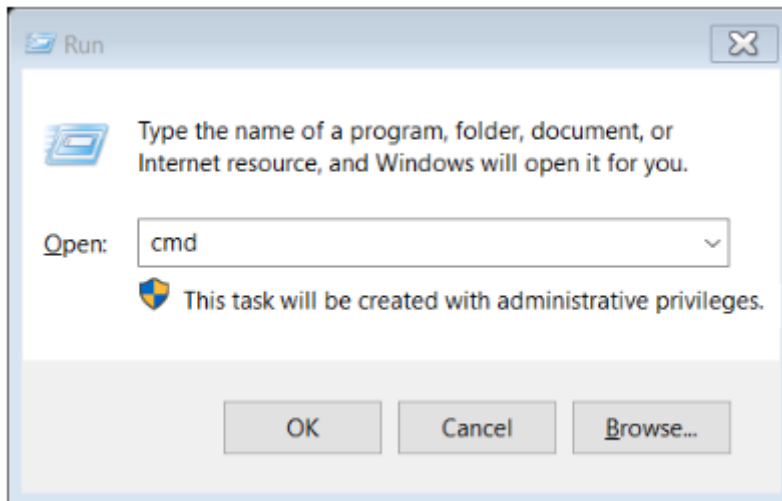


Design of Databases using DDL Language

1. Open the command prompt Press WIN+R , type cmd



2. Once sqlplus prompt open then enter username and password it will connected

SQL Plus

```
SQL*Plus: Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue Jan 9 14:09:12 2024
Version 21.3.0.0.0

Copyright (c) 1982, 2021, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Last Successful login time: Tue Jan 09 2024 13:48:06 +05:30

Connected to:
Oracle Database 21c Enterprise Edition Release 21.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 21.3.0.0.0

SQL>
```

EXPERIMENT-1

1. Write SQL queries to CREATE TABLES for various databases using DDL commands (i.e.CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE).

Create table

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE persons(  
2  person_id NUMBER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY,  
3  first_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
4  last_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
5  PRIMARY KEY(person_id)  
6  );
```

Table created.

Desc table

```
SQL> DESC persons;  
Name                               Null?    Type  
-----  
PERSON_ID                          NOT NULL NUMBER  
FIRST_NAME                         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)  
LAST_NAME                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE purchase_order_item(  
2  po_nr NUMBER NOT NULL,  
3  item_nr NUMBER NOT NULL,  
4  product_id NUMBER NOT NULL,  
5  quantity NUMBER NOT NULL,  
6  purchase_unit NUMBER NOT NULL,  
7  buy_price NUMBER(9,2) NOT NULL,  
8  delivery_date DATE,  
9  PRIMARY KEY(po_nr,item_nr)  
10 );
```

Table created.

Alter table

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE persons  
2  ADD birthdate DATE NOT NULL;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> DESC persons;
```

Name	Null?	Type
PERSON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
BIRTHDATE	NOT NULL	DATE

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE persons
2 ADD(
3   phone VARCHAR(20),
4   email VARCHAR(100)
5 );
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> DESC persons;
```

Name	Null?	Type
PERSON_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
BIRTHDATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PHONE		VARCHAR2(20)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(100)

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE persons(
2   person_id NUMBER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY,
3   first_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
4   last_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
5   PRIMARY KEY(person_id)
6 );
```

Table created.

Drop table

```
SQL> DROP TABLE persons;
```

Table dropped.

```
SQL> DESC persons;
```

ERROR:

ORA-04043: object persons does not exist

```
SQL> INSERT INTO person(person_id, person_name)
2 VALUES(1, 'mani');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO person(person_id, person_name)
2 VALUES(2, 'chandu');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE person(  
  2  person_id NUMBER,  
  3  person_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL  
  4  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> DESC person;
```

Name	Null?	Type
PERSON_ID		NUMBER
PERSON_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)

Truncate table

```
SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE person;
```

Table truncated.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM person;
```

no rows selected

EXPERIMENT-2

2. Write SQL queries to MANIPULATE TABLES for various databases using DML commands(i.e. INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE,).

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE employee(  
  2  employee_id NUMBER NOT NULL,  
  3  name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  4  dept_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
  5  );
```

Table created.

