DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB (Common to CSE and Al&DS)

II Year - I Semester

Practical: 4 Internal Marks : 15
Credits : 2 External Marks : 35

Course Objectives

- To familiarize with creation of database and formulate SQL solutions to manipulate the database.
- To disseminate knowledge on triggers and PL/SQL programs in a database environment.

Course Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

- create relational database with the given constraints.
- formulate simple and complex queries using features of SQL.
- create views on relational database based on the requirements of users.
- develop PL/SQL programs for processing multiple SQL statements.
- implement triggers on a relational database.

List of Experments

- 1. Execute **DDL**, **DML**, **DCL** and **TCL** Commands on below given relational schema. **EMP**(Empno, Ename, Job, Salary, Mgr, Comm, Hiredate, Deptno).
- Implement the following integrity constraints on the following database EMP (Empno, Ename, Job, Salary, Mgr, Comm, Hiredate, Deptno) DEPT(Deptno, Dname, Location)
 - a. Primary Key b. Foreign Key c. Unique d. Not NULL e. Check.
- 3. Execute basic SQL statements using the following
 - a) Projection b) Selection
 - c) arithmetic operators d) Column aliases
 - e) Concatenation operator f) Character Strings
 - g) Eliminating Duplicate Rows
 - h) Limiting Rows Using
 - Comparison operators
 LIKE,BETWEENAND,IN operators
 - Logical Operators
 - i) ORDER BY Clause
 - Sorting in Ascending Order
 Sorting in Descending Order
 - Sorting by Column AliasSorting by Multiple Columns
- 4. Execute the following **single row functions** on a Relation.

- Character Functions Case-manipulation functions(LOWER, UPPER, INITCAP) Character-manipulation functions(CONCAT, SUBSTR, LENGTH, INSTR. LPAD | RPAD, TRIM, REPLACE)
- Number Functions (ROUND, TRUNC, MOD)
- Date functions
 - Months Between Add MonthsNext Day
 - o Round o Trunc Last Day
 - Arithmetic with Dates
- 5. Execute the following Multiple row functions (Aggregate Functions) on Relation.
 - Group functions(AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM)
 - DISTINCT Keyword in **Count** Function
 - Null Values in Group Functions
 - NVL Function with Group Functions
- 6. Create Groups of Data using **Group By** clause
 - Grouping by One Column
 - Grouping by More Than One Column
 - Illegal Queries Using Group Functions
 - Restricting groups using HAVING Clause
 - Nesting Group Functions
- 7. Retrieve Data from Multiple Tables using the following join operations
 - Cartesian Products
- Equijoin
- Non-equijoin

- Outer join
- Self join
- 8. Execute Set operations on various Relations.
 - UNION

- UNION ALL
- INTERSECT

- MINUS
- Execute Sub Queries and Co-Related Nested Queries on Relations.
 - Implement
 - Single-row subquery
- Multiple-row subquery
- Using Group Functions in a Subquery
- Using HAVING Clause with Subqueries
- Using Null Values in a Subquery
- Data retrieval using Correlated Subqueries
 - EXISTS Operator
- NOT EXISTS Operator
- 10. Perform following operations on views
 - Simple ViewsComplex Views
- Modifying a View

- DML Operations on a View
- Denying DML Operations on view
- Removing a View
- 11. Develop the following PL/SQL programs
 - Simple PL/SQL programs
 - PL/SQL programs Using Control structures.
 - Conditional structures
- Iterative structures
- PL/SQL program using the following exception handling mechanisms.
 - Pre defined exceptions
- user defined exceptions
- 12. Implement a PL/SQL block using triggers for transaction operations of a typical application.

Note: For above experiments purpose use Sailors or Bank or Employee database from given text books.

Reference Books

- 1. Korth and Sudarshan, "Database system concepts", 3rd edition, MH.
- 2. Raghu Ramakrishnan, Johannes Gehrke, "Database Management Systems", 3rd edition, MH
- 3. Benjamin Rosenzweig, Elena Silvestrova, "Oracle PL/SQL by Example", 3rd edition, Pearson Education.
- 4. Scott Urman, "Oracle Database Log PL/SQL Programming", Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
- 5. Dr. P.S. Deshpande, "SQL and PL/SQL for Oracle 10g".

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