Practical 9	
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Division: A	**Batch: A1**

1)The organization wants to display only the details of the employees those who are managers [Manager_Record].

SQL> create or replace view manager_record as select * from employees where employee_id in (select manager_id from employees);

View created.

2)The organization wants to display only the details like empno, empname, deptno, deptname of the employees [Employee_Detail].

SQL> create or replace view employee_details as select employee_id,first_name,department_id,dname from employees,department where department_id = dept_no;

View created.

3)The organization wants to display only the details like empno,empname,deptno,deptname of the all the employees except the managers and [NoManager].

SQL> create or replace view no_manager as select employee_id,first_name,department_id,dname from employees,department where department_id = dept_no minus select employee_id,first_name,department_id,dname from employees,department where employee_id in (select manager_id from employees) and department_id = dept_no;

View created.

4)Display all the views generated.

SQL> select * from manager_record;

EMPLOYEE_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME EMAIL PHONE_NUMBER HIRE_DATE JOB_ID SALARY COMMISSION_PCT MANAGER_ID DEPARTMENT_ID

```
     103 Alexander          Hunold               AHUNOLD              590.423.4567       20-
MAY-16 IT PROG                        9000                 102         60
     100 Steven            King                 SKING                515.123.4567       17-JUN-00
PRESIDENT                      24000                103         90
     102 Lex               De Haan              LDEHAAN              123.515.4569       19-JUN-
17 VICE PRESIDENT                   17000                100         90
     114 Den               Raphaely             DRAPHEAL             515.127.4561       01-SEP-
90 SALES CLERK                      11000           0       100         30

SQL> select * from employee_details;

EMPLOYEE_ID FIRST_NAME        DEPARTMENT_ID DNAME
----------- ------------------- ------------ --------------------
     100 Steven                   90 SALES
     101 Neena                    90 SALES
     102 Lex                     90 SALES
     103 Alexander                60 RESEARCH
     104 Bruce                   60 RESEARCH
     105 David                   60 RESEARCH
     106 Valli                   60 RESEARCH
     114 Den                     30 ACCOUNTING
     119 Karen                    30 ACCOUNTING
     206 William                  110 MARKETING

10 rows selected.

SQL> select * from no_manager;

EMPLOYEE_ID FIRST_NAME        DEPARTMENT_ID DNAME
----------- ------------------- ------------ --------------------
     101 Neena                    90 SALES
     104 Bruce                   60 RESEARCH
     105 David                   60 RESEARCH
     106 Valli                   60 RESEARCH
     119 Karen                    30 ACCOUNTING
     206 William                  110 MARKETING

6 rows selected.
```

5)Execute the DML commands on the view created.

6)Find the departments of all mangers from Manager_detail.

SQL> select employee_id ,department_id,dname from manager_record,department where department_id = dept_no;

```
EMPLOYEE_ID DEPARTMENT_ID DNAME
----------- ------------- --------------------
        114            30 ACCOUNTING
        103            60 RESEARCH
        102            90 SALES
        100            90 SALES
```

7)Find name along with department name from Employee_detail.

SQL> select first_name,dname from employee_details;

```
FIRST_NAME           DNAME
-------------------- --------------------
Steven               SALES
Neena                SALES
Lex                  SALES
Alexander            RESEARCH
Bruce                RESEARCH
David                RESEARCH
Valli                RESEARCH
Den                  ACCOUNTING
Karen                ACCOUNTING
William              MARKETING

10 rows selected.
```

8)Find Eno, and their corresponding dname from No_Manager.

SQL> select employee_id,dname from no_manager;

```
EMPLOYEE_ID DNAME
----------- --------------------
        101 SALES
        104 RESEARCH
        105 RESEARCH
        106 RESEARCH
        119 ACCOUNTING
        206 MARKETING

6 rows selected.
```

9)Add a column Address in Manager_Record.

SQL> alter table employees add address varchar2(30);

Table altered.

10)Change a column name Deptno to D_ID in No_Manager.

SQL> create or replace view no_manager as select employee_id,first_name,department_id as D_ID ,dname from employees,department where department_id = dept_no minus select employee_id,first_name,department_id as D_ID,dname from employees,department where employee_id in (select manager_id from employees) and department_id = dept_no;

View created.

11)Change size of Empname column to 20 in Employee_Detail

SQL> alter table employees modify first_name varchar2(20);

Table altered.

12)Drop a view.

SQL> drop view manager_record;

View dropped.

SQL> drop view no_manager;

View dropped.

SQL> drop view employee_details;

View dropped.

13)Create a sequence to insert the data in table person(pid, name, age), which automatically takes the value of pid, which starts with 101 and incremented by 1, and the valid range for pid is 101-199.

SQL> create sequence seq_1 start with 101 increment by 1 maxvalue 199 nocycle;

Sequence created.

SQL> create table person(pid number(3),name varchar2(10),age number(2));

Table created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> select pid from person;

```
    PID
---------
    101
    102
    103
    104
    105
    106
    107
```

7 rows selected.

14)Update the sequence created in the above question and increment the value with 2.

```
SQL> alter sequence seq_1  increment by 2;

Sequence altered.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into person (pid) values(seq_1.nextval);

1 row created.

SQL> select pid from person;

    PID
----------
    101
    102
    103
    104
    105
    106
    107
    109
    111

9 rows selected.
```