

# **SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**



## **DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

**Submitted to: Sindhu.S**

### **PROJECT TEAM**

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## **AIM**

The aim is to provide blood donation service to the city recently. Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is a Web-based application that is designed to store, process, retrieve and analyze information concerned with the administrative and inventory management within a blood bank.

This project aims at maintaining all the information pertaining to blood donors, different blood groups available in each blood bank and help them manage in a better way.

Project Aim is to provide transparency in this field, make the process of obtaining blood from a blood bank hassle-free and corruption-free and make the system of blood bank management effective.

Blood Bank donation system can collect blood from many donators in short from various sources and distribute that blood to needy people who require blood.

## PROPOSED WORK DETAILS

The proposed work consists of 6 tables that are interconnected.

The team members work on tables and keep updating them by implementing queries.

### DDL Statements:

In the context of SQL, data definition or data description language (DDL) is a syntax for creating and modifying database objects such as tables, indices, and users.

- CREATE to create a new table or database.
- ALTER for alteration.
- Truncate to delete data from the table.
- DROP to drop a table
- RENAME to rename a table.

### 1.Donor Table :-

It contains the details of donor along with ID, Name, age, sex, blood\_type and phone number. Here, Donor\_Id is the Primary key.

```
SQL> create table Donor(  
1 Donor_Id int,  
2  
3 Name varchar(25),  
4 Age int,  
5 Sex varchar(10),  
6 Blood_Type varchar(5),  
7 Phonenum int  
8 );
```

**Table created.**

## **2.DonatesBloodReceipient Table:-**

It contains Details of the blood like cost,BloodAmoun,Blood\_type,Bloodbag\_number and Donor\_Id .

```
SQL> create table DonatesBloodReceipient(  
2 cost int,  
3 BloodAmount int,  
4 Blood_Type varchar(5),  
5 Bloodbag_number int,  
6 Donor_Id int  
7 );
```

**Table created.**

## **3. Receipient Table:-**

It contains Receipient details like Name,Age,sex,Blood\_Type.

```
SQL> create table Receipient(  
2 Name varchar(15),  
3 Age int,  
4 sex varchar(10),  
5 Blood_Type varchar(5)  
6 );
```

**Table created.**

#### **4.Registers Table:-**

It contains Details like Donor\_Id and Emp\_Id.

```
SQL> create table Registers(  
2 Donor_Id int,  
3 Emp_Id int  
4 );
```

**Table created.**

#### **5. Staff Table:-**

It contains details of staff like their Emp\_Id,Name,address,Phone number , Salary.Here,Emp\_id is primary key.

```
SQL> create table Staff(  
2 Emp_Id int,  
3 Name varchar(15),  
4 Address varchar(10),  
5 PhoneNumber int,  
6 Salary int  
7 );
```

**Table created.**

#### **6. Bloodinventorymanages Table:**

It contains details like quantity of Blood,blood\_bag number and blood\_Type.

```
SQL> create table Bloodinventorymanages(  
2 quantity int,  
3 Bloodbag_Number int,  
4 Blood_Type varchar(5)  
5 );
```

**Table created.**

```
SQL> Alter table Bloodinventorymanages  
2 add Orders int;
```

**Table altered.**

## **DML Statements**

A data manipulation language (DML) is a computer programming language used for adding (inserting), deleting, and modifying (updating) data in a database.

[INSERT](#) – is used to insert data into a table.

[UPDATE](#) – is used to update existing data within a table.

[DELETE](#) – is used to delete records from a database table.

