

Lab:-1.2.

Title: Tables and Constraints; Creating Indexes, Views, Synonyms and Sequences; partitioning and materialized views, Demonstrate SQL join and Sub query.

Objective:-

To demonstrate creation of table with constraints, creation of index, view, synonym and sequences, create partitioning and materialized views. Demonstrate SQL join and sub query.

Problem Statement:-

Using Oracle Database 19c, demonstrate creation of table with constraints, creation of index, view, synonym and sequences, create partitioning and materialized views. Demonstrate SQL join and sub query.

Theory:-

Oracle Database 19c is a relational database management system (RDBMS) used for storing, organizing, and managing data efficiently. SQL (Structured Query Language) is used to create database objects, enforce data integrity, and retrieve information from databases.

Section A: working with Tables and Constraints.

→ A table is a database object used to store data in rows and columns. Each table consists of fields (columns) and records (rows). Tables help organize related data in a structured format.

The following tables are created in this lab:-

- STUDENT
- COURSE
- ENROLMENT

These tables are related using primary key and foreign key relationships.

Constraints:-

Constraints are rules applied to columns in a table to maintain data integrity and accuracy.

Types of constraints Used:-

1. Primary Key Constraint.

→ A primary key uniquely identifies each record in a table. It does not allow duplicate or NULL values.

Eg:-

- Student_id in STUDENT table.
- Course_id in COURSE table.
- Enrollment_id in ENROLLMENT table.

2. Not Null Constraint.

→ The NOT NULL constraint ensures that a column cannot contain NULL values.

Eg:-

- Student name.
- Student email
- Course name

3. UNIQUE Constraint.

→ The UNIQUE constraint prevents duplicate values in a column.

Eg:-

- Email field in STUDENT table.

A. CHECK constraint

- The CHECK constraint restricts values based on a condition

Eg:-

- Gender can only contain 'M', 'F', or 'O'
- Credit value must be between 1 and 5.

5. FOREIGN KEY Constraint.

- A foreign key establishes a relationship between two tables and maintains referential integrity.

Eg:-

- student_id in ENROLLMENT references STUDENT table.
- Course_id in ENROLLMENT references COURSE table.

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 2 of 15

Select Database Creation Mode

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Typical configuration

Global database name: orcl

Storage type: File System

Database files location: {ORACLE_BASE}/oradata/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME} Browse...

Fast Recovery Area (FRA): {ORACLE_BASE}/fast_recovery_area/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME} Browse...

Database character set: AL32UTF8 - Unicode UTF-8 Universal character set

Administrative password: *****

Confirm password: *****

☒ Create as Container database

Pluggable database name:

Advanced configuration

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Application - Step 1 of 14

Select Database Operation

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Database Options

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Select the operation that you want to perform.

☒ Create a database

☐ Configure an existing database

☐ Delete database

☐ Manage templates

☐ Manage pluggable databases

☐ Oracle RAC database Instance management

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 3 of 15

Select Database Deployment Type

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Select the type of database you want to create.

Database type: Oracle Single Instance database

Configuration type: Admin Managed

Select a template for your database.

Templates that include datafiles contain pre-created databases. They allow you to create a new database quickly. Use templates without datafiles only when necessary, such as when you need to change attributes like block size that cannot be altered after database creation.

Template name	Include datafiles	Details
☐ Data Warehouse	Yes	View details
☐ Custom Database	No	View details
☒ General Purpose or Transaction Processing	Yes	View details

Template location: /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/assistants/dbca/templates [Change...](#)

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 4 of 15

Specify Database Identification Details

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Provide a unique database identifier information. An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global database name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global database name: orcl

SID: orcl

Service name:

☐ Create as Container database

A Container database can be used for consolidating multiple databases into a single database, and it enables database virtualization. A Container database (CDB) can have zero or more pluggable databases (PDB).

☒ Use Local Undo tablespace for PDBs

☐ Create an empty Container database

☒ Create a Container database with one or more PDBs

Number of PDBs: 1

PDB name: orclpdb

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 5 of 15

Select Database Storage Option

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

☐ Use template file for database storage attributes

Storage type and location for database files will be picked up from the specified template (General Purpose or Transaction Processing).

☒ Use following for the database storage attributes

All the database files will be put at the specified location below. You can customize the name and location of each datafile in the subsequent screen.