SELECT COMMAND

```
SQL> SELECT employee_id,name FROM employee;
```

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NAME
```

```
-----  
1 mani  
2 deepu  
3 chandu  
4 gnani
```

INSERT COMMAND

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employee(employee_id,name,dept_name)  
2 VALUES(1,'mani','cse');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employee(employee_id,name,dept_name)  
2 VALUES(2,'deepu','eee');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employee(employee_id,name,dept_name)  
2 VALUES(3,'chandu','ece');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO employee(employee_id,name,dept_name)  
2 VALUES(4,'gnani','mech');
```

```
1 row created.
```

DELETE COMMAND

```
SQL> DELETE FROM employee WHERE dept_name='cse';
```

```
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employee;
```

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NAME
```

```
DEPT_NAME
```

```
-----  
2 deepu
```

```
eee
```

```
3 chandu
```

```
ece
```

```
4 gnani
```

```
mech
```

UPDATE COMMAND

```
SQL> UPDATE employee
  2 SET name='gnanadeep'
  3 WHERE employee_id='4';
```

1 row updated.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employee;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	NAME	DEPT_NAME
1	mani	cse
2	deepu	eee
3	chandru	ece
4	gnanadeep	mech

EXPERIMENT-3

3. Write SQL queries to create VIEWS for various databases (i.e. CREATE VIEW, UPDATE VIEW, ALTER VIEW, and DELETE VIEW).

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE students (
  2 student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  3 first_name VARCHAR(50),
  4 last_name VARCHAR(50),
  5 age INT,
  6 grade VARCHAR(10)
  7 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO students(student_id,first_name,last_name,age,grade)
  2  VALUES(1,'mani','chandrika',20,'A');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO students(student_id,first_name,last_name,age,grade)
  2  VALUES(2,'gnana','deep',21,'B');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO students(student_id,first_name,last_name,age,grade)
  2  VALUES(3,'madhu','sudhan',22,'A');
```

```
1 row created.
```

CREATE VIEW

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW view_high_rankers AS
  2  SELECT *
  3  FROM students
  4  WHERE grade='A';
```

```
View created.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM students;
```

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	AGE	GRADE
1	mani	chandrika	20	A
2	gnana	deep	21	B
3	madhu	sudhan	22	A

```
SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name FROM view_high_rankers;
```

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME
1	mani
3	madhu

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW view_young_students AS
  2  SELECT *
  3  FROM students
  4  WHERE age < 21;
```

View created.

```
SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name,age FROM view_young_students;
```

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	AGE
1	mani	20

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW view_s_lastname_students AS
  2  SELECT *
  3  FROM students
  4  WHERE last_name LIKE 'm%';
```

View created.

```
SQL> CREATE VIEW view_m_firstname_students AS
  2  SELECT *
  3  FROM students
  4  WHERE first_name LIKE 'm%';
```

View created.

```
SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name,age FROM view_m_firstname_students;
```

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	AGE
1	mani	20
3	madhu	22

INSERT VIEW

```
SQL> INSERT INTO view_m_firstname_students VALUES(5,'mani','deep',25,'E');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name,age FROM view_m_firstname_students;
```

STUDENT_ID	FIRST_NAME	AGE
1	mani	26
3	madhu	22
5	mani	25

UPDATE VIEW


```
SQL> UPDATE view_m_firstname_students
2 SET age=26
3 WHERE student_id=1;

1 row updated.

SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name,age FROM view_m_firstname_students;

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME AGE
-----
1 mani 26
3 madhu 22
```

DELETE VIEW

```
SQL> DELETE FROM view_m_firstname_students WHERE student_id=3;

1 row deleted.

