

Database Design Project

Oracle Baseball League Store Database

Project Scenario:

You are a small consulting company specializing in database development. You have just been awarded the contract to develop a data model for a database application system for a small retail store called Oracle Baseball League (OBL).

The Oracle Baseball League store serves the entire surrounding community selling baseball kit. The OBL has two types of customer, there are individuals who purchase items like balls, cleats, gloves, shirts, screen printed t-shirts, and shorts. Additionally customers can represent a team when they purchase uniforms and equipment on behalf of the team.

Teams and individual customers are free to purchase any item from the inventory list, but teams get a discount on the list price depending on the number of players. When a customer places an order we record the order items for that order in our database.

OBL has a team of three sales representatives that officially only call on teams but have been known to handle individual customer complaints.

Section 6 Lesson 4 Exercise 1: Data Manipulation Language

Use DML operations to manage database tables (S6L4 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will populate and work with the data that is stored in the database system tables.

Part 1 : Running a script to populate the tables.

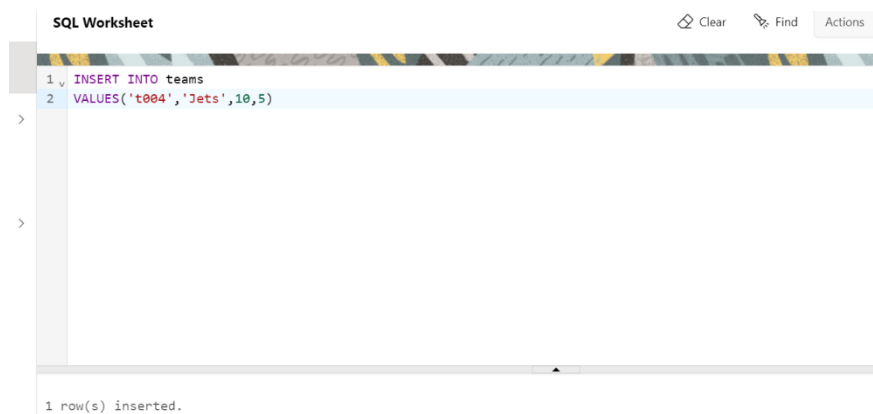
You have to consider the order of the tables when populating them. A table that has a foreign key field cannot be populated before the related table with the primary key.

1. Use the table mapping document and list the order that you would use to populate the tables.
2. Open the “sports data.sql” and look at the order the data is being added there, does your list match? This file can be found in the Section 6 Lesson 4 interaction (sports data.zip) and must first be extracted.
3. Run the “sports data.sql” script in APEX to populate your tables
4. Check that no errors occurred when you ran the script.

Part 2- Inserting rows to the system

1. Add a new team to the system

id	name	Number_of_players	discount
t004	Jets	10	5



The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface. At the top, there's a title bar with 'SQL Worksheet' and buttons for 'Clear', 'Find', and 'Actions'. Below the title bar, there's a text area containing two lines of SQL code: '1 INSERT INTO teams' and '2 VALUES('t004','Jets',10,5)'. To the left of the text area is a vertical scrollbar. Below the text area, there's a status bar that says '1 row(s) inserted.'

```
SQL Worksheet
1 INSERT INTO teams
2 VALUES('t004','Jets',10,5)
1 row(s) inserted.
```

2. Add a new Customer with the following details to the system

ctr number	email	First name	Last name	Phone number	Current balance	Loyalty card number	tem id	sre id
c02001	brianrog@hoootech.com	Brian	Rogers	01654564898	-5	lc4587		

```
SQL Worksheet
1 INSERT INTO customers(ctr_number,email,First_name,Last_name,Phone_number,Current_balance,Loyalty_card_number)
2 VALUES('c02001','brianrog@hoootech.com','Brian','Rogers','01654564898',-5,'lc4587')
```

1 row(s) inserted.

