

STUDENT DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

The Student Database Management System is an data base design to efficiently manage student information and streamline administrative processes within educational institutions. This abstract provides an overview of the key functionalities and benefits of implementing an SDMS.

The SDMS serves as a centralized repository for storing and organizing a wide range of student-related data, including personal information, staff records, staff department, student registration , courses offered to the students and course line of the staff. By digitizing these records, the Student Database Management System eliminates the need for manual paperwork, reducing administrative burden, minimizing errors, and improving data accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

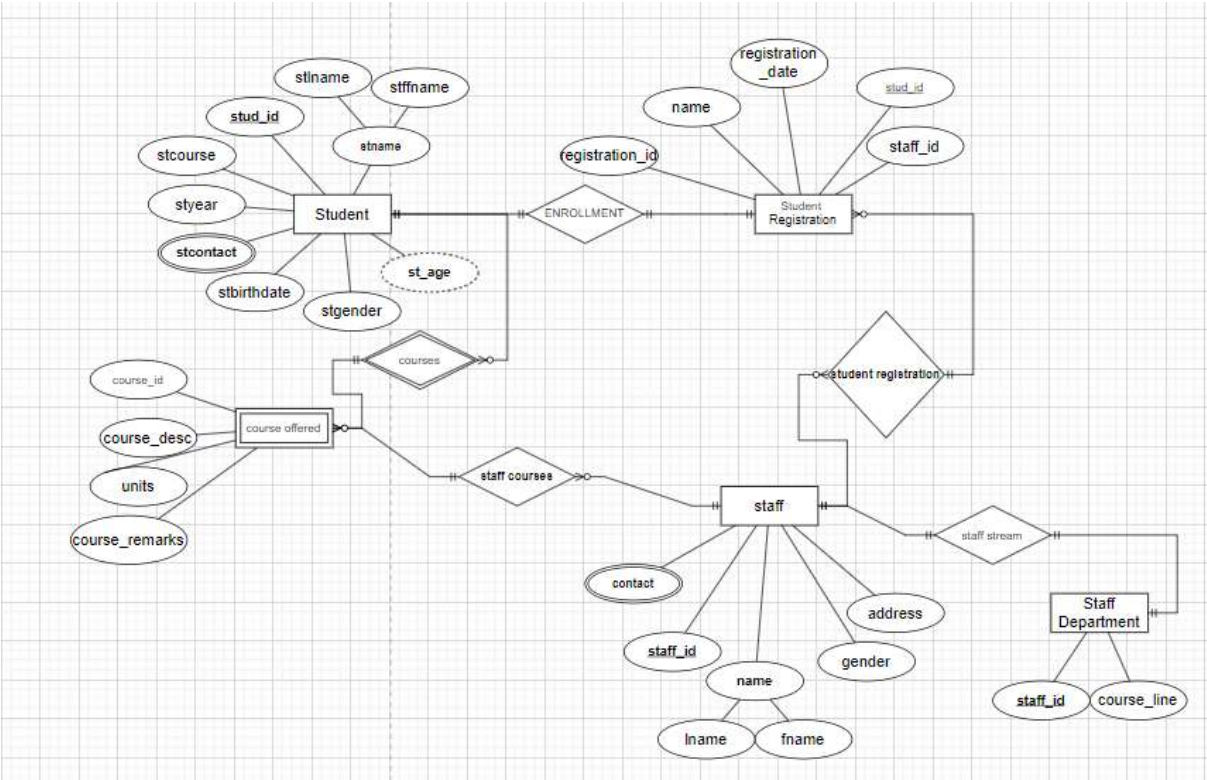
The system offers a user-friendly interface accessible to administrators, teachers, and authorized staff members, providing them with secure and role-based access to relevant student information. It enables swift retrieval of records, allowing administrators to quickly generate reports, monitor student progress, and make data-driven decisions to enhance academic performance and student success.

