**RAPPORT du brief bdd-first-S**

Automatiser et Contrôler le nombre de commandes

ligne horizontale

# Exemple d'image

# 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

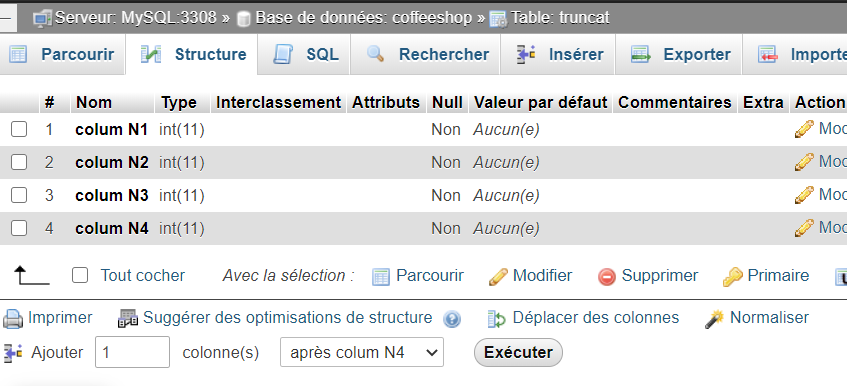
# ALTER TABLE nom\_table

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

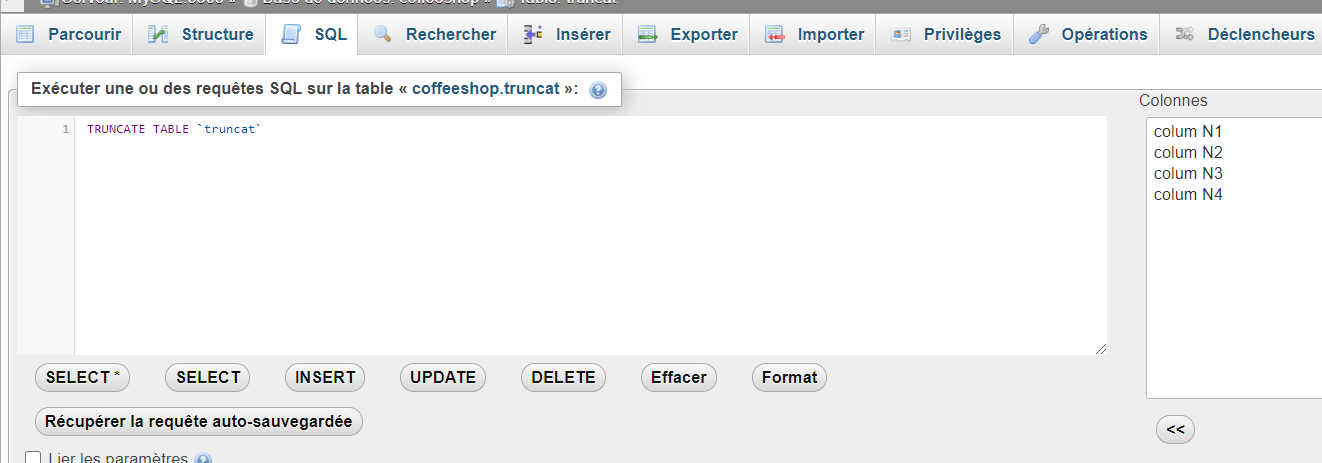
////APPLICATION \\\\

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

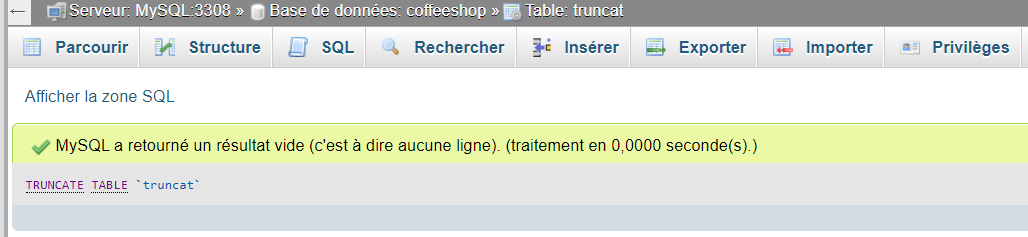


2- Il est possible de supprimer toutes les données de cette table en utilisant la requête suivante :

TRUNCATE TABLE `truncat`



résultat :

