

IT Assignment Coversheet

Course: PROG8080 – Database Management

Program Coordinator: David Allison

Professor/Instructor: Mark Morell

Assignment #: 5

Assignment Type: ☒ Individual ☐ Pair ☒ Team

Date Submitted: October 10th, 2019

Student Information

| Name | Uploaded (for instructor) |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
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IT Standards Marking Sheet

| Programming & SQL Standards - 1% each | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | P1 Meaningful Identifiers | | P20 Code Module Size and Focus |
| | P2 Prefixes & Hungarian Notation | | P21 Single Point of Exit |
| | P3 Identifier Case Conventions | | P22 Disabled Code & Misleading |
| | P4 Header Comments | | P23 Each Class in a File Named |
| | P5 Method Comments | | P24 Class Organization |
| | P9 "Magic" Numbers and Strings | | P25 Unwise Coding Practice |
| | P10 Constant Scope | | SQL1 Table Names |
| | P11 Indentation | | SQL2 Column Names |
| | P12 Line Length and Wrapping | | SQL3 Keywords & Function Names |
| | P13 Blank Lines | | SQL4 Header Comments |
| | P14 Code Crowding | | SQL5 Output Messages |
| | P15 Space Around Binary Operators | | SQL6 Implementation Comments |
| | P16 Space After Delimiters | | SQL7 Formatting |
| | P17 Curly Brace Alignment | | SQL8 Subquery IN and = |
| | P19 Global Variables | | |
| | | Late Assignments | |
| | | Days Late | Penalty % |
| Base Mark: | | 1 | 5 |
| Standards Penalties: - % - | | 2 | 10 |
| Late Penalties: - % - | | 3 | 20 |
| Final Mark: | | 4 | 40 |
| | | 5 | 60 |
| | | 6 | 80 |
| | | 7 | 100 |
| | | | |

| Question # | Question | Score |
|------------|--|-------|
| 1 | <p>Retrieve data from the HumanResources.Employee table for employees who have taken less than 8 hours of vacation (VacationHours). Show the following information in the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee ID • Job Title • Gender converted for entries for "Male" and "Female" • The "SalariedFlag" column displayed as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 = "Salaried" ○ 0 = "Non-Salaried" ○ Anything Else = "Unknown" • Vacation Hours <p>Order the data in a way that makes sense to you and include a comment to describe why you decided to sort it the way you did</p> | 3 |
| 2 | <p>Using a subquery in the <i>SELECT</i> portion of your query, retrieve a list of Product names from the Production.Product table that are Red in colour and get the total quantity of those products ordered from the Sales.SalesOrderDetail table. Sort your results in descending order by total quantity ordered.</p> | 2 |
| 3 | <p>Using a NOT IN subquery in the <i>WHERE</i> portion of your query, retrieve a list of the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Name • Product Number • Product Weight <p>From the Production.Product table. Get only products that are Black that do NOT have any sales in the Sales.SalesOrderDetail table. Order your results in ascending order by product name.</p> | 3 |
| 4 | Re-write the exact same query as #3 above using a NOT EXISTS subquery | 2 |
| 5 | Write a SQL statement to change the phone number in the Person.PersonPhone number for the person with the ID of 305 to 555-867-5309. Also change the ModifiedDate in the record to the current date and time. | 2 |
| 6 | <p>Write a set of SQL statements in a transaction to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Delete entries in the Person.PersonPhone table where the phone number starts with the numbers 703 Delete entries in the Person.EmailAddress table where the email address starts with "AB" and the Email Address ID is greater than 5000 <p>Commit the transaction</p> | 3 |
| Total | | 15 |

Ans1:

Object Explorer

Connect

- Person.Address
- Person.AddressType
- Person.BusinessEntity
- Person.BusinessEntityAddress
- Person.BusinessEntityContact
- Person.ContactType
- Person.CountryRegion
- Person.EmailAddress
- Person.Password
- Person.Person
- Person.PersonPhone
- Person.PhoneNumberType
- Person.StateProvince
- Production.BillOfMaterials
- Production.Culture
- Production.Document
- Production.Illustration
- Production.Location
- Production.Product
- Production.ProductCategory
- Production.ProductCostHistory
- Production.ProductDescription
- Production.ProductDocument
- Production.ProductInventory
- Production.ProductListPriceHistory
- Production.ProductModel
- Production.ProductModelIllustration
- Production.ProductModelProductDescriptionC
- Production.ProductPhoto
- Production.ProductProductPhoto
- Production.ProductReview
- Production.ProductSubcategory
- Production.ScrapReason
- Production.TransactionHistory
- Production.TransactionHistoryArchive
- Production.UnitMeasure
- Production.WorkOrder
- Production.WorkOrderRouting
- Purchasing.ProductVendor
- Purchasing.PurchaseOrderDetail
- Purchasing.PurchaseOrderHeader
- Purchasing.ShipMethod
- Purchasing.Vendor
- Sales.CountryRegionCurrency
- Sales.CreditCard