Moreover, the SDMS automates routine administrative tasks, such as student enrollment, class scheduling, grading, and fee management. Through integrated communication features, the system facilitates seamless communication between teachers, students, and parents, ensuring timely updates, notifications, and feedback.

Security is a top priority in the SDMS, with robust data encryption and access control measures in place to safeguard sensitive student information. Regular backups and disaster recovery mechanisms are employed to prevent data loss and ensure system reliability.

Implementing an SDMS offers numerous benefits, including increased operational efficiency, enhanced data accuracy, improved decision-making capabilities, streamlined administrative processes, and enhanced communication between stakeholders. Educational institutions can leverage these advantages to optimize resource allocation, promote transparency, and foster an environment conducive to student growth and achievement.

ER DIAGRAM:



INFORMATION ABOUT ENTITIES:

1. student_reg:

```
SQL> Create table student_reg(reg_id number(10) UNIQUE,reg_name varchar(30) ,stud_id number(10),staff_id number(10), PRIMARY KEY(stud_id));
Table created.

SQL> desc student_reg;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
REG_ID                             NUMBER(10)
REG_NAME                           VARCHAR2(30)
STUD_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
STAFF_ID                             NUMBER(10)
```

Student registration is an activity performed by the staff in order to enroll or registration of students into the course. The stud_id is the primary key and the table consists of reg_id ,reg_name,stud_id and the staff_id.

2. student:

```
SQL> Create table student (stud_id number(10) NOT NULL,stfname varchar(30) NOT NULL,stlname varchar(30) NOT NULL,stcourse varchar(30),styear number(10) NOT NULL,stcontact number(11) NOT NULL,st_age number(10),stgender varchar(10),PRIMARY KEY(stud_id));
Table created.

SQL> desc student;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
STUD_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
STFNAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
STLNAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
STCOURSE                             VARCHAR2(30)
STYEAR                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
STCONTACT                             NOT NULL NUMBER(11)
ST_AGE                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
STGENDER                             VARCHAR2(10)
```

The student is an person consists of all the details. The stud_id is the primary key to access the students easily with their unique identification .the above desc function describes the all the attributes of the student.

3. staff:

```
SQL> Create table staff(staff_id number(10),fname varchar(30) NOT NULL,lname varchar(30) NOT NULL,contact number(11),address varchar(300),gender varchar(10),PRIMARY KEY(staff_id));
Table created.

SQL> desc staff;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
STAFF_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
FNAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
LNAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
CONTACT                             NUMBER(11)
ADDRESS                             VARCHAR2(300)
GENDER                             VARCHAR2(10)
```

The staff is the faculty or a teacher one who manages the courses and as well as the student registrations. staff_id is the primary key of the table staff.

4. staff_Department:

```
SQL> Create table staff_Department(staff_id number(10),course_line number(10),FOREIGN KEY(staff_id) REFERENCES staff(staff_id));
Table created.

SQL> desc staff_Department;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
STAFF_ID                             NUMBER(10)
COURSE_LINE                           NUMBER(10)
```

5. Courses_offered:

```
SQL> Create table Courses_offered(course_id number(10),staff_id number(10),course_desc varchar(
300),units number(10),course_remarks varchar(300),FOREIGN KEY (staff_id) references staff(staff
_id));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc Courses_offered;
```

Name	Null?	Type
COURSE_ID		NUMBER(10)
STAFF_ID		NUMBER(10)
COURSE_DESC		VARCHAR2(300)
UNITS		NUMBER(10)
COURSE_REMARKS		VARCHAR2(300)

Courses_offered is the list of courses offered to the student and handling subjects to the staff. The above courses_offered is an weak entity referred to the staff table with the staff_id attribute.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTITIES:

Staff and student_registration:

Relationship: student registration

Type of relation: one to many

Explanation: staff has to do the student enrolment or registration for the students in order to access the courses.

