

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
Belgaum, Karnataka



DATABASE LABORATORY
LABORATORY MANUAL
16MCA28
II SEMESTER - 2017

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ESTD: 2001

An Institution with a difference

Program 1

Create the following tables with properly specifying Primary keys, Foreign keys and solve the following queries.

BRANCH(Branchid,Branchname,HOD)

STUDENT(USN,Name,Address,Branchid,sem)

BOOK(Bookid,Bookname,Authorid,Publisher,Branchid)

AUTHOR(Authorid,Authurname,Country,age)

BORROW(USN,Bookid,Borrowed_Date)

Queries:

- 1 List the details of Students who are all Studying in 2nd sem MCA.
- 2 List the students who are not borrowed any books.
- 3 Display the USN, Student name, Branch_name, Book_name, Author_name , Books_Borrowed_Date of 2nd sem MCA Students who borrowed books.
- 4 Display the number of books written by each Author.
- 5 Display the student details who borrowed more than two books.
- 6 Display the student details who borrowed books of more than one Author.
- 7 Display the Book names in descending order of their names.
- 8 List the details of students who borrowed the books which are all published by the same Publisher.

BRANCH

<u>Branchid</u>	Branchname	HOD
-----------------	------------	-----

STUDENT

<u>USN</u>	Name	Address	Branchid	sem
------------	------	---------	----------	-----

BOOK

<u>Bookid</u>	Bookname	Authorid	Publisher	Branchid
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AUTHOR

<u>Authorid</u>	Authurname	Country	age
-----------------	------------	---------	-----

BORROW

<u>USN</u>	<u>Bookid</u>	Borrowed_Date
------------	---------------	---------------

```
create table branch
(branchid int primary key,
bname varchar(10),
hod varchar(10));
```

```
create table student
(usn varchar(10) primary key,
name varchar(10),
addr varchar(15),
branchid int references branch(branchid),
sem int);
```

```
create table book
(bookid int primary key,
bname varchar(10),
author
```

```
create table author
(authorid int primary key,
aname varchar(10),
country varchar(10),
age int);
```

```
create table book
(bookid int primary key,
bname varchar(10),
authorid int references author(authorid),
publisher varchar(10),
branchid int references branch(branchid));
```

```
create table borrow
(usn varchar(10) references student(usn),
bookid int references book(bookid),
borrowdate date);
```

```
SQL> select * from branch;
```

BRANCHID	BNAME	HOD
1	mca	npk
2	mba	bojanna
3	cse	gtr
4	ise	sudhamani
5	electrical	sumathi

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

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2
1rn2	bharath	mysore	2	3
1rn3	kiran	delhi	3	6
1rn4	mahi	chennai	4	7
1rn5	krishna	hubli	5	4

SQL> select * from book;

BOOKID	BNAME	AUTHORID	PUBLISHER	BRANCHID
1111	c prog	123	pearson	1
2222	dbms	124	mgrawhill	2
3333	oops	125	sapna	3
4444	unix	126	subhash	4
5555	cprog	127	pearson	5

SQL> select * from author;

AUTHORID	ANAME	COUNTRY	AGE
123	navathe	india	55
124	ritche	uk	44
125	RAMKRISHNA	india	55
126	sumitabha	india	38
127	dennis	usa	66

SQL> select * from borrow;

USN	BOOKID	BORROWDAT
1rn1	2222	10-JAN-00
1rn1	3333	05-MAR-16
1rn3	5555	01-JUN-10
1rn5	2222	19-MAY-00
1rn2	1111	22-FEB-15

Query 1.

select * from student where sem=2 and branchid in
(select branchid from branch where bname='mca')

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 2.

select * from student where usn not in (select usn from borrow);

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn4	mahi	chennai	4	7

Query 3.

select student.usn ,student.name,branch.bname, book.bname, aname,
borrowdate from student , branch, book, author, borrow where
student.usn=borrow.usn and borrow.bookid=book.bookid and
book.authorid =author.authorid and student.branchid=branch.branchid
and student.sem=2 and branch.bname='mca';

USN	NAME	BNAME	BNAME	ANAME	BORROWDAT
1rn1	harish	mca	dbms	ritche	10-JAN-00
1rn1	harish	mca	oops	RAMKRISHNA	05-MAR-16

Query 4.

```
select count(*) , authorid from book group by authorid;
```

COUNT(*)	AUTHORID
1	123
1	125
1	124
1	126
1	127

Query 5.

```
select * from student where usn in ( select usn from borrow group
by usn having count(usn) >=2);
```

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 6.

```
select * from student s where exists (select br.usn from borrow br
join book bk on br.bookid=bk.bookid where br.usn=s.usn group by usn
having count(distinct authorid)>1);
```

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 7.

```
select bname from book order by bname desc;
```

BNAME
unix
oops
dbms
cprog
c prog

Query 8.

```
select * from student s where exists (select usn , publisher from
borrow join book on borrow.bookid=book.bookid where s.usn=borrow.usn
group by usn having count(distinct publisher)=1);
```

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn2	bharath	mysore	2	3
1rn3	kiran	delhi	3	6
1rn5	krishna	hubli	5	4

