
Description: Views

Date:22/09/2023

Query:

- **Create a view called MovieDetails that combines information from the Movies, Directors, and Stars tables to display movie titles, directors' names, and the names of stars who acted in those movies.**

SQL> create view moviedetails as select m.title as movies,d.name as directors,s.name as stars from movies m,directors d,stars s,moviesdirectors md,moviesstars ms where m.id=md.moviesid and m.id=ms.moviesid and md.directorsid=d.id and ms.starsid=s.id;

View created.

SQL> select * from moviedetails;

MOVIES	DIRECTORS	STARS

Rdx	Nahas Hidayath	Shane Nigam
premam	Alphonse Puthran	Nivin Pauly
Usthad Hotel	Anwar Rasheed	Dulquer Salman
Home	Rojin Thomas	Indrans
Avatar	James Cameroon	Sully
Once upon a time in Hollywood	Quentin Tarantino	Leonardo Dicaprio
Ashiqui 2	Mohit Suri	Aditya Roy kapur
Chennai express	Rohit Shetty	Shah Rukh Khan
Vaaranam Aayiram	Gautham Vasudev Menon	Surya
Mersal	Atlee	Vijay

10 rows selected.

- **Create a view called HighlyRatedMovies that displays movies with IMDb ratings greater than 8.0, including their titles and ratings.**

SQL> create view highlyratedmovies as select title,imdbrating from movies where imdbrating>8.0;

View created.

SQL> select * from highlyratedmovies;

TITLE	IMDBRATING
premam	12
Usthad Hotel	9
Oppenheimer	8.6
Driven	9
Home	9.1
Ashiqui 2	14
Vaaranam Aayiram	8.2

7 rows selected.

- **Create a view called DirectorMovies that provides a list of directors along with the number of movies they have directed.**

```
SQL> create view directormovies as select d.name
directors,count(md.moviesid)no_of_movies from directors d,moviesdirectors md where
d.id=md.directorsid group by d.name;
```

View created.

```
SQL> select * from directormovies;
```

DIRECTORS	NO_OF_MOVIES
Mohit Suri	1
James Cameroon	1
Anwar Rasheed	1
Rojin Thomas	1
Atlee	1
Gautham Vasudev Menon	1
Nahas Hidayath	1
Alphonse Puthran	1
Rohit Shetty	1
Quentin Tarantino	1

10 rows selected.

- **Create a view called StarMovies that displays stars' names and the titles of movies they have acted in.**

```
SQL> create view starmovies as select s.name,m.title from movies m,stars s,moviesstars
ms where m.id=ms.moviesid and s.id=ms.starsid;
```

View created.

```
SQL> select * from starmovies;
```

NAME	TITLE
Shane Nigam	Rdx
Nivin Pauly	premam
Dulquer Salman	Usthad Hotel
Indrans	Home
Sully	Avatar
Leonardo Dicaprio	Once upon a time in Hollywood
Aditya Roy kapur	Ashiqui 2
Shah Rukh Khan	Chennai express
Surya	Vaaranam Aayiram
Vijay	Mersal

10 rows selected.

- **Create a view called LongestMovies that lists the titles of movies with the longest runtimes (duration).**

SQL> create view longestmovies as select title,duration from(select title,runtime as duration from movies order by runtime desc)where rownum<=5;

View created.

SQL> select * from longestmovies;

TITLE	DURATION
Avatar	3.2
Oppenheimer	3
Home	2.8
Vaaranam Aayiram	2.8
Once upon a time in Hollywood	2.8

- **Create a view called LanguageDistribution that shows the distribution of movies based on the languages they were released in, including the count of movies for each language.**

SQL> create view languagedistribution as select language,count(*)movies from movies group by language;

View created.

SQL> select * from languagedistribution;

LANGUAGE	MOVIES
malayalam	5
	1
english	7
tamil	4
hindi	2

- **Create a view called GrossEarnings that displays movies with their titles and gross earnings, sorted by earnings in descending order.**

SQL> create view grossearnings as select title,gross as grossearnings from movies order by gross desc;

View created.

