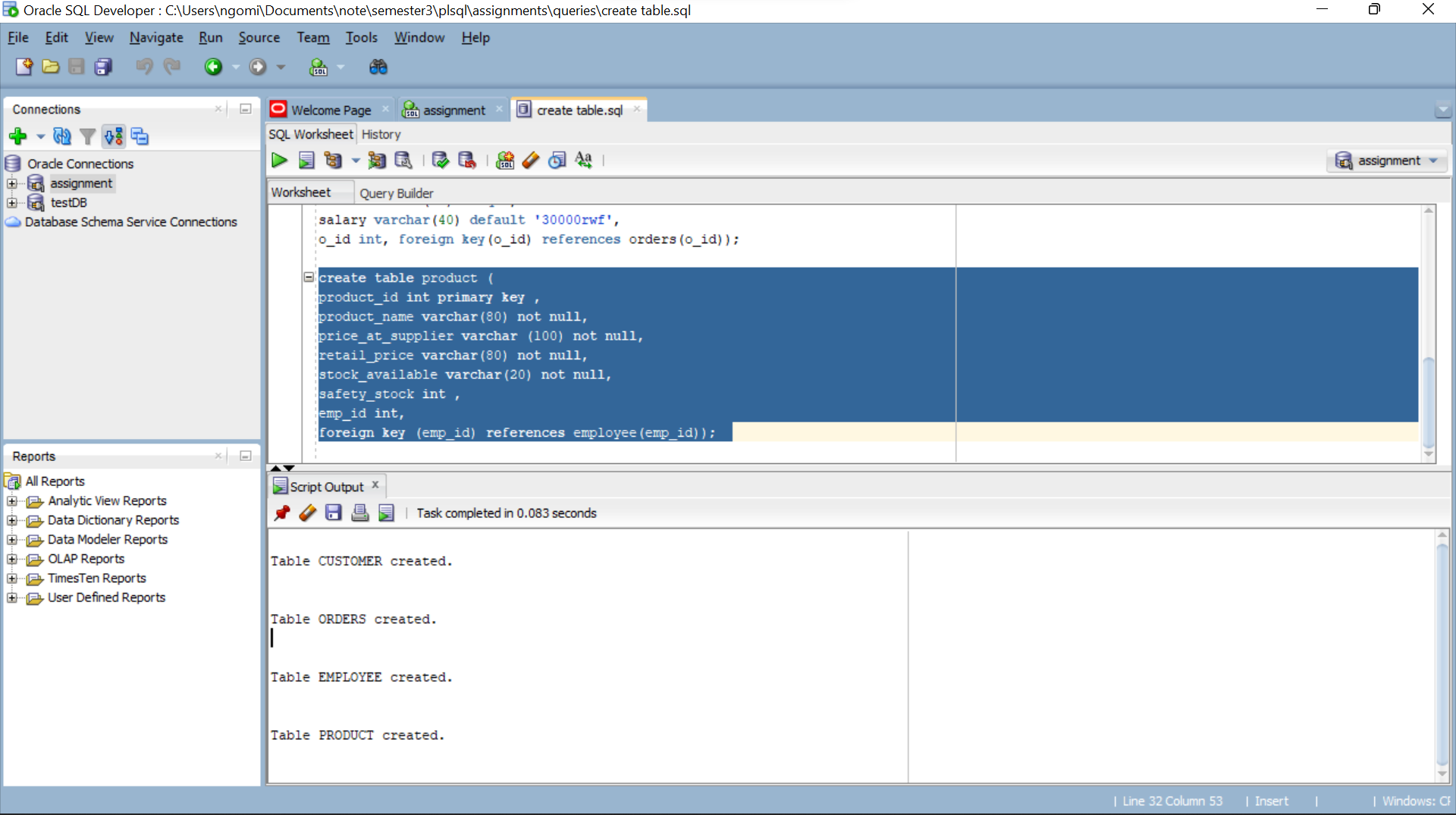
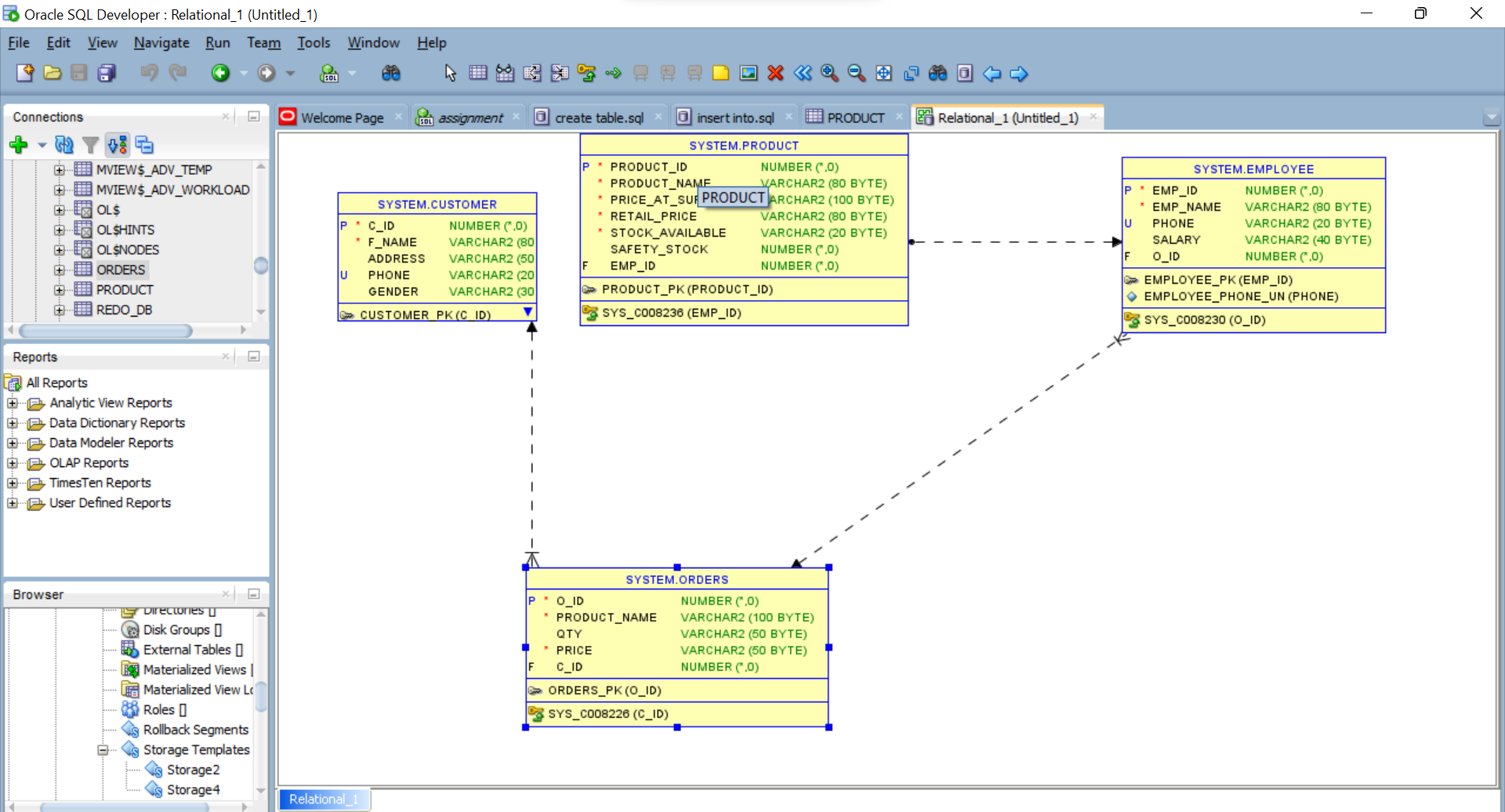
**PL/SQL ASSIGNMENT SHORT SUMMARY**.

