

KIT-Kalaignarkarunanidhi Institute of Technology

(An Autonomous Institution, Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

Coimbatore-641 402

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Name	
Roll No.	
Register No.	
Class	

M23CAP201 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

LABORATORY

RECORD NOTE BOOK



KIT-Kalaignarkarunanidhi Institute of Technology (An Autonomous Institution, Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

Coimbatore - 641 402

	Department of			
Record Work of		Laboratory		
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Name:				
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Practical Record Book Index Page

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Total Marks: /75

Signature of the Faculty Member

Ex.No:1 Date:

CREATING BASE TABLE AND VIEW

AIM:

To create Base table & View Table in Oracle

ALGORITHM:

- 1.Connect to scott in oracle
- 2.Create the table employee with eno, ename, dept, sex, maritial status, age, education, designation, salary.
- 3. Insert records in employee table.
- 4. Create the table account with acno, bank, ac type, branch, eno
- 5. Insert records in account table
- 6.Display the table
- 7. View the table by single table view and double table view acno, eno is primary key.
- 8. View the single table view with eno, ename, education, salary
- 9. View the double view with eno, ename, salary, bank, ac type.

1. CREATE BASE TABLE:

Employee:

SQL> create table employee (eno number(5) PRIMARY KEY, ename varchar(10), dept varchar(10), sex var char(6), martialstaus varchar(10), age number(5), education varchar(5), designation varchar(10), salary number(10));

Table created.

Account:

SQL> create table account(acno number(5) PRIMARY KEY, bank varchar(10), ac_type varchar(10), branch varchar(10), eno number(5), FOREIGN KEY(eno) REFERENCES employee(eno));

Table created.

SQL> desc employee;

Name	Null?	Type
ENO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT		VARCHAR2(10)
SEX		VARCHAR2(6)
MARTIALSTAU	IS	VARCHAR2(10)
AGE		NUMBER(5)
EDUCATION		VARCHAR2(5)
DESIGNATION	I	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER (10)

SQL> desc account

Name	Null?	Type
ACNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (5)
BANK		VARCHAR2(10)
AC_TYPE		VARCHAR2(10)
BRANCH		VARCHAR2(10)
ENO		NUMBER (5)

Insert into Base table:

Employee:

```
SQL> insert into employee
values('&eno','&ename','&dept','&sex','&martialstatus','&age
','&education','&designation','&salary');
Enter value for eno: 1
```

```
Enter value for ename: ram
Enter value for dept: EEE
Enter value for sex: male
Enter value for martialstatus: single
Enter value for age: 22
Enter value for education: BE
Enter value for designation: staff
Enter value for salary: 20000
      1: insert into employee
old
values('&eno','&ename','&dept','&sex','&martialstatus','&age','&educ
ation','designation','salary')
new
      1: insert into employee
values('1', 'ram', 'EEE', 'male', 'single', '22', 'BE', 'staff', '20000')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for eno: 2
Enter value for ename: raja
Enter value for dept: ECE
Enter value for sex: male
Enter value for martialstatus: single
Enter value for age: 26
Enter value for education: ME
Enter value for designation: staff
Enter value for salary: 40000
old
      1: insert into employee
values('&eno','&ename','&dept','&sex','&martialstatus','&age','&educ
ation','designation','salary')
```

```
1: insert into employee
new
values('2','raja','ECE','male','single','26','ME','staff','40000')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for eno: 3
Enter value for ename: sham
Enter value for dept: CSE
Enter value for sex: male
Enter value for martialstatus: single
Enter value for age: 25
Enter value for education: BE
Enter value for designation: staff
Enter value for salary: 25000
old
      1: insert into employee
values('&eno','&ename','&dept','&sex','&martialstatus','&age','&
education','designation','salary')
      1: insert into employee
values('3','sham','CSE','male','single','25','BE','staff','25000')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for eno: 4
Enter value for ename: sony
Enter value for dept: IT
Enter value for sex: female
Enter value for martialstatus: single
Enter value for age: 23
Enter value for education: BE
```

```
Enter value for designation: programmer
Enter value for salary: 50000
old
   1: insert into employee
values('&eno','&ename','&dept','&sex','&martialstatus','&age','&
education','designation','salary')
     1: insert into employee
values('4','sony','IT','female','single','23','prgm','','')
1 row created.
SQL> select * from employee;
ENO ENAME DEPT SEX MARTIALSTATUS AGE EDUCATION DESIGNATION SALARY
                                                  20000
   ram EEE male single 22 BE staff
1
                                26 ME staff 40000
2 raja ECE male single
                                25 BE
3
   sham CSE male single
                                            staff 25000
   sony IT female single 23 BE programmer 50000
Account:
SQL> insert into account
values('&acno','&bank','&ac type','&branch','&eno');
SOL> /
```

```
Enter value for acno: 12345

Enter value for bank: ICICI

Enter value for ac_type: CURRENT

Enter value for branch: CBE

Enter value for eno: 2

old 1: insert into account

values('&acno','&bank','&ac_type','&branch','&eno')

new 1: insert into account

values('12345','ICICI','CURRENT','CBE','2')
```

```
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for acno: 23451
Enter value for bank: SBI
Enter value for ac type: SAVINGS
Enter value for branch: CBE
Enter value for eno: 3
      1: insert into account
old
values('&acno','&bank','&ac type','&branch','&eno')
      1: insert into account
values('23451','SBI','SAVINGS','CBE','3')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for acno: 25361
Enter value for bank: STATE BANK
Enter value for ac type: DEPOSIT
Enter value for branch: CBE
Enter value for eno: 1
      1: insert into account
old
values('&acno','&bank','&ac type','&branch','&eno')
      1: insert into account values ('25361', 'STATE
BANK', 'DEPOSIT', 'CBE', '1')
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for acno: 15632
Enter value for bank: FBI
Enter value for ac type: FIXED
```

Enter value for branch: CBE

Enter value for eno: 4

old 1: insert into account

values('&acno','&bank','&ac type','&branch','&eno')

new 1: insert into account values('15632','FBI','FIXED','CBE','4')

1 row created.

SQL> select * from account;

ACNO	BANK	AC_TYPE	BRANCH	ENO
12345	ICICI	CURRENT	CBE	2
23451	SBI	SAVINGS	CBE	3
25361	STATE BANK	DEPOSIT	CBE	1
15632	FBI	FIXED	CBE	4

2. CREATING VIEW TABLE:

SQL> create view emp_details as select eno,ename,education,salary
from employee;

View created.

SQL> select * from emp details;

ENO	ENAME	EDUCATION	SALARY
1	 ram	BE	20000
2	raja	ME	40000
3	sham	BE	25000
4	sony	BE	50000

SQL> create view emp_acc_details as select
e.eno,e.ename,e.salary,a.bank,a.acno,a.branch from employee
e,account a where e.eno=a.eno;

View created.

SQL> select * from emp_acc_details;

ENO	ENAME	SALARY	BANK	ACNO	BRANCH	
1	ram	20000	STATE BANK	25361	CBE	
2	raja	40000	ICICI	12345	CBE	
3	sham	25000	SBI	23451	CBE	
4	sony	50000	FBI	15632	CBE	

RESULT

The database objects are created and executed successfully.

