

ADBMS Practical

Do the following:

1. Create table passenger with fields PID, PName, Address, Destination, Age.
2. Partition the passenger table based on age having following range:
PS1=less than 12
PS2=less than 60
PS3=Above 60
3. Insert five records in Passenger table.
4. Display records of Senior citizen Passenger.
5. Add one more partition PS4 which will store records of Passenger whose age is more than 75.

```
SQL> create table Passenger
 2  (PID number(10),
 3  PName varchar2(30),
 4  Address varchar2(30),
 5  Destination varchar2(30),
 6  Age number(5))
 7  Partition by range(Age)
 8  (
 9  Partition PS1 values less than(12),
10  Partition PS2 values less than(60),
11  Partition PS3 values less than (maxvalue)
12  )
13  ;

Table created.
```

```
SQL> SELECT TABLE_NAME,PARTITION_NAME FROM
USER_TAB_PARTITIONS WHERE

2 TABLESPACE_NAME='USERS';
```

TABLE_NAME

PARTITION_NAME

SALES_RANGE	SALES_JAN2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_FEB2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_MAR2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_APR2000
SALES_LIST	SALES_WEST
SALES_LIST	SALES_HARBOUR
SALES_LIST	SALES_CENTRAL
SALES_LIST	SALES_OTHER
SALES_HASH	SYS_P21
SALES_HASH	SYS_P22
SALES_HASH	SYS_P23

TABLE_NAME	PARTITION_NAME
------------	----------------

SALES_HASH	SYS_P24
PASSENGER	PS1
PASSENGER	PS2
PASSENGER	PS3

```
SQL> SELECT TABLE_NAME, PARTITION_NAME FROM USER_TAB_PARTITIONS WHERE
2 TABLESPACE_NAME='USERS';
```

TABLE_NAME	PARTITION_NAME
SALES_RANGE	SALES_JAN2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_FEB2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_MAR2000
SALES_RANGE	SALES_APR2000
SALES_LIST	SALES_WEST
SALES_LIST	SALES_HARBOUR
SALES_LIST	SALES_CENTRAL
SALES_LIST	SALES_OTHER
SALES_HASH	SYS_P21
SALES_HASH	SYS_P22
SALES_HASH	SYS_P23
SALES_HASH	SYS_P24
PASSENGER	PS1
PASSENGER	PS2
PASSENGER	PS3

3. Insert five records

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(1,'Ravi','Mumbai','Uttar Pradesh',45);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(2,'Rita','Thane','Telangana',70);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(3,'Sita','Andheri','Goa',10);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(4,'Lobo','Dombivali','Punjab',50);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(5,'Nemo','Badlapur','Gujarat',8);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(1,'Ravi','Mumbai','Uttar Pradesh',45);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Passenger values(2,'Rita','Thane','Telangana',70);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Passenger values(3,'Sita','Andheri','Goa',10);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Passenger values(4,'Lobo','Dombivali','Punjab',50);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Passenger values(5,'Nemo','Badlapur','Gujarat',8);
1 row created.
```

Display the table

SQL> select * from Passenger;

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
3	Sita	Andheri
Goa		10
5	Nemo	Badlapur
Gujarat		8
1	Ravi	Mumbai
Uttar Pradesh		45

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
4	Lobo	Dombivali
Punjab		50

2 Rita
Telangana

Thane
70

```
SQL> select * from Passenger;
```

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
3	Sita	Andheri
5	Nemo	Badlapur
1	Ravi	Mumbai
4	Lobo	Dombivali
2	Rita	Thane

Goa 10
Gujarat 8
Uttar Pradesh 45
Punjab 50
Telangana 70

4. Display records of Senior citizen Passenger.

```
SQL> select * from Passenger Partition(PS3);
```

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
2	Rita	Thane

DESTINATION AGE

Telangana 70

```
SQL> select * from Passenger Partition(PS3);
```

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
DESTINATION	AGE	
2	Rita	Thane
Telangana	70	

6. Add one more partition PS4 which will store records of Passenger whose age is more than 75.

For doing this first we need to drop the Partition PS3 because we have given it maximum value and add PS4.