Staff and staff_department:

Relationship: staff stream

Type of relation: one to one

Explanation: one lecturer or a faculty are assigned to one department to handle the courses

Staff and courses offered:

Relationship: courses offered

Type of relation: one to many

Explanation: staff can handle multiple courses offering to students.

Student registration and student:

Relationship: enrollment

Type of relation: one to one

Explanation: one student can be enrolled once for the registration of course with the stud_id

Student and courses offered:

Relationship: courses

Type of relation: one to many

Explanation: one student can access multiple courses

AFTER INSERTING TABLE INTO THE VALUES

1. student_reg:

```
SQL> select * from student_reg ;
```

REG_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID	STAFF_ID
1	ENROLLEMENT	1	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2	1
3	ENROLLEMENT	3	1
4	ENROLLEMENT	4	2
5	ENROLLEMENT	5	3
6	ENROLLEMENT	6	4
7	ENROLLEMENT	7	4

7 rows selected.

2. student

```
SQL> select * from student;
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME		
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
1	yashwanth	kuppuri		
CSBS		2	9999999	19 male
2	somasekhar	andluri		
CSBS		2	9999999	19 male
3	rohit	rajesh		
CSBS		2	9999999	20 male

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME		
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
4	rhea	peter		
AIML		2	9999999	18 female
5	rajan	benisha		
AIML		3	9999999	19 female
6	karen	raj		
CSBS		3	9999999	19 male

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME		
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
7	vishal	n		
CSBS		3	9999999	20 male

7 rows selected.

3. staff

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
1	jeba	sonia
888888888	chennai	female
STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
2	sheeba	james
888888888	tamabaram	female
STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
3	lakshmi	m
9997977	chengalpattu	female
STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
4	prasksh	om
888888888	chennai	male
STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
5	jeeva	s
888888888	chennai	male
STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
6	jayaraj	r
87787878	medavakam	male

6 rows selected.

Staff department:

```
SQL> select * from staff_Department;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE
1	1
1	2
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1

Courses offered:

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
3	2
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
1	1
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
4	4
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
6	5
description	
50	
NULL	


```
COURSE_ID  STAFF_ID
```

```
COURSE_DESC
```

```
UNITS
```

```
COURSE_REMARKS
```

```
      2      3
description
      50
NULL
```

```
COURSE_ID  STAFF_ID
```

```
COURSE_DESC
```

```
UNITS
```

```
COURSE_REMARKS
```

```
      5      6
description
      50
NULL
```

```
6 rows selected.
```

RELEATIONAL, ARTHIMETIC AND LOGICLAL OPERATIONS :

1. student_reg;

```
SQL> select * from student_reg where staff_id=01;
```

REG_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID	STAFF_ID
1	ENROLLEMENT	1	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2	1
3	ENROLLEMENT	3	1

```
SQL> select * from student_reg where staff_id in 04;
```

REG_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID	STAFF_ID
6	ENROLLEMENT	6	4
7	ENROLLEMENT	7	4

```
SQL> select * from student_reg order by reg_id desc;
```

REG_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID	STAFF_ID
7	ENROLLEMENT	7	4
6	ENROLLEMENT	6	4
5	ENROLLEMENT	5	3
4	ENROLLEMENT	4	2
3	ENROLLEMENT	3	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2	1
1	ENROLLEMENT	1	1

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from student_reg where reg_id between 4 and 7;
```

REG_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID	STAFF_ID
4	ENROLLEMENT	4	2
5	ENROLLEMENT	5	3
6	ENROLLEMENT	6	4
7	ENROLLEMENT	7	4

2. STUDENT:

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT
ST_AGE	STGENDER	
CSBS	1 yashwanth	2 kuppuri 9999999
CSBS	2 somasekhar	2 andluri 9999999
CSBS	3 rohit	2 rajesh 9999999

