE VIEW Payment_details AS
SELECT
    Payment_ID,
    TO_NUMBER(Amount) AS Amount,
    Payment_Method,
    TO_DATE(Payment_Date, 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS Payment_Date,
    Payment_Status
FROM
    Payment
WHERE
    Payment_Status = 'complete'
    AND TO_NUMBER(Amount) >= 50;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History
View created.
1.00 seconds
```

☒ Autocommit
 Display 10

```

CREATE VIEW Payment_details AS
SELECT
  Payment_ID,
  TO_NUMBER(Amount) AS Amount,
  Payment_Method,
  TO_DATE(Payment_Date, 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS Payment_Date,
  Payment_Status
FROM
  Payment
WHERE
  Payment_Status = 'complete'
  AND TO_NUMBER(Amount) >= 50;

desc Payment_details
  
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Object Type VIEW Object PAYMENT_DETAILS

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
PAYMENT_DETAILS	PAYMENT_ID	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AMOUNT	Number	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	PAYMENT_METHOD	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	PAYMENT_DATE	Date	8	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	PAYMENT_STATUS	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	✓	-	-

1 - 5

Create views For Booking:

CREATE VIEW Booking_details AS

SELECT

Booking_ID,Booking_Date,Start_Time,End_Time,Status,Client_ID,Payment_ID,Babysitter_ID

FROM

Booking

WHERE

Status = 'complete';

☒ Autocommit Display 10

```
CREATE VIEW Booking_details AS
SELECT
    Booking_ID,Booking_Date,Start_Time,End_Time,Status,Client_ID,Payment_ID,Babysitter_ID
FROM
    Booking
WHERE
    Status = 'complete';
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object

home > SQL > SQL Commands

☒ Autocommit Display 10

```
CREATE VIEW Booking_details AS
SELECT
    Booking_ID,Booking_Date,Start_Time,End_Time,Status,Client_ID,Payment_ID,Babysitter_ID
FROM
    Booking
WHERE
    Status = 'complete';
```

```
desc Booking_details
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Object Type VIEW Object BOOKING_DETAILS

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
BOOKING_DETAILS	BOOKING_ID	Varchar2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BOOKING_DATE	Varchar2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	START_TIME	Varchar2	20	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	END_TIME	Varchar2	20	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	STATUS	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CLIENT_ID	Varchar2	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PAYMENT_ID	Varchar2	10	-	-	-	✓	-	-
	BABYSITTER_ID	Varchar2	10	-	-	-	✓	-	-

1 - 8

SYNONYM

Create synonym for Client table:

create synonym cli_cli for client;

```
create synonym cli_cli for client;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Synonym created.

0.00 seconds

```
create synonym cli_cli for client;
```

```
select * from cli_cli
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

CLIENT_ID	PHONE	NAME	EMAIL	ADDRESS
1	13	ju@	ju	du
2	013	junayed@	Junayed	khulna

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[CSV Export](#)

Create synonym for Babysitter:

create synonym bbs_bbs for babysitter;

```
create synonym bbs_bbs for babysitter;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Synonym created.

0.00 seconds

```
select * from bbs_bbs
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

BABYSITTER_ID	BABYSNAME	BABYSPHONE	AVAILABILITY_STATUS	HOURLY_RATE
1	as	19	YES	12.3
2	saima	018	YES	110

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[CSV Export](#)

Create synonym for Baby:

```
create synonym bby_bby for baby;
```

```
create synonym bby_bby for baby;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Synonym created.

0.00 seconds

```
select * from bby_bby
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

BABY_ID	BABYNAME	BABYAGE	BABYGENDER	BABYMEDICAL_NOTES	CLIENT_ID
1	sima	4	female	pain	1
2	Isa	12	FEMALE	Dust Allergi	2

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [CSV Export](#)

Create synonym for Booking:

```
create synonym book_book for booking;
```

```
create synonym book_book for booking;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Synonym created.

0.01 seconds

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

BOOKING_ID	BOOKING_DATE	START_TIME	END_TIME	STATUS	CLIENT_ID	PAYMENT_ID	BABYSITTER_ID
1	11-MAY-25 02:04:41.465595200 PM	1	12	complete	1	1	1
2	12-MAY-25 12:00:00.000000000 AM	10	12	complete	2	2	2
26	2025-05-15	09:00 AM	12:00 PM	Confirmed	1	1	1

3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[CSV Export](#)

Create synonym for feedback:

```
create synonym fdb_fdb for feedback;
```

```
create synonym fdb_fdb for feedback;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Synonym created.

