# Laboratory 7

## **SQL Queries - Part 2**



## References

**Lecture Notes: Topic 6** 

Elmasri and Navathe, 2017: Chapter 7

## Exercise 1 – SQL – More Aggregate Function Queries

1. Write an SQL query that shows how many events each of the business sponsors have sponsored.

BUSINE	BUSINESSNAME	Number	of	Events	Sponsored	
SP0005	Helga's Haberdashery				2	
	Gordon's Greengrocers				1	
SP0001	Local Town IGA				4	
SP0004	Fisherman's Bend Bottle Shop				1	
SP0003	Dehlia's Deli				2	

2. Write an SQL query to determine which businesses have sponsored more than three events.

BUSINE	BUSIN	ESSNAN	ΊE		
SPAAA1	T.ocal	Town	TCZ		

3. For each event, retrieve the total number of tickets sold by the promoters

EVENTI	EVENTNAME	TOTAL
E00009	Local Town Council Christmas Function	180
E00016	Tappin Tots	175
E00022	Swing Band Night	76
E00005	Pearson's Breakfast Meeting	0
E00021	A Comedy of Errors	0
E00002	Bayman's Bi-Annual Meeting	0
E00007	Fisherman's Bend Council Christmas Function	0
E00006	Market Hill Council Christmas Function	0
E00003	Awards Night	200
E00013	Macbeth	1183
E00014	Mimed Moments	130
E00008	Football Fundraiser	320
E00018	Fame	712
E00020	Romeo and Juliet	622
E00001	Accountant's Annual 2016	0
E00004	Awards Night	200
E00017	The Wizard of Oz	770
E00015	Bopping Ballet	310
E00012	Athletics Fundraiser	291
E00023	Baroque Beauty	5
E00024	Bee Keepers' Annual Meeting	0
E00010	High St Traders Christmas Function	120

```
E00011 Accountant's Annual 2017
E00019 Accountant's Annual 2018
```

0

24 rows selected.

4. For each event, retrieve the promoter that has sold the highest number of tickets.

```
15 rows selected
```

5. For each event, list the details of those promoters who have sold more than the average number of tickets sold by promoters for that event.

```
16 rows selected.
```

### Exercise 2 – SQL

1. List all the event clients whose first name or last name starts with 'P'.

CLIENTCONTACTFIRSTNAME	CLIENTCONTACTLASTNAME
Jamie	Pearson
Penny	Wong
Jasmina	Pardede

2. List all the sponsors who have a capital ('M') or a lower-case ('m') in their business name.

```
BUSINESSNAME
----Fisherman's Bend Bottle Shop
```

3. Display all events held between 2015 and 2017 inclusive.

4. Retrieve past events for which security was required, include in the data you retrieve the number of people who were expected to attend the event.

EVENTI EVENTNAME	<i>VENUECAPACITYREQUIRED</i>
E00007 Fisherman's Bend Council Christmas	Function 300
E00009 Local Town Council Christmas Funct	tion 200
E00003 Awards Night	300
E00008 Football Fundraiser	500
E00006 Market Hill Council Christmas Func	ction 150
E00012 Athletics Fundraiser	400

6 rows selected.

5. Write an SQL statement that increases the cost per day of hiring the *Local Town*, *Town Hall* by 10%.

Should go from \$650 to \$715

6. Calculate the number of tickets that have been sold for the *School of Song and Dance's* production of *Fame*.

712

7. Calculate the number of tickets that remain available for the *School of Song and Dance's* production of the event *Fame*.

288

8. Write an SQL query that displays the number of events of each event type that have been organised.

TYPEOFEVENT	COUNT(*)
Function	8
Conference	3
Meeting	3
Play	4
Concert	6

9. Calculate the cost of venue hire, equipment hire, catering and security for the *Fisherman's Bend Council Christmas Function*. *Hint: This is eventID 'E00007'* 

10. Calculate the cost of venue hire, equipment hire, catering and security for the *Market Masqueraders'* production *Mimed Moments*.

11. For each event run in 2016, calculate the cost of venue hire, equipment hire, catering and security.

EVENTI	Total	Cost
E00001		3893
E00006		9112
E00002		1756
E00003	2	20850
E00004		4650
E00005		1300

6 rows selected.

### **Character Functions...**



The following functions are quite useful in this lab. For more information on Oracle's built-in functions see the Oracle Documentation.

LOWER(x) This function converts the letters in string x to lower case and returns the

converted string

UPPER(x) This function converts the letters in string x to upper case and returns the

converted string

NVL(x, y) This function returns y if x is null, otherwise it returns x

For more practice try the following from your text book (Elmasri and Navathe, 2014):



Q5.7, Q5.8 and Q5.9 (pgs 141 – 142)