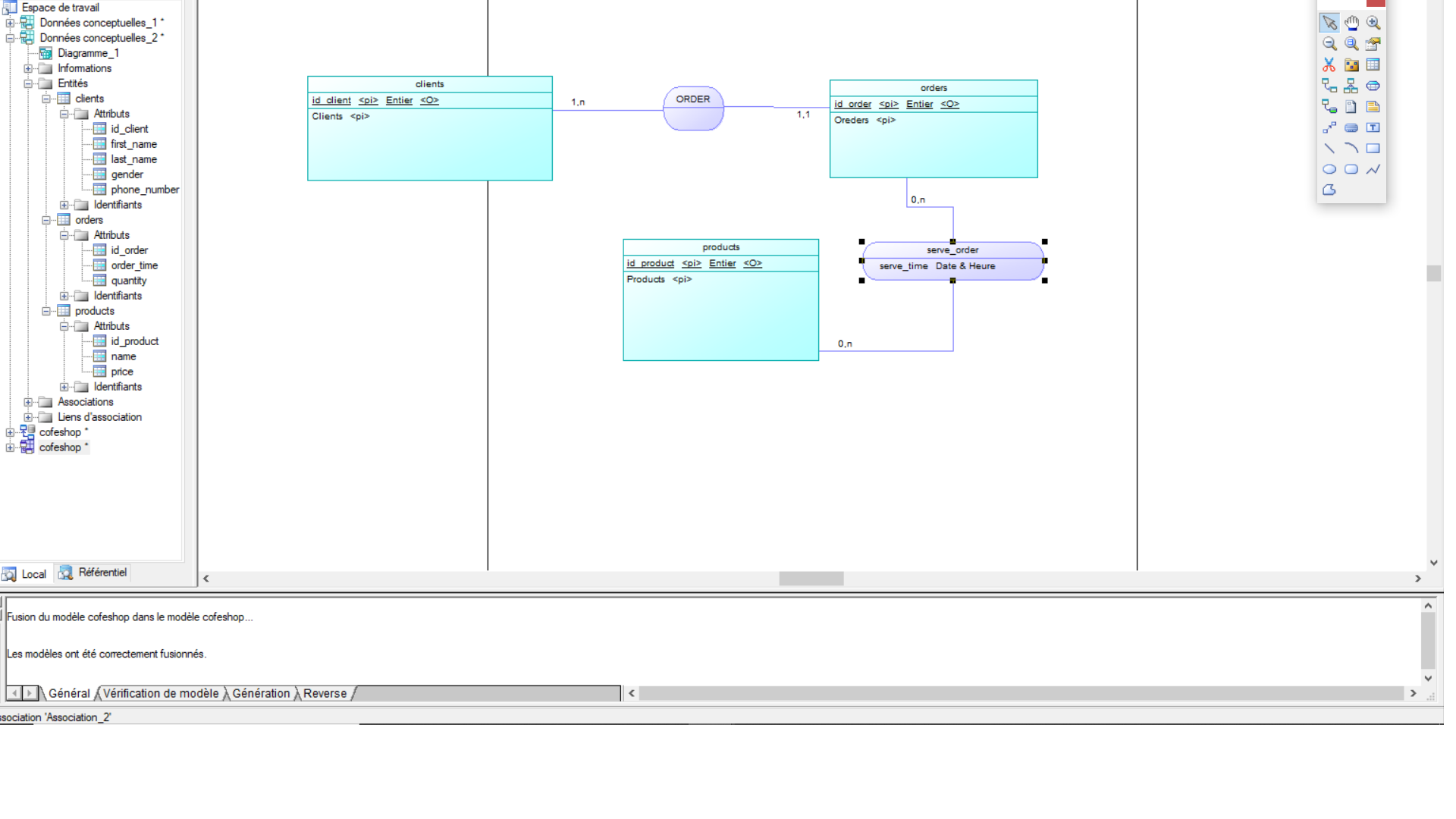


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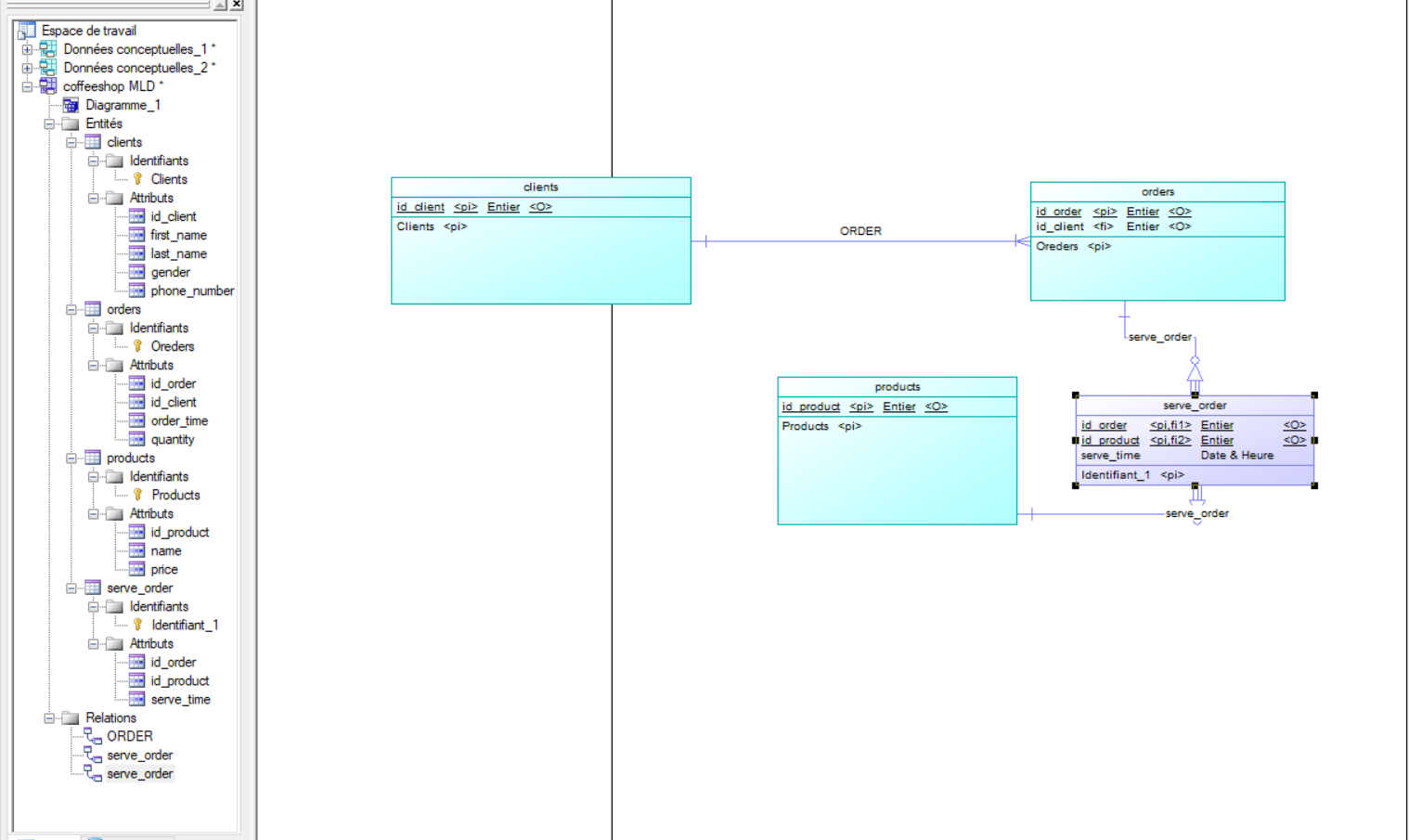
**PowerDesigner** (anciennement **PowerAMC)** :

est un [logiciel](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logiciel) de conception créé par la société *SAP*, qui permet de modéliser les traitements informatiques et leurs [bases de données](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base_de_donn%C3%A9es) associées.

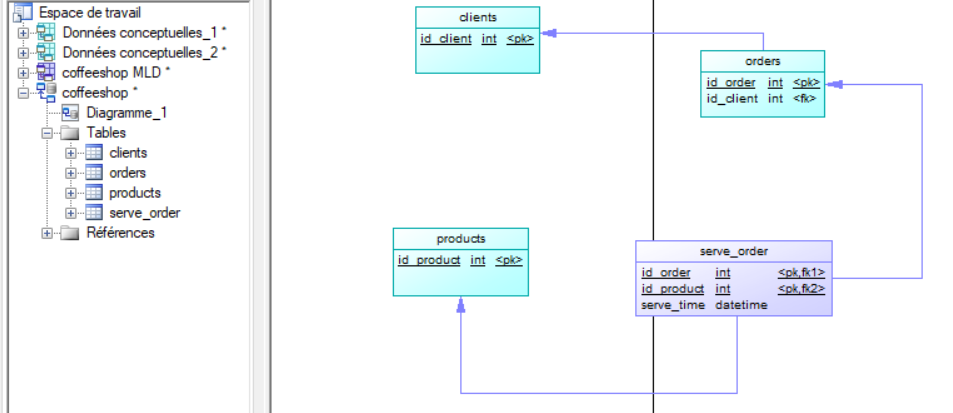
***MCD:*** ***Modele Conceptuel Donnees***



***MLD:*** ***Modele Logique Donnees***

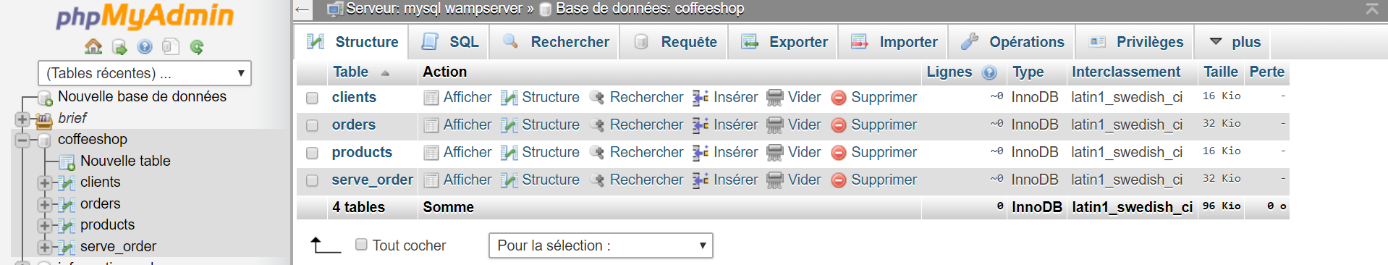
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***MPD: Modele Physique Donnees***

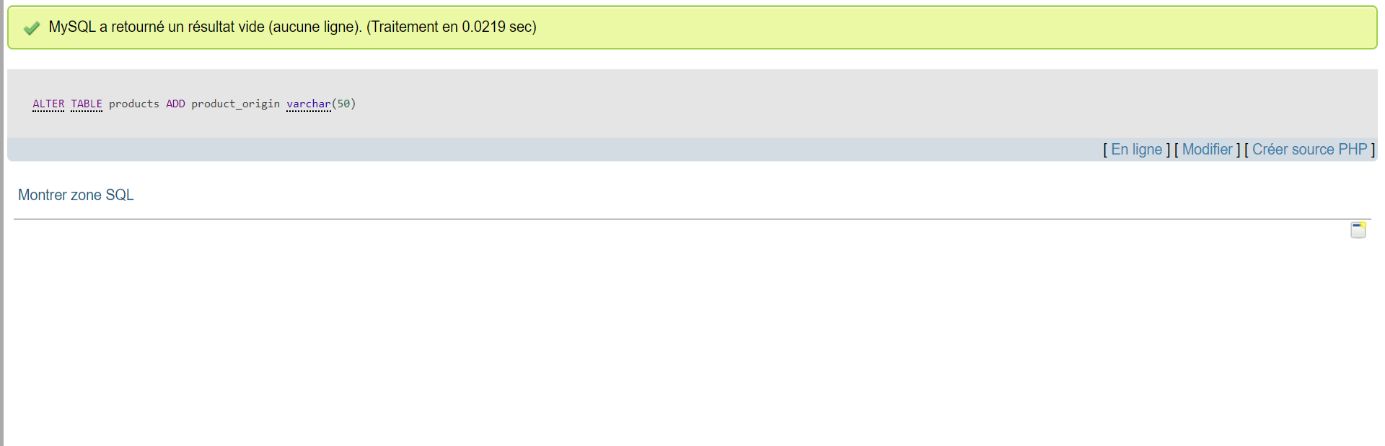
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création base de donnée et création les tableau DLL :