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)  
2 values(101,'Priyansh',23,'Male','B+',8452310932);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)  
2 values(102,'Siri',22,'Female','O+',9923157832);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)  
2 values(103,'Pavani',28,'Female','A-',8045692378);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)
```

```
2 values(104,'Raki',31,'Male','A+',9932567819);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)
```

```
2 values(105,'Krish',25,'Male','B-',9566164872);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Donor(Donor_Id,Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type,Phonenumber)
```

```
2 values(106,'Kumari',30,'Female','AB-',8074001727);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from Donor;
```

DONOR_ID	NAME	AGE	SEX	BLOOD	PHONENUMBER
101	Priyansh	23	Male	B+	8452310932
102	Siri	22	Female	O+	9923157832
103	Pavani	28	Female	A-	8045692378
104	Raki	31	Male	A+	9932567819
105	Krish	25	Male	B-	9566164872
106	Kumari	30	Female	AB-	8074001727

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> insert into
```

```
DonatesBloodRecepient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Donor_Id)
```

```
2 values(850,250,'A-',021,103);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
DonatesBloodRecepient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Do  
nor_Id)
```

```
2 values(1225,500,'AB-',043,106);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
DonatesBloodRecepient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Do  
nor_Id)
```

```
2 values(850,250,'B+',051,101);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
DonatesBloodRecepient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Do  
nor_Id)
```

```
2 values(1700,750,'O+',053,102);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
DonatesBloodRecepient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Do  
nor_Id)
```

```
2 values(850,250,'B-',032,105);
```

**1 row created.**



```
SQL> insert into
DonatesBloodReceipient(cost,BloodAmount,Blood_Type,Bloodbag_number,Donor_Id)
```

```
2 values(1700,750,'A+',071,104);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from DonatesBloodReceipient;
```

COST	BLOODAMOUNT	BLOOD	BLOODBAG_NUMBER	DONOR_ID
850	250	A-	21	103
1225	500	AB-	43	106
850	250	B+	51	101
1700	750	O+	53	102
850	250	B-	32	105
1700	750	A+	71	104

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Siva',24,'Male','B+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Prince',28,'Male','O+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Aishu',31,'Female','AB-');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Pavitra',26,'Female','A+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Lucky',21,'Female','B-');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Receipient(Name,Age,sex,Blood_Type)
```

```
2 values('Vaishnavi',30,'Female','A-');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from Receipient;
```

NAME	AGE	SEX	BLOOD
-----	-----	-----	-----
Siva	24	Male	B+
Prince	28	Male	O+
Aishu	31	Female	AB-
Pavitra	26	Female	A+
Lucky	21	Female	B-
Vaishnavi	30	Female	A-
6 rows selected.			

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
```

```
2 values(104,19911);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
```

```
2 values(101,19912);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
      2 values(106,19913);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
      2 values(102,19914);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
      2 values(105,19915);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Registers(Donor_Id,Emp_Id)
      2 values(103,19916);
```

**1 row created.**

SQL> select \* from Registers;

DONOR_ID	EMP_ID
104	19911
101	19912
106	19913
102	19914
105	19915
103	19916

6 rows selected.

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19911,'Saranya','Vizag',8885523416,40000);

**1 row created.**

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19912,'Ishaa','Orissa',9943567821,35000);

**1 row created.**

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19913,'Sreenivas','Chennai',8321456986,42000);

**1 row created.**

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19914,'Priyanka','Bangalore',9321599932,21000);

**1 row created.**

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19915,'Reddy','Mumbai',9912345694,41050);

**1 row created.**

SQL> insert into Staff(Emp\_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)  
2 values(19916,'Sonika','Delhi',9123876124,27000);

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from Staff;
```

EMP_ID	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONENUMBER	SALARY
19911	Saranya	Vizag	8885523416	40000
19912	Ishaa	Orissa	9943567821	35000
19913	Sreenivas	Chennai	8321456986	42000
19914	Priyanka	Bangalore	9321599932	21000
19915	Reddy	Mumbai	9912345694	41050
19916	Sonika	Delhi	9123876124	27000

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> insert into  
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)  
2 values(750,071,'A+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)  
2 values(250,021,'A-');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)  
2 values(250,051,'B+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)  
2 values(250,032,'B+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into  
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)  
2 values(750,053,'O+');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into
```

```
Bloodinventorymanages(quantity,Bloodbag_Number,Blood_Type)
  2 values(500,043,'AB-');
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from Bloodinventorymanages;
```

