

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BANGLADESH-(AIUB)

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Course: ADVANCE DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Section: A

Final Term Project

Project Report On: MALL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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"Mall Management System"

1.Introduction

The *Mall Management System* is a database-driven application designed to streamline the daily operations of a shopping mall. From managing shops and shopkeepers to handling customer data, inventory, billing, and maintenance records, the system provides a centralized and structured way to organize all essential information. It helps reduce manual errors, saves time, and ensures that operations run smoothly and efficiently. Malls typically generate and handle large amounts of data every day. Without a proper system in place, this can quickly become overwhelming. The Mall Management System addresses this challenge by offering an easy-to-use interface backed by a well-designed database that ensures secure data storage, quick access, and consistent updates. This project highlights the practical use of sound database design principles and demonstrates how technology can simplify complex real-world processes, improve coordination, and support better management decisions.

2. Project Proposal

Objectives

- To create a system that helps manage mall activities in an organized way.
- To reduce manual work and avoid mistakes in storing and updating data.
- To keep all shop, customer, and inventory details in one place for easy access.
- To make billing and reporting faster and more accurate.
- To support mall staff in managing shops, customers, and stock more smoothly.

Problem Statement

Managing a shopping mall involves handling a lot of information like shop details, customer records, inventory, and billing. Doing all of this manually can take a lot of time and may lead to mistakes or missing data. It also becomes hard to find or update information quickly. Because of this, mall operations can slow down and become less efficient. A proper system is needed to store all data in one place, reduce manual work, and help the mall run more smoothly.

Methodology

We will develop the project through a clear step-by-step approach focused on database design and implementation:

Requirement Analysis: We will study the mall management needs to identify what data should be stored and managed.

Database Design: We will create an Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram to organize data and define relationships between entities such as shops, customers, and inventory.

Database Implementation: We will build the database using Oracle 10g, creating tables, keys, and constraints to maintain data integrity.

Query Development: We will write SQL queries, stored procedures, and triggers to handle data operations like inserting, updating, deleting, and generating reports.

Documentation: We will prepare clear documentation detailing the database schema, queries, and usage instructions.

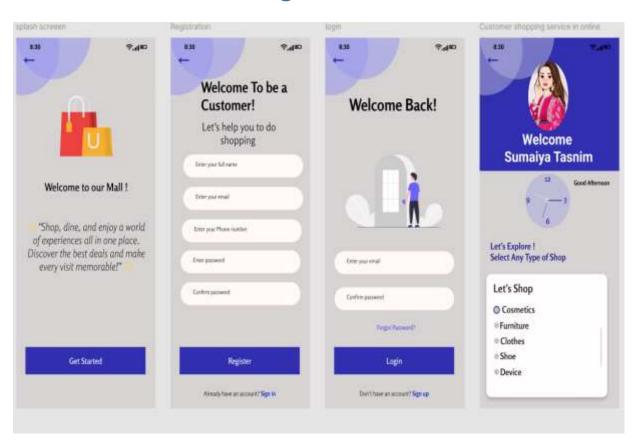
System Features

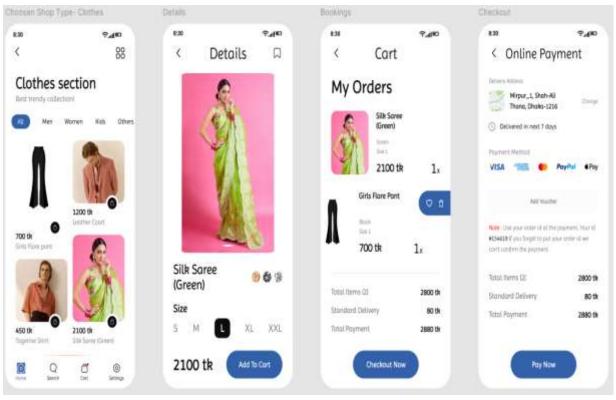
- 1. Add, update, and delete shop details easily.
- 2. Manage shopkeeper and employee information.
- 3. Store and access customer details and purchase history.
- 4. Keep track of inventory and notify when stock is low.
- 5. Generate bills and invoices automatically.
- 6. Create reports on sales, inventory, and maintenance.
- 7. Handle maintenance requests and track their status.

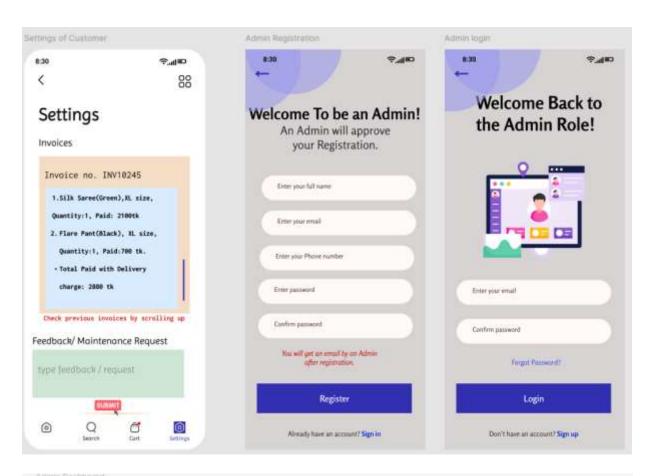
Expected Outcome

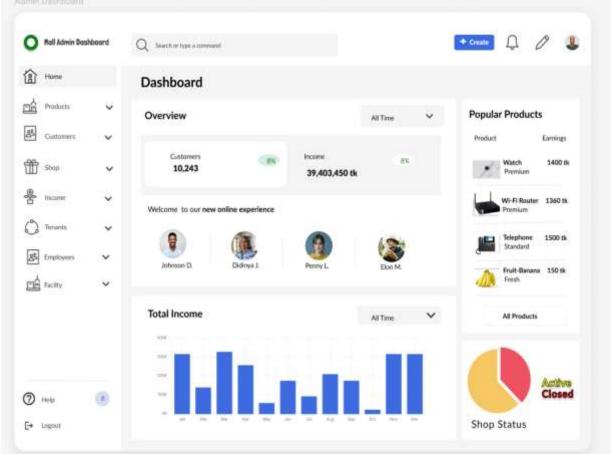
We expect to develop a reliable and efficient database system that centralizes all mall management data in one place. This system will allow us to store, update, and retrieve information quickly and accurately using SQL operations. By automating tasks like billing, inventory tracking, and report generation, we will reduce manual errors and save time. The final outcome will be a well-organized database that supports mall administrators and customers in managing daily operations smoothly and effectively.