Program 2

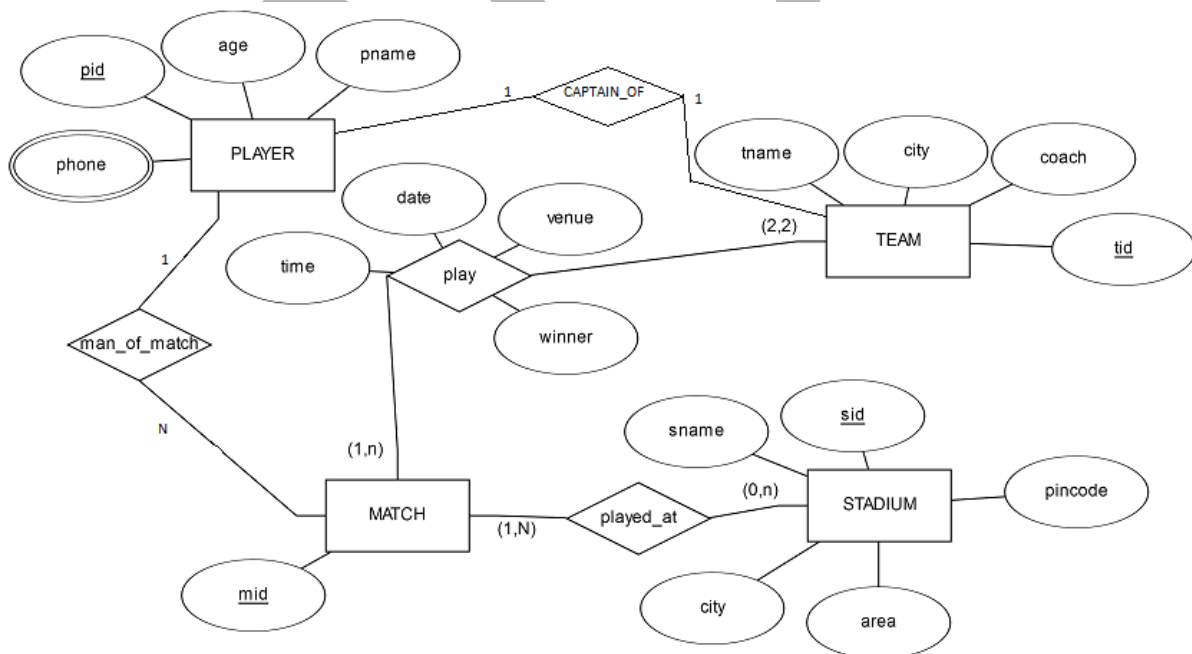
Design an ER-diagram for the following scenario, Convert the same into a relational model and then solve the following queries.

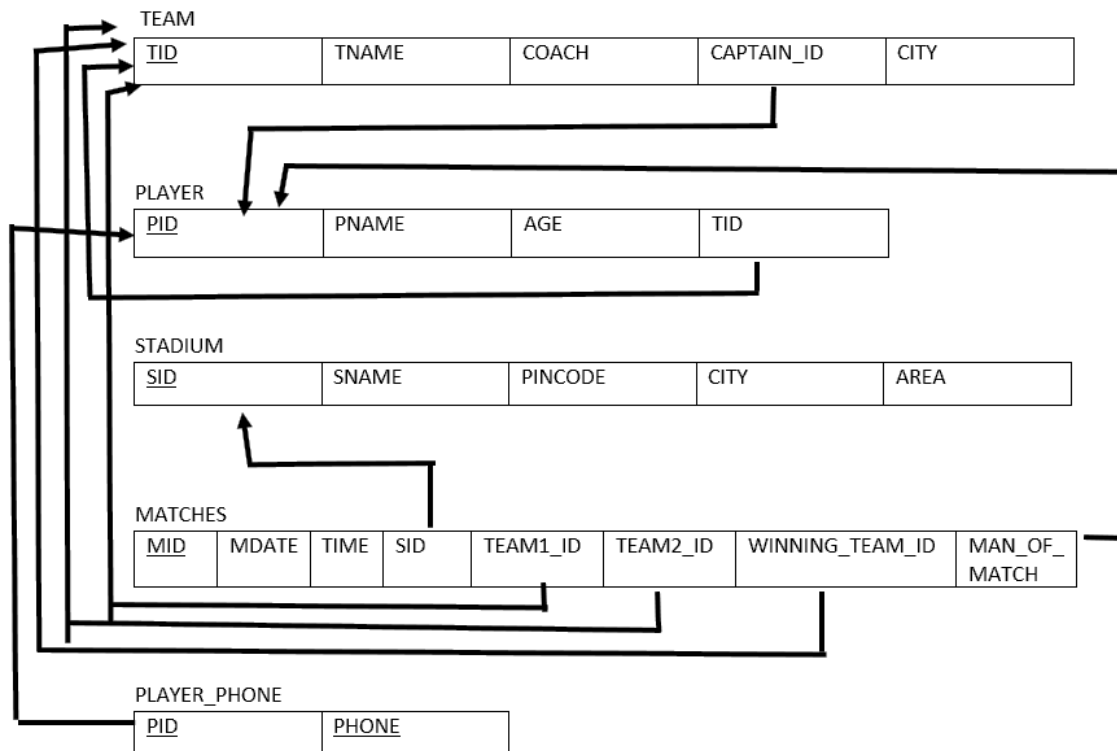
Consider a Cricket Tournament “ABC CUP” organized by an organization. In the tournament there

are many teams are contesting each having a Teamid, Team_Name, City, a coach. Each team is uniquely identified by using Teamid. A team can have many Players and a captain. Each player is uniquely identified by Playerid, having a Name, and multiple phone numbers, age. A player represents only one team. There are many Stadiums to conduct matches. Each stadium is identified using Stadiumid, having a stadium_name, Address (involves city, area_name, pincode). A team can play many matches. Each match played between the two teams in the scheduled date and time in the predefined Stadium. Each match is identified uniquely by using Matchid. Each match won by any of the one team that also wants to record in the database. For each match man_of_the match award given to a player.