SQLQuery24.sql - C:\MNET\rghotra (63))*

```
SELECT
e.BusinessEntityID,
e.JobTitle,
CASE e.Gender
    WHEN 'M' THEN 'Male'
    WHEN 'F' THEN 'Female'
    ELSE 'Unknown'
END AS Gender,
CASE e.SalariedFlag
    WHEN '1' THEN 'Salaried'
    WHEN '0' THEN 'Non-Salaried'
    ELSE 'Unknown'
END AS SalariedFlag,
e.VacationHours
FROM
HumanResources.Employee e
WHERE VacationHours < 8
/*
Ordering by Business Entity ID make sense because
all other coloumns have Very Low Cardinality Level.
Wherease BusinessEntityID have all values unique and they are numeric
as well. Therefore, ORDER BY BusinessEntityID make sense.
*/
ORDER BY e.BusinessEntityID
```

100 %

Results Messages

| | BusinessEntityID | Job Title | Gender | SalariedFlag | VacationHours |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | Vice President of Engineering | Female | Salaried | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | Engineering Manager | Male | Salaried | 2 |
| 3 | 5 | Design Engineer | Female | Salaried | 5 |
| 4 | 6 | Design Engineer | Male | Salaried | 6 |
| 5 | 11 | Senior Tool Designer | Male | Non-Salaried | 7 |
| 6 | 14 | Senior Design Engineer | Male | Salaried | 3 |
| 7 | 15 | Design Engineer | Female | Salaried | 4 |
| 8 | 94 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 6 |
| 9 | 95 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 1 |
| 10 | 96 | Production Technician - WC50 | Female | Non-Salaried | 5 |
| 11 | 97 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 0 |
| 12 | 98 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 4 |
| 13 | 99 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 2 |
| 14 | 100 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 7 |
| 15 | 101 | Production Technician - WC50 | Male | Non-Salaried | 3 |
| 16 | 136 | Production Technician - WC20 | Male | Non-Salaried | 4 |
| 17 | 138 | Production Technician - WC20 | Female | Non-Salaried | 7 |
| 18 | 139 | Production Technician - WC20 | Male | Non-Salaried | 0 |

Ans2:

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Server Enterprise Explorer' tree shows the 'Person' and 'Production' schemas. The 'Production' schema is expanded, showing various tables. The 'Query Editor' window on the right contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT p.Name,
       (SELECT SUM(s.OrderQty)
        FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail s
        WHERE s.ProductID = p.ProductID ) AS 'Total Quantity'
FROM Production.Product p
Where p.Color = 'Red'
ORDER BY [Total Quantity] DESC
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with 16 rows and 2 columns: 'Name' and 'Total Quantity'. The results are ordered by 'Total Quantity' in descending order.

| | Name | Total Quantity |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Sport-100 Helmet, Red | 6266 |
| 2 | Road-650 Red, 44 | 2254 |
| 3 | Road-650 Red, 60 | 2232 |
| 4 | Road-650 Red, 62 | 1896 |
| 5 | Road-650 Red, 48 | 1888 |
| 6 | Road-650 Red, 52 | 1112 |
| 7 | LL Road Frame - Red, 60 | 996 |
| 8 | LL Road Frame - Red, 44 | 991 |
| 9 | Road-250 Red, 58 | 946 |
| 10 | Road-250 Red, 44 | 895 |
| 11 | Road-250 Red, 48 | 812 |
| 12 | Road-450 Red, 52 | 710 |
| 13 | LL Road Frame - Red, 62 | 697 |
| 14 | LL Road Frame - Red, 48 | 671 |
| 15 | Road-150 Red, 56 | 664 |
| 16 | Road-250 Red, 52 | 639 |

Ans3

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Server Explorer' pane shows the 'AdventureWorks' database structure, with the 'Production' schema expanded. The central pane contains a SQL query. The right pane shows the query results in a table format.