We are designing a database for an online delivery shop with 4 different tables which store different information we have: customer, order, employee, and product.

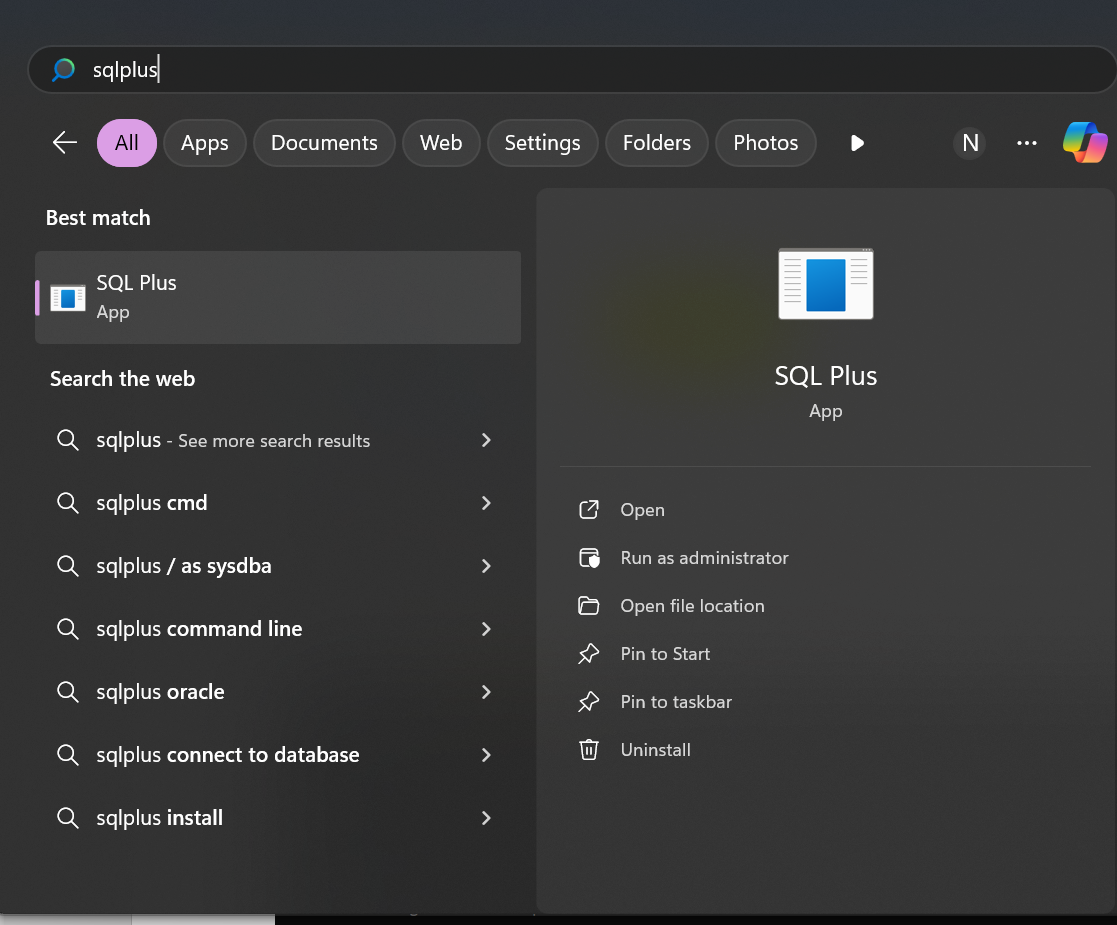
When you successfully create those tables it will show up the way it’s shown in the below screenshot.



