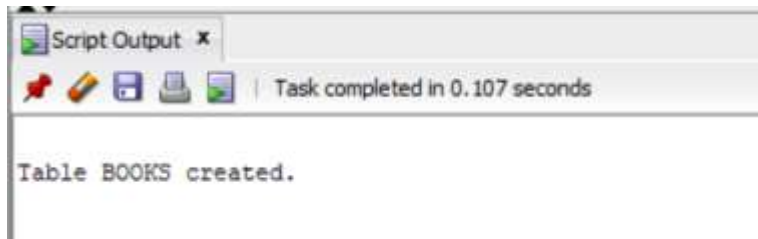


1. Creation of the Books table

Code

```
CREATE TABLE Books (  
    BookID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    Author VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    Price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,  
    ISBN VARCHAR(13) NOT NULL,  
    PublishDate DATE NOT NULL);
```

Output

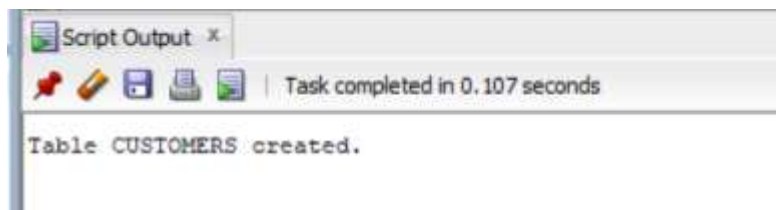


Creation of the Customers table

Code

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    FirstName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    LastName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    JoinDate DATE NOT NULL);
```

Output

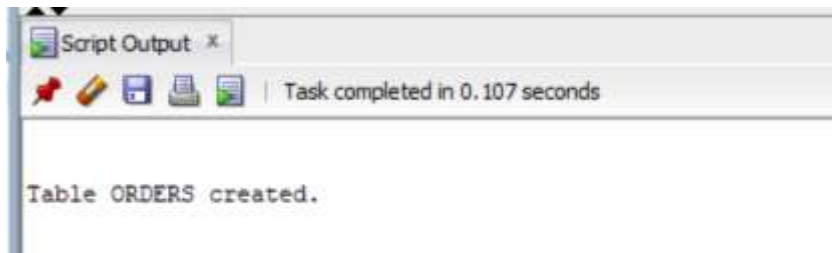


Creation of the Orders table

Code

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    CustomerID INT NOT NULL,  
    BookID INT NOT NULL,  
    Quantity INT NOT NULL,  
    OrderDate DATE NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (BookID) REFERENCES Books(BookID));
```

Output

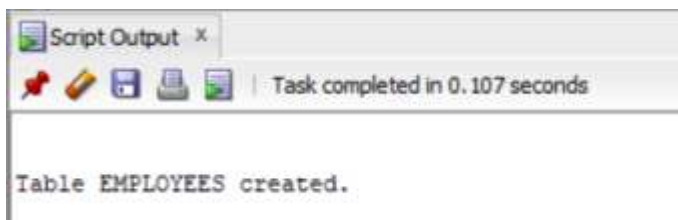


Creation of the Employees table

Code

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (  
    EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    FirstName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
    LastName VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,  
    HireDate DATE NOT NULL,  
    Email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);
```

Output



2. Inserting 5 rows of data in the Books Table

Code

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate) VALUES
```

```
(101, 'To Kill a Mockingbird', 'Harper Lee', 9.99, '9780060935467', TO_DATE('1960-07-11', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate) VALUES
```

```
(102, '1984', 'George Orwell', 8.99, '9780451524935', TO_DATE('1949-06-08', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate) VALUES
```

```
(103, 'The Great Gatsby', 'F. Scott Fitzgerald', 10.99, '9780743273565', TO_DATE('1925-04-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate) VALUES
```

