INTRODUCTION TO ORACLE

- Oracle Database (commonly referred to as Oracle DBMS, Oracle Autonomous Database, or simply as Oracle) is a multi-model database management system produced and marketed by Oracle Corporation.
- It is a database commonly used for running online transaction processing (OLTP), data warehousing (DW) and mixed (OLTP & DW) database workloads.
- Oracle Database is available by several service providers on-prem, on-cloud, or as a hybrid cloud installation. It may be run on third party servers as well as on Oracle hardware.
- **MySQL Database** is a fully-managed database service, powered by the integrated Heat Wave in-memory query accelerator. It is the only cloud-native database service that combines transactions, analytics, and machine learning services into MySQL Database, delivering real-time, secure analytics without the complexity, latency, and cost of ETL duplication.
- It is developed, managed, and supported by the MySQL team in Oracle.
- MySQL Database Service is available on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Amazon Web Service, and Oracle Database Service in Azure (ODSA).

EXPERIMENTS

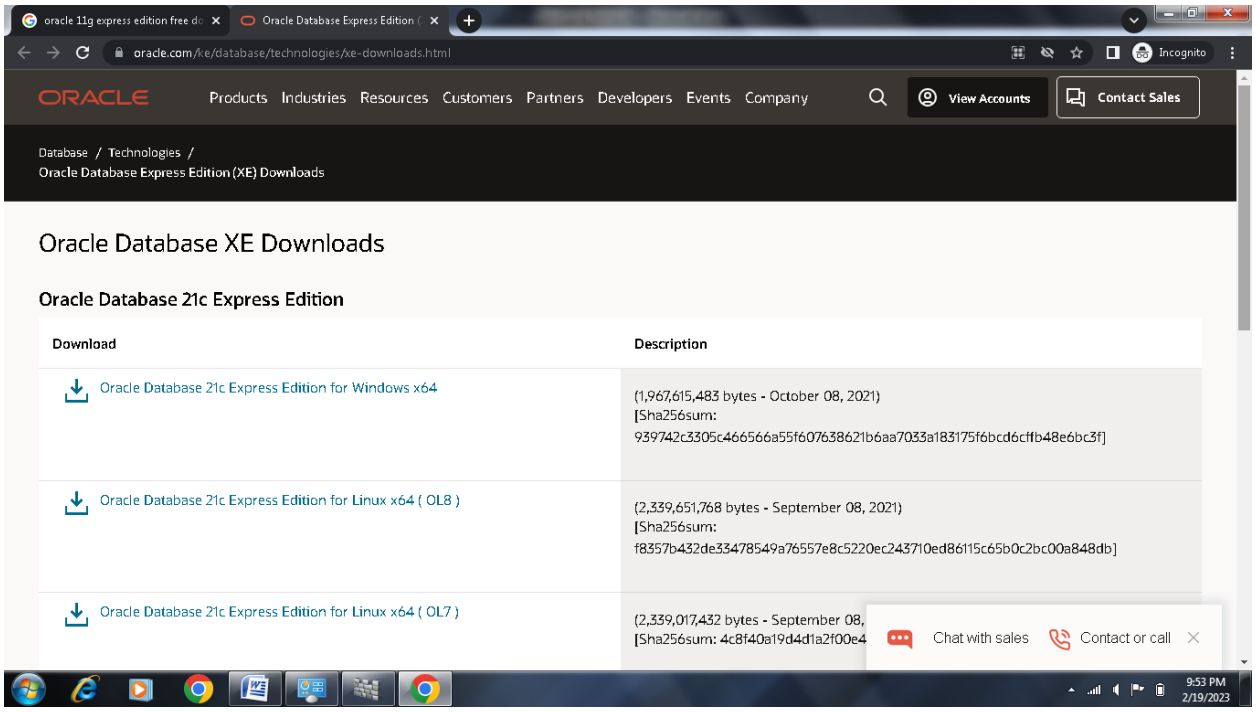
1.AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT: To Perform Installation of Oracle 11g Software with neat steps.

DESCRIPTION : Oracle was the first database product to run on a huge variety of hardware from micro to mainframe, giving it a major competitive advantage in the 1980s.Version 11g of the Oracle Database, which included built-in testing for changes, the capability of viewing tables back in time, superior compression of all types of data and enhanced disaster recovery functions. The "g" stands for "grid computing," which supports clusters of servers that are treated as a single unit.

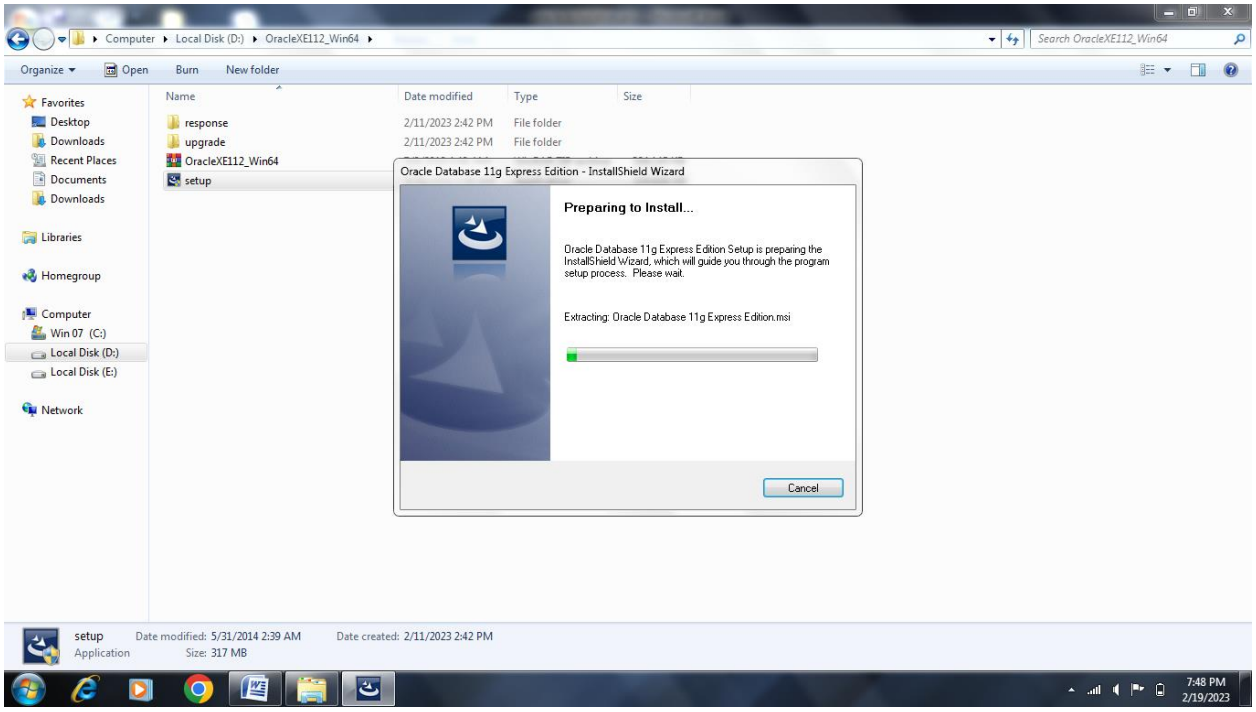
Steps for Installation of Oracle

Step 1: Download Oracle Database from

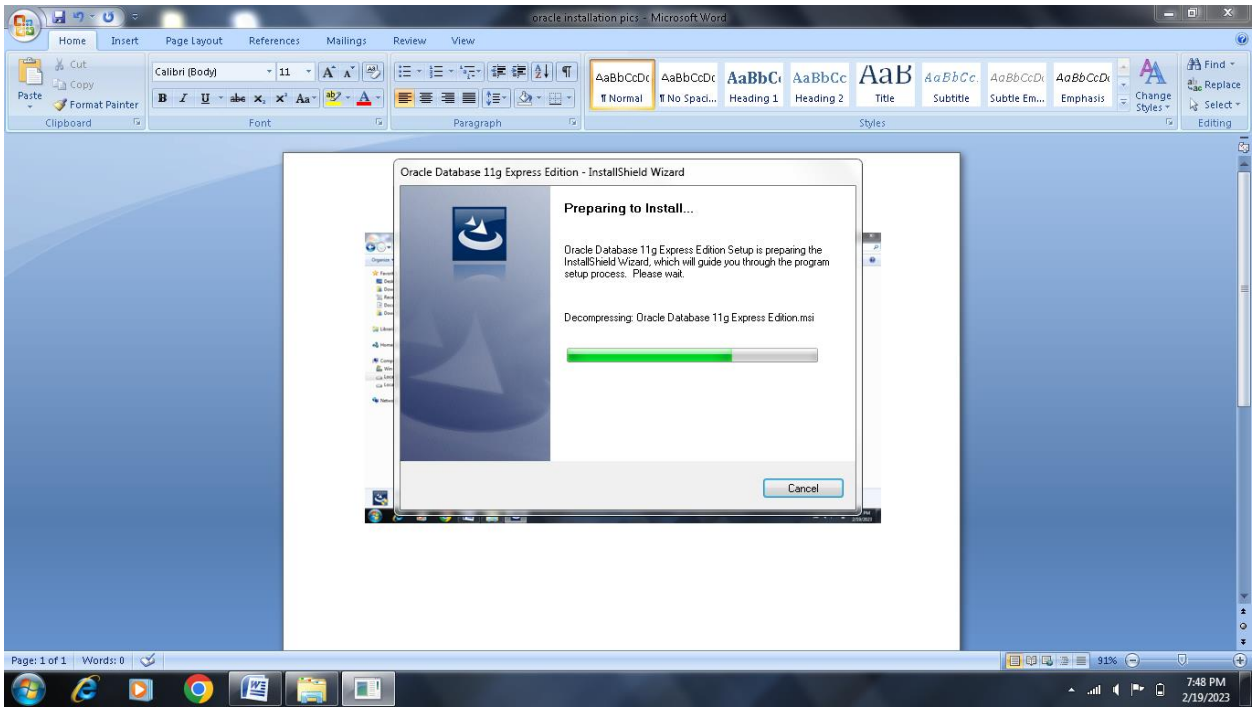
https://www.oracle.com/ke/database/technologies/xe-downloads.html



