# EXPERIMENT 9

**PRE-LAB:**

1. How many triggers can be applied to a table?
2. Show the two PL/SQL cursor exceptions? 3 )Explain 3 basic parts of a trigger?
3. what are character functions?
4. explain the terms TTITLE and BTITLE?
5. What are the uses of SYSDATE and USER keywords?
6. How does ROWID help in running a query faster?

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# IN-LAB:

Implement PL/SQL Programs on Case Study 8 (SAINT GOBAIN)

1. Write a cursor to select the five Expected amount from Quotation tables.
2. Write the Pl/SQL program provides information on the customers who paid the highest Advance amount from Quotation table
3. Write the procedure to Display the Maximum to Minimum Exp\_amt in the Quotation table.
4. Create a function that takes Cust\_Id and returns the name of the coustomer
5. Write a function to list the Glass\_type and Glass\_feature in Quotation and Bill Table.
6. Write a procedure to delete, customers not paid any advance

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# POST-LAB:

* 1. Write a PL/SQL block to show single and multiline comments.
  2. Write a PL/SQl program to display the factorial of a number
  3. Given a year, report if it is a leap year. The tricky thing here is that a leap year in the Gregorian calendar occurs:

on every year that is evenly divisible by 4

except every year that is evenly divisible by 100

unless the year is also evenly divisible by 400

For example, 1997 is not a leap year, but 1996 is. 1900 is not a leap year, but 2000 is. If your language provides a method in the standard library that does this look-up, pretend it doesn't exist and implement it yourself. Find the solution using pl/sql

* 1. Find the difference between the square of the sum and the sum of the squares of the first N natural numbers.

The square of the sum of the first ten natural numbers is (1 + 2 + ... + 10)² = 55² = 3025. The sum of the squares of the first ten natural numbers is 1² + 2² + ... + 10² = 385.

Hence the difference between the square of the sum of the first ten natural numbers and the sum of the squares of the first ten natural numbers is 3025 - 385 = 2640.

Find the solution using pl/sql