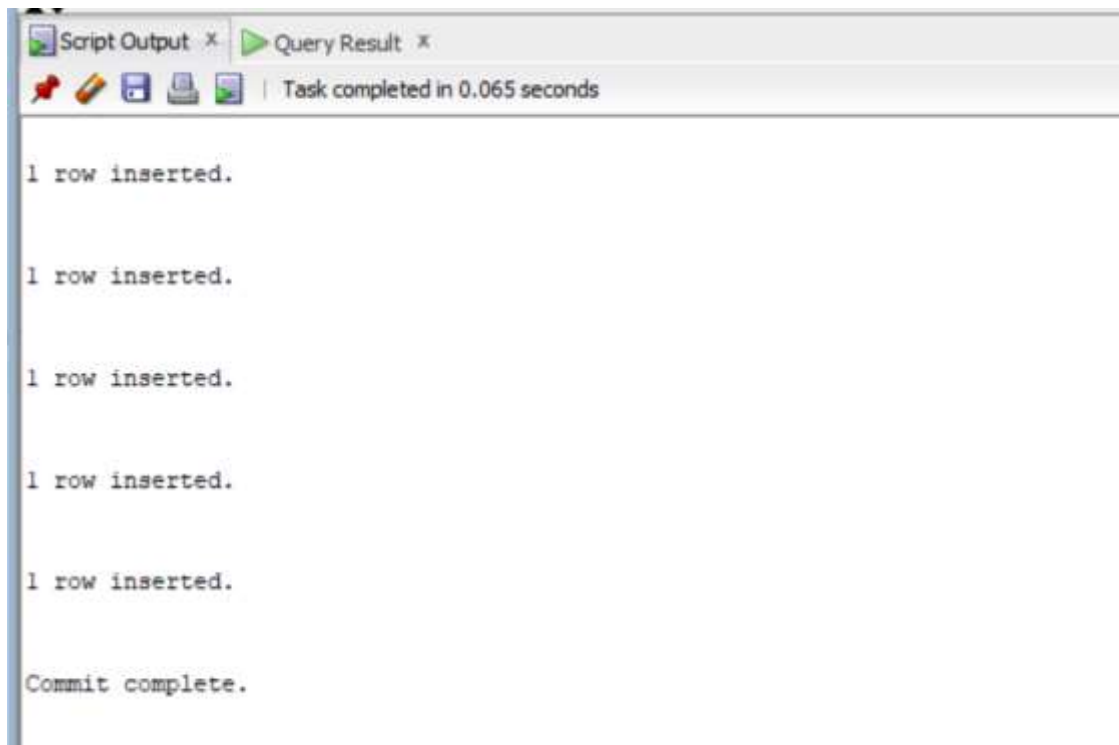
```
(104, 'Pride and Prejudice', 'Jane Austen', 6.99, '9781503290563', TO_DATE('1813-01-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate) VALUES
```

```
(105, 'The Catcher in the Rye', 'J.D. Salinger', 7.99, '9780316769488', TO_DATE('1951-07-16', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
commit;
```

Output



The screenshot shows a database management interface with two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Script Output' tab is active, displaying the results of a SQL script. The output consists of five lines, each stating '1 row inserted.', followed by a final line stating 'Commit complete.'. Above the output, a status bar indicates 'Task completed in 0.065 seconds'.

```
Script Output x Query Result x
Task completed in 0.065 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

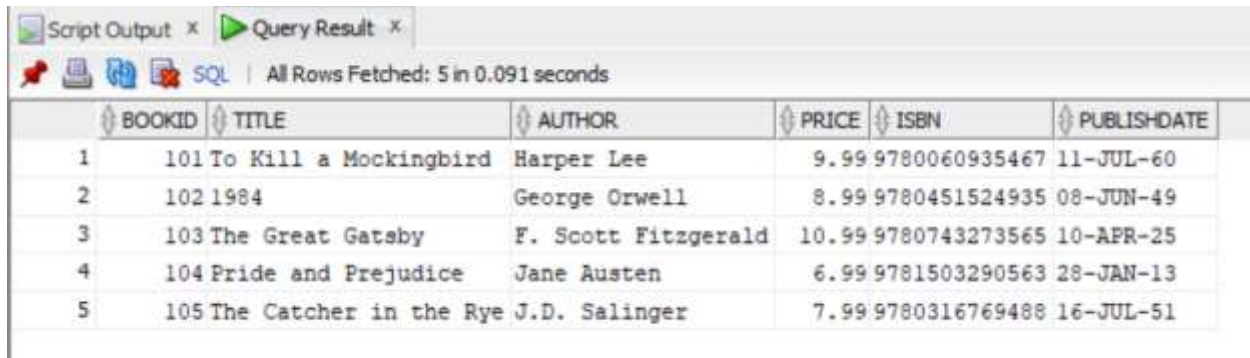
Commit complete.
```

Displaying the Books Table

Code

```
select * from Books;
```

Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with the title 'Query Result'. It displays 5 rows of data from a table named 'Books'. The columns are BOOKID, TITLE, AUTHOR, PRICE, ISBN, and PUBLISHDATE. The data is as follows:

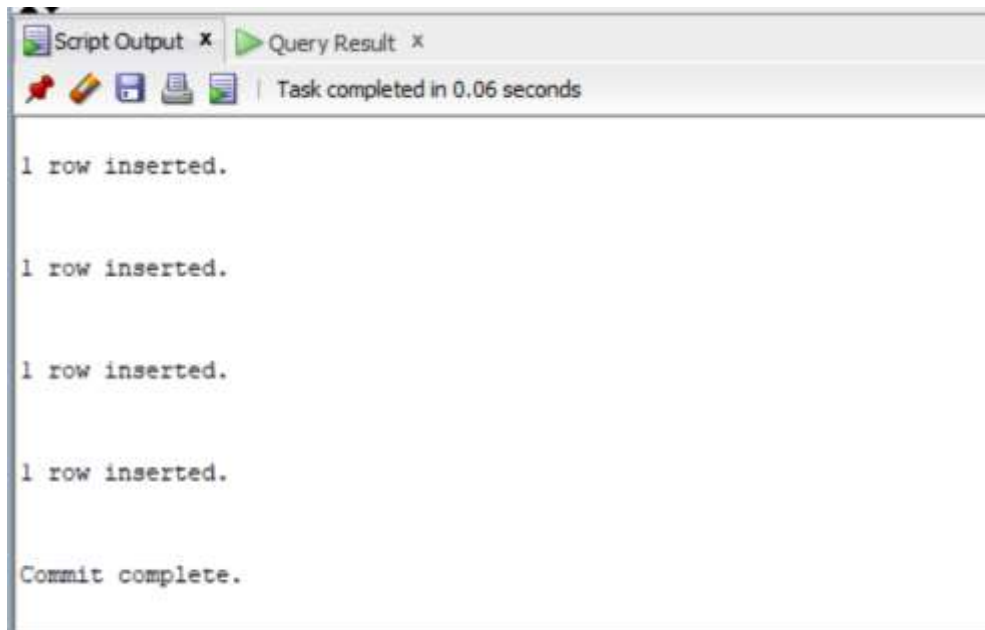
BOOKID	TITLE	AUTHOR	PRICE	ISBN	PUBLISHDATE
1	101 To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	9.99	9780060935467	11-JUL-60
2	102 1984	George Orwell	8.99	9780451524935	08-JUN-49
3	103 The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	10.99	9780743273565	10-APR-25
4	104 Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	6.99	9781503290563	28-JAN-13
5	105 The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger	7.99	9780316769488	16-JUL-51

Inserting 5 rows of data in the Customers Table

Code

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, JoinDate) VALUES
(201, 'John', 'Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', TO_DATE('2022-01-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, JoinDate) VALUES
(202, 'Jane', 'Smith', 'jane.smith@example.com', TO_DATE('2022-02-20', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, JoinDate) VALUES
(203, 'Robert', 'Brown', 'robert.brown@example.com', TO_DATE('2022-03-25', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, JoinDate) VALUES
(204, 'Emily', 'Davis', 'emily.davis@example.com', TO_DATE('2022-04-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, JoinDate) VALUES
(205, 'Michael', 'Wilson', 'michael.wilson@example.com', TO_DATE('2022-05-05', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
commit;
```

Output



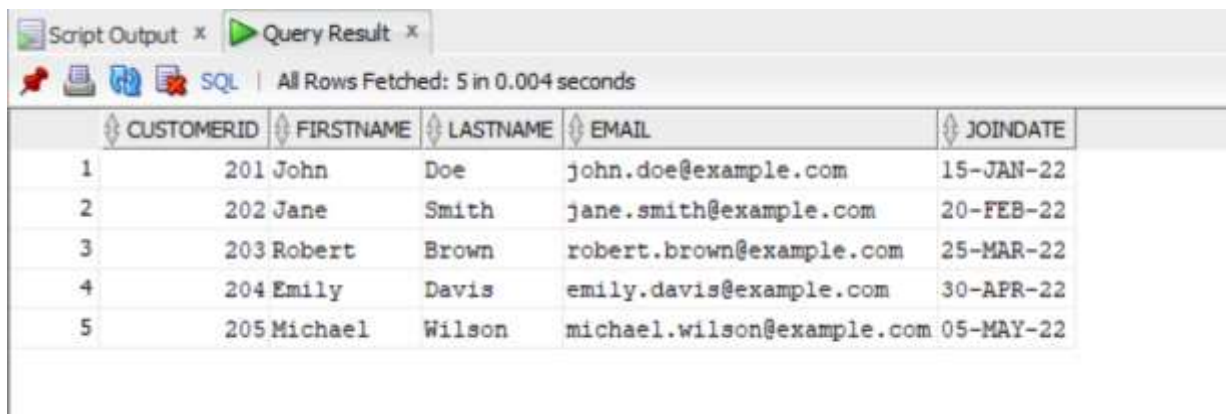
```
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
1 row inserted.  
  
