DAD 220 Module Four Lab Template

Overview

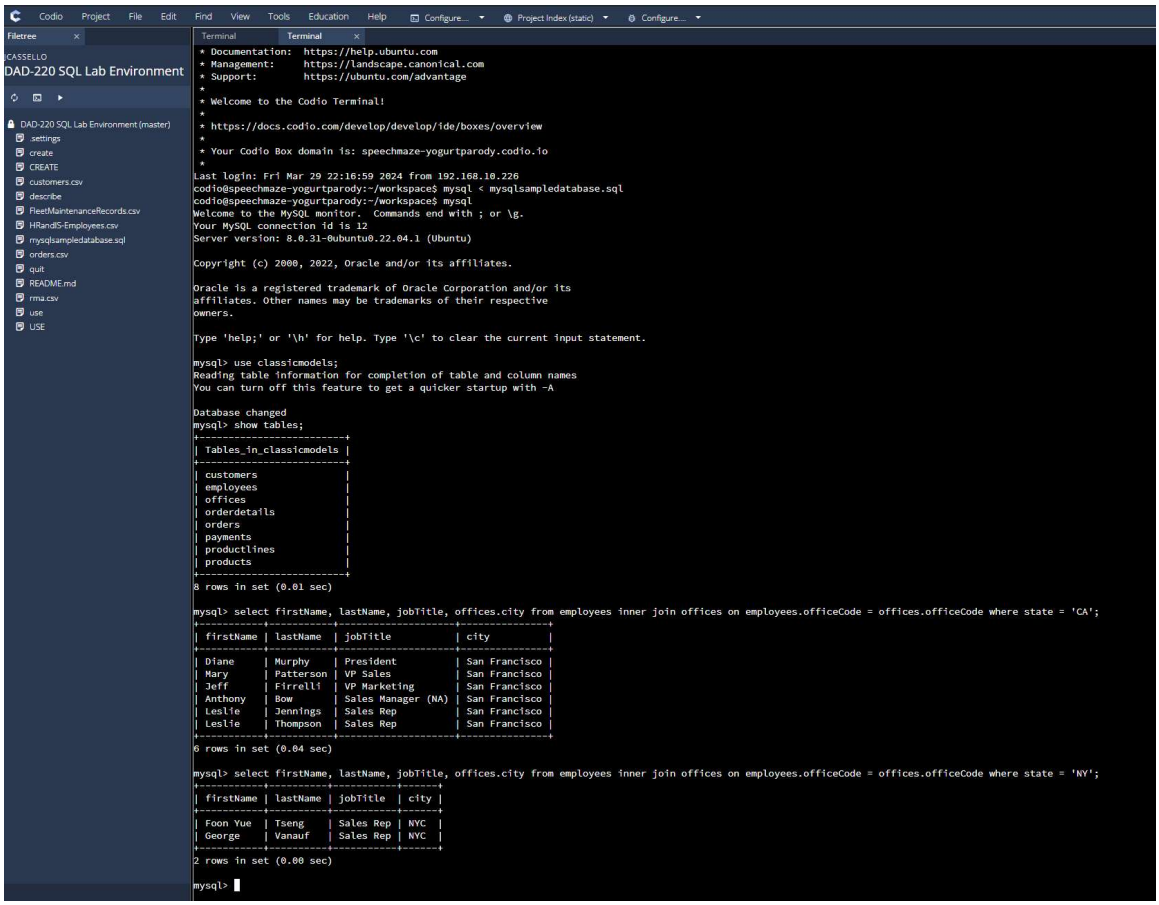
Begin by doing the following steps in the IDE (Codio):

- 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.

