

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.

Name : Eddy Koh Wei Hen
Section : 02

Lab 3 Part 1

Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 1: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

Write and Execute SELECT statements (S6L6 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will retrieve data that is stored in the database system by using a SELECT statement.

Part 1: Retrieving all columns from a table.

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

1. customers.
2. teams.
3. items

Part 2: Selecting Specific Columns

1. Display the customer number, first name, last name, email and phone number of the customers.
2. Display the name and number of players for each team.
3. Display the name, description and category for every item in the table.

Part 1: Retrieving all columns from a table.

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

1. customers.

*SELECT * FROM customer ;*

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History				
CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER
c00001	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	150	sr01	t001	-
c02001	brianrog@hootech.com	Brain	Rogers	01654564898	50	-	-	lc4587
c00101	unknown@here.com	John	Doe	03216547808	987.5	sr01	t002	-
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	01442736589	125.65	sr03	t003	-
c00012	Jjones@freemail.com	Jennifer	Jones	01505214598	0	-	-	lc1015
c00103	MurciaA@globaltech.com	Andrew	Murcia	07715246890	85	-	-	lc2341

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

2. teams.

*SELECT * FROM teams ;*

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
ID	NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS	DISCOUNT	
t002	Celtics	42	20	
t001	Rockets	25	10	
t003	Rovers	8	-	
t004	Jets	10	5	

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

3. items

*SELECT * FROM items ;*

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

5 rows returned in 0.04 seconds [Download](#)

Part 2: Selecting Specific Columns

- 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;*

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
CTR_NUMBER	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	01234567898
c02001	Brain	Rogers	brianrog@hootech.com	01654564898
c00101	John	Doe	unknown@here.com	03216547808
c01986	Maria	Galant	marga87@delphiview.com	01442736589
c00012	Jennifer	Jones	Jjones@freemail.com	01505214598
c00103	Andrew	Murcia	MurciaA@globaltech.com	07715246890

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

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

SELECT name, number_of_players FROM teams;

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS			
Celtics	42			
Rockets	25			
Rovers	8			
Jets	10			

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

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

SELECT name, description, category FROM items;

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS			
Celtics	42			
Rockets	25			
Rovers	8			
Jets	10			

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

Database Design Project

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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.

Name : Eddy Koh Wei Hen
Section : 02

Lab 3 Part 2

Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 2: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

Write and Execute SELECT statements (S6L6 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will retrieve data that is stored in the database system by using a SELECT statement.

Part 1: Using Arithmetic Operators

1. Every customer has been told they can pay off their current balance over a 12 month period. Display the customer's first name, last name, current balance and monthly payment.
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.
3. What would be the problem with implementing this scheme?

Part 2 : Using Column Aliases

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).

Part 3: Using Literal Character Strings

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

The Rockets team has 25 players and receives a discount of 10 percent.

Use **Team Information** as the column alias.

2. Why does the last team not show a discount?

Part 1: Using Arithmetic Operators

- Every customer has been told they can pay off their current balance over a 12 month period. Display the customer's first name, last name, current balance and monthly payment.

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

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
FIRST_NAME			LAST_NAME	
Robert			Thornberry	
Brain			Rogers	
John			Doe	
Maria			Galant	
Jennifer			Jones	
Andrew			Murcia	
6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download				

- 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.

`SELECT first_name, last_name, current_balance - 5 FROM customers;`

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
FIRST_NAME			LAST_NAME	
Robert			Thornberry	
Brain			Rogers	
John			Doe	
Maria			Galant	
Jennifer			Jones	
Andrew			Murcia	
6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download				

- What would be the problem with implementing this scheme?

Current balance for Jennifer will be -5 which is not logic in real world.

