RAPPORT du brief bdd-first-S

Automatiser et Contrôler le nombre de commandes



Introduction

Autant que gérant du coffee_shop (l'entracte), j'aimerai bien avoir un système automatisé qui me permet d'enregistrer les clients et leurs commandes pour visualiser la date et le client qui a pris la commande, peut être au futur j'aimerai ajouter une promotion pour les clients fidèles

#2 what's the SQL query that allow us to delete a column in a table

===> Une syntaxe permet également de supprimer une colonne pour une table. Il y a 2 manières totalement équivalente pour supprimer une colonne:

ALTER TABLE nom_table
DROP nom_colonne

ALTER TABLE nom_table DROP COLUMN nom_colonne

#3 'Truncat' : la commande TRUNCATE permet de supprimer toutes les données d'une table sans supprimer la table en elle-même

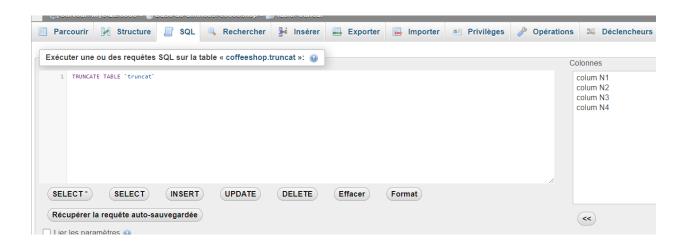
////APPLICATION \\\\

1- créer une table (truncat) avec 4 colums.

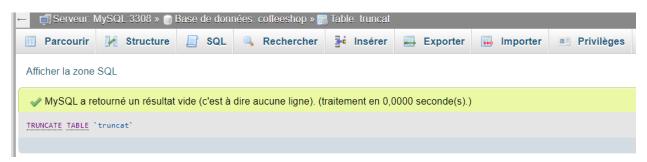


2- Il est possible de supprimer toutes les données de cette table en utilisant la requête suivante :

TRUNCATE TABLE `truncat`



résultat :

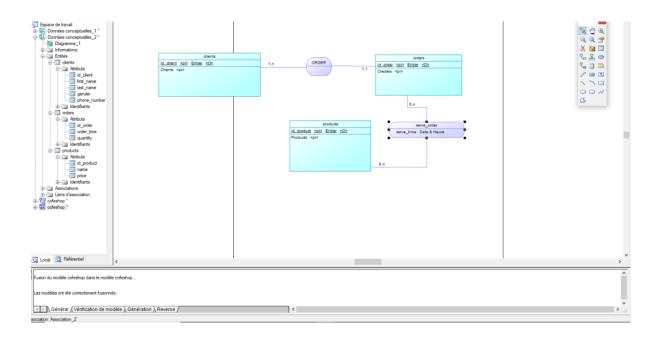




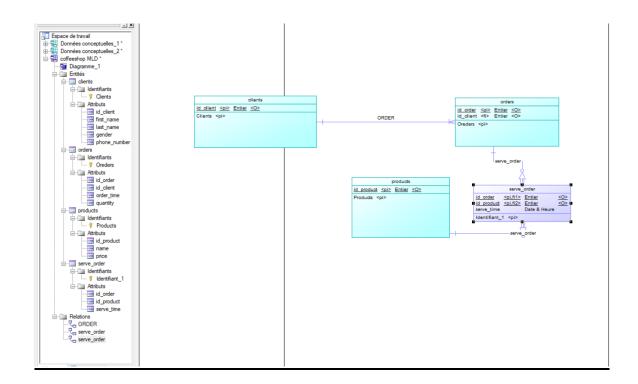
PowerDesigner (anciennement PowerAMC):

est un <u>logiciel</u> de conception créé par la société *SAP*, qui permet de modéliser les traitements informatiques et leurs <u>bases de données</u> associées.

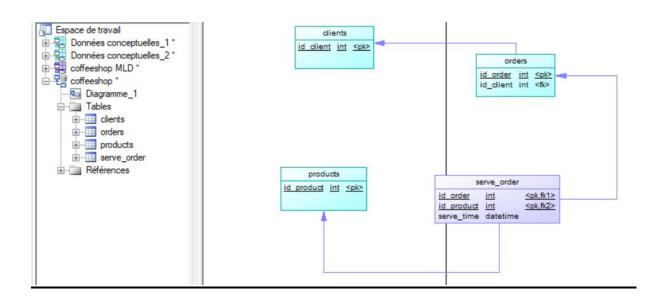
<u>MCD: Modele Conceptuel Donnees</u>



MLD: Modele Logique Donnees



MPD: Modele Physique Donnees



création base de donnée et création les tableau DLL :





add a new column Product_origin varchar(50):



_Add a unique constraint to the 'first_name' and 'last_name' column in clients table :



change the column name 'order_tim'e to 'Date_order' in the table 'command' and change the type to 'DATETIME'



#6 delete the column 'quantity' from the table 'command' :



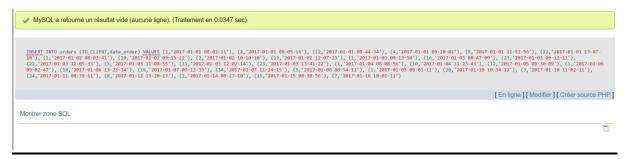
Insert those Data in the table Clients: ('Chris','Martin','M','01123147789'), ('Emma','Law','F','01123439899'), ('Mark','Watkins','M','01174592013'),...



