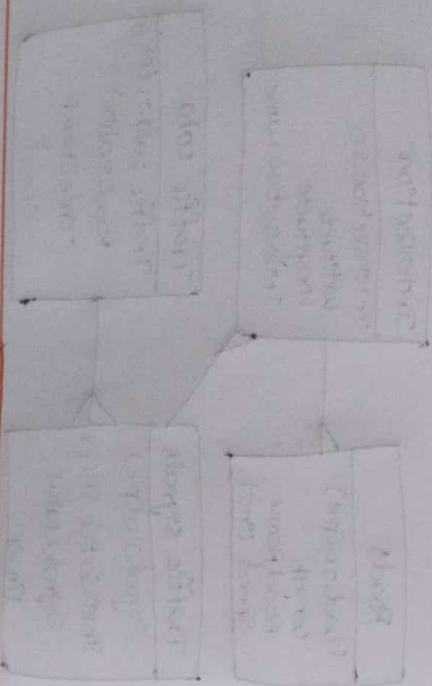


ASSIGNMENT - 03



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SUB :- DBMS

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Question 1:-

ER Diagram Question:- Traffic flow management system

Scenario :-

You are treated with designing an Entity, Relationship (er) diagram for a traffic flow management system.

Task 1:- Entity identification and Attributes.

Roads	Intersection	Traffic signals	Traffic data
Road ID(PK)	Intersection ID (PK)	Signal ID(PK)	Traffic data ID(PK)
Road Name	Intersection Name	Signal Status	Road ID(PK)
length(m)	Latitude	Time	TimeStamp
Speed limit(km)	Longitude	Intersection ID	Speed level

Task 2:- Relationship modeling:-

Relationships:-

1. Roads to Intersections:-

* One road can connect to multiple intersection.

* An intersection can be connected by multiple roads.

2. Intersection to Traffic signals:-

* One intersection can host multiple traffic data entities.

Cardinality and optionality:-

1) Roads to Intersection:-

* One road can connect to zero or more intersection.

* One intersection can connect to one or more roads.

2) Intersection to Traffic signals:-

* One road can have zero or more traffic signals.

* One traffic signal must be associated with one intersection.

Roads to traffic data:-

* One road can have zero or more traffic data entities.

* One traffic data entity must be associated with one road.

Task 4:-

Justification and Normalization:-

Scalability:-

* The design allows for easy addition of new roads, intersection, traffic signals, and traffic data entities without modifying status.

Real time data processing:-

* Real-time traffic data integration is facilitated by the traffic data.

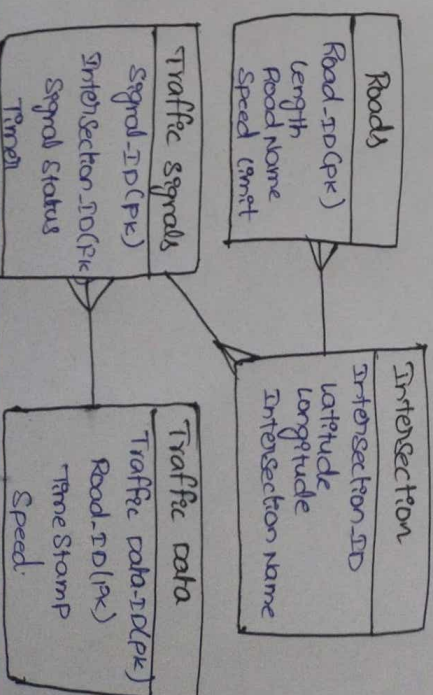
Efficient traffic management:-

* The clear separation of entities.

Derivables:-

ER diagram:- Provided above in plain text format listed in task 1.
Entity Definition:- Listed in task 1.