Part 2 : Using Column Aliases

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).

```
SELECT first_name AS "First Name", last_name AS "Last Name",
       current_balance AS "Balance", current_balance/12 AS "Monthly Payment"
  FROM customers;
```

Results			
Explain Describe Saved SQL History			
First Name	Last Name	Balance	Monthly Payment
Robert	Thornberry	150	12.5
Brain	Rogers	50	4.1667
John	Doe	987.5	82.291667
Maria	Galant	125.65	10.4708333
Jennifer	Jones	0	0
Andrew	Murcia	85	7.08333

Part 3: Using Literal Character Strings

1. Write a query that will display the team information 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 || 'players and'
       receives a discount of' || discount || 'percent.' AS "Team Information"
  FROM teams;
```

Results			
Explain Describe Saved SQL History			
Team Information			
The Celtics team has 42 players and receives a discount of 20percent.			
The Rockets team has 25 players and receives a discount of 10percent.			
The Rovers team has 8 players and receives a discount of percent.			
The Jets team has 10 players and receives a discount of 5percent.			
4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download			

2. Why does the last team not show a discount?

"discount" column allows NULL value, teams that contains 0 may not show the discount value in the result.

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Name : Eddy Koh Wei Hen
Section : 02

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 1: Restricting Data Using WHERE

Limit rows using WHERE (S6L7 Objective 1)

Lab 3 Part 3

In this exercise you will refine the data that is returned in your query by adding a WHERE clause to your SELECT statement.

Part 1: Using the WHERE Clause.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Part 1: Using the WHERE Clause.

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

`SELECT * FROM customers WHERE ctr_number = 'c01986';`

Results								
Explain Describe Saved SQL History								
CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	01442736589	125.65	sr03	t003	-

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

- 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 AS "First Name", last_name AS "Last Name", ctr_number AS "Customer Number" FROM customers WHERE current_balance > 100 ;`

Results								
Explain Describe Saved SQL History								
First Name	Last Name	Customer Number	Address	City	State	Postal Code	Phone Number	Email Address
Robert	Thornberry	c00001	123 Main Street	Anytown	CA	98001	(555) 123-4567	robert@thornberry.com
John	Doe	c00101	456 Elm Street	Anytown	CA	98002	(555) 234-5678	john@doe.com
Maria	Galant	c01986	789 Oak Street	Anytown	CA	98003	(555) 345-6789	margal87@delphiview.com

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

- 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 AS "Order ID", odr_date AS "Order Date", odr_time AS "Order Time" FROM orders WHERE odr_date < '05/28/2019' ;`

Results								
Explain Describe Saved SQL History								
Order ID	Order Date	Order Time	Customer Number	Order Type	Order Status	Order Total	Order Details	Order Comments
or0101425	05/28/2017	05/28/2017	c00001	Standard	Pending	\$125.65	1 item	Order placed for Robert Thornberry.
or0101681	06/02/2017	06/02/2017	c00101	Standard	Pending	\$125.65	1 item	Order placed for John Doe.
or0101750	06/18/2017	06/18/2017	c01986	Standard	Pending	\$125.65	1 item	Order placed for Maria Galant.
or0101250	04/17/2017	04/17/2017	-	Standard	Pending	\$125.65	1 item	Order placed for an anonymous customer.
or0101350	05/24/2017	05/24/2017	-	Standard	Pending	\$125.65	1 item	Order placed for an anonymous customer.

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

Part 2: Range Conditions: BETWEEN Operator

- 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 id AS "Inventory ID", cost AS "Cost", units AS "Number of Units" FROM INVENTORY_LIST WHERE cost BETWEEN 3.00 AND 15.00;

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Inventory ID	Cost	Number of Units		
il010230126	5.24	87		
il010230125	799	250		

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

Part 3: Membership Conditions: IN Operator

- 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 id AS "Inventory ID", cost AS "Cost", units AS "Number of Units" FROM INVENTORY_LIST WHERE units IN (50, 100, 150, 200);

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Inventory ID	Cost	Number of Units		
il010230124	2.5	100		

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

Part 4: Membership Conditions: NOT IN Operator

- 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 id AS "Inventory ID", cost AS "Cost", units AS "Number of Units" FROM INVENTORY_LIST WHERE units NOT IN (50, 100, 150, 200);

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Inventory ID	Cost	Number of Units		
il010230126	5.24	87		
il010230125	799	250		
il010230127	18.95	65		
il010230128	97.46	8		

4 rows returned in 0.00 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 AS "Item Number", name AS "Name" FROM Items  
WHERE name LIKE 'g%';
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
				Item Number
im01101044				gloves
im01101047				game top
2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds				Download

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 AS "Item Number", name AS "Name" FROM Items  
WHERE name LIKE "%o%";
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
				Item Number
im01101046				socks
im01101044				gloves
im01101047				game top
3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds				Download

Database Design Project

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

Name : Eddy Koh Wei Hen
Section : 02

Lab 3 Part 4

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 2: Restricting Data Using WHERE

Limit rows using WHERE (S6L7 Objective 1)

In this exercise you will refine the data that is returned in your query by adding a WHERE clause to your SELECT statement.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 || 'players and does not receive a discount.' AS "Team Information" FROM teams WHERE discount IS NULL;
```