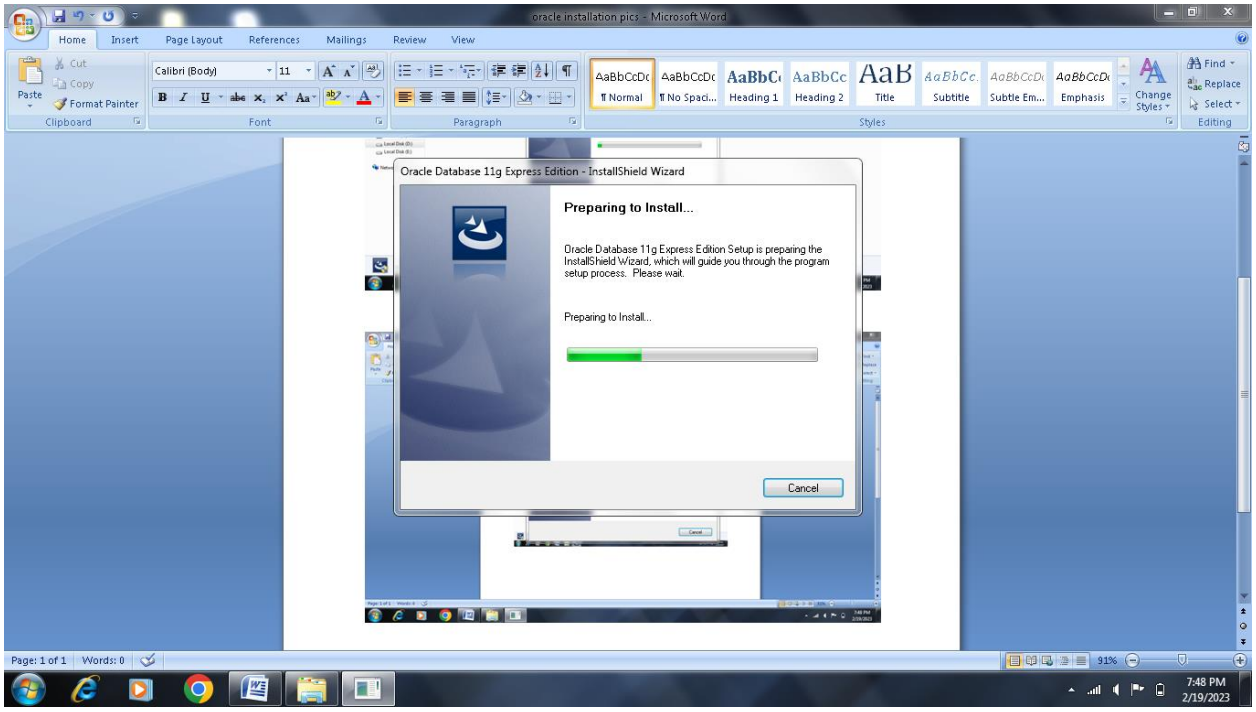
Step 2: Start installing the software into the computer



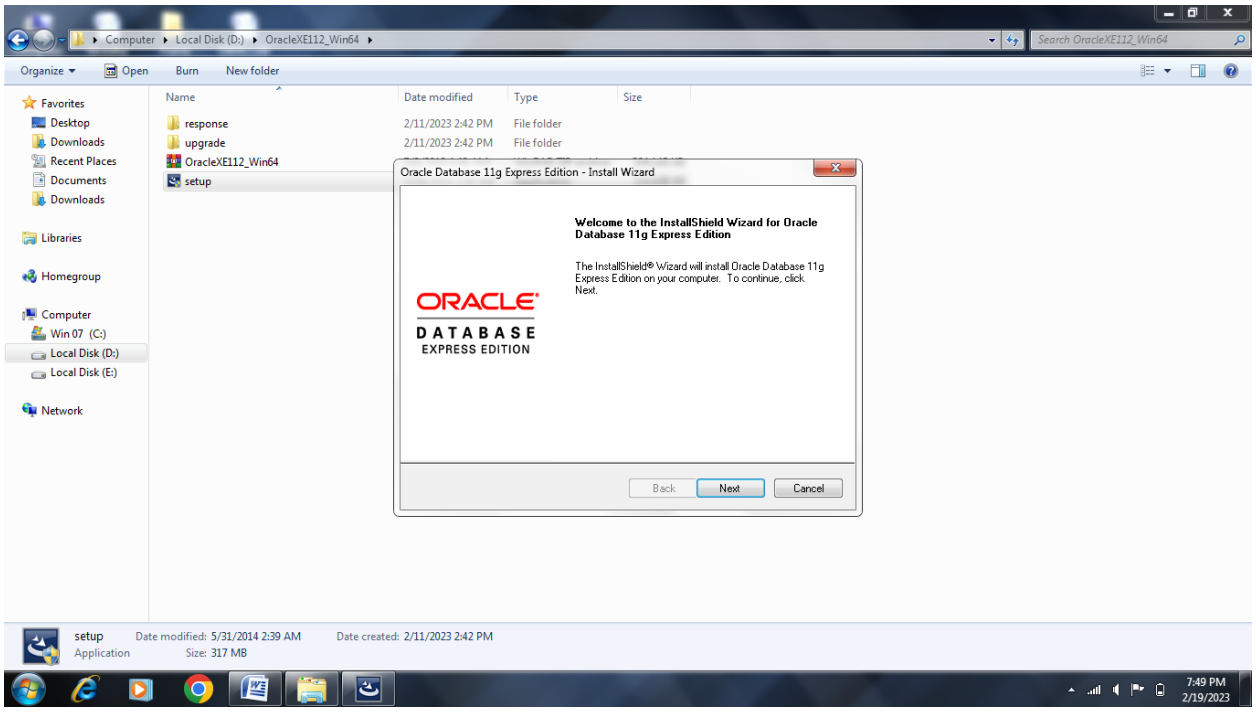
Step 3: Decompress the Oracle database



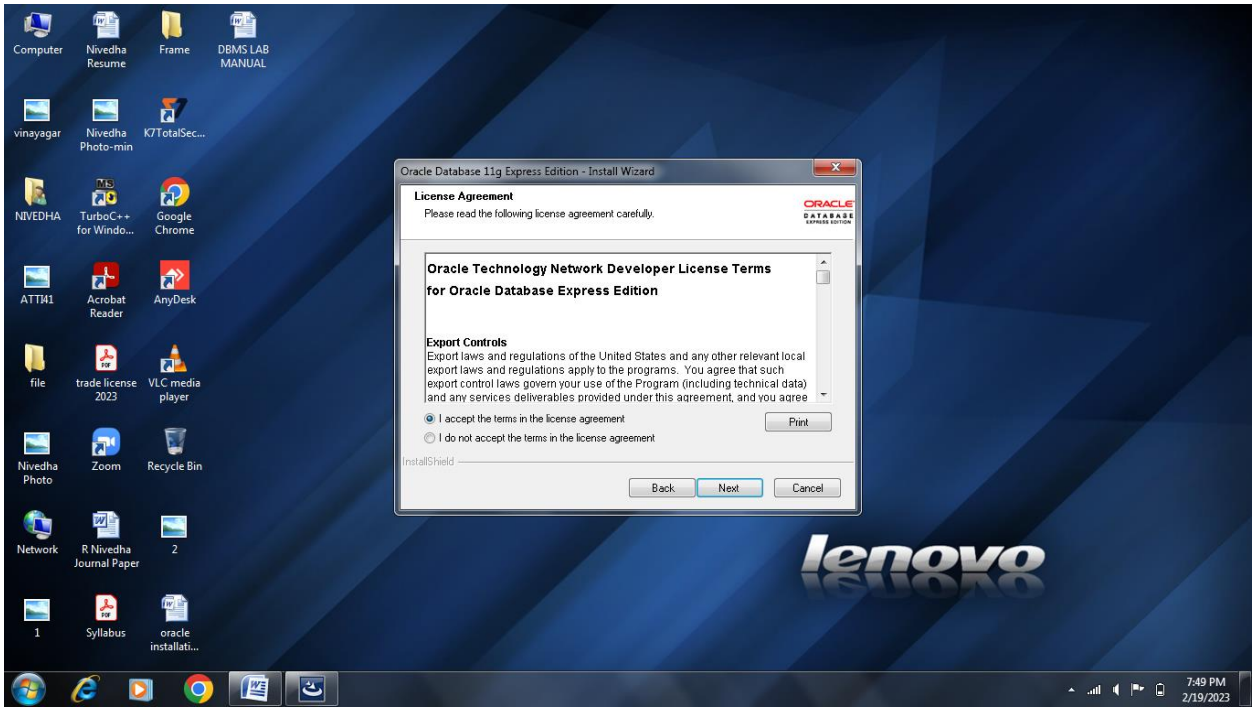
Step 4: A Install Shield Wizard is going to be created