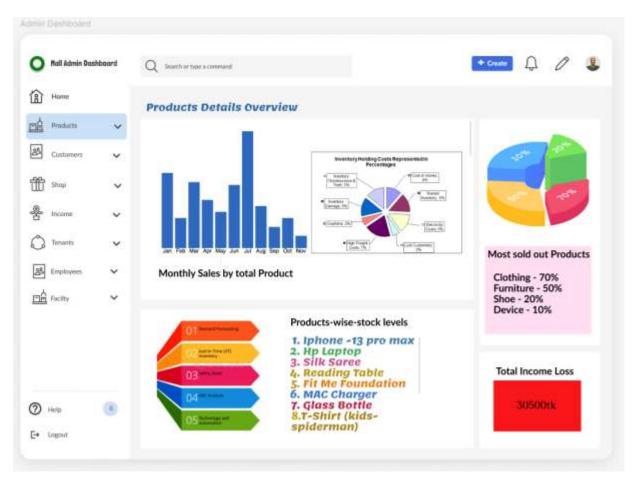
3. User Interface Planning

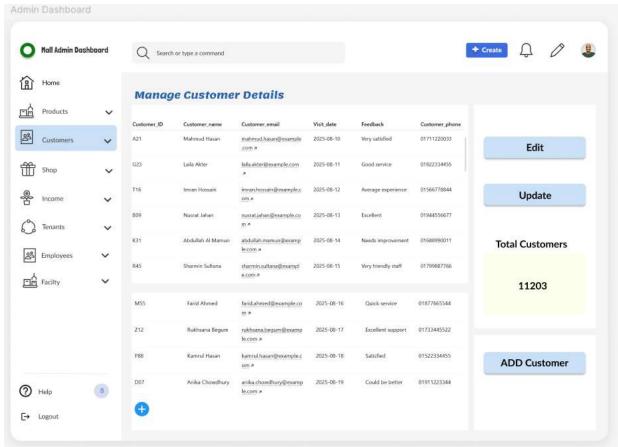


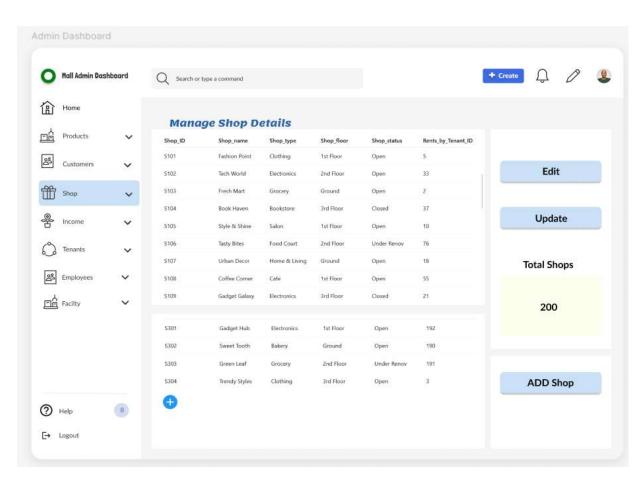


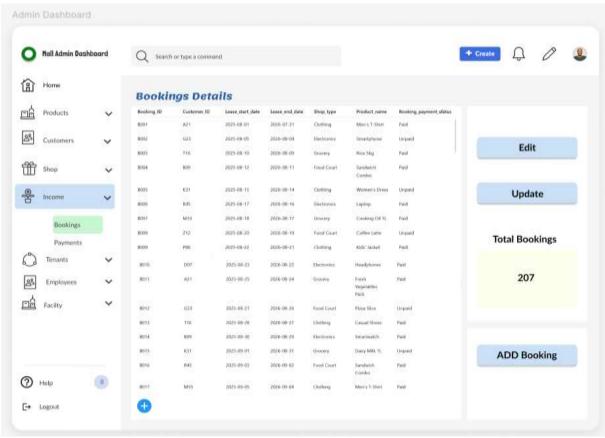


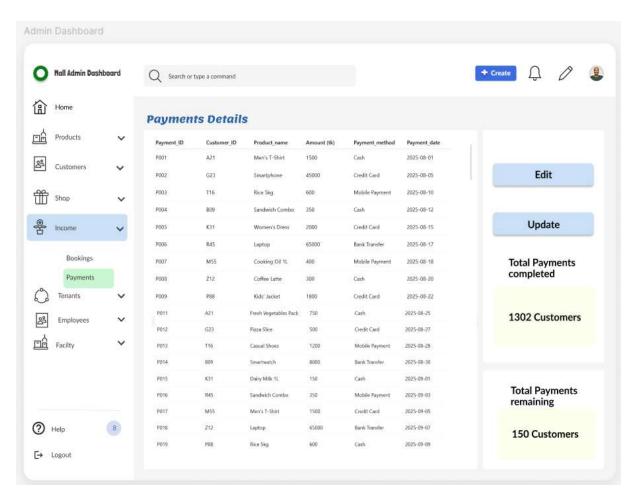


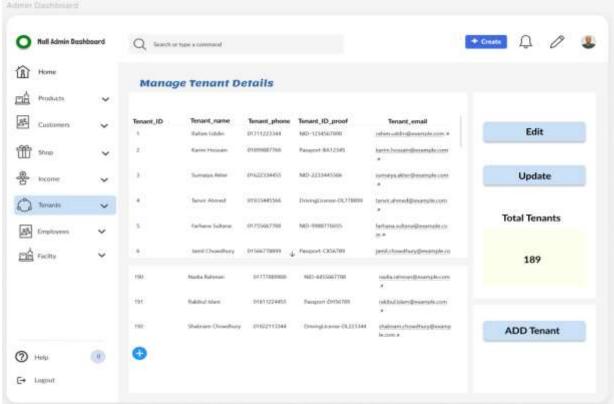


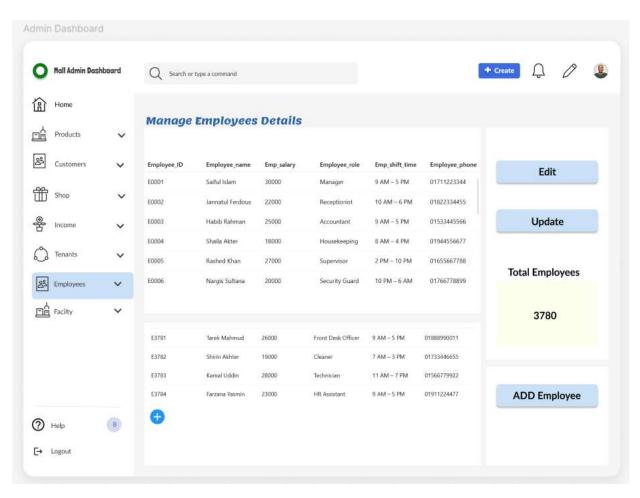


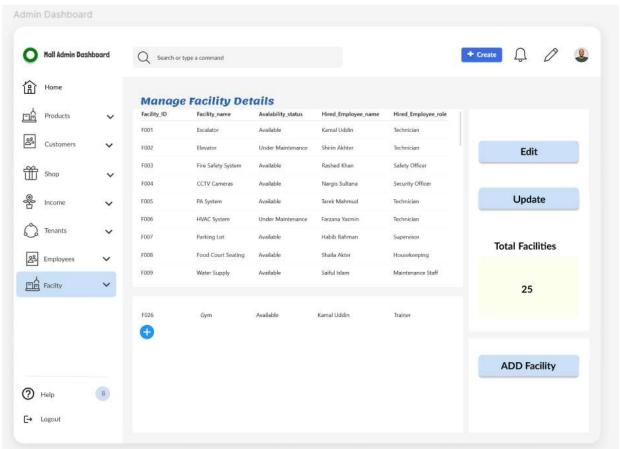


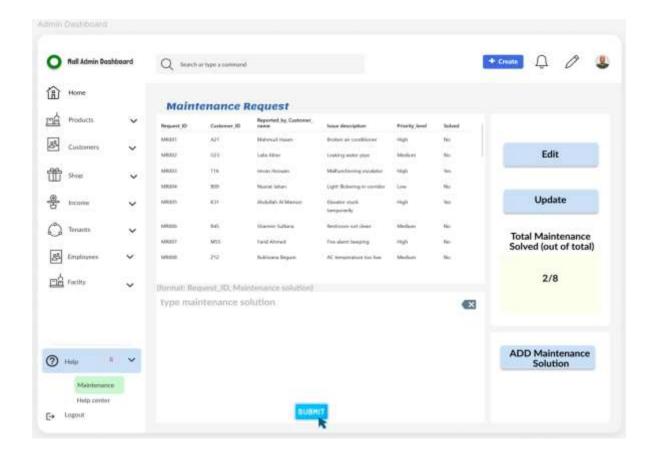










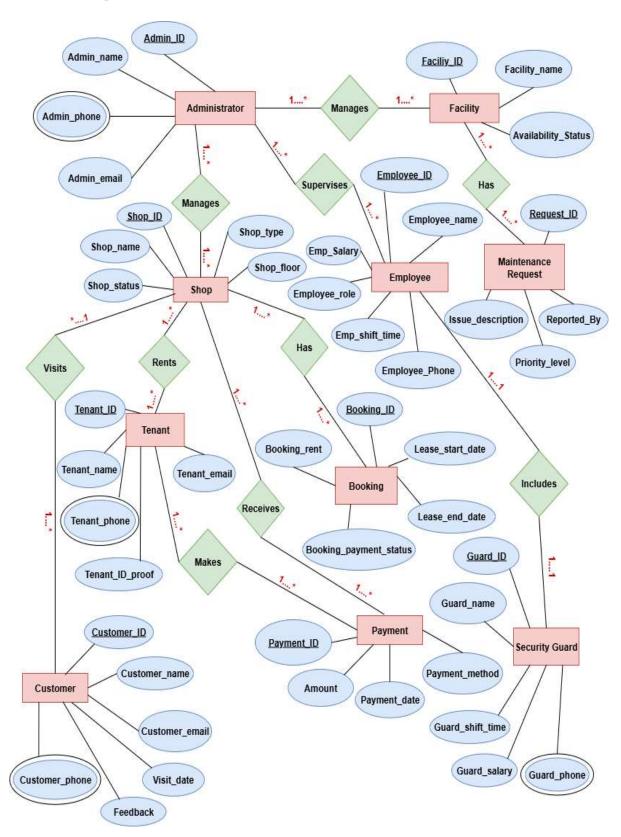


4. Scenario Description

In a Mall Management System, one administrator manages many shops, facilities and supervises employees. Each administrator has a unique identification number, name, phone number, and email. A shop has a unique identification number, name, type, floor, and current status. Each shop is rented by exactly one tenant. One tenant may rent one or more shops. A tenant is defined by a unique tenant ID, name, phone number, email and ID proof. A shop must have a booking record. One shop can have one or more bookings, but a booking is related to one shop only. A booking is defined by a booking ID, rent, lease start and end dates, and payment status. A payment is made by a tenant for a shop. One payment is linked to exactly one tenant and one shop. Payment is identified by a unique payment ID, amount, date and method. A shop can have many customers. Each customer has a unique identification number, name, phone number, email, visit date, and feedback. A customer can have more than one phone number and email. Each employee works under the administrator and may include cleaners, support staff, and other roles. An employee has a unique identification number, name, role, shift time, salary and phone number. The mall provides various facilities like elevators, parking, and restrooms. Each facility has a unique identification number, name, and availability status. Facilities may be associated with one or more maintenance requests. A maintenance request is defined by a request ID, facility ID, issue description, reported by, priority level. Security guards are also part of the employee group, but are maintained separately. Each security guard has a unique identification number, name, shift time, phone number

and salary. The system offers a centralized platform for efficient administration, ensuring that all operations—from shop allocation to facility monitoring—run seamlessly to enhance service quality and overall mall management.

5.ER Diagram



6.Normalization

Manages (Administrator-Shop)

UNF

Manages (<u>Admin_ID</u>, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email, <u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor)

<u>1NF</u>

Admin_phone is a multi valued attribute.

1. <u>Admin_ID</u>, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email, <u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor

2NF

- 1. Admin_ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Admin ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor

Table Creation

- 1. Admin ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor, A_ID

Manages (Administrator-Facility)

UNF

Manages (<u>Admin_ID</u>, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email, <u>Facility_ID</u>, Facility_name, Availability_Status)

1NF

Admin_phone is a multivalued attribute.

1. <u>Admin_ID</u>, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email, <u>Facility_ID</u>, Facility_name, Availability_Status

2NF

- 1. Admin ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Facility_ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Admin ID, Admin name, Admin phone, Admin email
- 2. Facility_ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status

Table Creation

- 1. Admin_ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Facility_ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status, A_ID

Supervises (Administrator-Employee)

UNF

Supervises (<u>Admin_ID</u>, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email, <u>Employee_ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time)

1NF

Admin_phone and Employee_phone are multi valued attributes.

- 1 Admin_ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time

2NF

- 1. Admin_ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. <u>Employee_ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Admin_ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time

Table Creation

- 1. Admin ID, Admin name, Admin phone, Admin email
- 2. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time, **A_ID**

Has (Facility - Maintenance Request)

UNF

Has (<u>Facility_ID</u>, Facility_name, Availability_Status, <u>Request_ID</u>, Issue_description, Reported_by, Priority_level)

1NF

There is no multi valued attribute. Relation already in 1NF.

- 1. Facility ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status
- 2. Request ID, Issue_description, Reported_by, Priority_level

2NF

- 1. Facility ID, Facility name, Availability Status
- 2. Request ID, Issue_description, Reported_by, Priority_level

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Facility ID, Facility name, Availability Status
- 2. Request ID, Issue description, Reported by, Priority level

Table Creation

- 1. Facility ID, Facility name, Availability Status
- 2. Request ID, Issue_description, Reported_by, Priority_level, F_ID

Rents (Tenant-Shop)

UNF

Rents (<u>Tenant_ID</u>, Tenant_name, Tenant_email, Tenant_phone, Tenant_ID_proof, <u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor)

1NF

Tenant_phone is multi valued attribute.

- 1. Tenant ID, Tenant name, Tenant email, Tenant phone, Tenant ID proof
- 2. Shop ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor

<u>2NF</u>

- 1. Tenant ID, Tenant_name, Tenant_email, Tenant_phone, Tenant_ID_proof
- 2. Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. <u>Tenant_ID</u>, Tenant_name, Tenant_email, Tenant_phone, Tenant_ID_proof
- 2. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor

Table Creation

- 1. Tenant ID, Tenant name, Tenant email, Tenant phone, Tenant ID proof
- 2. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, T_ID

Makes (Tenant - Payment)

UNF

Makes (<u>Tenant_ID</u>, Tenant_name, Tenant_phone, Tenant_email, Tenant_ID_proof, Payment_ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method)

1NF

Tenant_phone is a multi valued attribute.

1. <u>Tenant_ID</u>, Tenant_name, Tenant_phone, Tenant_email, Tenant_ID_proof, <u>Payment_ID</u>, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

2NF

- 1. Tenant ID, Tenant name, Tenant phone, Tenant email, Tenant ID proof
- 2. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Tenant_ID, Tenant_name, Tenant_phone, Tenant_email, Tenant_ID_proof
- 2. Payment_ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

Table Creation

- 1. Tenant_ID, Tenant_name, Tenant_phone, Tenant_email, Tenant_ID_proof
- 2. Payment_ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, T_ID

Receives (Shop - Payment)

UNF

Receives (<u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Payment_ID</u>, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method)

<u>1NF</u>

There is no multivalued attribute. Relation is already in 1NF.

1. <u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Payment_ID</u>, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

2NF

- 1. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

1. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor

2. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method

Table Creation

- 1. Shop ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, S_ID

Has (Shop - Booking)

UNF

Has (<u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Booking_ID</u>, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status)

1NF

There is no multivalued attribute. Relation is already in 1NF.

1. <u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Booking_ID</u>, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status

2NF

- 1. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. Booking ID, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status

<u>3NF</u>

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Shop ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. Booking ID, Booking rent, Lease start date, Lease end date, Booking payment status

Table Creation

- 1. Shop ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. <u>Booking_ID</u>, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status, **S_ID**

Visits (Shop - Customer)

UNF

Visits (<u>Shop_ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback)

1NF

Customer_phone is a multi valued attribute.

1. <u>Shop ID</u>, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, <u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback

2NF

- 1. Shop ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. <u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. Customer_ID, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback

Table Creation

- 1. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 2. <u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback, **S_ID**

Includes (Employee – Security Guard)

<u>UN</u>F

Includes (<u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Emp_shift_time, Employee phone, Guard ID, Guard name, Guard phone, Guard shift time, Guard salary)

1NF

Employee phone and Guard phone are multi valued attributes.

1. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Emp_shift_time, Employee_phone, <u>Guard ID</u>, Guard_name, Guard_phone, Guard_shift_time, Guard_salary

2NF

- 1. <u>Employee_ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Emp_shift_time, Employee_phone
- 2. <u>Guard_ID</u>, Guard_name, Guard_phone, Guard_shift_time, Guard_salary

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF.