QUANTITY	BLOODBAG_NUMBER	BLOOD	ORDERS
750	71	A+	
250	21	A-	
250	51	B+	
250	32	B+	
750	53	O+	
500	43	AB-	

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
  2 values(2);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
  2 values(3);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
  2 values(1);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
  2 values(2);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
  2 values(2);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> insert into Bloodinventorymanages(Orders)
```

```
2 values(2);
```

**1 row created.**

```
SQL> select * from Bloodinventorymanages;
```

```

QUANTITY BLOODBAG_NUMBER BLOOD ORDERS
-----
750      71 A+
250      21 A-
250      51 B+
250      32 B+
750      53 O+
500      43 AB-

2
3
1
2
2

QUANTITY BLOODBAG_NUMBER BLOOD ORDERS
-----
2

12 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> delete from Bloodinventorymanages
2 where orders=2;
```

**4 rows deleted.**

```
SQL> delete from Bloodinventorymanages
2 where orders=3;
```

**1 row deleted.**

```
SQL> delete from Bloodinventorymanages
2 where orders=1;
```

**1 row deleted.**

```
SQL> select * from Bloodinventorymanages;
```

QUANTITY	BLOODBAG_NUMBER	BLOOD	ORDERS
750	71	A+	
250	21	A-	
250	51	B+	
250	32	B+	
750	53	O+	
500	43	AB-	

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> commit;
```

**Commit complete.**

## INBUILT FUNCTIONS:

A built-in function is a function that is already available in a programming language, application, or another tool that can be accessed by end users.

```
SQL> select sum(quantity) from Bloodinventorymanages;
```

SUM(QUANTITY)
2750

```
SQL> select avg(salary) from Staff;
```

AVG(SALARY)
34341.6667

```
SQL> select max(cost) from DonatesBloodReceipient;
```

MAX(COST)
1700



```
SQL> select current_timestamp from Donor;
```

```
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

```
-----  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30  
13-JUN-22 08.50.22.305000 PM +05:30
```

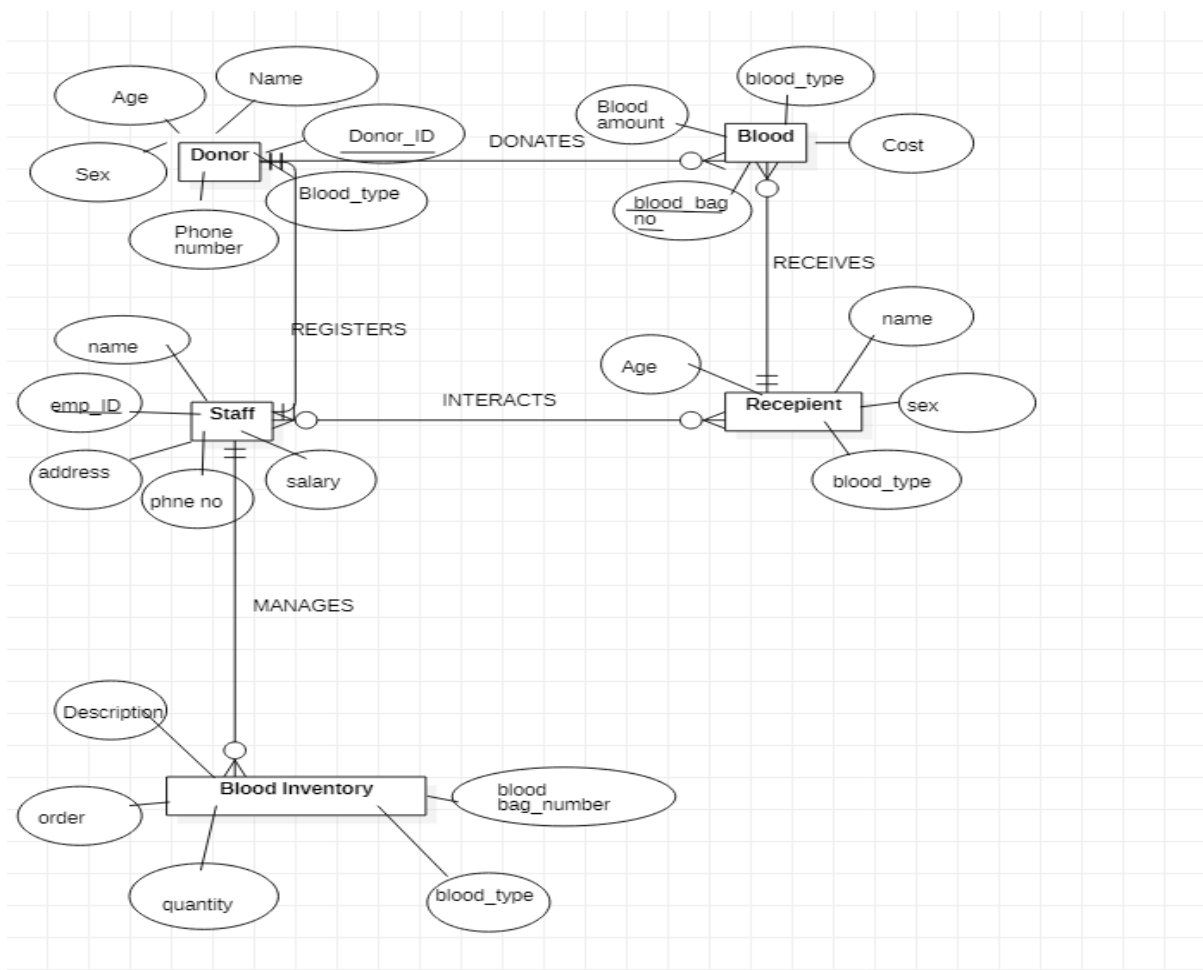
```
6 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select min(cost) from DonatesBloodReceipient;
```

