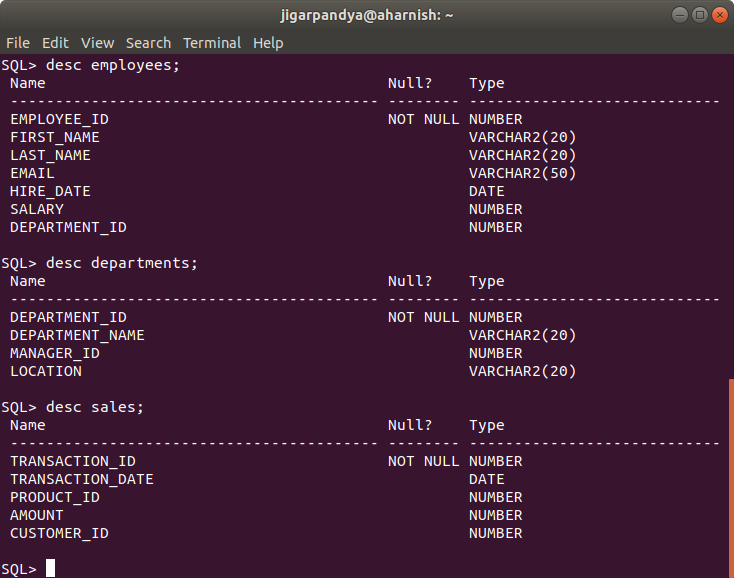
**When two tables refer to each other, which do you create first? Similarly, which record do you insert first?**



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](mailto: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;

};