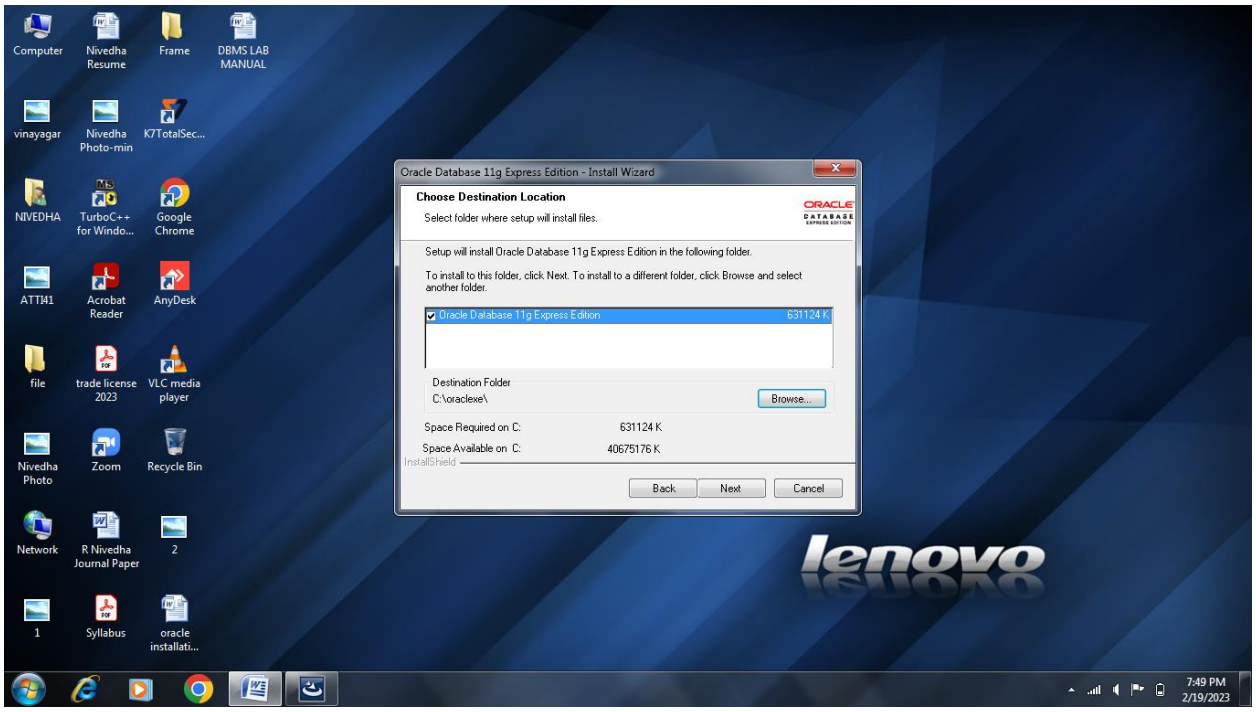
Step 5: Click on Next Button



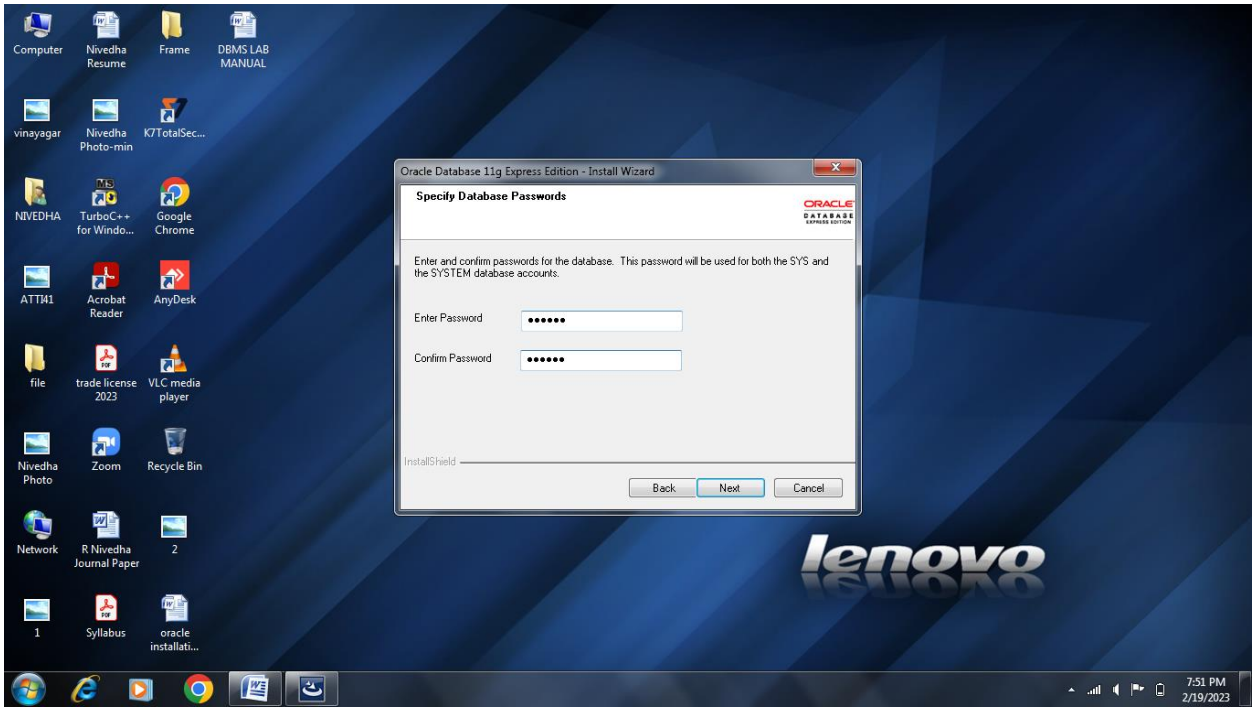
Step 6: Accept the License Agreement by clicking on the dialog box



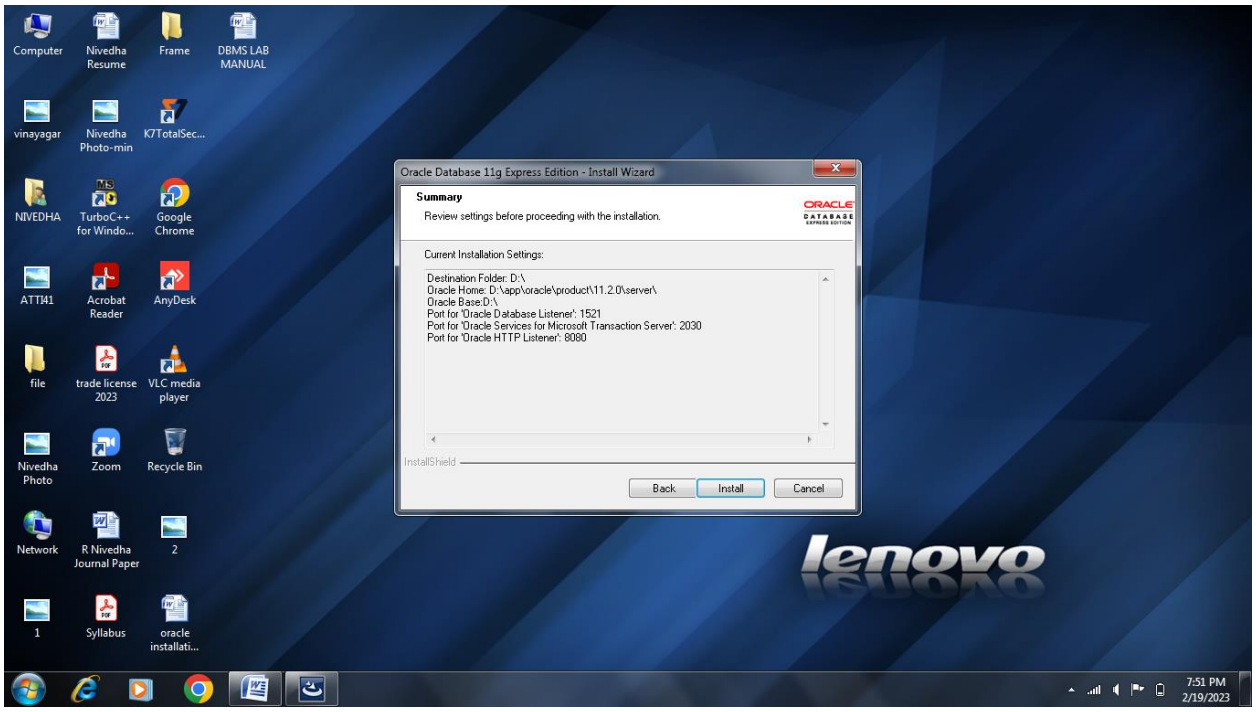
Step 7: Disk Storage space has been allotted in either c drive or d drive.



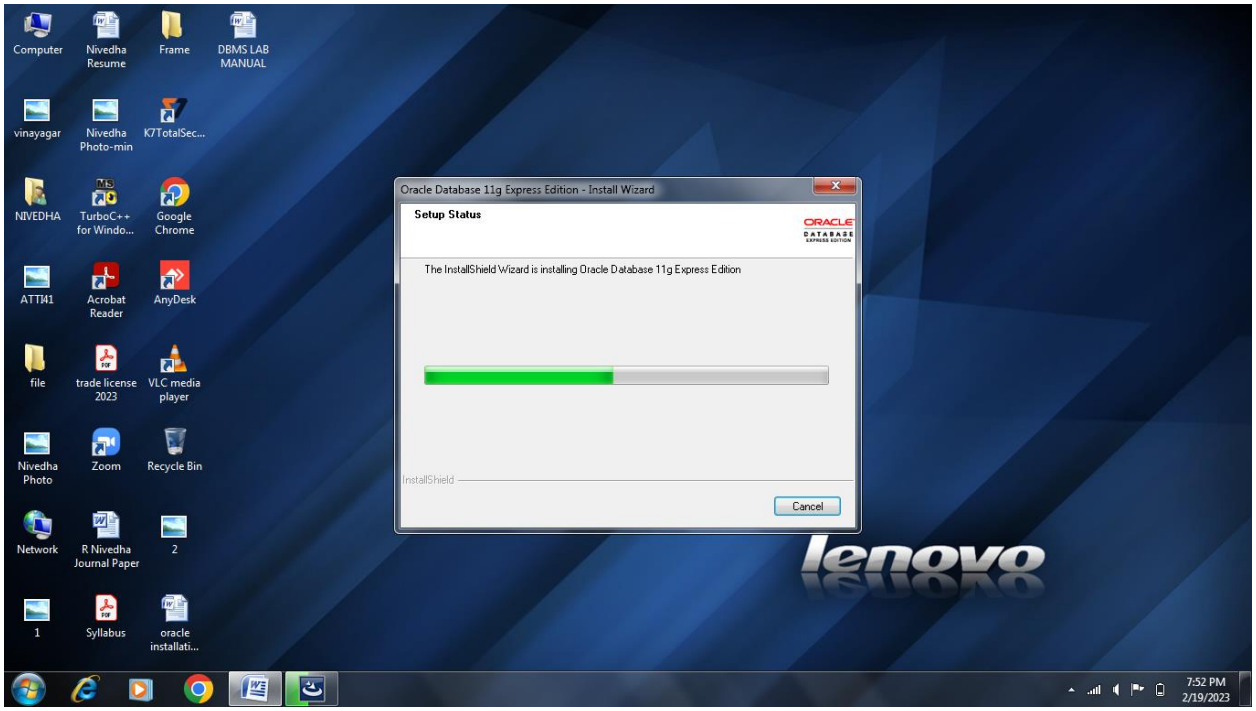
Step 8: Give password as oracle for installation proceeding.



