Instructions

Practice Problems Instructions:

When working with a database, it is important to know what tables it contains. It is also essential to have information about the structure of each table, including column names, data types, constraints, etc. to retrieve data. This kind of information (and much more!) can be found in the data dictionary, which is a collection of read-only tables that contain metadata, or data about the database.

See more on the data dictionary here.

Use the following commands to obtain information about the tables in the database:

- select table_name from user_tables; /* to display a list of tables */
- select * from all_tab_columns where table_name='table_name'; /* to display the structure
 of a table */
- select * from table_name; /* to display the content of a table */

In the commands above, substitute *table_name* with the actual name of the table. If '*table_name*' is enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of the table must be entered in capital letters.

Important Note:

For the practice problems below, follow examples shown in the PowerPoint presentations and textbooks but do not copy their solutions unless it is the only possible answer to the problem.

General Instructions:

The practice problems are arranged in order of increasing difficulty – the last several problems in each section might present the most challenge. Students are expected to work out and submit the solutions to at least 5 problems in <u>each</u> section. If you have previous experience in SQL you can select the 5 most challenging problems in each section though it is still recommended to complete all problems. This will help you be better prepared for the Midterm and Final Exams. Challenge yourself to complete all problems!

Instructions: For each problem

- Write and execute an SQL query in Oracle Live SQL or SQL*Plus
- Execute the following command: select sysdate, 'your name' from dual; where your_name is substituted with your name
- Take a screenshot that includes both SQL statements and all results
- Copy and paste the screenshot into a Word file containing your solutions

1) Practice Problems: Views

Before starting these problems, update the JustLee Books database by executing the JLDB_Build_Extended.sql script. You can find the script in the "Class Databases" folder.

- Create a view that lists the name and phone number of the contact person for each publisher. Don't include the publisher's ID in the view. Name the view CONTACT.
- Change the CONTACT view so that no users can accidentally perform DML operations on the view.

- Create a view called HOMEWORK13 that includes the columns named Col1 and Col2 from the FIRSTATTEMPT table. Make sure the view is created even if the FIRSTATTEMPT table doesn't exist.
- Attempt to view the structure of the HOMEWORK13 view.
- Create a view that lists the ISBN and title for each book in inventory along with the name and phone number of the person to contact if the book needs to be reordered. Name the view REORDERINFO.
- Try to change the name of a contact person in the REORDERINFO view to your name. Was an error message displayed when performing this step? If so, what was the cause of the error message?
- Select one of the books in the REORDERINFO view and try to change it's ISBN. Was an error message displayed when performing this step? If so, what was the cause of the error message?
- Delete the record in the REORDERINFO view containing your name (If you weren't able to perform #6 successfully, delete one of the contacts already listed in the table.) Was an error message displayed when performing this step? If so, what was the cause of the error message?
- Issue a rollback command to undo any changes made with the preceding DML operations.
- Delete the REORDERINFO view.

2) Practice Problems: Additional Database Objects

Before starting these problems, update the JustLee Books database by executing the JLDB_Build_Extended.sql script. You can find the script in the "Class Databases" folder.

- Create a sequence for populating the Customer# column of the CUSTOMERS table. When setting the start and increment values, keep in mind that data already exists in this table.
 The options should be set to not cycle the values and not cache any values, and no minimum or maximum values should be declared.
- Add a new customer row by using the sequence created in Question 1. The only data currently available for the customer is as follows: last name = Shoulders, first name = Frank, and zip = 23567.
- Create a sequence that generates integers starting with the value 5. Each value should be three less than the previous value generated. The lowest possible value should be 0, and the sequence shouldn't be allowed to cycle. Name the sequence MY_FIRST_SEQ.
- Issue a SELECT statement that displays NEXTVAL for MY_FIRST_SEQ three times.
 Because the value isn't being placed in a table, use the DUAL table in the FROM clause of the SELECT statement. What causes the error on the third SELECT?
- Change the setting of MY_FIRST_SEQ so that the minimum value that can be generated is -1000.

Assignment Submission





