Commit complete.
```

Displaying the Customers Table

Code

select * from Customers;

Output



	CUSTOMERID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	EMAIL	JOINDATE
1	201	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	15-JAN-22
2	202	Jane	Smith	jane.smith@example.com	20-FEB-22
3	203	Robert	Brown	robert.brown@example.com	25-MAR-22
4	204	Emily	Davis	emily.davis@example.com	30-APR-22
5	205	Michael	Wilson	michael.wilson@example.com	05-MAY-22

Inserting 5 rows of data into the Orders table

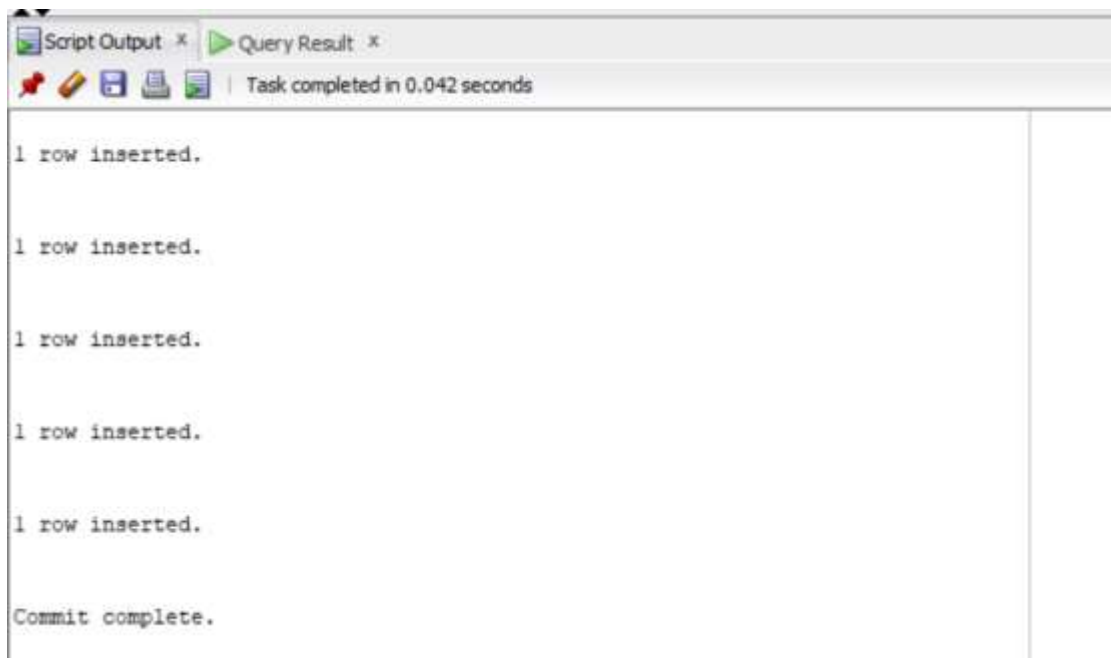
Code

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(301, 201, 101, 2, TO_DATE('2023-01-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES
```

```
(302, 202, 103, 1, TO_DATE('2023-02-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(303, 203, 102, 3, TO_DATE('2023-03-20', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(304, 204, 104, 1, TO_DATE('2023-04-25', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(305, 205, 105, 2, TO_DATE('2023-05-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
commit;
```

Output




Displaying the Orders table

Code

```
select * from Orders;
```

Output

Script Output x Query Result x

 All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.006 seconds

	ORDERID	CUSTOMERID	BOOKID	QUANTITY	ORDERDATE
1	301	201	101	2	10-JAN-23
2	302	202	103	1	15-FEB-23
3	303	203	102	3	20-MAR-23
4	304	204	104	1	25-APR-23
5	305	205	105	2	30-MAY-23

Inserting 5 rows of data into the Employees table

Code

```

INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate, Email) VALUES
(401, 'Alice', 'Johnson', TO_DATE('2021-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'),'alice.johnson@example.com');
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate, Email) VALUES
(402, 'Bob', 'Williams', TO_DATE('2021-02-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'),'bob.williams@example.com');
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate, Email) VALUES
(403, 'Charlie', 'Jones', TO_DATE('2021-03-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'),'charlie.jones@example.com');
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate, Email) VALUES
(404, 'Diana', 'Miller', TO_DATE('2021-04-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'),'diana.miller@example.com');
INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, HireDate, Email) VALUES
(405, 'Edward', 'Garcia', TO_DATE('2021-05-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'),'edward.garcia@example.com');
commit;

```

Output

Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.046 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

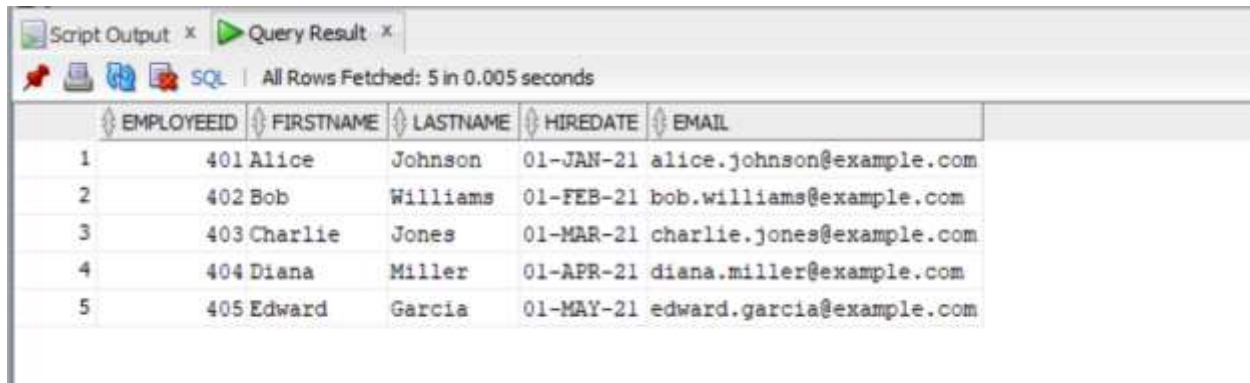
Commit complete.

