

Hurtownie Danych

Lista 1

Joanna Pszon

256767

K06-01e

Zad 1.1.

Reg/01 – Klient może wielokrotnie robić zakupy w tym samym sklepie

Reg.02 – W sklepie może robić zakupy dowolny klient

Reg.03 – Każdy zakup realizowany jest przez klienta w sklepie w określonym dniu i godzinie

Reg/04 – Sklep musi oferować co najmniej jeden produkt

Reg/05 – Klient nabywa co najmniej jeden produkt

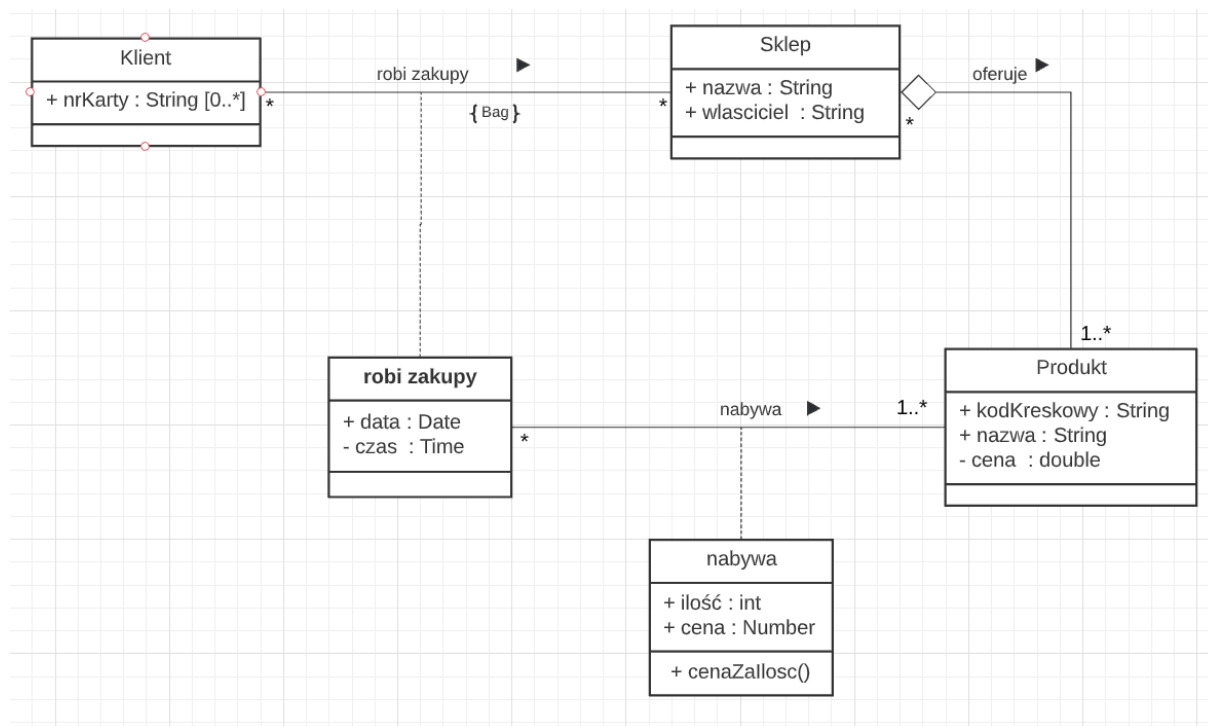
Reg/06 – Klient może robić zakupy w wielu sklepach

Reg/07 – Produkt może być w wielu zakupach

Reg/08 – Każdy produkt w ramach zakupów ma określoną ilość i cenę

Reg/09 – Produkt może być w wielu sklepach

Zad 1.2.



Zad 1.3.

```
create table Klient(  
    idKlienta integer primary key,  
    nrKarty varchar  
);
```

```
create table Sklep(  
    nazwa varchar primary key,  
    wlasciciel varchar  
);
```

```
create table robizakupy(  
    idZakupow integer primary key,  
    idKlienta integer references Klient(idKlienta),  
    nazwa varchar references Sklep(nazwa),  
    Dataz date,  
    czas time  
);
```

```
create table Produkt(  
    kodKreskowy varchar primary key,  
    nazwa varchar,  
    cena real  
);
```

```
create table ProduktWSklepie(  
    idProduktWSklepie integer primary key,  
    kodKreskowy varchar references Produkt(kodKreskowy),  
    nazwa varchar references Sklep(nazwa)  
);
```

```
create table nabywa(  
    idNabycia integer primary key,  
    kodKreskowy varchar references Produkt(kodKreskowy),  
    idZakupow integer references robiZakupy(idZakupow),  
    ilosc integer,  
    cena real  
);
```

Zad 2.1.