```
MIN(COST)
```

```
-----  
850
```

## ER-Diagram:-



## JOINS:-

A joins clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Different Types of SQL Joins:

(INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table

FULL (OUTER) JOIN: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.

NATURAL JOIN: Returns all records based on the common columns in the two tables being joined.

SELF JOIN: A table is joined with itself.

```
SQL> select Donor.Blood_Type
  2   from Donor
  3  LEFT JOIN Receptient ON Donor.Blood_Type=Receptient.Blood_Type;
```

BLOOD

-----

B+

O+

AB-

A+

B-

A-

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select DonatesBloodReceipient.cost,Donor.Name
  2   from DonatesBloodReceipient
  3  RIGHT JOIN Donor ON DonatesBloodReceipient.Donor_Id=Donor.Donor_Id;
```

COST	NAME
850	Pavani
1225	Kumari
850	Priyansh
1700	Siri
850	Krish
1700	Raki

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select Registers.Donor_Id,Staff.Name,Staff.Salary
  2   from Registers
  3  FULL JOIN Staff ON Registers.Emp_Id=Staff.Emp_Id;
```

DONOR_ID	NAME	SALARY
104	Saranya	40000
101	Ishaa	35000
106	Sreenivas	42000
102	Priyanka	21000
105	Reddy	41050
103	Sonika	27000

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select DonatesBloodReceipient.Blood_Type,DonatesBloodReceipient.Bloodbag_Number,Bloodinventorymanages.quantity
  2   from DonatesBloodReceipient
  3  INNER JOIN Bloodinventorymanages ON DonatesBloodReceipient.BloodAmount=Bloodinventorymanages.quantity;
```

BLOOD	BLOODBAG_NUMBER	QUANTITY
O+	53	750
A+	71	750
A-	21	250
B+	51	250
B-	32	250
A-	21	250
B+	51	250
B-	32	250
A-	21	250
B+	51	250
B-	32	250