Query:

```
Select
p.Name,
p.ProductNumber,
p.Weight
FROM Production.Product p
WHERE p.Color = 'Black' AND p.ProductID
NOT IN(Select Sales.SalesOrderDetail.ProductID From Sales.SalesOrderDetail)
ORDER BY p.Name ASC;
```

Results:

| | Name | ProductNumber | Weight |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 | Chaining | CR-7833 | NULL |
| 2 | HL Crankam | CA-7457 | NULL |
| 3 | HL Mountain Frame - Black, 46 | FR-M94B-46 | 2.84 |
| 4 | HL Road Frame - Black, 52 | FR-R92B-52 | 2.20 |
| 5 | HL Road Frame - Black, 58 | FR-R92B-58 | 2.24 |
| 6 | HL Road Frame - Black, 62 | FR-R92B-62 | 2.30 |
| 7 | LL Crankam | CA-5965 | NULL |
| 8 | LL Road Frame - Black, 48 | FR-R38B-48 | 2.36 |
| 9 | LL Road Frame - Black, 62 | FR-R38B-62 | 2.50 |
| 10 | LL Road Front Wheel | FW-R623 | 900.00 |
| 11 | Men's Sports Shorts, XL | SH-M897-X | NULL |
| 12 | ML Crankam | CA-6738 | NULL |
| 13 | Touring Front Wheel | FW-T905 | NULL |
| 14 | Touring Rear Wheel | RW-T905 | NULL |

Ans4:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database schema, including tables like Person, Production, and Purchasing. The 'Person' table is selected. In the center, a SQL query is written in the query editor. On the right, the 'Results' pane shows the output of the query as a table with 14 rows and 3 columns: Name, ProductNumber, and Weight. The first row, 'Chaining', is highlighted. The 'Messages' pane is also visible below the results.

```
Select
p.Name,
p.ProductNumber,
p.Weight
FROM Production.Product p
WHERE p.Color = 'Black' AND
NOT EXISTS(SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail as s
           WHERE s.ProductID = p.ProductID)
ORDER BY p.Name ASC;
```

| | Name | ProductNumber | Weight |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 | Chaining | CR-7833 | NULL |
| 2 | HL Crankam | CA-7457 | NULL |
| 3 | HL Mountain Frame - Black, 46 | FR-M94B-46 | 2.84 |
| 4 | HL Road Frame - Black, 52 | FR-R92B-52 | 2.20 |
| 5 | HL Road Frame - Black, 58 | FR-R92B-58 | 2.24 |
| 6 | HL Road Frame - Black, 62 | FR-R92B-62 | 2.30 |
| 7 | LL Crankam | CA-5965 | NULL |
| 8 | LL Road Frame - Black, 48 | FR-R38B-48 | 2.36 |
| 9 | LL Road Frame - Black, 62 | FR-R38B-62 | 2.50 |
| 10 | LL Road Front Wheel | FW-R623 | 900.00 |
| 11 | Men's Sports Shorts, XL | SH-M897-X | NULL |
| 12 | ML Crankam | CA-6738 | NULL |
| 13 | Touring Front Wheel | FW-T905 | NULL |
| 14 | Touring Rear Wheel | RW-T905 | NULL |

Ans5:

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database schema with various tables under the 'Person' and 'Production' schemas. The 'Person.PersonPhone' table is selected. On the right, a SQL query is entered in the query editor. The query consists of an UPDATE statement to modify the 'PhoneNumber' and 'ModifiedDate' of the 'Person.PersonPhone' table for a specific 'BusinessEntityID', followed by a SELECT statement to verify the update.

```
UPDATE Person.PersonPhone
SET PhoneNumber = '555-867-5309',
    ModifiedDate = GETDATE()
WHERE BusinessEntityID = '305'

SELECT * FROM Person.PersonPhone
WHERE BusinessEntityID = '305'
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a single row of data from the 'Person.PersonPhone' table.

| | BusinessEntityID | PhoneNumber | PhoneNumberTypeID | ModifiedDate |
|---|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 305 | 555-867-5309 | 1 | 2019-10-11 00:07:23.310 |

Ans6:

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Server Explorer' pane shows a list of tables under a server instance. The 'Person' schema is expanded, showing tables like Person.Address, Person.AddressType, Person.BusinessEntity, etc. The 'Production' schema is also visible. The 'Messages' pane at the bottom right shows the results of the executed query.

Query:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION
DELETE FROM Person.PersonPhone
WHERE Person.PersonPhone.PhoneNumber like '703%'
DELETE FROM Person.EmailAddress
WHERE Person.EmailAddress.EmailAddress like 'AB%'
AND Person.EmailAddress.EmailAddressID > 5000
COMMIT
```

Results:

| Message |
|--------------------|
| (9 rows affected) |
| (46 rows affected) |