```
SQL> select * from student where stcourse in ('AIML');
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT
ST_AGE	STGENDER	
AIML	4 rhea	2 peter 9999999
AIML	5 rajan	3 benisha 9999999

```
SQL> select * from student where stfname like 'r%';
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT
ST_AGE	STGENDER	
CSBS	3 rohit	2 rajesh 9999999
AIML	4 rhea	2 peter 9999999
AIML	5 rajan	3 benisha 9999999

```
SQL> select * from student order by st_age;
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME	STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
4	rhea	peter	AIML	2	9999999	18	female
2	somasekhar	andluri	CSBS	2	9999999	19	male
5	rajan	benisha	AIML	3	9999999	19	female

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME	STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
6	karen	raj	CSBS	3	9999999	19	male
1	yashwanth	kuppuri	CSBS	2	9999999	19	male
3	rohit	rajesh	CSBS	2	9999999	20	male

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME	STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
7	vishal	n	CSBS	3	9999999	20	male

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from student where stgender ='male';
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME	STCOURSE	STYEAR	STCONTACT	ST_AGE	STGENDER
1	yashwanth	kuppuri	CSBS	2	9999999	19	male
2	somasekhar	andluri	CSBS	2	9999999	19	male
3	rohit	rajesh	CSBS	2	9999999	20	male

3. STAFF;

```
SQL> select * from staff where lname like '%s';
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME	CONTACT	ADDRESS	GENDER
2	sheeba	james	8888888888	tamabaram	female
5	jeeva	s	8888888888	chennai	male

```
SQL> select * from staff where address in ('chennai');
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
1	jeba	sonia
888888888		
chennai		
female		

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
4	prasksh	om
888888888		
chennai		
male		

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
5	jeeva	s
888888888		
chennai		
male		

```
SQL> select * from staff where fname like 'j%';
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
1	jeba	sonia
888888888		
chennai		
female		

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
5	jeeva	s
888888888		
chennai		
male		

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
CONTACT		
ADDRESS		
GENDER		
6	jayaraj	r
87787878		
medavakam		
male		

4. Staff_Department:

```
SQL> select * from staff_Department order by staff_id;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE
1	1
1	2
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1

7 rows selected.

5. Courses_offered:

```
SQL> select * from Courses_offered where course_remarks='NULL' ;
```

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
3	2
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
1	1
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
4	4
description	
50	
NULL	

COURSE_ID	STAFF_ID
COURSE_DESC	
UNITS	
COURSE_REMARKS	
6	5
description	
50	
NULL	

SQL FUNCTIONS

```
SQL> select initcap (stgender) from student;
```

```
INITCAP(ST
```

```
Male
Male
Male
Female
Female
Male
Male
```

```
SQL> select upper(address) from staff;
```

```
UPPER(ADDRESS)
```

```
CHENNAI
TAMABARAM
CHENGALPATTU
CHENNAI
CHENNAI
MEDAVAKAM
```

```
6 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select count(reg_id) from student_reg;
```

```
COUNT(REG_ID)
```

```
7
```

```
SQL> select ceil(st_age) from student;
```

```
CEIL(ST_AGE)
```

```
19
19
20
18
19
19
20
```

```
SQL> select upper(fname) from staff;
```

```
UPPER(FNAME)
```

```
JEBA
SHEEBA
LAKSHMI
PRASHSH
JEEVA
JAYARAJ
```

```
6 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select upper(lname) from staff;
```

```
UPPER(LNAME)
```

```
SONIA
JAMES
M
OM
S
R
```

```
6 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_students
2 FROM student
3 WHERE stcourse = 'CSBS';
```

```
TOTAL_STUDENTS
```

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(st_age) AS average_age
2 FROM student;
```

```
AVERAGE_AGE
```

```
-----
19.1428571
```

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(styear) AS max_year
2 FROM student;
```

```
MAX_YEAR
```

```
-----
3
```

```
SQL> SELECT MIN(st_age) AS min_age
2 FROM student;
```

```
MIN_AGE
```

```
-----
18
```

```
SQL> SELECT UPPER(stfname) AS uppercase_fname, UPPER(stlname) AS uppercase_lname
2 FROM student;
```

