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**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES**

**School of Computer Science**

**Dehradun**

**COURSE PLAN**

Programme : B. Tech (CSE) with specialization Data Science

Course : Advanced Database Management Systems Lab

Course Code : CSEG2105

No. of credits : 1

Semester : IV

Session : 2023-2024 (Jan-May-2024)

Batch : 2022-2026

Instructor : Dr. Neeraj Chugh

Email : nchugh@ddn.upes.ac.in

**Approved By**

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Faculty HOD

UPES Campus Tel: +91-135-2770137

“Energy Acres” Fax: +91 135- 27760904

P.O. Bidholi, Via Prem Nagar, Dehradun Website: [www.upes.ac.in](http://www.upes.ac.in)

**COURSE PLAN**

1. **PREREQUISITE:**
   1. Basic Knowledge Database and DBMS
2. **PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs) and PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs):**

**B1. PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)**

**PO1: Engineering knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

**PO2: Problem analysis:** Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

**PO3: Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

**PO4: Conduct investigations of complex problems:** Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

**PO5: Modern tool usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

**PO6: The engineer and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

**PO7: Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

**PO8: Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

**PO9: Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

**PO10: Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

**PO11: Project management and finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one’s own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

**PO12: Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

**B2. Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

**PSO1:** Perform system and application programming using computer system concepts, concepts of Data Structures, algorithm development, problem solving and optimizing techniques.

**PSO2:** Apply software development and project management methodologies using concepts of front-end and back-end development and emerging technologies and platforms.

**PSO3:**

1. **Course Outcomes for Advanced Database Management Systems**

**Course Outcomes**

CO1. Implement a database schema for a given problem-domain using DDL/DML/DCL commands.

CO2. Use SQL queries in databases.

CO3. Implement Cursors & Triggers using PL\SQL.

**Table: Mapping of POs and PSOs v/s COs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PO / CO | PO1 | PO2 | PO3 | PO4 | PO5 | PO6 | PO7 | PO8 | PO9 | PO10 | PO11 | PO 12 | PSO 1 | PSO 2 | PSO  3 |
| CO1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |
| CO2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |
| CO3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |
| Average | 2 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |

1=weak 2= moderate 3=strong

**Table: Correlation of POs and PSOs v/s COs**

**Table: Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Course Outcomes (COs)** | | **Mapped PO & PSO** |
| CO1 | Implement a database schema for a given problem-domain using DDL/DML/DCL commands. | PO1, PO2, PO3, PSO1, PSO2 |
| CO2 | Use SQL queries in databases. | PO1, PO2, PO3, PSO1, PSO2 |
| CO3 | Implement Cursors & Triggers using PL\SQL. | PO1, PO2, PO3, PSO1, PSO2 |

**COURSE OUTLINE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expt. No.** | **Big Ideas/ Topics** | **CO** | **Modality** |
| 1 | DDL & DML commands | 1 | F2F/e-lab |
| 2 | Data and Integrity constraints | 2 | F2F/e-lab |
| 3 | SQL subquery | 3 | F2F/e-lab |
| 4 | Inbuilt functions and relational algebra | 2 | F2F/e-lab |
| 5 | SQL clauses and Join | 2 | F2F/e-lab |
| 6 | Views | 2 | F2F/e-lab |
| 7 | Index | 2 | F2F/e-lab |
| 8 | Sequence | 3 | F2F/e-lab |
| 9 | PL/SQL Programming building block | 3 | F2F/e-lab |
| 10 | Function & Procedure in PL/SQL | 3 | F2F/e-lab |
| 11 | Implicit and Explicit Cursor | 3 | F2F/e-lab |
| 12 | Trigger | 3 | F2F/e-lab |

1. **PEDAGOGY**

* Solution to the problems should be written and tested.
* Students are evaluated based on Performance (via efficient design, implementation), record keeping, and preparation of students (via viva-voce and quiz).

