• EXPERIMENT – 1

```
Ricrosoft Windows [Version 10.8.22621.2715]
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C:\Users\danduselplus

C:\Users\danduselplus

CSQL.Plus: Release 21.0.0.0.0.0.0 - Production on Sun Dec 17 19:32:20 2023

Version 21.3.0.0.0

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Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful login time: Sun Dec 17 2023 19:06:34 +05:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21.6.0.0.0 - Production

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Oracle Database 21.6.0.0.0 - Production

Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL> CREATE TABLE customers1 (
2 customer_iname vARCHAR2(56) NOT NULL,
4 city VARCHAR2(56)

SQL> CREATE TABLE purchase_order_items (
2 po_nr NUMBER NOT NULL,
3 item_nr NUMBER NOT NULL,
4 product_ind NUMBER NOT NULL,
5 quantity NUMBER NOT NULL,
6 purchase_unit NUMBER NOT NULL,
7 buy_price NUMBER(9, 2) NOT NULL,
8 delivery_late DATE,
9 purchase_unit NUMBER NOT NULL,
9 buy_price NUMBER(9, 2) NOT NULL,
9
```

EXPERIMENT-2

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
SQL> CREATE TABLE discounts4 (
  2 discount_id NUMBER,
  3 discount_name VARCHAR2(255) NOT NULL,
  4 amount NUMBER(3, 1) NOT NULL,
  5 start_date DATE NOT NULL,
  6 expired_date DATE NOT NULL
Table created.
SQL> INSERT INTO discounts4(discount_id, discount_name, amount, start_date, expired_date)
 2 VALUES(1, 'Summer Promotion', 9.5, DATE '2023-09-10', DATE '2023-12-26');
1 row created.
SQL> DESC discounts4;
                                          Null? Type
 Name
 DISCOUNT_ID
                                                   NUMBER
                                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(255)
 DISCOUNT_NAME
                                          NOT NULL NUMBER(3,1)
 AMOUNT
 START_DATE
                                          NOT NULL DATE
                                          NOT NULL DATE
 EXPIRED_DATE
```

```
| Table created.

SQL> INSERT ALL
2 INTO fruits2(fruit_name_color)
3 VALUES('Apple', 'Ned')
4 INTO fruits2(fruit_name_color)
5 VALUES('Orange', 'Orange')
6 INTO fruits2(fruit_name_color)
7 VALUES('Banana', 'Vellow')
8 SELECT 1 FROM dual;
3 rows created.

SQL> SELECT + FROM fruits2;
FRUIT_NAME

COLOR

Apple
Red

Orange
Orange
Orange
Orange
Sanana
Yellow

SQL> CREATE TABLE parts2(
2 part in NUMBER, 2) NOT NULL,
4 Lead_time NUMBER(2,9) NOT NULL,
5 cost NUMBER(2,9) NOT NULL,
6 status NUMBER(2,9) NOT NULL,
6 status NUMBER(2,9) NOT NULL,
7 PRIMARY KEY(part_id)
8 );
Table created.
```

EXPERIMENT-3

Step – 1: create student table

```
| County | C
```

Step – 2: Insert few rows into student table

```
SQL> CREATE IABLE students1 (

3 New YARCHER(28),

3 New YARCHER(28),

5 );

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Greeshma', 523, 'CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Praneetha', 521, 'CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Praneetha', 521, 'CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> select * from students1 VALUES('Praneetha', 521, 'CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> SQL> created.

SQL> CREATE VIEW teacher as SELECT name, rollno FROM students1;

View created.

