

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 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;
```

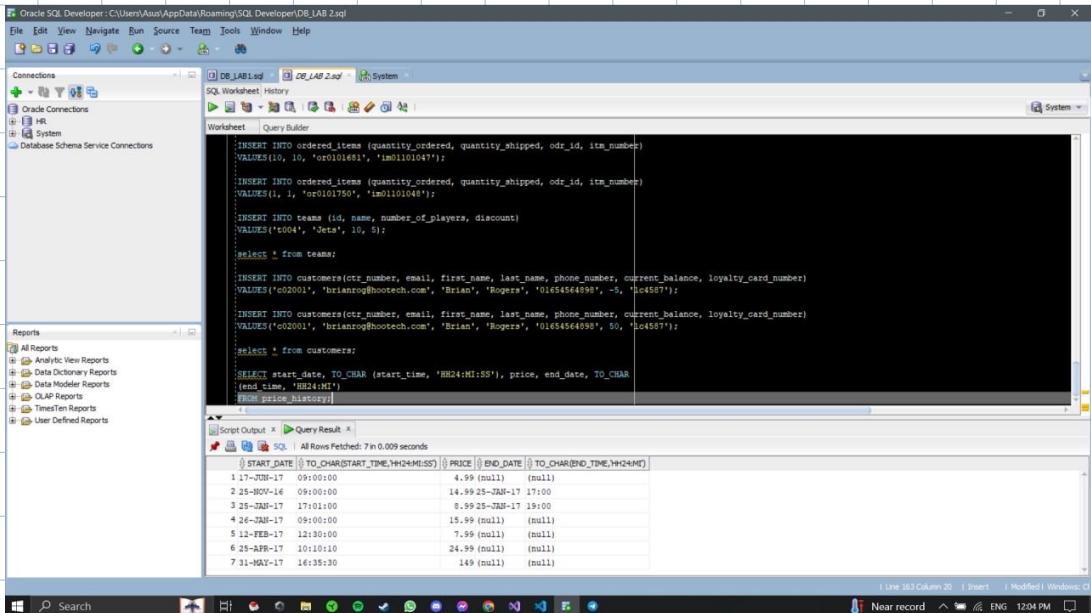
2. Obl is going to update the price of the premium bat so you will need to write a query that will close off the current price by adding the system date values to the end_date and end_time fields. To run this query you will need to both match the item number and identify that the end date is null. This ensures that you are updating the latest price.
3. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.
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.
5. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.

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

Part 1

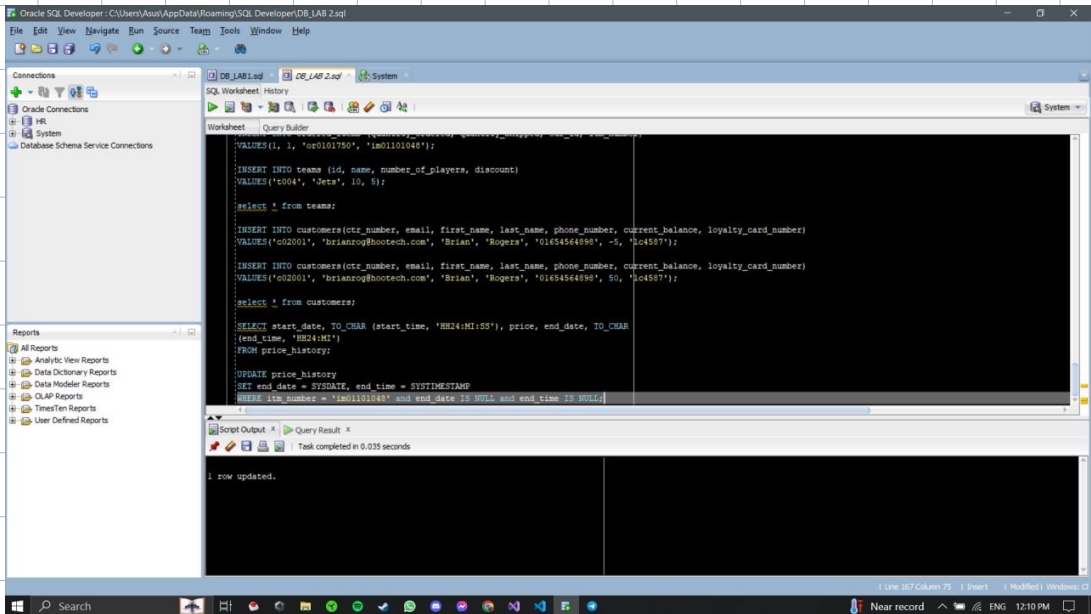
1.



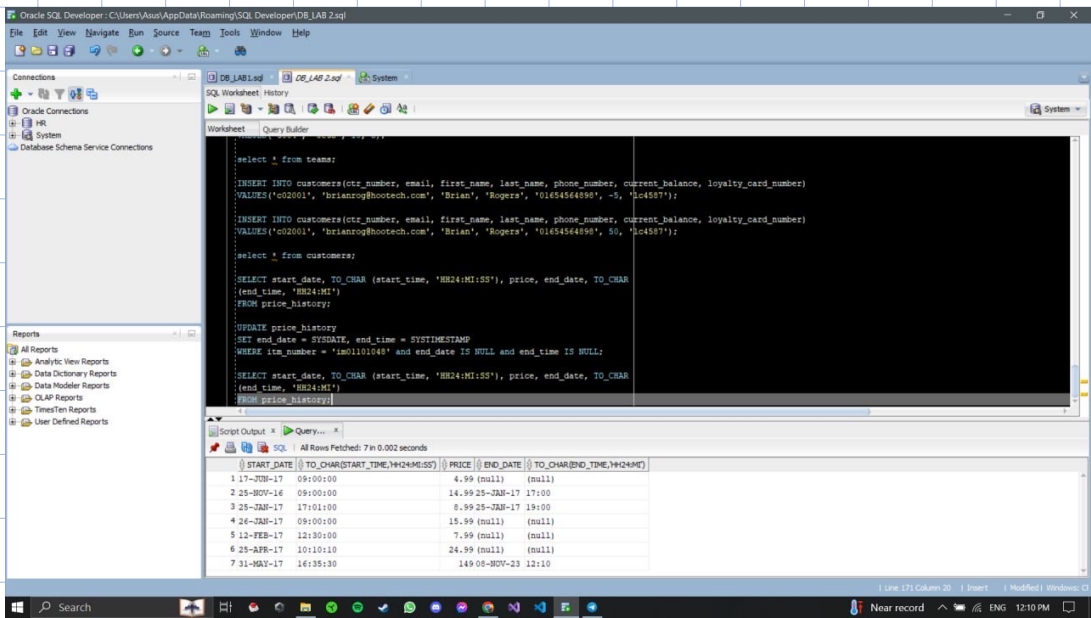
2. UPDATE price_history