UPPERCASE_FNAME	UPPERCASE_LNAME
-----	-----
YASHWANTH	KUPPURI
SOMASEKHAR	ANDLURI
ROHIT	RAJESH
RHEA	PETER
RAJAN	BENISHA
KAREN	RAJ
VISHAL	N

```
7 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_staff
2 FROM staff;
```

```
TOTAL_STAFF
```

```
-----
6
```

JOINING TABLES

1. Crossjoin:

```
SQL> select student_reg.stud_id,student_reg.reg_name,student.stud_id from student_reg,student;
```

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
1	ENROLLEMENT	1
1	ENROLLEMENT	2
1	ENROLLEMENT	3
1	ENROLLEMENT	4
1	ENROLLEMENT	5
1	ENROLLEMENT	6
1	ENROLLEMENT	7
2	ENROLLEMENT	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2
2	ENROLLEMENT	3
2	ENROLLEMENT	4

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
2	ENROLLEMENT	5
2	ENROLLEMENT	6
2	ENROLLEMENT	7
3	ENROLLEMENT	1
3	ENROLLEMENT	2
3	ENROLLEMENT	3
3	ENROLLEMENT	4
3	ENROLLEMENT	5
3	ENROLLEMENT	6
3	ENROLLEMENT	7
4	ENROLLEMENT	1

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
4	ENROLLEMENT	2
4	ENROLLEMENT	3
4	ENROLLEMENT	4
4	ENROLLEMENT	5
4	ENROLLEMENT	6
4	ENROLLEMENT	7
5	ENROLLEMENT	1
5	ENROLLEMENT	2
5	ENROLLEMENT	3
5	ENROLLEMENT	4
5	ENROLLEMENT	5

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
5	ENROLLEMENT	6
5	ENROLLEMENT	7
6	ENROLLEMENT	1
6	ENROLLEMENT	2
6	ENROLLEMENT	3
6	ENROLLEMENT	4
6	ENROLLEMENT	5
6	ENROLLEMENT	6
6	ENROLLEMENT	7
7	ENROLLEMENT	1
7	ENROLLEMENT	2

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
7	ENROLLEMENT	3
7	ENROLLEMENT	4
7	ENROLLEMENT	5
7	ENROLLEMENT	6
7	ENROLLEMENT	7

49 rows selected.

2. Left join:

```
SQL> select student_reg.stud_id,student_reg.reg_name,student.stud_id from student_reg LEFT JOIN student on student_reg.stud_id=student.stud_id;
```

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
1	ENROLLEMENT	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2
3	ENROLLEMENT	3
4	ENROLLEMENT	4
5	ENROLLEMENT	5
6	ENROLLEMENT	6
7	ENROLLEMENT	7


```
SQL> select staff_Department.staff_id,staff_Department.course_line,staff.staff_id,staff.fname from staff_Department LEFT JOIN staff on staff_Department.staff_id=staff.staff_id;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE	STAFF_ID	FNAME
1	2	1	jeba
1	1	1	jeba
2	1	2	sheeba
3	1	3	lakshmi
4	1	4	prasksh
5	1	5	jeeva
6	1	6	jayaraj

3. Full join:

```
SQL> select student_reg.stud_id,student_reg.reg_name,student.stud_id from student_reg FULL JOIN student on student_reg.stud_id=student.stud_id;
```

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
1	ENROLLEMENT	1
2	ENROLLEMENT	2
3	ENROLLEMENT	3
4	ENROLLEMENT	4
5	ENROLLEMENT	5
6	ENROLLEMENT	6
7	ENROLLEMENT	7

ORA-00904: "STAFF_DEPARTMENT"."COURSE_ID": invalid identifier

```
SQL> select staff_Department.staff_id,staff_Department.course_line,staff.staff_id,staff.fname from staff_Department FULL JOIN staff on staff_Department.staff_id=staff.staff_id;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE	STAFF_ID	FNAME
1	1	1	jeba
1	2	1	jeba
2	1	2	sheeba
3	1	3	lakshmi
4	1	4	prasksh
5	1	5	jeeva
6	1	6	jayaraj

7 rows selected.

