

lim 91 NI - A22EC0070

Lab 3 Section 02

19/12/2023

### Part 1: Retrieving all columns from a table.

Using the SELECT \* statement show all data stored in the following tables:

1. customers.

SELECT \* FROM customers;

CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER	PHONE_NUMBER
c00001	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	Robert	Thornberry	150	sr01	t001	-	-
c00012	ljones@freemail.com	Jennifer	Jones	0	-	-	lc1015	-
c00101	unknown@here.com	John	Doe	987.5	sr01	t002	-	-
c00103	MurciaA@globaltech.com	Andrew	Murcia	85	-	-	lc2341	-
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	125.65	sr03	t003	-	-
c02001	brianrog@hootech.com	Brian	Rogers	50	-	-	lc4587	01654564898

6 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

2. teams.

SELECT \* FROM teams;

ID	NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS	DISCOUNT
t001	Rockets	25	10
t002	Celtics	42	20
t003	Rovers	8	-
t004	Jets	10	5

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3. items

SELECT \* FROM items;

ITM_NUMBER	NAME	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	COLOR	Size	ILT_ID
im01101044	gloves	catcher mitt	clothing	brown	m	il010230124
im01101045	under shirt	top worn under the game top	clothing	white	s	il010230125
im01101046	socks	team socks with emblem	clothing	range	l	il010230126
im01101047	game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing	range	m	il010230127
im01101048	premium bat	high quality baseball bat	equipment	-	-	il010230128

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## Part 2: Selecting Specific Columns

1. Display the customer number, first name, last name, email and phone number of the customers.

```
SELECT ctr_number, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number  
FROM customers;
```

CTR_NUMBER	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	-
c00012	Jennifer	Jones	Jjones@freemail.com	-
c00101	John	Doe	unknown@here.com	-
c00103	Andrew	Murcia	MurciaA@globaltech.com	-
c01986	Maria	Galant	margal87@delphiview.com	-
c02001	Brian	Rogers	brianrog@hootech.com	01654564898

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2. Display the name and number of players for each team.

```
SELECT name, number_of_players  
FROM teams;
```

NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS
Rockets	25
Celtics	42
Rovers	8
Jets	10

4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

3. Display the name, description and category for every item in the table.

```
SELECT name, description, category  
FROM items;
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY
gloves	catcher mitt	clothing
under shirt	top worn under the game top	clothing
socks	team socks with emblem	clothing
game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing
premium bat	high quality baseball bat	equipment

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## Part 1: Using Arithmetic Operators

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, current_balance / 12  
FROM customers;
```

2. Obl is considering giving a gift card to all its customers of 5.00 that can be used to reduce their current balance. Write a query that will show the customers first name, last name, customer number, current balance and the value of their balance minus the gift value.

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	CURRENT_BALANCE-5
Robert	Thornberry	150	145
Jennifer	Jones	0	-5
John	Doe	9875	982.5
Andrew	Murcia	85	80
Maria	Galant	125.65	120.65
Brian	Rogers	50	45
6 rows returned in 0.00 seconds <a href="#">Download</a>			

when current balance is zero, the 'current balance - 5' becomes -5 which is illogical in real world.

1. You previously wrote a query that display the customer's first name, last name, current balance and monthly payment. Rewrite the query to use First Name, Last Name, Balance and Monthly Repayments as the column aliases. The aliases are to be shown exactly as described (case sensitive).

[illegible]

1. Write a query that will display the team information in the following format:

Use Team Information as the column alias.

Team Information
The Rockets team has 25 player and receives a discount of 10percent.
The Celtics team has 42 player and receives a discount of 20percent.
The Rovers team has 8 player and receives a discount of percent.
The Jets team has 10 player and receives a discount of 5percent.

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds      [Download](#)

It is because the discount of the last team (Rovers) is null.

## Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 1: Restricting Data Using WHERE

### Part 1: Using the WHERE Clause.

1. Using the unique customer number in the where clause display all columns for Maria Galant

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers  
WHERE ctr-number = 'c01986';
```

CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER	PHONE_NUMBER
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	125.65	sr03	1003	-	-

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

2. Display the first name, last name and customer number for all customers who have a current balance of greater than 100. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, ctr-number  
FROM customers  
WHERE current_balance > 100;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CTR_NUMBER
Robert	Thornberry	c00001
John	Doe	c00101
Maria	Galant	c01986

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

3. Display the order id, date and time of all orders that were placed before the 28th of May 2019. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT id, odr-date, odr-time  
FROM orders  
WHERE odr-date < 'May-28-2019';
```

ID	ODR_DATE	ODR_TIME
or0101250	04/17/2017	04/17/2017
or0101350	05/24/2017	05/24/2017
or0101425	05/28/2017	05/28/2017
or0101681	06/02/2017	06/02/2017
or0101750	06/18/2017	06/18/2017

5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 2: Range Conditions: BETWEEN Operator

1. Display the inventory id, cost and number of units using appropriate aliases for all items that have a trade cost of between 3.00 and 15.00.

```
SELECT *  
FROM inventory-list  
WHERE cost BETWEEN 3.00 AND 15.00;
```

ID	COST	UNITS
il010230125	7.99	250
il010230126	5.24	87

2 rows returned in 0.03 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 3: Membership Conditions: IN Operator