- 1. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Emp_shift_time, Employee phone
- 2. Guard ID, Guard name, Guard phone, Guard shift time, Guard salary, Employee ID

Table Creation

- 1. <u>Employee_ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Emp_shift_time, Employee_phone
- 2. Guard ID, Guard_name, Guard_phone, Guard_shift_time, Guard_salary, E_ID

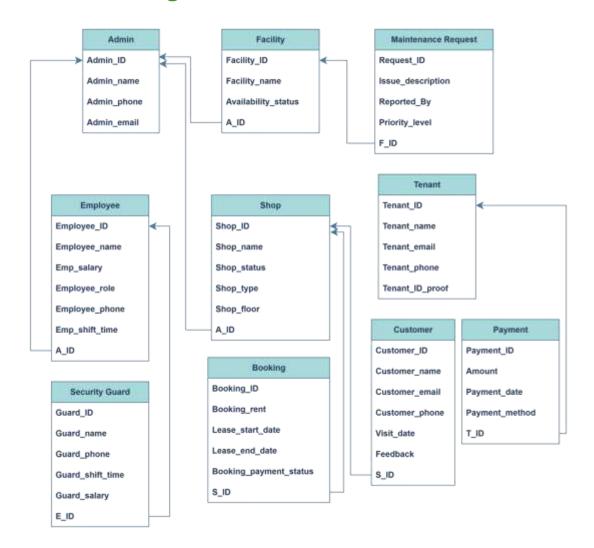
Temporary Tables

- 1. Admin ID, Admin_name, Admin_phone, Admin_email
- 2. Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor, A_ID
- 3.-Admin ID, Admin name, Admin phone, Admin email
- 4. Facility_ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status, A_ID
- 5.-Admin ID, Admin name, Admin phone, Admin email
- 6. <u>Employee_ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time, **A_ID**
- 7. Facility ID, Facility name, Availability Status
- 8. Request ID, Issue description, Reported by, Priority level, F_ID
- 9. Tenant ID, Tenant_name, Tenant_email, Tenant_phone, Tenant_ID_proof
- 10. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor, T_ID
- 11. Tenant ID, Tenant name, Tenant phone, Tenant email, Tenant ID proof
- 12. Payment ID, Amount, Payment date, Payment method, T ID
- 13.-Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 14. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, S_ID
- 15. Shop_ID, Shop_name, Shop_status, Shop_type, Shop_floor
- 16. <u>Booking_ID</u>, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status, **S_ID**
- 17.-Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor
- 18. <u>Customer_ID</u>, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback, **S ID**
- 19. <u>Employee_ID</u>, <u>Employee_name</u>, <u>Emp_salary</u>, <u>Employee_role</u>, <u>Emp_shift_time</u>, <u>Employee_phone</u>
- 20. Guard ID, Guard_name, Guard_phone, Guard_shift_time, Guard_salary, E_ID

Final Tables

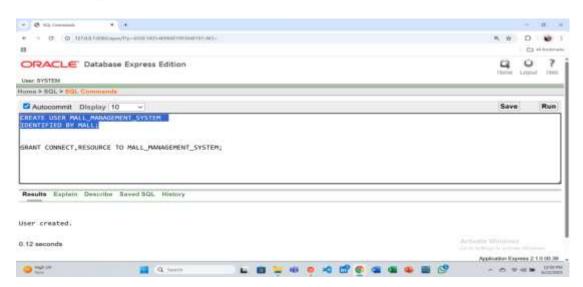
- 1.Admin ID, Admin name, Admin phone, Admin email
- 2. Shop ID, Shop name, Shop status, Shop type, Shop floor, A_ID
- 3. Facility_ID, Facility_name, Availability_Status, A_ID
- 4. <u>Employee ID</u>, Employee_name, Emp_salary, Employee_role, Employee_phone, Emp_shift_time, **A_ID**
- 5. Request ID, Issue description, Reported by, Priority level, F ID
- 6. Tenant ID, Tenant_name, Tenant_email, Tenant_phone, Tenant_ID_proof
- 7. Payment ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, T_ID
- 8. Booking_ID, Booking_rent, Lease_start_date, Lease_end_date, Booking_payment_status, S_ID
- 9. Customer ID, Customer name, Customer email, Customer phone, Visit date, Feedback, \$_ID
- 10. Guard_ID, Guard_name, Guard_phone, Guard_shift_time, Guard_salary, E_ID

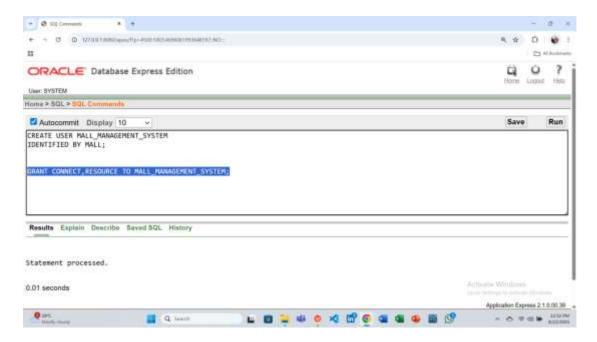
7. Schema Diagram



8.Table Creation Using SQL

<u>Created A separate Database/Schema for Mall_management_system:</u>





Creating all Final Tables:

-- 1. Admin

CREATE TABLE Admin (

Admin_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

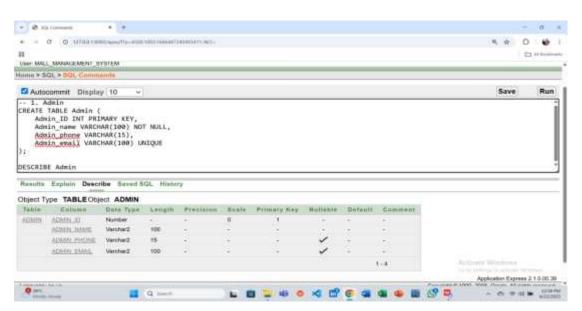
Admin_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Admin_phone VARCHAR(15),

Admin_email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE

);

DESCRIBE Admin



```
-- 2. Shop
```

CREATE TABLE Shop (

Shop_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Shop_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Shop_status VARCHAR(20),

Shop_type VARCHAR(50),

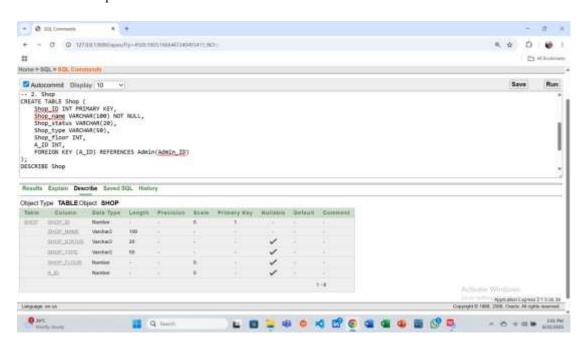
Shop_floor INT,

A_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (A_ID) REFERENCES Admin(Admin_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Shop



-- 3. Facility

CREATE TABLE Facility (

Facility_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

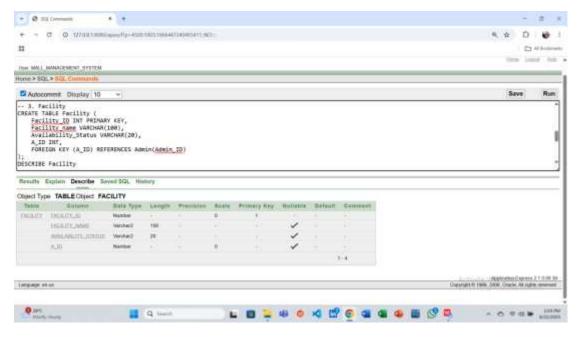
Facility_name VARCHAR(100),

Availability_Status VARCHAR(20),

A_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (A_ID) REFERENCES Admin(Admin_ID)

DESCRIBE Facility



-- 4. Employee

CREATE TABLE Employee (

Employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Employee_name VARCHAR(100),

Emp_salary DECIMAL(10,2),

Employee_role VARCHAR(50),

Employee_phone VARCHAR(15),

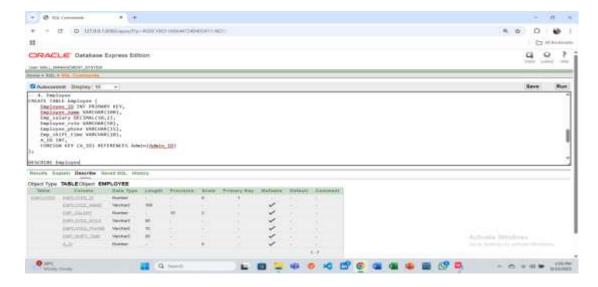
Emp_shift_time VARCHAR(20),

A_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (A_ID) REFERENCES Admin(Admin_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Employee



-- 5. Request

CREATE TABLE Request (

Request_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Issue_description VARCHAR(255),

Reported_by VARCHAR(100),

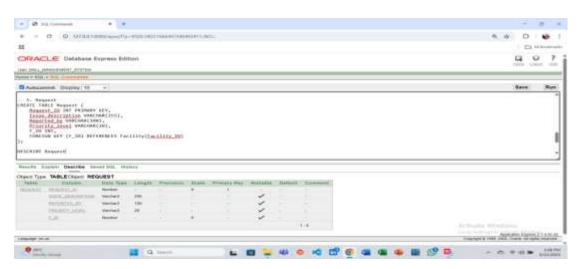
Priority_level VARCHAR(20),

F_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (F_ID) REFERENCES Facility(Facility_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Request



-- 6. Tenant

CREATE TABLE Tenant (

Tenant_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Tenant_name VARCHAR(100),

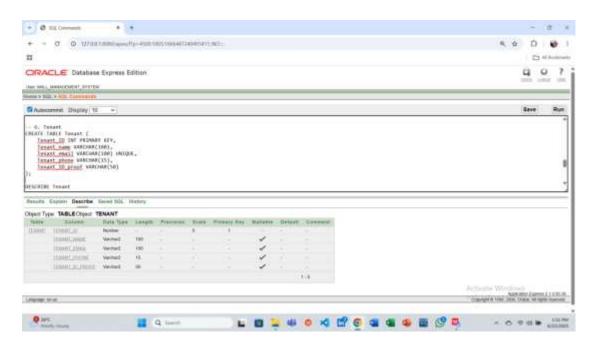
Tenant_email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,

Tenant_phone VARCHAR(15),

Tenant_ID_proof VARCHAR(50)

);

DESCRIBE Tenant



-- 7. Payment

CREATE TABLE Payment (

Payment_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Amount DECIMAL(10,2),

Payment_date DATE,

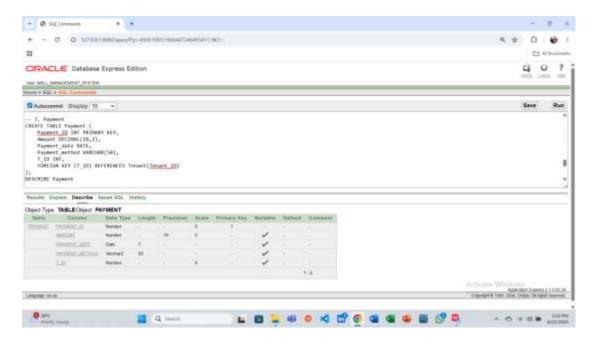
Payment_method VARCHAR(50),

T_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (T_ID) REFERENCES Tenant(Tenant_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Payment



-- 8. Booking

CREATE TABLE Booking (

Booking_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Booking_rent DECIMAL(10,2),

Lease_start_date DATE,

Lease_end_date DATE,

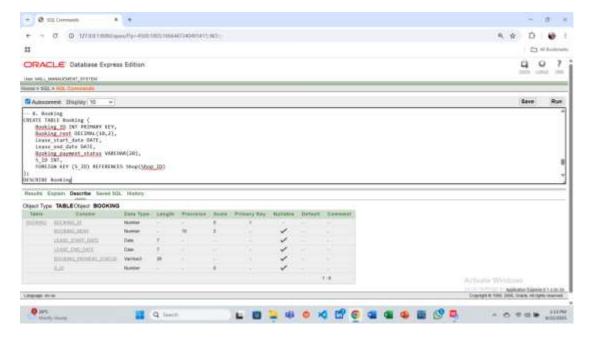
Booking_payment_status VARCHAR(20),

S_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (S_ID) REFERENCES Shop(Shop_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Booking



-- 9. Customer

CREATE TABLE Customer (

Customer_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Customer_name VARCHAR(100),

Customer_email VARCHAR(100),

Customer_phone VARCHAR(15),

Visit_date DATE,

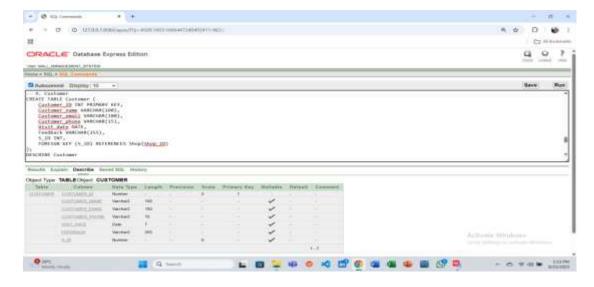
Feedback VARCHAR(255),

S_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (S_ID) REFERENCES Shop(Shop_ID)

);

DESCRIBE Customer



-- 10. Guard

CREATE TABLE Guard (

Guard_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Guard_name VARCHAR(100),

Guard_phone VARCHAR(15),

Guard_shift_time VARCHAR(20),

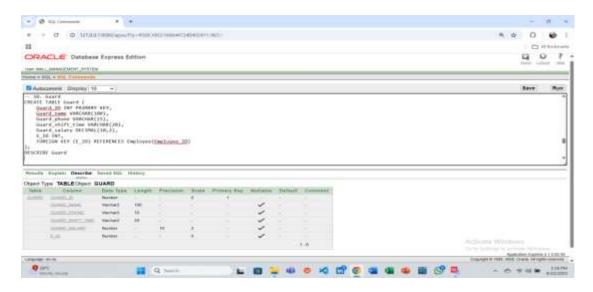
Guard_salary DECIMAL(10,2),

E_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (E_ID) REFERENCES Employee(Employee_ID)

);