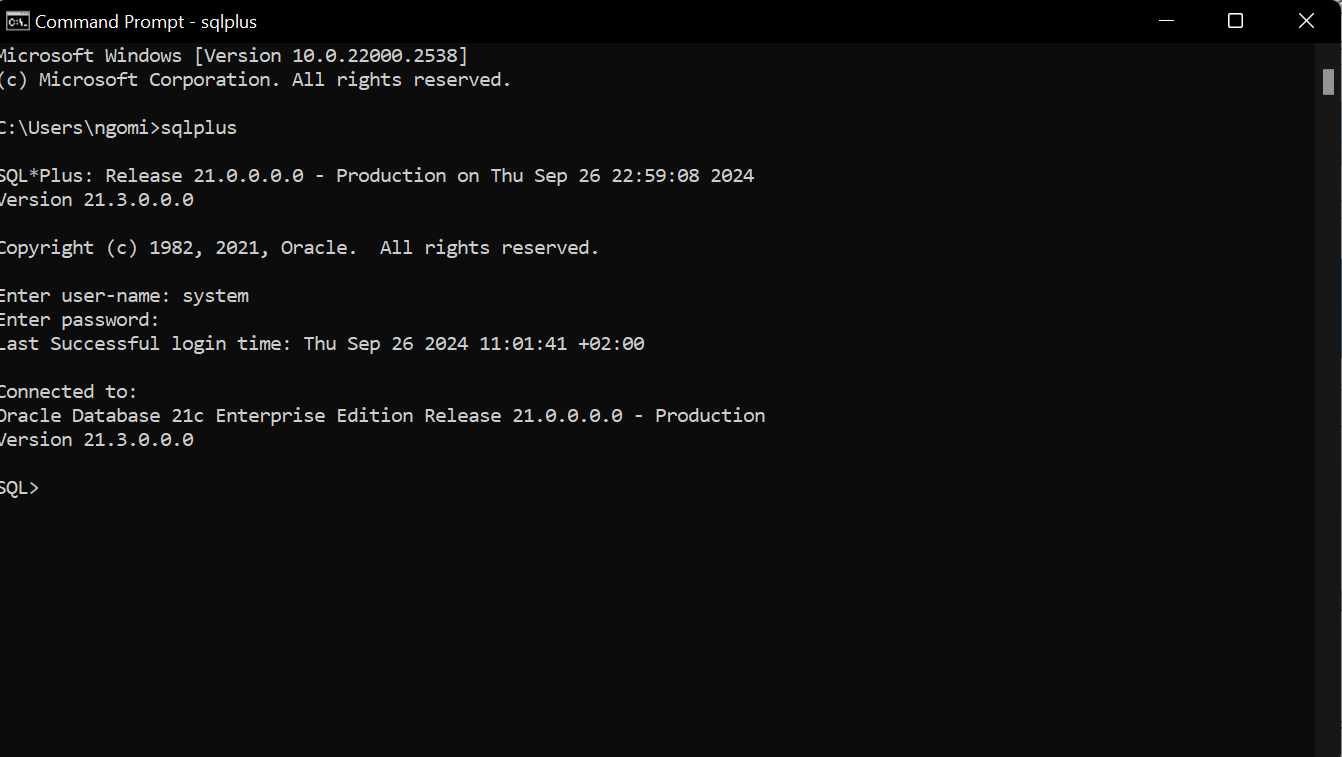
During the creation, I used SQL developer which is more friendly when it is compared to the command prompt. But soon we will shift back to the black screen(command prompt).

Our SQL developer makes it easy to view the conceptual schema by creating it and bringing out the relations we have specified while creating those tables.

The above image is simply demonstrating the relationship with each table i.e “how each table is related to another”.

Search for sqlplus it will follow the prompt “It will ask for user name and the password you set during installation of the setup”.

The image shown below shows a successful login into sqlplus.

That is where we are going to spend our time writing our queries, I hope you will enjoy this one.

At this level, we can now start recording our data in our table so that all other operations we want to execute can have a meaning. Tables without anything stored in them are worthless.

We are able to enter any information into our table using DML “Data Manipulation Language”.

Where the syntax is : insert into table name (column1,column2,……,column n) Values (value1,value2,…….,value n);

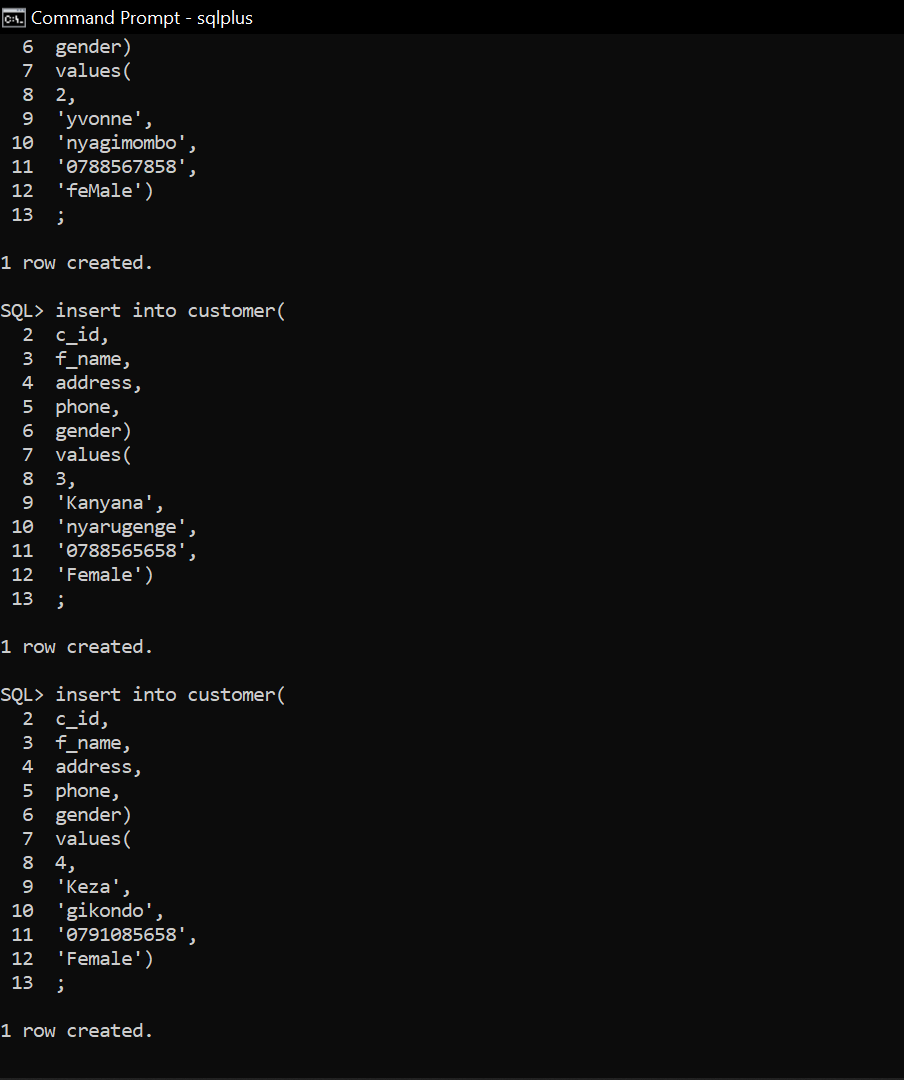
**NOTE**: The number specified column must meet with the specified values; Otherwise, it will show an error.