Insert those Data in the table command (1,1,'2017-01-01 08-02-11'), (1,2,'2017-01-01 08-05-16'), (5,12,'2017-01-01 08-44-34'),



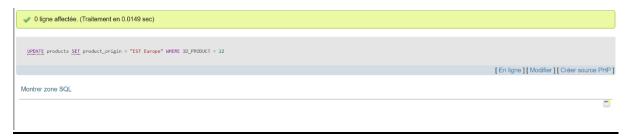
Insert those Data in the table command (1,'2017-01-01 08-02-11'), (2,'2017-01-01 08-05-16'), (12,'2017-01-01 08-44-34'), (4,'2017-01-01 09-20-02'),



Price * 5 condition (product_name = special coffee)



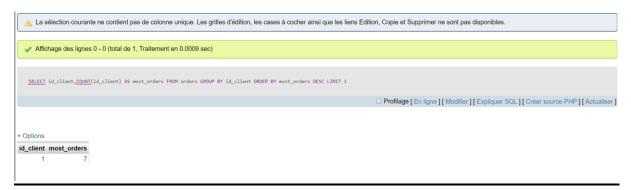
Coffee_orgin = EST Europe where id_product = 22



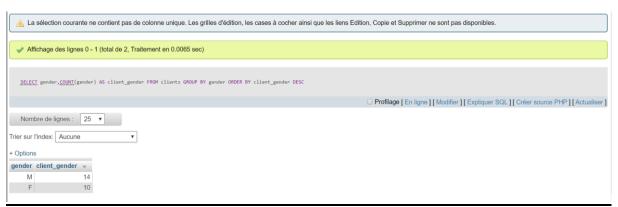
in the table command, Print the recent command ordered



the customer who made the maximum of command



in the table clients print how many man and woman we have

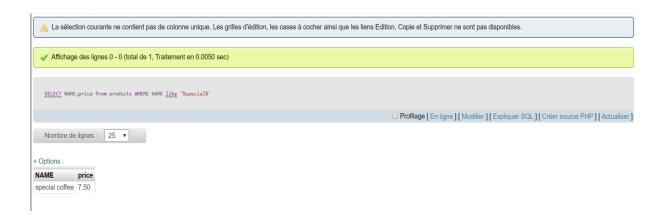


#Step 4:

- #1 Select from the products Table the following:
 - > All the products which have the price above 15:
 - SELECT * from products where price > 15;



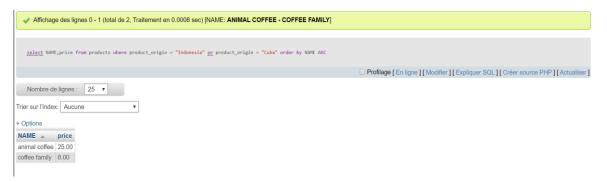
- > The product name and the price which contains the sentence 'special':
- SELECT NAME, price from products WHERE NAME like '%special%';



- ➤ Product name which price != 8.5:
- SELECT NAME from products



- ➤ the name and price of all products with a coffee origin Equal to Cuba or Indonesia. Ordered by name from A-Z:
- select NAME, price from products where product_origin = "Indonesia" or product_origin = "Cuba" order by NAME ASC;



- the name, price and coffee origin but rename the price to retail_price in the results set:
- SELECT NAME, product_origin, price as retail_price FROM products;



#2 Select from the table clients the following:

- the first name and phone number of all the females who have a last name of Bluth:
- SELECT FIRST_NAME,PHONE_NUMBER FROM clients
 WHERE GENDER = "F" AND LAST_NAME LIKE "%BLUTH%";



- ➤ How many male customers don't have a phone number entered into the customers table:
- SELECT * FROM clients
 WHERE PHONE_NUMBER is null;



- the first name and phone number of all customers who's last name contains the pattern 'ar':
- SELECT FIRST_NAME,PHONE_NUMBER FROM clients WHERE LAST_NAME LIKE "%ar%";



- select distinct last names and order alphabetically from A-Z:
- SELECT DISTINCT LAST_NAME FROM clients order by LAST_NAME ASC;



#3 Select from the table command the following:

- > all the orders from February 2017 for customers with id's of 2, 4, 6 or 8:
- select * from orders

where ID_CLIENT = 2 or ID_CLIENT = 4 or (ID_CLIENT = 6 or ID_CLIENT = 8);



- ▶ the first 3 orders placed by customer with id 1, in january 2017:
- select * from orders where ID_CLIENT = 3 limit 3;



#Step 5:

Multiple Selection using Joins:

- Select the order id and clients phone number for all orders of product id 4:
- SELECT Orders.ID_ORDER, clients.PHONE_NUMBER FROM Orders INNER JOIN clients
 ON Orders.ID_CLIENT = clients.ID_CLIENT AND Orders.ID_PRODUCT = 4;



- ➤ Select the product name and order time for filter coffees sold between January 15th 2017 and February 14th 2017.
- SELECT products.NAME, orders.DATE_ORDER FROM orders INNER JOIN products



- Select the product name and price and order time for all orders from females in January 2017.
- SELECT products.NAME,products.PRICE,orders.DATE_ORDER FROM orders INNER JOIN products
 ON orders.ID_product = products.ID_product INNER JOIN clients
 ON orders.ID_product = clients.ID_CLIENT AND clients.GENDER = "F";



Realise par : BOUKRIM Abdeladim

<u>#FIN#</u>