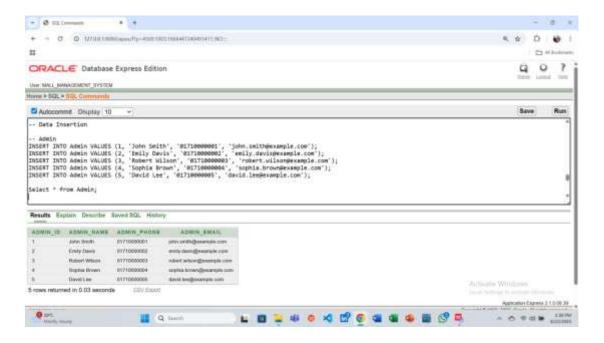
DESCRIBE Guard



9.Data Insertion

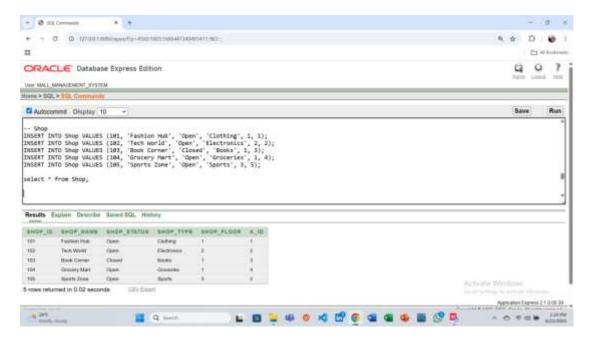
-- Admin

INSERT INTO Admin VALUES (1, 'John Smith', '01710000001', 'john.smith@example.com');
INSERT INTO Admin VALUES (2, 'Emily Davis', '01710000002', 'emily.davis@example.com');
INSERT INTO Admin VALUES (3, 'Robert Wilson', '01710000003', 'robert.wilson@example.com');
INSERT INTO Admin VALUES (4, 'Sophia Brown', '01710000004', 'sophia.brown@example.com');
INSERT INTO Admin VALUES (5, 'David Lee', '01710000005', 'david.lee@example.com');
Select * from Admin;



-- Shop

INSERT INTO Shop VALUES (101, 'Fashion Hub', 'Open', 'Clothing', 1, 1);
INSERT INTO Shop VALUES (102, 'Tech World', 'Open', 'Electronics', 2, 2);
INSERT INTO Shop VALUES (103, 'Book Corner', 'Closed', 'Books', 1, 3);
INSERT INTO Shop VALUES (104, 'Grocery Mart', 'Open', 'Groceries', 1, 4);
INSERT INTO Shop VALUES (105, 'Sports Zone', 'Open', 'Sports', 3, 5);
select * from Shop;



-- Facility

INSERT INTO Facility VALUES (201, 'Parking Lot', 'Available', 1);

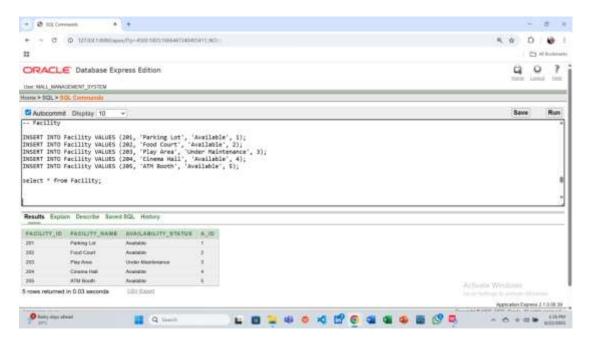
INSERT INTO Facility VALUES (202, 'Food Court', 'Available', 2);

INSERT INTO Facility VALUES (203, 'Play Area', 'Under Maintenance', 3);

INSERT INTO Facility VALUES (204, 'Cinema Hall', 'Available', 4);

INSERT INTO Facility VALUES (205, 'ATM Booth', 'Available', 5);

select * from Facility;



-- Employee

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (301, 'Alex Johnson', 25000, 'Manager', '01710000011', 'Morning', 1);

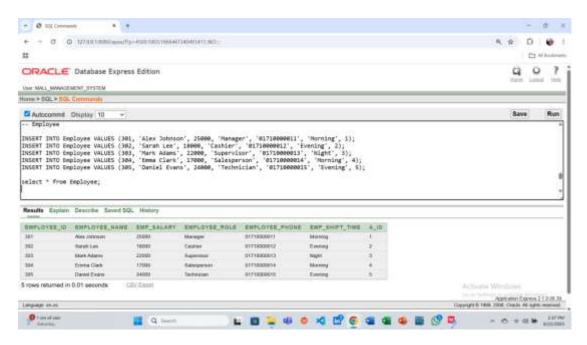
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (302, 'Sarah Lee', 18000, 'Cashier', '01710000012', 'Evening', 2);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (303, 'Mark Adams', 22000, 'Supervisor', '01710000013', 'Night', 3);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (304, 'Emma Clark', 17000, 'Salesperson', '01710000014', 'Morning', 4);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (305, 'Daniel Evans', 24000, 'Technician', '01710000015', 'Evening', 5);

select * from Employee;



-- Request

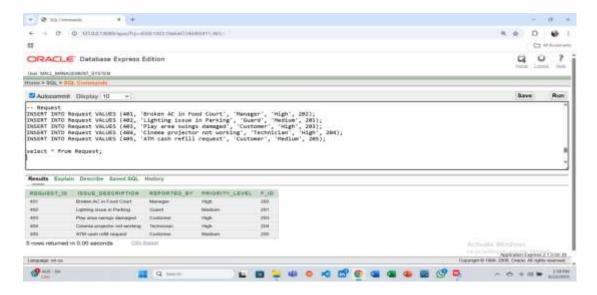
INSERT INTO Request VALUES (401, 'Broken AC in Food Court', 'Manager', 'High', 202);

INSERT INTO Request VALUES (402, 'Lighting issue in Parking', 'Guard', 'Medium', 201);

INSERT INTO Request VALUES (403, 'Play area swings damaged', 'Customer', 'High', 203);

INSERT INTO Request VALUES (404, 'Cinema projector not working', 'Technician', 'High', 204);

INSERT INTO Request VALUES (405, 'ATM cash refill request', 'Customer', 'Medium', 205); select * from Request;



-- Tenant

INSERT INTO Tenant VALUES (501, 'Michael Brown', 'michael.brown@example.com', '01710000021', 'NID123456');

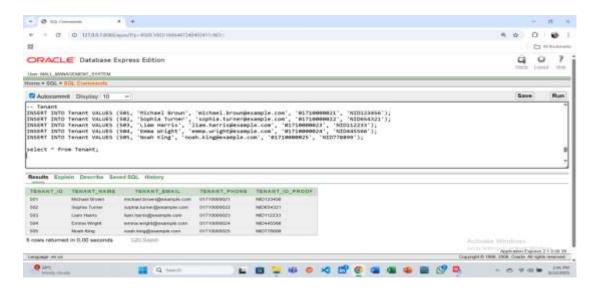
INSERT INTO Tenant VALUES (502, 'Sophia Turner', 'sophia.turner@example.com', '01710000022', 'NID654321');

INSERT INTO Tenant VALUES (503, 'Liam Harris', 'liam.harris@example.com', '01710000023', 'NID112233');

INSERT INTO Tenant VALUES (504, 'Emma Wright', 'emma.wright@example.com', '01710000024', 'NID445566');

INSERT INTO Tenant VALUES (505, 'Noah King', 'noah.king@example.com', '01710000025', 'NID778899');

select * from Tenant;



-- Payment

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES (601, 15000, TO_DATE('2025-08-01','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Cash', 501);

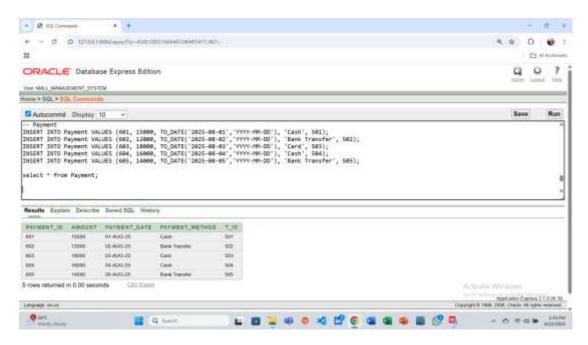
INSERT INTO Payment VALUES (602, 12000, TO_DATE('2025-08-02','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Bank Transfer', 502);

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES (603, 18000, TO_DATE('2025-08-03','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Card', 503);

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES (604, 16000, TO_DATE('2025-08-04','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Cash', 504);

INSERT INTO Payment VALUES (605, 14000, TO_DATE('2025-08-05','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Bank Transfer', 505);

select * from Payment;



-- Booking

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES

(701, 20000, TO_DATE('2025-08-01','YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_DATE('2026-07-31','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Paid', 101);

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES

(702, 25000, TO_DATE('2025-08-02','YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_DATE('2026-08-01','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Unpaid', 102);

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES

(703, 18000, TO_DATE('2025-08-03','YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_DATE('2026-08-02','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Paid', 103);

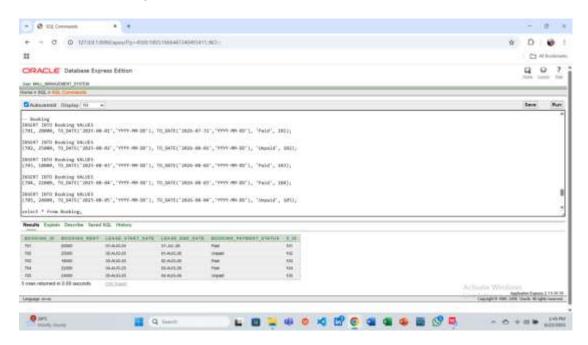
INSERT INTO Booking VALUES

(704, 22000, TO_DATE('2025-08-04','YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_DATE('2026-08-03','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Paid', 104);

INSERT INTO Booking VALUES

(705, 24000, TO_DATE('2025-08-05','YYYY-MM-DD'), TO_DATE('2026-08-04','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Unpaid', 105);

select * from Booking;



-- Customer

INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (801, 'Liam Wilson', 'liam.wilson@example.com', '01710000031', TO_DATE('2025-08-01','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Great service', 101);

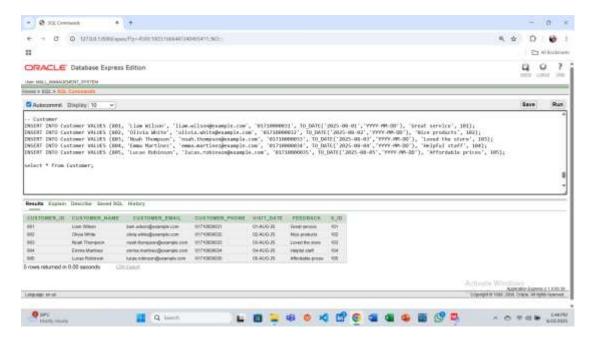
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (802, 'Olivia White', 'olivia.white@example.com', '01710000032', TO_DATE('2025-08-02','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Nice products', 102);

INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (803, 'Noah Thompson', 'noah.thompson@example.com', '01710000033', TO DATE('2025-08-03','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Loved the store', 103);

INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (804, 'Emma Martinez', 'emma.martinez@example.com', '01710000034', TO_DATE('2025-08-04', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Helpful staff', 104);

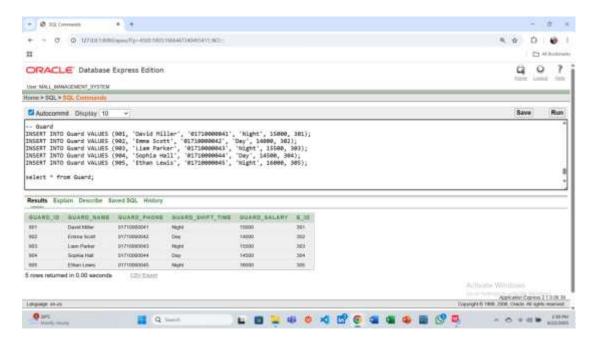
INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (805, 'Lucas Robinson', 'lucas.robinson@example.com', '01710000035', TO_DATE('2025-08-05','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Affordable prices', 105);

select * from Customer;



-- Guard

INSERT INTO Guard VALUES (901, 'David Miller', '01710000041', 'Night', 15000, 301); INSERT INTO Guard VALUES (902, 'Emma Scott', '01710000042', 'Day', 14000, 302); INSERT INTO Guard VALUES (903, 'Liam Parker', '01710000043', 'Night', 15500, 303); INSERT INTO Guard VALUES (904, 'Sophia Hall', '01710000044', 'Day', 14500, 304); INSERT INTO Guard VALUES (905, 'Ethan Lewis', '01710000045', 'Night', 16000, 305); select * from Guard;



10.Query Writing Using PL/SQL

11. Basic PL/SQL

- Using 2 variables

Question 1: Display the salary of Employee_ID = 301 using a variable.