Ex.No:2 Date:

DATA MANIPULATION, SUBQUERY AND JOINS

AIM

To implement Data manipulation Command, Sub queries & Joins in Oracle

SQL COMMANDS

1. CREATE

Employee:

```
SQL>create table employee_join(employee_id number(5),last_name varchar(10),first_name varchar(10),age number(2),did number(5));
Table created.
```

Department:

```
SQL>create table department_join(did number(5),department_name
varchar(10),employee_id number(5));
```

Table created.

2. INSERT

Employee:

```
SQL> insert into employee_join values('&employee_id','&last_name',
    '&first_name','&age', '&did');

Enter value for employee_id: 12

Enter value for last_name: tom

Enter value for first_name: jerry

Enter value for age: 22

Enter value for did: 1

old 1: insert into employee_join

values('&employee_id','&last_name', '&first_name','&age', '&did')

new 1: insert into employee_join values('12','tom', 'jerry','22',
'1')
```

```
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for employee id: 13
Enter value for last name: ram
Enter value for first name: mohan
Enter value for age: 26
Enter value for did: 2
old
      1: insert into employee join
values('&employee_id','&last_name', '&first_name','&age', '&did')
      1: insert into employee join values ('13', 'ram', 'mohan', '26',
new
'2')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for employee id: 14
Enter value for last name: saran
Enter value for first name: raj
Enter value for age: 24
Enter value for did: 3
old
      1: insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&age', '&did')
      1: insert into employee join values('14', 'saran', 'raj', '24',
new
131)
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for employee id: 15
Enter value for last_name: sam
Enter value for first name: kamelash
```

```
Enter value for age: 23
Enter value for did: 2
old
      1: insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&age', '&did')
      1: insert into employee join values ('15', 'sam',
'kamelash','23', '2')
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for employee id: 16
Enter value for last name: anu
Enter value for first name: raj
Enter value for age: 22
Enter value for did: 1
      1: insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&age', '&did')
      1: insert into employee join values('16', 'anu', 'raj', '22',
new
'1')
1 row created.
Department:
SQL> insert into department join values ('&did', '&department name',
    '&employee id');
Enter value for did: 1
Enter value for department name: admin
Enter value for employee id: 12
      1: insert into department join values('&did',
'&department_name', '&employee_id')
      1: insert into department join values('1', 'admin', '12')
new
```

```
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for did: 2
Enter value for department name: operation
Enter value for employee id: 13
      1: insert into department join values ('&did',
'&department_name', '&employee id')
      1: insert into department join values ('2', 'operation', '13')
new
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for did: 3
Enter value for department name: sales
Enter value for employee id: 14
      1: insert into department join values ('&did',
'&department name', '&employee id')
      1: insert into department join values('3', 'sales', '14')
new
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for did: 4
Enter value for department name: marketing
Enter value for employee id:
      1: insert into department join values ('&did',
old
'&department_name', '&employee_id')
      1: insert into department join values('4', 'marketing', '')
new
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for did: 5
```

Enter value for department_name: analysis

Enter value for employee id:

old 1: insert into department_join values('&did',
'&department name', '&employee id')

new 1: insert into department_join values('5', 'analysis', '')
1 row created.

3. SELECT

SQL> Select * from employee_join;

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	AGE	DID
12	Tom	Jerry	22	1
13	Ram	Mohan	26	2
14	Saran	Raj	24	3
15	Sam	Kamelash	23	2
16	Anu	Raj	22	1

SQL> Select * from department join;

DID	DEPARTMENT	EMPLOYEE_ID
1	admin	12
2	operation	13
3	sales	14
4	marketing	
5	analyses	

4. JOIN

4. a) Left outer join:

SQL> select e.last_name,d.department_name As department from employee join e NATURAL LEFT OUTER JOIN department join d;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT
Tom	admin
Ram	operation
Saran	sales

Sam

4. b).Right outer join:

SQL> Select e.last_name, e.first_name, d.department_name As department from employee_join e NATURAL RIGHT OUTER JOIN department_join d;

LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	DEPARTMENT
Tom	jerry	admin
Ram	Mohan	operation
Saran	raj	sales
		Analysis
		Marketing

4. c) Full outer join:

SQL> Select e.last_name,d.department_name As department from
employee join e NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN department join d;

LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT
Tom	admin
Ram	operation
Saran	sales
Anu	
Sam	

Marketing Analysis

7 rows selected.

4. d) Inner join:

SQL> Select e.last_name,d.department_name As department from
employee_join e NATURAL INNER JOIN department_join d;

LAST NAME DEPARTMENT

- KALAIGNARKARUNANITHI

```
admin
Tom
Ram
             operation
Saran
             sales
4. e) Self join:
SQL> Create table employee join(employee id number(5), last name
varchar(10), first name varchar(10), manager varchar(10), mid
number(5);
Table created.
SQL>Insert into employeee jovalues('&employee id','&last name',
'&first name', '&manager', '&mid');
Enter value for employee id: 12
Enter value for last name: tom
Enter value for first name: jerry
Enter value for manager: x
Enter value for mid: 12
          Insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&manager','
new 1: Insert into employee join values ('12', 'tom',
'jerry','12','12')
1 row created.
SQL>/
Enter value for employee id: 13
Enter value for last name: Scooby
Enter value for first name: dobby
Enter value for manager: y
Enter value for mid: 13
```

```
old
      1: Insert into employee join
values('&employee_id','&last_name', '&first_name','&manager','
new 1: Insert into employee join values('13', 'scooby',
'dooby','13','13')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for employee id: 14
Enter value for last name: martin
Enter value for first name: ceriman
Enter value for manager: z
Enter value for mid: 14
old
      1: Insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&manager','
new 1: Insert into employee join values ('14', 'martin',
'cerman','14','14')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for employee id: 15
Enter value for last name: arun
Enter value for first name: changer
Enter value for manager:
Enter value for mid:
      1: Insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&manager','
new 1: Insert into employee join values ('15', 'arun',
'chander','','')
1 row created.
SQL> /
```

```
Enter value for employee id: 16
Enter value for last name: jerry
Enter value for first name: loops
Enter value for manager:
Enter value for mid:
      1: Insert into employee join
values('&employee id','&last name', '&first name','&manager','
new 1: Insert into employee join values('16','jerry', 'loops','','')
1 row created.
SQL>
1 row created.
SQL> Select * from employee;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	Manager	MID
12	Tom	Jerry	Х	12
13	Scooby	dobby	У	13
14	martin	ceriman	Z	14
15	arun	changer		
16	jerry	loops		

SQL>Select m.manager || 'work for' || e.last name || ' '|| e.first name As "employee and their manager " FROM employee m.employee e where e.eid=m.mid;

EMPLOYEE AND THEIR MANAGER

X work for tom jerry

Y work for Scooby dobby

Z work for martin ceriman

5. Sub queries / Nested queries:

Account:

Account number	Customer name	balance
1	Abi	20000
2	Anil	30000
3	Banu	80000
4	Devi	90000

Loan:

Loan number	Customer name	Amount
1	Abi	10000
2	Anand	60000
3	Anu	50000
4	Banu	70000

5. A) IN:

SQL> Select distinct customer_name from loan where
customer_name IN (select customer_name from account);

CNAME

Abi

banu

5. B) NOT IN:

SQL>Select distinct customer_name from loan where customer_name NOT_IN (select customer_name from account);

CNAME

Anand

Anu

5. C) SOME / ANY AND ALL:

Branch Name	City	Asset

Ram Nagar	Coimbatore	70000
T Nagar	Chennai	90000
Town street	Salem	37000
Back street	Trichy	30000
Ram Nagar	Karur	21000
Peelamedu	Coimbatore	20000

SOME ANY:

SQL> Select branch_name, city from branch where asset>some (select asset from branch where city='Coimbatore');

BNAME CITY

Ramnagar cbe

T.nagar chennai

Town street salem

Back street trichy

Ramnagar karur

RESULT:

Thus the above data manipulation joins and sub queries are created successfully.

STITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DATA CONTROL COMMANDS

Date:

Ex.No:3

AIM

To implement data control commands in Oracle.

ALGORITHM

- 1. Connect to scott in oracle.
- 2. Create a table balance with cus name, ano, bal and insert records.
- 3. Connect to system/manager.
- 4. Create new user with session privilege.
- 5. Connect to the new user and check the privilege we can select, insert, update database.
- 6. Connect to system/manager and give privilege to the new user for accessing the balance table of scott.
- 7. Connect to new user and type the select query to access balance table of scott.
- 8. Connect to system/manger and give DBA privilege to new user.
- 9. Connect to new user and check the DBA privilege.
- 10. Create a user from new user with DBA privilege, grant privilege etc.
- 11. Connect to system/manager and revoke all privilege using REVOKE command and Check.

SQL COMMANDS:

SQL> create table balance(cname varchar(10), ano number, bal number);

Table created.

SQL> insert into balance values('&cname','&ano','&bal');

Enter value for cname: soni

Enter value for ano: 123