Task 3:- ER Diagram Design:-



Question-2 :-

Question-1 :- Top 3 Department with highest average salary

SQL Query
WITH AVG Salaries ASC
SELECT

d.department ID,
d.department Name,
AVG(e.salary) AS Avg Salary

FROM

Departments d

LEFT JOIN employees e IN department ID = c.Department ID

GROUP BY

d.department ID,
d.department Name,

SELECT

d.department ID,
d.department Name,

SELECT

d.department ID

d.department Name

Avg Salary

FROM

Avg Salaries

ORDER BY

Avg Salary DESC NULL LAST

Question-11 :- Retrieving hierarchical category paths

SQL Query
WITH RECURSIVE category Path ASC

SELECT

c.category ID,
c.category Name,
c.parent category ID,
CAST(c.category Name AS VARCHAR(255)) AS path

FROM

categories c

WHERE

c.parent category ID IS NULL

SELECT

c.category ID,
c.category Name,
c.parent category ID,

CAST(c.P.Path || >'|| c.category Name AS VARCHAR(255)) AS path.

FROM

category c

INNER JOIN category Path OF ON c.parent category ID = category ID

SELECT

category ID
category Name,
path.

FROM

category paths;

Question-3: Total distinct customers by month.

SOL query

SELECT

date_format (order date, '%Y-%m')

AS month name 1

COUNT (DISTINCT customer ID) AS

customer count

FROM

orders

WHERE

order date >= date_sub (current_date, interval year)

Group By

month name

Question-4: Finding closest location

SELECT

location ID,

location name,

latitude,

longitude

(637 * AS AS (Radius (37.7747) * AS

(Radius (latitude)) - AS (Radius (-122.4194)

Radius (longitude)) AS qn (Radius (latitude))

AS distance.

Question 5: optimizing query for order table.

SELECT * FROM orders

WHERE order date >= date_sub (current_date, interval day)

ORDER By

order date desc;

Question-3:

Task 1: Handling division operation.

SOL query

Declare

dividend number = 100;

divisor number;

result number;

BEGIN

divisor = 8; divisor;

BEGIN

result = dividend / divisor;

DBMS_output.put_line (Result: || result);

EXCEPTION

IS NOT allowed);

END;

end;

Task-2: updating rows with for all

SOL query

DECLARE

emp_id DBMS_SQL number table :=

DBMS_SQL number table (101, 102, 103);

Salary new DBMS_SQL number table :=

DBMS_SQL number table (1000, 2000, 3000);

BEGIN

FOR all in emp_id, first ... emp_id, ... LAST

UPDATED EMPLOYEES

Set salary = salary * salary in c(c);

WHERE

employee ID = emp_id(c);

END;

TASK-3: Implementing Nested-table procedure

SAL Query

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get-employees-by-dept {

P.dept-id IN Number
P.emp-irst OUT SYS-REFCURSOR

)AS

OPEN P.emp-irst FOR

SELECT

Employee ID, First Name, Last Name

FROM

employees

WHERE

Department-ID = P.dept-id,

END;

TASK-4: using cursor variables and dynamic SQL

SAL QUERY

DECLARE

TYPE emp-cursor IS REF CURSOR;

V.emp-cursor emp-cursor;

V.salary-threshold Number := 50000;

V-employee-id Employee ID%TYPE;

V-first-name employees.first-name%TYPE;

V-last-name employees.last-name%TYPE;

BEGIN

OPEN V-emp-cursor FOR

SELECT

Employee ID, First Name, Last Name

FROM

employees

WHERE

Salary > V-Salary-threshold;

LOOP

FETCH V-emp-cursor INTO V-employee-id; V-First name; V-Last-name;

EXIT WHEN V-emp-cursor%NOT FOUND;

DBMS-OUTPUT-PUT-LINE ('ID: ' || V-employee-id || 'Name: ' || V-First name || ' ' ||

V-Last name)

END LOOP;

CLOSE V-emp-cursor;

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS-OUTPUT-PUT-LINE ('An error occurred: ' || SQLERRM);

TASK-5: Designing Pipelined function for sales data

SAL Query:

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE sales-Record object (

order ID Number,

customerID Number,

Order-amount Number,

);

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE sales-table IS TABLE OF sales-Record

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get-sales-date (P-month IN Number, P-year IN Number)

RETURN sales-table PIPELINED.

AS

BEGIN

WHERE Extract (month from orderdate) = P-month.

AND Extract (year from orderdate) = P-year

)

LOOP

PIPE ROW (sales-Record (order ID, V-customer ID))

END LOOP;

END;