SET end_date = SYSDATE, end_time = SYS_TIMESTAMP

WHERE itm_number = 'im01101048' and end_date IS NULL and end_time IS NULL

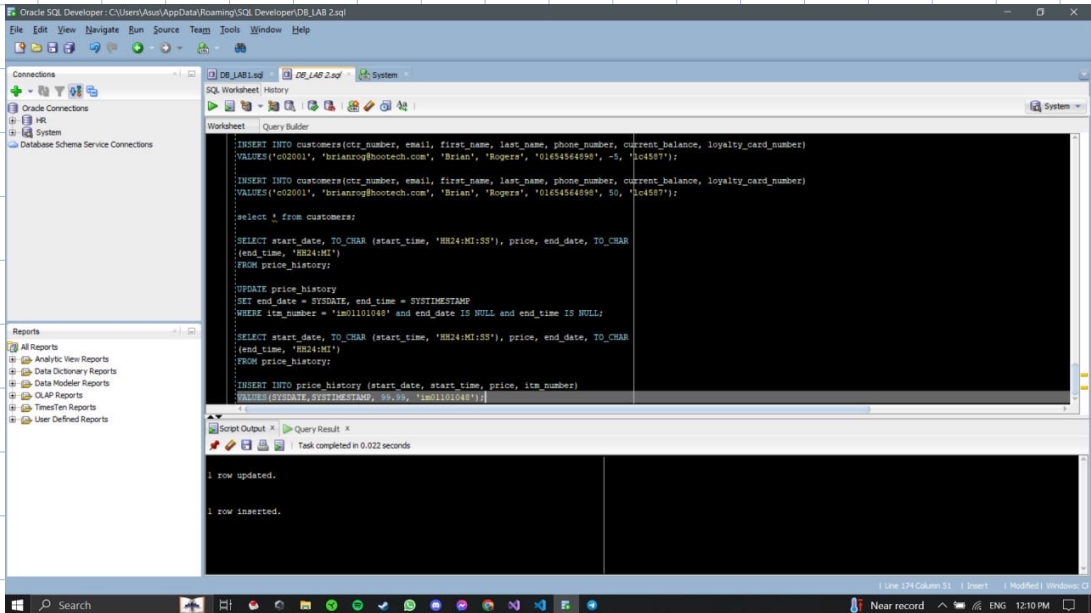


3.



4. INSERT INTO price - history (start - date , start - time , price , itm - number)

VALUES (SYSDATE , SYSTIMESTAMP , 99.99 , 'im01101048') ;



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The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
VALUES('c02001', 'brianrog@hootech.com', 'Brian', 'Rogers', '01654564898', 50, 'bc4587');

select 1 from customers;

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

UPDATE price_history
SET end_date = SYSDATE, end_time = SYSTIMESTAMP
WHERE itm_number = 'im01101048' and end_date IS NULL and end_time IS NULL;

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

INSERT INTO price_history (start_date, start_time, price, itm_number)