Answer:

DECLARE

v_emp_salary NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

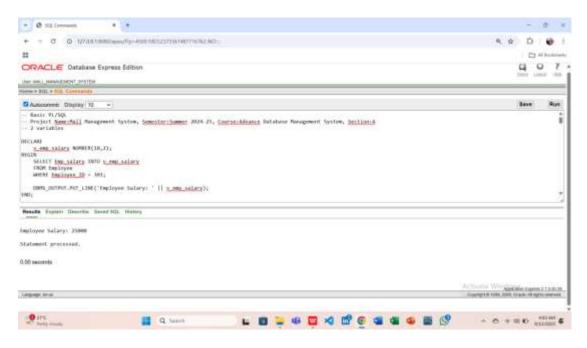
SELECT Emp_salary INTO v_emp_salary

FROM Employee

WHERE Employee_ID = 301;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee Salary: ' || v_emp_salary);

END;



Question 2: Display the total salary of guards reporting to Employee_ID = 301 using a variable.

Answer:

DECLARE

```
v\_guard\_salary\ NUMBER(10,2);
```

BEGIN

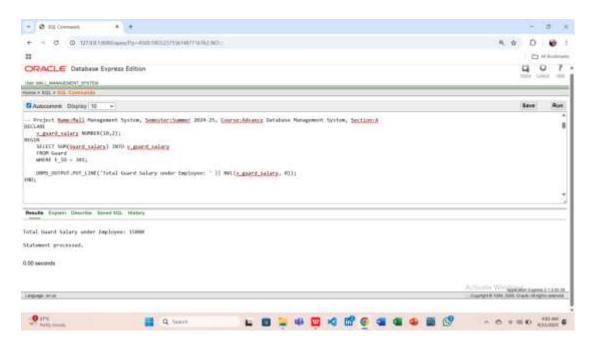
SELECT SUM(Guard_salary) INTO v_guard_salary

FROM Guard

WHERE $E_{ID} = 301$;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Guard Salary under Employee: ' || NVL(v_guard_salary, 0));

END;



-Using 2 Operators

Question 1: Calculate Balance using Subtraction Operator

Answer:

DECLARE

```
v_payment_amount NUMBER(10,2);
```

v_booking_rent NUMBER(10,2);

v_balance NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

SELECT Amount INTO v_payment_amount

```
FROM Payment
   WHERE T_{ID} = 501;
   SELECT Booking_rent INTO v_booking_rent
   FROM Booking
   WHERE S_{ID} = 101;
   -- Operator 1: subtraction
   v_balance := v_payment_amount - v_booking_rent;
   DBMS\_OUTPUT\_LINE('Balance\ after\ subtraction: ' \parallel v\_balance);
END;
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    - C 0 177811880 quality-4001802275418771836230
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                                                                                                                                    DAR
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  Societ Name [61] Management System, Sementor/Summer 2024-25, Course Advance Database Hanagement System, SectionsA
Sing 2 Operators
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s_booking_rest MAPRER(10,2);
s_bolests MAPRER(10,2);
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    SELECT Seeking rank 1870 a booking rank
FROM Booking
WRISE 5_3D = 581;
   -- Operator 1: subtraction
y Balance :- s_buyment_amount - v_booking_runti
      Scotter out (186) Telesco after subtraction: 1 | x. Salance);
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 Malance ofter settraction: -5000
                                Q teart
                                                          L B = 4 M × M 6 4 4 4 M 6
Question 2: Check if Balance is Positive or Negative using Comparison Operator
Answer:
DECLARE
```

```
v_payment_amount NUMBER(10,2);
v_booking_rent NUMBER(10,2);
v_balance NUMBER(10,2);
BEGIN
```

SELECT Amount INTO v_payment_amount

```
FROM Payment
   WHERE T_{ID} = 501;
   SELECT Booking_rent INTO v_booking_rent
   FROM Booking
   WHERE S_{ID} = 101;
   v_balance := v_payment_amount - v_booking_rent;
   -- Operator 2: comparison
   IF v_balance >= 0 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Balance is Positive: ' || v_balance);
   ELSE
      DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Balance is Negative: ' || v_balance);
   END IF;
END;
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    ORACLE Database Express Edition
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    y payment amust MAMER(10,2);
% Docking cent ADMER(20,2);
% Dolates MAMER(20,2);
    TH SELECT Assurt 1870 y passert assur).
FROM Payment 1870 y passert assur).
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    SCHIT Senting rest 1870 a backing rest
    MACRE S_DD = DRIE
   schalance - scanners among - schooling.coot;
   - Operator ): imparison

IF s_balance >= 0 DEN

BMN_QUIRER_PET_LIME('Release is Positive; ' || s_balance);
    UNPS_OUTPUT_FOT_LINE('Bulance is Negative: ' || * Delance);
 Hearts Experi Describe Sered SQL Hearty
 Malance is Regative: Sees
```

L B = 4 B × 6 6 4 4 6 6

-Using 2 single-row function

Question 1: Display the total payment made by a tenant.

Q teach

DECLARE

```
v_payment_amount NUMBER(10,2);
```

BEGIN

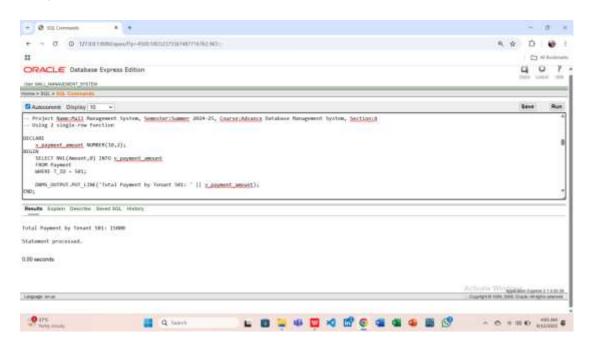
SELECT NVL(Amount,0) INTO v_payment_amount

FROM Payment

WHERE $T_{ID} = 501$;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Payment by Tenant 501: ' \parallel v_payment_amount);

END;



Question 2: Display the booking rent for a shop.

Answer:

DECLARE

v_booking_rent NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

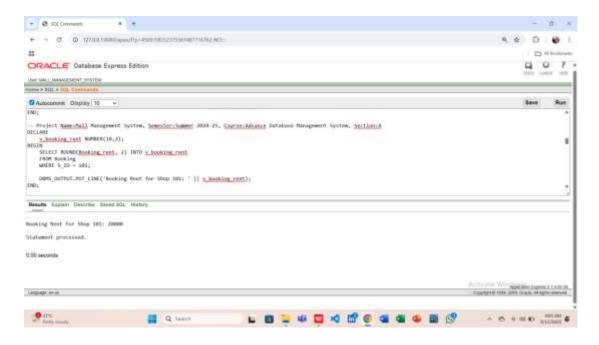
SELECT ROUND(Booking_rent, 2) INTO v_booking_rent

FROM Booking

WHERE $S_{ID} = 101$;

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Booking Rent for Shop 101: ' || v_booking_rent);

END;



- Using 2 group function

Question 1: Find the Total Payment Amount

```
Answer:

DECLARE

v_total NUMBER(10,2);

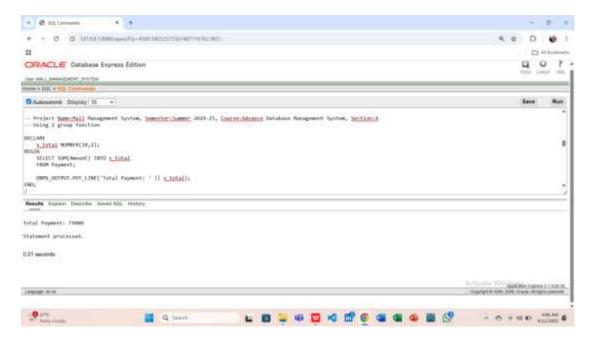
BEGIN

SELECT SUM(Amount) INTO v_total

FROM Payment;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Payment: ' || v_total);

END;
```



Question 2: Find the Average Payment Amount

```
DECLARE

v_avg NUMBER(10,2);

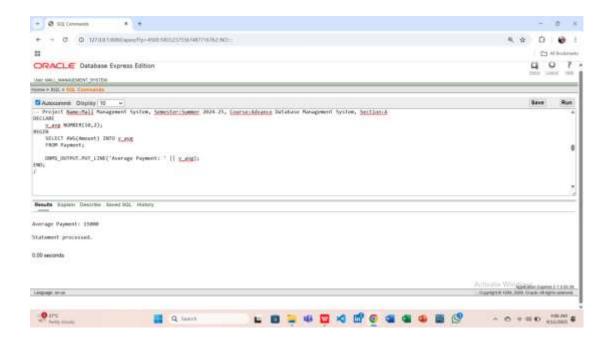
BEGIN

SELECT AVG(Amount) INTO v_avg

FROM Payment;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Average Payment: ' || v_avg);

END;
```



-Using 2 loop

Question 1: Display Shop IDs from 101 to 105 (Numeric FOR Loop)

Answer:

DECLARE

BEGIN

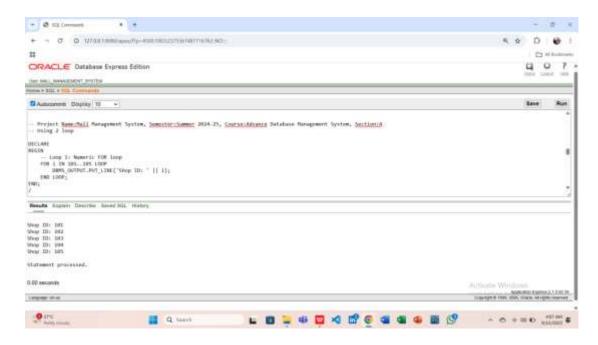
```
-- Loop 1: Numeric FOR loop

FOR i IN 101..105 LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop ID: ' || i);

END LOOP;

END;
```

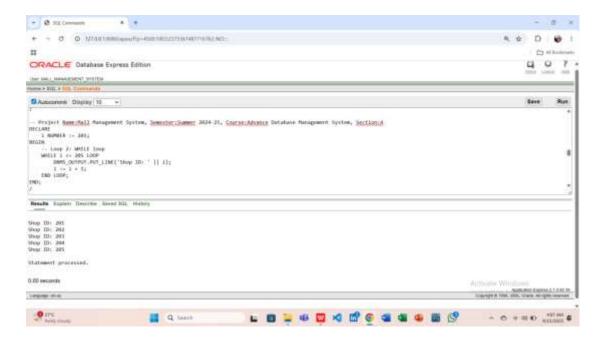


Question 2: Display Shop IDs from 201 to 205 (WHILE Loop)

```
DECLARE
  i NUMBER := 201;

BEGIN
   -- Loop 2: WHILE loop
   WHILE i <= 205 LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop ID: ' || i);
      i := i + 1;
   END LOOP;

END;
//</pre>
```



-2 conditional statements

Question 1: Check Booking Payment Status using IF-ELSE

```
Answer:

DECLARE

v_status Booking.Booking_payment_status%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT Booking_payment_status INTO v_status

FROM Booking

WHERE Booking_ID = 702;

-- Conditional statement 1: IF-ELSE

IF v_status = 'Paid' THEN

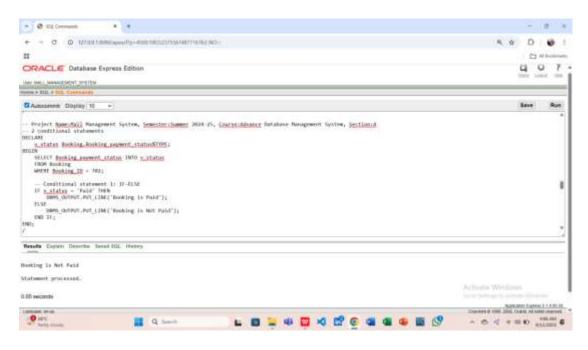
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Booking is Paid');

ELSE

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Booking is Not Paid');

END IF;

END;
```



Question 2: Check Booking Payment Status using CASE

Answer:

```
DECLARE
```

v_status Booking_payment_status%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT Booking_payment_status INTO v_status

FROM Booking

WHERE Booking_ID = 702;

-- Conditional statement 2: CASE

CASE v_status

WHEN 'Paid' THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Status = Paid');