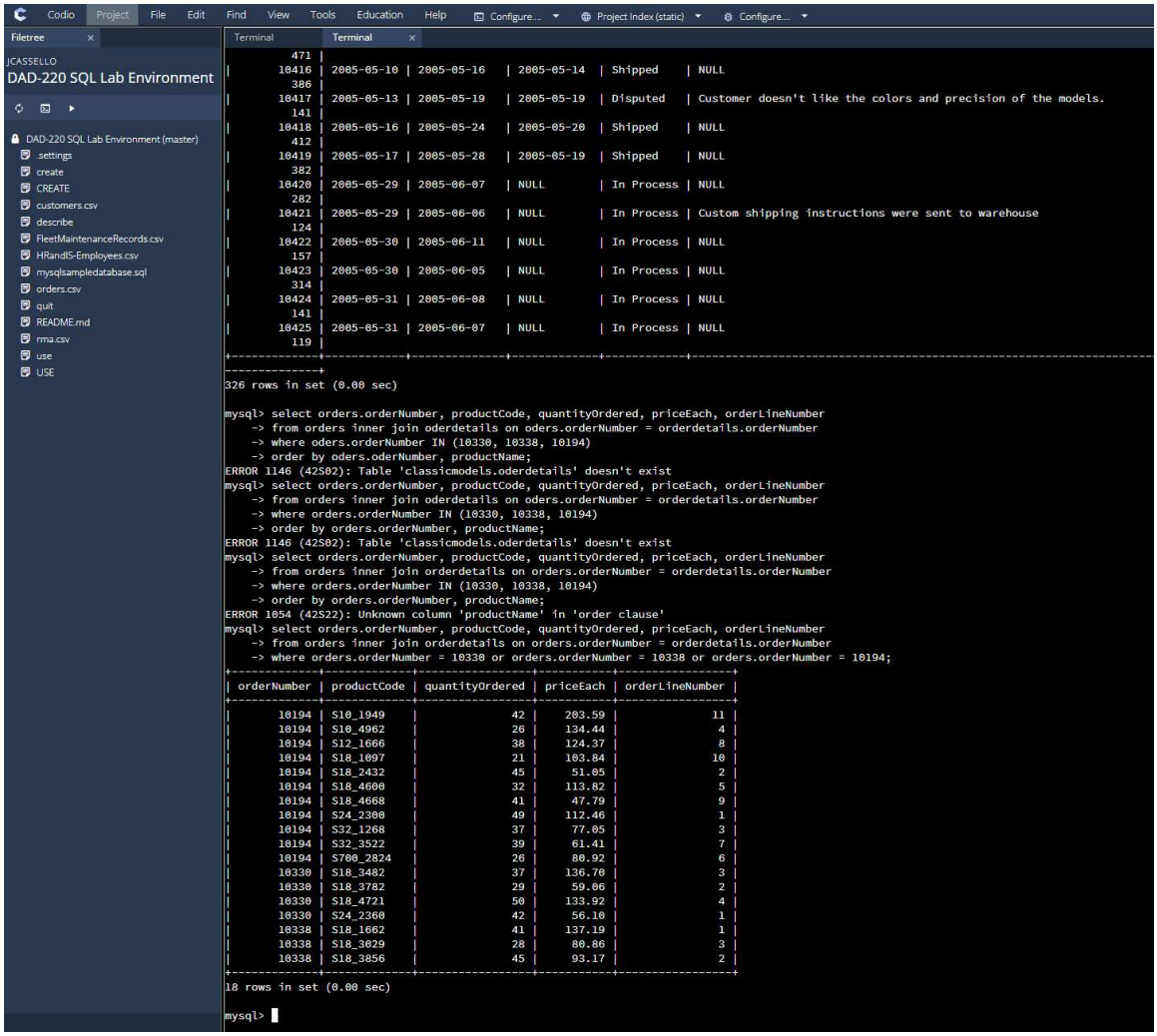
Then perform the steps below to complete the lab. Manually enter any commands you are asked to write. At the end of each step, replace the bracketed text in this template with your screenshot, response, or both, as indicated. Submit your completed template for grading and feedback. Screenshots should 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.



