

ROLL NUMBER: C21134

SUBJECT: ADVANCED DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.

DIVISION: B

Q1. Do the following: 1. Create table Account with fields AcctNo, CustName, Branch, AcctBal. 2. Partition the Account table based on AcctBal having following range: P1 = Less than 2000 P2 = Less than 5000 P3 = Above 5000 3. Insert five records in AccountTable. 4. Add one more partition P4 which will store records of customers having account balance more than 7000.

Source code:

```
SQL> create table account(Acct_No number(10),CustName varchar2(20),Branch varchar2(20),acctBal number(10))
```

```
2 PARTITION BY RANGE (acctBal)
```

```
3 (
```

```
4 PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (2000),
```

```
5 PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (5000),
```

```
6 PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)
```

```
7 );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> insert into account values(101,'Hrushikesh','jogeshwari',1800);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into account values(102,'Ajay','goregaon',3500);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into account values(103,'Omkar','Malad',4000);
```

C21134

1 row created.

SQL> insert into account values(104,'Kiran','Vasai',8000);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from account;

ACCT_NO	CUSTNAME	BRANCH	ACCTBAL
101	Hrushikesh	jogeshwari	1800
102	Ajay	goregaon	3500
103	Omkar	Malad	4000
104	Kiran	Vasai	8000

SQL> SELECT * FROM USER_TAB_PARTITIONS WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'ACCOUNT';

TABLE_NAME	COM	PARTITION_NAME
SUBPARTITION_COUNT		
HIGH_VALUE		
HIGH_VALUE_LENGTH	PARTITION_POSITION	TABLESPACE_NAME
		PCT_FREE
PCT_USED	INI_TRANS	MAX_TRANS
INITIAL_EXTENT	NEXT_EXTENT	MIN_EXTENT
MAX_EXTENT	MAX_SIZE	PCT_INCREASE
FREELISTS	FREELIST_GROUPS	LOGGING
COMPRESS		

C21134

COMPRESS_FOR NUM_ROWS BLOCKS EMPTY_BLOCKS AVG_SPACE CHAIN_CNT

AVG_ROW_LEN SAMPLE_SIZE LAST_ANAL BUFFER_ FLASH_C CELL_FL GLO USE IS_

PARENT_TABLE_PARTITION INT SEG

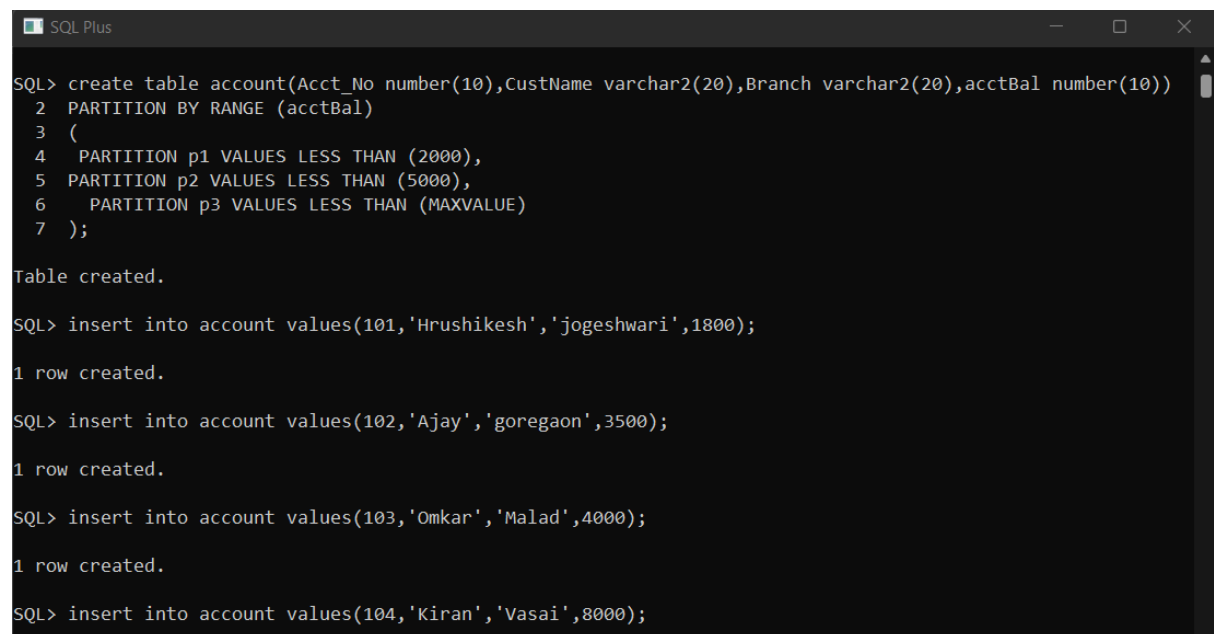
ACCOUNT NO P1

TABLE_NAME COM PARTITION_NAME

SUBPARTITION_COUNT

HIGH_VALUE

Output Screenshots:



```
SQL Plus
SQL> create table account(Acct_No number(10),CustName varchar2(20),Branch varchar2(20),acctBal number(10))
2  PARTITION BY RANGE (acctBal)
3  (
4    PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (2000),
5    PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (5000),
6    PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)
7  );

Table created.

SQL> insert into account values(101,'Hrushikesh','jogeshwari',1800);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into account values(102,'Ajay','goregaon',3500);

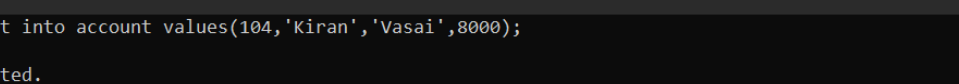
1 row created.

SQL> insert into account values(103,'Omkar','Malad',4000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into account values(104,'Kiran','Vasai',8000);
```