Database files storage type: File System

Database files location: {ORACLE_BASE}/oradata/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}

Browse...

Oracle Managed files option will enable Oracle to automatically generate the names of the datafiles for simplified database management.

☒ Use Oracle-Managed Files (OMF)

Multiplex redo logs and control files...

File location variables...

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 6 of 15

Select Fast Recovery Option

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Choose the recovery options for the database.

☐ Specify Fast Recovery Area

Recovery files storage type: File System

Fast Recovery Area: {ORACLE_BASE}/fast_recovery_area/{DB_UNIQUE_}

Browse...

Fast Recovery Area size: 8256 MB

☐ Enable archiving

Edit archive mode parameters...

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 7 of 15

Specify Network Configuration Details

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Listener selection

Listeners from current Oracle home are listed below. Specify the listener name and port to create a new listener in current Oracle home.

Name	Port	Oracle home	Status
------	------	-------------	--------

☐ Create a new listener

Listener name:

Listener port:

Oracle home: /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 8 of 15

Select Oracle Data Vault Config Option

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

☐ Configure Oracle Database Vault

Database Vault owner:

Password: Confirm password:

☐ Create a separate account manager

Account manager:

Password: Confirm password:

☐ Configure Oracle Label Security

☐ Configure Oracle Label Security with OJD

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 9 of 15

Specify Configuration Options

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Memory

Sizing

Character sets

Connection mode

Sample schemas

☒ Use Automatic Shared Memory Management

SGA size: 2295 MB

PGA Size: 765 MB

390

3060

7652

☐ Use Manual Shared Memory Management

Shared pool size: 0 MB

Buffer cache size: 0 MB

Java pool size: 0 MB

Large pool size: 0 MB

PGA size: 0 MB

Total memory for database 0 MB

☐ Use Automatic Memory Management

Memory target: 3060 MB

390

3060

7652

39%

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 10 of 15

Specify Management Options

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Specify the management options for the database.

☐ Configure Enterprise Manager (EM) database express

EM database express port: 5500

☐ Register with Enterprise Manager (EM) cloud control

OMS host:

OMS port:

EM admin username:

EM admin password:

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 11 of 15

Specify Database User Credentials

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

You must specify passwords for the following user accounts in the new database for security reasons.

☐ Use different administrative passwords

	Password	Confirm password
SYS	*****	*****
SYSTEM	*****	*****

☒ Use the same administrative password for all accounts

Password: ***** Confirm password: *****

Messages:

⚠ Password: [DBT-06208] The 'ADMIN' password entered does not conform to the Oracle recommended standards.

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 12 of 15

Select Database Creation Option

19c ORACLE Database

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

Select the database creation options.

☒ Create database

Specify the SQL scripts you want to run after the database is created. The scripts are run in the order listed below.

Post DB creation scripts: Browse...

☐ Save as a database template

Template name: dbca_template_2026-05-06_07-55-2

Template location: /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/assistants/dbca/t Browse...

Description:

☐ Generate database creation scripts

Destination directory: {ORACLE_BASE}/admin/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/scripts Browse...

Following advanced configuration options can be used to configure initialization parameters and customize database storage locations.

All Initialization Parameters... Customize Storage Locations...

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 13 of 15

Summary

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

19c ORACLE Database

mis_territory: AMERICA

open_cursors: 300

pga_aggregate_target: 765 MB

processes: 300

remote_login_passwordfile: EXCLUSIVE

sga_target: 2295 MB

undo_tablespace: UNDOTBS1

Character sets

Database character set: AL32UTF8

National character set: AL16UTF16

Data Files

File: (OMF_SYSAUX_DATAFILE), Tablespace - SYSAUX, Size(M) - 400

File: (OMF_SYSTEM_DATAFILE), Tablespace - SYSTEM, Size(M) - 880

File: (OMF_UNDOTBS1_DATAFILE), Tablespace - UNDOTBS1, Size(M) - 25

File: (OMF_USERS_DATAFILE), Tablespace - USERS, Size(M) - 5

Control Files

File: {ORACLE_BASE}/oradata/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/control01.ctl

File: {ORACLE_BASE}/oradata/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/control02.ctl

Redo Log Groups

Group 1, File - (OMF_1_REDOLOG_MEMBER_0), Size(K): 204800

Group 2, File - (OMF_2_REDOLOG_MEMBER_0), Size(K): 204800

Group 3, File - (OMF_3_REDOLOG_MEMBER_0), Size(K): 204800

Save Response File...

Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel

Database Configuration Assistant - Create 'orcl' database - Step 14 of 15

Progress Page

Database Operation

Creation Mode

Deployment Type

Database Identification

Storage Option

Fast Recovery Option

Network Configuration

Data Vault Option

Configuration Options

Management Options

User Credentials

Creation Option

Summary

Progress Page

Finish

19c ORACLE Database

Progress

10%

Copying database files : In Progress

Status

DB Creation

• Prepare for db operation

• Copying database files

• Creating and starting Oracle instance

• Completing Database Creation

• Executing Post Configuration Actions

In Progress

Succeeded

In Progress

Pending

Pending

Pending

Details

Revert All

Revert

Retry

Skip

DBCA Log Location:
/u01/app/oracle/cfgtoollogs/dbca/orcl/trace.log_2026-05-06_07-55-26AM

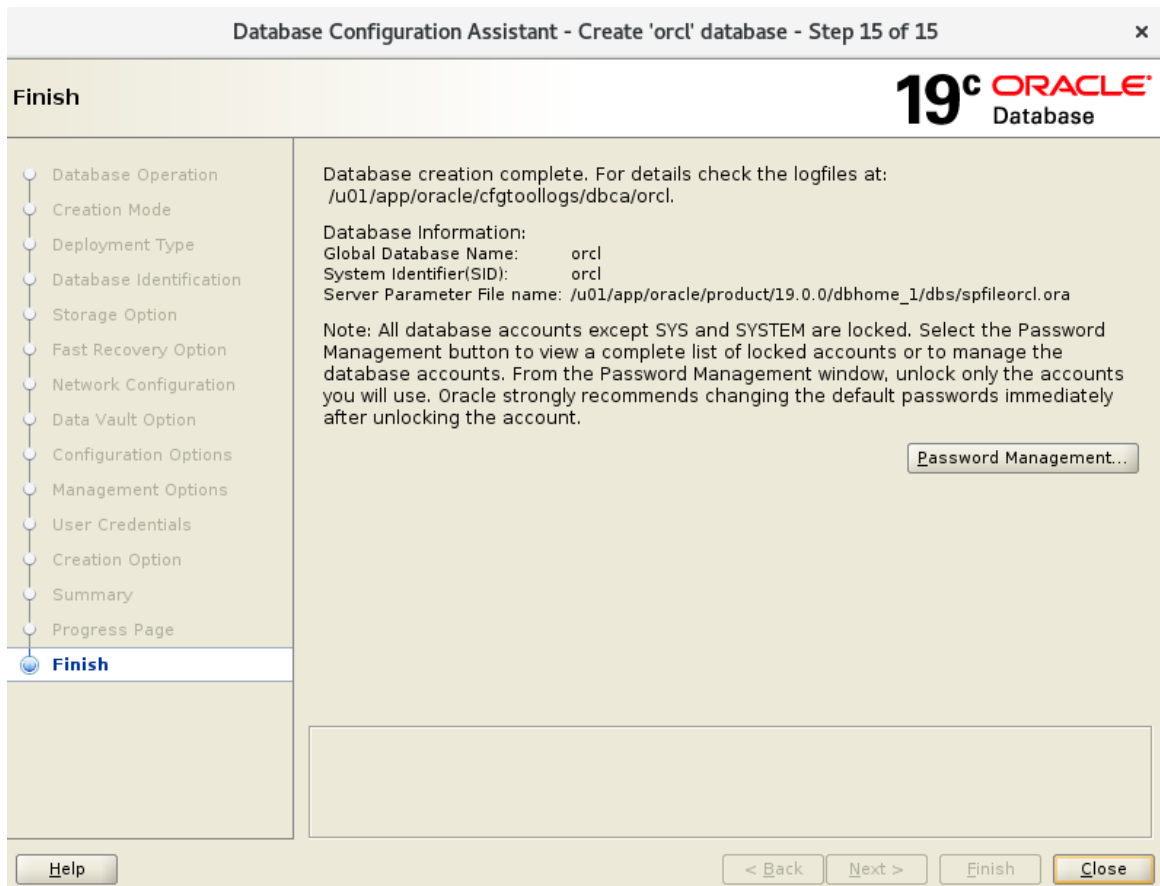
Help

< Back

Next >

Finish

Cancel



```
oracle@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
course_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
course_name VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,  
credit NUMBER CHECK (credit BETWEEN 1 AND 5)  
); 2 3 4 5  
  
Table created.  
  
SQL> CREATE TABLE ENROLLMENT (  
enrollment_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
student_id NUMBER,  
course_id NUMBER,  
enroll_date DATE,  
FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES STUDENT(student_id),  
FOREIGN KEY (course_id) REFERENCES COURSE(course_id)  
); 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
  
Table created.  
  
SQL> SELECT table_name FROM user_tables;  
  
TABLE_NAME  
-----  
STUDENT  
COURSE  
ENROLLMENT  
  
SQL>
```

```
oracle@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
SQL> desc student;  
Name Null? Type  
-----  
STUDENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER  
NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)  
EMAIL NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)  
GENDER CHAR(1)  
ADMISSION_DATE DATE  
SQL> desc course;  
Name Null? Type  
-----  
COURSE_ID NOT NULL NUMBER  
COURSE_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)  
CREDIT NUMBER  
SQL> desc enrollment  
Name Null? Type  
-----  
ENROLLMENT_ID NOT NULL NUMBER  
STUDENT_ID NUMBER  
COURSE_ID NUMBER  
ENROLL_DATE DATE  
SQL>
```

Enabling and Disabling constraints:

Enabling:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT  
ENABLE CONSTRAINT STUDENT_GENDER_CHK; 2  
  
Table altered.  
  
SQL> S
```

Disabling:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT student_gender_chk; 2  
  
Table altered.  
  
SQL> SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, status  
FROM user_constraints  
WHERE table_name = 'STUDENT'; 2 3
```

```
STUDENT_GENDER_CHK  