1. **COURSE COMPLETION PLAN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. of experiments planned | No. of experiments completed | No .of Quiz planned | No .of Quiz conducted | No. of internal viva planned | No. of internal viva conducted |
| 12 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |

No. of lab classes per batch planned: 12

One Session =120 minutes

1. **EVALUATION & GRADING**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Weightage** | **Schedule** |
| 1. Performance Records | 50% | During Lab Sessions |
| 1. Viva Voce and Quiz | 50% | One viva and quiz before mid-semester and one viva and quiz after mid-semester |

**F1. Performance Records: Marks 100 (50% weightage)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **10 Marks for each lab, consider marks of best 10 labs out of 12** | |
| Performance & Records | 7 Marks |
| Lab File | 3 Marks |

Lab performance and record evaluation shall be a continuous process throughout the semester.

**F2. Viva voce and Quiz: Marks 100 (50%)**

* Viva 1: 25 Marks
* Quiz 1: 25 Marks
* Viva 2: 25 Marks
* Quiz 2: 25 Marks

Conduct viva of 10 students in one lab session. So, one complete viva will be conducted in 3 Lab Sessions.

**F3. GENERAL DISCIPLINE**

Based on student’s regularity, punctuality, sincerity and participation in the interactions. *The marks obtained by the students will be displayed on LMS at the end of semester.*

**F4. GRADING**

The overall marks obtained at the end of the semester comprising all the above two mentioned shall be converted to a grade. Students scoring less than 35 composite marks shall be awarded a ‘F’ grade. Students scoring 85 marks and above as composite score shall be awarded a ‘O’ grade. The minimum individual course grade is ‘C’.

The student who is debarred due to shortage of attendance for a lab course will need to repeat the continuous evaluation during summer vacation (June-July) after the registration by payment of the prescribed fee per subject as notified by the University. The grades are awarded based on the performance of the students and capping as per the University guidelines. All other rules and regulations such as requirement of passing, etc. will remain same.

1. **COURSE DELIVERY PLAN**

Activities listed under ‘Lab activities’ should be performed F2F (face-to-face) in the allocated laboratories (either compiled in lab machines or compiled online using e-labs).

1. **EXPERIMENT-1**

**Title: To understand DDL and DML commands**

**Objective:** To understand the concept of designing issue related to the database with creating, populating the tables. Also familiarize students with different ways of manipulation in database.

1. **Create the tables described below:**

**Table name: CLIENT\_MASTER Description:** used to store client information.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** |
| CLIENTNO | Varchar | 6 |
| NAME | Varchar | 20 |
| ADDRESS 1 | Varchar | 30 |
| ADDRESS 2 | Varchar | 30 |
| CITY | Varchar | 15 |
| PINCODE | Integer |  |
| STATE | Varchar | 15 |
| BALDUE | Number | 10,2 |

**Table Name: PRODUCT\_MASTER Description:** used to store product information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** |
| PRODUCTNO | Varchar | 6 |
| DESCRIPTION | Varchar | 15 |
| PROFITPERCENT | Decimal | 4,2 |
| UNIT MEASURE | Varchar | 10 |
| QTYONHAND | Integer |  |
| REORDERL VL | Integer |  |
| SELLPRICE | Number | 8,2 |
| COSTPRICE | Number | 8,2 |

**Table Name: SALESMAN\_MASTER**

**Description:** Used to store salesman information working for the company.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** |
| SALESMANNO | Varchar | 6 |
| SALESMANNAME | Varchar | 20 |
| ADDRESS 1 | Varchar | 30 |
| ADDRESS 2 | Varchar | 30 |
| CITY | Varchar | 20 |
| PINCODE | Integer |  |
| STATE | Varchar | 20 |
| SALAMT | Real |  |
| TGTTOGET | Decimal |  |
| YTDSALES | Double | 6,2 |
| REMARKS | Varchar | 60 |