Displaying the Employees table

Code

```
select * from Employees;
```

Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with the title 'Query Result'. It displays the results of a query that fetched all rows from the Employees table. The window shows a table with 5 rows and 5 columns: EMPLOYEEID, FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, HIREDATE, and EMAIL. The data is as follows:

	EMPLOYEEID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	HIREDATE	EMAIL
1	401	Alice	Johnson	01-JAN-21	alice.johnson@example.com
2	402	Bob	Williams	01-FEB-21	bob.williams@example.com
3	403	Charlie	Jones	01-MAR-21	charlie.jones@example.com
4	404	Diana	Miller	01-APR-21	diana.miller@example.com
5	405	Edward	Garcia	01-MAY-21	edward.garcia@example.com

3.Stored Procedures

a) Creation of the stored procedure “AddNewOrder” and Execution of the procedure to display output

Code

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE AddNewOrder (
```

```
    p_OrderID IN NUMBER,
```

```
    p_CustomerID IN NUMBER,
```

```
    p_BookID IN NUMBER,
```

```
    p_Quantity IN NUMBER
```

```
)
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate)
```

```
    VALUES (p_OrderID, p_CustomerID, p_BookID, p_Quantity, SYSDATE);
```

```
    COMMIT;
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order placed successfully.');
```

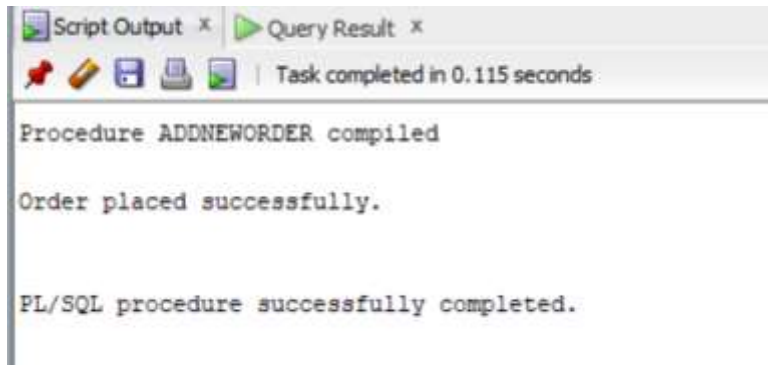
```
END;
```


BEGIN

AddNewOrder(306,204,102,5);

END;

Output



Confirming the new order details added for Order ID 306

Code

select * from Orders;

Output

The screenshot shows the 'Query Result' window in SQL Developer. It displays a table with 6 rows and 5 columns: ORDERID, CUSTOMERID, BOOKID, QUANTITY, and ORDERDATE. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.003 seconds'.

	ORDERID	CUSTOMERID	BOOKID	QUANTITY	ORDERDATE
1	301	201	101	2	10-JAN-23
2	302	202	103	1	15-FEB-23
3	303	203	102	3	20-MAR-23
4	304	204	104	1	25-APR-23
5	305	205	105	2	30-MAY-23
6	306	204	102	5	07-AUG-24

b) Creation of the stored procedure “UpdateBookPrice” and Execution of the procedure to display output

Code

set serveroutput on;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE UpdateBookPrice (

p_BookID IN NUMBER,

p_NewPrice IN NUMBER)

AS

BEGIN

UPDATE Books

SET Price = p_NewPrice

WHERE BookID = p_BookID;

COMMIT;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Book price updated successfully.');

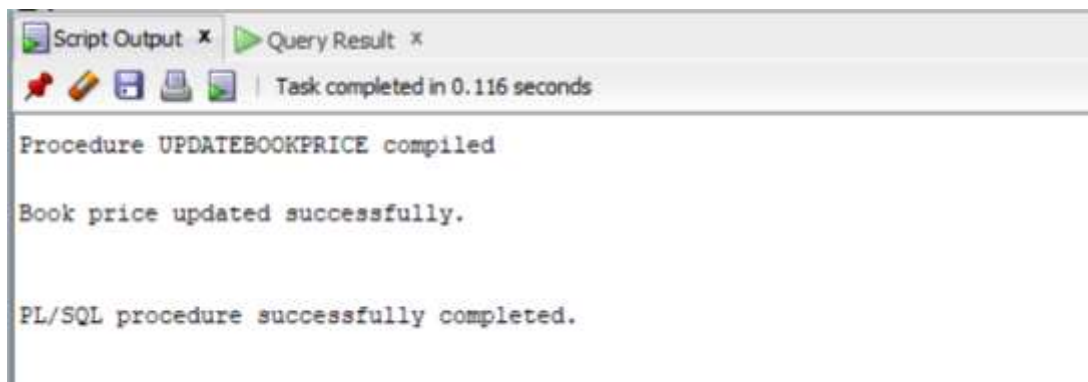
END;

BEGIN

UpdateBookPrice(103,20.5);

END;

Output



Display of the Books table to Confirm the updated price for book ID 103

Code

select * from Books;

Output

The screenshot shows the 'Query Result' window in SQL Developer, displaying the contents of the Books table. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.003 seconds'. The table has 6 columns: BOOKID, TITLE, AUTHOR, PRICE, ISBN, and PUBLISHDATE. There are 5 rows of data.

BOOKID	TITLE	AUTHOR	PRICE	ISBN	PUBLISHDATE
1	101 To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee	9.99	9780060935467	11-JUL-60
2	102 1984	George Orwell	8.99	9780451524935	08-JUN-49
3	103 The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	20.5	9780743273565	10-APR-25
4	104 Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	6.99	9781503290563	28-JAN-13
5	105 The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger	7.99	9780316769488	16-JUL-51

4 a) Creation and Compiling a Function “CalculateOrderTotal” and displaying the Total amount for Order ID 302

Code