SQL> INSERT INTO teacher(name, rollno)VALUES('Hanjula', 548);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO teacher(name, rollno)VALUES('Krishna', 555);

1 row created.
```

Step-3: Check whether rows are inserted or not

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE students1 (
2 Name VARCHAR2(2m),
3 ROLLNO NUMBER,
4 COURSE VARCHAR2(2m)
5 );

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Greeshma',523,'CSE');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Naveen',524,'CSE');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Praneetha',521,'CSE');
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO students1 VALUES('Praneetha',521,'CSE');
1 row created.

SQL> Solect * from students1;
NAME ROLLNO COURSE

Greeshma 523 CSE
Haveen 524 CSE
Praneetha 521 CSE
Praneetha 521 CSE
SQL> CREATE VIEW teacher as SELECT name,rollno FROM students1;
View created.

SQL> INSERT INTO teacher(name,rollno)VALUES('Hanjula',548);
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO teacher(name,rollno)VALUES('Krishna',555);
1 row created.
```

Step-4: Create view of name teacher with name, roll number constraints and check whether rows are inserted or not

END

EXPERIMENT-4

STEP-1: Create Instructor table and department table

```
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$G4.*Plus: Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Dec 19 86:42:02 2023

Version 21.3.0.0.0

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Enter user-mame: system
Enter passmord:
Last Successful login time: Tue Dec 19 2023 86:39:11 +05:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0 - Production

Version 21.3.0.0

$Q1. CREATE TABLE instructor6(
2. 10 VARCHARZ(20),
3. NAME VARCHARZ(20),
5. );

Table created.

$Q1. CREATE TABLE department5(
2. dept_mame VARCHARZ(20),
3. building VARCHARZ(20),
4. buidget NUMERIC(12,2) CHECK (BUDGET>0),
5. PRITARY KEV(dept_mame)
6. );

Table created.

$Q1. INSERT INTO instructor6 VALUES('501', 'Praneetha', 'CSE');

1. row created.

$Q1. NESERT INTO instructor6 VALUES('502', 'Prasanth', 'CSE');
```

STEP-2: Insert values into instructor table and department table

```
| Tow created.

SQL> INSERT INTO instructor6 VALUES('502','Prasanth','CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO instructor6 VALUES('503','Manjula','CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO instructor6 VALUES('504','Krishna','CSE');

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM instructor6;

ID NAME BRANCH

SQL> Presenth CSE
SQL> Presenth CSE
SQL> Presenth CSE
SQL> Krishna CSE
SQL> INSERT INTO departments VALUES('Comp.Sci','Anirudh','100000');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO departments VALUES('Elec.Eng','Maya','85000');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO departments VALUES('Physics','Srikanth','50000');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO departments VALUES('Chemistry','Shamili','45000');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO departments VALUES('Chemistry','Shamili','45000');

1 row created.
```

STEP-3: Perform RELATIONAL SET Operations

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM department5;

DEPT_MAME BUILDING BUGGT

Comp.Sci Anirudh 100000
Elec.ing Raya S0000
Physics Strianth 500000
Chealstry Shamili 45000
Chealstry Shamili 45000

3 (SELECT anne FROM department5);
(SELECT d.name FROM department5)

SQL> SELECT d.name FROM department5)