C DISABLED
```

3) Inserted 5 inputs to the table:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (101,'Ram','ram@gmail.com','m',SYSDATE);
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (102,'Sita','sita@gmail.com','f',SYSDATE);
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (103,'Hari','hari@gmail.com','m',SYSDATE);
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (104,'Gita','gita@gmail.com','f',SYSDATE);
INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (105,'Maya','maya@gmail.com','o',SYSDATE);
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES (1,'DBA',3);
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES (2,'Java',4);
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES (3,'Web Tech',3);
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES (4,'AI',5);
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES (5,'Networking',2);INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (105,'Maya','maya@gmail.com','o',SYSDATE);INSERT
INTO COURSE VALUES (1,'DBA',3)
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00933: SQL command not properly ended

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.
```

SECTION B:

1)

```
SQL> CREATE INDEX idx_student_name
ON student(name); 2

Index created.
```

2)

```
SQL> GRANT CREATE VIEW TO lab1;

Grant succeeded.

SQL> conn lab1/oracle
Connected.
SQL> CREATE VIEW student_course_view AS
SELECT s.student_id, s.name, c.course_name
FROM student s
JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id; 2 3 4 5

View created.
```

3)

```
SELECT s.student_id, s.name, c.course_name
FROM student s
JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id; 2    3    4    5

View created.

SQL> INSERT INTO student_course_view VALUES (106,'Asha','DBA');
INSERT INTO student_course_view VALUES (106,'Asha','DBA')
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01779: cannot modify a column which maps to a non key-preserved table

SQL> UPDATE student_course_view
SET name = 'NewName'
WHERE student_id = 101; 2    3
SET name = 'NewName'
*
ERROR at line 2:
ORA-01779: cannot modify a column which maps to a non key-preserved table

SQL> █
```

DML operations on complex views (with JOIN) are restricted because the view is not updatable.

4)

```
SQL> conn lab1/oracle
Connected.
SQL> CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM student_syn FOR student;

Synonym created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM student_syn;

STUDENT_ID
-----
NAME
-----
EMAIL
-----
G_ADMISSION
-----
102
Sita
sita@gmail.com
f 07-MAY-26
```

Synonym provides an alternative name for database objects and simplifies access.

5)

```
SQL> CREATE SEQUENCE enrollment_seq
START WITH 6
INCREMENT BY 1
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE; 2      3      4      5

Sequence created.