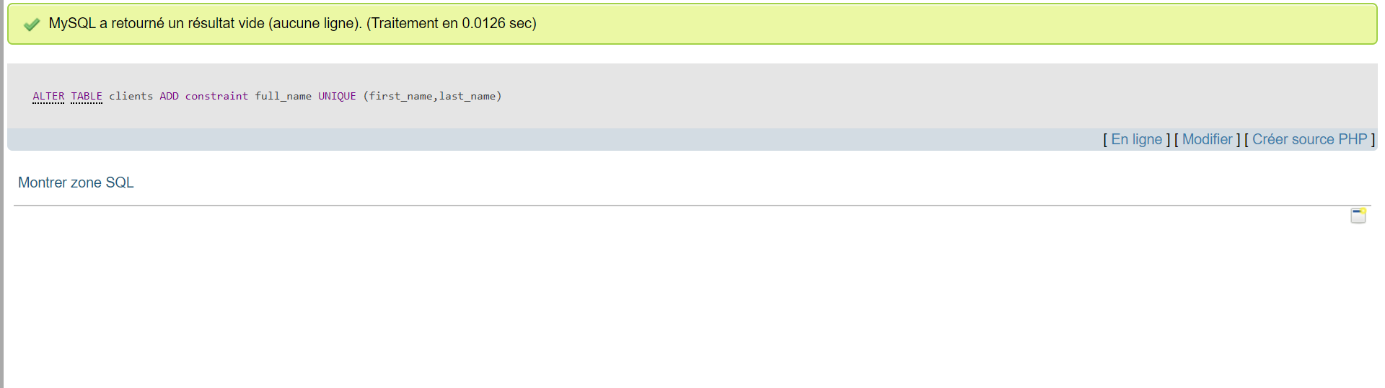
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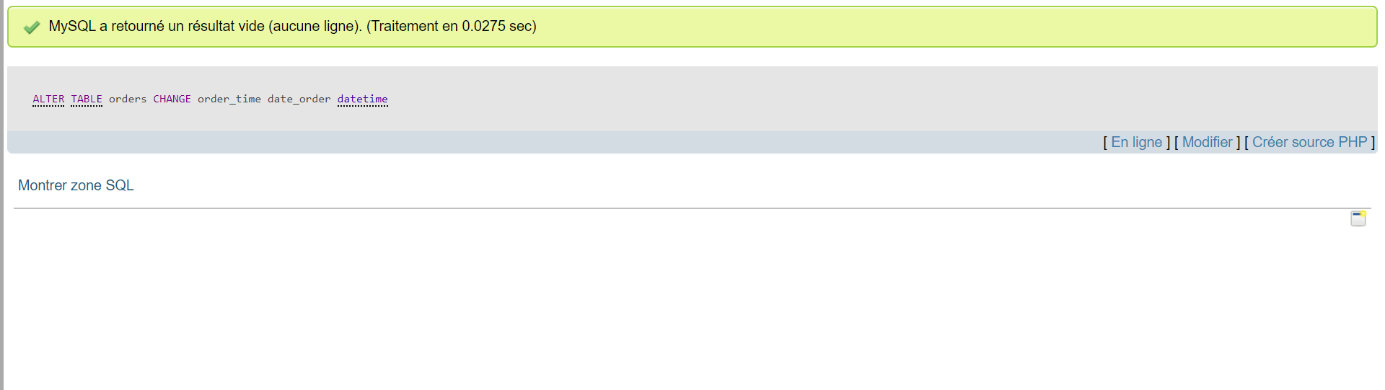
add a new column Product\_origin varchar(50) :

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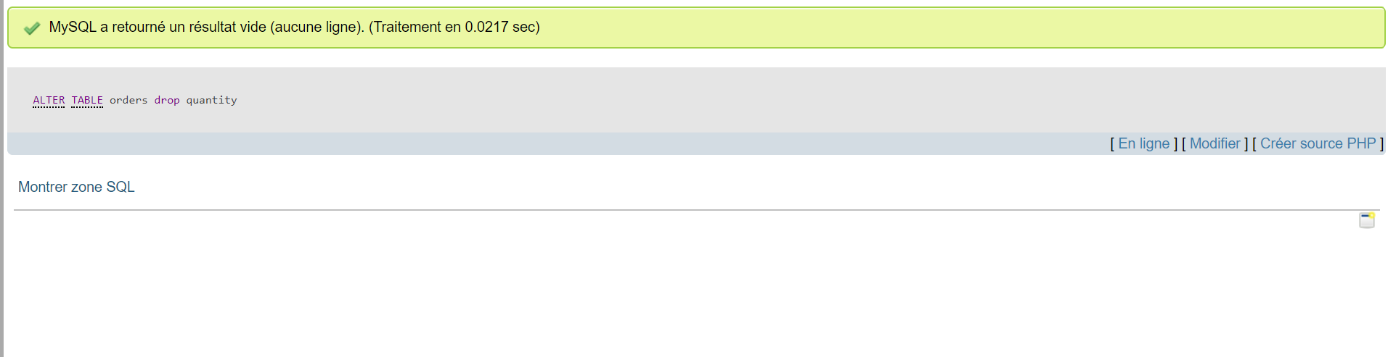
Add a unique constraint to the ‘first\_name’ and ‘last\_name’ column in clients table :

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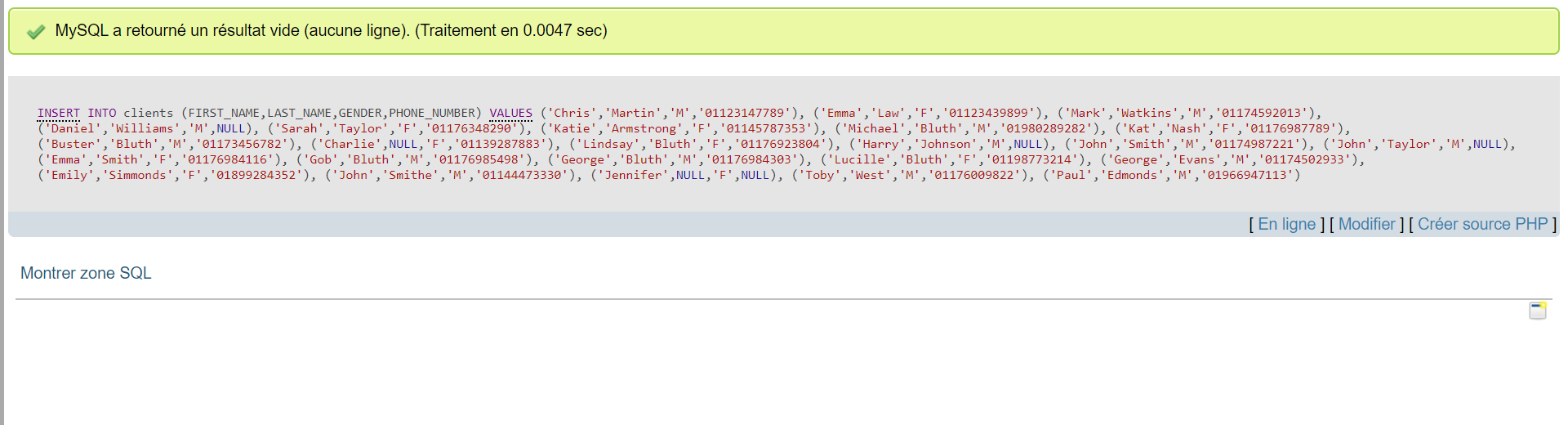
change the column name ‘order\_tim’e to ’Date\_order’ in the table ‘command’ and change the type to ‘DATETIME’

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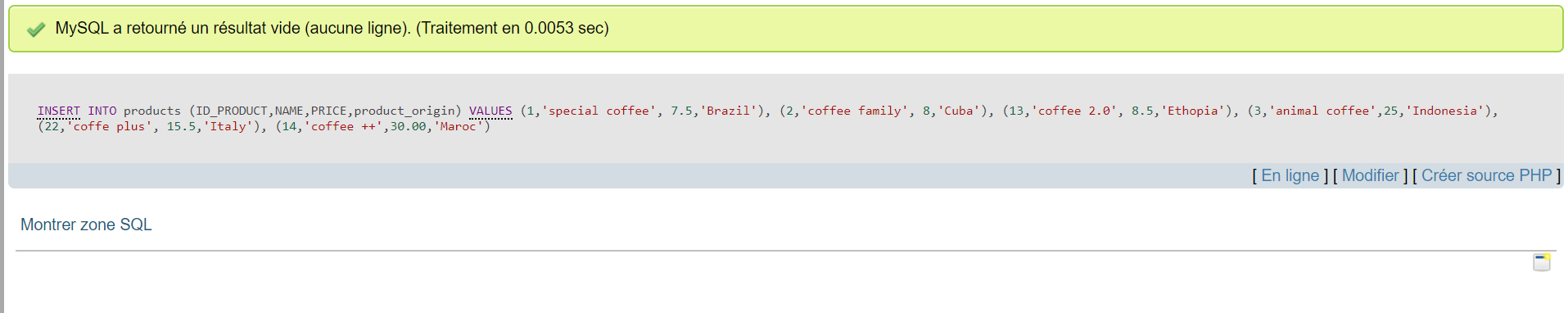
#6 delete the column ‘quantity’ from the table ‘command’ :

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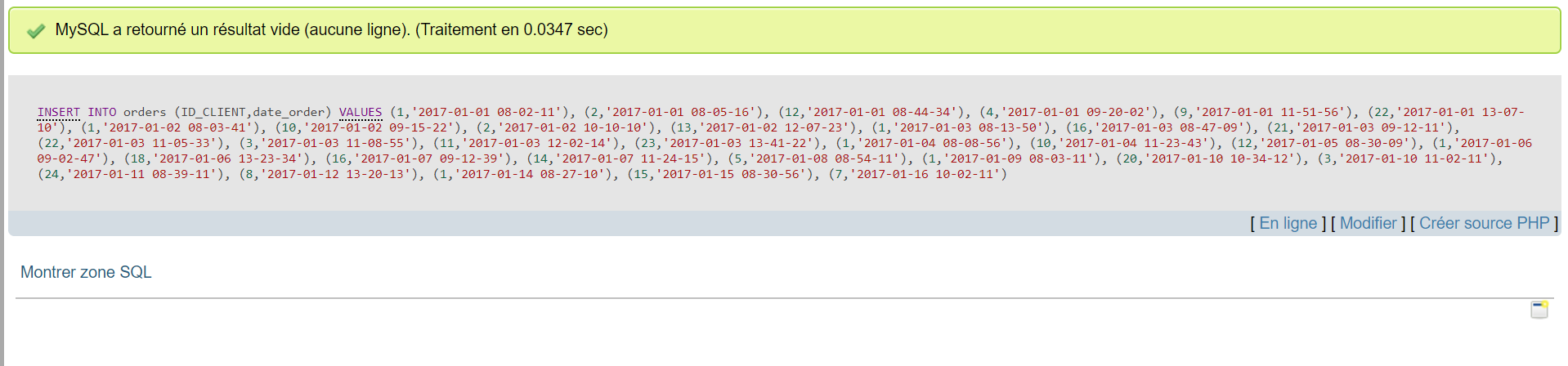
Insert those Data in the table Clients: ('Chris','Martin','M','01123147789'), ('Emma','Law','F','01123439899'), ('Mark','Watkins','M','01174592013'),...