0.00 seconds

```
select * from fdb_fdb
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

FEEDBACK_ID	RATING	COMMENTS	BOOKING_ID
21	Good	gg	1
1	5star	satisfied	1
2	3star	average	2

3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [CSV Export](#)

Basic PL/SQL

1.Variables:

For client:

DECLARE

```
v_client_name CLIENT.Name%TYPE;
```

BEGIN

SELECT Name

INTO v_client_name

FROM CLIENT

WHERE CLIENT_ID = '1'; -- Replace '1' with a valid CLIENT_ID
in your table

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Client Name: ' || v_client_name);

END;

/

```
DECLARE
  v_client_name CLIENT.Name%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT Name
  INTO v_client_name
  FROM CLIENT
  WHERE CLIENT_ID = '1'; -- Replace '1' with a valid CLIENT_ID in your table

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Client Name: ' || v_client_name);
END;
/
```

DECLARE

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Client Name: ju@

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

For Babysitter:

DECLARE

 v_babysitter_name Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE;

BEGIN

 SELECT BabySName

 INTO v_babysitter_name

 FROM Babysitter

 WHERE Babysitter_ID = '1'; -- Replace '1' with a valid
Babysitter_ID

 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter Name: ' ||
v_babysitter_name);

END;

/

```

DECLARE
  v_babysitter_name Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT BabySName
  INTO v_babysitter_name
  FROM Babysitter
  WHERE Babysitter_ID = '1'; -- Replace '1' with a valid Babysitter_ID

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter Name: ' || v_babysitter_name);
END;
/

```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Babysitter Name: as

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

For Booking:

DECLARE

v_booking_id Booking.Booking_ID%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT Booking_ID

INTO v_booking_id

FROM Booking

WHERE Booking_ID = 1; -- Replace '1' with a valid Booking_ID

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Booking ID: ' || v_booking_id);

END;

/

```
DECLARE
  v_booking_id Booking.Booking_ID%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT Booking_ID
  INTO v_booking_id
  FROM Booking
  WHERE Booking_ID = 1; -- Replace '1' with a valid Booking_ID

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Booking ID: ' || v_booking_id);
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Booking ID: 1

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Single-row function

-- Convert babysitter name to upper case

DECLARE

v_name Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT UPPER(BabySName) INTO v_name FROM Babysitter WHERE Babysitter_ID = '1';

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter Name in UPPERCASE: ' || v_name);

END;

/

```
-- Convert babysitter name to upper case
DECLARE
    v_name Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT UPPER(BabySName) INTO v_name FROM Babysitter WHERE Babysitter_ID = '1';
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter Name in UPPERCASE: ' || v_name);
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Babysitter Name in UPPERCASE: ALICE

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Operators:

****See all the total payment:**

DECLARE

v_amount Payment.Amount%TYPE;

v_tax NUMBER;

v_total_amount NUMBER;

BEGIN

-- Get the Payment Amount for a specific Booking ID

SELECT p.Amount

INTO v_amount

FROM Booking b

JOIN Payment p ON b.Payment_ID = p.Payment_ID

WHERE b.Booking_ID = 1;

-- Calculate 5% tax

v_tax := v_amount * 0.05;

-- Calculate total amount with tax

v_total_amount := v_amount + v_tax;

-- Output result

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Payment (with 5% Tax): ' || v_total_amount);

END;

```
Autocommit Display 10
DECLARE
    v_amount Payment.Amount%TYPE;
    v_tax NUMBER;
    v_total_amount NUMBER;
BEGIN
    -- Get the Payment Amount for a specific Booking ID
    SELECT p.Amount
    INTO v_amount
    FROM Booking b
    JOIN Payment p ON b.Payment_ID = p.Payment_ID
    WHERE b.Booking_ID = 1;

    -- Calculate 5% tax
    v_tax := v_amount * 0.05;

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Total Payment (with 5% Tax): 12.6

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds
```

Check Payment Status:

See the payment is complete or not :

```
DECLARE

    v_status Payment.Payment_Status%TYPE;
    v_amount Payment.Amount%TYPE;

