

```

1. /*5.13*/
2. /*
3. a.
4. We need to know the number of attributes and names of attributes of r to decide the number and names of columns in the table.
5. */
6. /*
7. b.
8. We can use the JDBC methods getColumnCount() and getColumnName(int) to get the required information.
9. */
10. //c.
11. static void printTable(String r)
12. {
13.     try
14.     {
15.         Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"); Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@db.yale.edu:2000:univdb",user,password); Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
16.         ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(r);
17.         ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData();
18.         int count = rsmd.getColumnCount(); System.out.println("<tr>");
19.         for(int i=1;i<=count;i++)
20.         {
21.             System.out.println("<td>" + rsmd.getColumnName(i) + "</td>");
22.         }
23.         System.out.println("</tr>");
24.         while(rs.next())
25.         {
26.             System.out.println("<tr>");
27.             for(int i=1;i<=count;i++)
28.             {
29.                 System.out.println("<td>" + rs.getString(i) + "</td>");
30.             }
31.             System.out.println("</tr>");
32.         }
33.         stmt.close();
34.         conn.close();
35.     }
36.     catch(SQLException sqle)
37.     {
38.         System.out.println("SQLException : " + sqle);
39.     }
40. }

```

```

1. /*
2. 5.15. a.
3. */
4. create function avg_salary(cname varchar(15))
5.     returns integer
6.     declare result integer;
7.         select avg(salary) into result
8.         from works
9.         where works.company_name = cname
10.    return result;
11. end
12. select company_name
13. from works
14. where avg_salary(company_name)>avg_salary("First Bank Corporation")
15.
16. /*
17. 5.15. b.
18. */
19. select company_name
20. from works
21. group by company_name
22. group by company_name
23. having avg(salary)>(select avg(salary)
24.                     from works

```

```

1. /*
2. 5.21
3. We define triggers for each relationship whose primary key is referenced by
   a foreign key to another relationship. The trigger is fired whenever a tuple
   is removed from the reference relationship. The action performed by the tri
   gger is to access all reference relationships and delete all tuples whose fo
   reign key attribute values are the same as the primary key attribute values
   of the deleted tuples in the reference relationship. These triggers will han
   dle the on delete cascade operation.
4. */

```