SQL> SELECT MAME FROM instructor6

2 UNION

3 (SELECT MAME FROM instructor6

2 UNION

3 SELECT MAME FROM instructor6

2 UNION

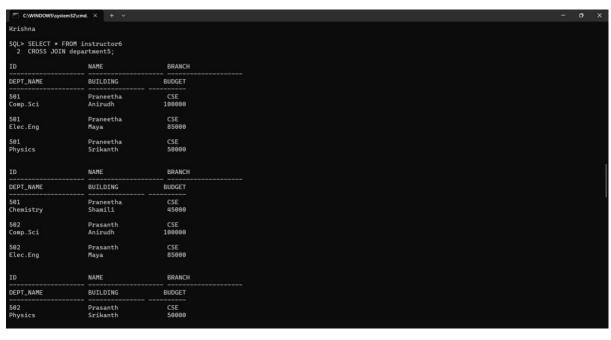
5 SQL> SELECT NAME FROM instructor6

2 UNION

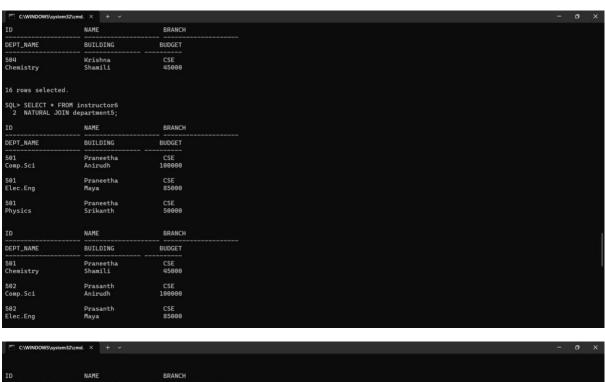
5 SELECT MAME FROM instructor6

2 UNION MIL

3 SELECT MAME FROM instructor6
```



C:\WINDOWS\system	m32\cmd. × + v	
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
502	Prasanth	CSE
Physics	Srikanth	50000
502	Prasanth	CSE
Chemistry	Shamili	45000
503	Manjula	CSE
Comp.Sci	Anirudh	100000
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
503	Manjula	CSE
Elec.Eng	Maya	85000
503	Manjula	CSE
Physics	Srikanth	50000
503	Manjula	CSE
Chemistry	Shamili	45000
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
504	Krishna	CSE
Comp.Sci	Anirudh	100000
504	Krishna	CSE
Elec.Eng	Maya	85000
504	Krishna	CSE
Physics	Srikanth	50000



C:\WINDOWS\system	n32\cmd. × + v	
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
502	Prasanth	CSE
Physics	Srikanth	50000
502	Prasanth	CSE
Chemistry	Shamili	45000
503	Manjula	CSE
Comp.Sci	Anirudh	100000
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
503	Manjula	CSE
Elec.Eng	Maya	85000
503	Manjula	CSE
Physics	Srikanth	50000
503	Manjula	CSE
Chemistry	Shamili	45000
ID	NAME	BRANCH
DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	BUDGET
504	Krishna	CSE
Comp.Sci	Anirudh	100000
504	Krishna	CSE
Elec.Eng	Maya	85000

END

EXPERIMENT-5

Step-1: Create employee table

Step-2: Insert few rows into the Employee table and check whether rows are selected or not

Step-3: Implement 5 aggregate operations

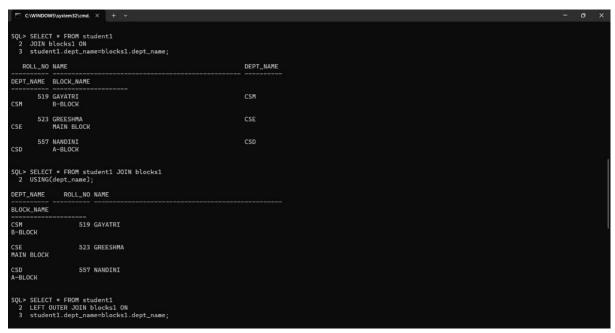
END

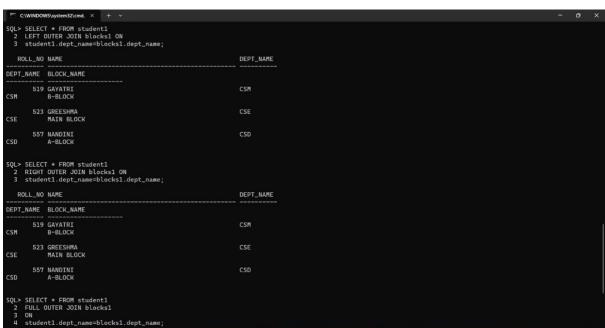
EXPERIMENT-6

Step-1: Create student table and blocks table

Step-2: Insert values into student and blocks table and check whether rows are inserted or not

Step-3: Perform JOIN OPERATIONS







END

EXPERIMENT-7

Step-1:Create Employee Table

```
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C:\Users\dandu>sqlplus

SQL*Plus: Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Dec 19 18:18:46 2023

Version 21.3.0.0.0

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Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful legin time: Tue Dec 19 2023 16:57:35 +05:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0

SQL- CREATE TABLE employee1(
2 1D NUMBER PRIMARY MEY,
3 name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
4 gender CHAR NOT NULL,
5 salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL
5 );

