

# COMP 4003A 2024W

## Assignment #1

### Due: Jan 27@11:59pm

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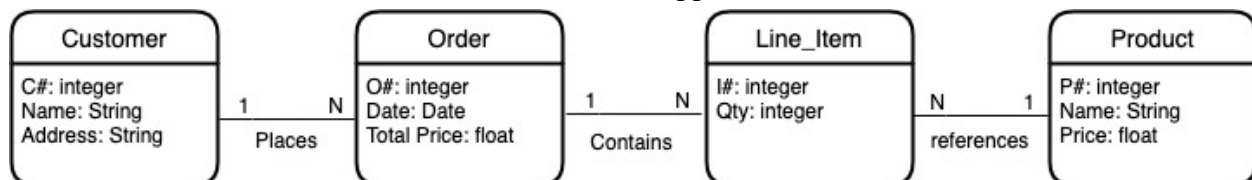
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#### Instruction

1. You should do the assignment independently. If copying is found, the case will be reported to the office of the Dean of Science immediately.
2. You need to use [Oracle VM](#) to do this assignment and take proper screenshots of execution results for the relevant questions. If there is **no screenshot**, you will get **0** for the question.
3. First replace **Last** below with your last name. If your last name is not showing in the screenshot, you will get a **0** for the assignment. Also, rename this document with your last name+first name.
4. Do the assignment directly on this document by copying your programs in this document, and submit it to **brightspace**. Make sure your uploaded file can be opened and is correct. No submission will be accepted after the deadline no matter what reason.

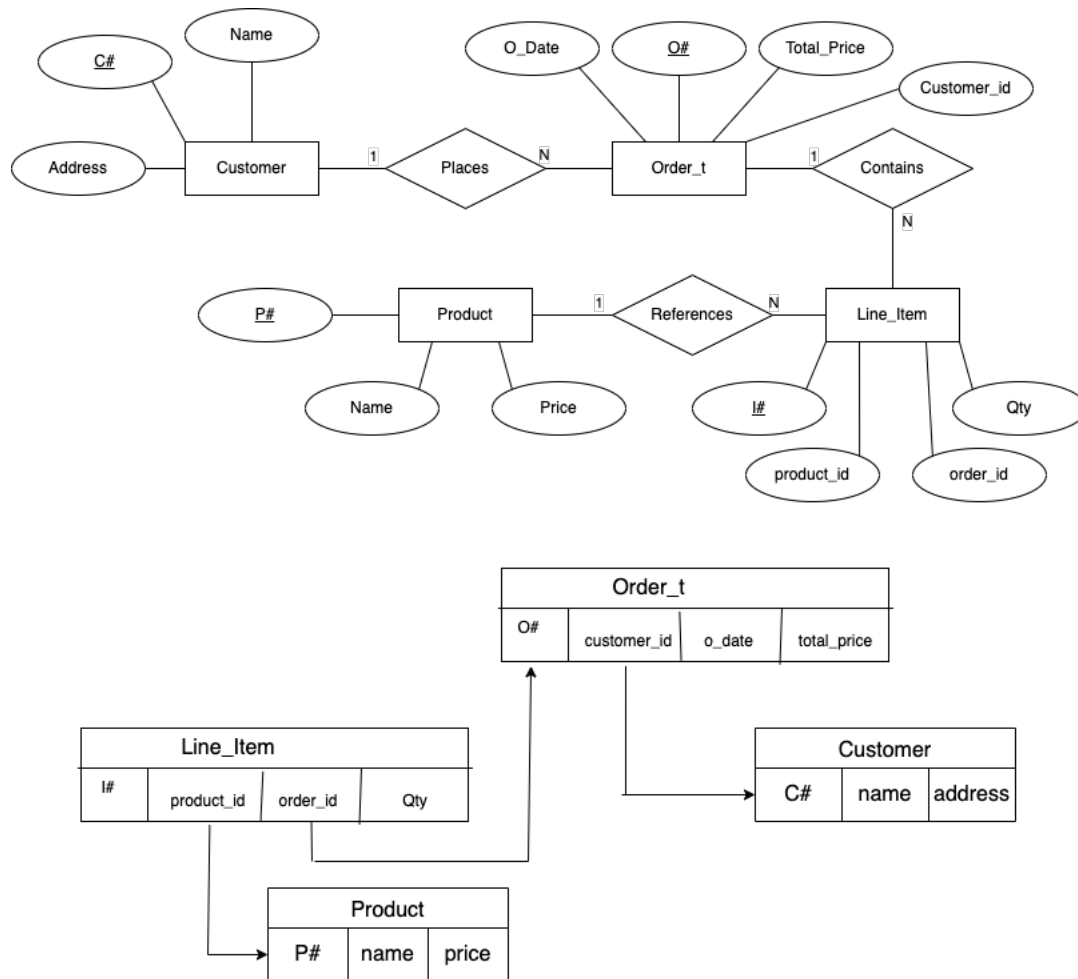
#### Application Description

Given the ER model for Customer Purchase Order application as follows.