VALUES(SYSDATE, SYSTIMESTAMP, 99.99, 'im01101048');

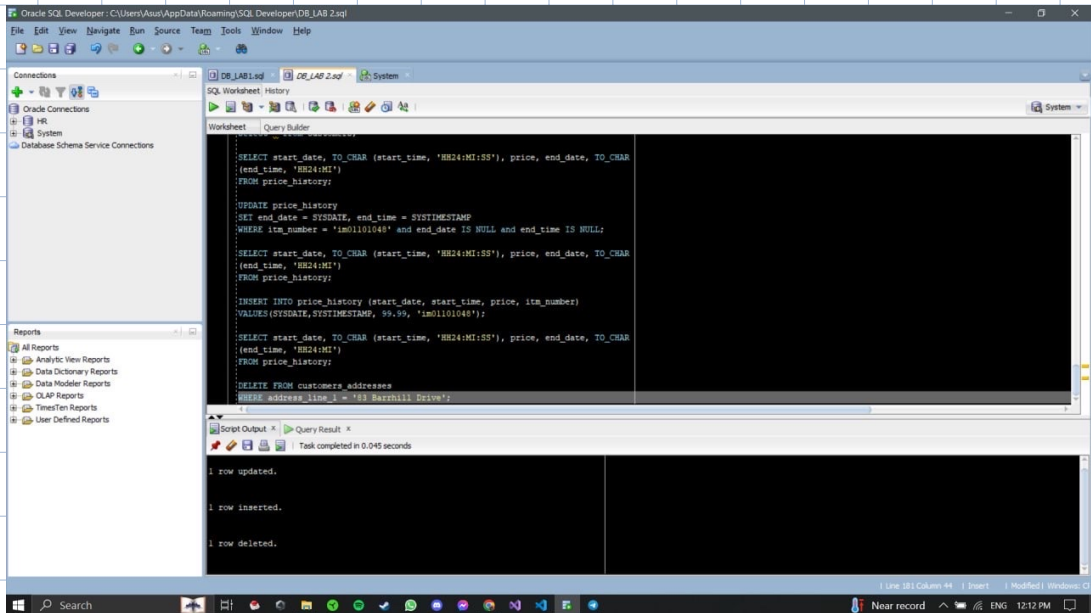
SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR
(end_time, 'HH24:MI')
FROM price_history;
```

The Script Output pane at the bottom shows the results of the query, indicating that 8 rows were fetched in 0.001 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: START_DATE, TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'), PRICE, END_DATE, and TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI').

START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI')
2 25-NOV-16	09:00:00	14.99	25-JAN-17	17:00
3 25-JAN-17	17:01:00	0.99	25-JAN-17	19:00
4 26-JAN-17	09:00:00	15.99	(null)	(null)
5 12-FEB-17	12:30:00	7.99	(null)	(null)
6 25-MAR-17	10:10:10	24.99	(null)	(null)
7 31-MAY-17	14:35:30	149.00	NOV-23	12:10
8 08-NOV-23	12:10:56	99.99	(null)	(null)

Part 2

1.



2.