```
Enter value for bal: 1000
     1: insert into balance values('&cname','&ano','&bal')
new 1: insert into balance values('soni','123','1000')
1 row created.
Enter value for cname: sasi
Enter value for ano: 144
Enter value for bal: 20000
old 1: insert into balance values('&cname','&ano','&bal')
new 1: insert into balance values('sasi','144','20000')
1 row created.
Enter value for cname: sangi
Enter value for ano: 122
Enter value for bal: 20000
old 1: insert into balance values('&cname','&ano','&bal')
new 1: insert into balance values('sangi','122','20000')
1 row created.
SQL> select * from balance;
CNAME
                 ANO
                            BAL
                      1000
soni
                 123
                 144
                      20000
sasi
                 122
                      20000
sangi
DATA CONTROL COMMANDS
```

SQL> connect system/manager;

Connected.

SQL> create user abcde identified by sangi;

```
User created.
SQL>Connect
Enter user-name: abcde
Enter password: *****
ERROR:
ORA-01045: user SANGEE lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; logon denied
SQL>connect system/manager;
Connected.
SQL>grant create session to abcde;
Grant succeeded.
SQL> connect
Enter user-name: abcde
Enter password: *****
Connected.
SQL> select * from scott.balance;
select * from balance
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist
SQL> connect
Enter user-name: scott
Enter password: *****
Connected.
SQL> grant select, insert on balance to abcde;
Grant succeeded.
SQL> connect
```

Enter user-name: abcde Enter password: ***** Connected. SQL> select * from scott.balance; CNAME ANO BAL ----soni 123 1000 144 20000 sasi 122 20000 sangi SQL> connect Enter user-name: scott Enter password: ***** Connected. SQL> revoke select on balance from abcde; Revoke succeeded. SQL> connect Enter user-name: abcde Enter password: ***** Connected. SQL> select * from scott.balance; select * from scott.balance

*

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

SQL> connect system/manager;

Connected.

SQL> grant dba to abcde;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> connect

Enter user-name: abcde

Enter password: *****

Connected.

SQL> select * from scott.balance;

CNAME	ANO	BAL
soni	123	1000
sasi	144	20000
sangi	122	20000

SQL> create table bal(accno number, bal number);

Table created.

RESULT

 $\,$ The data control commends using SQL are created and executed successfully.

Ex.No:4
DATE:

1) BANK TRANSACTION

AIM

To create a pl/sql program for bank transaction.

ALGORITHM

- 1. Start the process.
- 2. Create a account table[name, cur bal, accno].
- 3. Insert the values into account table.
- 4. Write a pl/sql program for account table.
- 5. If the current balance is less than 1000 deduct 100rupees from The current balance.
- 6. Execute the pl/sql program.
- 7. Execute the program.
- 8. View the account table.
- 9. Stop the process.

PROGRAM

```
SQL> create table acct(name varchar(15), curbal number, acno number);
    Table created.

SQL> insert into acct values('&name','&curbal','&acno');