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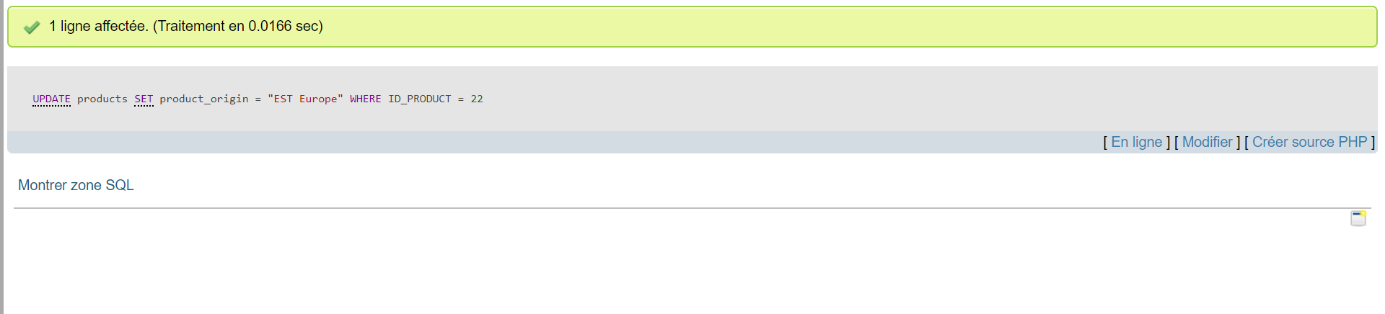
Insert those Data in the table command (1,1,'2017-01-01 08-02-11'), (1,2,'2017-01-01 08-05-16'), (5,12,'2017-01-01 08-44-34'),

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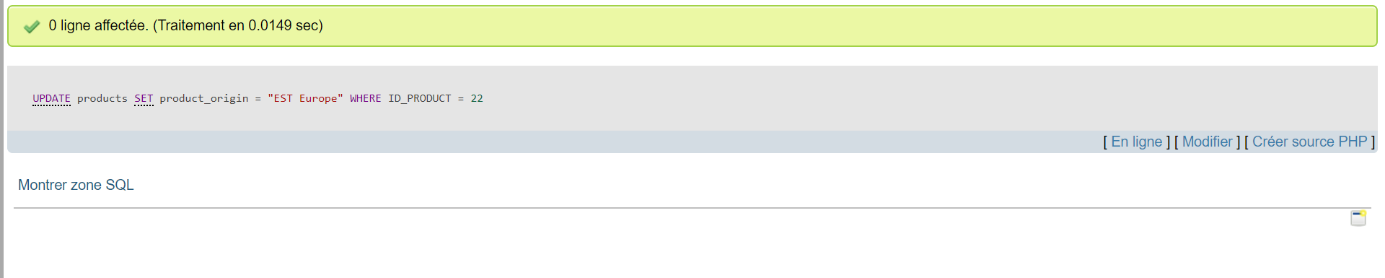
Insert those Data in the table command (1,'2017-01-01 08-02-11'), (2,'2017-01-01 08-05-16'), (12,'2017-01-01 08-44-34'), (4,'2017-01-01 09-20-02'),

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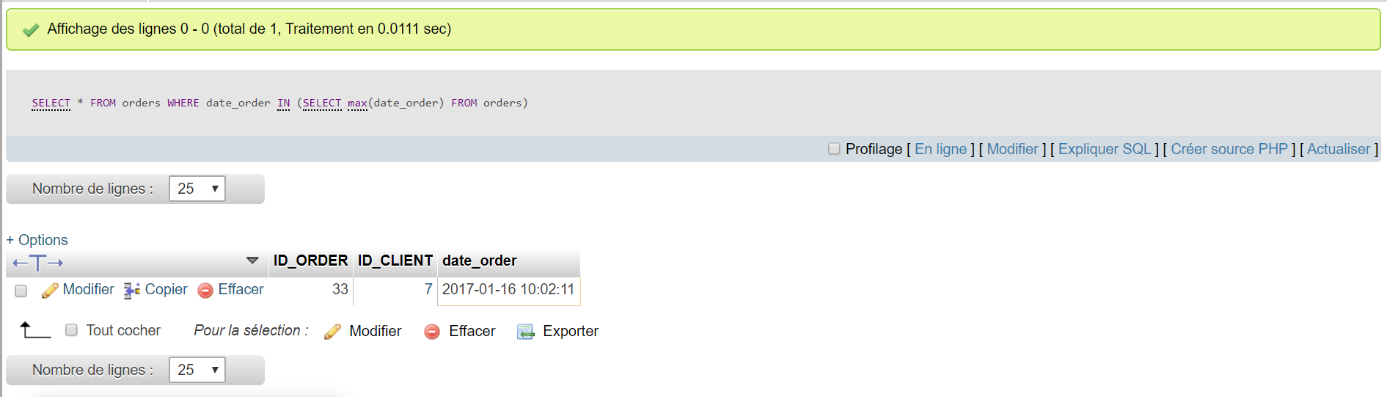
Price \* 5 condition (product\_name = special coffee)

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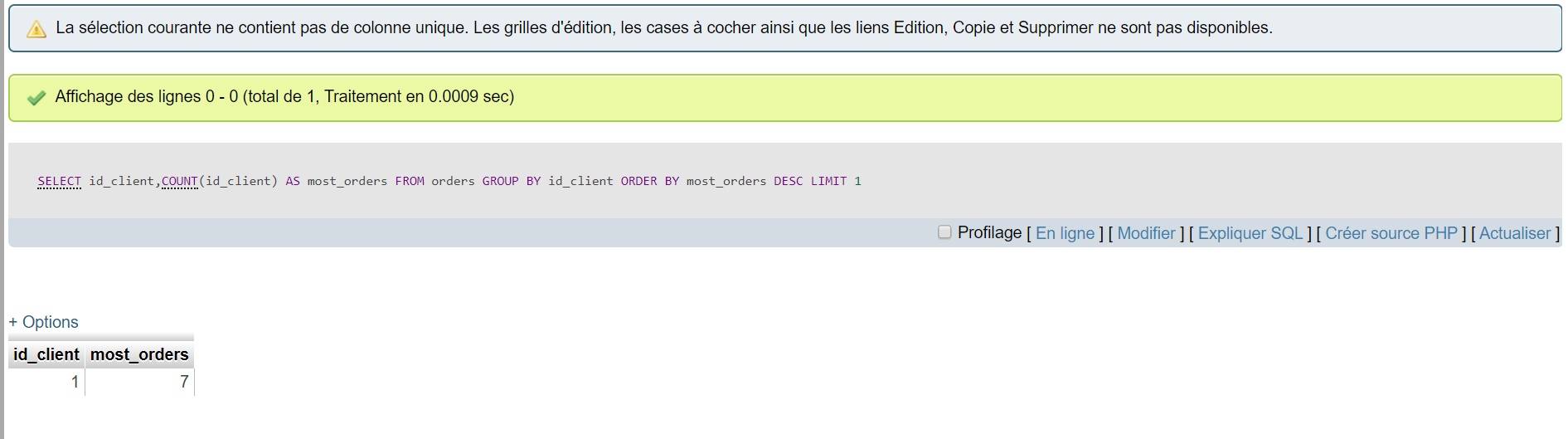
Coffee\_orgin = EST Europe where id\_product = 22