Queries:

- 1 Display the youngest player (in terms of age) Name, Team name , age in which he belongs of the tournament.
- 2 List the details of the stadium where the maximum number of matches were played.
- 3 List the details of the player who is not a captain but got the man_of _match award at least in two matches.
- 4 Display the Team details who won the maximum matches.
- 5 Display the team name where all its won matches played in the same stadium.





```
create table team
( tid int primary key,
  tname varchar(20),
  coach varchar(20),
  captain_pid int,
  city varchar(20));
```

```
create table player
( pid int primary key,
  pname varchar(20),
  age int,
  tid int references team(tid))
```

```
create table stadium
(sid int primary key,
 sname varchar(20),
 picode number(8),
 city varchar(20),
 area varchar(20));
```

```
create table match
(mid int primary key,
 mdate date,
 time varchar(6),
 sid int references stadium(sid),
 team1_id int references team(tid),
 team2_id int references team(tid),
 winning_team_id int references team(tid),
```

```
man_of_match int references player(pid))
```

```
create table player_phone  
( pid int references player(pid),  
  phone int ,  
  primary key(pid,phone));
```

```
SQL> select * from team;
```

TID	TNAME	COACH	CAPTAIN_PID	CITY
123	rcb	sunil	1	bangalore
124	csk	laxman	3	chennai
125	royals	singh	4	rajasthan
126	daredevils	sehwag	2	delhi

```
SQL> select * from player;
```

PID	PNAME	AGE	TID
1	sachin	33	123
2	dravid	32	124
3	dhoni	30	124
4	raina	30	125
5	kohli	23	126

```
SQL> select * from stadium;
```

SID	SNAME	PICODE	CITY	AREA
111	chinnaswamy	56001	bangalore	mg road
222	kotla	460009	delhi	highway
333	international	38883	chennai	tr nagar
444	ksca	560098	bangalore	peenya
555	csca	567772	cochin	beach road

```
SQL> select * from match;
```

MID	MDATE	TIME	SID	TEAM1_ID	TEAM2_ID	WINNING_TEAM_ID	MAN_OF_MATCH
1	10-JAN-17	10am	111	123	124	123	1
102	11-JAN-17	pm	222	124	126	126	5
103	12-JAN-17	11am	111	125	126	126	5
104	17-JAN-17	12pm	111	125	123	123	1

```
SQL> select * from player_phone;
```

PID	PHONE
1	998882928
2	877563733
2	988928822
3	877366383

Query 1 :

```
Select pname, tname, age from player p, team t where
p.tid=t.tid and age =(select min(age) from player);
```

PNAME	TNAME	AGE
kohli	daredevils	23

Query 2:

```
select * from stadium where sid in
(select sid from match group by sid having count(sid) =
(select max(count(sid)) from match group by sid))
```

SID	SNAME	PICODE	CITY	AREA
111	chinnaswamy	56001	bangalore	mg road

Query 3:

```
select * from player where pid not in ( select captain_pid from
team) and pid in (select man_of_match from match group by
man_of_match having count(man_of_match)=2);
```

PID	PNAME	AGE	TID
5	kohli	23	126

Query 4:

```
select * from team where tid in (select winning_team_id from
match group by winning_team_id having count(winning_team_id)=
(select max(count(winning_team_id))from match group by
winning_team_id))
```

TID	TNAME	COACH	CAPTAIN_PID	CITY
126	daredevils	sehwag	5	delhi

Query 5

```
select tname from team where tid in (
select winning_team_id from match group
by(winning_team_id,sid)
having count(*) in (select count(winning_team_id)
from match group by winning_team_id))
```