A Customer has a one-to-many relationship with an Order because a customer can place many orders, but a given purchase order can be placed by only one customer. An Order has a one-to-many relationship with a Line Item because an order can list many line items, but a given line item can be listed by only one purchase order. A line item has a many-to-one relationship with a Product because a line item can refer to only one product, but a given product can be referred to by many line items.

1. Use ER mapping rules learned in COMP3005 to create a relational database for this application by giving the relation names, their attributes and types, primary keys underlined, and foreign keys pointing to the corresponding primary keys. (15)



2. Use dynamic SQL method 1 to create the database for this application. You must use execute immediate statement to properly define primary keys and foreign keys of the relations. (15)

This is the code snippet creating the database tables using dynamic SQL method 1. The rest of the code can be found in Q2.pc.

```
strcpyp(customer_table, "create table customer (C# int primary key, Name varchar(10), Address  
varchar(25))");
```

```
strcpyp(order_table, "create table order_t (O# int primary key, Customer_id int, O_Date  
varchar(10), Total_Price varchar(10))");
```

```
strcpyp(line_item_table, "create table line_item (I# int primary key, Product_id int, Order_id int,  
Qty int)");
```

```
strcpyp(product_table, "create table product (P# int primary key, Name varchar(10), Price  
varchar(10))");
```

```
exec sql set transaction read write;
```

```
exec sql execute immediate :customer_table;
```

```
exec sql execute immediate :order_table;
```

```
exec sql execute immediate :line_item_table;
```

```
exec sql execute immediate :product_table;
```

```
exec sql commit release;
```

I have also attached a screenshot of the results when running Q2.pc on the virtual machine.

```
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ proc q2.pc  
Pro*C/C++: Release 11.2.0.1.0 - Production on Thu Jan 25 09:13:45 2024  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2009, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
System default option values taken from: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/precomp/admin/pcscfg.cfg  
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ gcc -c q2.c -I$ORACLE_HOME/precomp/public -m64  
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ gcc -o q2 q2.o -L$ORACLE_HOME/lib -lclntsh -m64  
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ ./q2  
Connected to ORACLE  
  
CUSTOMERS  
C# NAME Address  
-----  
  
ORDERS  
O# Customer ID Date Total Price  
-----  
  
LINE ITEMS  
I# Product Id Order id Qty  
-----  
  
PRODUCTS  
P# Name Price  
-----  
  
Table dropped  
Table dropped  
Table dropped  
Table dropped  
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$
```

3. Use dynamic SQL method 2 to populate this database with five customers: Smith, Jones, Blake, Clark, and **MacDiarmid**; five products: apple, banana, orange, peach, and watermelon; Smith orders 1 product, Blake 2, ..., and **MacDiarmid** orders everything. (20)

This code snippet is an example of how I inserted data into the customer table using dynamic SQL method 2. The rest of the inserts and program can be found in Q3.pc.

```
exec sql set transaction read write;
```

```
strcpy(customer, "insert into customer values (:v1, :v2, :v3)");
```

```
exec sql prepare s from :customer;
```

```
strcpy(no, "5");
```

```
strcpy(first, "MacDiarmid");
```

```
strcpy(second, "1125 Colonel By Dr");
```

```
exec sql execute s using :no, :first, :second;
```

```
exec sql commit release;
```

I have also attached a screenshot of the results when running Q3.pc on the virtual machine.

```
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ gcc -o q3 q3.o -L$ORACLE_HOME/lib -lclntsh -m64
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ ./q3
Connected to ORACLE
```

#### CUSTOMERS

C#	NAME	Address
1	Smith	1121 Colonel By Dr
2	Jones	1122 Colonel By Dr
3	Blake	1123 Colonel By Dr
4	Clark	1124 Colonel By Dr
5	MacDiarmid	1125 Colonel By Dr

#### ORDERS

O#	Customer ID	Date	Total Price
1	1	Jan 1 2024	1.25
2	2	Jan 2 2024	2.04
3	3	Jan 3 2024	3.34
4	4	Jan 4 2024	5.13
5	5	Jan 5 2024	13.12
6	5	Jan 6 2024	14.37

#### LINE ITEMS

I#	Product Id	Order id	Qty
1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1
3	2	2	1
4	1	3	1
5	2	3	1
6	3	3	1
7	1	4	1
8	2	4	1
9	3	4	1
10	4	4	1
11	1	5	1
12	2	5	1
13	3	5	1
14	4	5	1
15	5	5	1
16	1	6	2
17	2	6	1
18	3	6	1
19	4	6	1
20	5	6	1

#### PRODUCTS

P#	Name	Price
1	apple	1.25
2	banana	0.79
3	orange	1.30
4	peach	1.79
5	watermelon	7.99

Table dropped

Table dropped

Table dropped

Table dropped

[[fedora@OracleVM ~]\$

4. Use dynamic SQL method 3 to prompt the user to enter a customer name and/or a product name. For a given customer name, generate a list of complete sale orders placed by the customer. For a given product name, generate the list of customer names and the date of the purchase. If both are given, then display the date and quantity of the purchase. Test all three cases involving **MacDiarmid**. (50)