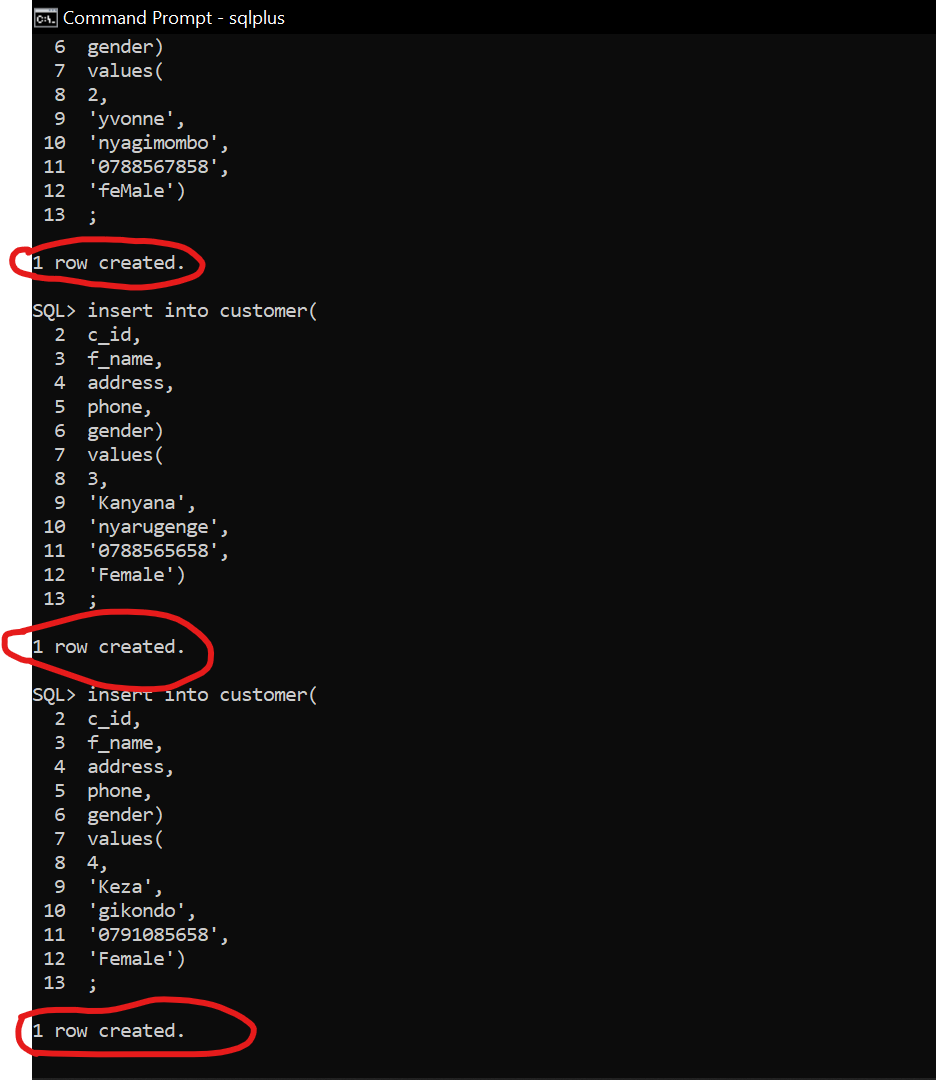
For every inserted data into the table sqlplus notifies when the data has successfully inserted or displays the occurred error.

**INSERTING DATA INTO OUR CUSTOMER TABLE**

By following the right method of inserting data in our table we have succeded by insering up to

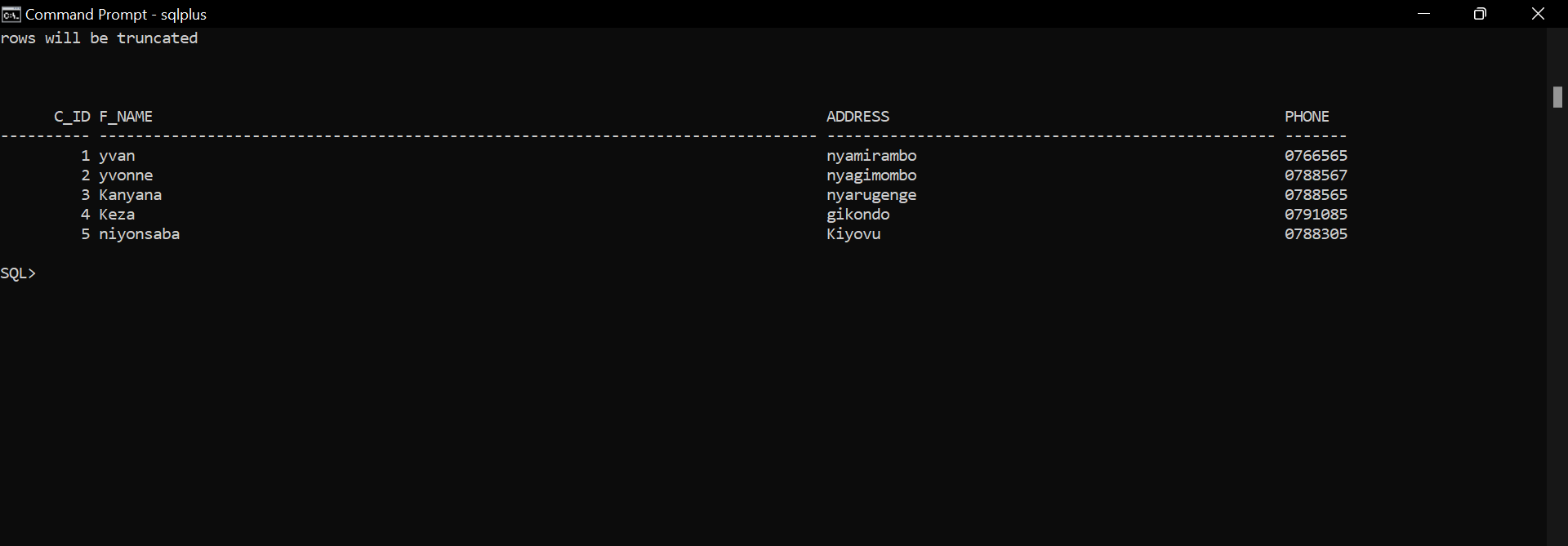
Five data into the customer table As shown in the image below.

