

DAD 220 Module Four Lab Template

Overview

Begin by doing the following steps in the IDE (Codio):

- Load the classicmodels data set.
- Start a new terminal session and run this command: `mysqlsampledatabase.sql`
- Write commands to use the classicmodels database and show its tables to verify that you are in the right place.

Then perform the steps below to complete the lab. Manually enter any commands you are asked to write. At the end of each step, replace the bracketed text in this template with your screenshot, response, or both, as indicated. Submit your completed template for grading and feedback. Screenshots should be sized to about one-quarter of a page. Written responses should be in complete sentences. Rename this document by adding your last name to the file name before you submit it.

Identify Cardinality and Table Relationships

- **Retrieve employee tuples and identify the number of employees** in San Francisco and New York.
 - Command for San Francisco: `select firstName, lastName, jobTitle, offices.city from employees inner join offices on employees.officeCode = offices.officeCode where state = 'CA'.`
 - Write and run a command to return records from New York on your own.
 - Validate the completion of this step with a screenshot of these two tables.

```
Codio Project File Edit Find View Tools Education Help Configure... Project Index (static) Configure...
Filetree
CASSIELLO
DAD-220 SQL Lab Environment
DAD-220 SQL Lab Environment (master)
  settings
  create
  CREATE
  customers.csv
  describe
  FleetMaintenanceRecords.csv
  HRandIS-Employees.csv
  mysqlsampledatabase.sql
  orders.csv
  quit
  README.md
  rma.csv
  use
  USE

Terminal
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
*
* Welcome to the Codio Terminal!
*
* https://docs.codio.com/develop/develop/ide/boxes/overview
*
* Your Codio Box domain is: speechmaze-yogurtparody.codio.io
*
Last login: Fri Mar 29 22:16:59 2024 from 192.168.18.226
codio@speechmaze-yogurtparody:~/workspace$ mysql < mysqlsampledatabase.sql
codio@speechmaze-yogurtparody:~/workspace$ mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 8.0.31-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> use classicmodels;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_classicmodels |
+-----+
| customers               |
| employees               |
| offices                 |
| orderdetails            |
| orders                 |
| payments               |
| productlines            |
| products               |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select firstName, lastName, jobTitle, offices.city from employees inner join offices on employees.officeCode = offices.officeCode where state = 'CA';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| firstName | lastName | jobTitle | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Diane    | Murphy  | President | San Francisco |
| Mary     | Patterson | VP Sales | San Francisco |
| Jeff     | Firrelli | VP Marketing | San Francisco |
| Anthony  | Bow     | Sales Manager (NA) | San Francisco |
| Leslie   | Jennings | Sales Rep | San Francisco |
| Leslie   | Thompson | Sales Rep | San Francisco |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> select firstName, lastName, jobTitle, offices.city from employees inner join offices on employees.officeCode = offices.officeCode where state = 'NY';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| firstName | lastName | jobTitle | city |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Foon Yue  | Tseng   | Sales Rep | NYC |
| George    | Vanauf  | Sales Rep | NYC |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

- **Retrieve order details** for orderNumber 10330, 10338, and 10194 and **identify** what **type of cardinality** this represents in the entity relationship model.
 - Retrieve the order details by running SELECT queries with WHERE clauses against the Orders table.