This code snippet is an example of how I queried data given a customer name using dynamic SQL method 3. The rest of the inserts and program can be found in Q4.pc.

```
exec sql set transaction read write;
```

```
strcpy(sqlstmt, "select order_t.O#, customer.Name, order_t.o_date, order_t.Total_Price from  
order_t inner join customer on order_t.customer_id = customer.C# where customer.name =  
:v1");
```

```
exec sql prepare t from :sqlstmt;
```

```
exec sql declare a_cursor cursor for t;
```

```
printf("\nGet a list of all orders placed by customer\n");  
printf("Enter a customer name: ");  
scanf("%s", &first);
```

```
exec sql open a_cursor using :first;
```

```
printf("\nO# Customer name Order date Total Price \n");  
printf("-----\n");
```

```
exec sql fetch a_cursor into :no, :first, :second, :third;  
while(sqlca.sqlcode==0) {  
    printf("%4s %10s %10s %10s\n", no, first, second, third);  
    exec sql fetch a_cursor into :no, :first, :second, :third;  
}
```

```
exec sql commit release;
```

This code snippet is an example of how I queried data given a product name using dynamic SQL method 3. The rest of the inserts and program can be found in Q4.pc.

```
exec sql set transaction read write;
```

```
strcpy(sqlstmt, "SELECT customer.name, order_t.o_date FROM customer INNER JOIN order_t  
ON customer.C# = order_t.customer_id INNER JOIN line_item ON order_t.O# =  
line_item.order_id INNER JOIN product ON line_item.product_id = product.P# WHERE  
product.name = :v1");
```

```
exec sql prepare t from :sqlstmt;
```

```
exec sql declare another_cursor cursor for t;
```

```
printf("\nGet a list of all orders placed by customer containing this product\n");  
printf("Enter a product name: ");  
scanf("%s", &first);
```

```
exec sql open another_cursor using :first;
```

```
printf("\nCustomer name      Date ordered \n");  
printf("-----\n");
```

```
exec sql fetch another_cursor into :first, :second;  
while(sqlca.sqlcode==0) {  
    printf("%10s %10s\n", first, second);  
    exec sql fetch another_cursor into :first, :second;  
}
```

```
exec sql commit release;
```

This code snippet is an example of how I queried data given a customer and product name using dynamic SQL method 3. The rest of the inserts and program can be found in Q4.pc.

```
exec sql set transaction read write;
```

```
strcpy(sqlstmt, "SELECT order_t.o_date, line_item.qty FROM customer INNER JOIN order_t ON  
customer.C# = order_t.customer_id INNER JOIN line_item ON order_t.O# = line_item.order_id  
INNER JOIN product ON line_item.product_id = product.p# WHERE customer.Name = :v1 AND  
product.name = :v2");
```

```
exec sql prepare t from :sqlstmt;
```

```
exec sql declare another_more_cursor cursor for t;
```

```
printf("\nGet a list of orders containing the quantity of a product\n");  
printf("Enter a customer name: ");  
scanf("%s", &first);
```

```
printf("Enter a product name: ");  
scanf("%s", &second);
```

```
exec sql open another_more_cursor using :first, :second;
```

```
printf("\nDate ordered      Amount of product \n");  
printf("-----\n");
```

```
exec sql fetch another_more_cursor into :first, :second;  
while(sqlca.sqlcode==0) {  
    printf("%10s %10s\n", first, second);  
    exec sql fetch another_more_cursor into :first, :second;  
}
```

```
exec sql commit release;
```

I have also attached a screenshot of the results when running Q4.pc on the virtual machine. This is the result from all three queries.



```

[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ proc q4.pc

Pro*C/C++: Release 11.2.0.1.0 - Production on Thu Jan 25 09:38:19 2024

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System default option values taken from: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe/precomp/admin/pcscfg.cfg

[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ gcc -c q4.c -I$ORACLE_HOME/precomp/public -m64
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ gcc -o q4 q4.o -L$ORACLE_HOME/lib -lclntsh -m64
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ ./q4
Connected to ORACLE

Get a list of all orders placed by customer
[Enter a customer name: MacDiarmid]

O#      Customer name      Order date      Total Price
-----
5       MacDiarmid         Jan 5 2024      13.12
6       MacDiarmid         Jan 6 2024      14.37

Get a list of all orders placed by customer containing this product
[Enter a product name: apple]

Customer name      Date ordered
-----
Smith              Jan 1 2024
Jones              Jan 2 2024
Blake              Jan 3 2024
Clark              Jan 4 2024
MacDiarmid         Jan 6 2024
MacDiarmid         Jan 5 2024

Get a list of orders containing the quantity of a product
[Enter a customer name: MacDiarmid]
[Enter a product name: apple]

Date ordered      Amount of product
-----
Jan 5 2024        1
Jan 6 2024        2
Table dropped
Table dropped
Table dropped
Table dropped
[[fedora@OracleVM ~]$ █

```