SQL> SELECT student_id,first_name,age FROM view_m_firstname_students;

STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME AGE
-----
1 mani 26
5 mani 25
```

EXPERIMENT-4

4. Write SQL queries to perform RELATIONAL SET OPERATIONS (i.e. UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, MINUS, CROSS JOIN, NATURAL JOIN).

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp1(
2 eid int,
3 ename VARCHAR(20),
4 eplace VARCHAR(20)
5 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp1
2 VALUES('11','mani','DMM');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp1
2 VALUES('12','jyothi','PKD');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp1
  2  VALUES('13','ayesha','ATP');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp2(
  2  eid int,
  3  ename VARCHAR(20),
  4  eplace VARCHAR(20)
  5  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp2
  2  VALUES('24','gowri','bngr');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp2
  2  VALUES('25','chandu','chennai');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp2
  2  VALUES('26','deep','tirupati');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO emp2
  2  VALUES('27','gnana','pune');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE
11	mani	DMM
12	jyothi	PKD
13	ayesha	ATP

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp2;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE
24	gowri	bngr
25	chandu	chennai
26	deep	tirupati
27	gnana	pune

UNION

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 UNION SELECT * FROM emp2;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE
11	mani	DMM
12	jyothi	PKD
13	ayesha	ATP
24	gowri	bngr
25	chandu	chennai
26	deep	tirupati
27	gnana	pune

```
7 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 MINUS SELECT * FROM emp2;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE
11	mani	DMM
12	jyothi	PKD
13	ayesha	ATP

MINUS

UNION ALL

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 UNION ALL SELECT * FROM emp2;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE
11	mani	DMM
12	jyothi	PKD
13	ayesha	ATP
24	gowri	bngr
25	chandu	chennai
26	deep	tirupati
27	gnana	pune

```
7 rows selected.
```

NATURAL JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 NATURAL JOIN emp2;
```

```
no rows selected
```

INTERSECT

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 INTERSECT SELECT * FROM emp2;
```

```
no rows selected
```

CROSS JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 CROSS JOIN emp2;
```

	EID	ENAME		EPLACE		EID
ENAME				EPLACE		

gowri	11	mani		DMM		24
				bngr		
chandu	11	mani		DMM		25
				chennai		
deep	11	mani		DMM		26
				tirupati		

	EID	ENAME		EPLACE		EID
ENAME				EPLACE		

gnana	11	mani		DMM		27
				pune		
gowri	12	jyothi		PKD		24
				bngr		
chandu	12	jyothi		PKD		25
				chennai		

	EID	ENAME		EPLACE		EID
ENAME				EPLACE		

deep	12	jyothi		PKD		26
				tirupati		
	12	jyothi		PKD		27

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 CROSS JOIN emp2;
```

EID	ENAME	EPLACE	EID
11	mani	DMM	24
11	mani	DMM	25
11	mani	DMM	26
12	jyothi	PKD	24
12	jyothi	PKD	25
12	jyothi	PKD	26
13	ayasha	ATP	25
13	ayasha	ATP	26
13	ayasha	ATP	27

12 rows selected.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM emp1 NATURAL JOIN emp2;
```

```
no rows selected
```

EXPERIMENT-5

5. Write SQL queries to perform AGGREGATE OPERATIONS (i.e. SUM, COUNT, AVG, MIN, MAX).

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE instructor (
  2 ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY,
  3 Name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
  4 dept_name VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,
  5 salary NUMBER(10,0)
  6 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO instructor VALUES(1,'Mani','CSE',30000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO instructor VALUES(2,'Deep','CSE',40000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO instructor VALUES(3,'Mouni','CSM',50000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO instructor VALUES(4,'Dhanu','CSM',60000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO instructor VALUES(5,'Madhu','CSD',70000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM instructor;
```

ID	NAME	DEPT_NAME	SALARY
1	Mani	CSE	30000
2	Deep	CSE	40000
3	Mouni	CSM	50000
4	Dhanu	CSM	60000
5	Madhu	CSD	70000

```
SQL> SELECT dept_name,avg(salary)
  2 FROM instructor
  3 GROUP BY dept_name;
```

DEPT_NAME	AVG(SALARY)
CSE	35000
CSM	55000
CSD	70000

SUM

```
SQL> SELECT SUM(salary)
  2  FROM instructor
  3  WHERE dept_name = 'CSE';
```

```
SUM(SALARY)
-----
      70000
```

AVG

```
SQL> SELECT Avg(salary)
  2  FROM instructor
  3  WHERE dept_name = 'CSE';
```

```
AVG(SALARY)
-----
      35000
```

COUNT

```
SQL> SELECT count(salary)
  2  FROM instructor
  3  WHERE dept_name = 'CSE';
```

```
COUNT(SALARY)
-----
           2
```

MIN

```
SQL> SELECT Min(salary)
  2  FROM instructor
  3  WHERE dept_name = 'CSE';
```

```
MIN(SALARY)
-----
      30000
```


EXPERIMENT-6

6. Write SQL queries to perform JOIN OPERATIONS (i.e. CONDITIONAL JOIN, EQUI JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN, FULL OUTER JOIN).