TNAME
rcb

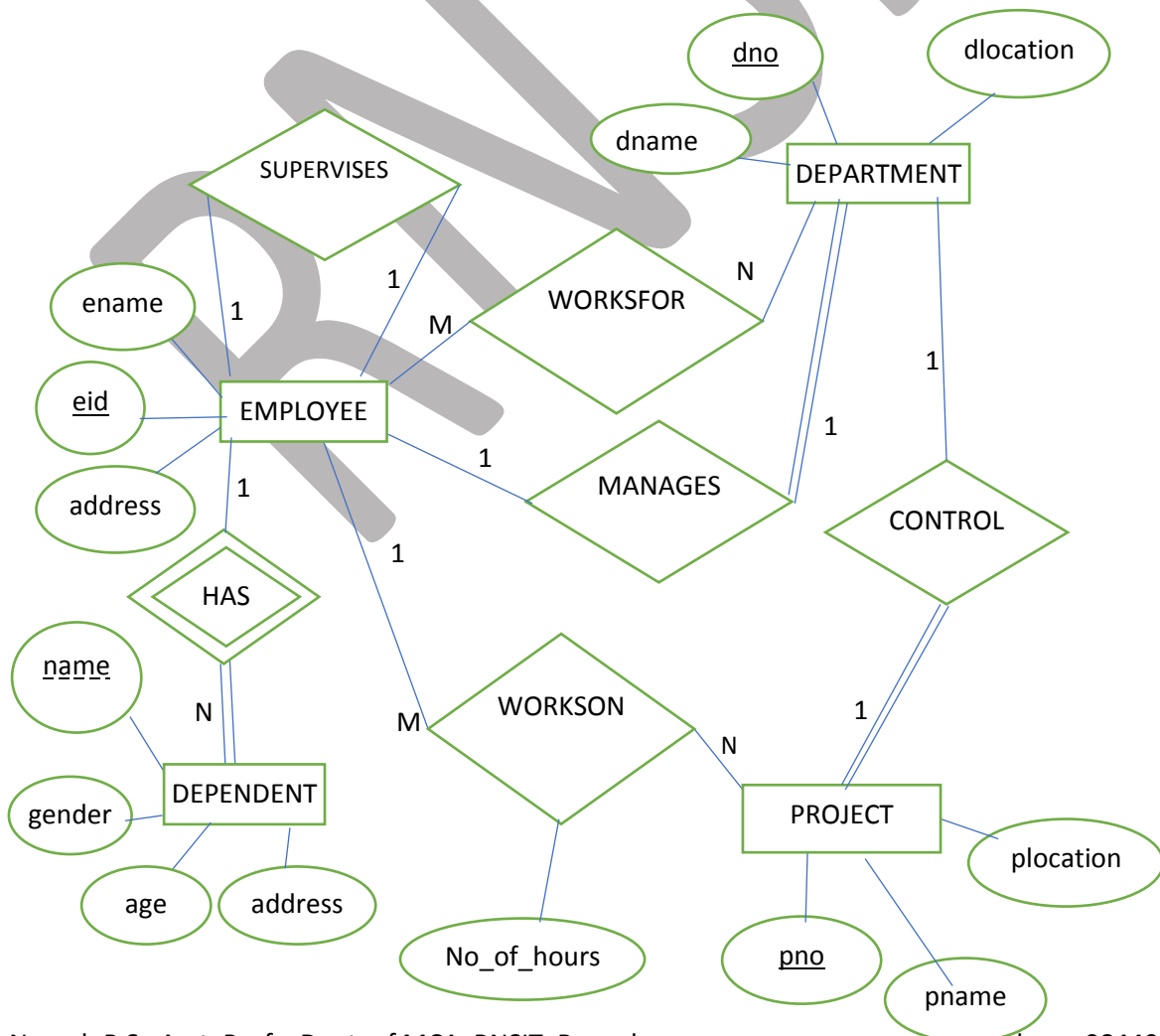
Program 3

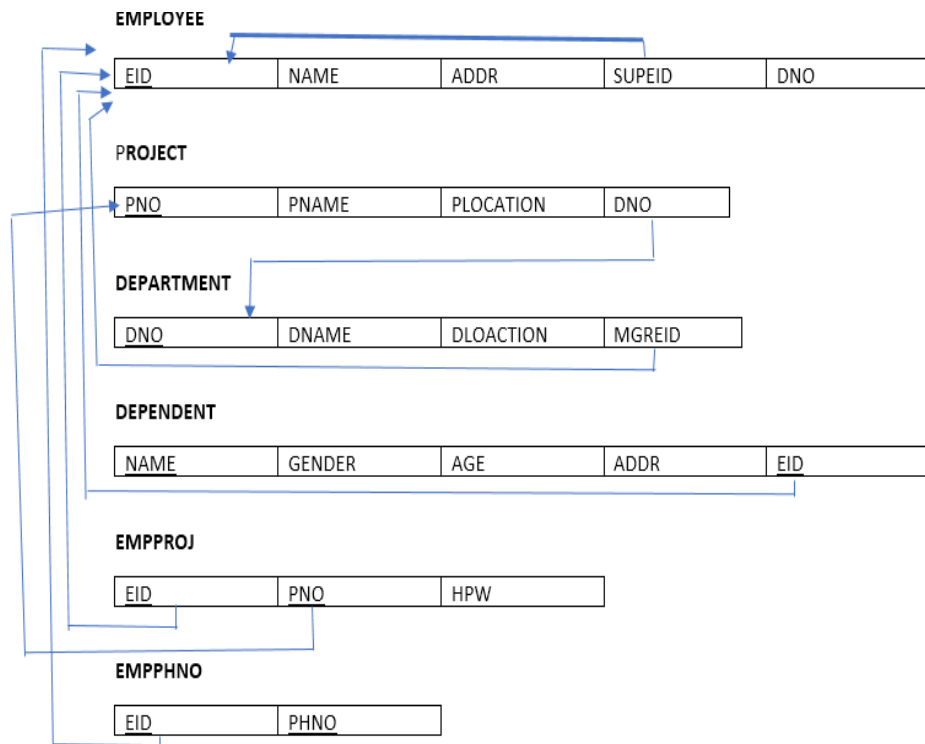
Consider the following Scenario and design an ER-Diagram, map the designed ER-diagram into a Relational model. Consider an organization “ABC” having many employees. An employee works for one department. Each employee identified by using Empid, having Name, address (described as House_no, city, district, state, pin code) and more than one phone numbers. Department identified by using Dno, having Dname, Dlocation. Each Department having a manager. Each department having many employees. There are many Projects, each project is controlled by the department. Each Project uniquely identified by Pno, having Project_name, Project_location. An employee works on many Projects. Number of hours per week worked on each project by an Employee also needs to be recorded in the database. A project is worked by many employees. Each employee supervised by the supervisor. Employee having many dependents. Dependents having the dependent_name, gender, age, address. Dependents are identified by Empid.

T1(Empid, Emp_Name,city, district, state, pin_code, phoneno, Dno,Dname,Dlocation, Dept_mgr_id, Pno, Project_name, Project_location, Number_of_Hours,Supervisor_Empid, Dependent_name, gender, address),Deduce the above Relation T1 into the 3NF and then solve the following queries.

Queries:

1. Display the details of the employees who are working on both the projects having project_no 5 and 10.
2. Display the details of employees having atleast two dependents.
3. Display the project name on which more number of employees are working.
4. Retrieve the employees who do not have any dependents.
5. Display the Employee details whose total number of hours per week working on various projects is maximum than all other employees.
6. create a view to display the number of employees working in each department.





```
SQL> create table employee(eid int primary key,
ename varchar(10),
address varchar(10),
supeid int,
dno int);
```

```
SQL> alter table employee add constraint fk_supeid foreign
key(supeid) references employee(eid);
```

```
SQL> create table department(dno int primary key,
dname varchar(20),
dlocation varchar(10),
mgrid int references employee(eid));
```

```
SQL> alter table employee add constraint fk_dno foreign key(dno)
references department(dno);
```

```
SQL> create table project(pno int primary key,
pname varchar(20),
plocation varchar(20),
dno int references department(dno));
```

```
SQL> create table dependent(name varchar(20),
gender varchar(6),
age int,
addr varchar(20),
eid int references employee(eid),
primary key(name,eid));
```

```
SQL> create table empproj(eid int references employee(eid),
pno int references project(pno),
hpw int,
primary key(eid,pno));
```

```
SQL> create table empphno(eid int references employeee(eid),
phno int,
primary key(eid,phno));
```

```
SQL> desc employee;
```