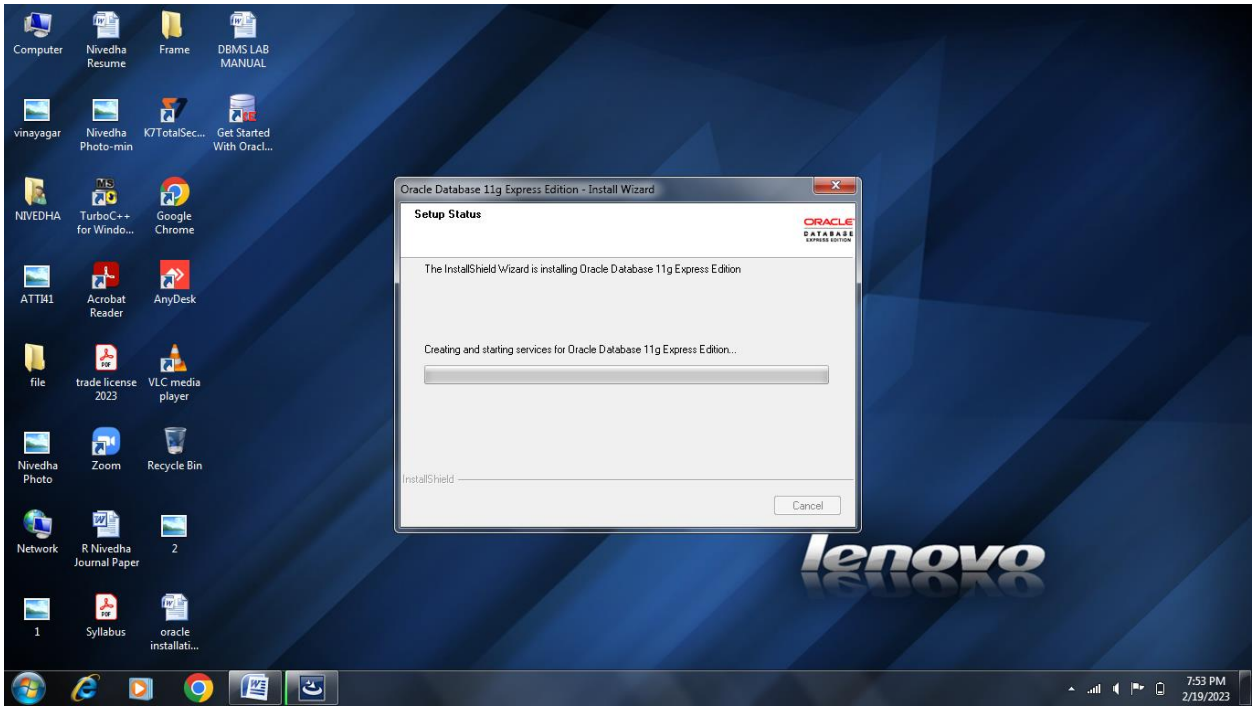
Step 9: Click on the install button



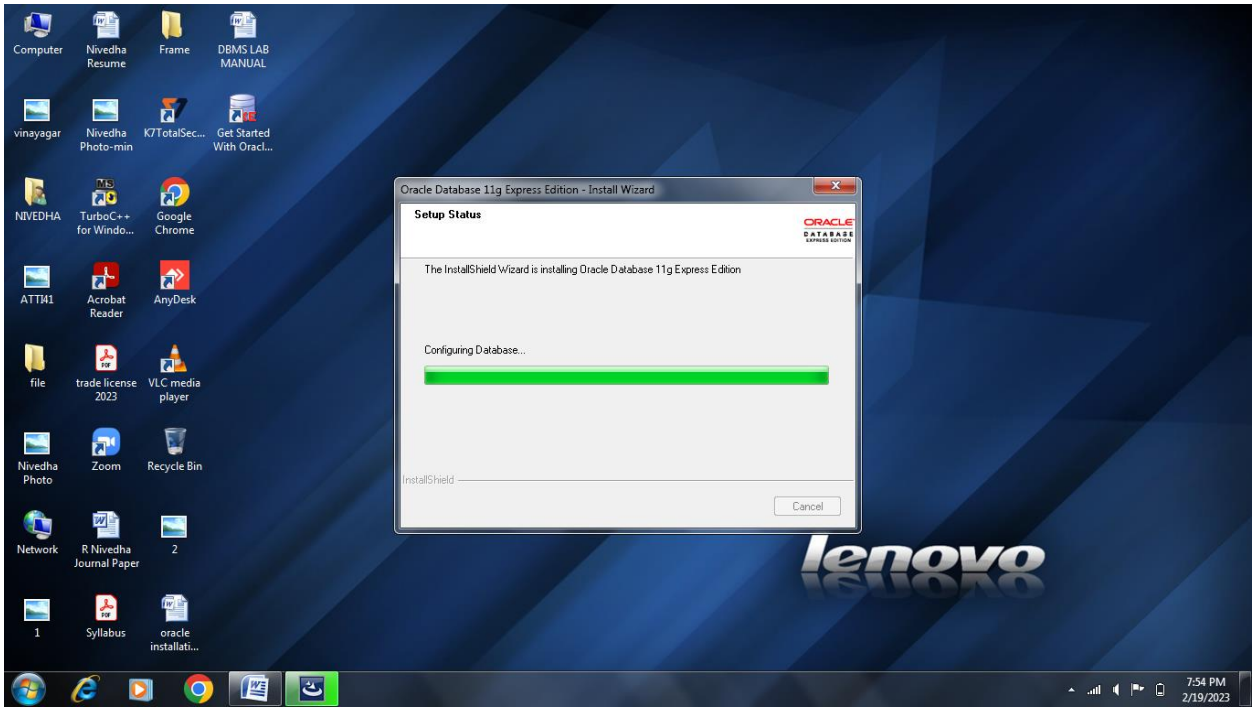
Step 10: Install Wizard is installing oracle software.



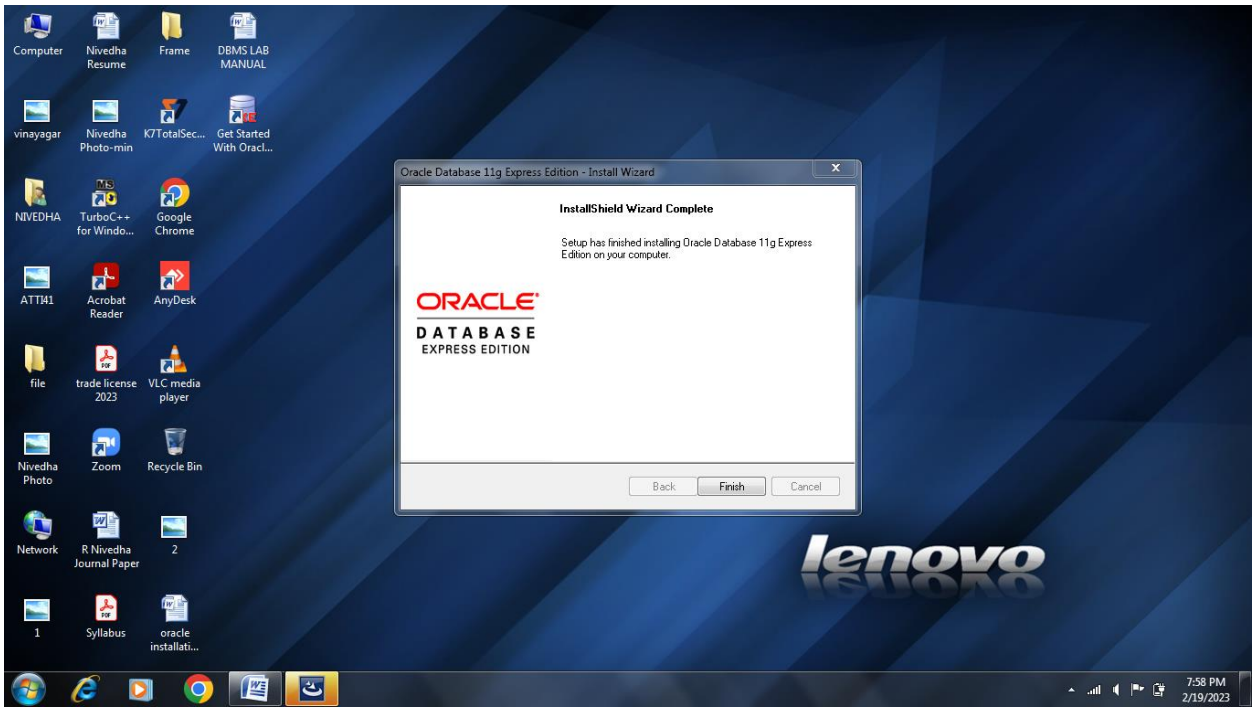
Step 11: The data base Services is created and started.



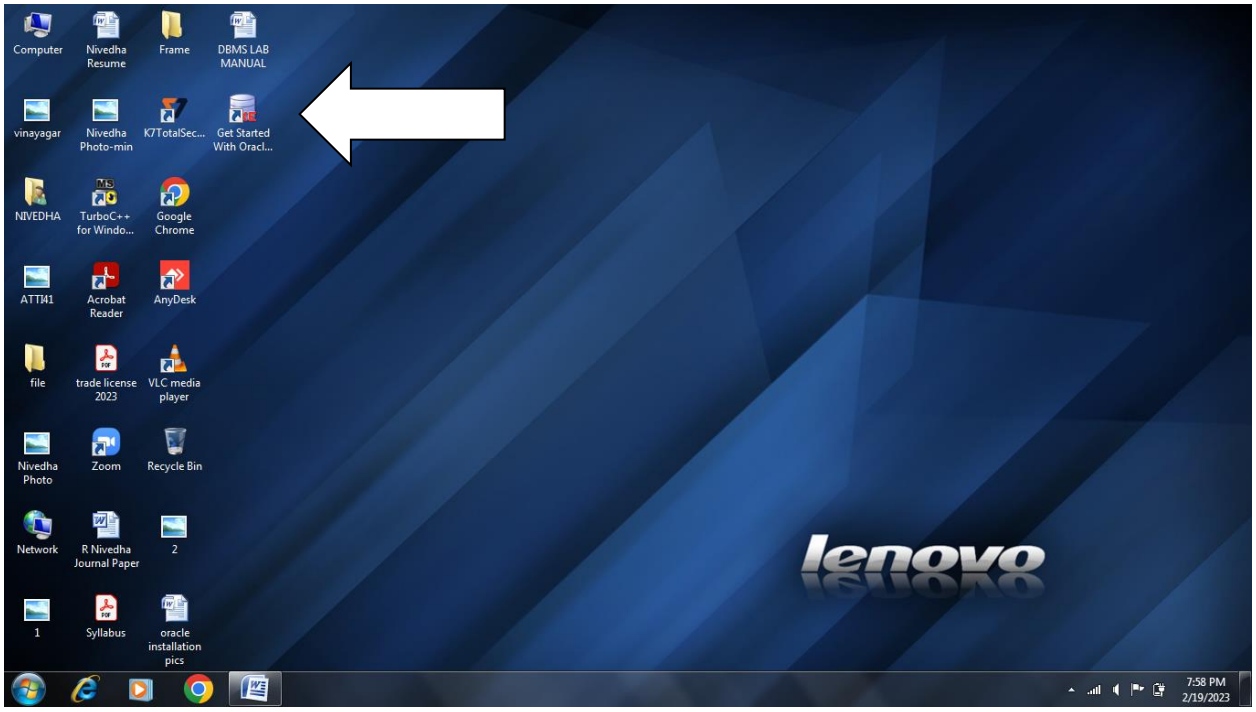
Step 12: Perform Configuration of Data base.