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE library (  
2 Rollno NUMBER,  
3 Book VARCHAR(10)  
4 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO library VALUES(11,'DBMS');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO library VALUES(12,'JAVA');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO library VALUES(13,'SE');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO library VALUES(14,'PYTHON');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO library VALUES(15,'ORACLE');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM library;
```

ROLLNO	BOOK
11	DBMS
12	JAVA
13	SE
14	PYTHON
15	ORACLE

INNER JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2  FROM student
  3  INNER JOIN library ON student.branch = 'CSE'
  4  AND library.title = 'DBMS';
```

ROLLNO NAME	
BRANCH	ROLLNO
TITLE	

1 John	
CSE	1
DBMS	

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2  FROM student
  3  INNER JOIN library ON student.Rollno = library.Rollno;
```

ROLLNO NAME	
BRANCH	ROLLNO
TITLE	

1 John	
CSE	1
DBMS	
2 Jane	
EEE	2
JAVA	

LEFT OUTER JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2 FROM student
  3 LEFT OUTER JOIN library ON student.Rollno = library.Rollno;
```

ROLLNO	NAME	
1	John	
CSE		1
DBMS		

2	Jane	
EEE		2
JAVA		

ROLLNO	NAME	
3	Bob	
ECE		

RIGHT OUTER JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT *  
  2 FROM student  
  3 RIGHT OUTER JOIN library ON student.Rollno = library.Rollno;
```

ROLLNO	NAME
1	John
2	Jane

BRANCH	ROLLNO
CSE	1
DBMS	1
EEE	2
JAVA	2

ROLLNO	NAME
1	John
2	Jane

BRANCH	ROLLNO
CSE	1
DBMS	1
EEE	2
JAVA	2
SE	4

FULL OUTER JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2  FROM student
  3  FULL OUTER JOIN library ON student.Rollno = library.Rollno;
```

ROLLNO	NAME	
1	John	1
CSE		
DBMS		
2	Jane	2
EEE		
JAVA		
3	Bob	4
ECE		

NATURAL JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2  FROM student
  3  NATURAL JOIN library;
```

ROLLNO	NAME	
1	John	
CSE		
DBMS		
2	Jane	
EEE		
JAVA		

EXPERIMENT-7

7. Write SQL queries to perform SPECIAL OPERATIONS (i.e. ISNULL, BETWEEN, LIKE, IN, EXISTS).

```
SQL> connect sys as sysdba
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> CREATE TABLE student (
  2  StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  3  FirstName VARCHAR(50),
  4  LastName VARCHAR(50),
  5  Age INT,
  6  Grade FLOAT
  7 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1, 'Mani', 'Chandrika', 20, 50);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(2, 'Gnana', 'Deep', 21, 60);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(3, 'Madhu', 'Sudhan', 22, 70);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO Student VALUES(4, 'Chandra', 'Kala', 18, NULL);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Age BETWEEN 20 AND 25;
```

STUDENTID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	AGE	GRADE
1	Mani	Chandrika	20	50
2	Gnana	Deep	21	60
3	Madhu	Sudhan	22	70

BETWEEN

IS NULL

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Student WHERE Grade is NULL;
```

STUDENTID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	AGE	GRADE
4	Chandra	Kala	18	

EXISTS

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM student
2 WHERE EXISTS
3 (SELECT StudentID, FirstName FROM student WHERE Grade IS NULL);
```

STUDENTID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	AGE	GRADE
4	Chandra	Kala	18	

LIKE

```
SQL> SELECT StudentID, FirstName FROM Student WHERE FirstName LIKE 'M%';
```

STUDENTID	FIRSTNAME
1	Mani
3	Madhu

IN