Name	Null?	Type
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
SUPEID		NUMBER (38)
DNO		NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> desc department;
```

Name	Null?	Type
DNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
DNAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
DLOCATION		VARCHAR2 (10)
MGRID		NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> desc project;
```

Name	Null?	Type
PNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
PNAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
PLOCATION		VARCHAR2 (20)
DNO		NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> desc dependent;
```

Name	Null?	Type
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2 (6)
AGE		NUMBER (38)
ADDR		VARCHAR2 (20)
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> desc empproj;
```

Name	Null?	Type
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
PNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
HPW		NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> desc empphno;
```

Name	Null?	Type
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
PHNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)

```
SQL> select * from employee;
```

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
1	priya	bangalore	5	200
2	sindu	davangere	1	400
3	teertha	sirsi	2	300

4	spurthy	chikmangalore	3	200
5	raghavi	bangalore	4	500

SQL> select * from department;

DNO	DNAME	DLOCATION	MGRID
100	mca	blore	4
200	mba	mlore	5
300	cse	mumbai	2
400	mech	delhi	3
500	ece	chennai	1

SQL> select * from project;

PNO	PNAME	PLOCATION	DNO
111	student	blore	100
222	library	madurai	300
333	hotel	chennai	100
444	railway	delhi	500
555	airline	ranchi	400
5	sp	mysore	100
10	raji	kolkata	200

SQL> select * from dependent;

NAME	GENDER	AGE	ADDR	EID
priya	f	20	mumbai	1
divya	f	19	blore	2
priyanka	f	18	madurai	3
sarvan	m	24	delhi	3
jothi	f	40	madurai	5
lakshmi	f	23	udupi	1

SQL> select * from empproj;

EID	PNO	HPW
1	111	5
3	222	4
2	333	7
4	111	10
5	444	20
1	5	4
1	10	8

SQL> select * from empphno;

EID	PHNO
3	9025678934
4	9807654323
5	8907654323

2 7896897654

1 9087654321

Query 1. select * from employee where eid in(select w1.eid from empproj w1,empproj w2 where w1.pno=5 and w2.pno=10 and w1.eid=w2.eid);

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
1	priya	bangalore	5	200

Query 2. select * from employee where eid in(select eid from dependent group by eid having count(eid)>=2);

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
1	priya	bangalore	5	200
3	teertha	sirsi	2	300

Query 3. select pname from project where pno in(select pno from empproj group by pno having count(pno)=(select max(count(pno)) from empproj group by pno))

PNAME

student

Query 4. select * from employee where eid not in (select eid from dependent);

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
4	spurthy	chikmangalore	3	200

Query 5. select * from employee where eid in(select eid from empproj group by eid having sum(hpw)= 2 (select max(sum(hpw)) from empproj group by eid));

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
5	raghavi	bangalore	4	500

Query 6.

create view empcount(dno,no_of_emp) as select dno,count(dno) from employee group by dno;

SQL> select * from empcount;

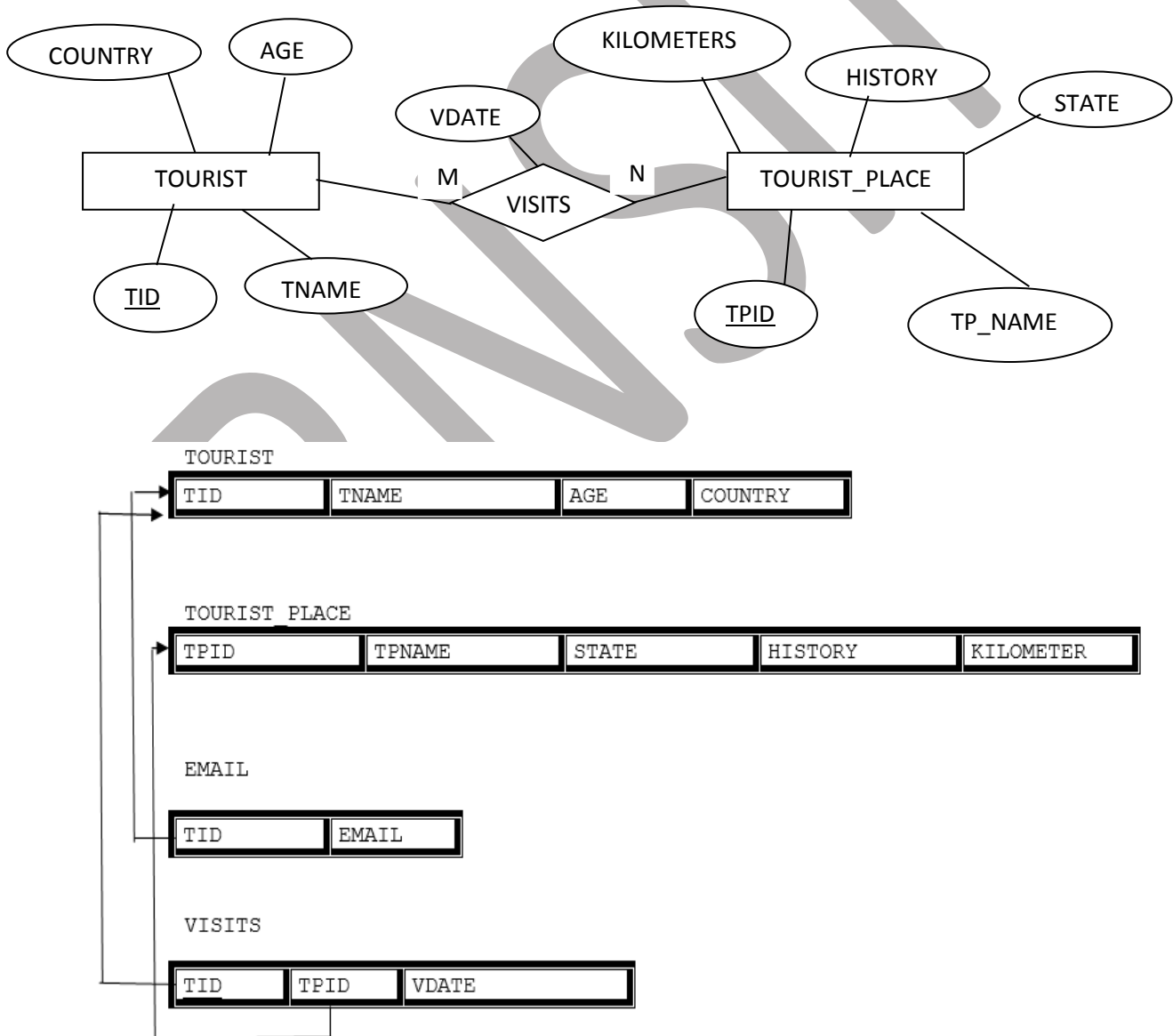
DNO	NO_OF_EMP
200	2
300	1
400	1
500	1

Program 4

Design an ER-diagram for the following scenario, Convert the same into a relational model, normalize Relations into a suitable Normal form and then solve the following queries. A country can have many Tourist places . Each Tourist place is identified by using tourist_place_id, having a name, belongs to a state, Number of kilometers away from the capital city of that state, history. There are many Tourists visits tourist places every year. Each tourist is identified uniquely by using Tourist_id, having a Name, age, Country and multiple emailids. A tourist visits many Tourist places, it is also required to record the visited_date in the database. A tourist can visit a Tourist place many times at different dates. A Tourist place can be visited by many tourists either in the same date or at different dates.

Queries:

- 1 List the state name which is having maximum number of tourist places.
- 2 List details of Tourist place where maximum number of tourists visited.
- 3 List the details of tourists visited all tourist places of the state "KARNATAKA".
- 4 Display the details of the tourists visited at least one tourist place of the state, but visited all states tourist places.
- 5 Display the details of the tourist place visited by the tourists of all country.