BEGIN

    SELECT Payment_Status, Amount
    INTO v_status, v_amount
    FROM Payment

    WHERE Payment_ID = 'P001'; -- Change as needed
```

```
IF UPPER(v_status) = 'COMPLETE' THEN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment is complete. Amount: ' || v_amount);
```

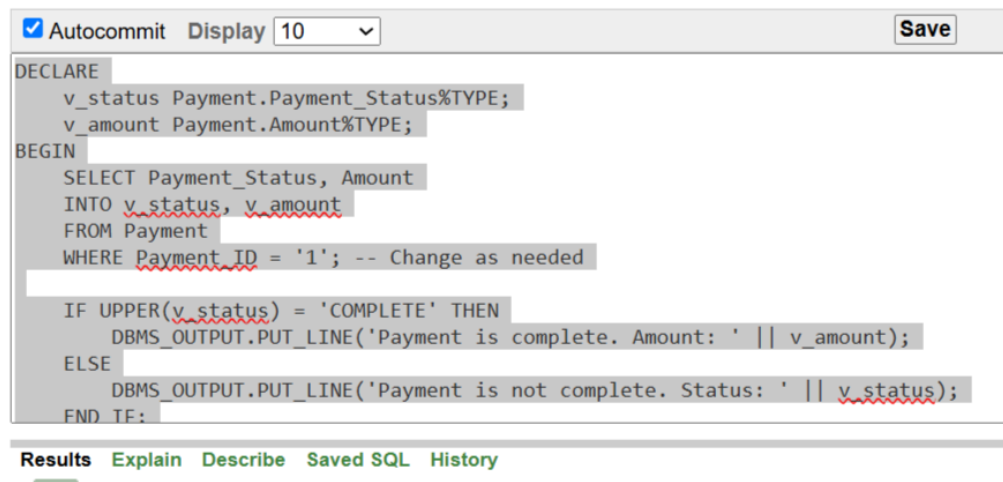
```
ELSE
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment is not complete. Status: ' || v_status);
```

```
END IF;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with a checked 'Autocommit' checkbox, a 'Display' dropdown set to '10', and a 'Save' button. Below the toolbar is a text area containing a PL/SQL script. The script declares two variables, v_status and v_amount, and then begins a block. Inside the block, it selects Payment_Status and Amount from the Payment table where Payment_ID is '1'. It then uses an IF-ELSE statement to check if the status is 'COMPLETE'. If true, it prints the amount; otherwise, it prints the status. The script ends with END IF; and END;. Below the text area is a horizontal bar with tabs for 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is selected, showing the output of the script.

```
DECLARE
    v_status Payment.Payment_Status%TYPE;
    v_amount Payment.Amount%TYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT Payment_Status, Amount
    INTO v_status, v_amount
    FROM Payment
    WHERE Payment_ID = '1'; -- Change as needed

    IF UPPER(v_status) = 'COMPLETE' THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment is complete. Amount: ' || v_amount);
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment is not complete. Status: ' || v_status);
    END IF;
END;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

```
Payment is complete. Amount: 12
```

```
Statement processed.
```

```
0.00 seconds
```

Group function:

****See the total hourly_rate of the babysitter**

DECLARE

 v_total_rate NUMBER;

BEGIN

 SELECT SUM(Hourly_Rate)

 INTO v_total_rate

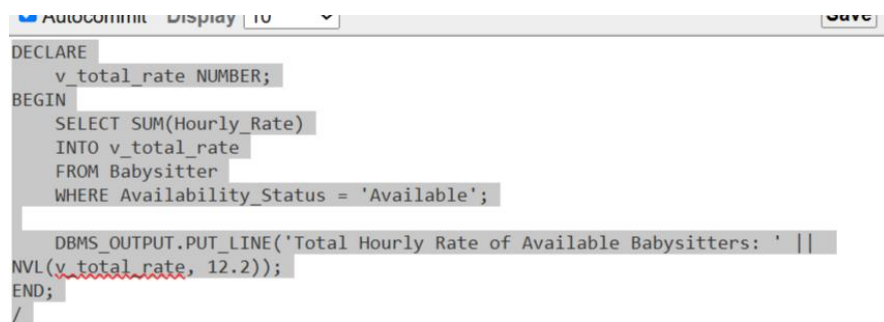
 FROM Babysitter

 WHERE Availability_Status = 'Available';

 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Hourly Rate of Available Babysitters: ' || NVL(v_total_rate, 0));

END;

/



```
DECLARE
    v_total_rate NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT SUM(Hourly_Rate)
    INTO v_total_rate
    FROM Babysitter
    WHERE Availability_Status = 'Available';

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Hourly Rate of Available Babysitters: ' ||
NVL(v_total_rate, 12.2));
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Total Hourly Rate of Available Babysitters: 12.2

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Loop:

Babysitter is available or not:

```
BEGIN
```

```
  FOR b IN (
```

```
    SELECT BabySName
```

```
    FROM Babysitter
```

```
    WHERE Availability_Status = 'Available'
```

```
  ) LOOP
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Available Babysitter: ' || b.BabySName);
```

```
  END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

☒ Autocommit Display 10 Save

```
BEGIN
  FOR b IN (
    SELECT BabySName
    FROM Babysitter
    WHERE Availability_Status = 'Available'
  ) LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Available Babysitter: ' || b.BabySName);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

**Payment is more than 100 or less than 100

Payment Table (Amount < 100):

BEGIN

FOR p IN (

SELECT Payment_ID, Amount

FROM Payment

WHERE Amount < 100

) LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment ID ' || p.Payment_ID || ' amount: ' || p.Amount);

END LOOP;

END;

/

```
BEGIN
  FOR p IN (
    SELECT Payment_ID, Amount
    FROM Payment
    WHERE Amount < 100
  ) LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment ID ' || p.Payment_ID || ' amount: ' || p.Amount);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Payment ID 1 amount: 12

Statement processed.

SQL>

Subquery:

****Payment with highest amount**

```
SELECT * FROM Payment
```

```
WHERE Amount = (SELECT MAX(Amount) FROM Payment);
```

☒ Autocommit Display 10 [Save](#)

```
SELECT * FROM Payment
WHERE Amount = (SELECT MAX(Amount) FROM Payment);
```

[Results](#) [Explain](#) [Describe](#) [Saved SQL](#) [History](#)

PAYMENT_ID	AMOUNT	PAYMENT_METHOD	PAYMENT_DATE	PAYMENT_STATUS
1	12	credit	2025-06-23	complete

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [CSV Export](#)

DECLARE

v_payment_id Payment.Payment_ID%TYPE;

BEGIN

FOR rec IN (

SELECT Payment_ID

FROM Payment

WHERE Amount = (SELECT MAX(Amount) FROM Payment)

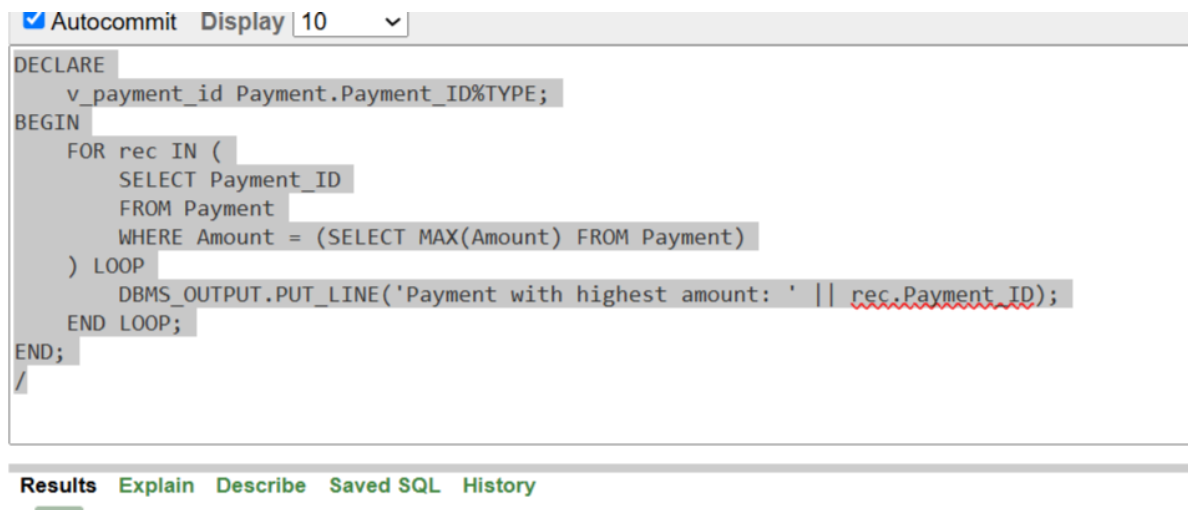
) LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment with highest amount: ' || rec.Payment_ID);

END LOOP;

END;

/



```
DECLARE
  v_payment_id Payment.Payment_ID%TYPE;
BEGIN
  FOR rec IN (
    SELECT Payment_ID
    FROM Payment
    WHERE Amount = (SELECT MAX(Amount) FROM Payment)
  ) LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Payment with highest amount: ' || rec.Payment_ID);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Payment with highest amount: 3