```
SQL> SELECT StudentID, FirstName, Age FROM Student WHERE Age IN(20,21,22);
```

STUDENTID	FIRSTNAME	AGE
1	Mani	20
2	Gnana	21
3	Madhu	22

EXPERIMENT-8

8. Write SQL queries to perform ORACLE BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS (i.e. DATE, TIME).

UPPER

```
SQL> SELECT UPPER('hello world') FROM dual;

UPPER('HELL
-----
HELLO WORLD
```

LOWER

```
SQL> SELECT LOWER('HELLO WORLD') FROM dual;

LOWER('HELL
-----
hello world
```

INITCAP

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP('hello world') FROM dual;

INITCAP('HE
-----
Hello World
```

LENGT

```
SQL> SELECT LENGTH('MANI CHANRIKA') FROM dual;

LENGTH('MANICHANRIKA')
-----
                        13
```

SUBSTR


```
SQL> SELECT SUBSTR('MANI CHANDRIKA',3,7) FROM dual;

SUBSTR(
-----
NI CHAN
```

REPLACE

```
SQL> SELECT REPLACE('MANI CHANDRIKA','CHANDRIKA','CHANDANA') FROM dual;

REPLACE('MANI
-----
MANI CHANDANA
```

INSTR

```
SQL> SELECT INSTR('MANI CHANDRIKA','CHANDRIKA') FROM dual;

INSTR('MANICHANDRIKA','CHANDRIKA')
-----
6
```

LPAD

```
SQL> SELECT LPAD('MANI CHANDRIKA',20,'*') FROM dual;

LPAD('MANICHANDRIKA'
-----
*****MANI CHANDRIKA
```

RPAD

```
SQL> SELECT RPAD('MANI CHANDRIKA',20,'*') FROM dual;

RPAD('MANICHANDRIKA'
-----
MANI CHANDRIKA*****
```

TRIM

```
SQL> SELECT TRIM('          MANI CHANDRIKA          ') FROM dual;

TRIM('MANICHAN
-----
MANI CHANDRIKA
```

LTRIM

```
SQL> SELECT LTRIM('          MANI CHANDRIKA          ') FROM dual;  
  
LTRIM('MANICHANDRIKA')  
-----  
MANI CHANDRIKA
```

RTRIM

```
SQL> SELECT RTRIM('          MANI CHANDRIKA          ') FROM dual;  
  
RTRIM('MANICHANDRIKA')  
-----  
          MANI CHANDRIKA
```

ROUND

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(15.789,1) FROM DUAL;  
  
ROUND(15.789,1)  
-----  
          15.8
```

MOD

```
SQL> SELECT MOD(1600,100) FROM DUAL;  
  
MOD(1600,100)  
-----  
          0
```

TRUNC

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(45.426,1) FROM DUAL;  
  
TRUNC(45.426,1)  
-----  
          45.4
```

DATE

```
SQL> SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```

```
SYSDATE
```

```
-----
```

```
10-DEC-23
```

```
SQL> SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, '10-DEC-23') FROM DUAL;
```

```
MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, '10-DEC-23')
```

```
-----
```

```
0
```

```
SQL> SELECT ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,2) FROM DUAL;
```

```
ADD_MONTH
```

```
-----
```

```
10-FEB-24
```

```
SQL> SELECT NEXT_DAY(SYSDATE, 'THURSDAY') FROM DUAL;
```

```
NEXT_DAY(
```

```
-----
```

```
14-DEC-23
```

```
SQL> SELECT LAST_DAY(SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
```

```
LAST_DAY(
```

```
-----
```

```
31-DEC-23
```

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC('25-JUL-03', 'YEAR')  
2 FROM DUAL;
```

```
SQL> SELECT CONCAT('HELLO', 'WORLD')  
2 FROM DUAL;
```

```
CONCAT('HE
```

```
-----
```

```
HELLOWORLD
```

EXPERIMENT-9

9. Write SQL queries to perform KEY CONSTRAINTS (i.e. PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, UNIQUE NOT NULL, CHECK, DEFAULT).