SQL> select * from grossearnings;

TITLE	GROSSEARNINGS
Mersal	2600000000
Oppenheimer	730000000
Avatar	230000000
Voice of Sathyanathan	109500000
Chennai express	109000000
Ashiqui 2	109000000
premam	76000000
Usthad Hotel	41000000
Vaaranam Aayiram	40000000
Once upon a time in Hollywood	37000000
Dejavu	15000000

TITLE	GROSSEARNINGS
Rdx	14000000
The Marshes	8000000
Diary	4000000
Open grave	3000000
Driven	3000000
Home	3000000
Open the door please	100000
Santhosham	.24

19 rows selected.

- **Create a view called IndustryHitMovies that shows the titles and release dates of industry hit movies.**

SQL> create view industryhitmovies as select title,releasedate from industryhit;

View created.

SQL> select * from industryhitmovies;

TITLE	RELEASEDA
Rdx	25-AUG-23
Ashiqui 2	26-APR-13
Vaaranam Aayiram	14-NOV-08
Oppenheimer	21-JUL-23
Open grave	14-AUG-13
Neram	10-MAY-13
Kadal	31-JAN-13
Bheed	24-MAR-13
Anjam Pathira	10-JAN-20
Cold Case	30-JUN-21
Forensic	28-FEB-20

11 rows selected.

- **Create a view called MovieVotes that displays movies along with their titles and the number of votes they have received.**

SQL> create view movievotes as select title,votes from movies;

View created.

SQL> select * from movievotes;

TITLE	VOTES
Rdx	443
premam	21991
Usthad Hotel	452
Oppenheimer	400
Voice of Sathyanathan	90
Driven	104
Dejavu	100
Santhosham	440
Diary	200
Open the door please	90
Open grave	100

TITLE	VOTES
The Marshes	89
Home	95
Avatar	100
Once upon a time in Hollywood	92
Ashiqui 2	84
Chennai express	120
Vaaranam Aayiram	49
Mersal	300

19 rows selected.

- **Create a view called CertifiedMovies that lists movies with their titles and certificates (e.g., U/A, U).**

SQL> create view certifiedmovies as select title,certificate from movies;

View created.

SQL> select * from certifiedmovies;

TITLE	CERTIFICATE
Rdx	U/A
premam	U/A
Usthad Hotel	U/A
Oppenheimer	U/A
Voice of Sathyanathan	U
Driven	U/A
Dejavu	U/A
Santhosham	U/A
Diary	U/A
Open the door please	U/A
Open grave	U/A

TITLE	CERTIFICATE
The Marshes	A
Home	U/A
Avatar	A
Once upon a time in Hollywood	A
Ashiqui 2	U
Chennai express	U/A
Vaaranam Aayiram	U/A
Mersal	U/A

19 rows selected.

Activity # 4**4.Practice PL/SQL**

Description : Introduction to PL/SQL**Date: 22/09/2023**

Query:

- **Write a PL/SQL code block to calculate the area of a circle for a value of radius varying from 3 to 7. Store the radius and corresponding values of calculated area in an empty table named Areas, consisting of two columns Radius and Area.**

```
SQL> create table area(radius number(10,2),area number(10,2));
```

Table created.

```
declare
i number;
a number(10,2);
begin
for i in 3..7
loop
a:=3.14*i*i;
insert into Areas values(i,a);
end loop;
dbms_output.put_line('Area is :'||a);
end;
```

```
SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\area.sql"
12 /
Area is :153.86
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> select * from Areas;
```

RADIUS	AREA
3	28.26
4	50.24
5	78.5
6	113.04
7	153.86

- **Write a PL/SQL block of code for inverting a number accepted from the console.**

```

declare
num number;
rev number;
rem number;
begin
rev:=0;
num:=&num;
while num!=0
loop
rem:=mod(num,10);
rev:=rev*10+rem;
num:=trunc(num/10);
end loop;
dbms_output.put_line('Inverse is :'||rev);
end;
```

```

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\inverse.sql"
16 /
Enter value for num: 456
old 7: num:=&num;
new 7: num:=456;
Inverse is :654
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

- **Write a PL/SQL code block that will accept an account number from the user and debit an amount of Rs.2000 from the account if the account has a minimum balance of 500 after the amount is debited. The process is fired on the Accounts table.**