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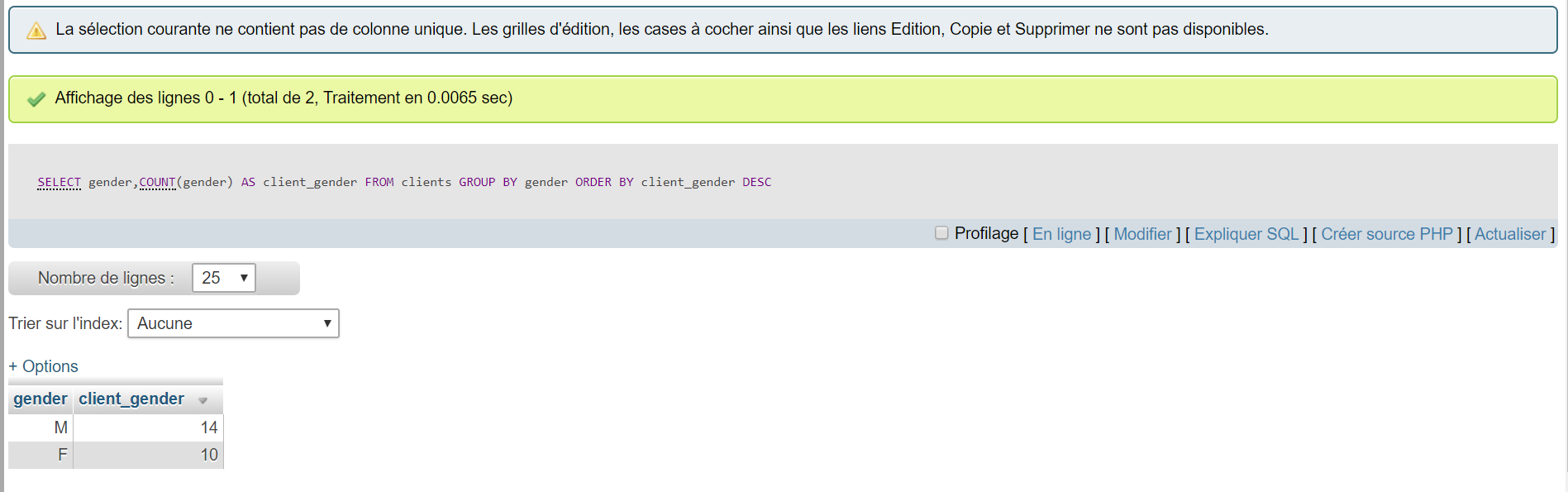
in the table command, Print the recent command ordered

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the customer who made the maximum of command

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

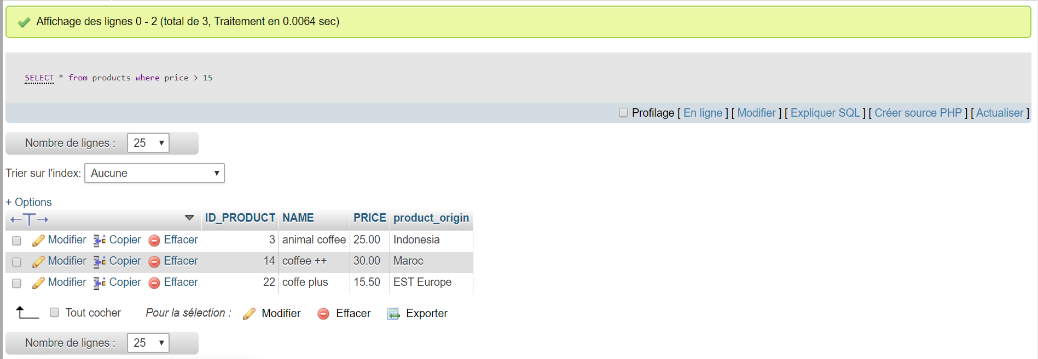
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***#Step 4:***

#1 Select from the products Table the following:

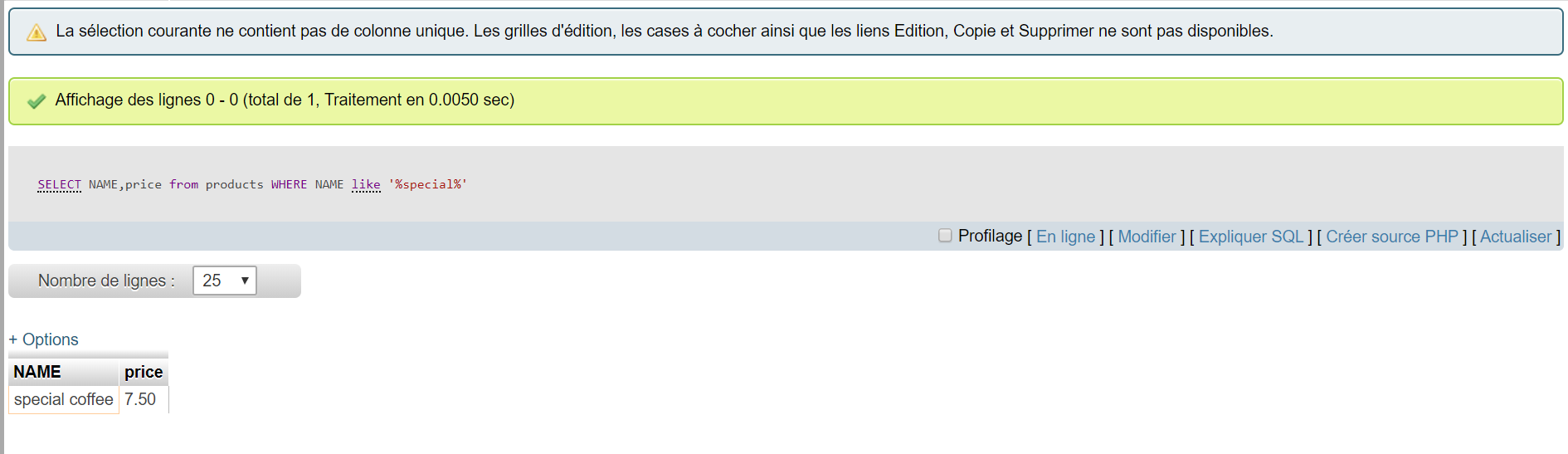
* All the products which have the price above 15:
* SELECT \* from products

where price > 15;

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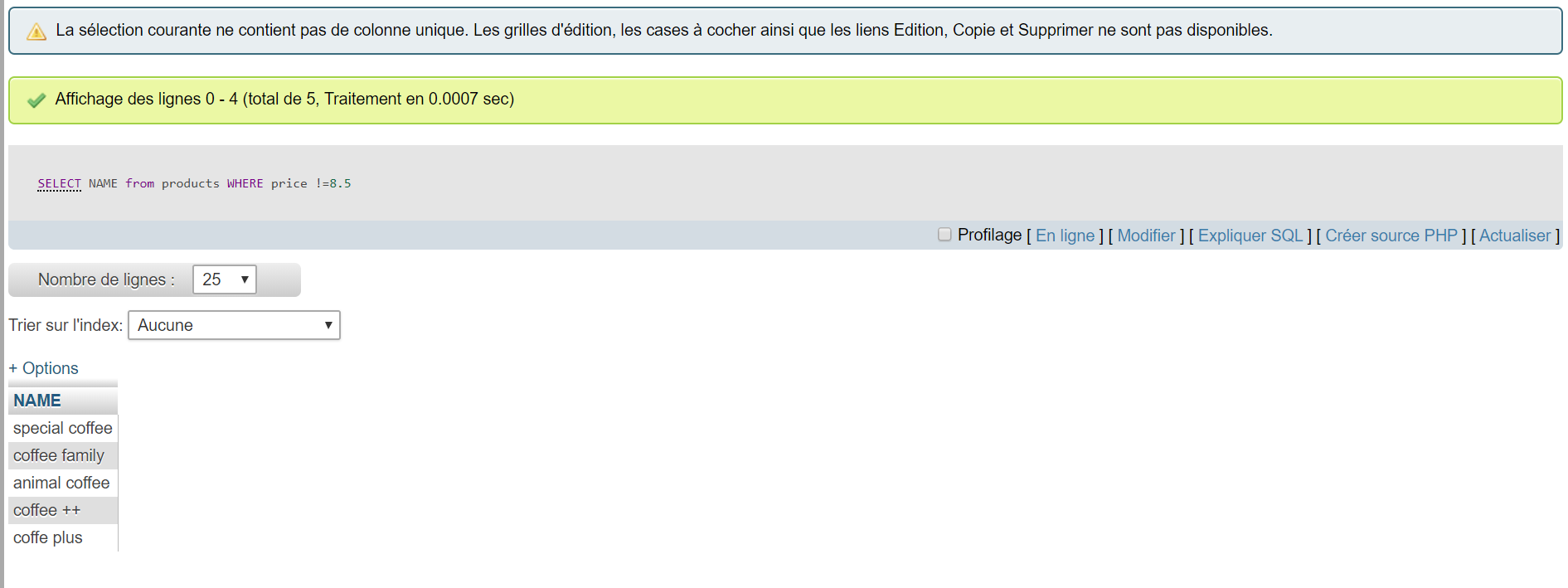
* The product name and the price which contains the sentence ‘special’:
* SELECT NAME,price from products

WHERE NAME like '%special%';