```
set serveroutput on;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION CalculateOrderTotal (
```

```
    p_OrderID IN NUMBER
```

```
)
```

```
RETURN NUMBER
```

```
IS
```

```
    total NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT SUM(b.Price * o.Quantity)
```

```
    INTO total
```

```
    FROM Orders o
```

```
    JOIN Books b ON o.BookID = b.BookID
```

```
    WHERE o.OrderID = p_OrderID;
```

```
    RETURN total;
```

```
END;
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
    total_amount NUMBER;
```

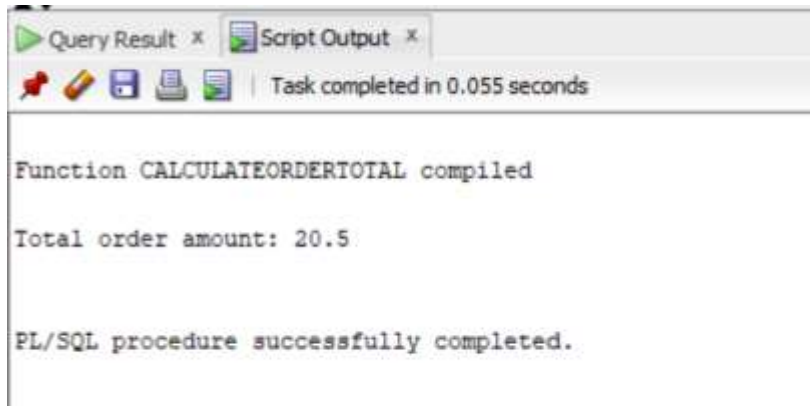
```
BEGIN
```

```
    total_amount := CalculateOrderTotal(302);
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total order amount: ' || total_amount);
```

```
END;
```

Output



b) Creating and Compiling a Function “TotalBooksSoldByAuthor” and displaying the number of books sold by an Author “Jane Austen”

Code

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TotalBooksSoldByAuthor (
```

```
    p_AuthorName IN VARCHAR2
```

```
)
```

```
RETURN NUMBER
```

```
IS
```

```
    total NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT SUM(o.Quantity)
```

```
    INTO total
```

```
    FROM Orders o
```

```
    JOIN Books b ON o.BookID = b.BookID
```

```
    WHERE b.Author = p_AuthorName;
```

```
    RETURN total;
```

```
END;
```

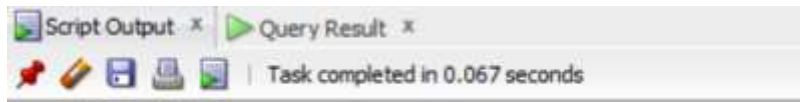
```
DECLARE
```

```
    total_sold NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
total_sold := TotalBooksSoldByAuthor('Jane Austen');  
  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total books sold by Jane Austen: ' || total_sold);  
  
END;
```