A screenshot of a database results interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The main area is titled 'Team Information'. It displays the query result: 'The Rovers team has 8 players and does not receive a discount'. Below the result, it says '1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

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 || 'players and receiving a discount.' AS "Team Information" FROM teams WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;
```

A screenshot of a database results interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Results', 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The main area is titled 'Team Information'. It displays three query results:
1. The Celtics team has 42 players and receiveS a discount
2. The Rockets team has 25 players and receiveS a discount
3. The Jets team has 10 players and receiveS a discount
Below the results, it says '3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds' and has a 'Download' link.

Part 2: Logical Operators: AND

- 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 cstr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code" FROM customers_addresses WHERE city = 'Liverpool' AND address_line_2 = 'Starford';

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code		
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK		
1 rows returned in 0.04 seconds		Download		

Part 3: Logical Operators: OR

- 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 cstr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code" FROM customers_addresses WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address_line_2 = 'Starford';

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code		
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK		
c00001	63 Acacia Drive	LP83JHR		
2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds		Download		

Part 4: Logical Operators: NOT Equal To

- 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 cstr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code" FROM customers_addresses WHERE city NOT IN ('Liverpool');

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code		
c00101	54 Ropehill Crescent	ST45AGV		
c01986	36 Watercress Lane	JP23YTH		
2 rows returned in 0.02 seconds		Download		

Database Design Project **Lab 3 Part 5****Oracle Baseball League Store Database****Project Scenario:**

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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 8 Exercise 1: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY**Use the ORDER BY Clause to Sort SQL Results (S6L8 Objective 1)**

In this exercise you will sort the order of the data that is returned in your query by adding an ORDER BY clause to the end of your SELECT statement.

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

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

`SELECT name AS "Team Name", number_of_players AS "Player" FROM teams ORDER BY name;`

Results		Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
		Team Name		Player	
Celtics			42		
Jets			10		
Rockets			25		
Rovers			8		

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

- 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 AS "Team Name", number_of_players AS "Player" FROM teams ORDER BY number_of_players DESC;`

Results		Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
		Team Name		Player	
Celtics			42		
Rockets			25		
Jets			10		
Rovers			8		

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

- 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 AS "Team Name", number_of_players AS "Player" FROM teams ORDER BY name DESC;`

Results		Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
		Team Name		Player	
Rovers			8		
Rockets			25		
Jets			10		
Celtics			42		

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

Database Design Project Lab 3 Part 6

Oracle Baseball League Store Database

Project Scenario:

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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 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.

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.

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

- 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 AS "Customer Number", first_name || " " || last_name  
AS "Customer Name" FROM (SELECT first_name, last_name FROM  
CUSTOMERS) WHERE ROWNUM <=3 ;
```

Results		Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
					Customer Number Customer Name
1					Robert Thornberry
2					Brain Rogers
3					John Doe

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

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

- 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 AS "First Name", last_name AS "Last Name",  
commission_rate AS "Commission Rate" FROM SALES_REPRESENTATIVES  
WHERE commission_rate = :commission_rate ORDER BY last_name;
```

Value = 5

Enter Bind Variables - Google Chrome

apex.oracle.com/pls/apex/f?p=4500:138:109876526493783::

Bind Variable Value

:COMMISSION_RATE 5

Submit

Results		Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
		First Name Last Name		Commission Rate	
Barry	Speed	5			
Victoria	Wright	5			
2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download					

Value = 10

Enter Bind Variables - Google Chrome
apex.oracle.com/pls/apex/f?p=4500:138:109876526493783::

Bind Variable	Value
:COMMISSION_RATE	10

Submit

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

First Name	Last Name	Commission Rate
Charles	Raymond	10

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