SQL>insert into acct values ('jasmine','7000','11);
```

```
SQL>insert into acct values ('sakthi','2000','12');
```

```
SQL> insert into acct values(hari','900','33);
```

```
SQL>insert into scct values ('jackson','600','47');
```

```
SQL> insert into acct values('dhanush','4900','69');
```

```
SQL> select * from acct;
                    CURBAL
NAME
                             ACNO
                     7000
jasmine
                                   11
sakthi
                     2000
                                 12
hari
                     900
                                  33
                     600
                                  47
jacksonon
                     4900
dhanush
                              69
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> ed bank.sql
SQL> ed bank;
     declare
           mano number (7);
            mcb number(6,2);
            minibal constant number(6,2) :=1000.00;
            fine number (5,2) := 100.00;
    begin
          mano:=&mano;
           select curbal into mcb from acct where acno=mano;
           if mcb<minibal then
           update acct set curbal= curbal-fine where acno=mano;
           end if;
     end;
SQL> select * from acct;
```

NAME	CURBAL	ACNO
jasmine	7000	11
sakthi	2000	12
hari	900	33
jackson	600	47
dhanush	4900	69
SQL> ed ban	k;	
SQL> select	* from acct;	
NAME	CURBAL	ACNO
jasmine	7000	11
sakthi	2000	12
hari	900	33
jackson	600	47
dhanush	4900	69
SQL> ed ban	k;	
SQL> @ bank	;	
13 /		
Enter value	for mano: 33	
old 7:	mano:=&mano	
new 7:	mano:=33;	

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from acct;

NAME	CURBAL	ACNO
jasmine	7000	11
sakthi	2000	12
hari	800	33
jackson	600	47
dhanush	4900	69

SQL> @ bank;

Enter value for mano: 47

old 7: mano:=&mano;

new 7: mano:=47;

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from acct;

NAME	CURBAL	ACNO
jasmine	7000	11
sakthi	2000	12
hari	800	33
jackson	500	47
dhanush	4900	69

2) Electricity bill:

AIM:

To create a pl/sql program for electricity bill.

ALGORITHM:

- 1.Start the process.
- 2.Create a electricity table[sno,name,address,units,total]
- 3. Insert the values for sno, name, address.
- 4.Create pl/sql program declare the variables sno, name, address, units, total.
- 5. Using if statement to calculate the total based of the units consumed.
- 6. Using update statement update the unit and total field in the electricity table.
- 7. Execute the pl/sql program.
- 8. View the electricity table.
- 9.Stop the process.

PROGRAM:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> ed electricity
SQL> @ electricity
SOL> /
Enter value for sno: 205
old
      7:
                 sno:=&sno;
      7:
                 sno:=205;
new
Enter value for name: Divya
old
      8:
                name:='&name';
      8:
new
                name:='Divya';
Enter value for units: 90
                units:=&units;
old
      9:
      9:
                units:=90;
new
Total amount:90
SQL> /
```

```
Enter value for sno: 562
old
      7:
                sno:=&sno;
new
      7:
                sno:=562;
Enter value for name: Raj
old
                name:='&name';
      8:
new
                name:='Raj';
Enter value for units: 50
old
      9:
                units:=&units;
      9:
                units:=50;
new
Total amount:25
SQL> /
Enter value for sno: 654
old
                sno:=&sno;
new
      7:
                sno:=654;
Enter value for name: Giri
old
      8:
                name:='&name';
      8:
                name:='Giri';
new
Enter value for units: 130
old
      9:
                units:=&units;
      9:
                units:=130;
new
Total amount:260
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
PL/SQL PROGRAM:
declare
      sno number;
      name varchar(15);
      units number;
      total number;
begin
       sno:=&sno;
       name:='&name';
       units:=&units;
       if(units<=50) then
        total:=units*0.50;
       else if (units>50 and units<=100) then
         total:=units*1.00;
       else if (units>100 and units<=150) then
         total:=units*2.00;
       else if (units>150 and units<=200) then
         total:=units*2.50;
```

```
end if;
       end if;
       end if;
       end if;
       dbms output.put line('Total amount:'||total);
end;
3) Student marklist:
AIM:
     To create a pl/sql program for student marklist.
ALGORITHM:
1.Start the process.
2.Create a student table
  [rollno, name, mark1, mark2, total, average, result, grade].
3. Insert the values for rollno, name, mark1, mark2.
4. Create pl/sql program declare the variables for rollno, name,
  mark1, mark2, total, average, result, grade.
5. Using if statement calculate the result and based on the marks
  scored.
6. Using update statement update the total, result and grade in
  Student table.
7. Execute the pl/sql program.
8. View the student table.
9.Stop the process.
PROGRAM:
SQL> create table student (Rollno number, Name varchar (15), Mark1
number, Mark2 number, Total number, Average number, Result
varchar(5), Grade varchar(25));
Table created.
SQL> insert into student
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult','&Grade');
Enter value for rollno: 10
Enter value for name: Janani
Enter value for mark1: 56
Enter value for mark2: 29
```

```
Enter value for total:
Enter value for average:
Enter value for result:
Enter value for grade:
    1: insert into student
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult','&Grade');
new 1: insert into student
values('10','Janani','56','29','','','')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for rollno: 15
Enter value for name: Nithya
Enter value for mark1: 96
Enter value for mark2: 87
Enter value for total:
Enter value for average:
Enter value for result:
Enter value for grade:
    1: insert into student
old
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult','&Grade');
new 1: insert into student
values('15','Nithya','96','87','','','')
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for rollno: 12
Enter value for name: Arun
Enter value for mark1: 23
Enter value for mark2: 35
Enter value for total:
Enter value for average:
Enter value for result:
Enter value for grade:
old 1: insert into student
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult','&Grade');
```

```
new
      1: insert into student
values('12','Arun','23','35','','','')
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for rollno: 25
Enter value for name: Preethi
Enter value for mark1: 98
Enter value for mark2: 97
Enter value for total:
Enter value for average:
Enter value for result:
Enter value for grade:
old 1: insert into student
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult, '&Grade');
new 1: insert into student
values('25','Preethi','98','97','','','')
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for rollno: 20
Enter value for name: John
Enter value for mark1: 65
Enter value for mark2: 54
Enter value for total:
Enter value for average:
Enter value for result:
Enter value for grade:
old 1: insert into student
values('&Rollno','&Name','&Mark1','&Mark2','&Total','&Average','&Res
ult, '&Grade');
new 1: insert into student
values('20','John','65','54','','','')
1 row created.
SQL> select * from student;
ROLLNO NAME MARK1
                    MARK2
                                   TOTAL AVERAGE RESULT GRADE
```

```
PL/SQL:
declare
  cursor student is select * from student;
begin
  for i in student
  loop
     i.total:=i.mark1+i.mark2;
     i.average:=i.total/2;
     update student set total=i.total, average=i.average where
     rollno=i.rollno;
     if(i.mark1>=40) and (i.mark2>=40) then
        update student set result='Pass' where rollno=i.rollno;
     else
        update student set result='Fail' where rollno=i.rollno;
     end if;
     if(i.average>95)then
        update student set grade='1st class with distinct' where
        rollno=i.rollno;
     end if;
     if (i.average>90) and (i.average<=95) then
        update student set grade='1st class' where rollno=i.rollno;
     end if;
     if(i.average>75) and(i.average<=90) then
        update student set grade='2nd class' where rollno=i.rollno;
     end if;
     if(i.average>40) and(i.average<=75) then
        update student set grade='3rd class' where rollno=i.rollno;
     end if;
     if(i.average<40) then
        update student set grade='Fail' where rollno=i.rollno;
    end if;
```

10

15

12

25

2.0

Janani

Preethi

Nithya

Arun

John

56

96

23

98

65

29

87

35

97

54

end loop;
end;

SQL> set serveroutput on

SQL> ed stud

SQL> @ stud

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from student;

ROLLNO NAME	MARK1	MARK2	TOTAL	AVERAGE	RESULT	GRADE
10 Janani	56	29	85	42.5	Fail	3rd class
15 Nithya	96	87	183	91.5	Pass	1st class
12 Arun	23	35	58	29	Fail	Fail
25 Preethi	98	97	195	97.5	Pass	1st class with distinct
20 John	65	54	119	59.5	Pass	3rd class

RESULT

The database objects are created and executed successfully.

Ex.No:5

Date:

USE OF CURSOR, PROCEDURE & FUNCTION

AIM:

To implement CURSOR, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION for Employee in Oracle.

ALGORITHM:

- 1.Connect to scott in oracle
- 2.Create the table employee with eno, ename, dept, sex, maritial status, age, education, designation, salary.
- 3. Insert records in employee table.
- 4. Create the table account with acno, bank, ac type, branch, eno
- 5. Insert records in account table
- 6.Display the table
- 7. View the table by single table view and double table view acno, eno is primary key.
- 8. View the single table view with eno, ename, education, salary
- 9. View the double view with eno, ename, salary, bank, ac type.

Create table:

```
SQL> create table tax(name char(15), basicpay number, netpay number, grosspay number, allowancenumber, deduction number, incometax number);
```

Table created.