WHEN 'Unpaid' THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE('Status = Unpaid');

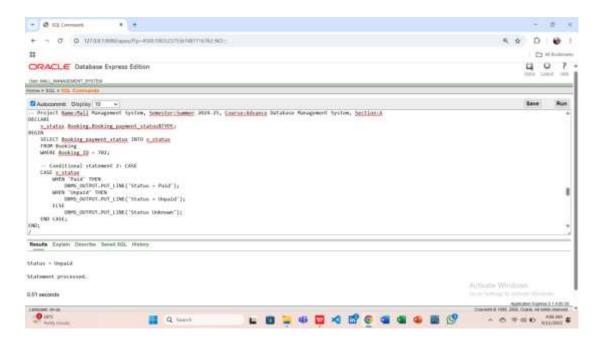
ELSE

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Status Unknown');

END CASE;

END;

/



-2 subquery

Question 1: Find Employee Name with Maximum Salary (Subquery in WHERE clause)

Answer:

```
DECLARE
```

```
v_emp_name Employee.Employee_name%TYPE;
```

BEGIN

```
SELECT Employee_name INTO v_emp_name
```

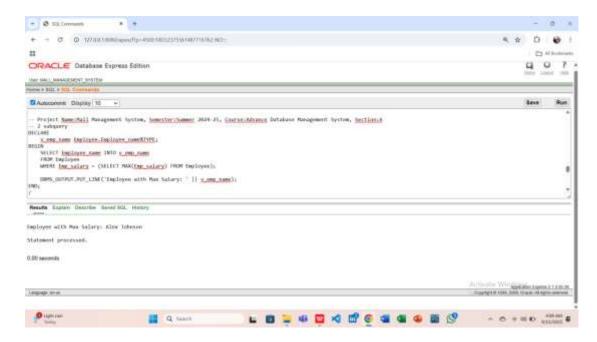
FROM Employee

WHERE Emp_salary = (SELECT MAX(Emp_salary) FROM Employee);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee with Max Salary: ' | | v_emp_name);

END;

/



Question 2: Find Shop Managed by Admin 'Emily Davis' (Subquery in WHERE clause)

Answer:

```
DECLARE
```

```
v_shop_name Shop.Shop_name%TYPE;
```

BEGIN

SELECT Shop_name INTO v_shop_name

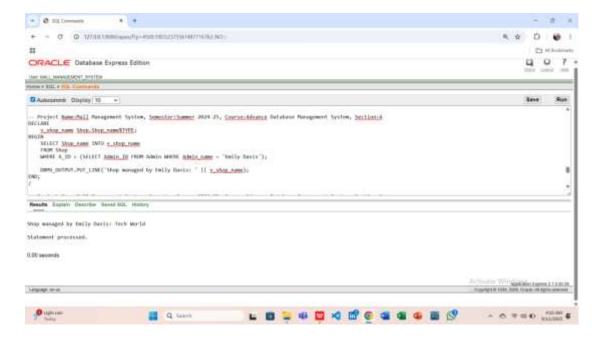
FROM Shop

WHERE A_ID = (SELECT Admin_ID FROM Admin WHERE Admin_name = 'Emily Davis');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop managed by Emily Davis: ' || v_shop_name);

END;

/



-2 joining

Question 1: Display One Employee and Guard Name (JOIN)

```
DECLARE

v_emp_name Employee.Employee_name%TYPE;

v_guard_name Guard.Guard_name%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT E.Employee_name, G.Guard_name

INTO v_emp_name, v_guard_name

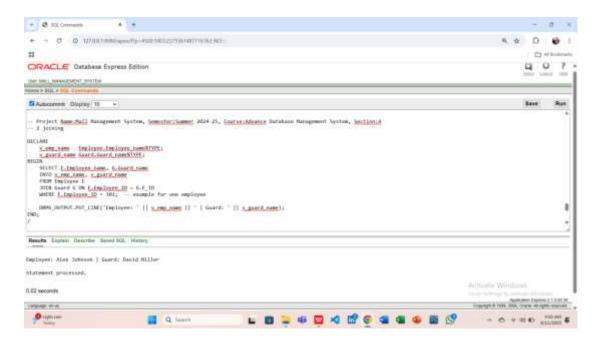
FROM Employee E

JOIN Guard G ON E.Employee_ID = G.E_ID

WHERE E.Employee_ID = 301; -- example for one employee

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee:'|| v_emp_name ||'| Guard:'|| v_guard_name);
END;

/
```



Question 2: Display One Shop and Admin Name (JOIN)

```
DECLARE

v_shop_name Shop.Shop_name%TYPE;

v_admin_name Admin.Admin_name%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT S.Shop_name, A.Admin_name

INTO v_shop_name, v_admin_name

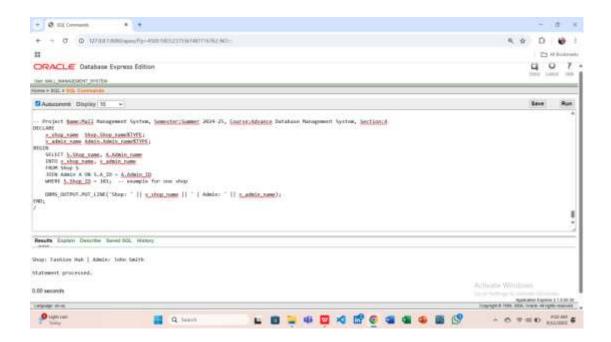
FROM Shop S

JOIN Admin A ON S.A_ID = A.Admin_ID

WHERE S.Shop_ID = 101; -- example for one shop

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop: ' || v_shop_name || ' | Admin: ' || v_admin_name);

END;
```



12. Advance PL/SQL (with Exception Handling)

-2 stored function

FROM Employee

Question-1: Write a stored function to calculate total salary of an Employee including Guards under them.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Total_Salary(emp_id IN NUMBER)

RETURN NUMBER

IS

v_emp_salary NUMBER(10,2);

v_guard_salary NUMBER(10,2);

v_total NUMBER(10,2);

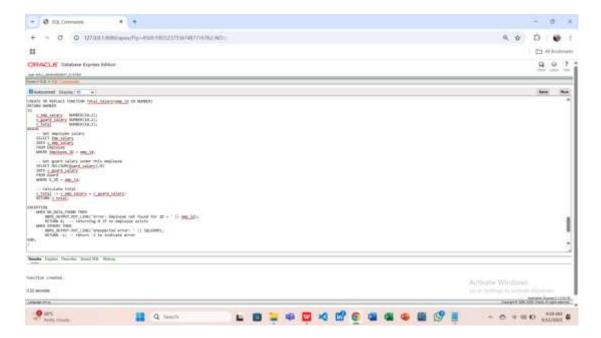
BEGIN

-- Get employee salary

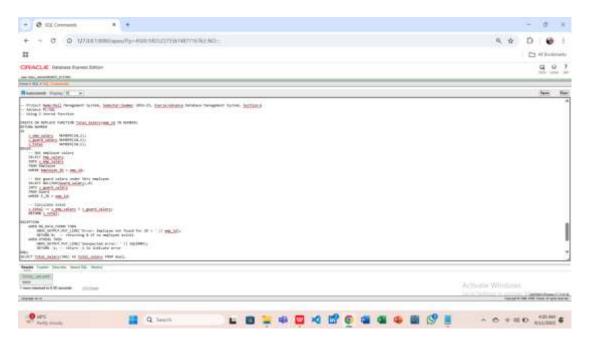
SELECT Emp_salary

INTO v_emp_salary
```

```
WHERE Employee_ID = emp_id;
  -- Get guard salary under this employee
  SELECT NVL(SUM(Guard_salary),0)
  INTO v_guard_salary
  FROM Guard
  WHERE E_ID = emp_id;
  -- Calculate total
 v_total := v_emp_salary + v_guard_salary;
  RETURN v_total;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error: Employee not found for ID = ' | | emp_id);
    RETURN 0; -- returning 0 if no employee exists
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' || SQLERRM);
    RETURN -1; -- return -1 to indicate error
END;
```



SELECT Total_Salary(301) AS total_salary FROM dual;



Question-2: Write a stored function to calculate total payment made by a tenant.

Answer:

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Tenant Total Payment(t id IN NUMBER)

RETURN NUMBER

IS

v_total NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

```
-- Calculate total payments made by tenant
  SELECT NVL(SUM(Amount),0)
  INTO v_total
  FROM Payment
  WHERE T_ID = t_id;
  RETURN v total;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS\_OUTPUT\_LINE('Error: No payment records found for Tenant ID = ' \mid \mid t\_id);
    RETURN 0; -- return 0 if no rows found
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' || SQLERRM);
    RETURN -1; -- return -1 to indicate error
END;
SELECT Tenant_Total_Payment(501) AS total_payment
```

FROM dual;



-2 stored procedure

Question-1: Write a stored procedure to display all Shops and their Admin names.

Answer:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Show_Shops_Admins

IS

BEGIN

-- Loop through all shops and their admins

FOR rec IN (SELECT S.Shop_name, A.Admin_name

FROM Shop S

JOIN Admin A ON S.A_ID = A.Admin_ID) LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop: ' || rec.Shop_name || ' | Admin: ' || rec.Admin_name);

END LOOP;

EXCEPTION

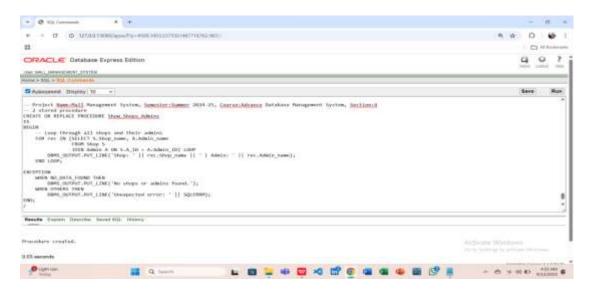
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('No shops or admins found.');

WHEN OTHERS THEN

 $DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE('Unexpected\ error:\ ' \parallel SQLERRM);$

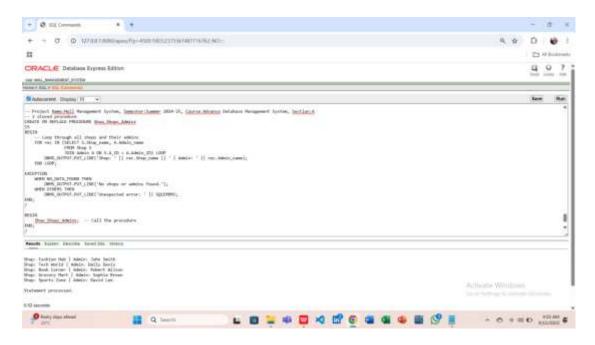
END;



BEGIN

Show_Shops_Admins; -- Call the procedure

END;



Question-2: Write a stored procedure to display Employee and total Guard salary under them.

Answer:

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Show_Emp_Guard_Salary(emp_id IN NUMBER)

IS

v_total_salary NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

-- Call the Total_Salary function

v_total_salary := Total_Salary(emp_id);

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Employee ID: ' \parallel emp_id \parallel

'| Total Salary (including guards): '|| v_total_salary);

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS THEN

```
DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Error calculating total salary for Employee ID ' || emp_id ||
': ' || SQLERRM);

END;

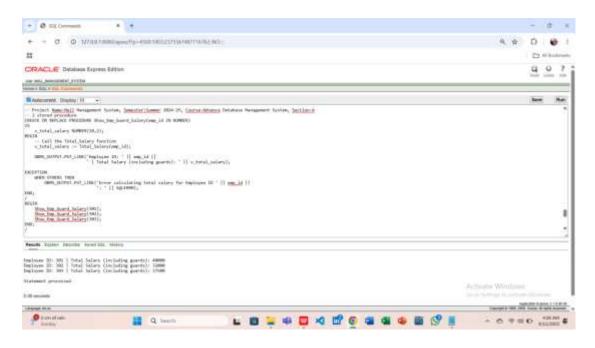
BEGIN

Show_Emp_Guard_Salary(301);

Show_Emp_Guard_Salary(302);

Show_Emp_Guard_Salary(303);
```

END;



-2 table-based record

Question-1:Display all Employees using a table-based record type.