4. Inner join:

```
SQL> select student_reg.stud_id,student_reg.reg_name,student.stud_id,student.stfname from student_reg INNER JOIN student on student_reg.stud_id=student.stud_id;
```

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
STFNAME		
1	ENROLLEMENT	1
yashwanth		
2	ENROLLEMENT	2
somasekhar		
3	ENROLLEMENT	3
rohit		
STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
STFNAME		
4	ENROLLEMENT	4
rhea		
5	ENROLLEMENT	5
rajan		
6	ENROLLEMENT	6
karen		
STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
STFNAME		
7	ENROLLEMENT	7
vishal		

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> select staff_Department.staff_id,staff_Department.course_line,staff.staff_id,staff.fname from staff_Department INNER JOIN staff on staff_Department.staff_id=staff.staff_id;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE	STAFF_ID	FNAME
1	1	1	jeba
1	2	1	jeba
2	1	2	sheeba
3	1	3	lakshmi
4	1	4	prasksh
5	1	5	jeeva
6	1	6	jayaraj

5. Right join:

7 rows selected.

```
SQL> select student_reg.stud_id,student_reg.reg_name,student.stud_id,student.stfname from student_reg RIGHT JOIN student on student_reg.stud_id=student.stud_id;
```

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
---------	----------	---------

STFNAME

1	ENROLLEMENT	1
yashwanth		
2	ENROLLEMENT	2
somasekhar		
3	ENROLLEMENT	3
rohit		

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
---------	----------	---------

STFNAME

4	ENROLLEMENT	4
rhea		
5	ENROLLEMENT	5
rajan		
6	ENROLLEMENT	6
karen		

STUD_ID	REG_NAME	STUD_ID
---------	----------	---------

STFNAME

7	ENROLLEMENT	7
vishal		

7 rows selected.

Mail

```
SQL> select staff_Department.staff_id,staff_Department.course_line,staff.staff_id,staff.fname from staff_Department RIGHT JOIN staff on staff_Department.staff_id=staff.staff_id;
```

STAFF_ID	COURSE_LINE	STAFF_ID	FNAME
----------	-------------	----------	-------

1	1	1	jeba
1	2	1	jeba
2	1	2	sheeba
3	1	3	lakshmi
4	1	4	prasksh
5	1	5	jeeva
6	1	6	jayaraj

SUBQUERIES

STUDENT TABLE:

Subquery to retrieve students with a specific course

```
SQL> SELECT stud_id, stfname, stlname FROM student WHERE stcourse = (SELECT stcourse FROM student WHERE stfname = 'karen');
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
1	yashwanth	kuppuru
2	somasekhar	andluri
3	rohit	rajesh
6	karen	raj
7	vishal	n

This subquery retrieves the course of a specific student ('karen' in this example) and then finds all students who are enrolled in the same course.

Subquery to retrieve students in a specific year:

```
SQL> SELECT stud_id, stfname, stlname
2 FROM student
3 WHERE styear = (
4     SELECT MAX(styear)
5     FROM student
6 );
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
5	rajan	benisha
6	karen	raj
7	vishal	n

This subquery retrieves the maximum value of the "styear" column from the "student" table, and then finds all students who are in that year.

Subquery to retrieve students who are older than a certain age

```
SQL> SELECT stud_id, stfname, stlname
2 FROM student
3 WHERE st_age > (
4     SELECT AVG(st_age)
5     FROM student
6 );
```

STUD_ID	STFNAME	STLNAME
3	rohit	rajesh
7	vishal	n

This subquery calculates the average value of the "st_age" column from the "student" table, and then finds all students whose age is greater than the average.