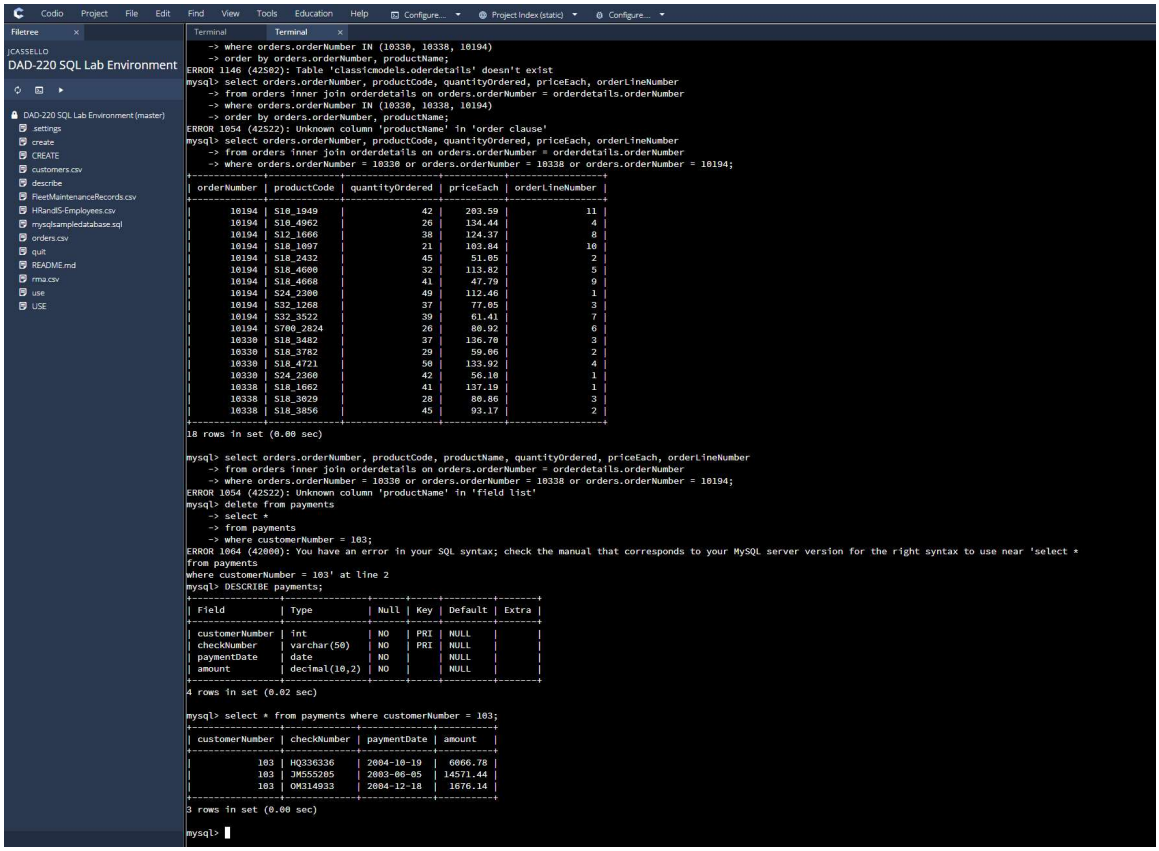
- **Retrieve order details** for orderNumber 10330, 10338, and 10194 and **identify** what **type of cardinality** this represents in the entity relationship model.
    - Retrieve the order details by running SELECT queries with WHERE clauses against the Orders table.