```
TYPE emp_table_type IS TABLE OF Employee%ROWTYPE;
emp_table emp_table_type;

BEGIN
-- Fetch all employees into a collection

SELECT * BULK COLLECT INTO emp_table FROM Employee;
```

```
-- Loop through the collection
 FOR i IN 1..emp_table.COUNT LOOP
   DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Employee Name: ' || emp_table(i).Employee_name ||
            ' | Salary: ' || emp_table(i).Emp_salary);
 END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
 WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No employees found.');
 WHEN OTHERS THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' | | SQLERRM);
END;
                                                                                 D
                 Q lean
```

Question 2: Display all Tenants using a table-based record type.

Answer:

DECLARE

TYPE tenant_table_type IS TABLE OF Tenant%ROWTYPE;

```
tenant_table tenant_table_type;

BEGIN

-- Fetch all tenants into a collection
```

-- Loop through the collection

FOR i IN 1..tenant_table.COUNT LOOP

 $DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Tenant\ Name: ' \parallel tenant_table(i).Tenant_name \parallel$

'| Email: '|| tenant_table(i).Tenant_email);

SELECT * BULK COLLECT INTO tenant_table FROM Tenant;

END LOOP;

EXCEPTION

WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

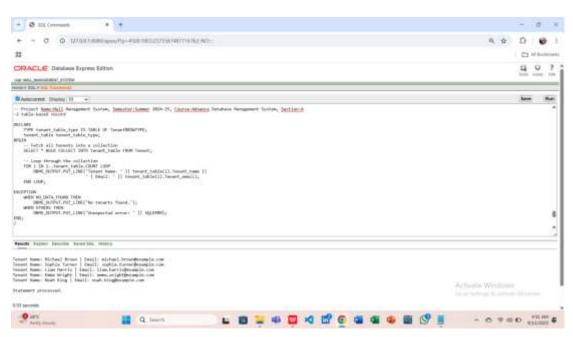
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No tenants found.');

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' || SQLERRM);

END;

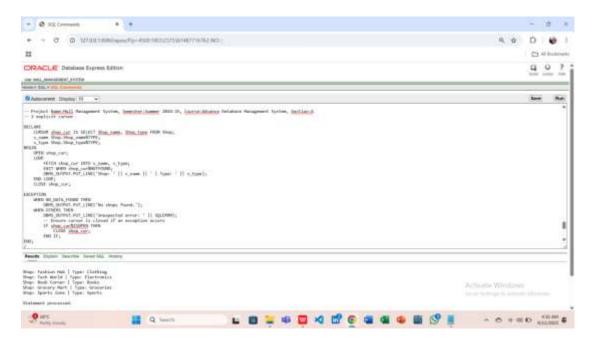
/



-2 explicit cursor

Question 1: Display Shop names and types using an explicit cursor.

```
DECLARE
 CURSOR shop_cur IS SELECT Shop_name, Shop_type FROM Shop;
 v_name Shop.Shop_name%TYPE;
 v_type Shop.Shop_type%TYPE;
BEGIN
 OPEN shop_cur;
 LOOP
   FETCH shop_cur INTO v_name, v_type;
   EXIT WHEN shop_cur%NOTFOUND;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Shop: ' || v_name || ' | Type: ' || v_type);
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE shop_cur;
EXCEPTION
 WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No shops found.');
 WHEN OTHERS THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' | | SQLERRM);
   -- Ensure cursor is closed if an exception occurs
   IF shop_cur%ISOPEN THEN
     CLOSE shop_cur;
   END IF;
END;
```



Question -2: Display Customer names and their Shop names using an explicit cursor.

```
DECLARE

CURSOR cust_cur IS

SELECT C.Customer_name, S.Shop_name

FROM Customer C

JOIN Shop S ON C.S_ID = S.Shop_ID;

v_cust Customer.Customer_name%TYPE;

v_shop Shop.Shop_name%TYPE;

BEGIN

OPEN cust_cur;

LOOP

FETCH cust_cur INTO v_cust, v_shop;

EXIT WHEN cust_cur%NOTFOUND;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer: ' || v_cust || ' | Shop: ' || v_shop);
```

```
END LOOP;
  CLOSE cust_cur;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No customers or shops found.');
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS\_OUTPUT\_PUT\_LINE('Unexpected\ error:\ ' \parallel SQLERRM);
    -- Ensure cursor is closed if an exception occurs
    IF cust_cur%ISOPEN THEN
       CLOSE cust_cur;
    END IF;
END;
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```

-2 cursor-based record

Q learn

Question 1:Display Employee and salary using a cursor-based record.

Actionie Windows

```
DECLARE
  CURSOR emp_cur IS
   SELECT Employee_name, Emp_salary FROM Employee;
  emp_rec emp_cur%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
  OPEN emp_cur;
  LOOP
   FETCH emp_cur INTO emp_rec;
   EXIT WHEN emp_cur%NOTFOUND;
   DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Employee: ' || emp_rec.Employee_name || ' | Salary: ' ||
emp_rec.Emp_salary);
  END LOOP;
 CLOSE emp_cur;
EXCEPTION
 WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No employees found.');
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' | | SQLERRM);
   -- Ensure cursor is closed if an exception occurs
   IF emp_cur%ISOPEN THEN
     CLOSE emp_cur;
   END IF;
END;
```



Question-2:Display Guards and their shift times using a cursor-based record.

Answer:

```
DECLARE

CURSOR guard_cur IS

SELECT Guard_name, Guard_shift_time FROM Guard;

guard_rec guard_cur%ROWTYPE;

BEGIN

OPEN guard_cur;

LOOP

FETCH guard_cur INTO guard_rec;

EXIT WHEN guard_cur%NOTFOUND;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Guard: ' || guard_rec.Guard_name || ' | Shift: ' || guard_rec.Guard_shift_time);

END LOOP;

CLOSE guard_cur;
```

EXCEPTION

WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No guards found.');

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Unexpected error: ' || SQLERRM);

-- Ensure cursor is closed if an exception occurs

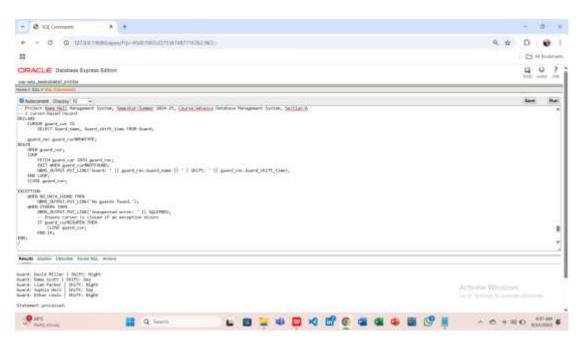
IF guard_cur%ISOPEN THEN

CLOSE guard_cur;

END IF;

END;

/



-2 row level trigger

Question-1: Create a row-level trigger to log any insert in Payment table.

Answer:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_payment_insert

AFTER INSERT ON Payment

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN



-- Insert a Test Payment

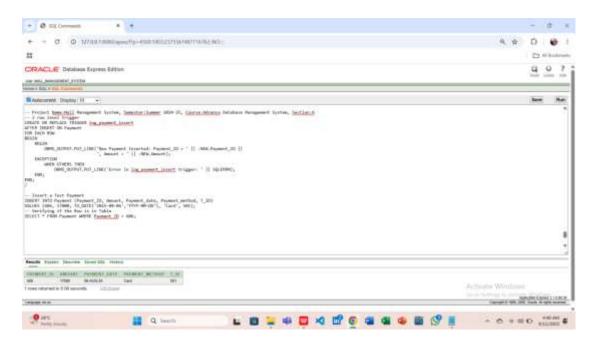
INSERT INTO Payment (Payment_ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, T_ID)

VALUES (606, 17000, TO_DATE('2025-08-06','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Card', 501);



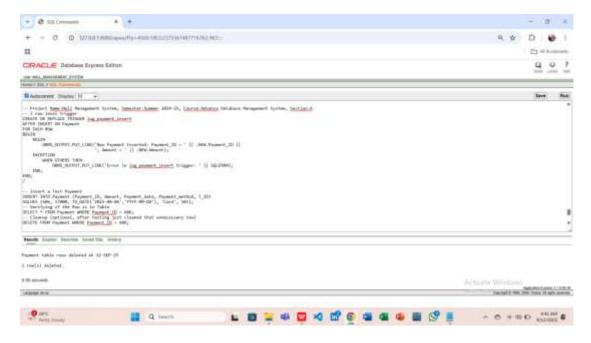
-- Verifying if the Row is in Table

SELECT * FROM Payment WHERE Payment_ID = 606;



-- Cleanup (optional, after testing just cleaned that unnecessary row)

DELETE FROM Payment WHERE Payment_ID = 606;



Question-2: Create a row-level trigger to log new Customer insertion.

Answer:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_customer_insert
```

AFTER INSERT ON Customer

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

BEGIN

```
DBMS\_OUTPUT\_LINE('New\ Customer:\ '\parallel :NEW.Customer\_name\parallel
```

' | Shop ID: ' || :NEW.S_ID);

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error in log_customer_insert trigger: ' || SQLERRM);

END;

END;

/

-- Insert a Test Customer

INSERT INTO Customer (Customer_ID, Customer_name, Customer_email, Customer_phone, Visit_date, Feedback, S_ID)

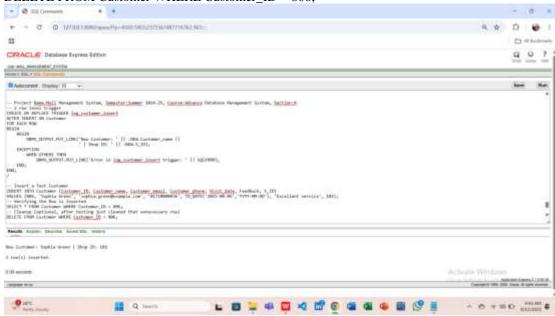
VALUES (806, 'Sophia Green', 'sophia.green@example.com', '01710000036', TO_DATE('2025-08-06','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Excellent service', 102);

-- Verifying the Row is Inserted

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer_ID = 806;

-- Cleanup (optional, after testing just cleaned that unnecessary row)

DELETE FROM Customer WHERE Customer_ID = 806;



-2 statement level trigger

Question-1: Create a statement-level trigger to log any update in Shop table.

Answer:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_shop_update
```

AFTER UPDATE ON Shop

BEGIN

BEGIN

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Shop table updated at ' | | SYSDATE);

EXCEPTION

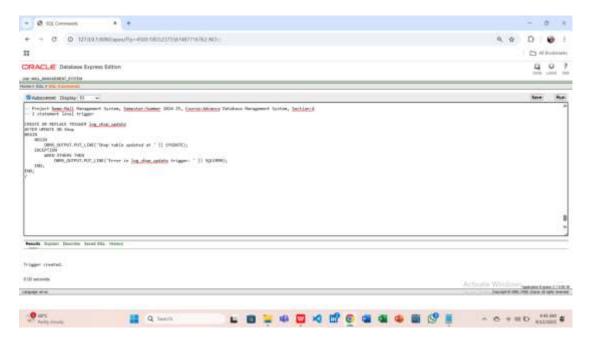
WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Error in log_shop_update trigger: ' || SQLERRM);

END;

END;

/

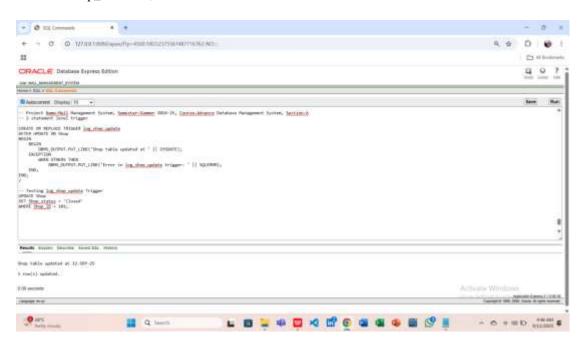


-- Testing log_shop_update Trigger

UPDATE Shop

SET Shop_status = 'Closed'

WHERE Shop_ID = 101;

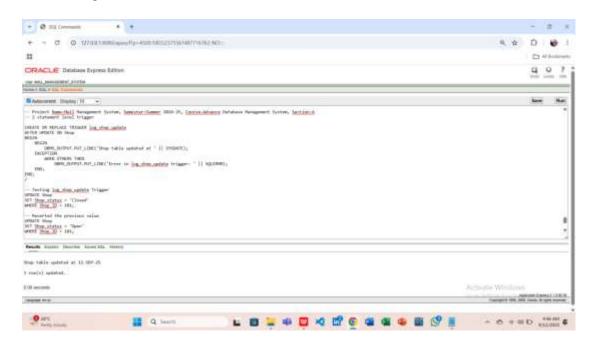


-- Reverted the previous value

UPDATE Shop

SET Shop_status = 'Open'

WHERE Shop_ID = 101;



Question-2: Create a statement-level trigger to log any delete from Payment table.

