

SECD2523 - 08 Database

SEMESTER I, SESSION 2023/2024

LAB 4 - DML 3

Lecturer: Dr. Noor Hidayah Zakaria

NAME	MATRIC NO		
IVLYN TAY WAN ROU	A22EC0168		

SQL4-DML3 PART 1

Part 1: Creating Natural Joins.

1. Display all of the information about sales representatives and their addresses using a natural join.

SELECT *

FROM sales representatives NATURAL JOIN sales rep addresses;

ID	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE_NUMBER	COMMISSION_RATE	SUPERVISOR_ID	ADDRESS_LINE_1	ADDRESS_LINE_2	СІТҮ	ZIP_CODE
sr03	bspeed@obl.com	Barry	Speed	0134598763			12 Junction Row	Skinflats	Detroit	DT52564
sr02	vwright@obl.com	Victoria	Wright	0134598762		sr01	87 Blossom Hill	Uptown	Detroit	DT52314
sr01	chray@obl.com	Charles	Raymond	0134598761			12 Cherry Lane	Denton	Detroit	DT48211

2. Adapt the query from the previous question to only show the id, first name, last name, address line 1, address line 2, city, email and phone_number for the sales representatives.

SELECT id, first_name, last_name, address_line_1, address_line_2, city, email, phone_number

FROM sales representatives NATURAL JOIN sales rep addresses;



Part 2: Creating Joins with the USING Clause

 Adapt the previous query answer to use the USING clause instead of a natural join. SELECT id, first_name, last_name, address_line_1, address_line_2, city, email, phone_number

FROM sales_representatives JOIN sales_rep_addresses USING (id);

ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ADDRESS_LINE_1	ADDRESS_LINE_2	СІТУ	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER
sr03	Barry	Speed	12 Junction Row	Skinflats	Detroit	bspeed@obl.com	0134598763
sr02	Victoria	Wright	87 Blossom Hill	Uptown	Detroit	vwright@obl.com	0134598762
sr01	Charles	Raymond	12 Cherry Lane	Denton	Detroit	chray@obl.com	0134598761

2. Display all of the information about items and their price history by joining the items and price_history tables.

SELECT *

FROM items JOIN price history

USING (itm_number);



Part 3: Creating Joins with the ON Clause

1. Use an ON clause to join the customer and sales representative table so that you display the customer number, customer first name, customer last name, customer phone number, customer email, sales representative id, sales representative first name, sales representative last name and sales representative email. You will need to use a table alias in your answer as both tables have columns with the same name.
SELECT c.ctr_number "Customer Number", c.first_name "Customer First Name", c.last_name "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number "Customer Phone Number", c.email "Customer Email", s.id "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name "Sales Representative First Name",s.last_name "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email"

FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s ON (s.id = c.sre id);

Customer Number	Customer First Name	Customer Last Name	Customer Phone Number	Customer Email	Sales Representative ID	Sales Representative First Name	Sales Representative Last Name	Sales Representative Email
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com		Charles	Raymond	chray@obl.com
c01986	Maria	Galant	01442736589	margal87@delphiview.com	sr03	Barry	Speed	bspeed@obl.com
c00101	John	Doe	03216547808	unknown@here.com		Charles	Raymond	chray@obl.com

Part 4- Creating Three-Way Joins with the ON Clause

1. Using the answer to Task 3 add a join that will allow the team name that the customer represents to be included in the results.

SELECT c.ctr_number "Customer Number", c.first_name "Customer First Name", c.last_name "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number "Customer Phone Number", c.email "Customer Email", s.id "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name "Sales Representative First Name", s.last_name "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email", t.name "Team Name"

FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s

 $ON (s.id = c.sre_id)$

JOIN teams t

ON (c.tem id = t.id);

Customer Number	Customer First Name	Customer Last Name	Customer Phone Number	Customer Email	Sales Representative ID	Sales Representative First Name	Sales Representative Last Name	Sales Representative Email	Team Name
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com		Charles	Raymond	chray@obl.com	Rockets
c01986	Maria	Galant	01442736589	margal87@delphiview.com	sr03	Barry	Speed	bspeed@obl.com	Rovers
c00101	John	Doe	03216547808	unknown@here.com		Charles	Raymond	chray@obl.com	Celtics

Part 5: Applying Additional Conditions to a Join

1. Using the answer to Task 4 add an additional condition to only show the results for the customer that has the number - c00001.

SELECT c.ctr_number "Customer Number", c.first_name "Customer First Name", c.last_name "Customer Last Name", c.phone_number "Customer Phone Number", c.email "Customer Email", s.id "Sales Representative ID", s.first_name "Sales Representative First Name", s.last_name "Sales Representative Last Name", s.email "Sales Representative Email", t.name "Team Name"
FROM customers c JOIN sales_representatives s
ON (s.id = c.sre_id)
JOIN teams t
ON (c.tem_id = t.id);
WHERE c.ctr_number='c00001';

Customer	Customer First	Customer Last	Customer Phone	Customer Email	Sales Representative	Sales Representative First	Sales Representative Last	Sales Representative	Team
Number	Name	Name	Number		ID	Name	Name	Email	Name
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	01234567898	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	sr01	Charles	Raymond	chray@obl.com	Rockets

Part 6: Retrieving Records with Nonequijoins

1. Write a query that will display name and cost of the item with the number im01101045 on the 12th of December 2016.

The output of the query should look like this:

The cost of the under shirt on this day was 14.99

SELECT 'The cost of the ' || i.name || ' on this day was ' || p.price AS "Item Details" FROM items i JOIN price_history p
ON (TO_DATE('12-Dec-2016', 'DD-MM-YYYY') BETWEEN p.start_date AND p.end_date) AND (i.itm_number ='im01101045');

The cost of the under shirt on this day was 14.99

Part 1: Use a Self-Join to Join a Table to Itself (S6L9 Objective 2)

1. Write a query that will display who the supervisor is for each of the sales representatives. The information should be displayed in two columns, the first column will be the first name and last name of the sales representative and the second will be the first name and last name of the supervisor. The column aliases should be Rep and Supervisor.

SELECT r.first_name||' '||r.last_name AS "Rep", s.first_name||' '||s.last_name AS "Supervisor"

FROM sales_representatives r JOIN sales_representatives s ON (r.supervisor id = s.id);



Part 2: Use OUTER joins (S6L9 Objective 3)

1. Write a query that will display all of the team and customer information even if there is no match with the table on the left (team).

SELECT *

FROM teams t LEFT OUTER JOIN customers c ON (t.id = c.tem id);



Part 3: Generating a Cartesian Product (S6L9 Objective 4)

1. Create a Cartesian product between the customer and sales representative tables.

SELECT *

FROM customers CROSS JOIN sales representatives;