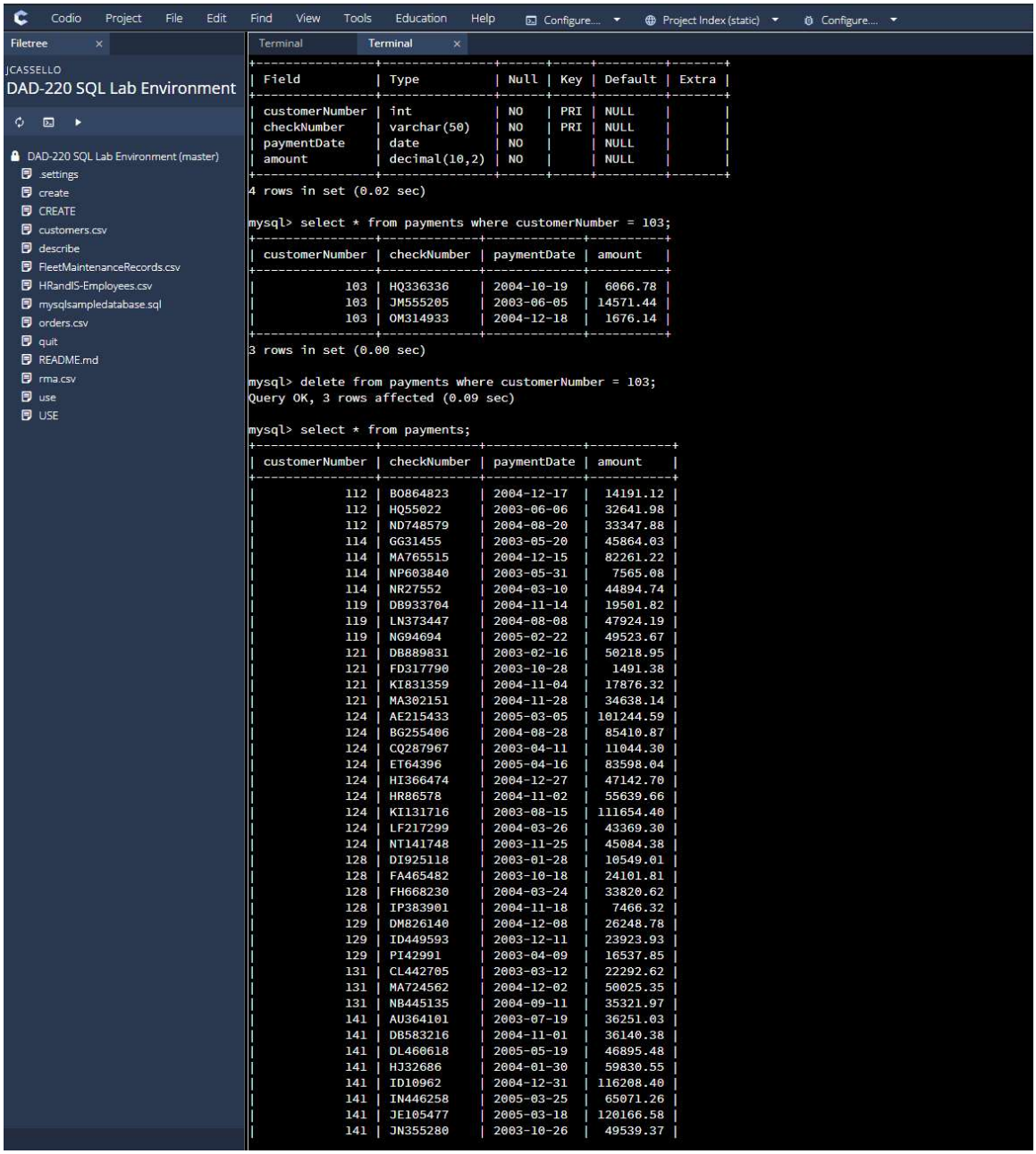
This is a one-to-many relationship because each order number corresponds to one unique order, but multiple oder numbers can exist in the orders table, indicating a one-to-many relationship.

- 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.