1. **Insert the following data into their respective tables:**
2. Data for **CLIENT\_MASTER** table:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Client no | Name | City | Pincode | State | BalDue |
| C00001 | Ivan bayross | Mumbai | 400054 | Maharashtra | 15000 |
| C00002 | Mamta muzumdar | Madras | 780001 | Tamil nadu | 0 |
| C00003 | Chhaya bankar | Mumbai | 400057 | Maharashtra | 5000 |
| C00004 | Ashwini joshi | Bangalore | 560001 | Karnataka | 0 |
| C00005 | Hansel colaco | Mumbai | 400060 | Maharashtra | 2000 |
| C00006 | Deepak sharma | Mangalore | 560050 | Karnataka | 0 |

1. Data for **PRODUCT**\_**MASTER** table:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product  No | Description | Profit percent | Unit measure | Quantity  On  hand | Recorder  Level | Sell  Price | Cost  Price |
| P00001 | T-Shirt | 5 | Piece | 200 | 50 | 350 | 250 |
| P0345 | Shirts | 6 | Piece | 150 | 50 | 500 | 350 |
| P06734 | Cotton jeans | 5 | Piece | 100 | 20 | 600 | 450 |
| P07865 | Jeans | 5 | Piece | 100 | 20 | 750 | 500 |
| P07868 | Trousers | 2 | Piece | 150 | 50 | 850 | 550 |
| P07885 | Pull Overs | 2.5 | Piece | 80 | 30 | 700 | 450 |
| P07965 | Denim jeans | 4 | Piece | 100 | 40 | 350 | 250 |
| P07975 | Lycra tops | 5 | Piece | 70 | 30 | 300 | 175 |
| P08865 | Skirts | 5 | Piece | 75 | 30 | 450 | 300 |

1. Data for **SALESMAN\_MASTER**  table:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Salesman No** | **Name** | **Address1** | **Address2** | **City** | **Pin Code** | **State** |
| S00001 | Aman | A/14 | Worli | Mumbai | 400002 | Maharashtra |
| S00002 | Omkar | 65 | Nariman | Mumbai | 400001 | Maharashtra |
| S00003 | Raj | P-7 | Bandra | Mumbai | 400032 | Maharashtra |
| S00004 | Ashish | A/5 | Juhu | Mumbai | 400044 | Maharashtra |

1. **Exercise on retrieving records from a table.**  
   a. Find out the names of all the clients.  
   b. Retrieve the entire contents of the Client\_Master table.  
   c. Retrieve the list of names, city and the state of all the clients.  
   d. List the various products available from the Product\_Master table.  
   e. List all the clients who are located in Mumbai.  
   f. Find the names of salesman who have a salary equal to Rs.3000.
2. **Exercise on updating records in a table**  
   a. Change the city of ClientNo ‘C00005’ to ‘Bangalore’.  
   b. Change the BalDue of ClientNo ‘C00001’ to Rs.1000.  
   c. Change the cost price of ‘Trousers’ to rs.950.00.  
   d. Change the city of the salesman to Pune.
3. **Exercise on deleting records in a table**  
   a. Delete all salesman from the Salesman\_Master whose salaries are equal to Rs.3500.

b. Delete all products from Product\_Master where the quantity on hand is equal to 100.  
c. Delete from Client\_Master where the column state holds the value ‘Tamil Nadu’.

1. **Exercise on altering the table structure**  
   a. Add a column called ‘Telephone’ of data type integer to the Client\_Master table.  
   b. Change the size off SellPrice column in Product \_Master to 10, 2.
2. **Exercise on deleting the table structure along with the data**  
   a. Destroy the table Client\_Master along with its data.
3. **Exercise on renaming the table**  
   a. Change the name of the Salesman\_Master to sman\_mast.
4. **EXPERIMENT-2**

**Title: 2. To understand and apply the concept of Constraints.**

**Objective:** To understand the concept of data constraints that is enforced on data being stored in the table. Focus on Primary Key and the Foreign Key.