Insert table:

```
SQL> insert into
SQL> insert into tax
values('&name','&basicpay','&netpay','&grosspay','&allowance',
'&deduction','&incometax');
Enter value for name: dhivya
Enter value for basicpay: 100000
```

```
Enter value for netpay:
Enter value for grosspay:
Enter value for allowance:
Enter value for deduction:
Enter value for incometax:
    1: insert into tax
old
values('&name','&basicpay','&netpay','&grosspay','&allowance','&dedu
    1: insert into tax values('dhivya','100000','','','','','')
new
1 row created.
SQL> /
Enter value for name: priya
Enter value for basicpay: 200000
Enter value for netpay:
Enter value for grosspay:
Enter value for allowance:
Enter value for deduction:
Enter value for incometax:
old 1: insert into tax
values('&name','&basicpay','&netpay','&grosspay','&allowance','&dedu
ction',
    1: insert into tax values('priya','200000','','','','','')
new
1 row created.
SOL> /
Enter value for name: hari
Enter value for basicpay: 250000
Enter value for netpay:
Enter value for grosspay:
Enter value for allowance:
Enter value for deduction:
Enter value for incometax:
old
     1: insert into tax
values('&name','&basicpay','&netpay','&grosspay','&allowance','&dedu
ction',
      1: insert into tax values('hari','250000','','','','')
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> select * from tax;
NAME BASICPAY NETPAY GROSSPAY ALLOWANCE DEDUCTION INCOMETAX
dhivya 100000
priya 200000
hari
       250000
FUNCTION
SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> ed tax.sql
create or replace function taxing(n in number, base in number)
return number is net number(10);
begin
  net:=n*12;
  if(net<100000)then
    return 0;
  else if((net>=100000) and(net<200000)) then
    return(base*0.3);
  else
    return(base*0.5);
  end if;
  end if;
end;
SQL> @ tax.sql
Function created.
PROCEDURE
SQL> ed p1
create or replace procedure p1 is cursor c is select * from tax;
begin
 for i in c
 loop
     i.allowance:=i.basicpay*0.2;
     i.deduction:=i.basicpay*0.1;
     i.grosspay:=i.basicpay+i.allowance;
     i.netpay:=i.grosspay-i.deduction;
     i.incometax:=taxing(i.netpay,i.basicpay);
```

```
년
O
- KALAIGNARKARUNANITHI
```

```
update tax set allowance=i.allowance, deduction=i.deduction,
     grosspay=i.grosspay,netpay=i.netpay,incometax=i.incometax
     where name=i.name;
end loop;
end;
SQL> @ P1
Procedure created.
SQL> declare
    begin
  2
  3
    p1;
    end;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

SQL>	select	*	from	tax;
------	--------	---	------	------

NAME	BASICPAY	NETPAY	GROSSPAY	ALLOWANCE	DEDUCTION	INCOMETAX
dhivya	100000	110000	120000	20000	10000	50000
-	200000	220000	240000	40000	20000	100000
hari	250000	275000	300000	50000	25000	125000

RESULT

The database objects using cursor, procedure and function has been created and executed successfully.

MONGODB CRUD OPERATIONS

Date:

Ex.No: 6

AIM: To perform CURD operations using MongoDB

PROGRAM

Step 1: Create operations using insertOne() function

```
db.RecordsDB.insertOne({
   name: "Marsh",
   age: "6 years",
    species: "Dog",
    ownerAddress: "380 W. Fir Ave",
   chipped: true
})
```

Step 2: Create operations using insertMany() function

```
db.RecordsDB.insertMany([{ name: "Marsh", age: "6 years", species: "Dog",
ownerAddress: "380 W. Fir Ave", chipped: true}, {name: "Kitana", age: "4 years",
species: "Cat", ownerAddress: "521 E. Cortland", chipped: true}])
        "acknowledged" : true,
        "insertedIds" : [
                ObjectId("5fd98ea9ce6e8850d88270b4"),
                ObjectId("5fd98ea9ce6e8850d88270b5")
```

Step 3: Read Operation

```
db.RecordsDB.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5fd98ea9ce6e8850d88270b5"), "name" : "Kitana", "age" : "4 years", "specie
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5fd993a2ce6e8850d88270b7"), "name" : "Marsh", "age" : "6 years", "species
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5fd993f3ce6e8850d88270b8"), "name" : "Loo", "age" : "3 years", "species"
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5fd994efce6e8850d88270ba"), "name" : "Kevin", "age" : "8 years", "species
```

Step 4: update Operation

```
db.RecordsDB.updateOne({name: "Marsh"}, {$set:{ownerAddress: "451 W. Coffee St. A204"}})

{ "acknowledged": true, "matchedCount": 1, "modifiedCount": 1}

{ "_id": ObjectId("5fd993a2ce6e8850d88270b7"), "name": "Marsh", "age": "6 years", "species"
```

Step 5: Delete Operation

```
db.RecordsDB.deleteOne({name:"Maki"})

{ "acknowledged" : true, "deletedCount" : 1 }

> db.RecordsDB.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5fd98ea9ce6e8850d88270b5"), "name" : "Kitana", "age" : "4 years", "species { "_id" : ObjectId("5fd993a2ce6e8850d88270b7"), "name" : "Marsh", "age" : "5", "species" : "E { "_id" : ObjectId("5fd993f3ce6e8850d88270b8"), "name" : "Loo", "age" : "5", "species" : "Dogget id" : "Dogget id" : "5", "species" : "Dogget id" : "Dogget id" : "5", "species" : "Dogget id" : "Dogget id" : "5", "species" : "Dogget id" : "Dogget id" : "5", "species" : "5",
```

RESULT:

Thus CURD operations using MongoDB successfully executed and verified.

Ex.No:7

MONGODB INDEXING AND SHARDING

Date:

AIM: To Perform Indexing and Sharding using MongoDB

PROGRAM:

Indexing

Step 1: MongoDB provides a method called createIndex() that allows user to create an index.

Step 2: In order to drop an index, MongoDB provides the dropIndex() method.

db.NAME_OF_COLLECTION.dropIndex({KEY:1})

In order to delete (or drop) multiple indexes from the collection, MongoDB provides the dropIndexes() method that takes multiple indexes as its parameters.

db.NAME OF COLLECTION.dropIndexes({KEY1:1, KEY2: 1})

Step 3: The getIndexes() method in MongoDB gives a description of all the indexes that exists in the given collection.

db.NAME_OF_COLLECTION.getIndexes()

It will retrieve all the description of the indexes created within the collection.

TECHNOLOGY

Sharding

Step 1: Creating a Directory for Config Server

The first step to be performed in order to set up MongoDB Sharding would be to create a separate directory for Config Server. This can be done using the following command:

mkdir /data/configdb

Step 2: Starting MongoDB Instance in Configuration Mode

One Server has to be set up as the Configuration Server. Suppose you have a Server named "ConfServer" which would be used as the Configuration Server, the following command can be executed to perform that operation:

mongod -configdb ConfServer: 27019

Step 3: Starting Mongos Instance

Once the Configuration Server has been set up, the Mongos Instance can be started by executing the following command along with the name of your Configuration Server:

mongos -configdb ConfServer: 27019

Step 4: Connecting to Mongos Instance

A connection can be formed to the Mongos Instance by running the following command from the Mongo Shell:

mongo -host ConfServer -port 27017

Step 5: Adding Servers to Clusters

All Servers that have to be included in the Cluster can be added by the following command:

sh.addShard("SA:27017")

"SA" here has to be replaced with the name of your Server that has to be added to the Cluster. This command can be executed for all Servers that have to be added to the Cluster.

Step 6: Setting up Replica sets for Shard Servers

Convert the shard instances into **replicas**. To set up replica sets, run the following command.

sh.addShardToZone("shardInstance", "replicaSetName")

Step 7: Initialize mongos and add shards to cluster

Whatever shards you have created so far are running currently but not a part of the Sharded cluster. To include them into sharded cluster you will need **mongos query**. Follow the given command to add shards to cluster.