BLOOD	BLOODBAG_NUMBER	QUANTITY
O+	53	750
A+	71	750
AB-	43	500

```
SQL> select Donor.Donor_Id,Donor.Phonenum,Receipient.Blood_Type
2  from Donor
3  cross join Receipient;
```

DONOR_ID	PHONENUMBER	BLOOD
101	8452310932	B+
101	8452310932	O+
101	8452310932	AB-
101	8452310932	A+
101	8452310932	B-
101	8452310932	A-
102	9923157832	B+
102	9923157832	O+
102	9923157832	AB-
102	9923157832	A+
102	9923157832	B-

DONOR_ID	PHONENUMBER	BLOOD
102	9923157832	A-
103	8045692378	B+
103	8045692378	O+
103	8045692378	AB-
103	8045692378	A+
103	8045692378	B-
103	8045692378	A-
104	9932567819	B+
104	9932567819	O+
104	9932567819	AB-
104	9932567819	A+

DONOR_ID	PHONENUMBER	BLOOD
104	9932567819	B-
104	9932567819	A-
105	9566164872	B+
105	9566164872	O+
105	9566164872	AB-
105	9566164872	A+
105	9566164872	B-
105	9566164872	A-
106	8074001727	B+
106	8074001727	O+
106	8074001727	AB-

DONOR_ID	PHONENUMBER	BLOOD
106	8074001727	A+
106	8074001727	B-
106	8074001727	A-

36 rows selected.

## SUBQUERIES:-

A query within a query is known as subquery.

```
SQL> select Registers.Donor_Id,Registers.Emp_Id,Staff.Name,Staff.Salary
2 from Registers,Staff where Registers.Emp_Id=Staff.Emp_Id;
```

DONOR_ID	EMP_ID	NAME	SALARY
104	19911	Saranya	40000
101	19912	Ishaa	35000
106	19913	Sreenivas	42000
102	19914	Priyanka	21000
105	19915	Reddy	41050
103	19916	Sonika	27000

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select Emp_Id,Name,Salary from Staff where Salary>=(select Salary from Staff where Name='Sonika');
```

EMP_ID	NAME	SALARY
19911	Saranya	40000
19912	Ishaa	35000
19913	Sreenivas	42000
19915	Reddy	41050
19916	Sonika	27000

```
SQL> select Name, Age from Receptient where Sex in (select Sex from Receptient where Sex='Female');
```

NAME	AGE
Aishu	31
Pavitra	26
Lucky	21
Vaishnavi	30

```
SQL> Select Name,Age,Sex,Blood_Type from Donor where age=(select min(age) from Donor );
```

NAME	AGE	SEX	BLOOD
Siri	22	Female	O+

```
SQL> select Donor_ID,Blood_Type from DonatesBloodReceptient where BloodAmount = any(select BloodAmount from DonatesBloodReceptient where BloodAmount>250);
```

DONOR_ID	BLOOD
106	AB-
102	O+
104	A+

## PL/SQL PROGRAMS:

### PROCEDURES-

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE today_is AS
2 BEGIN
3 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( 'Today is ' || TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DL') );
4 END today_is;
5 /
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> BEGIN
2 today_is();
3 END;
4 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
Today is Tuesday, June 14, 2022

## FUNCTIONS:

```
SQL> create or replace function
  2 count_rows (Donor in varchar2)
  3 return number
  4 as
  5   l_count number;
  6 begin
  7   execute immediate
  8     'select count(*)
  9       from '|| Donor
10   into l_count;
11
12   return l_count;
13 end;
14 /
```

Function created.

```
SQL> select count(*) as numberofdonors
  2 from Donor;
```

```
NUMBEROFDONORS
-----
              6
```

## TRIGGERS:

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER display_salary_changes
  2 BEFORE DELETE OR INSERT OR UPDATE ON Staff
  3 FOR EACH ROW
  4 WHEN (NEW.Emp_Id>0)
  5 DECLARE
  6   sal_diff number;
  7 BEGIN
  8   sal_diff := :NEW.salary - :OLD.salary;
  9   dbms_output.put_line('Old salary: ' || :OLD.salary);
10   dbms_output.put_line('New salary: ' || :NEW.salary);
11   dbms_output.put_line('Salary difference: ' || sal_diff);
12 END;
13 /
```

Trigger created.

```
SQL> insert into Staff(Emp_Id,Name,Address,PhoneNumber,Salary)
  2 values(19919,'Lohi','Delhi',9912376231,41900);
```

1 row created.