**1. Create the tables described below:**

**Table name: CLIENT\_MASTER\_1**

**Description:** used to store client information.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| CLIENTNO | Varchar | 6 | Primary key / first letter must start with ‘C’ |
| NAME | Varchar | 20 | Not Null |
| ADDRESS 1 | Varchar | 30 |  |
| ADDRESS 2 | Varchar | 30 |  |
| CITY | Varchar | 15 |  |
| PINCODE | Integer | 8 |  |
| STATE | Varchar | 15 |  |
| BALDUE | Decimal | 10,2 |  |

**Table Name: PRODUCT\_MASTER\_1 Description:** used to store product information

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** | **Attributes** |
| PRODUCTNO | Varchar | 6 | Primary Key/ first letter must start with ‘P’ |
| DESCRIPTION | Varchar | 15 | Not Null |
| PROFITPERCENT | Decimal | 4,2 | Not Null |
| UNIT MEASURE | Varchar | 10 | Not Null |
| QTYONHAND | Integer | 8 | Not Null |
| REORDERL VL | Integer | 8 | Not Null |
| SELLPRICE | Decimal | 8,2 | Not Null |
| COSTPRICE | Decimal | 8,2 | Not Null |

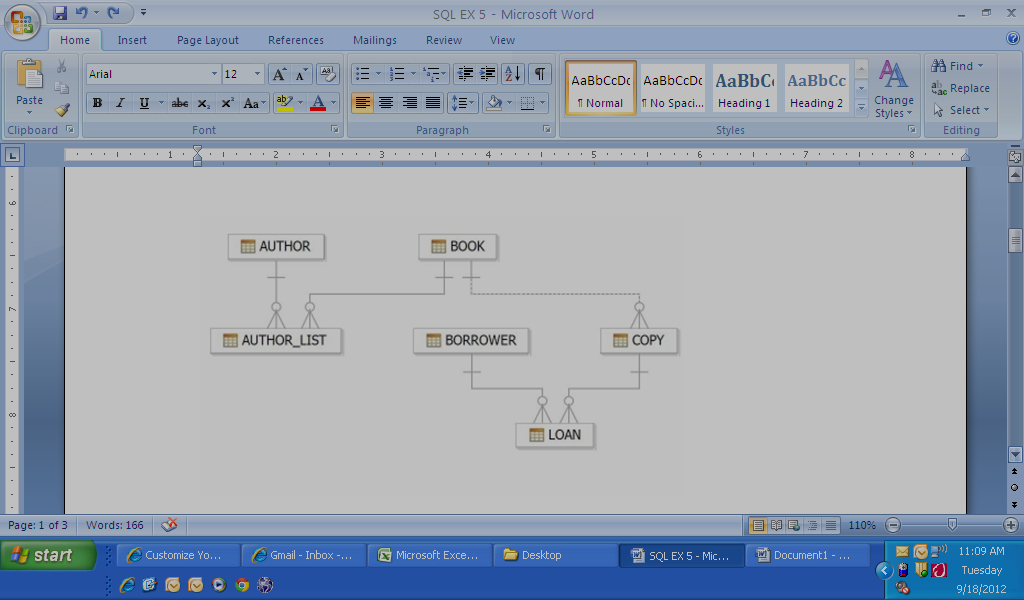
**Table Name: SALESMAN\_MASTER \_1**

**Description:**  used to store salesman information working for the company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **data type** | **Size** | **Attributes** |
| SALESMANNO | Varchar | 6 | Primary Key/ first letter must start with ‘S’ |
| SALESMANNAME | Varchar | 20 | Not Null |
| ADDRESS 1 | Varchar | 30 | Not Null |
| ADDRESS 2 | Varchar | 30 |  |
| CITY | Varchar | 20 |  |
| PINCODE | Integer | 8 |  |
| STATE | Varchar | 20 |  |
| SALAMT | Real | 8,2 | Not Null , Cannot be 0 |
| TGTTOGET | Decimal | 6,2 | Not Null , Cannot be 0 |
| YTDSALES | Double | 6,2 | Not Null |
| REMARKS | Varchar | 60 |  |