1. Display the inventory id, cost and number of units using appropriate aliases for all items that have 50, 100, 150 or 200 units in stock.

```
SELECT *  
FROM inventory-list  
WHERE units IN(50,100,150,200);
```

ID	COST	UNITS
il010230124	2.5	100

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 4: Membership Conditions: NOT IN Operator

1. Display the inventory id, cost and number of units using appropriate aliases for all items that do not have 50, 100, 150 or 200 units in stock.

```
SELECT *  
FROM inventory-list  
WHERE units NOT IN(50,100,150,200);
```

ID	COST	UNITS
il010230125	7.99	250
il010230126	5.24	87
il010230127	18.95	65
il010230128	97.46	8

4 rows returned in 0.03 seconds [Download](#)

### Part 5: Pattern Matching: LIKE Operator

1. Display item number and name of all items that have a name that begins with g. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT item number "Item Number", name "Item Name"  
FROM items  
WHERE name LIKE 'g%';
```

Item Number	Item Name
im01101044	gloves
im01101047	game top
2 rows returned in 0.02 seconds <a href="#">Download</a>	

### Part 6 : Pattern Matching: Combining Wildcard Characters with the LIKE Operator

1. Display item number and name of all items that have a name that contain a lowercase o. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT item number "Item Number", name "Item Name"  
FROM items  
WHERE name LIKE '%o%';
```

Item Number	Item Name
im01101044	gloves
im01101046	socks
im01101047	game top
3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds <a href="#">Download</a>	

## Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 2: Restricting Data Using WHERE

### Part 1: Using the NULL Conditions

1. Write a query that will display information for teams that don't receive a discount in the following format: The Rovers team has 25 players and does not receive a discount. Use Team Information as the column alias.

```
SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' player and does not  
receive a discount. ' "Team Information"  
FROM teams  
WHERE discount IS NULL;
```

Team Information	
The Rovers team has 8 player and does not receive a discount.	
1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds	<a href="#">Download</a>

2. Write a query that will display information for only teams that receive a discount in the following format: The Rockets team has 25 players and receives a discount of 10 percent. Use Team Information as the column alias.

```
SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' player and receives  
a discount of ' || discount || ' percent. ' "Team Information"  
FROM teams  
WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;
```

Team Information	
The Rockets team has 25 player and receives a discount of 10 percent.	
The Celtics team has 42 player and receives a discount of 20 percent.	
The Jets team has 10 player and receives a discount of 5 percent.	
3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds	<a href="#">Download</a>



## Part 2: Logical Operators: AND

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that live in the starford area of Liverpool. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctnumber "Customer Number", address-line-1 "Street Address", zip-code "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city = 'Liverpool' AND address-line-2 = 'starford';
```

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK

1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 3: Logical Operators: OR

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that live in either starford or Liverpool in general. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctnumber "Customer Number", address-line-1 "Street Address", zip-code "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address-line-2 = 'starford';
```

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK
c00001	63 Acacia Drive	LP83JHR

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 4: Logical Operators: NOT Equal To

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that do not live in Liverpool. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctnumber "Customer Number", address-line-1 "Street Address", zip-code "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city <> 'Liverpool';
```

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
c00101	54 Ropehill Crescent	ST45AGV
c01986	36 Watercress Lane	JP23YTH

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [Download](#)

## Section 6 Lesson 8 Exercise 1: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY

1. Display the team name and number of players alphabetically in order of team name. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT name "Team Name", number-of-players "Number of Players"  
FROM teams  
ORDER BY name;
```

Team Name	Number Of Players
Celtics	42
Jets	10
Rockets	25
Rovers	8

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

2. Display the team name and number of players in descending order of number of players. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT name "Team Name", number-of-players "Number of Players"  
FROM teams  
ORDER BY number-of-players DESC;
```

Team Name	Number Of Players
Celtics	42
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Rovers	8

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

3. Display the team name and number of players alphabetically in order of team name. Use Team Name for the name alias and Players for the number of players. Sort the output in descending order of name using the alias in the ORDER BY clause.

```
SELECT name "Team Name", number-of-players "Players"  
FROM teams  
ORDER BY name DESC;
```

Team Name	Players
Rovers	8
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Celtics	42

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

## Section 6 Lesson 8 Exercise 2: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY

### Part 1 : TOP-N-ANALYSIS (S6L8 Objective 3)

1. The customers are numbered sequentially with each new customer being assigned a higher customer number. Use TOP-N-ANALYSIS to only show the First and last name of the first three customers. Show the customers first and last name in the same column using Customer Name as the column alias.

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Top 3 Customers", first_name || ' ' || last_name "Customer Name"
FROM
  (SELECT first_name, last_name
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY ctn_number)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;
```

Top 3 Customers	Customer Name
1	Robert Thornberry
2	Jennifer Jones
3	John Doe

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

## Part 2 : Using a Substitution Variable (S6L8 Objective 4)

1. Use a substitution variable that will allow you to enter the commission rate for the sales representatives. The first and last names should be displayed to screen for any sales representatives that earn that commission rate and the output should be ordered by their last name. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT first_name "First Name", last_name "Last Name"  
FROM sales-representatives  
WHERE commission_rate = :rate  
ORDER BY last_name;
```

FIND rate = 5;

Bind Variable	Value
:RATE	5

First Name	Last_Name
Barry	Speed
Victoria	Wright

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Find rate =10;

Bind Variable	Value
:RATE	10

First Name	Last_Name
Charles	Raymond

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)