

EXPERIMENT-9AIM:-

To study referential integrity constraint

Case 1 violation at time of insertion
Case 2 violation at time of deletion

THEORY:-

Referential integrity constraint is a relational database concept which states that table relationships must always be constant. In other words any foreign key fields must agree with the primary key that is referred by the foreign key. Thus any primary key field changes must be applied to all foreign keys or not at all. The same restriction also applies to foreign key in that any updates (not necessarily deletion) must be propagated to the primary parent key.

CODE

(1) Insert into movie values (583, 'MINSA
TURTLES', 4, '1/FEB/2018 3:10:00', 5000)

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2) update movie
set e-ID = 1008
where movie-id = 1234.

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EXPERIMENT-101) AIM:-

To perform aliasing in SQL

2) THEORY:-

SQL aliasing are used to give a table or a column in a table a temporary name. Aliases are often used to make column names more readable. An alias only exists for the duration of the query.

ALIAS column Syntax

```
Select column - name As alias - name  
From Table - name
```

ALIAS Table Syntax

```
Select column - name (s) from tablename  
As alias - name;
```

3) CODE

```
Select Movie - name , rating || " " || Movie - time || " " || C-ID  
As Movie details from movie
```

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EXPERIMENT-11AIM :

To study referential triggered clauses.

THEORY :

When an update or delete operation affects a key value in the parent table that has matching rows in the child table. The result of such an operation depends on the referential action specified.
i) on update ii) on delete.
subclauses of the foreign key clause

(1) CASCADE :- It automatically deletes or updates the matching rows in the child table.

(2) SET NULL :- Deletes or updates the row in the parent table & set the foreign key column in the child table to NULL.

(3) SET DEFAULT :- Deletes or updates the row from the parent table and set the foreign key column in the child table to the default value provided.

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(4) Restrict (RESTRICT):-

Rejects the delete or update operation for the parent table.

(5) NO ACTION :- It is ~ to restrict but if fails on the check condition if it does not allow any action to perform.

Codes:-

* Create Table Movie2

(Movie-ID int Primary Key,
C-ID Int,

Foreign key (C-ID) references CUST-DETAILS (C-ID)
on delete cascade)

* Insert into movie2 values (123456, 4000)

* Delete from CUST-DETAILS
where C-ID = 4000

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EXPERIMENT - 12Aim:-

To study different join in SQL & analyze their output.

THEORY:-

- (1) THETA JOIN:- Produces all combinations of tuples from R_1 & R_2 that satisfy the join condition.
- (2) EQUI JOIN:- Produces all combinations of tuples from R_1 & R_2 , satisfy a join condition ~~and~~ with only equality comparisons.
- (3) NATURAL JOIN:- Same as equi join except that join attributes have the same name. They do not have to be specified at all.
- (4) Left / right outer Join:- This operation keeps every tuple in the first / second or left / right tuple relation R in $R \bowtie S$ if no matching tuple is found ~~in~~ in the other table then the attributes of S in the table in join result are filled with null values.

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(5) Full Outer Join: It keeps all tuples in both the left & right relations when no matching tuples are found padding them with null values as needed.

Code

1. Select C.cust-name, C.contact, M.movie from cust-details C, Movie M where C.cust-name = 'TANA' AND C.C-ID = M.C-ID

2. Select C.cust-name, C.contact, M.movie name, M.rating from cust-details C, Movie M

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