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Joining:

**Show baby info by gender

BEGIN

FOR rec IN (

SELECT B.Baby_ID, B.BabyName, B.BabyAge, B.BabyGender

FROM Baby B

ORDER BY B.BabyGender

) LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Baby ID: ' || rec.Baby_ID || ', Name: ' || rec.BabyName || ',
Age: ' || rec.BabyAge || ', Gender: ' || rec.BabyGender);

END LOOP;

END;

/

```
-- Show baby info by gender
BEGIN
  FOR rec IN (
    SELECT B.Baby_ID, B.BabyName, B.BabyAge, B.BabyGender
    FROM Baby B
    ORDER BY B.BabyGender
  ) LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Baby ID: ' || rec.Baby_ID || ', Name: ' || rec.BabyName
|| ', Age: ' || rec.BabyAge || ', Gender: ' || rec.BabyGender);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Baby ID: 1, Name: ju, Age: 12, Gender: MALE

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

**

-- Show babysitter info by ID

BEGIN

FOR rec IN (

SELECT Babysitter_ID, BabySName, BabySPhone, Availability_Status, Hourly_Rate

FROM Babysitter

ORDER BY Babysitter_ID

) LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter ID: ' || rec.Babysitter_ID || ', Name: ' ||
rec.BabySName || ', Phone: ' || rec.BabySPhone || ', Status: ' || rec.Availability_Status || ',
Rate: ' || rec.Hourly_Rate);

END LOOP;

END;

/

```
BEGIN
  FOR rec IN (
    SELECT Babysitter_ID, BabySName, BabySPhone, Availability_Status, Hourly_Rate
    FROM Babysitter
    ORDER BY Babysitter_ID
  ) LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter ID: ' || rec.Babysitter_ID || ', Name: ' || rec.BabySName || ', Phone: ' || rec.BabySPhone || ', Status: ' || rec.Availability_Status || ', Rate: ' || rec.Hourly_Rate);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Babysitter ID: 1, Name: ju, Phone: 12, Status: YES, Rate: 12.3

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Advance PL/SQL

Function:

Total booking by Payment_ID

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION total_booking_by_payment(p_payment_id IN
Booking.Payment_ID%TYPE)
```

```
RETURN NUMBER
```

```
IS
```

```
    v_total NUMBER := 0;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT NVL(COUNT(*), 0)
```

```
    INTO v_total
```

```
    FROM Booking
```

```
    WHERE Payment_ID = p_payment_id;
```

```
    RETURN v_total;
```

```
END;
```

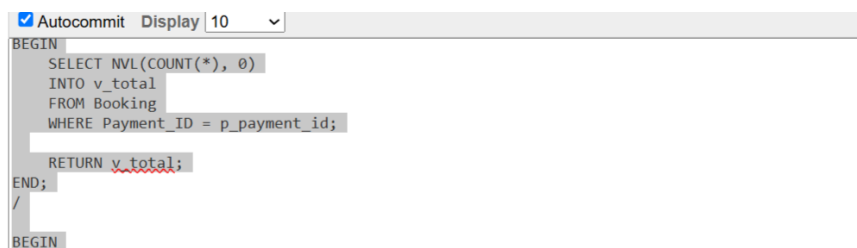
```
/
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Booking: ' || total_booking_by_payment('1'));
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with a toolbar at the top containing 'Autocommit' (checked), 'Display' (set to 10), and a dropdown arrow. The main text area contains the following PL/SQL code:

```
BEGIN
  SELECT NVL(COUNT(*), 0)
  INTO v_total
  FROM Booking
  WHERE Payment_ID = p_payment_id;

  RETURN v_total;
END;
/
BEGIN
```

The code is syntax-highlighted, with keywords in blue, identifiers in black, and literals in red. The 'RETURN v_total;' line is underlined with a red squiggly line, indicating a potential error or warning.