PRIMARY KEY

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE students(  
  2  StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  FirstName VARCHAR(50),  
  4  LastName VARCHAR(50)  
  5  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Courses (  
  2  CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  CourseName VARCHAR(50)  
  4  );
```

Table created.

FOREIGN KEY

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Enrollments (  
  2  EnrollmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  StudentID INT,  
  4  CourseID INT,  
  5  FOREIGN KEY(StudentID) REFERENCES Students(StudentID),  
  6  FOREIGN KEY(CourseID) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID)  
  7  );
```

Table created.

UNIQUE KEY

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Employees (  
  2  EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  EmployeeName VARCHAR(50),  
  4  Email VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE  
  5  );
```

Table created.

NOT NULL KEY

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE prders (  
2  orderID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3  productName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
4  quantity INT  
5  );
```

Table created.

CHECK

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE products (  
2  productID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3  productName VARCHAR(50),  
4  price DECIMAL(10,2) CHECK(price>0)  
5  );
```

Table created.

DEFAULT

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE customers (  
2  customerID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3  customerName VARCHAR(50),  
4  country VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'US'  
5  );
```

Table created.

EXPERIMENT-10

10. Write a PL/SQL program for calculating the factorial of a given number.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2  fac NUMBER :=1;
  3  n NUMBER := 10;
  4  BEGIN
  5  WHILE n > 0 LOOP
  6  fac:=n*fac;
  7  n:=n-1;
  8  END LOOP;
  9  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(FAC);
 10  END;
 11  /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> SET SERVEROUT ON
SQL> /
3628800

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

EXPERIMENT-11

11. Write a PL/SQL program for finding the given number is prime number or not.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2  n NUMBER;
  3  i NUMBER;
  4  temp NUMBER;
  5  BEGIN
  6  n := 13;
  7  i := 2;
  8  temp := 1;
  9  FOR i IN 2..n/2
10  LOOP
11  IF MOD(n, i) = 0
12  THEN
13  temp := 0;
14  EXIT;
15  END IF;
16  END LOOP;
17  IF temp = 1
18  THEN
19  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n||' is a prime number');
20  ELSE
21  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n||' is not a prime number');
22  END IF;
23  END;
24  /
13 is a prime number

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

EXPERIMENT-12

12. Write a PL/SQL program for displaying the Fibonacci series up to an integer.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2  FIRST NUMBER := 0;
  3  SECOND NUMBER := 1;
  4  TEMP NUMBER;
  5  N NUMBER := 5;
  6  I NUMBER;
  7  BEGIN
  8  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SERIES:');
  9  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(FIRST);
 10  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SECOND);
 11  FOR I IN 2..N
 12  LOOP
 13  TEMP:=FIRST+SECOND;
 14  FIRST := SECOND;
 15  SECOND := TEMP;
 16  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(TEMP);
 17  END LOOP;
 18  END;
 19  /
SERIES:
0
1
1
2
3
5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

EXPERIMENT-13

13. Write PL/SQL program to implement Stored Procedure on table.


```
SQL>          CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE INSERTUSER
  2      (ID IN NUMBER,
  3      NAME IN VARCHAR2)
  4      IS
  5      BEGIN
  6      INSERT INTO SAILOR VALUES(ID,NAME);
  7      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECORD INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY');
  8      END;
  9  /
```

Procedure created.

```
SQL> DECLARE
  2  CNT NUMBER;
  3  BEGIN
  4  INSERTUSER(101,'NARASIMHA');
  5  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO CNT FROM SAILOR;
  6  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(CNT||' RECORD IS INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY');
  7  END;
  8  /
```

RECORD INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY
3 RECORD IS INSERTED SUCCESSFULLY

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> DROP PROCEDURE insertuser;
```

Procedure dropped.

EXPERIMENT-14

14. Write PL/SQL program to implement Stored Function on table.

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ADDER(N1 IN NUMBER, N2 IN NUMBER)
  2  RETURN NUMBER
  3  IS
  4  N3 NUMBER(8);
  5  BEGIN
  6  N3 :=N1+N2;
  7  RETURN N3;
  8  END;
  9  /

```

Function created.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2  N3 NUMBER(2);
  3  BEGIN
  4  N3 := ADDER(11,22);
  5  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ADDITION IS: ' || N3);
  6  END;
  7  /

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Recursive Fuction

```

SQL> CREATE FUNCTION fact(x number)
  2  RETURN number
  3  IS
  4  f number;
  5  BEGIN
  6  IF x=0 THEN
  7  f := 1;
  8  ELSE
  9  f := x * fact(x-1);
 10  END IF;
 11  RETURN f;
 12  END;
 13  /

```

Function created.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2  num number;
  3  factorial number;
  4  BEGIN
  5  num:= 6;
  6  factorial := fact(num);
  7  dbms_output.put_line(' Factorial ' || num || ' is ' || factorial);
  8  END;
  9  /

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> DROP FUNCTION fact;
```

Function dropped.