```

471 |
10416 | 2005-05-10 | 2005-05-16 | 2005-05-14 | Shipped | NULL
386 |
10417 | 2005-05-13 | 2005-05-19 | 2005-05-19 | Disputed | Customer doesn't like the colors and precision of the models.
141 |
10418 | 2005-05-16 | 2005-05-24 | 2005-05-20 | Shipped | NULL
412 |
10419 | 2005-05-17 | 2005-05-28 | 2005-05-19 | Shipped | NULL
382 |
10420 | 2005-05-29 | 2005-06-07 | NULL | In Process | NULL
282 |
10421 | 2005-05-29 | 2005-06-06 | NULL | In Process | Custom shipping instructions were sent to warehouse
124 |
10422 | 2005-05-30 | 2005-06-11 | NULL | In Process | NULL
157 |
10423 | 2005-05-30 | 2005-06-05 | NULL | In Process | NULL
314 |
10424 | 2005-05-31 | 2005-06-08 | NULL | In Process | NULL
141 |
10425 | 2005-05-31 | 2005-06-07 | NULL | In Process | NULL
119 |
-----
326 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
-> from orders inner join oderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
-> where orders.orderNumber IN (10330, 10338, 10194)
-> order by orders.orderNumber, productName;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'classicmodels.oderdetails' doesn't exist
mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
-> from orders inner join oderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
-> where orders.orderNumber IN (10330, 10338, 10194)
-> order by orders.orderNumber, productName;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'classicmodels.oderdetails' doesn't exist
mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
-> from orders inner join orderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
-> where orders.orderNumber IN (10330, 10338, 10194)
-> order by orders.orderNumber, productName;
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'productName' in 'order clause'
mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
-> from orders inner join orderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
-> where orders.orderNumber = 10330 or orders.orderNumber = 10338 or orders.orderNumber = 10194;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| orderNumber | productCode | quantityOrdered | priceEach | orderLineNumber |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10194 | S10_1949 | 42 | 203.59 | 11 |
| 10194 | S10_4962 | 26 | 134.44 | 4 |
| 10194 | S12_1666 | 38 | 124.37 | 8 |
| 10194 | S18_1697 | 21 | 103.84 | 10 |
| 10194 | S18_2432 | 45 | 51.05 | 2 |
| 10194 | S18_4600 | 32 | 113.82 | 5 |
| 10194 | S18_4668 | 41 | 47.79 | 9 |
| 10194 | S24_2300 | 49 | 112.46 | 1 |
| 10194 | S32_1268 | 37 | 77.05 | 3 |
| 10194 | S32_3522 | 39 | 61.41 | 7 |
| 10194 | S700_2824 | 26 | 80.92 | 6 |
| 10330 | S18_3482 | 37 | 136.70 | 3 |
| 10330 | S18_3782 | 29 | 59.06 | 2 |
| 10330 | S18_4721 | 50 | 133.92 | 4 |
| 10330 | S24_2360 | 42 | 56.10 | 1 |
| 10338 | S18_1662 | 41 | 137.19 | 1 |
| 10338 | S18_3029 | 28 | 80.86 | 3 |
| 10338 | S18_3856 | 45 | 93.17 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

This is a one-to-many relationship because each order number corresponds to one unique order, but multiple oder numbers can exist in the orders table, indicating a one-to-many relationship.

- Now, identify what type of cardinality this represents in the entity relationship model.
 - Reference the Module Four Lab ERD diagram linked in the guidelines and rubric to help identify relationships.
- **Delete records** from the payments table where the customer number equals 103.
 - Run a DESCRIBE statement to identify fields in the Payments table first.
 - Select the records from the Payments table for customer number 103 before deleting them.

```

--> where orders.orderNumber IN (10330, 10338, 10194)
--> order by orders.orderNumber, productName;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'classmodels.ordersdetails' doesn't exist
mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
--> from orders inner join orderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
--> where orders.orderNumber IN (10330, 10338, 10194)
--> order by orders.orderNumber, productName;
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'productName' in 'order clause'
mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
--> from orders inner join orderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
--> where orders.orderNumber = 10330 or orders.orderNumber = 10338 or orders.orderNumber = 10194;

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| orderNumber | productCode | quantityOrdered | priceEach | orderLineNumber |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10194 | S18_1949 | 42 | 283.59 | 11 |
| 10194 | S18_4962 | 26 | 134.44 | 4 |
| 10194 | S12_1666 | 38 | 124.37 | 8 |
| 10194 | S18_1697 | 21 | 183.84 | 16 |
| 10194 | S18_2432 | 45 | 51.85 | 2 |
| 10194 | S18_4080 | 32 | 113.82 | 5 |
| 10194 | S18_4668 | 41 | 47.79 | 9 |
| 10194 | S24_2388 | 49 | 112.46 | 1 |
| 10194 | S32_1268 | 37 | 77.05 | 3 |
| 10194 | S32_3522 | 39 | 61.41 | 7 |
| 10194 | S700_2824 | 26 | 88.92 | 6 |
| 10330 | S18_3462 | 37 | 126.78 | 2 |
| 10330 | S18_3782 | 29 | 59.96 | 2 |
| 10330 | S18_4721 | 56 | 133.92 | 4 |
| 10330 | S24_2388 | 42 | 56.18 | 1 |
| 10330 | S18_1942 | 41 | 137.19 | 1 |
| 10330 | S18_3629 | 28 | 88.86 | 3 |
| 10330 | S18_3856 | 45 | 93.17 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select orders.orderNumber, productCode, productName, quantityOrdered, priceEach, orderLineNumber
--> from orders inner join orderdetails on orders.orderNumber = orderdetails.orderNumber
--> where orders.orderNumber = 10330 or orders.orderNumber = 10338 or orders.orderNumber = 10194;
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'productName' in 'field list'
mysql> delete from payments
--> select *
--> from payments
--> where customerNumber = 103;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'select *
from payments
where customerNumber = 103' at line 2
mysql> DESCRIBE payments;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | int | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| checkNumber | varchar(50) | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| paymentDate | date | NO | | NULL | |
| amount | decimal(10,2) | NO | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from payments where customerNumber = 103;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | checkNumber | paymentDate | amount |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 103 | HQ336336 | 2004-10-19 | 6866.78 |
| 103 | DM555285 | 2004-06-05 | 14571.44 |
| 103 | DM14933 | 2004-12-18 | 1676.14 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

- Delete the records from the Payments table for customer number 103.
- Run a SELECT statement against the table to show that customer number 103 is no longer there.

The screenshot shows a MySQL Lab Environment interface. On the left is a Filetree with a project named 'DAD-220 SQL Lab Environment'. The main area is a terminal window showing the following SQL commands and their results:

```
mysql> select * from payments where customerNumber = 103;
```

customerNumber	checkNumber	paymentDate	amount
103	HQ336336	2004-10-19	6066.78
103	JM555205	2003-06-05	14571.44
103	OM314933	2004-12-18	1676.14

```
mysql> delete from payments where customerNumber = 103;
```

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.09 sec)

```
mysql> select * from payments;
```

customerNumber	checkNumber	paymentDate	amount
112	B0864823	2004-12-17	14191.12
112	HQ55022	2003-06-06	32641.98
112	ND748579	2004-08-20	33347.88
114	GG31455	2003-05-20	45864.03
114	MA765515	2004-12-15	82261.22
114	NP603840	2003-05-31	7565.08
114	NR27552	2004-03-10	44894.74
119	DB033704	2004-11-14	19501.02
119	LN373447	2004-08-08	47924.19
119	NG94694	2005-02-22	49523.67
121	DB889831	2003-02-16	50218.95
121	FD317790	2003-10-28	1491.38
121	KI831359	2004-11-04	17876.32
121	MA302151	2004-11-28	34638.14
124	AE215433	2005-03-05	101244.59
124	BG255406	2004-08-28	85410.87
124	CQ287967	2003-04-11	11044.30
124	ET64396	2005-04-16	83598.04
124	HI366474	2004-12-27	47142.70
124	HR86578	2004-11-02	55639.66
124	KI131716	2003-08-15	111654.40
124	LF217299	2004-03-26	43369.30
124	NT141748	2003-11-25	45084.38
128	DI925118	2003-01-28	10549.01
128	FA465482	2003-10-18	24101.81
128	FH668230	2004-03-24	33820.62
128	IP383901	2004-11-18	7466.32
129	DM826140	2004-12-08	26248.78
129	ID449593	2003-12-11	23923.93
129	PI42991	2003-04-09	16537.85
131	CL442705	2003-03-12	22292.62
131	MA724562	2004-12-02	50025.35
131	NB445135	2004-09-11	35321.97
141	AU364101	2003-07-19	36251.03
141	DB583216	2004-11-01	36140.38
141	DL400618	2005-05-19	46895.48
141	HJ32686	2004-01-30	59830.55
141	ID10962	2004-12-31	116208.40
141	IN446258	2005-03-25	65071.26
141	JE105477	2005-03-18	120166.58
141	JN355280	2003-10-26	49539.37

- **Retrieve customer records** for sales representative Barry Jones and **identify** if the **relationships** are one-to-one or one-to-many.
 - Remember: SELECT, FROM, INNER JOIN, and WHERE.
 - Use Barry's employeeNumber, 1504, and perform a join between the customer salesRepEmployeeNumber to retrieve these records.
 - Identify whether these entities demonstrate one-to-one or many-to-many relationships.

associated with exactly one sales representative, while each sales representative can be assigned to multiple customers.

- **Add one customer record** with your last name using an INSERT statement. You may use the name of a celebrity or fictional character if you don't use your own name.
 - You may use the name of a celebrity or fictional character if you don't use your own name. Think of this as your signature.
 - Complete these actions to get to the right place to enter this information: (1) Show databases, (2) use classicmodels, (3) show tables, (4) describe customers;
 - You should now see all of the fields that you'll need to fill in to complete this step.
 - Reference your Module Two lab or resources on how to populate these fields if you need to.
 - Populate the following fields:
 - customerNumber
 - customerName
 - contactLastName
 - contactFirstName
 - phone
 - addressLine1
 - addressLine2
 - city
 - state
 - postalCode
 - country
 - salesRepEmployeeNumber
 - creditLimit
 - Run a SELECT statement on the Customers table and capture it in a screenshot.