SQL> INSERT INTO enrollment VALUES (enrollment_seq.NEXTVAL, 101, 1, SYSDATE);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO enrollment VALUES (enrollment_seq.NEXTVAL, 102, 2, SYSDATE);

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT enrollment_seq.NEXTVAL FROM dual;

      NEXTVAL
-----
            8

SQL>
```

Sequence is used to generate unique numeric values automatically, commonly used for primary key fields.

SECTION C:

1)

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE sales (
  sale_id NUMBER,
  sale_date DATE,
  amount NUMBER,
  region VARCHAR2(50)
)
PARTITION BY RANGE (sale_date) (
  PARTITION sales_2022 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-JAN-2023','DD-MON-YYYY')),
  PARTITION sales_2023 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-JAN-2024','DD-MON-YYYY')),
  PARTITION sales_2024 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-JAN-2025','DD-MON-YYYY'))
); 2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO sales VALUES (1, TO_DATE('10-JAN-2022','DD-MON-YYYY'), 5000, 'Kathmandu');
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (2, TO_DATE('15-MAR-2023','DD-MON-YYYY'), 7000, 'Pokhara');
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (3, TO_DATE('20-JUL-2023','DD-MON-YYYY'), 3000, 'Lalitpur');
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-FEB-2024','DD-MON-YYYY'), 9000, 'Bhaktapur');
INSERT INTO sales VALUES (5, TO_DATE('25-DEC-2024','DD-MON-YYYY'), 12000, 'Biratnagar');
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL>
1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO sales VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-FEB-2024','DD-MON-YYYY'), 9000, 'Bhaktapur')
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01536: space quota exceeded for tablespace 'USERS'

SQL> S
```

2)

```
SQL> conn lab1/oracle
Connected.
SQL> CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW sales_summary_mv
BUILD IMMEDIATE
REFRESH COMPLETE
AS
SELECT region, SUM(amount) AS total_sales
FROM sales
GROUP BY region; 2    3    4    5    6    7

Materialized view created.

SQL> █
```

DECTION D:

- 1) SQL query to display the name of students and gender along with the course name they are enrolled in.

```
SQL> SELECT s.name, s.gender, c.course_name
FROM student s
JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id; 2    3    4

NAME
-----
G
-
COURSE_NAME
-----
Sita
f
Java

Gita
f
Web Tech

NAME
-----
G
-
COURSE_NAME
-----
Ram
m
DBA

Ram
m

NAME
-----
G
-
COURSE_NAME
-----
DBA

Sita
f
Java

SQL> █
```

2) SQL query to list the name of all students along with the course name they are enrolled including the name of students those who are not enrolled in any courses.

```
SQL> SELECT s.name, c.course_name
FROM student s
LEFT JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
LEFT JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id; 2 3 4

NAME
-----
COURSE_NAME
-----
Sita
Java

Gita
Web Tech

Ram
DBA

NAME
-----
COURSE_NAME
-----
Ram
DBA

Sita
Java

Hari

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

3) SQL query to display all student names along with the names of the courses they are enrolled in, including students who are not enrolled in any courses. Also include courses that currently have no students enrolled.

```
SELECT s.name, c.course_name
FROM course c
LEFT JOIN enrollment e ON c.course_id = e.course_id
LEFT JOIN student s ON s.student_id = e.student_id; 2 3 4 5 SQL> SP2-0042: unknown command "UNION" - rest of
line ignored.
SQL> SQL> 2 3 4

NAME
-----
COURSE_NAME
-----
Ram
DBA

Ram
DBA

Sita
Java

NAME
-----
COURSE_NAME
-----
Sita
Java

Gita
Web Tech

AI

6 rows selected.

SQL>
```

4) Write an SQL query to display the name of all students enrolled in the course “DBA”.

```
SQL> SELECT s.name
FROM student s
JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
WHERE c.course_name = 'DBA'; 2 3 4 5
```

NAME

Ram
Ram

SQL> █

5) SQL query to display the name of all students who are enrolled in the course “DBA” between 2021-JAN-01 and 2024-DEC-31.

```
SQL> SELECT s.name
FROM student s
JOIN enrollment e ON s.student_id = e.student_id
JOIN course c ON e.course_id = c.course_id
WHERE c.course_name = 'DBA'
AND e.enroll_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('2021-JAN-01','YYYY-MON-DD')
AND TO_DATE('2024-DEC-31','YYYY-MON-DD'); 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

NAME

Ram

SQL>