```
SQL> create table accounts(accno number(10),balance number(10,2));
```

Table created.

SQL> insert into accounts values(101,5000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into accounts values(102,1000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into accounts values(103,10000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into accounts values(104,3000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into accounts values(105,500);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from accounts;

ACCNO	BALANCE
101	5000
102	1000
103	10000
104	3000
105	500

```

declare
ano number;
b number(10,5);
begin
ano:=&ano;
select balance into b from accounts where accno=ano;
if b-2000<500 then
dbms_output.put_line('Transaction not possible,insufficient balance');
else
update accounts set balance=balance-2000 where accno=ano;
dbms_output.put_line('Transaction successful');
end if;
end;
```

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\accounts.sql"

14 /

Enter value for ano: 101

old 5: ano:=&ano;

new 5: ano:=101;

Transaction successful

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\accounts.sql"

14 /

Enter value for ano: 102

old 5: ano:=&ano;

new 5: ano:=102;

Transaction not possible,insufficient balance

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from accounts;

ACCNO	BALANCE
101	3000
102	1000
103	10000
104	3000
105	500

- **Write a PL/SQL block of code that updates the salaries of Maria Jacob and Albert by Rs. 2000/- and Rs.2500/- respectively. Then check to see that the total salary does not exceed 75000. If the total salary is greater than 75000, then undo the updates made to salaries of both. (Use savepoint, rollback and commit).**

SQL> create table salary(id number(5),name varchar2(40),sal number(12,2));

Table created.

SQL> insert into salary values(101,'Mariya Jacob',10000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into salary values(102,'Albert',20000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into salary values(103,'Khadeeja',35000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into salary values(104,'Faris',6000);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from salary;

ID NAME	SAL
101 Mariya Jacob	10000
102 Albert	20000
103 Khadeeja	35000
104 Faris	6000

```

declare
total number;
begin
savepoint s1;
update salary set sal=sal+2000 where id =102;
update salary set sal=sal+2500 where id =103;
select sum(sal) into total from salary;
dbms_output.put_line('total : '|| total);
if total>75000 then
    rollback to s1;
else
    commit;
end if;
end;
```

```

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\salary.sql"
13 /
total : 75500
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from salary;

ID NAME	SAL
101 Mariya Jacob	10000
102 Albert	20000
103 Khadeeja	35000
104 Faris	6000

Description : Illustration of cursors

Date: 22/09/2023

Query:

Illustration of Implicit cursor.

- Write a PL/SQL block to accept an employee number and update the salary of that employee to raise the salary by 0.15. Display appropriate message based on the existence of the record in the employee table.

SQL> create table employee(empno number(5),empname varchar2(40),job varchar2(40),salary number(12,2));

Table created.

SQL> insert into employee values(101,'Khadeeja','analyst',50000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee values(102,'Faris','developer',100000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee values(103,'Sahala','designer',40000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee values(104,'Aparna','analyst',60000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employee values(105,'Arun','engineer',80000);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from employee;

EMPNO	EMPNAME	JOB	SALARY
101	Khadeeja	analyst	50000
102	Faris	developer	100000
103	Sahala	designer	40000

104 Aparna	analyst	60000
105 Arun	analyst	80000

```

declare
begin
update employee set salary=salary+(salary*0.15) where empno=&empno;
if sql%found then
dbms_output.put_line(sql%rowcount ||'record is updated');
end if;
end;
```

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\implicit1.sql"

8 /

Enter value for empno: 101

old 3: update employee set salary=salary+(salary*0.15) where empno=&empno;

new 3: update employee set salary=salary+(salary*0.15) where empno=101;

1 record is updated

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from employee;