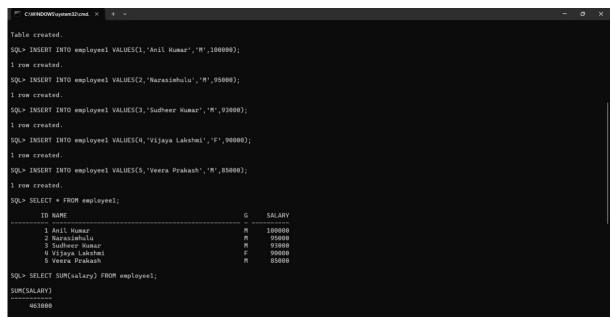
Table created.

SQL- INSERT INTO employee1 VALUES(1, 'Anil Kumar', 'M', 100000);
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO employee1 VALUES(3, 'Sudheer Kumar', 'M', 93000);
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO employee1 VALUES(3, 'Sudheer Kumar', 'M', 93000);
1 row created.
```

Step-2: Insert values into Employee table and check whether rows are inserted or not



Step-3: Perform AGGREGATE OPERATIONS

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employee1;

AVG(SALARY)

92600

SQL> SELECT COUNT(salary) FROM employee1;

COUNT(SALARY)

5

SQL> SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employee1;

MIN(SALARY)

85000

SQL> SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee1;

MAX(SALARY)

100000

SQL> |
```

END

EXPERIMENT-8

Step-1: Create names table and insert values into names table

```
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C:\Users\dandu-sqlplus

SQL=Plus: Release 21.8.8.8.9 - Production on Tue Dec 19.18:36:55.2023

Version 21.3.8.8.8

SQL=Plus: Release 21.8.8.8.9 - Production on Tue Dec 19.18:36:55.2023

Version 21.3.8.8.8

Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful login time: Tue Dec 19.2023 18:18:52.405:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.8.8.8.9 - Production
Version 21.3.8.8.8

SQL- CREATE TABLE names (
2 first_name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
3 last_name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
4 );

Table created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names VALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

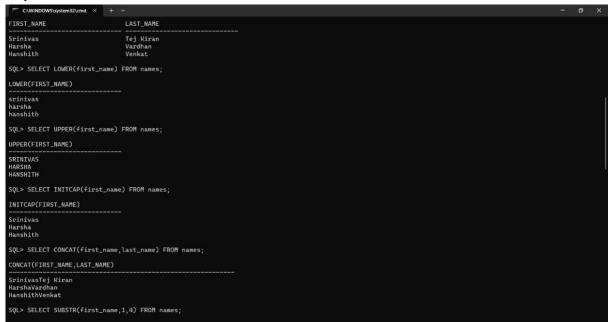
SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
1 row created.

SQL- INSERT INTO names (ALUES('Harsha', 'Vardhan');
```

Step-2: Check whether rows are inserted or not



Step-3: Perform ORACLE BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS (i.e. DATE, TIME)

```
FIRST_NAME

LAST_NAME

Srinivas

Tej Kiran
Narsha
N
```

END

EXPERIMENT-9

Create some tables and perform KEY CONSTRAINTS (i.e.

PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, UNIQUE, NOT NULL, CHECK, DEFAULT)

```
Microsoft Windows (Version 10.0.22621.2861]
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SQL*Plus: Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Dec 19 19:01:20 2023

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Enter user-name: system
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Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL> (REATE TABLE Student2)

2 ID NUMBER PRIMARY MEY,
3 first_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
4 last_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
5 );
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO student2 VALUES(S23, 'SIDHU', 'POLISHETTY');
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM student2;

ID FIRST_NAME

LAST_NAME

LAST_NAME

LAST_NAME

LAST_NAME

LAST_NAME

SQLS SWLETY

SUBJECT THO Student2;
SUBJECT SWLETTY
SUBJECT SWLETTY
SUBJECT SWLETTY
SUBJECT SWLETTY
SWLET
```

```
COMMONOMOSysymemizemed x + v - O X

SQL> CREATE TABLE employees3(
2 id NUMBER PRITAMEN KEY,
3 name VARCHAR2(S9) NOT NULL,
4 email VARCHAR2(S9) UNIQUE
5 );

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO employees3 VALUES(123, 'Suresh', 'suresh123@gmail.com');

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO employees3 VALUES(456, 'Sunil', 'sunil456@gmail.com');

1 row created.

SQL> CREATE TABLE orders5(
2 id NUMBER PRITAMEN KEY,
3 product_name VARCHAR2(S9) NOT NULL,
4 quantity NUMBER
5 );

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO orders5 VALUES(1, 'ABCD', 98);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO orders5 VALUES(2, 'UWNY', 89);

1 row created.

SQL> CREATE TABLE part=2(
2 part_id NUMBER PRITAMEN KEY,
3 part_id=NumBER(9, 2) CHECK(buy_price>0)
5 );

CREATE TABLE prit=2(
3 part_id=NumBER(9, 2) CHECK(buy_price>0)
5 );

CREATE TABLE prit=2(
5 part_id=NumBER(9, 2) CHECK(buy_price>0)
5 );

CREATE TABLE prit=2(
```

END

PL/SQL Program for calculating the factorial of given number

```
| Commented | Comm
```

```
Last Successful login time: Tue Dec 19 2023 19:01:26 +05:30

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Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL> SET SERVEROUT ON
SQL> SET VERIFY OFF
SQL DECLAME

3 fac NUMBER: -1;
4 n1 NUMBER: -1;
7 n1:n;
8 WHILE n1-0 LOOP
9 fac:= n1+fac;
10 n1 n1-0 LOOP
10 fac:= n1-fac;
10 pacs SQLOPUT.PUT_LINE('The Factorial of '||n||' is '||fac);
13 END;
14 // Enter value for n: 5
The Factorial of 5 is 120

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> /
Enter value for n: 9
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> /
Enter value for n: 99
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> /
Enter value for n: 90
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The Factorial of 90 is ~9
The SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

PL/SQL Program for finding whether the given number is prime or not

```
### SUMBORS;

##
```

PL/SQL Program for displaying the Fibonacci series up to an integer

END

PL/SQL Program to implement Stored Procedure on table.

```
SQL> DECLARE

2 co NUMBER;

3 BEGIN

4 insertuser(12,'Anvitha');

5 SELECT COUNT(*) INTO co FROM sailor2;

6 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(co||' Record is inserted successfully');

7 END;

8 /

7 END;

8 /

9 Record inserted successfully

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> |
```

END

PL/SQL Program to implement Stored Function on table

```
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(c) Users/danduosqlplus

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Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful login time: Tue Dec 19 2023 20:43:43 +05:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL*CREATE TABLE section1(
2 id NURBER PUTMARY MEY,
3 course_name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
4 strength NUMBER NOT NULL,
5 ;
1 Table created.

SQL* INFOS section1 VALUES (1, 'CSE', 50)
2 INTO section1 VALUES (2, 'CSM', 60)
4 INTO section1 VALUES (2, 'CSM', 60)
4 INTO section1 VALUES (3, 'ECE', 73)
5 SELECT * FROM dual;
3 rows created.

SQL* SET SERVEROUT ON
SQL* SET S
```

PL/SQL Program to implement Trigger on table

PL/SQL Program to implement Cursor on table

```
Commerced to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL-Plus: Release 1.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Dec 19 21:36:03 2023
Version 21.3.0.0.0

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Enter usern-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful login time: Tue Dec 19 2023 21:16:36 +08:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL-PREATE TABLE customers(
2 id NUMBER PRIMARY MEY,
3 name VARCHAR(2)30 NOT NULL,
4 age NUMBER(3) NOT NULL,
5 salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL,
5 salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL
5 salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL
7 salary NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL
8 salary NUMBER(10,3) NOT NULL
9 logic reseted.

SQL-PLUS SQL-
```

END