```
SQL> ALTER table Passenger DROP PARTITION PS3;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> ALTER table Passenger
```

```
2 ADD PARTITION PS4 VALUES LESS THAN (maxvalue);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(6,'Hema','Dadar','Tamil Nadu',80);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> ALTER table Passenger DROP PARTITION PS3;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> ALTER table Passenger
```

```
2 ADD PARTITION PS4 VALUES LESS THAN (maxvalue);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> insert into Passenger values(6,'Hema','Dadar','Tamil Nadu',80);
```

1 row created.

Display the table

```
SQL> select*from Passenger;
```

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS
-----	-------	---------

DESTINATION

AGE

3 Sita Andheri
Goa 10
5 Nemo Badlapur
Gujarat 8
1 Ravi Mumbai
Uttar Pradesh 45

PID PNAME

ADDRESS

DESTINATION

AGE

4 Lobo Dombivali
Punjab 50
6 Hema Dadar
Tamil Nadu 80

```
SQL> select*from Passenger;
```

```
      PID PNAME      ADDRESS
-----
DESTINATION      AGE
-----
      3 Sita      Andheri
Goa      10
      5 Nemo      Badlapur
Gujarat      8
      1 Ravi      Mumbai
Uttar Pradesh  45

      PID PNAME      ADDRESS
-----
DESTINATION      AGE
-----
      4 Lobo      Dombivali
Punjab      50
      6 Hema      Dadar
Tamil Nadu    80
```

Age More than 75

SQL> select * from Passenger Partition(PS4);

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS

DESTINATION		AGE

6	Hema	Dadar
Tamil Nadu		80

```
SQL> select * from Passenger Partition(PS4);
```

PID	PNAME	ADDRESS

DESTINATION		AGE

6	Hema	Dadar
Tamil Nadu		80

Q2. Create table Customer having fields Cust_no,Cust_name,Cust_city,Ph_no

6. Insert 5 records

7. Fetch this table in Pentaho

8. Add one sequence in Customer table whose Initial value starts from 10 and which is incremented by 2
9. Store the changes in target table 10. Reflect the changes in SQL

Create table name Customer

SQL> create table Customer

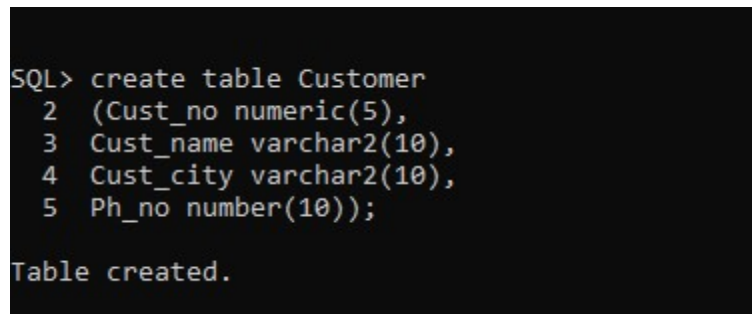
2 (Cust_no numeric(5),

3 Cust_name varchar2(10),

4 Cust_city varchar2(10),

5 Ph_no number(10));

Table created.

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. It shows the SQL command to create a table named 'Customer' with five columns: Cust_no (numeric(5)), Cust_name (varchar2(10)), Cust_city (varchar2(10)), and Ph_no (number(10)). The command is entered in five lines, numbered 2 to 6. Below the command, the text 'Table created.' is displayed.

```
SQL> create table Customer
2  (Cust_no numeric(5),
3  Cust_name varchar2(10),
4  Cust_city varchar2(10),
5  Ph_no number(10));

Table created.
```

Insert 5 records

SQL> insert into Customer values(101,'Raju','Mumbai',2314728194);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Customer values(102,'Geeta','Pune',6218752917);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Customer values(103,'Sita','Ahemdabad',7623863626);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Customer values(104,'Ram','Nagpur',8237363561);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Customer values(105,'Jaya','Nashik',6783296515);

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into Customer values(101,'Raju','Mumbai',2314728194);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Customer values(102,'Geeta','Pune',6218752917);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Customer values(103,'Sita','Ahemdabad',7623863626);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Customer values(104,'Ram','Nagpur',8237363561);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into Customer values(105,'Jaya','Nashik',6783296515);
1 row created.
```

Display table

SQL> select * from Customer;