**2. Reinsert the data in these two tables based upon Lab 1.**

**3. Display the contents of each table.**



**4. Create table AUTHOR = {Author\_ID , Lastname, Firstname, Email, City, Country}**

Where:

Author\_ID – text data type, 5 characters, primary key

Lastname – text data type, 15 characters, not null

Firstname – text data type, 15 characters, not null

Email – text data type, 40 characters,

City – text data type, 15 characters,

Country – text data type, 15 characters,

**5. Create Table BOOK={ Book\_ID, Book\_Title, Copies)**

Where :

Book\_ID – text data type, 5 characters Primary Key Start With Character **B**

Book\_Title - Text data Type Not Null

Copies- No.of copies Data Type int always greater the 2

**6. Create table AUTHOR\_LIST = {Author\_ID , Book\_ID , Role}**

Where:

Author\_ID – text data type, 5 characters, referenced by Author\_ID from AUTHOR

table

Book\_ID – text data type, 5 characters

Role – text data type, 15 characters

and primary key is: Author\_ID, Book\_ID

**7. Add four records in each tables AUTHOR, BOOK, BOOK\_LIST.**

**8. Alter structure of table AUTHOR\_LIST add the field Publisher data type of 30 Character.**

1. **EXPERIMENT-3**

**Title: 3. To understand and use SQL Sub-Query**

**Objective:** To understand the use of sql subquery.

**1. Create the following table.**

Supplier-(scode,sname,scity,turnover)

Part-(pcode,weigh,color,cost,sellingprice)

Supplier\_Part-(scode,pcode,qty)

**2. Populate the table**

**3. Write appropriate SQL Statement for the following:**

1. Get the supplier number and part number in ascending order of supplier number.

2. Get the details of supplier who operate from Bombay with turnover 50.

3. Get the total number of supplier.

4. Get the part number weighing between 25 and 35.

5. Get the supplier number whose turnover is null.

6. Get the part number that cost 20, 30 or 40 rupees.

7. Get the total quantity of part 2 that is supplied.

8. Get the name of supplier who supply part 2.

9. Get the part number whose cost is greater than the average cost.

10. Get the supplier number and turnover in descending order of turnover.

1. **EXPERIMENT-4**

**Title: 4. Use of Inbuilt functions and relational algebra operation**

**Objective:** To understand the use of inbuilt function and relational algebra with sql query.

1. **Create the following two tables (EMP and DEPT)**

**EMP TABLE**

EMPNO ENAME JOB MGR HIREDATE SAL COMM DEPTNO

---------- ---------- --------- ---------- --------- ---------- ---------- ----------

7369 SMITH CLERK 7902 17-DEC-80 500 800 20

7499 ALLEN SALESMAN 7698 20-FEB-81 1600 300 30

7521 WARD SALESMAN 7698 22-FEB-81 1250 500 30

7566 JONES MANAGER 7839 02-APR-81 2975 20

7654 MARTIN SALESMAN 7698 28-SEP-81 1250 1400 30

7698 BLAKE MANAGER 7839 01-MAY-81 2850 30

7782 CLARK MANAGER 7839 09-JUN-81 2450 10

7788 SCOTT ANALYST 7566 09-DEC-82 3000 20

7839 KING PRESIDENT 17-NOV-81 5000 10

7844 TURNER SALESMAN 7698 08-SEP-81 1500 0 30

7876 ADAMS CLERK 7788 12-JAN-83 1100 20

7900 JAMES CLERK 7698 03-DEC-81 950 30

7902 FORD ANALYST 7566 03-DEC-81 3000 20

7934 MILLER CLERK 7782 23-JAN-82 1300 10

**DEPT TABLE**

DEPTNO DNAME LOC

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10 ACCOUNTING NEW YORK

20 RESEARCH DALLAS

30 SALES CHICAGO

40 OPERATIONS BOSTON

Write the Nested Queries for the following queries.

