1. **Consider an Oracle database for a video store. The database contains a table that stores the information about the videos rented by customers _ call it Rent_Info. It has the following fields: customer name, date out, date due in, date returned (a video may be returned in time, early or late), and fine (customers are charged a fine if the return date is after the date due in). When a video is rented by a customer, a tuple is inserted in Rent_Info; this tuple contains the name of the customer, the date out, and the date due in. When a video is returned, the return date is updated from NULL to the current date. Write a procedure that calculates the fine according to the following algorithm:**

   for the first 3 days of delay, charge Rs 10/- per day;
   for the following 3 days charge Rs 20 /- per day;
   after 6 days charge a fine of Rs 30 /- per day.

2. **Create the following relations**

   Deposit(cust_id,acc_id,amt)

   Loan(cust_id,acc_id,loan_amt)

   Customer(cust_id.cust_name,cust_address)

Write PL/SQL program to withdraw an amount,if amount is greater than deposited amount ,the additional amount is considered as loan and new row is inserted into loan table. And also print account id, customer name and tax for each deposit.Tax 10% for the amount

3. Consider that an Oracle database contains the following tables

Candidate (cand—id, cand-name, party)
Voters (voter-id, voter-name);
Voted (cand-id, party, voter-id);

a) Write a program to ensure that only valid voters are permitted to vote.
b) Write a function which calculates the total number of votes of a particular candidate.
c) Write a procedure which count the votes and declare the winner