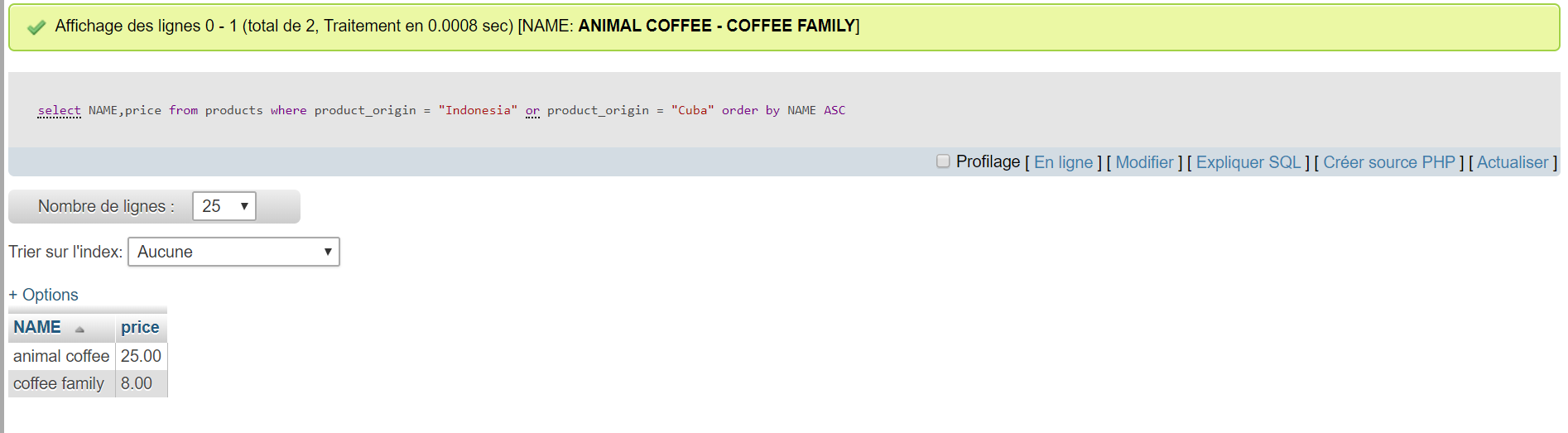


* Product name which price != 8.5:
* SELECT NAME from products

WHERE price !=8.5;



* 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;



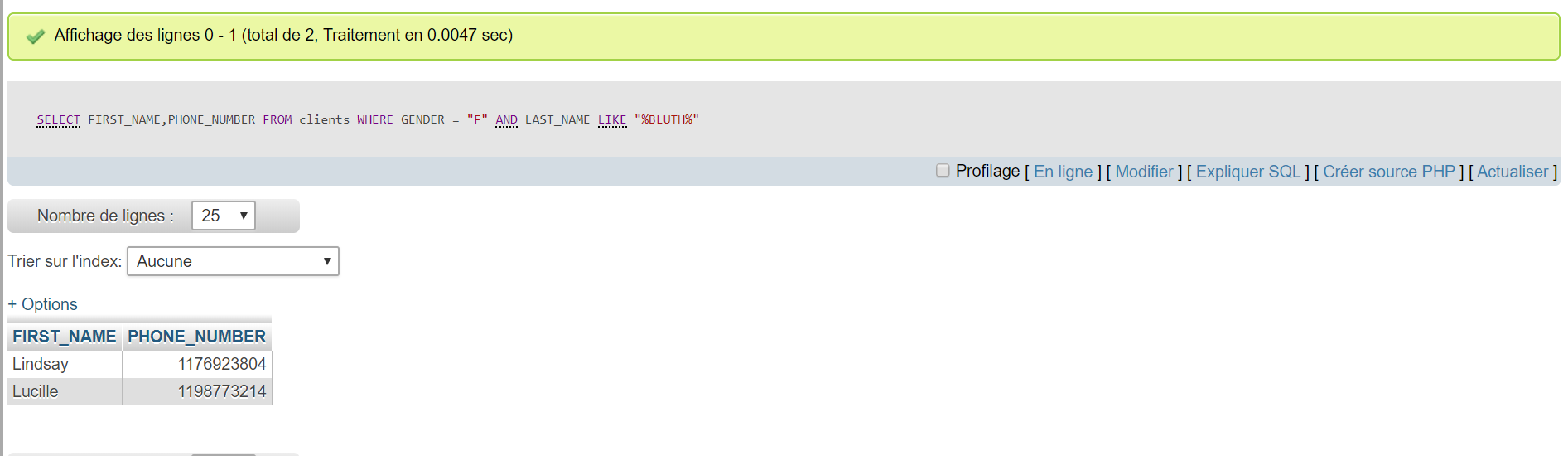
* the name, price and coffee origin but rename the price to retail\_price in the results set:
* SELECT NAME,product\_origin,price as retail\_price FROM products;



#2 Select from the table clients the following:

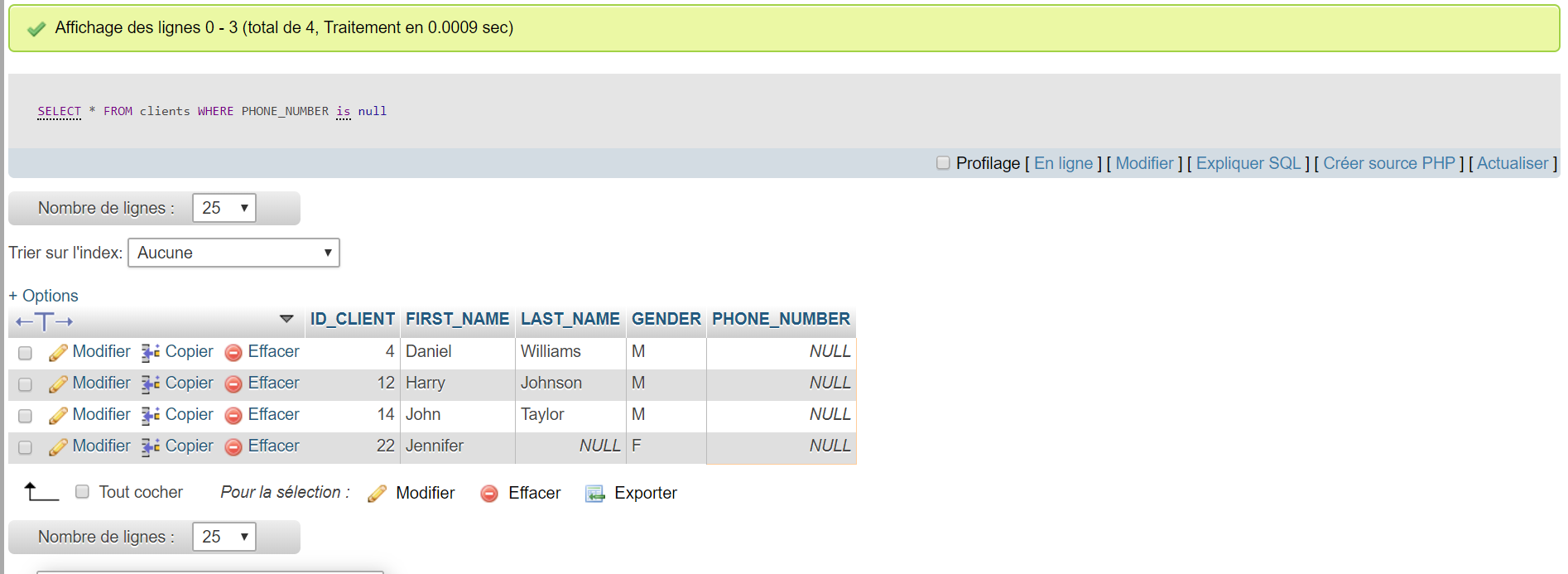
* the first name and phone number of all the females who have a last name of Bluth:
* SELECT FIRST\_NAME,PHONE\_NUMBER FROM clients

WHERE GENDER = "F" AND LAST\_NAME LIKE "%BLUTH%";



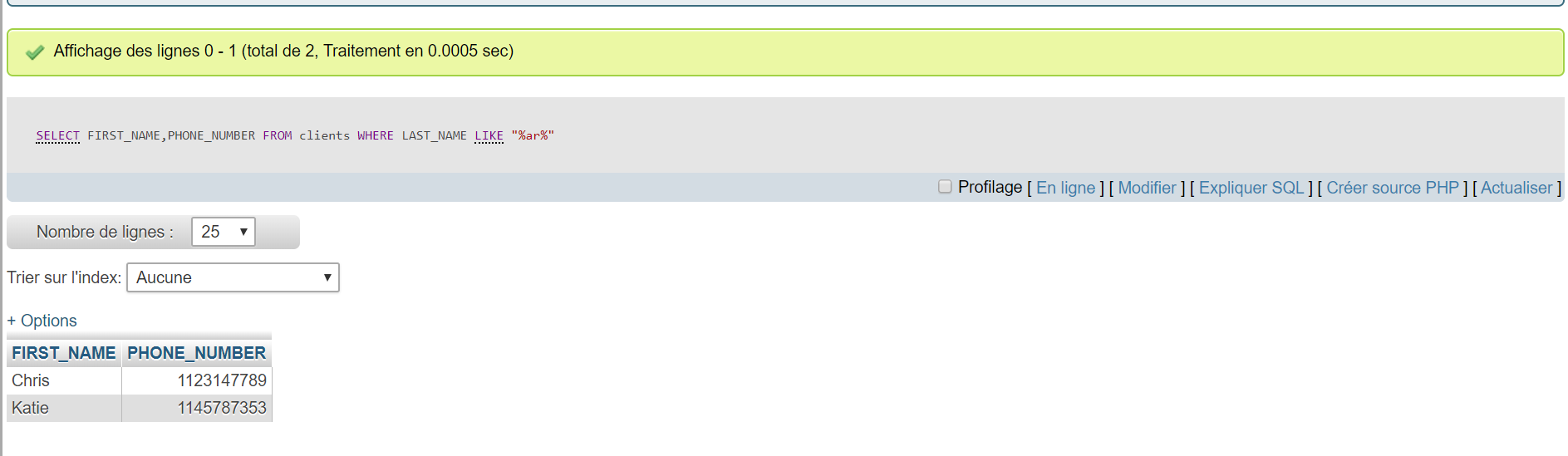
* How many male customers don’t have a phone number entered into the customers table:
* SELECT \* FROM clients