EMPNO	EMPNAME	JOB	SALARY
101	Khadeeja	analyst	57500
102	Faris	developer	100000
103	Sahala	designer	40000
104	Aparna	analyst	60000
105	Arun	analyst	80000

- The HRD manager decides to raise the salary of employees working as 'analyst' by 0.15. Write a cursor to update the salary of the employees. Display the no. of employee records that has been modified.

```

declare
begin
update employee set salary=salary+(salary*0.15) where job='analyst';
if sql%found then
dbms_output.put_line(sql%rowcount ||'record is updated');
end if;
end;
```

SQL> @"C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\plsql\implicit2.sql"

8 /

3 record is updated

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from employee;

EMPNO	EMPNAME	JOB	SALARY
101	Khadeeja	analyst	66125
102	Faris	developer	100000
103	Sahala	designer	40000
104	Aparna	analyst	69000
105	Arun	analyst	92000

Illustration of explicit cursor.

- Write an explicit cursor to display the name, department, salary of the first 5 employees getting the highest salary.

```

declare
cursor empcursor is select empname,deptname,salary from (select
empname,deptname,salary from employee e,department d where e.deptno=d.deptno order
by salary desc) where rownum<=5;
vemp empcursor%rowtype;
begin
dbms_output.put_line('*****employee details*****');
open empcursor;
fetch empcursor into vemp;
while empcursor%found
loop
dbms_output.put_line('Empname:'|| vemp.empname);
dbms_output.put_line('Empname:'|| vemp.deptname);
dbms_output.put_line('Salary:'|| vemp.salary);
dbms_output.put_line('*****');
fetch empcursor into vemp;
end loop;
close empcursor;
end;
```

```

SQL> @ C:\Users\CCL35\Desktop\pls\expiliclit_record1.sql;
50 /
```

*****employee details*****

Empname:ARNOLD LEONARD AMON
Empname:COMPUTER SERVICE DIVISION
Salary:152750

Empname:DONA ANICE SIBY
Empname:COMPUTER SERVICE DIVISION
Salary:46500

Empname:PHILIP VINCENT

Empname:PLANNING

Salary:41250

Empname:ALFRIN LUIZ

Empname:SUPPORT SERVICES

Salary:40175

Empname:SHILVY K K

Empname:INFORMATION CENTER

Salary:39250

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

- **The HRD manager decides to raise the salary of employees working as 'analyst' by 0.15. Whenever any such raise is given to the employees, a record for the same is maintained in the emp_raise table. It includes the employee number, the date when the raise was given and actual raise. Write a PL/SQL block to update the salary of the employees and insert a record in the emp_raise table.**

Emp_raise(empcode, raisedate,raise_amt)

```

declare
v_raise_amt number;
v_raisedate date:=sysdate;
cursor empcursor is select * from employee where job='analyst';
vemp empcursor%rowtype;
begin
open empcursor;
fetch empcursor into vemp;
while empcursor%found
loop
update employee set salary=salary+salary*0.15 where empno=vemp.empno;
insert into emp_raise(empcode,raisedate,raise_amt)
values(vemp.empno,v_raisedate,vemp.salary*0.15);
fetch empcursor into vemp;
end loop;
close empcursor;
dbms_output.put_line('salary updated and records inserted in the new table successfully');
end;
```

```

SQL> @ "C:\Users\KHADEEJA C N\Desktop\record
2023_dbms\plsql\explicit_record2.sql"
18 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> select * from employee;

EMPNO	EMPNAME	JOB	SALARY	DEPARTMENT
101	Khadeeja	analyst	69000	marketing
102	Faris	developer	100000	IT
103	Sahala	designer	40000	production
104	Aparna	analyst	80500	marketing
105	Arun	analyst	11500	marketing
106	Mariya	engineer	75000	IT
107	Ravi	clerk	45000	finance

7 rows selected.

SQL> select * from emp_raise;

EMPCODE	RAISEDATE	RAISE_AMT
101	23-SEP-23	9000
104	23-SEP-23	10500
105	23-SEP-23	1500