STAFF:

Subquery to retrieve staff members with a specific contact number

```
SQL> SELECT staff_id, fname, lname
  2  FROM staff
  3  WHERE contact = (
  4    SELECT contact
  5    FROM staff
  6    WHERE fname = 'jeeva');
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
1	jeba	sonia
2	sheeba	james
4	prasksh	om
5	jeeva	s

This subquery retrieves the contact number of a specific staff member ('jeeva' in this example) and then finds all staff members who have the same contact number.

Subquery to retrieve staff members with a specific address

```
SQL> SELECT staff_id, fname, lname
  2  FROM staff
  3  WHERE address = (
  4    SELECT address
  5    FROM staff
  6    WHERE fname = 'jeba');
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
1	jeba	sonia
4	prasksh	om
5	jeeva	s

This subquery retrieves the address of a specific staff member ('jeba' in this example) and then finds all staff members who have the same address.

Subquery to retrieve staff members based on the number of characters in their first name

```
SQL> SELECT staff_id, fname, lname
  2  FROM staff
  3  WHERE LENGTH(fname) = (
  4    SELECT MAX(LENGTH(fname))
  5    FROM staff);
```

STAFF_ID	FNAME	LNAME
3	lakshmi	m
4	prasksh	om
6	jayaraj	r

This subquery retrieves the maximum number of characters in the first name from the "staff" table and then finds all staff members whose first name has the same length.

PL/SQL:

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2   v_reg_id NUMBER(10) := 1;
  3   v_reg_name VARCHAR(30) := 'John Doe';
  4   v_stud_id NUMBER(10) := 1001;
  5   v_staff_id NUMBER(10) := 2001;
  6 BEGIN
  7   INSERT INTO student_reg(reg_id, reg_name, stud_id, staff_id)
  8   VALUES (v_reg_id, v_reg_name, v_stud_id, v_staff_id);
  9
 10   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registration record inserted successfully.');
```

11 EXCEPTION

12 WHEN DUP_VAL_ON_INDEX THEN

13 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: Duplicate registration ID.');

14 WHEN OTHERS THEN

15 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: ' || SQLERRM);

16 END;

17

18 /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2   CURSOR c_student_reg IS
  3     SELECT reg_id, reg_name, stud_id, staff_id
  4     FROM student_reg;
  5
  6   v_reg_id NUMBER(10);
  7   v_reg_name VARCHAR(30);
  8   v_stud_id NUMBER(10);
  9   v_staff_id NUMBER(10);
 10 BEGIN
 11   -- Open the cursor
 12   OPEN c_student_reg;
 13
 14   -- Fetch data from the cursor
 15   LOOP
 16     FETCH c_student_reg INTO v_reg_id, v_reg_name, v_stud_id, v_staff_id;
 17
 18     -- Exit the loop if no more rows are found
 19     EXIT WHEN c_student_reg%NOTFOUND;
 20
 21     -- Process the fetched data
 22     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registration ID: ' || v_reg_id);
 23     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registration Name: ' || v_reg_name);
 24     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student ID: ' || v_stud_id);
 25     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Staff ID: ' || v_staff_id);
 26     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
 27   END LOOP;
 28
 29   -- Close the cursor
 30   CLOSE c_student_reg;
 31 EXCEPTION
 32   WHEN OTHERS THEN
 33     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: ' || SQLERRM);
 34 END;
```

35 /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TRIGGERS:

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trg_unique_student_id
 2  BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON student_reg
 3  FOR EACH ROW
 4  DECLARE
 5      v_count NUMBER;
 6  BEGIN
 7      -- Check if the new student ID already exists in the table
 8      SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count
 9      FROM student_reg
10      WHERE stud_id = :NEW.stud_id;
11
12      -- If the count is greater than 0, raise an exception
13      IF v_count > 0 THEN
14          RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20001, 'Error: Duplicate student ID');
15      END IF;
16  END;
17  /
```

Trigger created.