****

For every successful insertion of data sqlplus will show you the message “1 row created”, this tells that the data you were recording into that table has been stored. 

For verification purposes, we can display what has been inserted into our table by using select query. **Select \* from tablename;**

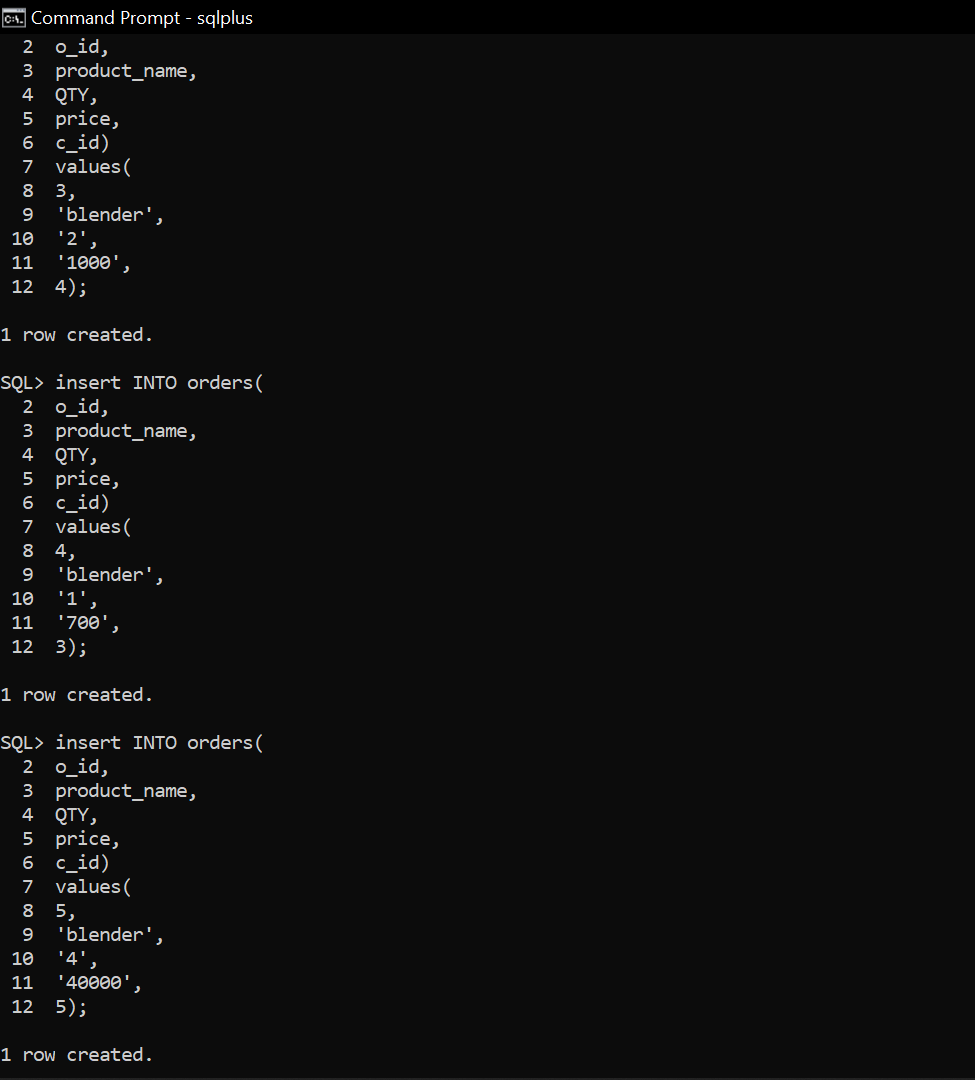
**Select \* from customer; // “**this query**,** it will show this output**.”**

We have successfully inserted 5 data into our table of customer.

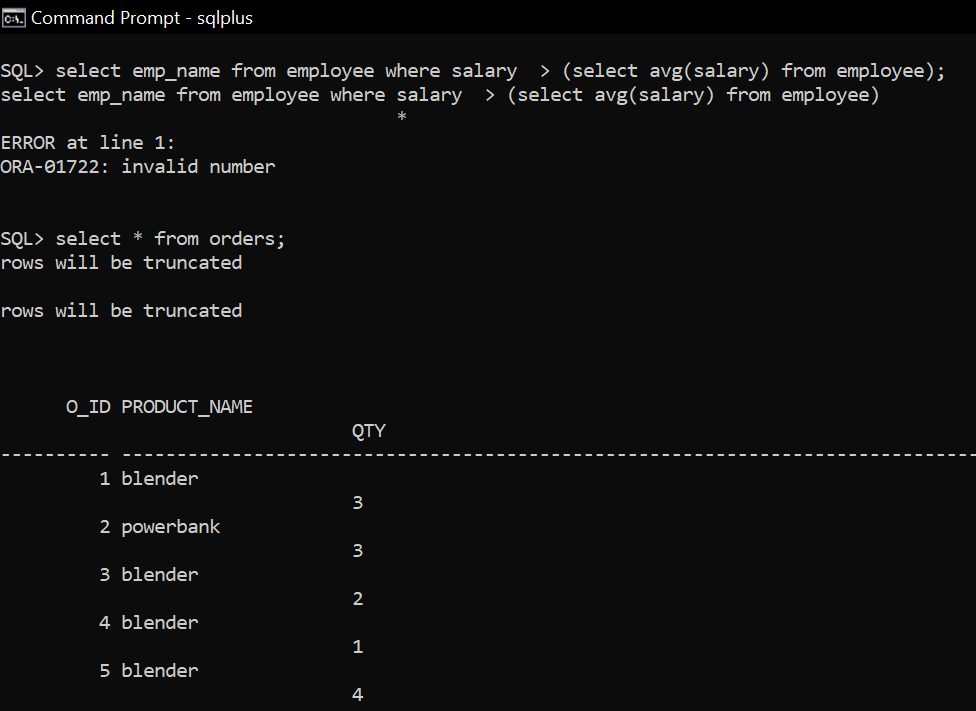
**INSERTING DATA INTO OUR ORDERS TABLE**

The same method applies also for the orders table where we use the same syntax and respect any

Constraint in our table.