```
SQL>
```

EXPERIMENT-15

15. Write PL/SQL program to implement Trigger on table.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT
  2  (DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(20),
  3  BUILDING VARCHAR2(15),
  4  BUDGET NUMERIC(12,2) CHECK (BUDGET > 0),
  5  PRIMARY KEY (DEPT_NAME)
  6  );

Table created.

SQL> CREATE TABLE INSTRUCTOR
  2  (ID VARCHAR2(5),
  3  NAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
  4  DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(20),
  5  SALARY NUMERIC(8,2) CHECK (SALARY > 29000),
  6  PRIMARY KEY (ID),
  7  FOREIGN KEY (DEPT_NAME) REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(DEPT_NAME) ON DELETE SET NULL
  8  );

Table created.
```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER display_salary_changes
  2 BEFORE UPDATE ON instructor
  3 FOR EACH ROW
  4 WHEN (NEW.ID = OLD.ID)
  5 DECLARE
  6   sal_diff number;
  7 BEGIN
  8   sal_diff := :NEW.salary - :OLD.salary;
  9   dbms_output.put_line('Old salary: ' || :OLD.salary);
 10   dbms_output.put_line('New salary: ' || :NEW.salary);
 11   dbms_output.put_line('Salary difference: ' || sal_diff);
 12 END;
 13 /

```

Trigger created.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2   total_rows number(2);
  3 BEGIN
  4   UPDATE instructor
  5   SET salary = salary + 5000;
  6   IF sql%notfound THEN
  7     dbms_output.put_line('no instructors updated');
  8   ELSIF sql%found THEN
  9     total_rows := sql%rowcount;
 10     dbms_output.put_line( total_rows || ' instructors updated ');
 11   END IF;
 12 END;
 13 /

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

EXPERIMENT-16

16. Write PL/SQL program to implement Cursor on table.

1. implicit cursor

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE customers(  
  2  ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
  3  NAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
  4  AGE NUMBER,  
  5  ADDRESS VARCHAR2(20),  
  6  SALARY NUMERIC(20,2));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(1,'Ramesh',23,'Allabad',25000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(3, 'Mahesh',24,'Ghaziabad',29000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(2, 'Suresh',22,'Kanpur',27000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(4, 'chandhan',25,'Noida',31000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(4, 'chandhan',25,'Noida',31000);  
INSERT INTO customers VALUES(4, 'chandhan',25,'Noida',31000)  
*
```

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-00001: unique constraint (SYSTEM.SYS_C008321) violated

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(6, 'Sunita',20,'delhi',35000);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO customers VALUES(5, 'Alex', 21, 'paris',33000);
```

1 row created.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2  total_rows number(2);
  3  BEGIN
  4  UPDATE customers
  5  SET salary = salary + 5000;
  6  IF sql%notfound THEN
  7  dbms_output.put_line('no customers updated');
  8  ELSIF sql%found THEN
  9  total_rows := sql%rowcount;
 10  dbms_output.put_line( total_rows || ' customers updated ');
 11  END IF;
 12  END;
 13  /

```

EXPLICIT CURSOR

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2  c_id customers.id%type;
  3  c_name customers.name%type;
  4  c_addr customers.address%type;
  5  CURSOR c_customers is
  6  SELECT id, name, address FROM customers;
  7  BEGIN
  8  OPEN c_customers;
  9  LOOP
 10  FETCH c_customers into c_id, c_name, c_addr;
 11  EXIT WHEN c_customers%notfound;
 12  dbms_output.put_line(c_id || ' ' || c_name || ' ' || c_addr);
 13  END LOOP;
 14  CLOSE c_customers;
 15  END;
 16  /

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.