

# INF-2700

## Assignment 1

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#### Part1, Task 1:

*Describe the inf2700\_orders database schema.*

*It is sufficient to show the CREATE TABLE statements that defined the schema.*

The database schema “inf2700\_orders.sqlite3” consists of different tables created by the “CREATE TABLE” command. The tables which the schema consists of are: “Customers”, “Employees”, “Offices”, “OrderDetails”, “Orders”, “Payments”, “Products” and “ProductLines”.

The different tables again consists of different rows and columns that contain useful information. For example does the “Customers” table contain the following information about the customer Atelier Graphique:

```
customerNumber = 103
customerName = Atelier graphique
contactLastName = Schmitt
contactFirstName = Carine
phone = 40.32.2555
addressLine1 = 54, rue Royale
addressLine2 =
city = Nantes
state =
postalCode = 44000
country = France
salesRepEmployeeNumber = 1370
creditLimit = 21000.0
```

It is specified what the different tables will consist of the the tables are created. The picture below describes which columns are going to be created and of what type they are going to be. As an example is it specified that the column “CustomerNumber” will be of type *integer* and will be a *PRIMARY KEY*.

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (
  customerNumber INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  customerName TEXT NOT NULL,
  contactLastName TEXT NOT NULL,
  contactFirstName TEXT NOT NULL,
  phone TEXT NOT NULL,
  addressLine1 TEXT NOT NULL,
  addressLine2 TEXT NULL,
  city TEXT NOT NULL,
  state TEXT NULL,
  postalCode TEXT NULL,
  country TEXT NOT NULL,
  salesRepEmployeeNumber INTEGER NULL,
  creditLimit REAL NULL
);
```

## Part1, Task2:

Run the queries listed below. For each query, write in your own words in a few lines that describe its purpose and how it works.

### Task 2, a)

**SELECT** customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName  
**FROM** Customers;

```
sqlite> select customerName, contactLastName, contactFirstName from Customers;
Atelier graphique  Schmitt      Carine
Signal Gift Store  King         Jean
Australian Collec  Ferguson     Peter
La Rochelle Gifts Labrune      Janine
Baane Mini Import Bergulfsen   Jonas
Mini Gifts Distri Nelson       Susan
```

This query extracts and displays the customers name, last name and first name from the table “Customers”.

### Task 2, b)

**SELECT \* FROM** Orders **WHERE** shippedDate **IS NULL**;

```
10260  2004-06-16  2004-06-22      Cancelled  Customer heard complaints from their customers and called to cancel this order. Will notify the Sales Manager.
357
10262  2004-06-24  2004-07-01      Cancelled  This customer found a better offer from one of our competitors. Will call back to renegotiate.
141
10334  2004-11-19  2004-11-28      On Hold    The outstanding balance for this customer exceeds their credit limit. Order will be shipped when a payment is received.
144
```

This query gives information about which shipments are not complete. The query is performed in these steps:

1. Select all information from the table Orders.
2. Single out and display only the shipments that is NULL/not complete

**c) SELECT** C.customerName **AS** Customer, **SUM**(OD.quantityOrdered) **AS** Total  
**FROM** Orders O, Customers C, OrderDetails OD **WHERE** O.customerNumber =  
C.customerNumber **AND** O.orderNumber = OD.orderNumber  
**GROUP BY** O.customerNumber **ORDER BY** Total **DESC**;

```
Customer              Total
-----
Euro+ Shopping Channel 9327
Mini Gifts Distributor  6366
Australian Collectors,  1926
La Rochelle Gifts      1832
AV Stores, Co.          1778
Muscle Machine Inc      1775
```

The query gives information about how many orders each customer has made and is performed in these steps:

1. Fetch customerName rows from the Customer table and display them under a column named “Customer”
2. Fetch quantityOrdered rows from the OrderDetails table, sum up all the orders for each customer and display them under the column named “Total”.

3. Specify that “C.” relates to the table Customers, “OD.” relates to the OrderDetails table and that “O.” relates to the Orders table.
4. Fetch only the “customerNumber” rows that match from the two tables Customers and Orders.
5. Fetch only the “orderNumber” rows that match from the two tables Orders and OrderDetails.
6. Group the search results by the customers numbers
7. Display the given search results by “orderQuantity” in a descending order.

### Task 2, d)

```
SELECT P.productName, T.totalQuantityOrdered
FROM Products P NATURAL JOIN (SELECT productCode, SUM(quantityOrdered) AS
totalQuantityOrdered
FROM OrderDetails
GROUP BY productCode) AS T
WHERE T.totalQuantityOrdered >= 1000;
```

The query gives information about a products name and how many times it has been sold. It will also only display the products that has been sold more than or equal to 1000 times.

The query is performed in these steps:

1. Fetch *productName* row from the *Products* table
2. Join the *productCode* row from the *OrderDetails* table with the sum of the *quantityOrdered* row from the *OrderDetails* table
3. Fetch *productCode* row from the *OrderDetails* table
4. Display only the results that were ordered more than or equal to 1000 times

## Part1, Task 3:

*Solve the following problems in SQL:*

### Task 3, 1)

*Retrieve all customers in Norway.*