```
mongos --configdb <configdb_connection_string>
sh.addShard("<shard1_connection_string>")
sh.addShard("<shard2_connection_string>")
# Repeat for additional shards if needed
```

Step 8: Enabling Sharding for Database

Once the Sharded Cluster has been set up, Sharding for the required **database** has to be enabled. This can be done by the following command:

sh.enableSharding(db test)

In the above command, "db_test" has to be replaced with the name of the database that you wish to Shard. This completes the MongoDB sharding tutorial to help set up MongoDB sharding.

Step 9: Evaluate the Shard Usage

Sharding is implemented to enhance the **scalability of a database system**, and its effectiveness is maximized when efficiently **supporting database queries**. If a significant portion of your queries requires **scanning** every shard in the cluster for execution, the advantages of sharding may be compromised by the increased **complexity** of the system. This step assesses whether a query is optimized and utilizes a single shard or if it spans multiple shards to fetch results.

RESULT

The Indexing and Sharding using MongoDB is Executed Successfully

Ex.No:8 XML DATABASE AND TABLE CREATIONS

Date:

AIM: To Perform SQL queries to create XML DB and Table

PROGRAM:

Step 1: Creating a table that can store XML data

```
CREATE SCHEMA POSAMPLE;

SET CURRENT SCHEMA POSAMPLE;

CREATE TABLE Customer (Cid BIGINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, Info XML);
```

Step 2: Insert three XML documents into the Customer table

Step 3: You can confirm that the records were successfully inserted as follows:

SELECT * from Customer;

Result:

Thus the above program executed successfully

Ex.No:9

Date:

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

AIM:

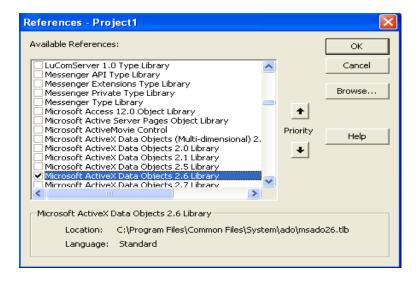
To create a program to working with forms, menus and reports in product management exercise using Visual Basic 2000.

PROGRAM:

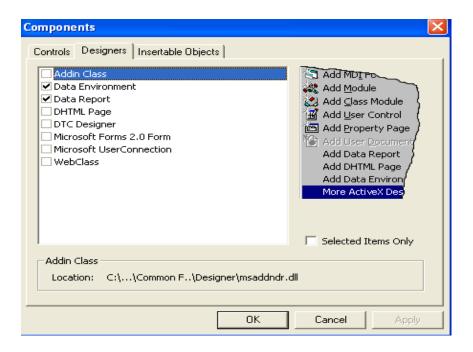
- 1. Create a Database product with the field's pname, pno, amt, quan.
- 2. Create a menu product with sub menu view and add, Create another menu report using menu editor.



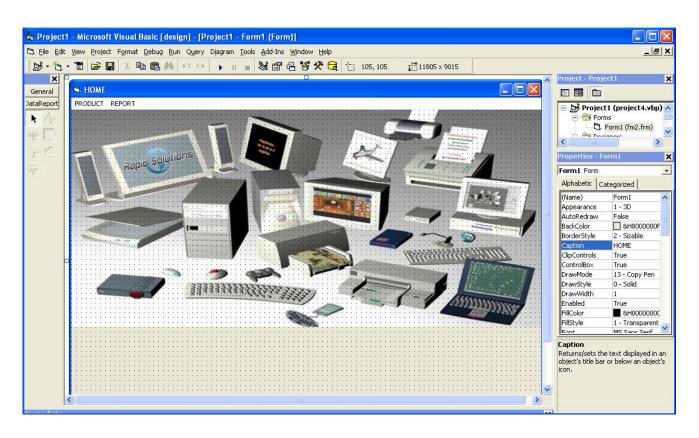
4. Set Reference->Microsoft activex data objects 2.6 library.



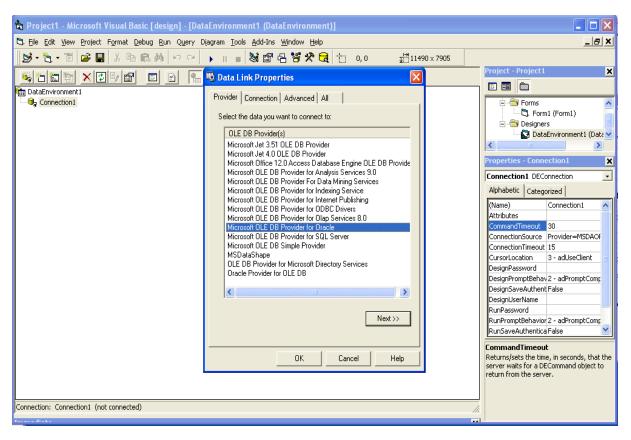
4. Set Components->Designer tab->Data environment, Data report.



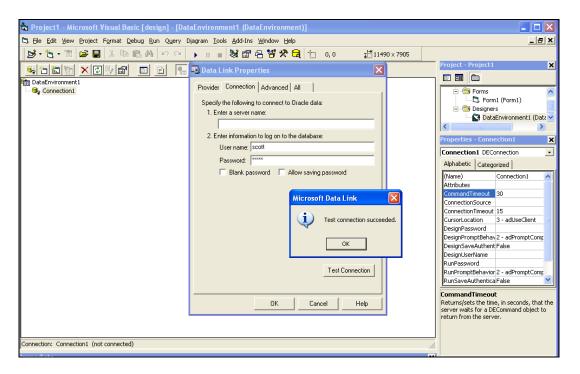
5. After creating menu the form will be:



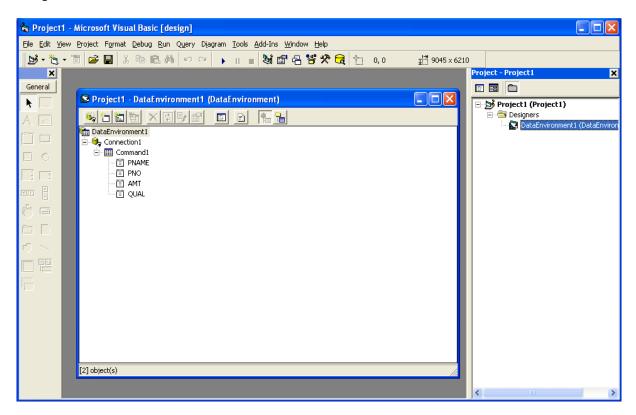
6. Right click the data environment->properties->microsoft OLEDB provider for oracle->click next.



7.connection->oracle uname->pwd->click test connection->ok.

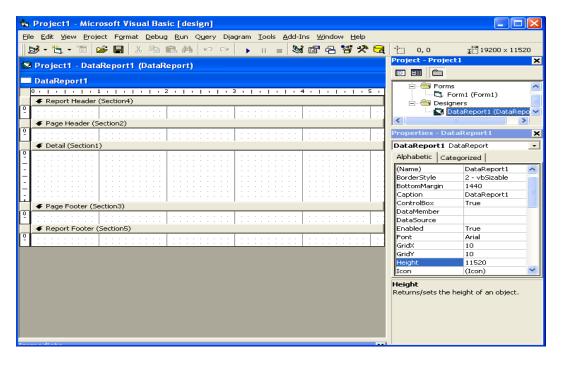


8. Right click the connection->add command.

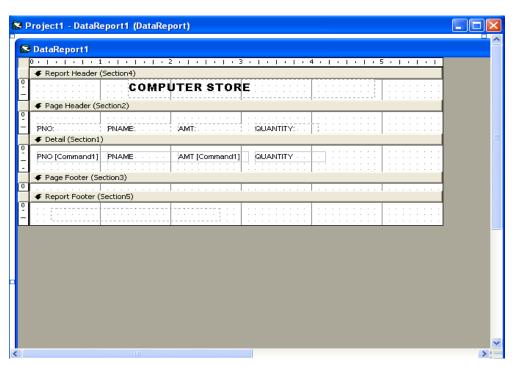


9.In project window right click ->add->Data report.Set the

Datasource & Data member in the properties window of Report



10. In command drag the product fields and paste it in the data report window.



11.create a form design for product details:

► ADD			
	PRODUCT DETAILS		
PNAME		MOVE FIRST	
PNO			
		MOVE NEXT	
AMT			
	<u> </u>		
QUANTITY			
			J:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
ADD	RESET		

CODING FOR ADD PRODUCT FORM:

Public cs As New ADODB. Connection

Public rs As New ADODB.Recordset

Coding for Add command:

Private Sub ADD Click()

rs.AddNew

rs.Fields(0) = Text1.Text

rs.Fields(1) = Text2.Text

rs.Fields(2) = Text3.Text

rs.Fields(3) = Text4.Text

rs.Update