```

-- Terminal
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> describe customers;
ERROR 1064 (42000): no database selected

mysql> use classmodels;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> describe customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | int | NO | PRI | NULL |
| customerName | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| contactLastName | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| contactFirstName | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| phone | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| addressLine1 | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| addressLine2 | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL |
| city | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| state | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL |
| postalCode | varchar(15) | YES | | NULL |
| country | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL |
| salesRepEmployeeNumber | int | YES | MUL | NULL |
| creditLimit | decimal(10,2) | YES | | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
33 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)
-> values (9999, 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '1234567890', '123 Center Road', NULL, 'Hartford', 'CT', '12345', 'USA', 2542, 10000);
ERROR 1105 (21503): column count doesn't match value count at row 1

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit) values (9999, 'Cassello Enterprises', 'Joseph', '1234567890', '12345', 'USA', 2542, 10000);
ERROR 1105 (21503): column count doesn't match value count at row 1

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)
-> values (9999, 'Cassello Garage', 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St', 'STE 2C',
-> values (9999, 'Cassello Garage', 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St', 'STE 2C', 'Hartford', 'CT', '12345', 'USA', 1234, 10000.00);
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '' at line 2

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName, phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)
-> values (9999, 'Cassello Garage', 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St', 'STE 2C', 'Hartford', 'CT', '12345', 'USA', 1234, 10000.00);
ERROR 1402 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('classmodels`.`customers`, CONSTRAINT `customers_TO_P_1` FOREIGN KEY ('salesRepEmployeeNumber') REFERENCES `employees` (`employeeNumber`))

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName,
-> phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)
-> values (9999, 'Cassello Garage', 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St',
-> 'STE 2C', 'Hartford', 'CT', '12345', 'United States', 1079, 110000.00);
ERROR 1402 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('classmodels`.`customers`, CONSTRAINT `customers_TO_P_1` FOREIGN KEY ('salesRepEmployeeNumber') REFERENCES `employees` (`employeeNumber`))

mysql> insert into customers (customerNumber, customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName,
-> phone, addressLine1, addressLine2, city, state, postalCode, country, salesRepEmployeeNumber, creditLimit)
-> values (9999, 'Cassello Garage', 'Cassello', 'Joseph', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St',
-> 'STE 2C', 'Hartford', 'CT', '12345', 'United States', 1084, 110000.00);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.50 sec)

mysql> select * from customers
-> where customerNumber = 9999;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | customerName | contactLastName | contactFirstName | phone | addressLine1 | addressLine2 | city | state | postalCode | country | salesRepEmployeeNumber | creditLimit |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 9999 | Cassello Garage | Cassello | Joseph | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St | STE 2C | Hartford | CT | 12345 | United States | 1084 | 110000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>

```

- Reflection:** Use the lab environment or the screenshots you've worked with for this step. Address the prompts below in your reflection. Write a paragraph in response to each prompt:
 - Define how cardinality is applied to the databases you've been working with.** Explain why different numbers of records were returned from the different offices.
 - Cardinality is applied in our databases through the execution of record queries that involve data from multiple tables.** By crafting specific queries that incorporate information from different tables we effectively integrate related data into a unified result set. For instance, in question 5, a query was executed to retrieve all customers associated with the sales representative Barry Jones. Through this query, the SQL processor seamlessly extracts the desired data from multiple tables and presents it as a cohesive table, showcasing the interconnectedness of entities within the database.
 - Compare and contrast the different queries you ran and how cardinality applies to them.**
 - The initial query executed was the one described earlier, aiming to display all customers represented by the sales representative Barry Jones.** To accomplish this, a combination of SELECT, FROM, INNER JOIN, and WHERE clauses were used. By utilizing the foreign key salesRepEmployeeNumber, which exists in both tables, the query combined data from two distinct tables into a singular entity. This allowed the creation of a consolidated table presenting relevant information about customers under Barry Jones' representation. The subsequent query sought to identify customers residing in MA along with their corresponding sales representatives. This query mirrored the structure

of the previous one, with the alteration made in the Where clause to specifically filter customers based on their state value being 'MA'.

- Describe two of the crucial benefits of cardinality in this type of database.
- One benefit is the ability to swiftly merge two distinct tables to retrieve information without redundant data replication. Cardinality facilitates establishing relationships between entities, ensuring coherence in data retrieval. Without it, such relationships would be absent, hindering efficient data querying. Another benefit lies in maintaining consistent rules across tables, thereby ensuring uniformity in data management. This consistency empowers users to retrieve desired information seamlessly, while upholding the integrity of the database design.