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|------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Ex.No.: 4 | | WORKING WITH CONSTRAINTS |
| Date: | 16/08/2024 | |

- 1) Add a table-level PRIMARY KEY constraint to the EMP table on the ID column. The constraint should be named at creation. Name the constraint my_emp_id_pk.

```
alter table EMP1 add constraint my_emp_id_pk
PRIMARY KEY(ID);
```

- 2) Create a PRIMAY KEY constraint to the DEPT table using the ID colum. The constraint should be named at creation. Name the constraint my_dept_id_pk.

```
alter table DEPT
add constraint my_dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(ID);
```

- 3) Add a column DEPT_ID to the EMP table. Add a foreign key reference on the EMP table that ensures that the employee is not assigned to nonexistent deparment. Name the constraint my_emp_dept_id_fk.

```
alter table emp
add DEPT_ID Numbe(10);
alter table emp
add constraint my_emp_dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(DEPT_ID) references dept(ID);
```

- 4) Modify the EMP table. Add a COMMISSION column of NUMBER data type, precision 2, scale 2. Add a constraint to the commission column that ensures that a commission value is greater than zero.

```
alter table emp add
COMMISSION Number(2,2);
alter table emp
add CONSTRAINT commission_gt_zero CHECK(COMMISSION > 0);
```

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Ex.No.: 5 | | CREATING VIEWS |
| Date: | 23/08/2024 | |

- 1) Create a view called EMPLOYEE_VU based on the employee numbers, employee names and department numbers from the EMPLOYEES table. Change the heading for the employee name to EMPLOYEE.

```
create view EMPLOYEE_VU as
select employee_id , first_name || ' ' || last_name as "EMPLOYEE", department_id from
employees;
```

- 2) Display the contents of the EMPLOYEES_VU view. `select * from EMPLOYEE_VU;`

| Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| EMPLOYEE_ID | EMPLOYEE | DEPARTMENT_ID |
| 1 | Justin Belber | 10 |
| 2 | Emma Stone | 15 |
| 3 | Robert Downey | 40 |
| 4 | Scarlett Austin | 45 |
| 5 | Chris Evans | 55 |
| 6 | Mark Ruffalo | 40 |
| 7 | Chris Hemsworth | 65 |
| 8 | Jeremy Austin | 70 |
| 9 | Tom Holland | 50 |

- 3) Select the view name and text from the USER_VIEWS data dictionary views.

```
select VIEW_NAME, TEXT from
USER_VIEWS
where VIEW_NAME = 'EMPLOYEE_VU';
```

| VIEW_NAME | TEXT |
|-------------|---|
| EMPLOYEE_VU | select employee_id , first_name ' ' last_name as "EMPLOYEE", department_id from employees |

1 rows returned in 0.04 seconds [Download](#)

- 4) Using your EMPLOYEES_VU view, enter a query to display all employees names and Department.

```
SELECT employee, department_id
FROM EMPLOYEE_VU;
```

| EMPLOYEE | DEPARTMENT_ID |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Emma Stone | 15 |
| Paul Rudd | 30 |
| Brie Larson | 35 |
| Elizabeth Olsen | 90 |
| Cate Austin | 55 |
| Jeff Goldblum | 75 |
| Robert Downey | 40 |
| Karen Gillan | 95 |
| Anthony Mackie | 30 |
| Sebastian Stan | 75 |

More than 10 rows available. Increase rows selector to view more rows.

- 5) Create a view named DEPT50 that contains the employee number, employee last names and department numbers for all employees in department 50. Label the view columns EMPNO, EMPLOYEE and DEPTNO. Do not allow an employee to be reassigned to another department through the view.

```
CREATE VIEW DEPT50 AS
SELECT employee_id AS EMPNO, employee
      AS EMPLOYEE,
      department_id AS DEPTNO
FROM EMPLOYEE_VU
WHERE department_id = 50
WITH READ ONLY;
```

| EMPNO | EMPLOYEE | DEPTNO |
|-------|----------------------|--------|
| 9 | Tom Holland | 50 |
| 18 | Chris Austin | 50 |
| 23 | Benedict Cumberbatch | 50 |

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

- 6) Display the structure and contents of the DEPT50 view.

```
Desc dept50;
```

| Table | Column | Data Type | Length | Precision | Scale | Primary Key | Nullable | Default | Comment |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|
| DEPT50 | EMPNO | NUMBER | - | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| | EMPLOYEE | VARCHAR2 | 46 | - | - | - | ✓ | - | - |
| | DEPTNO | NUMBER | - | 4 | 0 | - | ✓ | - | - |

- 7) Attempt to reassign Matos to department 80.

```
UPDATE EMPLOYEES
SET department_id = 80
WHERE first_name = 'Matos';
```

- 8) Create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees. Use the Employees, DEPARTMENTS and JOB_GRADE tables. Label the column Employee, Department, salary, and Grade respectively.

```
CREATE VIEW SALARY_VU AS
SELECT e.last_name AS Employee,
       d.dept_name AS Department,
       e.salary AS Salary,
       j.grade_level AS Grade
FROM EMPLOYEES e
JOIN DEPARTMENT d
ON e.department_id = d.dept_id
JOIN JOB_GRADE j
ON e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal AND j.highest_sal;
```

| Results Explain Describe Save SQL History | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------|--|
| EMPLOYEE | DEPARTMENT | SALARY | GRADE | |
| Austin | manager | 6800 | 3 | |
| Baerhite | HR | 6500 | 3 | |
| Holland | manager | 6000 | 3 | |
| Mackie | accounts manager | 4000 | 2 | |
| Goldblum | HR | 3500 | 2 | |
| Goldblum | HR | 3500 | 4 | |
| Rudd | accounts manager | 2500 | 2 | |
| Rudd | accounts manager | 2500 | 4 | |
| 8 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download | | | | |