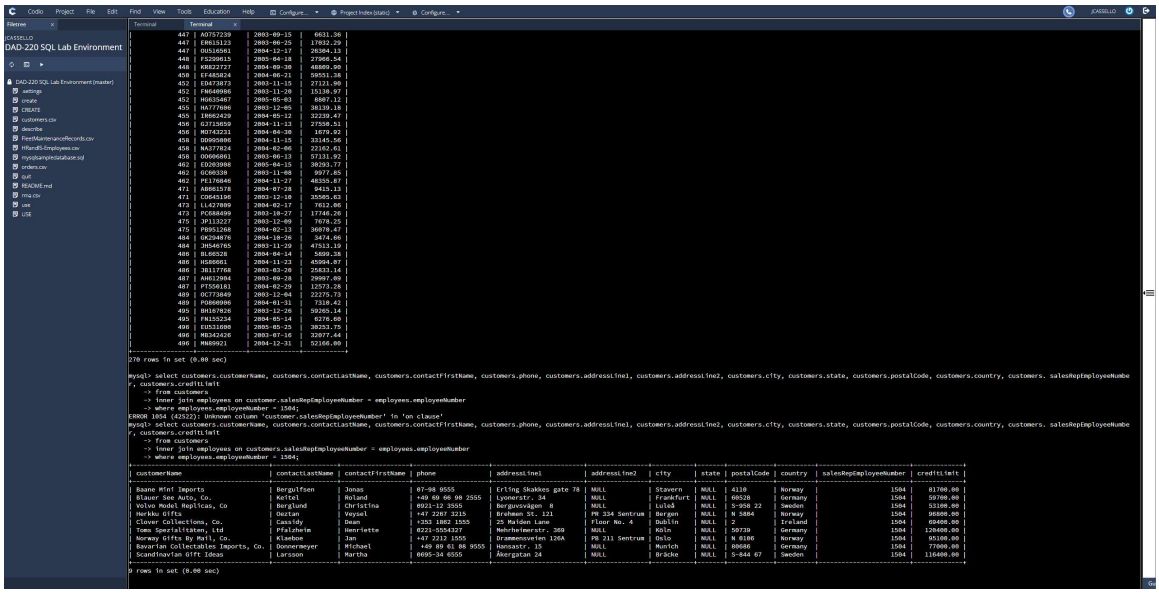
- **Delete records** from the payments table where the customer number equals 103.
    - Run a DESCRIBE statement to identify fields in the Payments table first.
    - Select the records from the Payments table for customer number 103 before deleting them.



- 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.

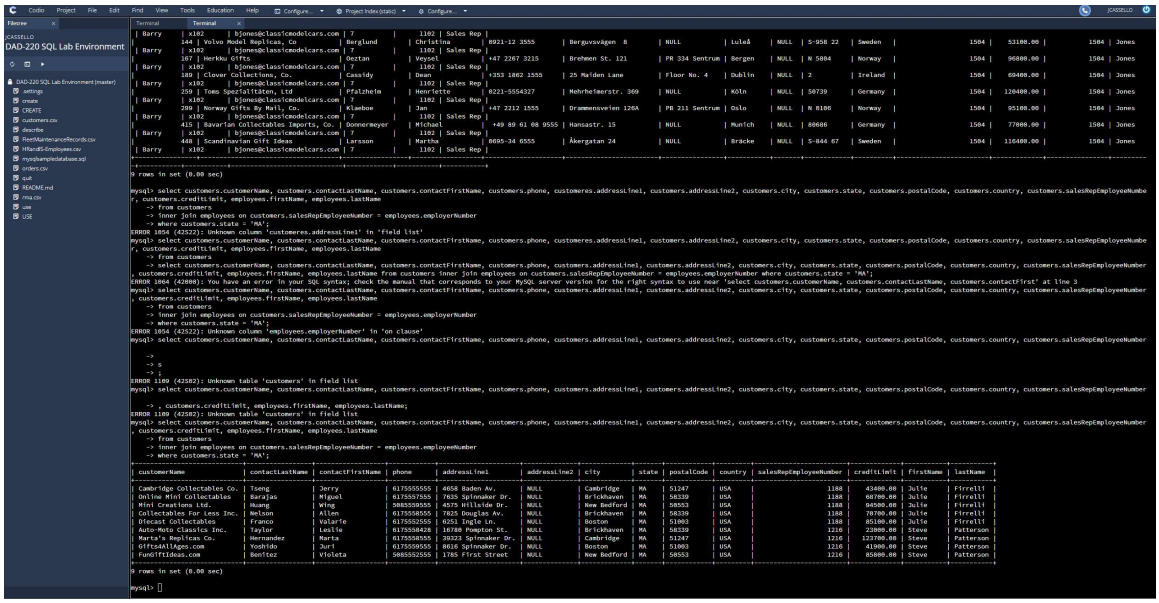


- **Retrieve customer records** for sales representative Barry Jones and **identify** if the **relationships** are one-to-one or one-to-many**.**
    - Remember: SELECT, FROM, INNER JOIN, and WHERE.
    - Use Barry's employeeNumber, 1504, and perform a join between the customer salesRepEmployeeNumber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



