When two tables refer to each other, which do you create first? Similarly, which record do you insert first?

select CONSTRAINT_NAME, CONSTRAINT_TYPE, TABLE_NAME, R_CONSTRAINT_NAME from all_constraints where table_name in ('EMPLOYEES','DEPARTMENTS','SALES');

CONSTRAINT_NAME

C

```
-
TABLE_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
SYS_C0018043
R
DEPARTMENTS
SYS_C0018041


CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
-
TABLE_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
SYS_C0018044
R
EMPLOYEES
SYS_C0018042


CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
-
TABLE_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
SYS_C0018041
P
EMPLOYEES


CONSTRAINT_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
-
TABLE_NAME
------------------------------------------------------------------------
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SYS_C0018042
P
DEPARTMENTS


CONSTRAINT_NAME
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
C
-
TABLE_NAME
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
SYS_C0018045
P
SALES
```

create table employees (employee_id number primary key, first_name varchar2(20), last_name varchar2(20), email varchar2(50), hire_date date, salary number);

create table departments (department_id number primary key, department_name varchar2(20), manager_id number references employees(employee_id), location varchar2(20));

Alter table employees add (department_id number references departments(department_id));

create table sales (transaction_id number primary key, transaction_date date, product_id number, amount number, customer_id number);

insert into departments (department_id,department_name,location) values (1,'Sales','New York');

insert into departments (department_id,department_name,location) values (2,'Marketing','Los Angeles');

select * from departments;

Insert into employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, salary,department_id) values (1,'John','Doe','john.doe@example.com','15-JAN-2023',50000,1);

Insert into employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, salary,department_id) values
(2,'Jane','Smith','jane.smith@example.com','20-FEB-2023',60000,2);

update departments set manager_id=1 where department_id=1;

update departments set manager_id=2 where department_id=2;

Insert into sales values (1, '01-JAN-2023',101,1000,1001);

Insert into sales values (2, '02-JAN-2023',102,1500,1002);

There is an analogy in C Programming with this problem and solution. That is when two structures are having data members of each other, how do you define them?

```
struct B; //Declaration of struct B
struct A
{
  struct B b;
};
struct B
{
 struct A a;
};
```