3. This information violates the check constraint that the current balance must not be less than zero. Change the current balance to 50 and rerun the query.

```
SQL Worksheet
1 UPDATE customers
2 SET current_balance=50
3 WHERE ctr_number='c02001';
4
```

1 row(s) updated.

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Section 6 Lesson 4 Exercise 2: Data Manipulation Language

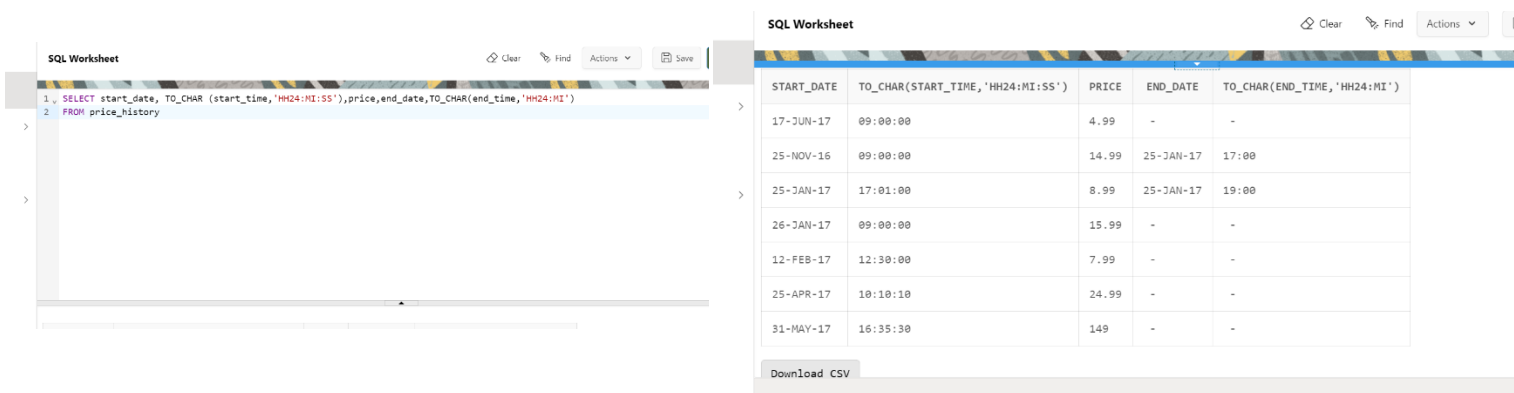
Use DML operations to manage database tables (S6L4 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will populate and work with the data that is stored in the database system.

Part 1- Updating rows to the system

1. Run the following query to view the content of the price_history table:

```
SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR (start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR  
(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS')  
FROM price_history;
```

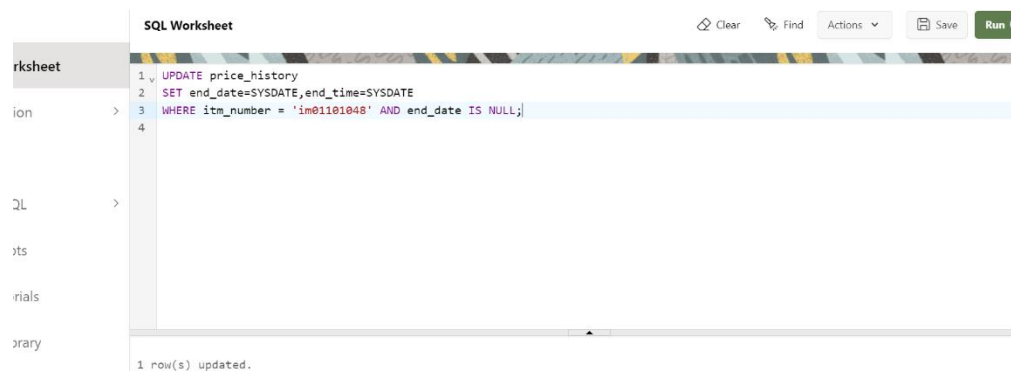


The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface. On the left, a query is entered: `1. SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR (start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR (end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS') FROM price_history`. On the right, the results are displayed in a table with 5 columns: START_DATE, TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'), PRICE, END_DATE, and TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS').