This is a one-to-many relationship because each customer record retrieved is associated with exactly one corresponding employee record (Barry Jones), indicating a one-to-one relationship between each customer and their sales representative.

- **Retrieve records** for customers who reside in Massachusetts and **identify their sales rep and the relationship of entities**. Identify if these entities demonstrate one-to-one or many-to-many relationships.
    - Remember: SELECT, FROM, INNER JOIN, and WHERE.
    - Use employee.firstName and employee.lastName in your command.
    - Identify whether these entities demonstrate one-to-one or many-to-many relationships.

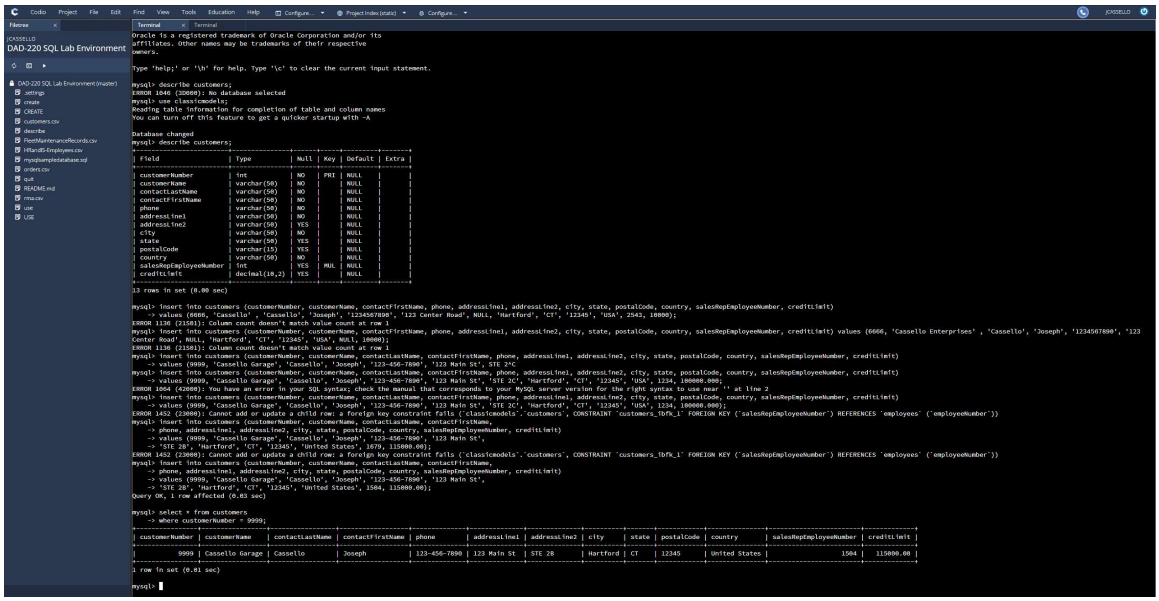


This is a One-to-many relationship because each customer residing in MA is

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.



- **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:
    - **<u>Define how cardinality is applied</u>** <u>to the databases you've been working with. Explain why different numbers of records were returned from the different offices.</u>

    - **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 interconnecedness of entities within the database.**

    - **<u>Compare and contrast</u>** <u>the different</u> **<u>queries</u>** <u>you ran and how cardinality applies to them.</u>

    - **The intial 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 maintaing consistent rules across tables, thereby ensuring unformity in data management. This consistency empowers users to retrieve desired information seamlessly, while upholding the integrity of the database design.**