```
MsgBox "inserted successfully!"
End Sub
Coding for Movelast command:
Private Sub Command4 Click()
rs.MoveLast
If rs.EOF Then
    MsgBox "this is the last record"
Else
    Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0)
    Text2.Text = rs.Fields(1)
    Text3.Text = rs.Fields(2)
End If
End Sub
Coding for Form_Load:
Private Sub Form Load()
cs.Open "Aarthi", "scott", "tiger"
rs.Open "select * from product", cs, adOpenDynamic,
adLockPessimistic
End Sub
Coding for Movefirst command:
Private Sub MOVEFIRST Click()
rs.MOVEFIRST
Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0)
Text2.Text = rs.Fields(1)
Text3.Text = rs.Fields(2)
Text4.Text = rs.Fields(3)
```

```
End Sub
```

Coding for Movenext command:

```
Private Sub MOVENEXT_Click()
rs.MOVENEXT

If rs.EOF = True Then
MsgBox " First record"

Else

Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0)

Text2.Text = rs.Fields(1)

Text3.Text = rs.Fields(2)
```

End If

End Sub

Coding for Moveprevious command:

Private Sub MOVEPREVIOUS_Click()

rs.MOVEPREVIOUS

If rs.BOF = True Then

MsgBox " First record"

Else

Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0)

Text2.Text = rs.Fields(1)

Text3.Text = rs.Fields(2)

End If

End Sub

Private Sub RESET Click()

Text1.Text = ""

Text2.Text = ""

```
Text3.Text = ""
```

End SubProduct:

Text4.Text = ""

CODING FOR HOME PAGE:

Private Sub ad_Click()

Form1.Hide

ADD.Show

End Sub

CODING FOR REPORT MENU:

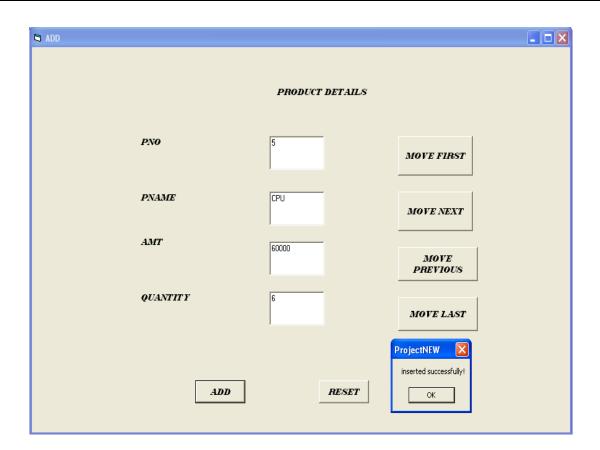
Private Sub repo_Click()

DataReport1.Show

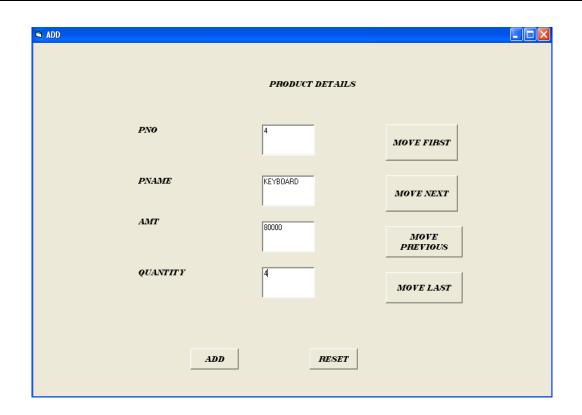
End Sub

OUTPUT:

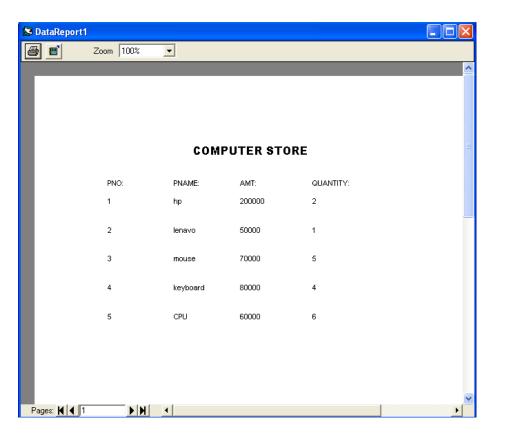




View:







Result:

Thus the above program form, menu and reports using visual Basic was created and executed successfully.

MIA

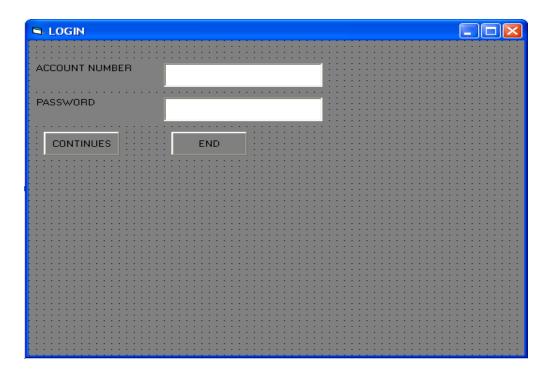
To create account management exercise for connecting oracle using visual basic 2000.

ALGORITHM

 Create table account with the field's acc_no, pin_no, Name, Bal.

ACC_NO	PIN_NO	NAME	BAL
123	456	priya	29900
345	678	sangi	45000
567	890	aarthi	46000

2. Design a login form using visual basic, add label box & text box for acc_no & pin_no, add command button for continue & end.



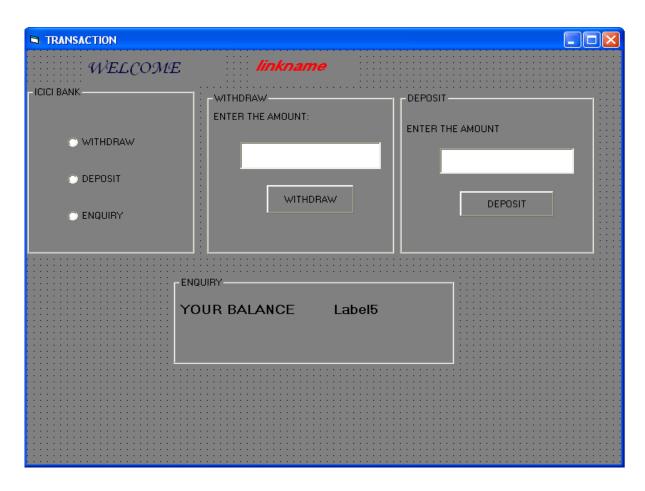
FORM1:

```
LOGIN CODING:
```

```
Public cs As New ADODB. Connection
Public rs As New ADODB.Recordset
Private Sub Command1 Click()
Dim flag As Integer
flag = 0
rs.MoveFirst
While (rs.EOF = False)
   If Val(Text1) = rs.Fields(0) And Val(Text2) = rs.Fields(1) Then
     MsgBox "WELCOME ICICI BANK", vbOKOnly, "ICICI"
     flag = 1
     Form2.Show
     Form1.Hide
     Form2.linkname.Caption = rs.Fields(2)
  End If
 rs.MoveNext
Wend
If flag = 0 Then
 MsgBox "invalid paid", vbCritical, "ICICI"
End If
End Sub
Private Sub Form Load()
cs.Open "krish1", "scott", "tiger"
```

rs.Open "select * from bank", cs, adOpenDynamic, adLockPessimistic
End Sub

- 3. create another form transaction with frame name icici bank in that option buttons of withdraw, deposit & enquiry.
 - Create 3 frames for withdraw, deposit & enquiry in the same transaction form.



FORM2:

TRANSACTION:

Public cs As New ADODB.Connection

Public rs As New ADODB.Recordset

Coding for withdraw command:

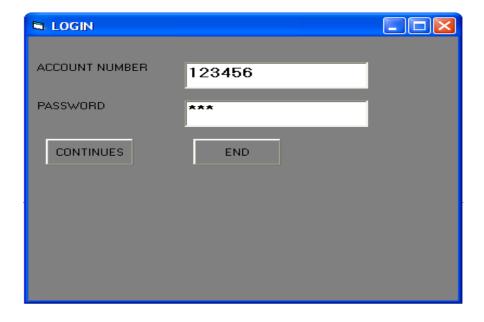
Private Sub Command1_Click()
rs.MoveFirst

```
a = Val(Text1)
While (rs.EOF = False)
  If Form1.Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0) And Form1.Text2.Text =
    rs.Fields(1) Then
    If (rs.Fields(3) > Val(a)) Then
     rs.Fields(3) = rs.Fields(3) - a
     rs.Update
     MsgBox "withdraw is successful", vbInformation, "ICICI"
     MsgBox "your current balance is" & rs.Fields(3), vbInformation
    Else
MsgBox "your account balance is below" & rs.Fields(3), vbInformation
End If
End If
rs.MoveNext
Wend
End Sub
Coding for deposit command:
Private Sub Command2 Click()
rs.MoveFirst
a = Val(Text2)
While (rs.EOF = False)
If Form1.Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0) And Form1.Text2.Text =
rs.Fields(1) Then
     rs.Fields(3) = rs.Fields(3) + a
     rs.Update
     MsgBox "deposit is successful", vbInformation, "ICICI"
```

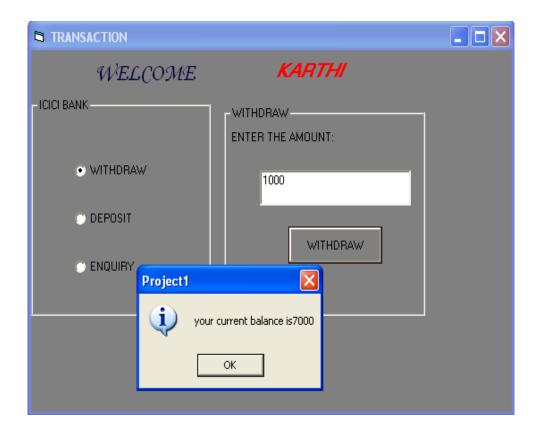
```
MsgBox "your current balance is" & rs.Fields(3), vbInformation
End If
rs.MoveNext
Wend
End Sub
Private Sub Form Load()
frame2.Visible = False
Frame3.Visible = False
Frame4. Visible = False
cs.Open "krish1", "scott", "tiger"
rs.Open "select * from bank", cs, adOpenDynamic, adLockPessimistic
End Sub
Coding for withdraw option:
Private Sub Option1 Click()
frame2.Visible = True
Frame3.Visible = False
Frame4.Visible = False
End Sub
Coding for deposit option:
Private Sub Option2 Click()
Frame3.Visible = True
frame2.Visible = False
Frame4.Visible = False
End Sub
Coding for enquiry option:
Private Sub Option3 Click()
```

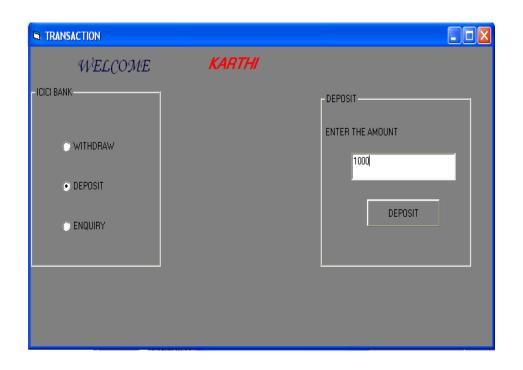
```
Frame4.Visible = True
frame2.Visible = False
Frame3.Visible = False
rs.MoveFirst
While (rs.EOF = False)
If Form1.Text1.Text = rs.Fields(0) And Form1.Text2.Text = rs.Fields(1) Then
Label5.Caption = rs.Fields(3)
End If
rs.MoveNext
Wend
End Sub
```

OUTPUT

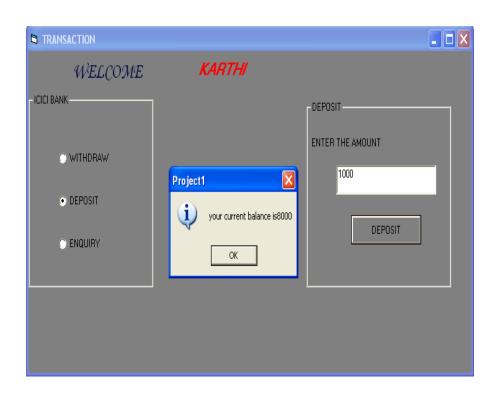


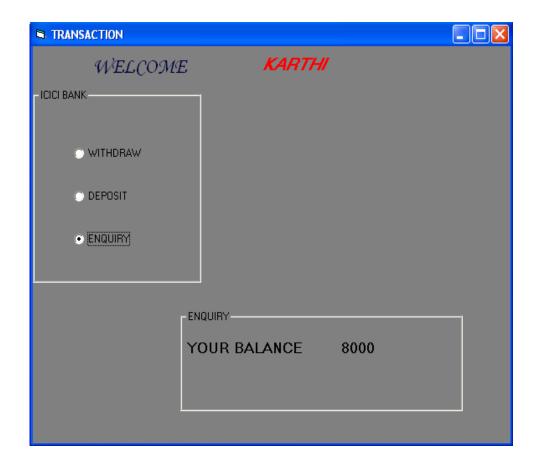












RESULT

Thus the program using front end tool using visual basic was executed successfully.

Vision and Mission of the Institution

Vision

To shape the institution into a globally renowned centre for Mission

education and research in engineering and technology. We aim to foster pragmatic, ingenious ideas that would help in the advancement of the individual and the society

Mission

To provide wisdom through educational and job oriented training specially targeting young minds pursuing engineering and technology programmes thereby making them intellectually bright, critically intense and creatively powerful.