C21134



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, the title bar reads "SQL Plus". The terminal displays the following sequence of commands and output:

```
SQL> insert into account values(104,'Kiran','Vasai',8000);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from account;
```

The output of the second command is a table with four columns: ACCT_NO, CUSTNAME, BRANCH, and ACCTBAL. The data is as follows:

ACCT_NO	CUSTNAME	BRANCH	ACCTBAL
101	Hrushikesh	jogeshwari	1800
102	Ajay	goregaon	3500
103	Omkar	Malad	4000
104	Kiran	Vasai	8000

```

Select SQL Plus
no rows selected

SQL> SELECT * FROM USER_TAB_PARTITIONS WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'ACCOUNT';

TABLE_NAME                                COM PARTITION_NAME
-----
SUBPARTITION_COUNT
-----
HIGH_VALUE
-----
HIGH_VALUE_LENGTH PARTITION_POSITION TABLESPACE_NAME          PCT_FREE
-----
  PCT_USED  INI_TRANS  MAX_TRANS  INITIAL_EXTENT  NEXT_EXTENT  MIN_EXTENT
-----
MAX_EXTENT  MAX_SIZE  PCT_INCREASE  FREELISTS  FREELIST_GROUPS  LOGGING  COMPRESS
-----
COMPRESS_FOR  NUM_ROWS  BLOCKS  EMPTY_BLOCKS  AVG_SPACE  CHAIN_CNT
-----
AVG_ROW_LEN  SAMPLE_SIZE  LAST_ANAL  BUFFER_  FLASH_C  CELL_FL  GLO  USE  IS_
-----
PARENT_TABLE_PARTITION          INT SEG
-----
ACCOUNT                          NO  P1

```

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE account
2      ADD PARTITION p4 VALUES LESS THAN ( MAXVALUE )
3  /
      ADD PARTITION p4 VALUES LESS THAN ( MAXVALUE )
      *
```

ERROR at line 2:
ORA-14074: partition bound must collate higher than that of the last partition

Q2.Create table EMP in oracle having field Emp_no,Emp_name ,salary,city. 1. Insert 5 records into it 2. Fetch this table in Pentaho 3. Sort salary field in Descending order 4. Save changes in target table Reflect the changes in SQL

Source code:

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Wed Mar 23 10:54:45 2022

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Enter user-name: admin

Enter password:

Connected to:

Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - Production

With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

SQL> select * from employee;

EMP_NO	EMP_NAME	SALARY	CITY
101	Hrushikesh	40000	mumbai
102	Ajay	45000	mumbai
103	Omkar	35000	delhi
1040	Aditya	60000	delhi
105	Kiran	50000	chennai

SQL> select * from employee_outputn;

EMP_NO	EMP_NAME	SALARY	CITY
1040	Aditya	60000	delhi

C21134

105 Kiran	50000 chennai
102 Ajay	45000 mumbai
101 Hrushikesh	40000 mumbai
103 Omkar	35000 delhi

Output:

```

SQL Plus
Copyright (c) 1982, 2010, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Enter user-name: admin
Enter password:

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

SQL> create table employee(emp_no number(10),emp_name varchar2(20),salary number(10),city varchar2(20));

Table created.

SQL> desc employee;
   Name                                         Null?      Type
-----
EMP_NO                                         NUMBER(10)
EMP_NAME                                       VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY                                         NUMBER(10)
CITY                                           VARCHAR2(20)

SQL> insert into employee values(101,'Hrushikesh',40000,'mumbai');

1 row created.

```

```

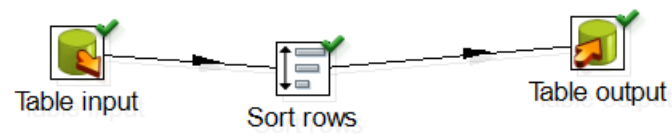
1 row created.

SQL> select * from employee;

  EMP_NO EMP_NAME          SALARY CITY
-----
101 Hrushikesh      40000 mumbai
102 Ajay            45000 mumbai
103 Omkar           35000 delhi
1040 Aditya         60000 delhi
105 Kiran           50000 chennai

SQL> commit;

```



Examine preview data

Rows of step: Table output (5 rows)

#	EMP_NO	EMP_NAME	SALARY	CITY	
1	1040	Aditya	60000	delhi	
2	105	Kiran	50000	chennai	
3	102	Ajay	45000	mumbai	
4	101	Hrushikesh	40000	mumbai	
5	103	Omkar	35000	delhi	

SQL Plus

```
SQL> select * from employee_outputn;
```

```

  EMP_NO EMP_NAME          SALARY CITY
-----
  1040  Aditya             60000 delhi
   105   Kiran             50000 chennai
   102   Ajay             45000 mumbai
   101  Hrushikesh         40000 mumbai
   103   Omkar             35000 delhi

```

```
SQL>
```