Step 13: Click on finish button



Step 14: An icon is created on desktop stating oracle 11g software



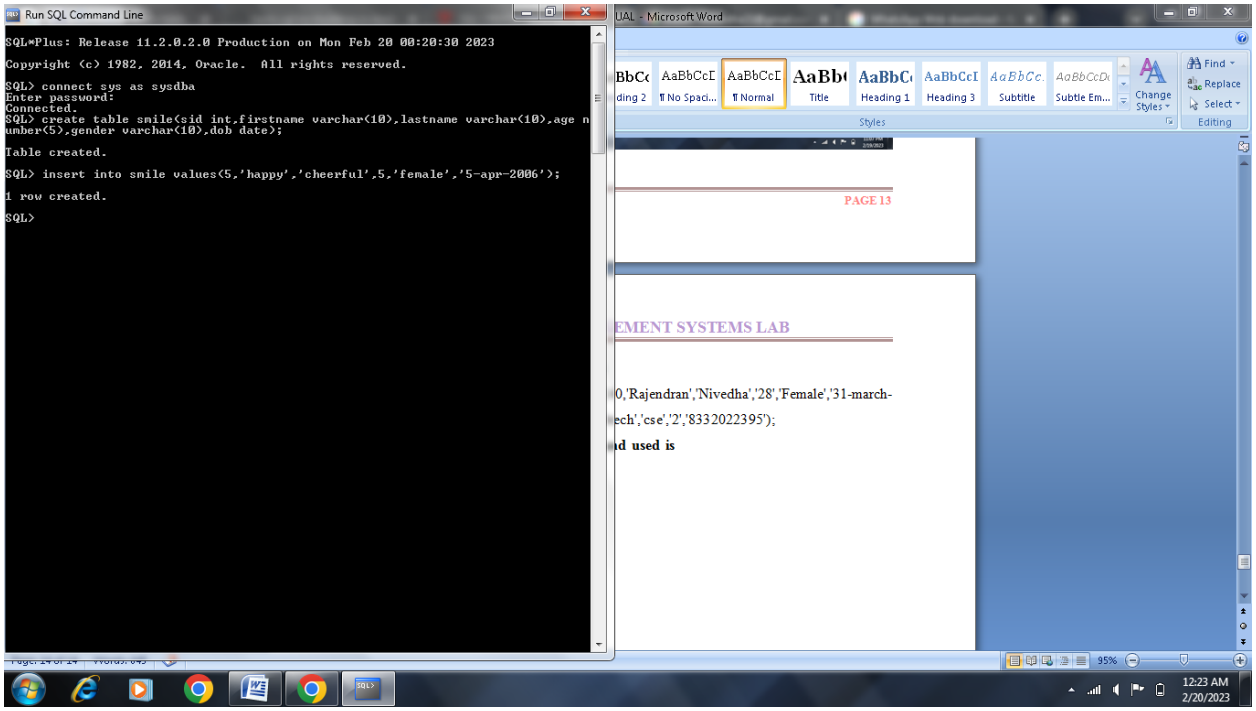
Result: Hence The installation of oracle 11g software has been executed successfully.

2.AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT: To Perform creation of tables in SQL for table names smile, student, employee, customer, branch with certain fields.

DESCRIPTION : SQL stands for Structured Query Language.SQL lets you access and manipulate databases.SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987.

SOURCE CODE:

Create table name as smile with fields sid, first name, last name, age, gender, dob(date of birth)

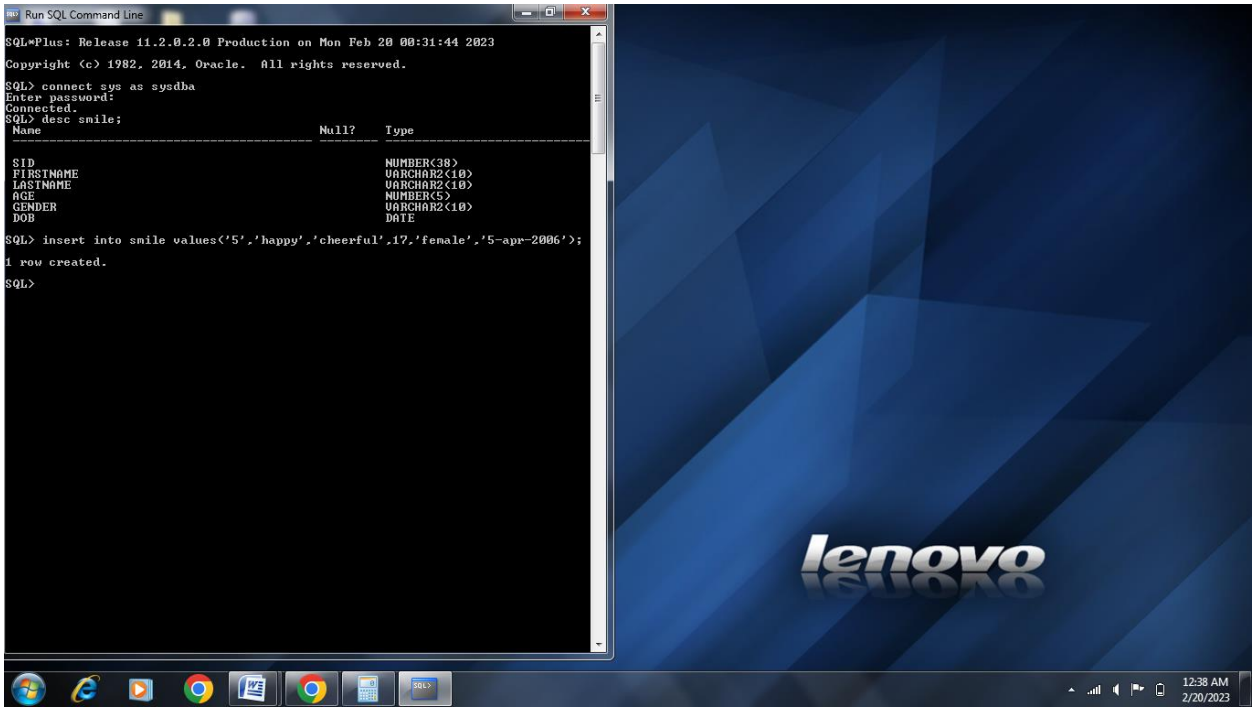


- Now, to **check whether table smile is created** or not the command used is

SQL>desc smile;

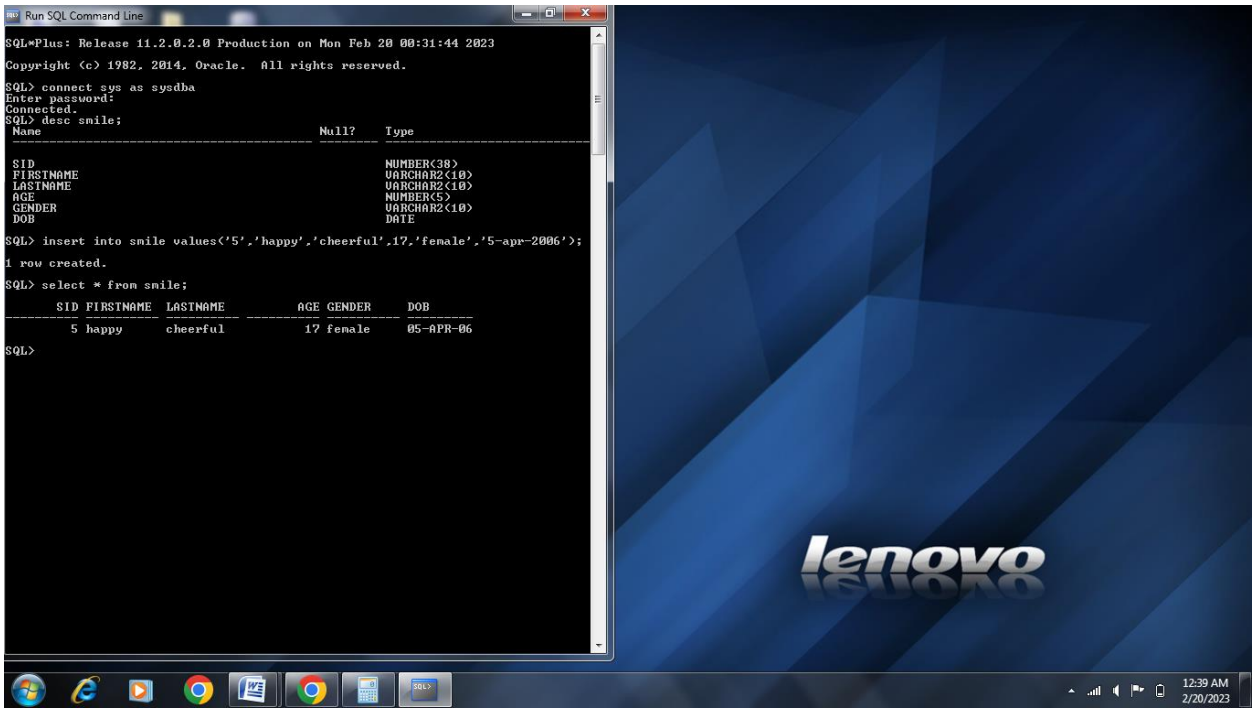
- Now, **Insert the values** into smile as