START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')
17-JUN-17	09:00:00	4.99	-	-
25-NOV-16	09:00:00	14.99	25-JAN-17	17:00
25-JAN-17	17:01:00	8.99	25-JAN-17	19:00
26-JAN-17	09:00:00	15.99	-	-
12-FEB-17	12:30:00	7.99	-	-
25-APR-17	10:10:10	24.99	-	-
31-MAY-17	16:35:30	149	-	-

Below the table is a "Download CSV" button.

2. Obl is going to update the price of the premium bat so you will need to write a query that will close off the current price by adding the system date values to the end_date and end_time fields. To run this query you will need to both match the item number and identify that the end date is null. This ensures that you are updating the latest price.



The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface. On the left, a query is entered: `1. UPDATE price_history
2. SET end_date=SYSDATE,end_time=SYSDATE
3. WHERE itm_number = 'im01101048' AND end_date IS NULL;`. On the right, the results are displayed as a single line: `1 row(s) updated.`

SQL Worksheet
1 row(s) updated.

3. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.

```
SQL Worksheet
1 SELECT *from price_history;
2
3
```

SQL Worksheet

START_DATE	START_TIME	PRICE	END_DATE	END_TIME	ITM_NUMBER
17-JUN-17	17-JUN-16	4.99	-	-	im01101044
25-NOV-16	25-NOV-16	14.99	25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	im01101045
25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	8.99	25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	im01101045
26-JAN-17	26-JAN-17	15.99	-	-	im01101045
12-FEB-17	12-FEB-17	7.99	-	-	im01101046
25-APR-17	25-APR-17	24.99	-	-	im01101047
31-MAY-17	31-MAY-17	149	09-NOV-23	09-NOV-23	im01101048

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4. Insert a new row that will use the current date and time to set the new price of the premium bat to be 99.99.

```
SQL Worksheet
1 INSERT INTO price_history(start_date,start_time,price,itm_number)
2 VALUES(SYSDATE,SYSDATE,99.99,'im01101048');
```

5. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.

```
SQL Worksheet
1 SELECT *from price_history;
2
3
```

SQL Worksheet

START_DATE	START_TIME	PRICE	END_DATE	END_TIME	ITM_NUMBER
09-NOV-23	09-NOV-23	99.99	-	-	im01101048
17-JUN-17	17-JUN-16	4.99	-	-	im01101044
25-NOV-16	25-NOV-16	14.99	25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	im01101045
25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	8.99	25-JAN-17	25-JAN-17	im01101045
26-JAN-17	26-JAN-17	15.99	-	-	im01101045
12-FEB-17	12-FEB-17	7.99	-	-	im01101046
25-APR-17	25-APR-17	24.99	-	-	im01101047

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Part 2: Deleting rows from the system

1. Bob Thornberry has contacted Obl to ask that the 83 Barrhill Drive address be removed from the system as he can no longer receive parcels at this address. Write a SQL statement that will remove this address from the system.

```
SQL Worksheet
1 DELETE FROM customers_addresses
2 WHERE address_line_1='83 Barrhill Drive';
```

2. Run a select statement on the customers_addresses table to ensure that the statement has been executed.

SQL Worksheet

1

2

SELECT *from customers_addresses

SQL Worksheet

SQL Worksheet

SQL Worksheet

ID	ADDRESS_LINE_1	ADDRESS_LINE_2	CITY	ZIP_CODE	CTR_NUMBER
ca0102	17 Gartsquare Road	Stanford	Liverpool	LP89JHK	c00001
ca0103	54 Ropehill Crescent	Georgetown	Star	ST45AGV	c00101
ca0104	36 Watercress Lane	-	Jump	JP23YTH	c01986
ca0105	63 Acacia Drive	Skins	Liverpool	LP83JHR	c00001

Download CSV