WHERE PHONE\_NUMBER is null;



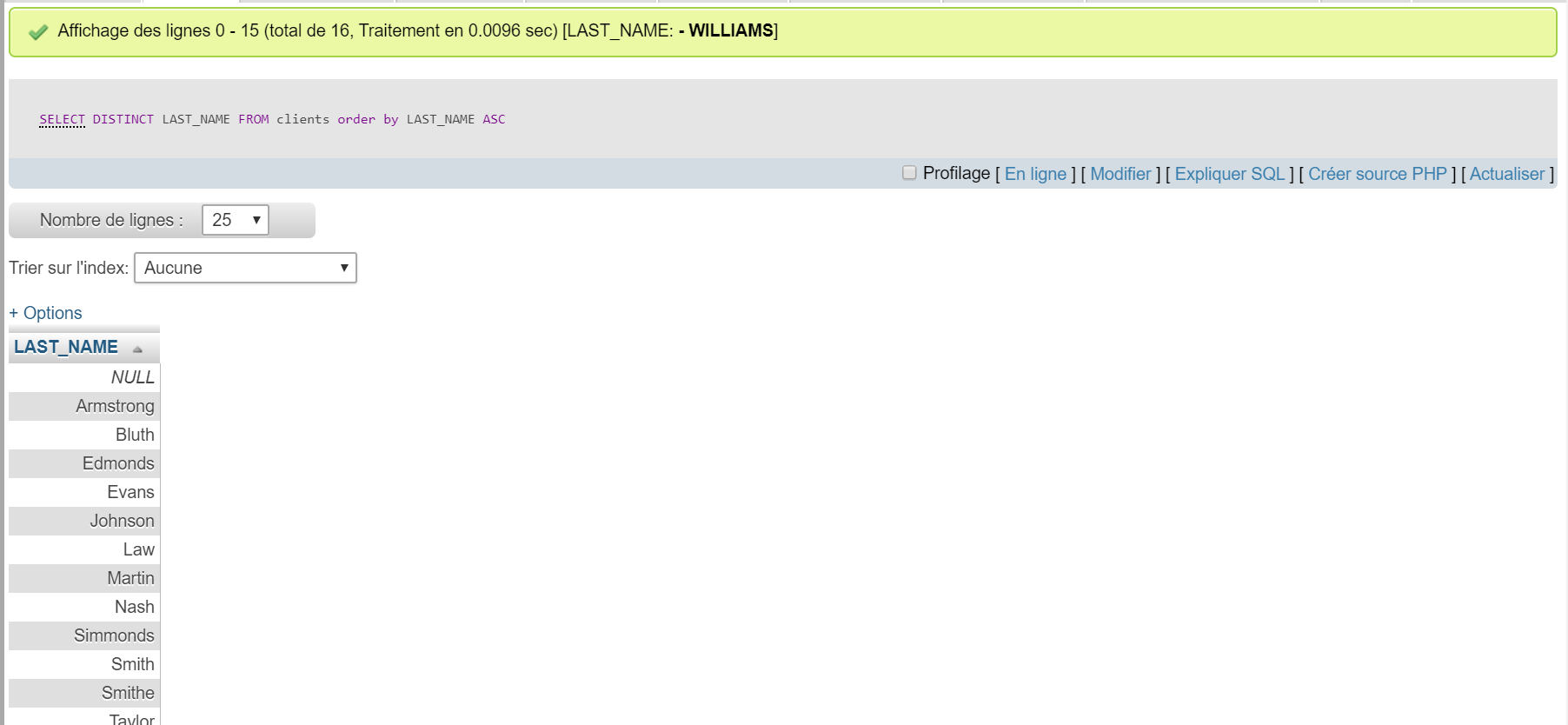
* the first name and phone number of all customers who’s last name contains the pattern ‘ar’:
* SELECT FIRST\_NAME,PHONE\_NUMBER FROM clients

WHERE LAST\_NAME LIKE "%ar%";



* select distinct last names and order alphabetically from A-Z:
* SELECT DISTINCT LAST\_NAME FROM clients

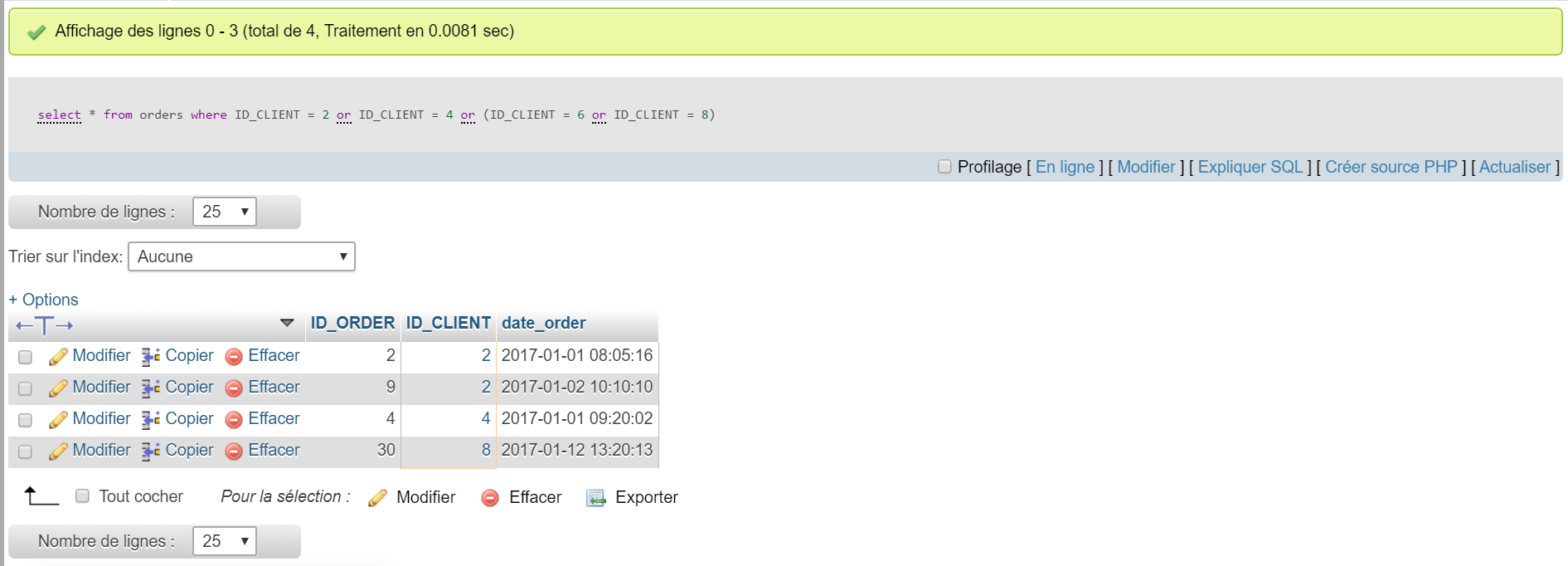
order by LAST\_NAME ASC;



#3 Select from the table command the following:

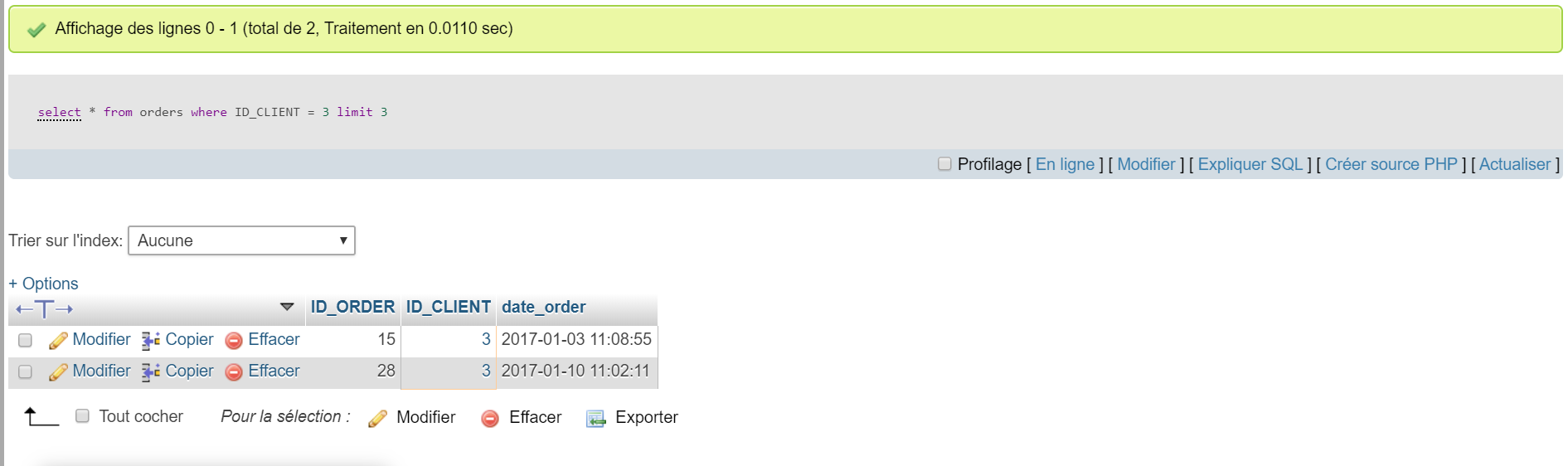
* all the orders from February 2017 for customers with id’s of 2, 4, 6 or 8:
* select \* from orders