1. List the details of the emps whose Salaries more than the employee BLAKE.
2. List the emps whose Jobs are same as ALLEN.
3. List the Emps whose Sal is same as FORD or SMITH in desc order of Names.
4. List the emps Whose Jobs are same as MILLER or Sal is more than ALLEN.
5. Find the highest paid employee of sales department.
6. List the employees who are senior to most recently hired employee working under king.
7. List the names of the emps who are getting the highest sal dept wise.
8. List the emps whose sal is equal to the average of max and minimum
9. List the emps who joined in the company on the same date.
10. Find out the emps who joined in the company before their Managers.
11. **EXPERIMENT-5**

**Title: 5. Use of different SQL clauses and join**

**Objective:** To understand the use of group by and having clause and execute the SQL commands using JOIN

**1. Write the SQL Queries for the following queries (use emp\_table and dept\_table of Experiment 4).**

1. List the Deptno where there are no emps.
2. List the No.of emp’s and Avg salary within each department for each job.
3. Find the maximum average salary drawn for each job except for ‘President’.
4. List the department details where at least two emps are working.
5. List the no. of emps in each department where the no. is more than 3.
6. List the names of the emps who are getting the highest sal dept wise.
7. List the Deptno and their average salaries for dept with the average salary less than the averages for all departments.

**2. Execute the experiment 4 using sql join.**

1. **EXPERIMENT-6**

**Title: 6. To understand the concepts of Views.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the concept of views.

**1. Create table of table name: EMPLOYEES and add 6 rows**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Column Name | Data Type | Width | Attributes |
| Employee\_id | Character | 10 | PK |
| First\_Name | Character | 30 | NN |
| Last\_Name | Character | 30 | NN |
| DOB | Date |  |  |
| Salary | Number | 25 | NN |
| Department\_id | Character | 10 |  |

**2. Execute the following view related queries:**

1. Create View of name emp\_view and the column would be Employee\_id, Last\_Name, salary and department\_id only.:
2. Insert values into view(remove the NOT NULL constraint and then insert values):
3. Modify, delete and drop operations are performed on view.:
4. Creates a view  named salary\_view. The view shows the employees in department 20 and their annual salary.
5. **EXPERIMENT-7**

**Title: 7. To understand the concepts of Index.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the concept of index.

**1. Execute the following index related queries:**

1. Create an index of name employee\_idx on EMPLOYEES with column Last\_Name, Department\_id
2. Find the ROWID for the above table and create a unique index on employee\_id column of the EMPLOYEES.
3. Create a reverse index on employee\_id column of the EMPLOYEES.
4. Create a unique and composite index on employee\_id and check whether there is duplicity of tuples or not.
5. Create Function-based indexes defined on the SQL functions UPPER(column\_name) or LOWER(column\_name) to facilitate case-insensitive searches(on column Last\_Name).
6. Drop the function based index on column Last\_Name.
7. **EXPERIMENT-8**

**Title: 8. To understand the concepts of Sequence.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the concept of sequence.

1. Create a sequence by name EMPID\_SEQ starting with value 100 with an interval of 1.
2. Write a SQL command for finding the current and the next status of EMPID\_SEQ.
3. Change the Cache value of the sequence EMPID\_SEQ to 20 and maxvalue to 1000.
4. Insert values in employees table using sequences for employee\_id column.
5. Drop sequence EMPID\_SEQ.
6. Create a sequence called REVERSE to generate numbers in the descending order from 10000 to 1000 with a decrement of 5.
7. **EXPERIMENT-9**

**Title: 9. To understand the concepts of PL/SQL programming.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the basic concepts of Pl/SQL.