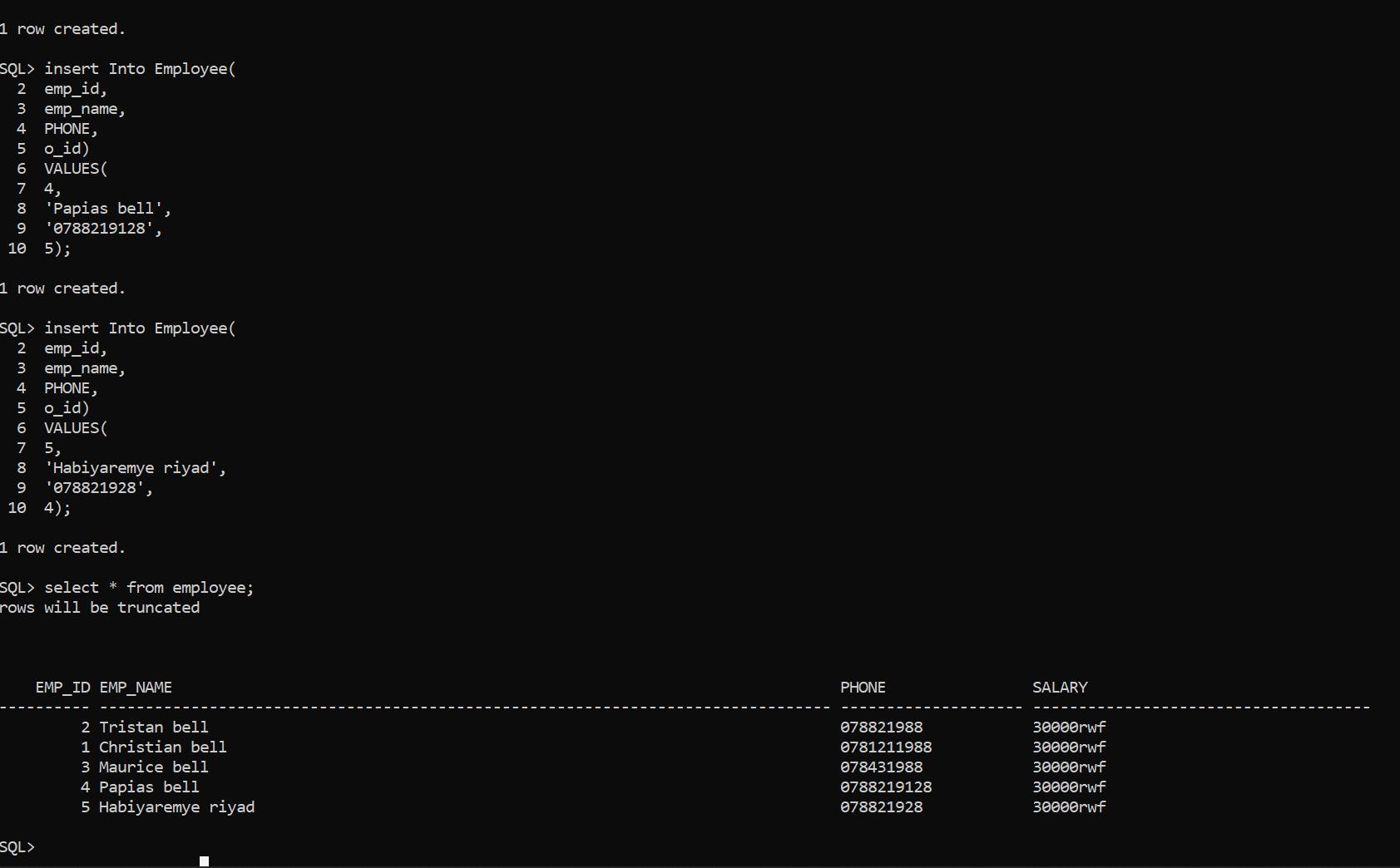
Confirming if all the data are well inserted into orders table; we write **select \* from orders;**

**This will be the output: **

**INSERTING DATA INTO OUR EMPLOYEE TABLE**

The same method applies also for the employee table where we use the same syntax and respect any

Constraint in our table and the verification is done at the same time;