SQL>insert into smile values(5,'happy','cheerful',17,'female','5-apr-2006');

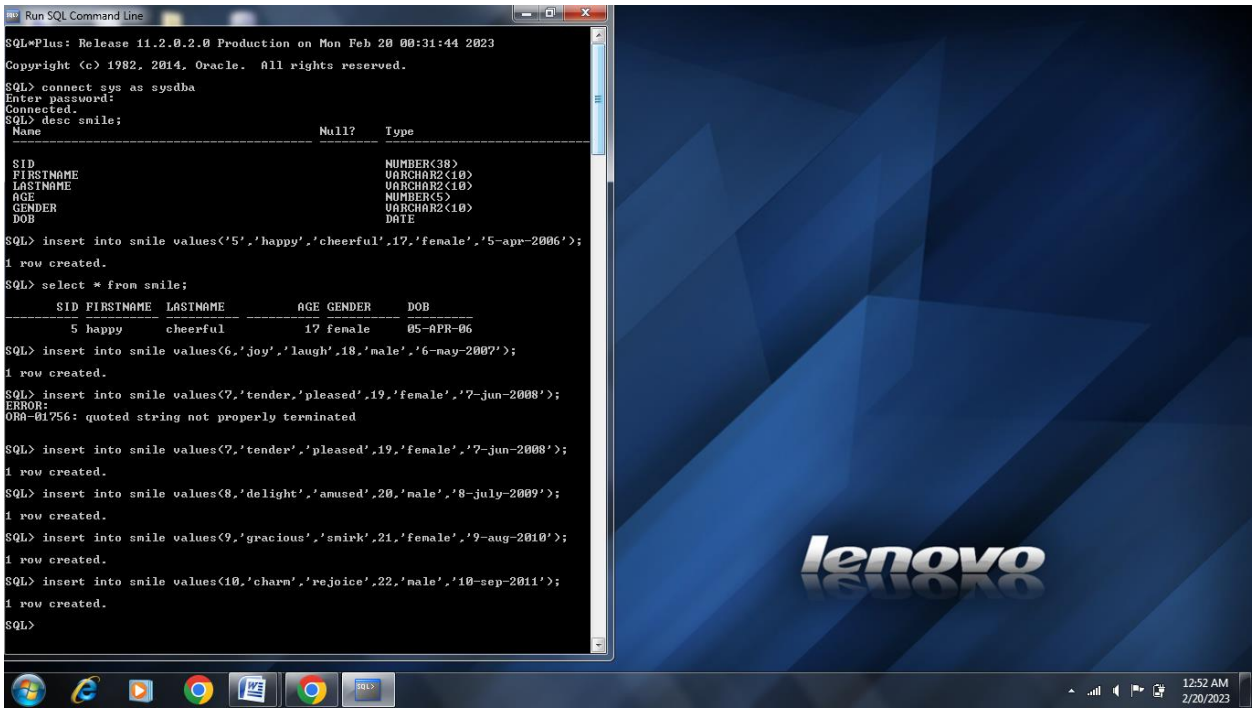


- To **see the Output & display of data** , the command used is

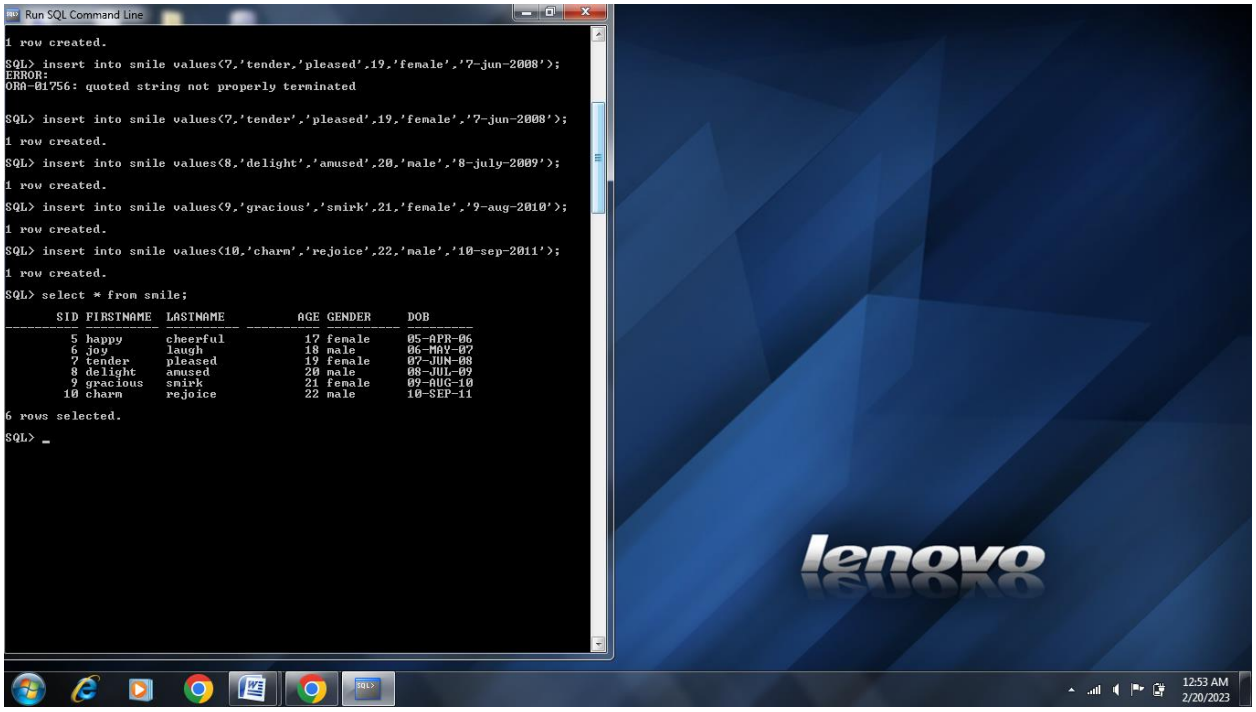
Select * from smile;



Now insert in the same way 5 different records for table smile and write the value.

