



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

SECD2523 – DATABASE

SEMESTER 1/20232024

SECTION 08

LAB 3: DML2

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Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 1: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

Part 1: Retrieving all columns from a table.

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

1. customers.

SELECT * FROM customers;

CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER
c00101	unknown@here.com	John	Doe	03216547808	9875	sr01	t002	-
c00103	MurciaA@globaltech.com	Andrew	Murcia	07715246890	85	-	-	lc2341
c00012	Jjones@freemail.com	Jennifer	Jones	01505214598	0	-	-	lc1015
c00001	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	150	sr01	t001	-
c02001	brianrog@hootech.com	Brian	Rogers	01654564898	50	-	-	lc458
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	01442736589	125.65	sr03	t003	-

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

2. teams.

SELECT * FROM teams;

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 0.03 seconds [Download](#)

3. items.

SELECT * FROM items;

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
im01101047	game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing	range	m	il010230127
im01101048	premium bat	high quality baseball bat	equipment	-	-	il010230128
im01101044	gloves	catcher mitt	clothing	brown	m	il010230124

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

Part 2: Selecting Specific Columns

1. Display the customer number, first name, last name, email and phone number of the customers.

```
SELECT ctr_number, email, first_name, last_name, phone_number  
FROM customers;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER
c00101	unknown@here.com	John	Doe	03216547808
c00103	MurciaA@globaltech.com	Andrew	Murcia	07715246890
c00012	Jjones@freemail.com	Jennifer	Jones	01505214598
c00001	bob.thornberry@heatnail.com	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898
c02001	brianrog@hootech.com	Brian	Rogers	01654564898
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	01442736589
6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download				

2. 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](#)

3. 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	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY
under shirt	top worn under the game top	clothing
socks	team socks with emblem	clothing
game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing
premium bat	high quality baseball bat	equipment
gloves	catcher mitt	clothing

5 rows returned in 0.03 seconds

Download

Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 2: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

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.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, current_balance / 12 AS monthly_payment
FROM customers;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	MONTHLY_PAYMENT	
John	Doe	03216547808	82.291666666666666666666666666667	
Andrew	Murcia	07715246890	7.08333333333333333333333333333333	
Jennifer	Jones	01505214598	0	
Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	12.5	
Brian	Rogers	01654564898	4.166666666666666666666666666667	
Maria	Galant	01442736589	10.47083333333333333333333333333333	
6 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download				

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.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, phone_number, current_balance, (current_balance - 5.00)
AS new_balance
FROM customers;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY LAST_NAME;				
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	CURRENT_BALANCE	NEW_BALANCE
John	Doe	03216547808	9875	982.5
Andrew	Murcia	07715246890	85	80
Jennifer	Jones	01505214598	0	-5
Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	150	145
Brian	Rogers	01654564898	50	45
Maria	Gallant	01442736589	125.65	120.65

3. What would be the problem with implementing this scheme?

The new balance (value of their balance minus the gift value) has negative numbers.

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 Repayments"
```

FROM customers;

[illegible]

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 20 percent.				
The Rockets team has 25 players and receives a discount of 10 percent.				
The Rovers team has 8 players and receives a discount of percent.				
The Jets team has 10 players and receives a discount of 5 percent.				
4 rows returned in 0.03 seconds Download				

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

This is because the last team (Rovers team) is having a NULL value for the discount column.

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				

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 1: Restricting Data Using WHERE

Part 1: Using the WHERE Clause.

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

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

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 0.03 seconds [Download](#)

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.

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

First Name	Last Name	Customer Number
John	Doe	c00101
Robert	Thornberry	c00001
Maria	Galant	c01986

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

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.

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

Order ID	Order Date	Order Time
or0101425	05/28/2017	05/28/2017
or0101250	04/11/2017	04/11/2017
or0101350	05/24/2017	05/24/2017
or0101750	06/18/2017	06/18/2017
or0101681	06/02/2017	06/02/2017

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

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.

```
SELECT id AS "Inventory ID", cost AS "Inventory 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		Inventory Cost		Number of Units
il010230125		7.99		250
il010230126		5.24		87
2 rows returned in 0.03 seconds		Download		

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.

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

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Inventory ID	Inventory Cost	Number of Units		
il010230124	2.5	100		
1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds		Download		

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.

```
SELECT id AS "Inventory ID", cost AS "Inventory 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	Inventory Cost	Number of Units		
il010230127	18.95	65		
il010230125	7.99	250		
il010230126	5.24	87		
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 itm_number AS "Item Number", name AS "Item Name"  
FROM items  
WHERE name LIKE 'g%';
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Item Number	Item Name
im01101047	game top
im01101044	gloves

2 rows returned in 0.02 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 itm_number AS "Item Number", name AS "Item Name"
```

```
FROM items
```

```
WHERE name LIKE '%o%';
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Item Number	Item Name
im01101046	socks
im01101047	game top
im01101044	gloves

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

Download

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 2: Restricting Data Using WHERE

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;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Team Information				
The Rovers team has 8 players and does not receive a discount.				
1 rows returned in 0.02 seconds Download				

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 receives a discount of ' || discount || ' percent.' AS "Team Information"
```

```
FROM teams
```

```
WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;
```

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

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.

```
SELECT ctr_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 0.05 seconds

Download

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.

```
SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code  
AS "PostalCode"
```

```
FROM customers_addresses
```

```
WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address_line_2 = 'Starford';
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Customer Number	Street Address	PostalCode
c00001	63 Acacia Drive	LP83JHR
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

Download

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.

```
SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code  
AS "PostalCode"
```

```
FROM customers_addresses
```

```
WHERE city != 'Liverpool';
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Customer Number		Street Address	PostalCode	
c01986		36 Watercress Lane	JP23YTH	
c00101		54 Ropehill Crescent	ST45AGV	
2 rows returned in 0.03 seconds		Download		

Section 6 Lesson 8 Exercise 1: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY

1. 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 "Number of Players"
```

```
FROM teams
```

```
ORDER BY name;
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Team Name	Number of Players
Celtics	42
Jets	10
Rockets	25
Rovers	8

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[Download](#)

2. 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 "Number of Players"
```

```
FROM teams
```

```
ORDER BY number_of_players DESC;
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Team Name	Number of Players
Celtics	42
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Rovers	8

4 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

Download

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.

```
SELECT name AS "Team Name", number_of_players AS "Players"
```

```
FROM teams
```

```
ORDER BY "Team Name" DESC;
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Team Name	Players
Rovers	8
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Celtics	42

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

Download

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.

```
SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS "Customer Name"
```

```
FROM customers
```

```
WHERE ROWNUM <= 3
```

```
ORDER BY ctr_number;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Customer Name				
Jennifer Jones				
John Doe				
Andrew Murcia				
3 rows returned in 0.03 seconds Download				

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.

```
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;
```

Bind Variable	Value
:COMMISSION_RATE	5

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
First Name	Last Name	Commission Rate		
Barry	Speed	5		
Victoria	Wright	5		
2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds		Download		