Output



```
Function TOTALBOOKSSOLDBYAUTHOR compiled  
  
Total books sold by Jane Austen: 1  
  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

5. Queries

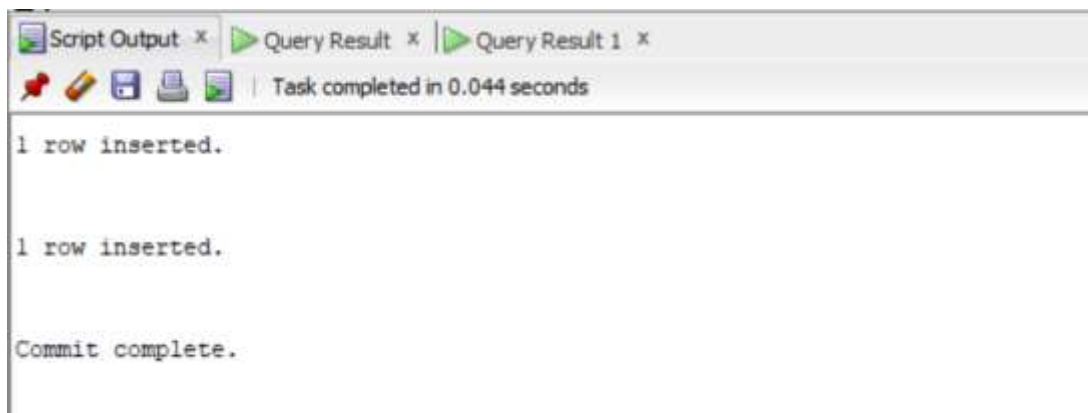
i) SQL Query to Retrieve all books published after 2020.

First I Inserted 2 more rows in the Books Table

Code

```
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate)  
  
VALUES (106, 'The Midnight Library', 'Matt Haig', 14.99, '9781786892737', TO_DATE('2020-09-29',  
'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
  
INSERT INTO Books (BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate)  
  
VALUES (107, 'Klara and the Sun', 'Kazuo Ishiguro', 16.99, '9780571364886', TO_DATE('2021-03-02',  
'YYYY-MM-DD'));  
  
commit;
```

Output



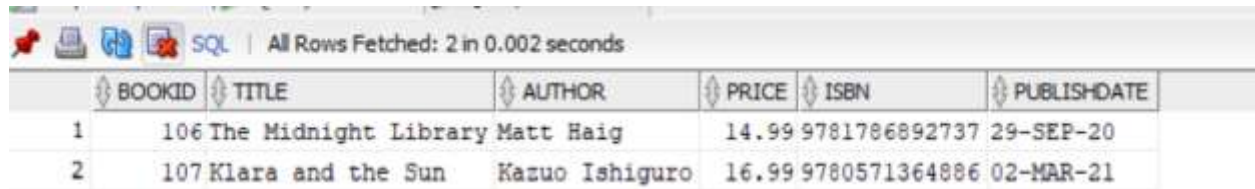
Then I executed an SQL query to display the book details that are published after 2020

Code

```
SELECT * FROM Books
```

```
WHERE PublishDate > TO_DATE('2020-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD');
```

Output



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window. At the top, it says "All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.002 seconds". Below this is a table with the following columns: BOOKID, TITLE, AUTHOR, PRICE, ISBN, and PUBLISHDATE. There are two rows of data displayed.

BOOKID	TITLE	AUTHOR	PRICE	ISBN	PUBLISHDATE
1	106 The Midnight Library	Matt Haig	14.99	9781786892737	29-SEP-20
2	107 Klara and the Sun	Kazuo Ishiguro	16.99	9780571364886	02-MAR-21

ii)Query to List customers who have placed more than 5 orders

First I Inserted 6 more rows in the Orders table

Code

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(307, 204, 103, 8, TO_DATE('2020-01-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(308, 204, 105, 3, TO_DATE('2013-02-20', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(309, 204, 106, 5, TO_DATE('2022-06-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(310, 204, 101, 10, TO_DATE('2019-04-04', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(311, 204, 102, 1, TO_DATE('2023-03-21', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, Quantity, OrderDate) VALUES  
(312, 204, 107, 4, TO_DATE('2023-08-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
```

```
commit;
```

Output



Then I displayed the Orders table to confirm the inserted rows

Code

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, COUNT(o.OrderID) AS OrderCount
FROM Customers c
JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
HAVING COUNT(o.OrderID) > 1;
```

Output

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a table grid displaying the 'Orders' table. The status bar at the top indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 12 in 0.002 seconds'. The table has 12 rows and 5 columns: ORDERID, CUSTOMERID, BOOKID, QUANTITY, and ORDERDATE.

	ORDERID	CUSTOMERID	BOOKID	QUANTITY	ORDERDATE
1	301	201	101	2	10-JAN-23
2	302	202	103	1	15-FEB-23
3	303	203	102	3	20-MAR-23
4	304	204	104	1	25-APR-23
5	305	205	105	2	30-MAY-23
6	306	204	102	5	07-AUG-24
7	307	204	103	8	15-JAN-20
8	308	204	105	3	20-FEB-13
9	309	204	106	5	15-JUN-22
10	310	204	101	10	04-APR-19
11	311	204	102	1	21-MAR-23
12	312	204	107	4	30-AUG-23

Executed the Query to List the customers with more than 5 orders

Code

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, COUNT(o.OrderID) AS OrderCount
FROM Customers c
JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
HAVING COUNT(o.OrderID) > 5;
```

Output



SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.005 seconds

	CUSTOMERID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	ORDERCOUNT
1	204	Emily	Davis	8

iii)Query to Find the employee who has been with the company the longest.