```
-- TASK 3, 1)
.mode column
.header on
SELECT C.country, C.customerName FROM Customers C
WHERE country LIKE '%Norway%'
```

country	customerName
Norway	Baane Mini Imports
Norway	Herkku Gifts
Norway	Norway Gifts By Ma

### Task 3, 2)

*Retrieve all classic car products and their scale.*

```
.mode column
.header on
SELECT P.productName AS ProductName, P.productScale AS Scale, P.productLine
FROM Products P
WHERE P.productLine == 'Classic Cars'
ORDER BY P.productScale
```

ProductName	Scale	productLine
1952 Alpine Renault 1300	1:10	Classic Cars
1972 Alfa Romeo GTA	1:10	Classic Cars
1962 LanciaA Delta 16V	1:10	Classic Cars
1968 Ford Mustang	1:12	Classic Cars
2001 Ferrari Enzo	1:12	Classic Cars
1968 Dodge Charger	1:12	Classic Cars
1969 Ford Falcon	1:12	Classic Cars
1970 Plymouth Hemi Cuda	1:12	Classic Cars
1969 Dodge Charger	1:12	Classic Cars
1969 Corvair Monza	1:18	Classic Cars

### Task 3, 3)

Create a list of incomplete orders (order status is "In process"). The list must contain order-Number, requiredDate, productName, quantityOrdered and quantityInStock.

```
.mode column
.header on
SELECT O.orderNumber, O.status, O.requiredDate, P.productName, OD.quantityOrdered, P.quantityInStock
FROM Orders O, Products P, OrderDetails OD
WHERE O.status = 'In Process'
LIMIT 100
```

10423	In Process	2005-06-05	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10421	In Process	2005-06-06	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10420	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10425	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10424	In Process	2005-06-08	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10422	In Process	2005-06-11	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	30	7933
10423	In Process	2005-06-05	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10421	In Process	2005-06-06	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10420	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10425	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10424	In Process	2005-06-08	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10422	In Process	2005-06-11	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	50	7933
10423	In Process	2005-06-05	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	22	7933
10421	In Process	2005-06-06	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	22	7933
10420	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	22	7933
10425	In Process	2005-06-07	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	22	7933
10424	In Process	2005-06-08	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	22	7933

### Task 3, 4)

Create a list of customers where the difference between the total price of all ordered products and the total amount of all payments exceeds the credit limit. The list must contain the customer name, credit limit, total price, total payment and the difference between the two sums.

```
.mode column
.header on
SELECT C.customerName, C.creditLimit, P.amount AS TotalOrder, P.amount - C.creditLimit AS Difference
FROM Customers C, payments P
WHERE P.amount > C.creditLimit
GROUP BY C.customerName
```

customerName	creditLimit	TotalOrder	Difference
ANG Resellers	0.0	12190.85	12190.85
Alpha Cognac	61100.0	75020.13	13920.13
American Souv	0.0	12190.85	12190.85
Amica Models	113000.0	120166.58	7166.58
Anna's Decora	107800.0	120166.58	12366.58
Anton Designs	0.0	12190.85	12190.85
Asian Shoppin	0.0	12190.85	12190.85
Asian Treasur	0.0	12190.85	12190.85
Atelier graph	21000.0	29070.38	8070.38

### Task 3, 5)

*Create a list of customers who have ordered all products that customer 219 has ordered.*

```
.mode column
.header on
WITH Products219(productCode) AS (
    SELECT productCode
    FROM Orders NATURAL JOIN OrderDetails
    WHERE customerNumber = 219
)
SELECT customerNumber, customerName
FROM Orders NATURAL JOIN OrderDetails NATURAL JOIN Customers
WHERE productCode IN products219 AND customerNumber != 219
GROUP BY customerNumber
Having COUNT(DISTINCT productCode) = (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Products219)
ORDER BY customerNumber
```

customerNumber	customerName
131	Land of Toys Inc.
141	Euro+ Shopping Ch
145	Danish Wholesale
382	Salzburg Collecta
448	Scandinavian Gift

## Part2:

*Implement a SQL tester in C.*

The implementation of the SQL tester is solved by using the `<sqlite3.h>` library. The library has built-in functions for opening a given database for further use and for closing the database.

The given query is executed by sending a copy of it to the `sqlite3_exec()` function. The choice to send a copy of the query was made to ensure that no problems with the original query line arose later on. The `sqlite3_exec()` function takes in five arguments which includes a database that is going to be used, a query-line to be executed against the database, a pointer to a callback function and a pointer to the arguments that is passed to the callback function.

The callback function in this implementation is heavily based on the callback function from the book: "Owens, M. and Hipp, D., 2006. *The definitive guide to SQLite*. New York: Apress, page 210". The function retrieves results from a SELECT statement and places this data in a pointer which later on is printed to the terminal. This select and retrieve process is repeated for every SELECT statement until the end of the query is reached.