1. Write a PL/SQL code to accept the value of A, B & C display which is greater.
2. Using PL/SQL Statements create a simple loop that display message “Welcome to PL/SQL Programming” 20 times.
3. Write a PL/SQL code block to find the factorial of a number.
4. Write a PL/SQL program to generate Fibonacci series.
5. Write a PL/SQL code to find the sum of first N numbers
6. **EXPERIMENT-10**

**Title: 10. To understand the concepts of function and procedure in PL/SQL.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the Pl/SQL programs using function and procedure.

1. Implement the experiments of lab 9 using functions and procedures
2. **EXPERIMENT-11**

**Title: 11. To understand the concepts of implicit and explicit cursor.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the concept of implicit and explicit cursor.

1. Using implicit cursor update the salary by an increase of 10% for all the records in EMPLOYEES table, and finally display how many records have been updated. If no records exist display the message “**No Change**”.
2. Using explicit cursor fetch the employee name, employee\_id and salary of all the records from EMPLOYEES table.
3. Using explicit cursor Insert the records from EMPLOYEES table for the columns employee\_id, Last\_Name and salary for those records whose salary exceeds 2500 into a new table TEMP\_EMP
4. **EXPERIMENT-12**

**Title: 12. To understand the concepts of Trigger.**

**Objective:** Students will be able to implement the concept of trigger.

**CUSTOMER Table:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY |
| 1 | Ramesh | 32 | Ahmedabad | 2000.00 |
| 2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00 |
| 3 | Kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00 |
| 4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00 |
| 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00 |
| 6 | Komal | 22 | MP | 4500.00 |

1. Create a row level trigger for the customers table that would fire for INSERT or UPDATE or DELETE operations performed on the CUSTOMERS table. This trigger will display the salary difference between the old values and new values.
2. **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

**H1. TEXT BOOK:**

1. Sql, Pl/Sql the programming language of Oracle, iii- edition, Ivan Bayross
2. **GUIDELINES**

***Cell Phones and other Electronic Communication Devices*:** Cell phones and other electronic communication devices (such as Blackberries/Laptops) are not permitted in classes during Tests or the Mid/Final Examination. Such devices MUST be turned off in the class room.

***E-Mail and online learning tool:*** Each student in the class should have an e-mail id and a pass word to access the LMS system regularly. Regularly, important information – Date of conducting class tests, guest lectures, via online learning tool. The best way to arrange meetings with us or ask specific questions is by email and prior appointment. All the assignments preferably should be uploaded on online learning tool. Various research papers/reference material will be mailed/uploaded on online learning platform time to time.

***Attendance:*** Students are required to have **minimum attendance of 75%** in each subject. Students with less than said percentage shall **NOT** be allowed to appear in the end semester examination.

***Passing criterion:*** Student has to score total (Performance & Viva voce & Quiz) 35 marks.

1. **COURSE OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

To assess the fulfilment of course outcomes two different approaches have been decided. Degree of fulfillment of course outcomes will be assessed in different ways through direct assessment and indirect assessment. In Direct Assessment, it is measured through quizzes, tests, assignment, Mid-term and/or End-term examinations. It is suggested that each examination is designed in such a way that it can address one or two outcomes (depending upon the course completion). Indirect assessment is done through the student survey which needs to be designed by the faculty (sample format is given below) and it shall be conducted towards the end of course completion. The evaluation of the achievement of the Course Outcomes shall be done by analyzing the inputs received through Direct and Indirect Assessments and then corrective actions suggested for further improvement.

|  |
| --- |
| NAME: |
| ENROLLMENT NO: |
| SAP ID: |
| COURSE: B. Tech. 3rd Semester |
| PROGRAM: CSE (GG) |

Please rate the following aspects of course outcomes of Advanced Database Management Systems Lab

Use the scale 1-4\*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Course Outcome** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| 1 | CO1. Implement a database schema for a given problem-domain using DDL/DML/DCL commands. |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | CO2. Use SQL queries in databases. |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | CO3. Implement Cursors & Triggers using PL\SQL. |  |  |  |  |

3

Below Average

Good

1

**\***

Very Good

Average

4

2