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductID)
FROM Product;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductSubcategoryID)
FROM ProductSubcategory;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductCategoryID)
FROM ProductCategory;
```

Zad 2.2.

```
SELECT *
FROM Product
WHERE Color IS NULL;
```

```
SELECT Color
FROM Product
LEFT JOIN ProductSubcategory
ON Product.ProductSubcategoryID = ProductSubcategory.ProductSubcategoryID
WHERE (ProductSubcategory.ProductCategoryID IS NULL) OR
(Product.ProductSubcategoryID IS NULL)
```

Zad 2.3.

```
SELECT SUM(TotalDue)
FROM SalesOrderHeader
GROUP BY YEAR(DueDate);
```

Zad 2.4.

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID)
FROM Customer;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(BusinessEntityID)
FROM SalesPerson;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), SalesTerritory.Name
FROM Customer
LEFT JOIN SalesTerritory
ON Customer.TerritoryID = SalesTerritory.TerritoryID
GROUP BY Customer.TerritoryID;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(BusinessEntityID), SalesTerritory.Name
FROM SalesPerson
LEFT JOIN SalesTerritory
ON BusinessEntityID.TerritoryID = SalesTerritory.TerritoryID
GROUP BY BusinessEntityID.TerritoryID;
```

Zad 2.5.

```
SELECT COUNT(SalesOrderID)
FROM SalesOrderHeader
GROUP BY YEAR(OrderDate);
```

Zad 2.6.

```
SELECT ProductName, ProductSubcategoryID, ProductSubcategory.ProductCategoryID
FROM Product
INNER JOIN ProductSubcategory
ON Product.ProductSubcategoryID = ProductSubcategory.ProductSubcategoryID
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT *
                  FROM SalesOrderDetail
                  WHERE SalesOrderDetail.ProductID = Product.ProductID)
GROUP BY ProductSubcategory.ProductCategoryID, ProductSubcategoryID;
```

Zad 2.7.

```
SELECT ProductID, MIN(UnitPriceDiscount * OrderQty), MAX(UnitPriceDiscount *  
OrderQty), Product.ProductSubcategoryID  
FROM SalesOrderDetail  
LEFT JOIN Product  
ON SalesOrderDetail.ProductID = Product.ProductID  
GROUP BY Product.ProductSubcategoryID
```

Zad 2.8.

```
SELECT P1.ProductID  
FROM Product P1  
WHERE P1.ListPrice > (SELECT AVG(P2.ListPrice)  
FROM Product P2)
```

Zad 2.9.

```
SELECT AVG(MonthsSales)  
FROM  
    (SELECT SUM(SalesOrderDetail.OrderQty) AS MonthsSales  
    FROM SalesOrderDetail  
    INNER JOIN SalesOrderHeader  
    ON SalesOrderId = SalesOrderID  
    GROUP BY MONTH(SalesOrderHeader.DueDate));
```

Zad 2.10.

```
SELECT AVG(SalesOrderHeader.ShipDate - SalesOrderHeader.OrderDate),  
SalesTerritory.CountryRegionCode  
FROM SalesOrderHeader  
LEFT JOIN SalesTerritory  
ON SalesTerritory.TerritoryID = SalesOrderHeader.TerritoryID  
GROUP BY SalesTerritory.CountryRegionCode
```

Wnioski:

Diagram klas pomaga w stworzeniu projektu bazy danych. Szczególnie rozbudowany i dobrze opisany. W przypadku dużej ilości pól baza traci jednak na czytelności.

```
SELECT ProductCategory.ProductCategoryName, ((SalesOrderDetail.UnitPrice *  
SalesOrderDetail.UnitPriceDiscount)/100) * SalesOrderDetail.OrderQty  
    Employee.JobTitle  
FROM SalesOrderDetail  
LEFT JOIN Product ON SalesOrderDetail.ProductID = Product.ProductID  
LEFT JOIN ProductSubcategory ON ProductSubcategory.ProductSubcategoryID =  
Product.ProductSubcategoryID  
LEFT JOIN ProductCategory ON ProductSubcategory.ProductCategoryID =  
ProductCategory.ProductCategoryID  
LEFT JOIN SalesOrderHeader ON SalesOrderHeader.SalesOrderID =  
SalesOrderDetail.SalesOrderID  
LEFT JOIN SalesPerson ON SalesOrderHeader.SalesPersonID =  
SalesPerson.BusinessEntityID  
LEFT JOIN Employee ON SalesPerson.BusinessEntityID = Employee.BusinessEntity  
GROUP BY ProductCategory.ProductCategoryName, Employee.JobTitle
```