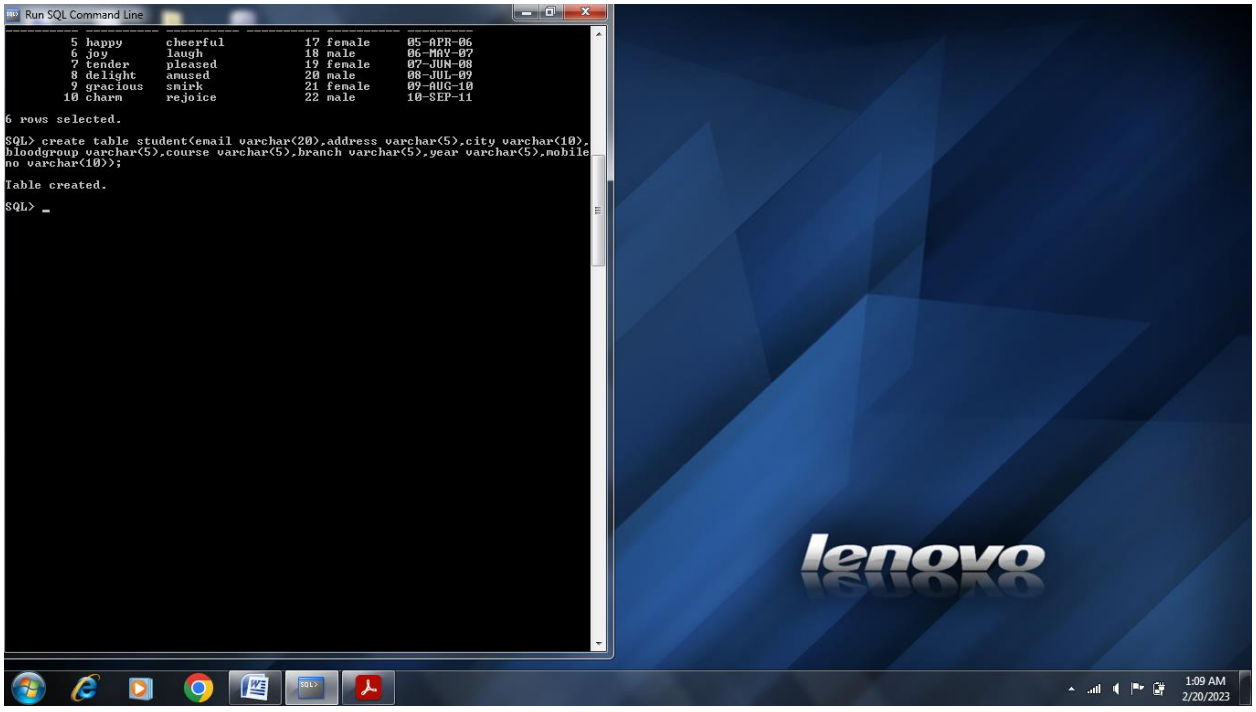


The resultant table output for smile is



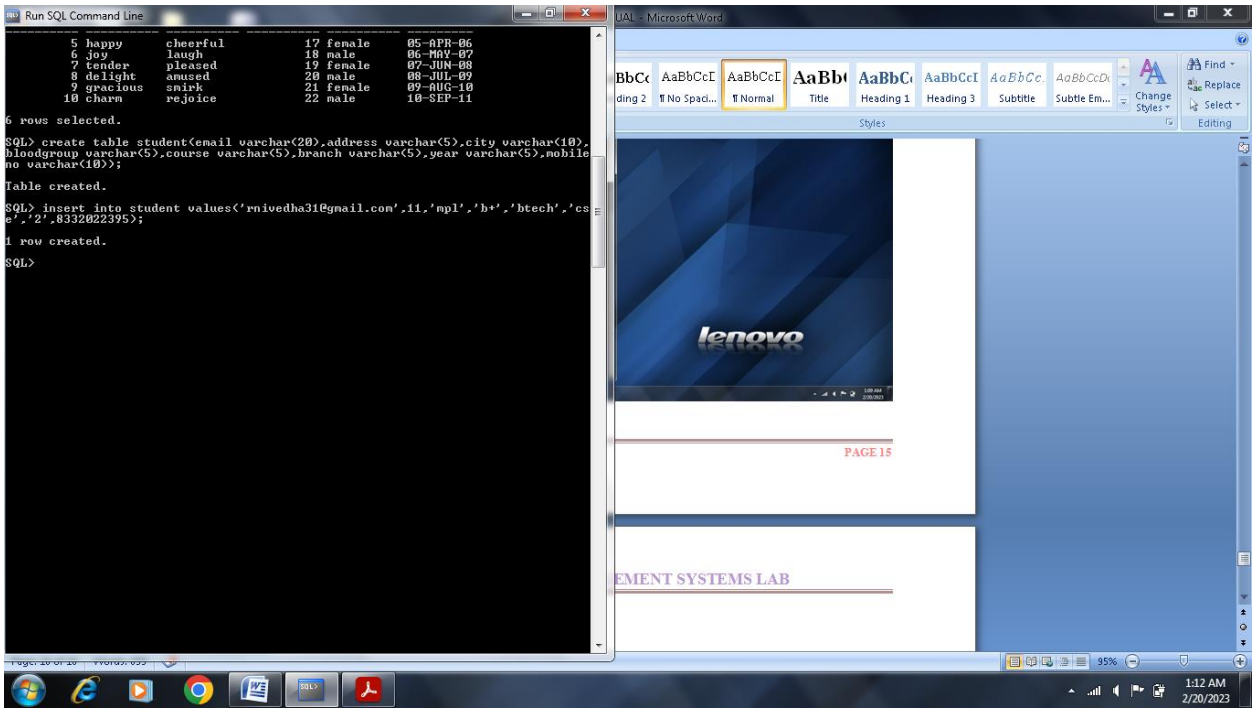
Student Table of SQL

Create table student(email varchar(20),address varchar(5),city varchar(10),bloodgroup varchar(5),course varchar(5),branch varchar(5),year varchar(5),mobileno varchar(10));



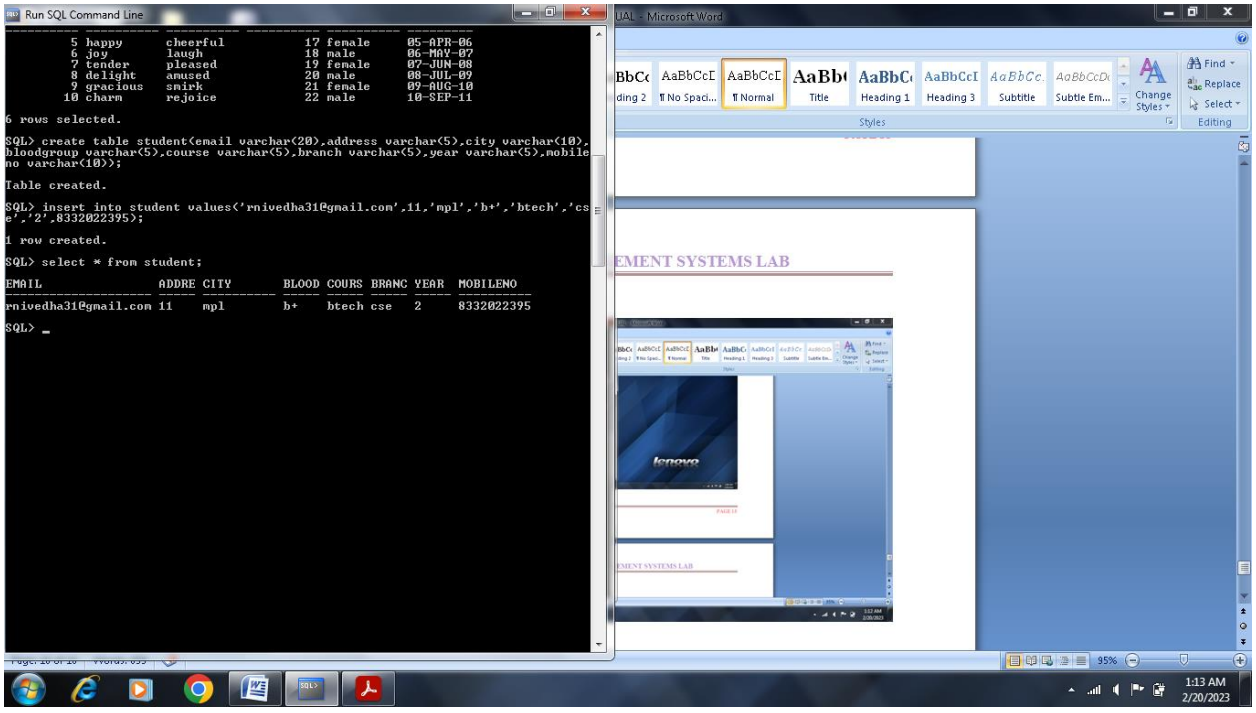
Now insert the values into table student:

insert into student values ('rnivedha31@gmail.com',11,'mpl','b+','btech','cse',2,8332022395);



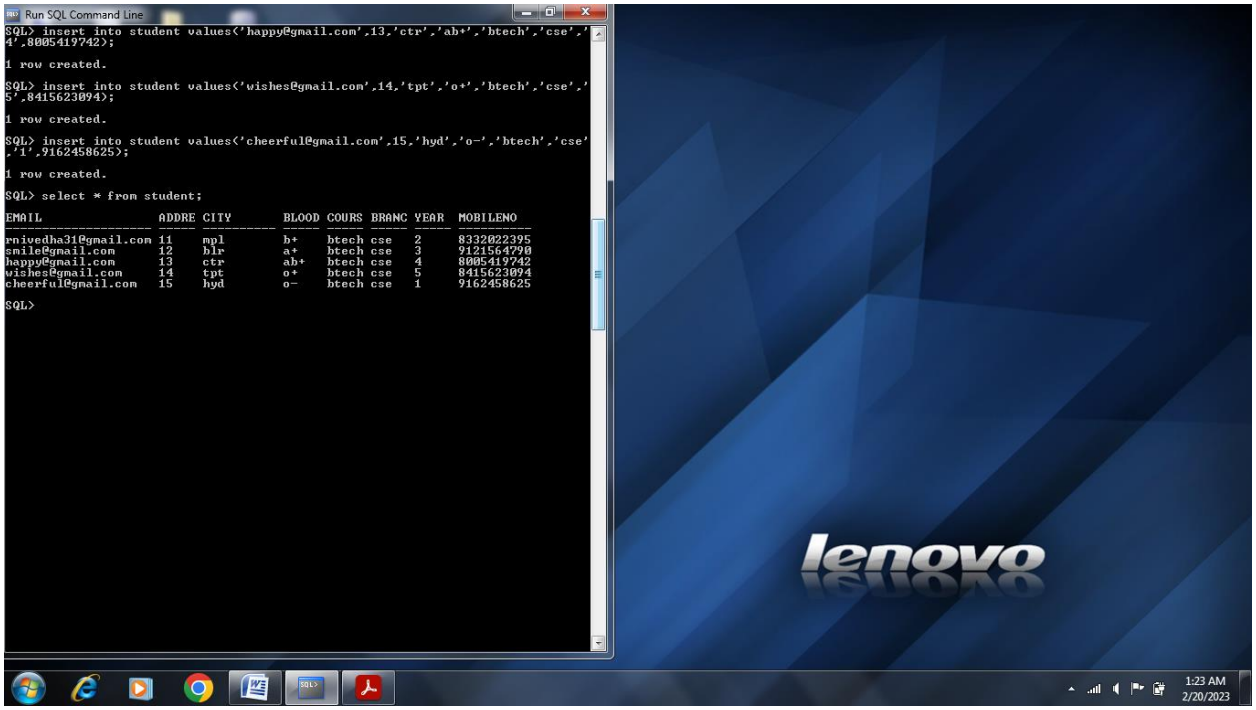
To see the output the command is

select * from student;



Insert 5 records and write the output here

OUTPUT :



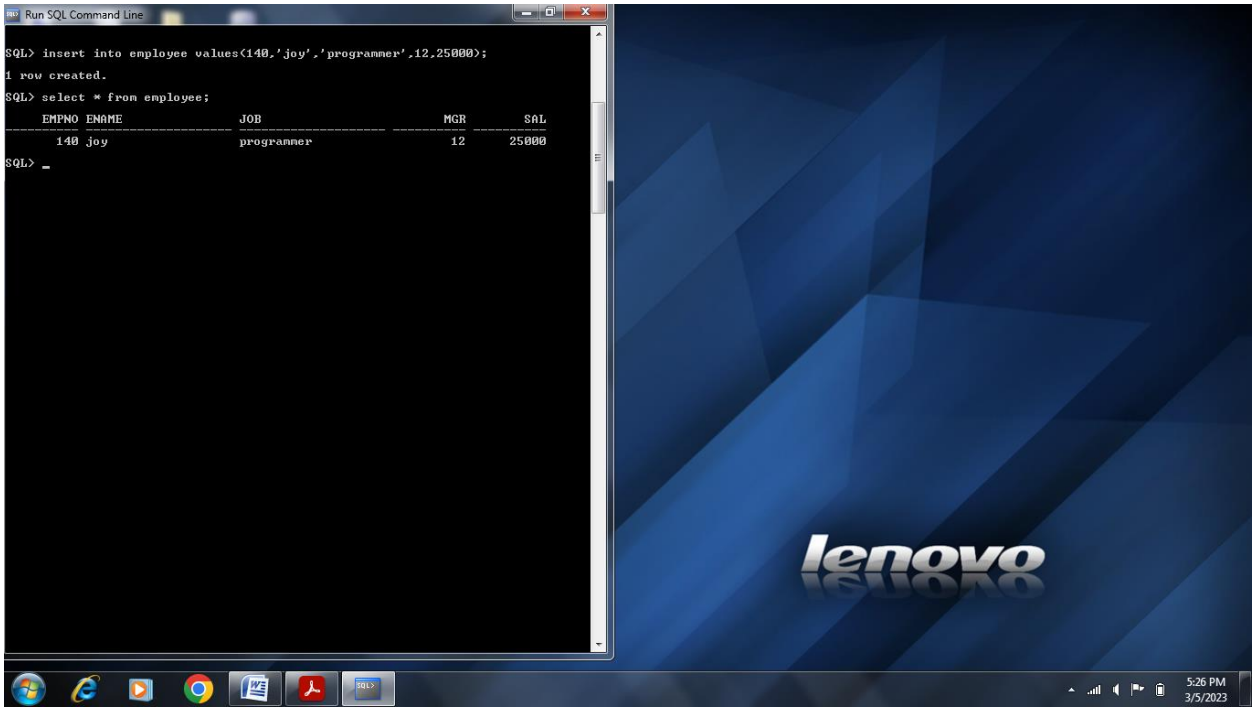
Employee Table of SQL

Create table employee(empno number, ename varchar2(20), job varchar(20), mgr number, sal number);

Insert into employee values(140,'joy','programmer',12,25000);

Now insert 10 records and write the output here.