Executed Query to display who has been with the company the longest

Code

```
SELECT *
FROM Employees
WHERE HireDate = (SELECT MIN(HireDate) FROM Employees);
```

Output



SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.011 seconds

	EMPLOYEEID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	HIREDATE	EMAIL
1	401	Alice	Johnson	01-JAN-21	alice.johnson@example.com

7. Dynamic SQL Implementation by using the “SearchBooksDynamic” procedure

Code

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE SearchBooksDynamic (
    p_SearchType IN VARCHAR2,
    p_SearchValue IN VARCHAR2
)
AS
    v_sql VARCHAR2(4000);
    v_BookID Books.BookID%TYPE;
    v_Title Books.Title%TYPE;
    v_Author Books.Author%TYPE;
    v_Price Books.Price%TYPE;
    v_ISBN Books.ISBN%TYPE;
    v_PublishDate Books.PublishDate%TYPE;
    CURSOR c IS
        SELECT BookID, Title, Author, Price, ISBN, PublishDate
        FROM Books
        WHERE CASE p_SearchType
            WHEN 'Author' THEN Author
            WHEN 'Title' THEN Title
            WHEN 'PublishYear' THEN TO_CHAR(PublishDate, 'YYYY')
            END = p_SearchValue;
BEGIN
    OPEN c;
    LOOP
        FETCH c INTO v_BookID, v_Title, v_Author, v_Price, v_ISBN, v_PublishDate;
        EXIT WHEN c%NOTFOUND;

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('BookID: ' || v_BookID);
```

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Title: ' || v_Title);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Author: ' || v_Author);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Price: ' || v_Price);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ISBN: ' || v_ISBN);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Publish Date: ' || TO_CHAR(v_PublishDate, 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
END LOOP;
CLOSE c;
END;

```

Output for Creating the procedure “SearchBooksDynamic” and compiling it to output the Book details basing on

i) Search Type - Author

Code

```

BEGIN
    SearchBooksDynamic('Author','George Orwell');

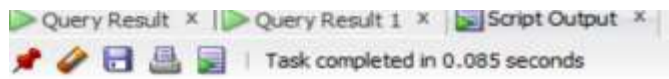
```

```

END;

```

Output



```

Procedure SEARCHBOOKSDYNAMIC compiled

BookID: 102
Title: 1984
Author: George Orwell
Price: 8.99
ISBN: 9780451524935
Publish Date: 1949-06-08
-----

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

ii) Search Type - Title

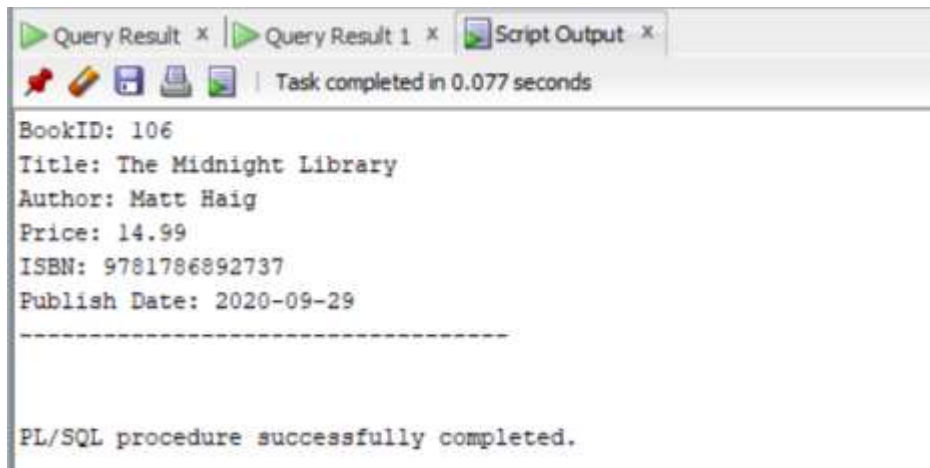
Code

BEGIN

SearchBooksDynamic('Title','The Midnight Library');

END;

Output



```
BookID: 106
Title: The Midnight Library
Author: Matt Haig
Price: 14.99
ISBN: 9781786892737
Publish Date: 2020-09-29
-----

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```