```
create table tourist_place
(tpid number primary key,
history varchar(20),
kilometers number(3)
,state varchar(20),
tpname varchar(20));
```

```
create table tourist(tid number primary key,
country varchar(20),
age number,
tname varchar(20));
```

```
create table visits
(tpid number(3) references tourist_place(tpid),
tid number references tourist(tid),
vdate date,
primary key(tpid,tid));
```

```
create table email
(tid number references tourist(tid),
email varchar(20),primary key(tid,email));
```

```
desc tourist_place;
```

Name	Null?	Type
TPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
HISTORY		VARCHAR2 (20)
KILOMETERS		NUMBER
STATE		VARCHAR2 (20)
TPNAME		VARCHAR2 (20)

```
desc tourist;
```

Name	Null?	Type
TID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2 (20)
AGE		NUMBER
TNAME		VARCHAR2 (20)

```
desc visits;
```

Name	Null?	Type
TPID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
VDATE		DATE

```
desc email;
```

Name	Null?	Type
TID		NUMBER
EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (20)

```
SQL> insert into
tourist_place(tpid,history,kilometers,state,tpname)values('11','beauty','
160','karnataka','ooty');
```

```
1 row created.
```



```
SQL> select * from tourist_place;
```

TPID	HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11	beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
12	monuments	270	kerala	beluru
13	beach	360	tamilnadu	marina

```
SQL> insert into  
tourist(tid,country,age,tname)values('22','india','34','prakash');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from tourist;
```

TID	COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
22	india	34	prakash
23	orissa	28	bhanu
24	india	30	nagesh

```
SQL> insert into visits values('&tpid','&tid','&vdate');  
Enter value for tpid: 12  
Enter value for tid: 23  
Enter value for vdate: 13-nov-2014  
old 1: insert into visits values('&tpid','&tid','&vdate')  
new 1: insert into visits values('12','23','13-nov-2014')
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from visits;
```

TPID	TID	VDATE
12	23	13-NOV-14
11	24	24-JUN-13
13	22	25-SEP-11
11	23	23-FEB-10
13	23	12-JAN-10
14	24	10-JAN-17

```
SQL> insert into email values('&tid','&email');  
Enter value for tid: 23  
Enter value for email: bhanul2@gmail.com  
old 1: insert into email values('&tid','&email')  
new 1: insert into email values('23','bhanul2@gmail.com')
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from email;
```

TID	EMAIL
23	bhanul2@gmail.com
22	prakash242@gmail.com
24	nageshh@gmail.com

Query 1:

```
select state from tourist_place group by state having
count(state)=(select max(count(state)) from tourist_place group by
state);
```

STATE

karnataka

query 2:

```
select * from tourist_place where tpid in (select tpid from visits group
by tpid having count(tpid)= (select max(count(tpid)) from visits group by
tpid));
```

TPID HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11 beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
13 beach	360	tamilnadu	marina

query 3:

```
select * from tourist t where t.tid in
(select tid from visits join tourist_place on
visits.tpid=tourist_place.tpid where state='karnataka'
group by tid having count(state) in (select count(state) from
tourist_place where state='karnataka')) ;
```

TID COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
24 india	30	nagesh

query 4:

```
select * from tourist t where t.tid in (select tid from visits join
tourist_place on visits.tpid=tourist_place.tpid
group by tid having count(distinct state)
in (select count(distinct state) from tourist_place) );
```

TID COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
23 orissa	28	bhanu

query 5:

```
select * from tourist_place where tpid in (
select tpid from visits join tourist on visits.tid=tourist.tid
group by tpid having count(distinct country)=
(select count(distinct country) from tourist));
```

TPID HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11 beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
13 beach	360	tamilnadu	marina

Program 5

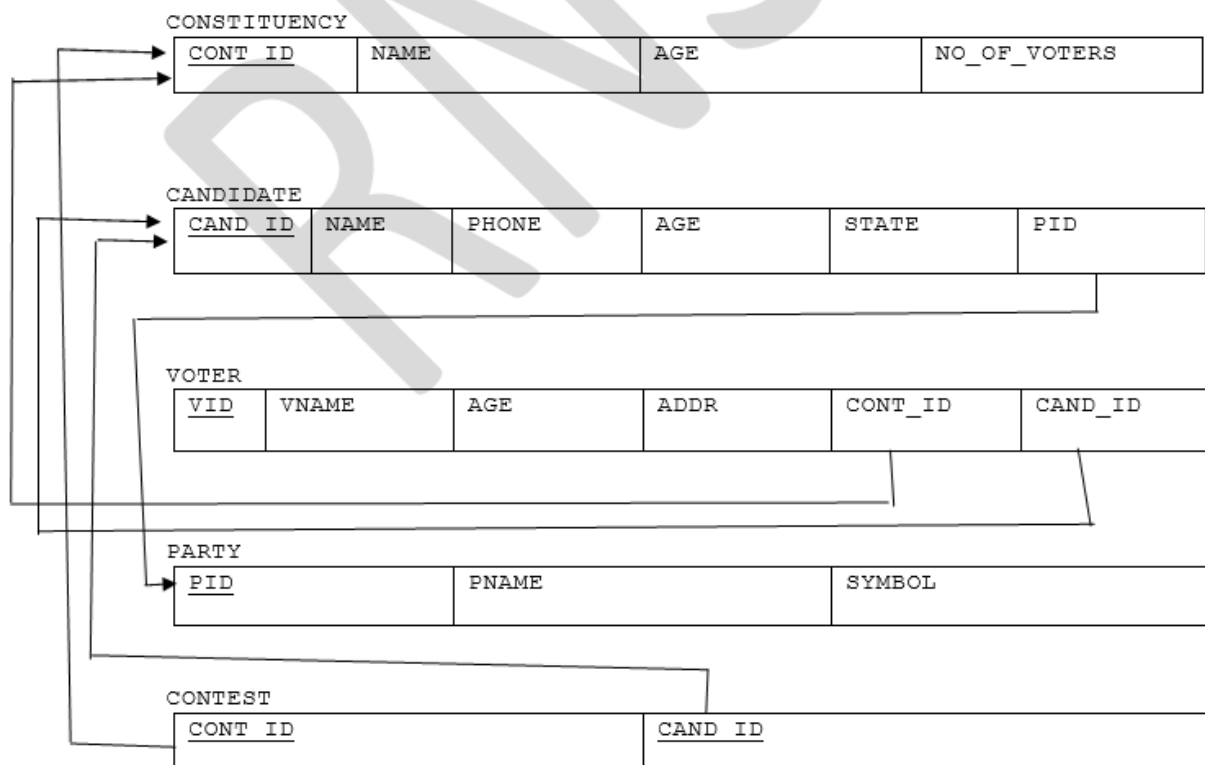
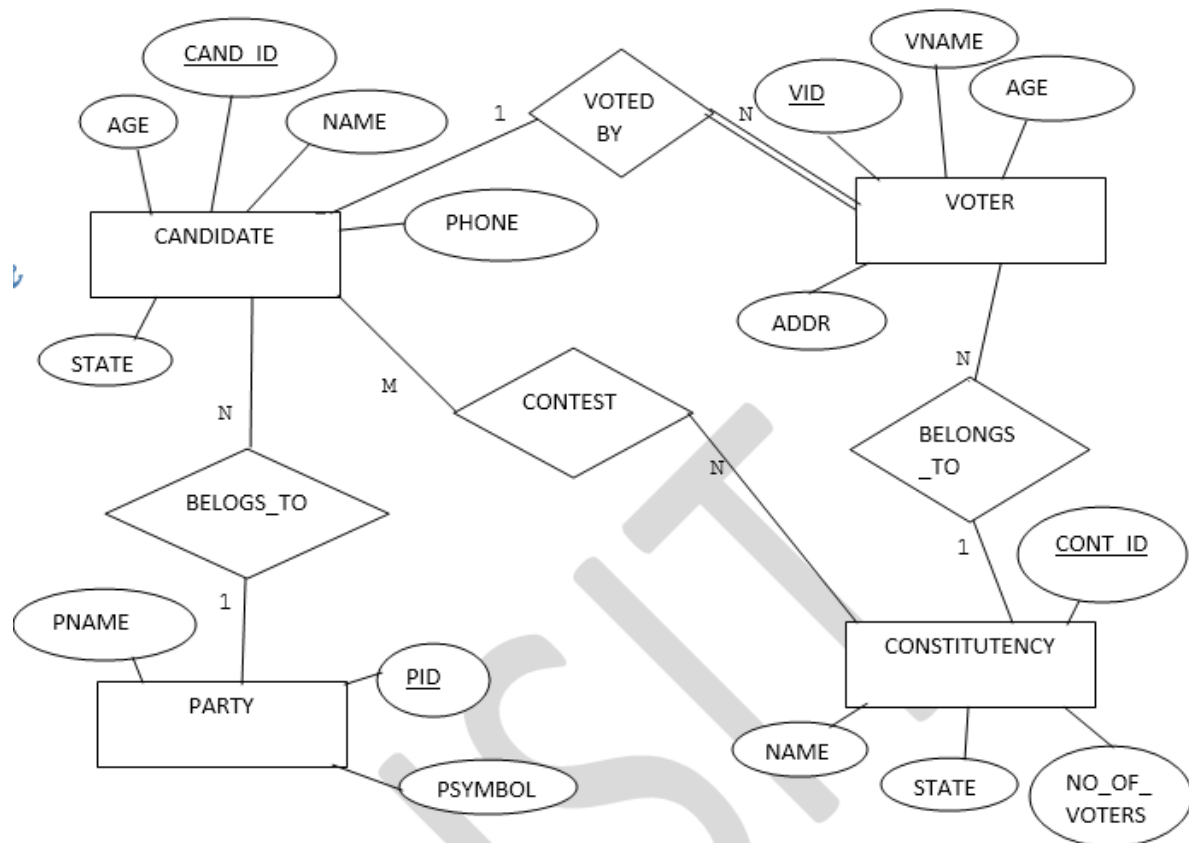
Design an ER-diagram for the following scenario, Convert the same into a relational model, normalize Relations into a suitable Normal form and then solve the following queries.

A country wants to conduct an election for the parliament. A country having many constituencies.

Each constituency is identified uniquely by Constituency_id, having the Name, belongs to a state, Number_of_voters. A constituency can have many voters. Each voter is uniquely identified by using Voter_id, having the Name, age, address (involves Houseno, city, state, pincode). Each voter belongs to only one constituency. There are many candidates contesting in the election. Each candidates are uniquely identified by using candidate_id, having Name, phone_no, age, state. A candidate belongs to only one party. There are many parties. Each party is uniquely identified by using Party_id, having Party_Name, Party_symbol. A candidate can contest from many constituencies under a same party. A party can have many candidates contesting from different constituencies. No constituency having the candidates from the same party. A constituency can have many contesting candidates belongs to different parties. Each voter votes only one candidate of his/her constituency.

Queries:

- 1 List the details of the candidates who are contesting from more than one constituencies which are belongs to different states.
- 2 Display the state name having maximum number of constituencies.
- 3 Create a stored procedure to insert the tuple into the voter table by checking the voter age.
If voter's age is at least 18 years old, then insert the tuple into the voter else display the "Not an eligible voter msg" .
- 4 Create a stored procedure to display the number_of_voters in the specified constituency. Where the constituency name is passed as an argument to the stored procedure.
- 5 Create a TRIGGER to UPDATE the count of " Number_of_voters" of the respectiv constituency in "CONSTITUENCY" table , AFTER inserting a tuple into the "VOTERS" table.