**INSERTING DATA INTO OUR EMPLOYEE TABLE**

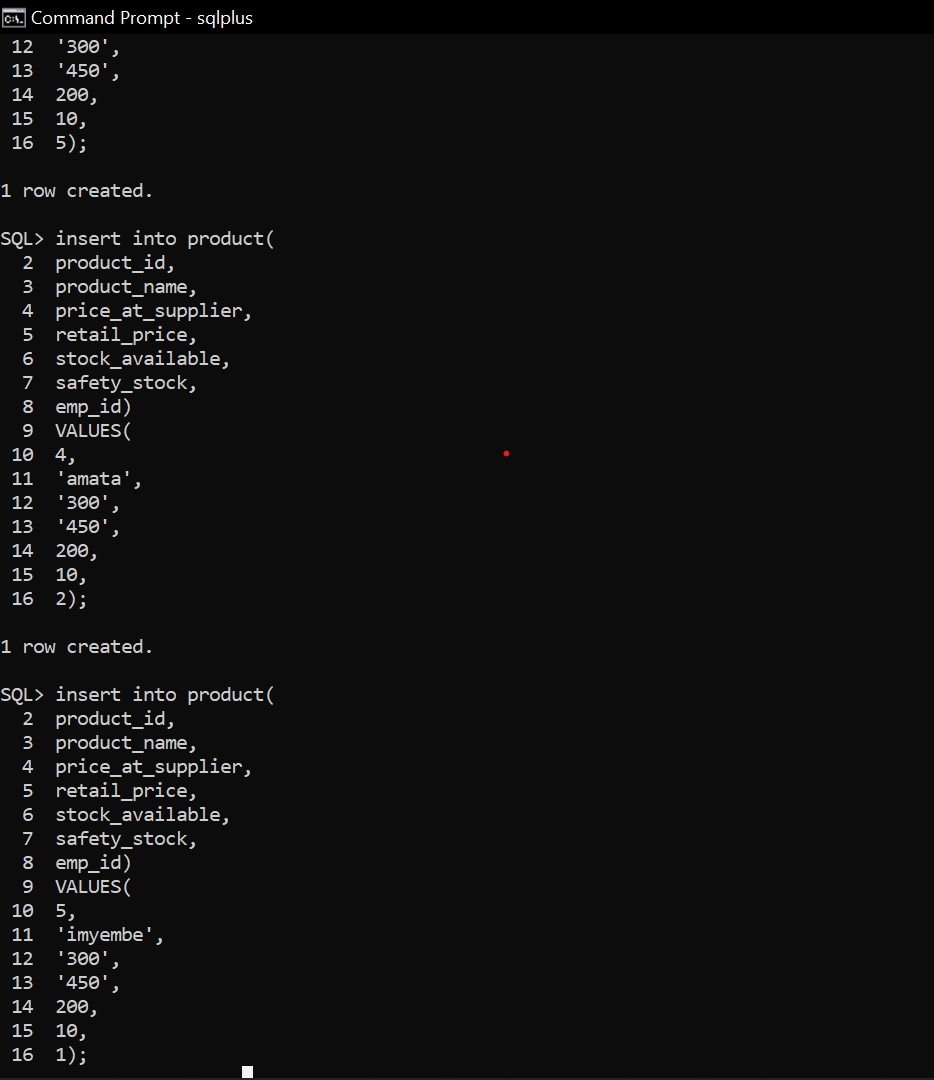
The same method applies also for the employee table where we use the same syntax and respect any

Constraint in our table and the verification is done at the same time;

**Constraints**: these are the rules we impose in order to keep data in our table consistent.

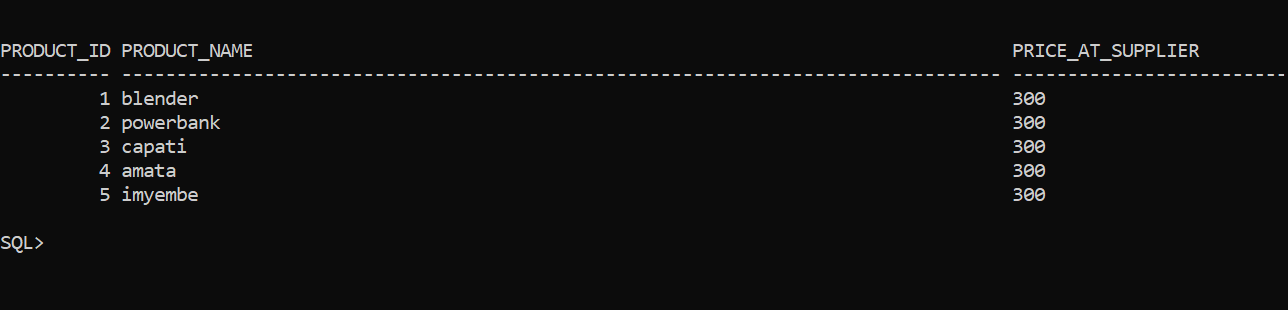
They also apply the ACID property: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durable.

Even when we are applying the relationship we use constraints like foreign key, which represent the connection of that table and other tables.

****

We can easily get the result by applying the same query where the table name is product.

**SELECT \* FROM PRODUCT;** //will show this as the result;



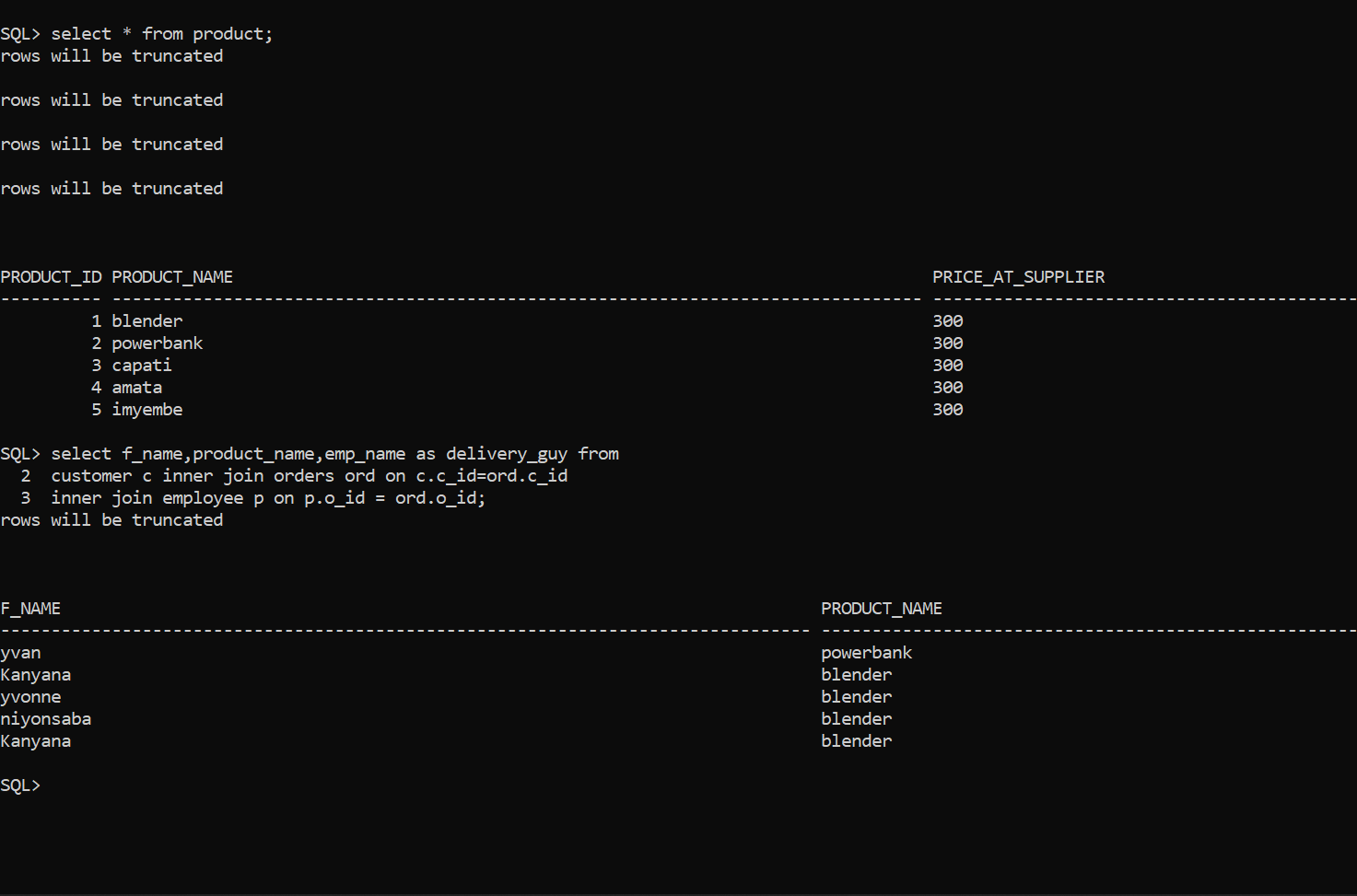
**JOINING 3 TABLES BASE ON THEIR FOREIGN KEYS:**