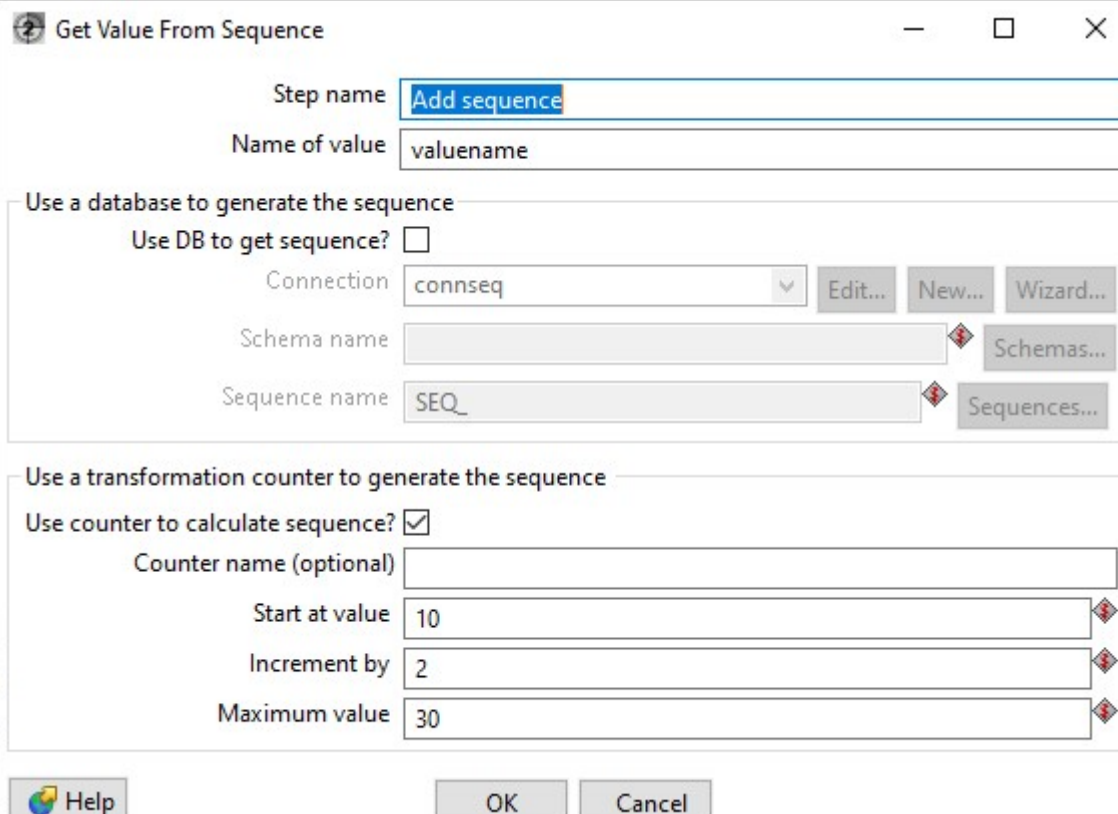
CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	PH_NO
101	Raju	Mumbai	2314728194
102	Geeta	Pune	6218752917

105 Jaya Nashik 6783296515

CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	PH_NO
101	Raju	Mumbai	2314728194
102	Geeta	Pune	6218752917
103	Sita	Ahemdabad	7623863626
104	Ram	Nagpur	8237363561
105	Jaya	Nashik	6783296515

[illegible]

Add a sequence

The image shows a 'Get Value From Sequence' dialog box. It has a title bar with a question mark icon, the text 'Get Value From Sequence', and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The dialog is divided into two main sections. The first section, 'Use a database to generate the sequence', is currently selected and contains a checkbox 'Use DB to get sequence?' which is unchecked. Below this are fields for 'Connection' (set to 'connseq'), 'Schema name', and 'Sequence name' (set to 'SEQ_'). To the right of these fields are buttons: 'Edit...', 'New...', 'Wizard...', 'Schemas...', and 'Sequences...'. The second section, 'Use a transformation counter to generate the sequence', is unselected and contains a checkbox 'Use counter to calculate sequence?' which is checked. Below this are fields for 'Counter name (optional)', 'Start at value' (set to 10), 'Increment by' (set to 2), and 'Maximum value' (set to 30). At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: 'Help' (with a globe icon), 'OK', and 'Cancel'.

Get Value From Sequence

Step name: Add sequence

Name of value: valuename

Use a database to generate the sequence

Use DB to get sequence? ☐

Connection: connseq Edit... New... Wizard...

Schema name: Schemas...

Sequence name: SEQ_ Sequences...

Use a transformation counter to generate the sequence

Use counter to calculate sequence? ☒

Counter name (optional):

Start at value: 10

Increment by: 2

Maximum value: 30

Help OK Cancel

Reflect the changes in SQL

SQL> select * from Addseq;

VALUENAME	CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	PH_NO
-----------	---------	-----------	-----------	-------

1

3

5

7

9

10	101	Raju	Mumbai	2314728194
----	-----	------	--------	------------

12	102	Geeta	Pune	6218752917
----	-----	-------	------	------------

14	103	Sita	Ahemdabad	7623863626
----	-----	------	-----------	------------

16	104	Ram	Nagpur	8237363561
----	-----	-----	--------	------------

18	105	Jaya	Nashik	6783296515
----	-----	------	--------	------------

10 rows selected.

```
SQL> select * from Addseq;
```

VALUENAME	CUST_NO	CUST_NAME	CUST_CITY	PH_NO
-----------	---------	-----------	-----------	-------

1				
3				
5				
7				
9				
10	101	Raju	Mumbai	2314728194
12	102	Geeta	Pune	6218752917
14	103	Sita	Ahemdabad	7623863626
16	104	Ram	Nagpur	8237363561
18	105	Jaya	Nashik	6783296515

10 rows selected.