OUTPUT :



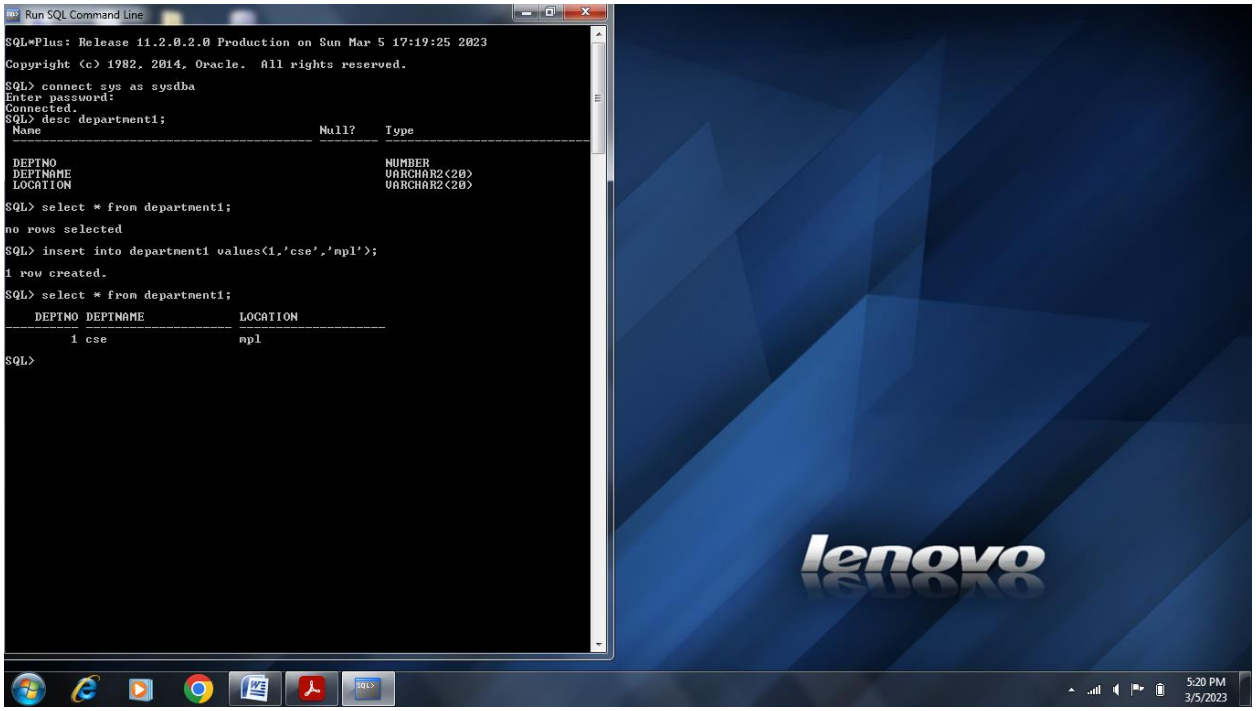
Department Table of SQL

create table department1(deptno number, deptname varchar2(20), location varchar2(20));

insert into department1 values(1,'cse','mpl');

In the same way insert 10 records and write the output

OUTPUT :



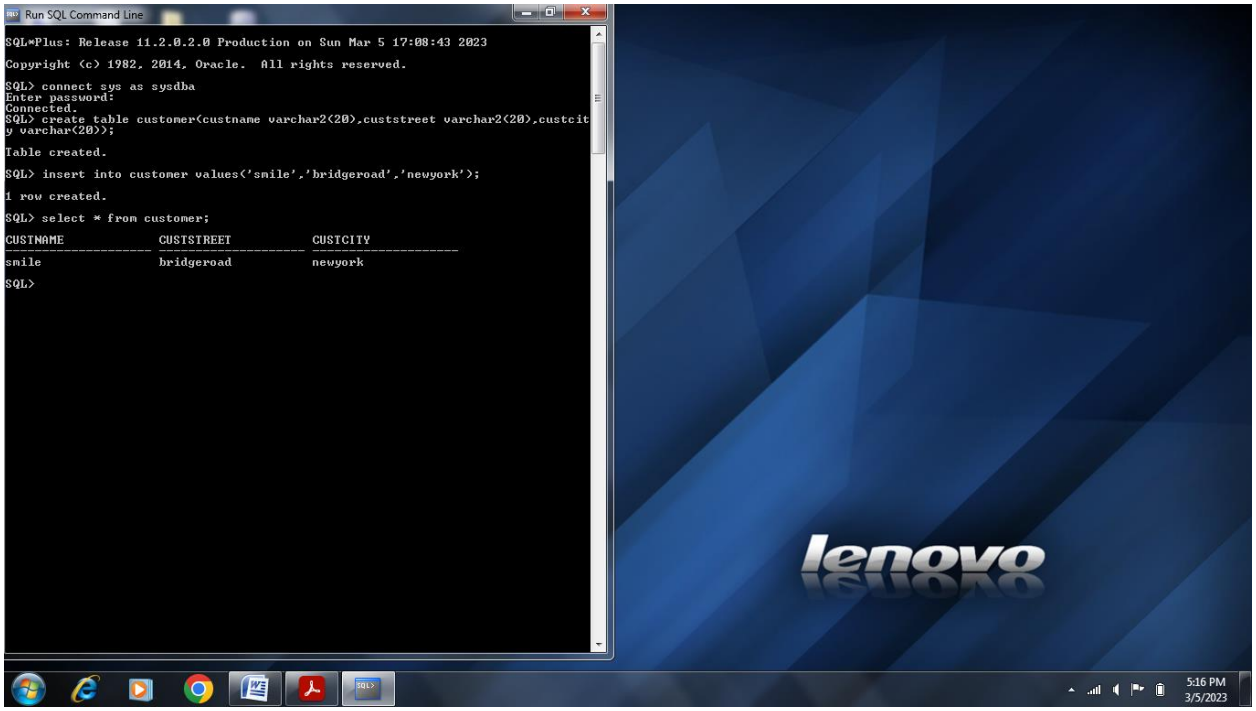
Customer Table of SQL

create table customer(custname varchar2(20), custstreet varchar2(20), custcity varchar(20));

insert into customer values('smile','bridgeroad','newyork');

Now insert 10 records and write the output.

OUTPUT :



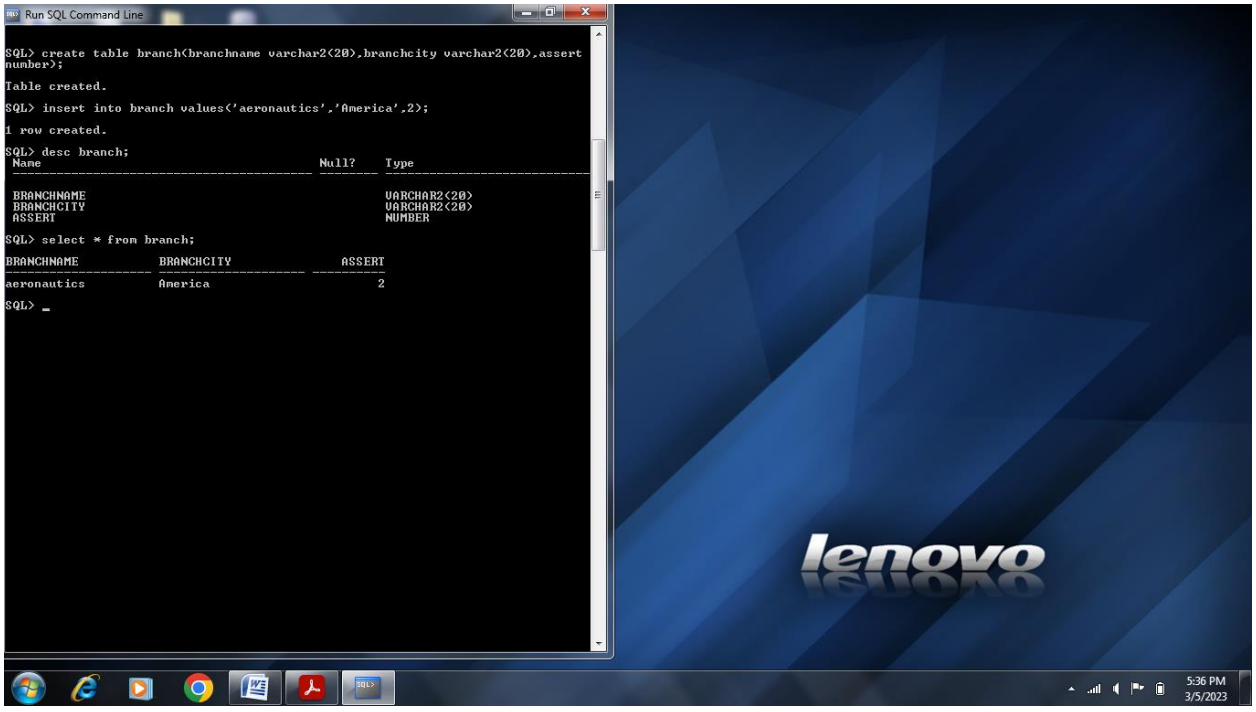
Branch Table of SQL

create table branch(branchname varchar2(20), branchcity varchar2(20), assert number);

insert into branch values('aeronautics','America',2);

Now insert 10 records and write the output.

OUTPUT:



Result: Hence implementation of SQL commands are successfully applied in creation of tables.