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:***

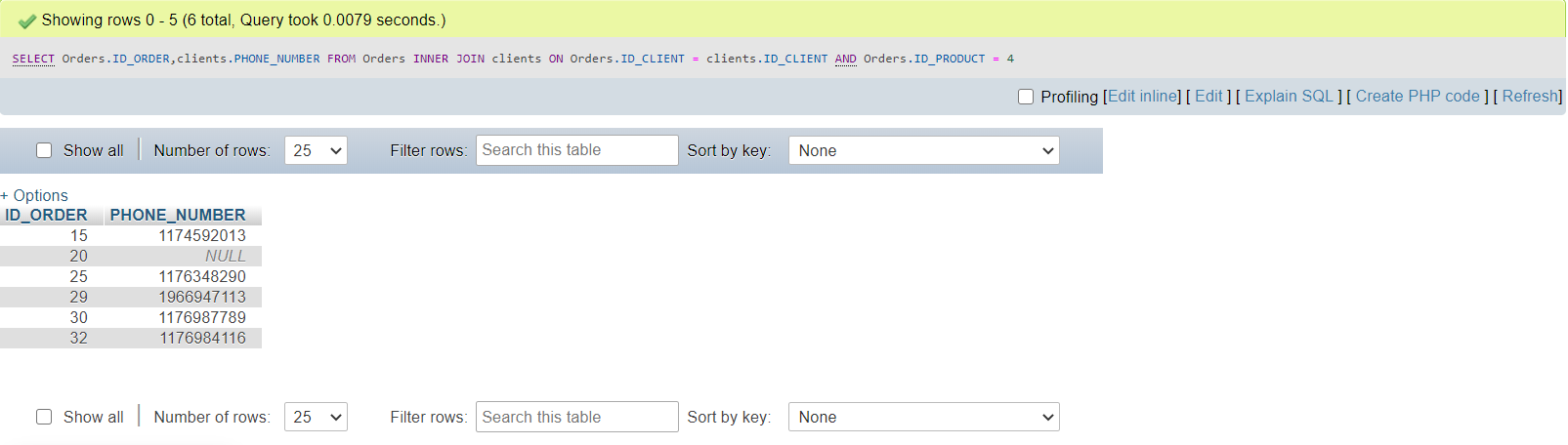
*Multiple Selection using Joins:*

* 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

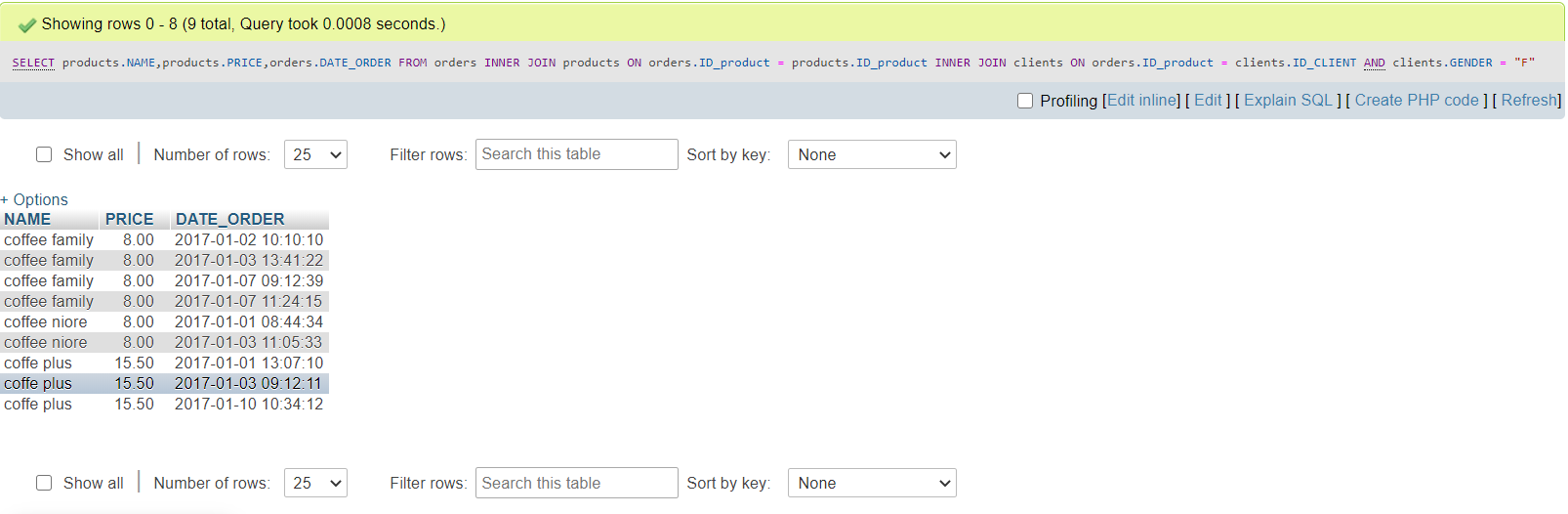
AND Orders.ID\_PRODUCT = 4;



* 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

ON orders.ID\_product = products.ID\_product;

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* 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

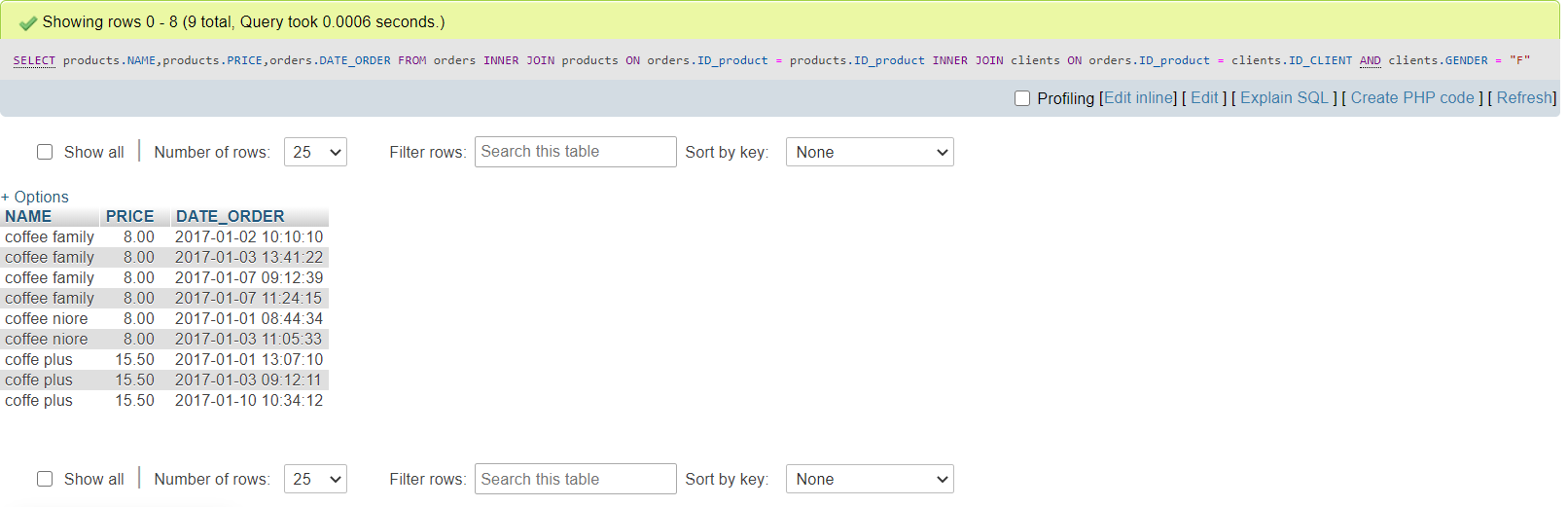
INNER JOIN products

ON orders.ID\_product = products.ID\_product

INNER JOIN clients

ON orders.ID\_product = clients.ID\_CLIENT

AND clients.GENDER = "F";

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***Realise par : BOUKRIM Abdeladim***

***#FIN#***