Old salary:

New salary: 41900

Salary difference:

## IMPLICIT CURSORS:-

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2  total_rows number(2);
  3  BEGIN
  4
  5  UPDATE Staff
  6  SET salary = salary + 500;
  7  IF sql%notfound THEN
  8  dbms_output.put_line('no Staff selected');
  9  ELSIF sql%found THEN
 10    total_rows := sql%rowcount;
 11  dbms_output.put_line( total_rows: || ' Staff selected');
 12  END IF;
 13  END;
 14  /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
Statement Processed  
total\_rows: 7 Staff selected

## EXPLICIT CURSORS:-

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2  c_Name Receipient.Name%type;
  3  c_Age Receipient.Age%type;
  4  c_Sex Receipient.Sex%type;
  5  CURSOR c_Receipient is
  6    SELECT Name, Age, Sex FROM Receipient;
  7  BEGIN
  8  OPEN c_Receipient;
  9  LOOP
 10  FETCH c_Receipient into c_Name, c_Age, c_Sex;
 11    EXIT WHEN c_Receipient%notfound;
 12    dbms_output.put_line(c_Name || ' ' || c_Age || ' ' || c_Sex);
 13  END LOOP;
 14  CLOSE c_Receipient;
 15  END;
 16  /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
Statement Processed

NAME	AGE	SEX
Siva	24	Male
Prince	28	Male
Aishu	31	Female
Pavitra	26	Female
Lucky	21	Female
Vaishnavi	30	Female

## SET OPERATORS:-

```
SQL> select Blood_Type from Donor
      2 union all
      3 select Blood_Type from Receipient;
```

BLOOD

-----

B+

O+

A-

A+

B-

AB-

B+

O+

AB-

A+

B-

BLOOD

-----

A-

```
SQL> select Blood_Type from Donor
      2 union
      3 select Blood_Type from Receipient;
```

BLOOD

-----

A+

A-

AB-

B+

B-

O+



```
SQL> select Emp_Id from Registers
2 intersect
3 select Emp_Id from Staff;
```

```
EMP_ID
-----
19911
19912
19913
19914
19915
19916
```

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> select Emp_Id from Staff
2 minus
3 select Emp_Id from Registers;
```

```
EMP_ID
-----
19919
```

1 row selected.

## VIEWS:-

```
SQL> create view donordetails as
2 select Name, Age, Blood_Type
3 from Donor;
```

View created.

```
SQL> select * from donordetails;
```

NAME	AGE	BLOOD
Priyansh	23	B+
Siri	22	O+
Pavani	28	A-
Raki	31	A+
Krish	25	B-
Kumari	30	AB-

6 rows selected.

```
SQL> update donordetails
2 SET Name='Surya', Age=29
3 where Blood_Type='O+';
```

1 row updated.

```
SQL> select * from donordetails;
```

NAME	AGE	BLOOD
Priyansh	23	B+
Surya	29	O+
Pavani	28	A-
Raki	31	A+
Krish	25	B-
Kumari	30	AB-

```

SQL> delete from donordetails
2  where Name='Raki';

1 row deleted.

SQL> select * from donordetails;

NAME                                AGE BLOOD
-----
Priyansh                            23 B+
Surya                               29 O+
Pavani                              28 A-
Krish                                25 B-
Kumari                              30 AB-

SQL> drop view donordetails;

View dropped.

SQL> select * from donordetails;
select * from donordetails
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist

SQL> spool off;

```

## RESULTS:-

**Successfully implemented Blood bank management system Database with all the necessary sql queries.**