**Select f\_name,product\_name,emp\_name as delivery\_guy from**

**Customer c inner join orders ord on c.c\_id=ord\_id.c\_id inner join employee p**

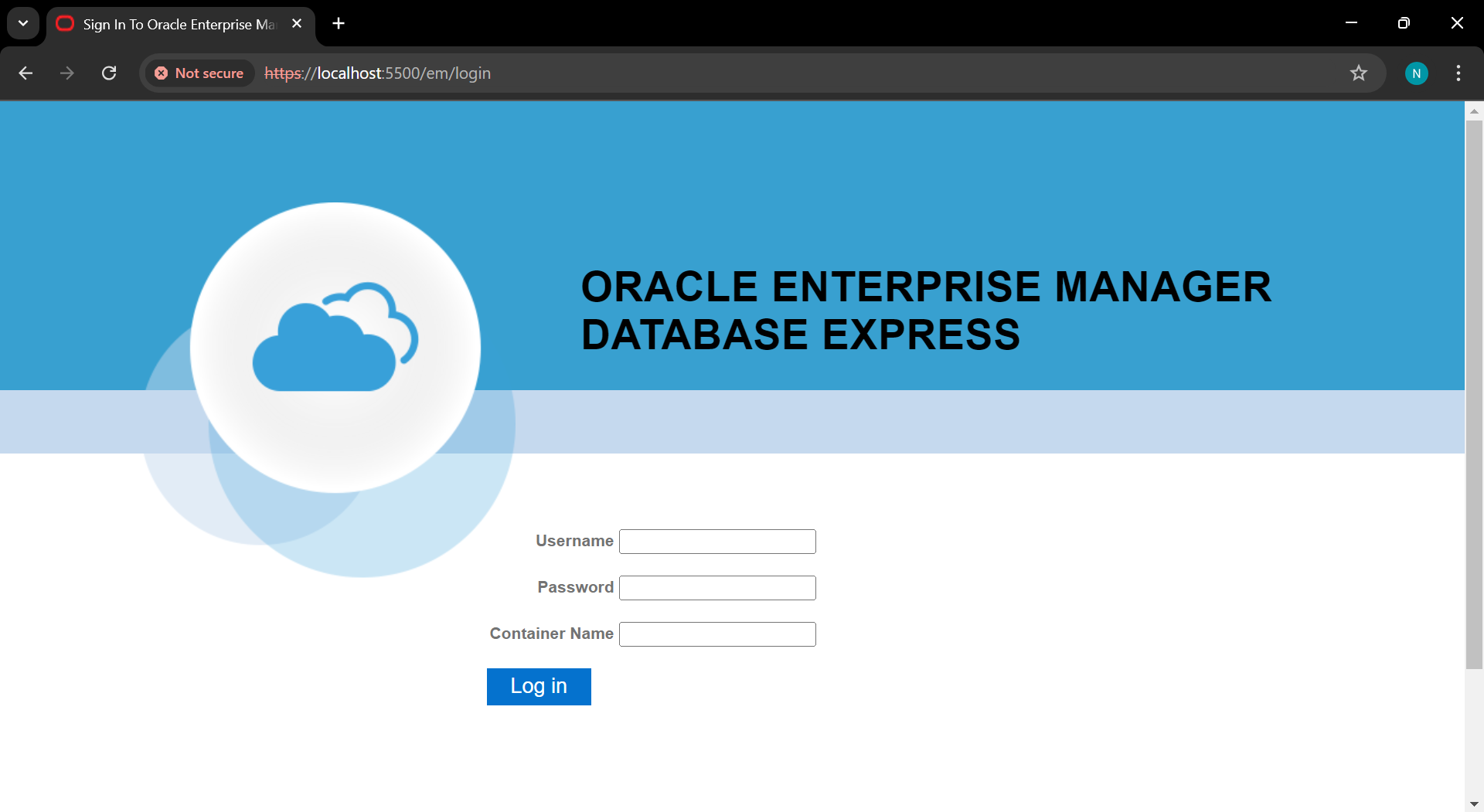
**On p.o\_id= ord.o\_id;**

We have three tables and we are merging the output to come as if they were from one table this is applicable as in the customer ID found in the orders table is considered as a foreign key and later the order id found in the employee table also is acting as the foreign key.



We can finally access our Oracle Enterprise through the browser of your choice for me I used chrome where you copy the link provided at the stage you installed the oracle 21c.

**ORACLE ENTERPRISE MANAGER DATABASE EXPRESS:**



The username I used is “system”and the password you use the one you setted during the installation process, for me I used password=\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*; don’t try this, use yours.

**THE SUCCESSFUL LOGIN INTO THE ORACLE ENTERPRISE MANAGER**

This is the landing page you will mostly see after you successfully log into the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express.