```
create table constituency
(cons_id number(20) primary key,
csname varchar(20),
csstate varchar(20),
no_of_voters number(10));
```

```
create table party
(pid number(20) primary key,
pname varchar(20),
psymbol varchar(10));
```

```
create table candidates
(cand_id number(12) primary key,
phone_no number(10),
age number(2),
state varchar(20),
name varchar(20),
pid int references party(pid));
```

```
create table contest
(cons_id number(20) references constituency(cons_id),
cand_id number(12) references candidates(cand_id)
primary key(cons_id,cand_id);
```

```
create table voter
(vid number(20) primary key,
vname varchar(20),
vage number(5),
vaddr varchar(20),
cons_id number(20) references constituency(cons_id),
cand_id number(12) references candidates(cand_id));
```

```
select * from constituency;
```

CONS_ID	CSNAME	CSSTATE	NO_OF_VOTERS
111	rajajinagar	karnataka	4
222	ramnagar	kerala	1

```
select * from party;
```

PID	PNAME	PSYMBOL
876	bjp	lotus
877	congress	hand

```
select * from candidates;
```

CAND_ID	PHONE_NO	AGE	STATE	NAME	PID
121	9538904626	23	kerala	raksha	876
122	9740777502	24	karnataka	veena	877

```
select * from contest;
```

CONS_ID	CAND_ID
111	122

222 121
222 122

select * from voter;

VID	VNAME	VAGE	VADDR	CONS_ID	CAND_ID
345	prashanth	21	kanakpura	222	122
346	prakash	23	ramnagar	111	121
348	nagesh	30	mandya	111	121
349	nagesh	30	mandya	111	121

Query 1:

```
select * from candidates where cand_id in (select cand_id from contest
join constituency on contest.cons_id=constituency.cons_id
group by cand_id having count(distinct(csstate))>1);
```

CAND_ID	PHONE_NO	AGE	STATE	NAME	PID
122	9740777502	24	karnataka	veena	877

Query 2:

```
select csstate from constituency group by csstate having count(csstate)
in (select max(count(csstate)) from constituency group by csstate);
```

CSSTATE

karnataka

query 3:

```
create or replace procedure agechecking ( id in number,age in
number)
as
BEGIN
if age>18 then
insert into voter(vid,vage) values (id,age);
else
dbms_output.put_line('age should be high');
end if;
end agechecking;
/
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> exec agechecking (25,21);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed. **// row inserted**

```
SQL> exec agechecking (20,15);
age should be high //Message displayed as age is less than or equal to 18
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

query 4:

```

create or replace procedure display_count
(
  const_id number
)
as
  vid constituency.cons_id % type;
begin
  select no_of_voters into vid from constituency where cons_id = const_id
and rownum = 1;
  dbms_output.put_line ( 'total voters are: ' || vid);
end;
/

```

Procedure created.

SQL> select * from constituency;

CONS_ID	CSNAME	CSSTATE	NO_OF_VOTERS
111	rajajinagar	karnataka	2
222	ramnagar	kerala	1

SQL> exec display_count(111);
total voters are: 2

Query 5:

```

create or replace trigger count
after insert on voter
for each row
begin
  update constituency
  set no_of_voters = no_of_voters + 1
  where cons_id=:new.cons_id;
end count;
/

```

Trigger created.

SQL> set serveroutput on;

SQL> select * from constituency;

CONS_ID	CSNAME	CSSTATE	NO_OF_VOTERS
111	rajajinagar	karnataka	2
222	ramnagar	kerala	1

SQL> insert into voter values(348,'nagesh',30,'mandya',111,121);

1 row created.

After insertion into voter table , the constituency table is automatically updated.

SQL> select * from constituency;

CONS_ID	CSNAME	CSSTATE	NO_OF_VOTERS
111	rajajinagar	karnataka	3
222	ramnagar	kerala	1