Procedure:

-- Update feedback by Feedback_ID

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_feedback(

p_feedback_id IN Feedback.Feedback_ID%TYPE,

p_rating IN Feedback.Rating%TYPE,

p_comments IN Feedback.Comments%TYPE

)

IS

BEGIN

UPDATE Feedback

SET Rating = p_rating,

Comments = p_comments

WHERE Feedback_ID = p_feedback_id;

COMMIT;

END;

/

BEGIN

update_feedback(1, '5 Stars', 'good');

END;

```
-- Update feedback by Feedback_ID
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_feedback(
  p_feedback_id IN Feedback.Feedback_ID%TYPE,
  p_rating IN Feedback.Rating%TYPE,
  p_comments IN Feedback.Comments%TYPE
)
IS
BEGIN
  UPDATE Feedback
  SET Rating = p_rating,
      Comments = p_comments
  WHERE Feedback_ID = p_feedback_id;

  COMMIT;
```


/

****Identify babysitter by babysitter name**

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE identify_babysitter_by_name(

p_babysitter_id IN Babysitter.Babysitter_ID%TYPE,

p_babysname IN Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE,

p_babysphone IN Babysitter.BabySPhone%TYPE,

p_availability_status IN Babysitter.Availability_Status%TYPE,

p_hourly_rate IN Babysitter.Hourly_Rate%TYPE

)

IS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO Babysitter (

Babysitter_ID, BabySName, BabySPhone, Availability_Status, Hourly_Rate

)

VALUES (

p_babysitter_id, p_babysname, p_babysphone, p_availability_status, p_hourly_rate

);

COMMIT;

END;

/

BEGIN

 identify_babysitter_by_name('2', 'Sarah Ahmed', '01712345678', 'Available', 150.00);

END;

/

SELECT * FROM Babysitter;

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE identify_babysitter_by_name(  
    p_babysitter_id IN Babysitter.Babysitter_ID%TYPE,  
    p_babysname IN Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE,  
    p_babysphone IN Babysitter.BabySPhone%TYPE,  
    p_availability_status IN Babysitter.Availability_Status%TYPE,  
    p_hourly_rate IN Babysitter.Hourly_Rate%TYPE  
)  
IS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Babysitter (  
        Babysitter_ID, BabySName, BabySPhone, Availability_Status, Hourly_Rate  
    )  
    VALUES (  

```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Table-Based Record:

****Show client details by CLIENT_ID**

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE show_client_details(p_client_id IN
CLIENT.CLIENT_ID%TYPE)

IS

 v_client CLIENT%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN

 SELECT * INTO v_client FROM CLIENT WHERE CLIENT_ID = p_client_id;

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Client ID: ' || v_client.CLIENT_ID);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name: ' || v_client.Name);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Phone: ' || v_client.Phone);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Email: ' || v_client.Email);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Address: ' || v_client.Address);

EXCEPTION

    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Client not found.');
```

END;

/

```

BEGIN

    show_client_details('CL001');
```

END;

/

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE show_client_details(p_client_id IN CLIENT.CLIENT_ID%TYPE)
IS
    v_client CLIENT%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT * INTO v_client FROM CLIENT WHERE CLIENT_ID = p_client_id;

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Client ID: ' || v_client.CLIENT_ID);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name: ' || v_client.Name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Phone: ' || v_client.Phone);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Email: ' || v_client.Email);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Address: ' || v_client.Address);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
---------	---------	----------	-----------	---------

```

Client ID: 1
Name: ju
Phone: 12
Email: ju@
Address: ju
```

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds

Language: en-gb

****Show all babysitters by BabySName**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE list_babysitters_by_name(p_babysname IN  
Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE)
```

```
IS
```

```
    v_babysitter Babysitter%ROWTYPE;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    FOR rec IN (SELECT * FROM Babysitter WHERE BabySName = p_babysname) LOOP
```

```
        v_babysitter := rec;
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter ID: ' || v_babysitter.Babysitter_ID);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name: ' || v_babysitter.BabySName);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Phone: ' || v_babysitter.BabySPhone);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Availability: ' || v_babysitter.Availability_Status);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hourly Rate: ' || v_babysitter.Hourly_Rate);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
```

```
    END LOOP;
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    list_babysitters_by_name('Sarah Ahmed');
```

```
END;
```

/

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE list_babysitters_by_name(p_babysname IN Babysitter.BabySName%TYPE)
IS
    v_babysitter Babysitter%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    FOR rec IN (SELECT * FROM Babysitter WHERE BabySName = p_babysname) LOOP
        v_babysitter := rec;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Babysitter ID: ' || v_babysitter.Babysitter_ID);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name: ' || v_babysitter.BabySName);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Phone: ' || v_babysitter.BabySPhone);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Availability: ' || v_babysitter.Availability_Status);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hourly Rate: ' || v_babysitter.Hourly_Rate);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
    END LOOP;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
----------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------

```
Babysitter ID: 2
Name: Sarah Ahmed
Phone: 01712345678
Availability: Available
Hourly Rate: 150
-----
```

Statement processed.

0.00 seconds