Answer:

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER log_payment_delete

AFTER DELETE ON Payment

BEGIN

BEGIN

 $DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Payment\ table\ rows\ deleted\ at\ ' \parallel SYSDATE);$

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE('Error in log_payment_delete trigger: ' || SQLERRM);

END;

END;

/-- Testing the Trigger, Inserting a sample row

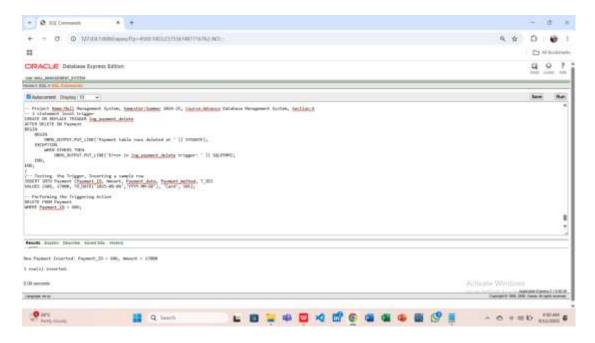
INSERT INTO Payment (Payment_ID, Amount, Payment_date, Payment_method, T_ID)

VALUES (606, 17000, TO_DATE('2025-08-06','YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Card', 501);

-- Performing the Triggering Action

DELETE FROM Payment

WHERE Payment_ID = 606;



-2 package

Question-1: Create a package to handle Employee salary queries.

Answer:

-- Package Specification

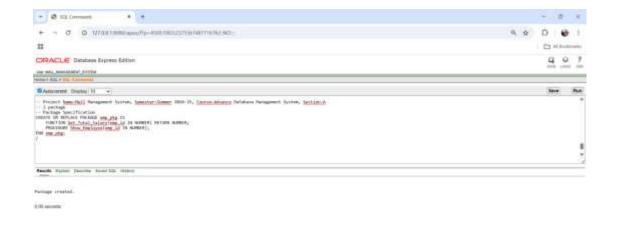
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_pkg IS

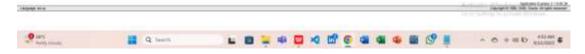
FUNCTION Get_Total_Salary(emp_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;

PROCEDURE Show_Employee(emp_id IN NUMBER);

END emp_pkg;

/





-- Package Body

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_pkg IS

```
-- Function to get total salary

FUNCTION Get_Total_Salary(emp_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS

v_salary NUMBER(10,2);

BEGIN

SELECT Emp_salary INTO v_salary

FROM Employee

WHERE Employee_ID = emp_id;
```

EXCEPTION

RETURN v_salary;

```
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee not found for ID = ' || emp_id);

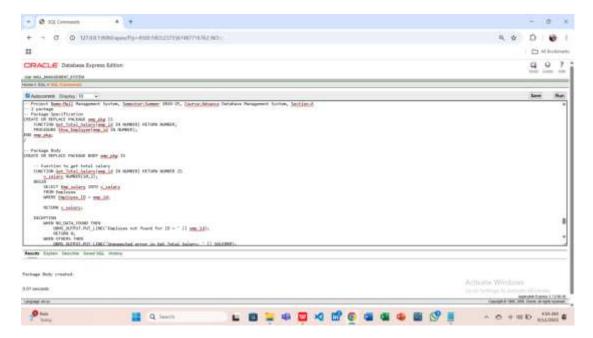
RETURN 0;

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error in Get_Total_Salary: ' || SQLERRM);

RETURN -1;
```

```
END Get_Total_Salary;
  -- Procedure to display employee info
  PROCEDURE Show_Employee(emp_id IN NUMBER) IS
   v_name Employee.Employee_name%TYPE;
   v_salary NUMBER(10,2);
  BEGIN
   SELECT Employee_name, Emp_salary INTO v_name, v_salary
   FROM Employee
   WHERE Employee_ID = emp_id;
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee: ' || v_name || ' | Salary: ' || v_salary);
  EXCEPTION
   WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee not found for ID = ' | | emp_id);
   WHEN OTHERS THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error in Show_Employee: ' || SQLERRM);
  END Show_Employee;
END emp_pkg;
```

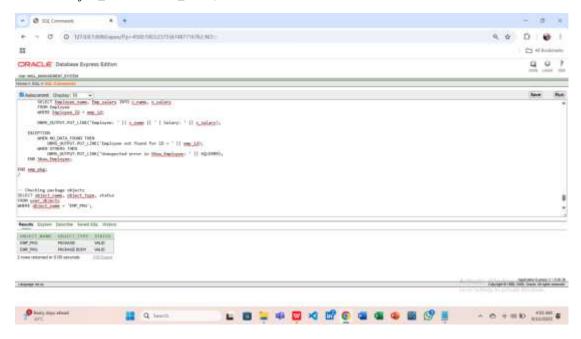


-- Checking package objects

SELECT object_name, object_type, status

FROM user_objects

WHERE object_name = 'EMP_PKG';



Question-2: Create a package to handle Tenant payment queries.

Answer:

-- Package Specification

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE tenant_pkg IS

FUNCTION Total_Payment(t_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;

PROCEDURE Show_Tenant(t_id IN NUMBER);

```
END tenant_pkg;
-- Package Body
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY tenant_pkg IS
  -- Function to calculate total payment
  FUNCTION Total_Payment(t_id IN NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
    v_total NUMBER(10,2);
  BEGIN
    SELECT NVL(SUM(Amount),0) INTO v_total
    FROM Payment
    WHERE T_{ID} = t_{id};
    RETURN v_total;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT_PUT_LINE('No payments found for Tenant ID = ' || t_id);
      RETURN 0;
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Unexpected error in Total_Payment: ' || SQLERRM);
      RETURN -1;
  END Total_Payment;
  -- Procedure to show tenant details
  PROCEDURE Show_Tenant(t_id IN NUMBER) IS
    v_name Tenant.Tenant_name%TYPE;
    v_total NUMBER(10,2);
  BEGIN
    SELECT Tenant_name INTO v_name
    FROM Tenant
    WHERE Tenant_ID = t_id;
    v_total := Total_Payment(t_id);
```

```
DBMS\_OUTPUT\_LINE("Tenant: ' \parallel v\_name \parallel ' \mid Total \ Payment: ' \parallel v\_total);
```

EXCEPTION

WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT_LINE('Tenant not found for ID = ' \parallel t_id);

WHEN OTHERS THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Unexpected error in Show_Tenant: ' || SQLERRM);

END Show_Tenant;

END tenant_pkg;

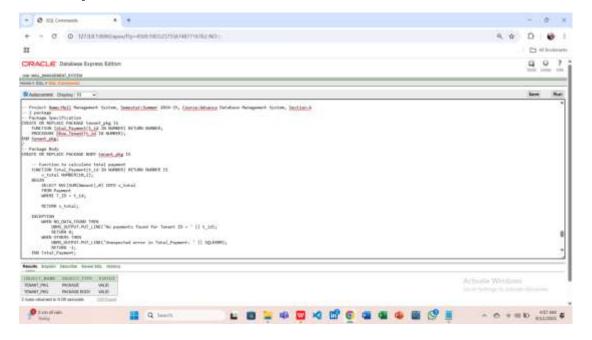
/

-- Checking package objects

SELECT object_name, object_type, status

FROM user_objects

WHERE object_name = 'TENANT_PKG';



13. Relational Algebra

Question 1: List the names and salaries of all Employees.

Answer: πEmployee_name,Emp_salary(Employee)

Question 2: Find the Guard working under Employee_ID = 301.

Answer: π Guard_name(σ E_ID=301(Guard))

Question 3: List all Shops and the name of the Admin managing them.

Answer: π Shop_name,Admin_name(Shop \bowtie Shop.A_ID=Admin.Admin_ID Admin)

Question 4: Find the total payment made by Tenant_ID = 501.

Answer: ySUM(Amount)→Total_Payment(OT_ID=501(Payment))

Question 5: List all Tenants who have made payments greater than 15000.

Answer:

 π Tenant_name(σ Amount>15000(Payment \bowtie Payment.T_ID=Tenant.Tenant_ID
Tenant))

14. User Interface Design To Code Implementation (Screenshots)

15. Oracle 10g Database Connection Process

Based on the midterm UI designs, we implemented the corresponding user interfaces in **C# programming language**.

The following procedure was followed to connect Oracle 10g Database using C# programming language:

1. Oracle 10g Installation and Configuration

First, we ensured that Oracle 10g Database was properly installed and running (It was already ensured in mid-term, as we created database & also table creation, data insertion were done). We checked the listener service and noted the host name, port number (default 1521), and database SID which would be required for the connection.

2. Preparing the Development Environment

Next, we prepared the development environment in Visual Studio. A new C# Console Application project was created where we would implement the connection code.

3. Adding Oracle Data Access Library

After creating the project, we added the required Oracle Data Access library. For this, the **Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll** file was included in the project references. This library is necessary for establishing communication between the C# application and the Oracle database.

4. Constructing the Connection String

Then we constructed the database connection string. In the connection string, we specified the database username, password, and the data source, which contained the host, port, and Oracle SID.

Example Format:

User Id=MALL_MANGEMENT_SYSTEM; Password=mall; Data Source=localhost:1521/orcl;

5. Writing the Connection Code

After preparing the connection string, we wrote C# code to connect with the Oracle 10g database. Inside the code, we created an OracleConnection object using the connection string and opened the connection inside a try-catch block to handle any possible errors.

6. Executing a Sample SQL Query

Once the connection was successful, we executed a sample SQL query. For verification, a simple query was executed on the Oracle system table dual to fetch the current system date. The returned result confirmed that the connection was working correctly.

7. Testing the Process

Finally, we tested the entire process. The project was built and executed. On successful execution, a confirmation message displayed that the application was connected to the Oracle 10g database along with the current database date.

8. Troubleshooting and Error Handling

In case of errors, we reviewed common issues. For example, if the Oracle listener was not running, we started it using the Oracle tools. If the credentials were incorrect, we corrected them in the connection string. If the Oracle assembly was not found, we ensured that the Oracle Data Provider for .NET was properly installed.

This way, we successfully connected a C# application with the Oracle 10g Database and verified the connection by executing a query.

Issues Faced During Oracle 10g Database Connection

Listener Not Running : Sometimes the Oracle listener service was not active, which caused connection failures. We had to manually start it using Oracle tools.

Invalid Credentials: Connection attempts failed when incorrect usernames or passwords were entered. Updating the connection string with correct credentials solved this.

Missing Oracle Assembly : The project could not run if the Oracle Data Access library (Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll or Oracle.DataAccess.dll) was not properly installed or referenced.

Port or Network Issues: The default Oracle port (1521) was sometimes blocked by firewall or network restrictions, which prevented the C# application from connecting.

Configuration Mismatches: If the SID or service name in the connection string did not match the Oracle database configuration, the connection could not be established.

Outdated Oracle 10g Version : Since Oracle 10g is an older version, compatibility issues were faced with newer development tools and drivers. Some modern libraries do not fully support Oracle 10g, which required extra configuration and adjustments.

16. Conclusion

The Mall Management System successfully demonstrates how database-driven applications can streamline and organize mall operations. By integrating core functions such as shop and tenant management, customer tracking, inventory monitoring, billing, employee supervision, and facility maintenance, the system reduces manual errors, enhances efficiency, and ensures secure and consistent data handling. The use of proper database design principles, normalization, and PL/SQL queries ensures data integrity and reliability, while the centralized system provides quick access to information, supporting effective decision-making for mall administrators and shopkeepers. Overall, the project highlights the potential of database systems to improve real-world operations by saving time, minimizing errors, and providing structured insights.

Future Work

Although the system meets its primary objectives, there are several areas where it can be improved and expanded in the future:

- 1. **Web-Based User Interface** Develop a web or mobile application connected to the database to allow mall staff, tenants, and customers to interact with the system in real time.
- 2. **Automation & Notifications** Add features such as automated reminders for rent payments, stock replenishment alerts, and maintenance scheduling.
- 3. **Analytics & Reporting** Integrate advanced reporting dashboards and data visualization tools for sales forecasting, customer trends, and performance analysis.
- 4. **Security Enhancements** Implement stronger authentication, role-based access control, and encryption to protect sensitive tenant and customer data.
- 5. **Integration with IoT Devices** Connect the system with sensors (e.g., for energy monitoring, security cameras, or foot traffic tracking) to enable smart mall management.
- 6. **Scalability Improvements** Optimize the database for handling larger malls with thousands of shops, tenants, and customers without performance issues.
- 7. **Cloud Deployment** Move the system to a cloud-based environment for better accessibility, reliability, and scalability.

By addressing these improvements, the Mall Management System can evolve into a fully functional, intelligent, and scalable solution capable of meeting the growing demands of modern shopping complexes.