

Database Design Project

Oracle Baseball League Store Database

Project Scenario:

You are a small consulting company specializing in database development. You have just been awarded the contract to develop a data model for a database application system for a small retail store called Oracle Baseball League (OBL).

The Oracle Baseball League store serves the entire surrounding community selling baseball kit. The OBL has two types of customer, there are individuals who purchase items like balls, cleats, gloves, shirts, screen printed t-shirts, and shorts. Additionally customers can represent a team when they purchase uniforms and equipment on behalf of the team.

Teams and individual customers are free to purchase any item from the inventory list, but teams get a discount on the list price depending on the number of players. When a customer places an order we record the order items for that order in our database.

OBL has a team of three sales representatives that officially only call on teams but have been known to handle individual customer complaints.

LAB 3: DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE DML2 (PART 1 - PART 6)

NAME: *DEVINDA WEERASINGHE*

MATRIC NUMBER: A22EC5005

SECTION: 8

Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 1: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

Write and Execute SELECT statements (S6L6 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will retrieve data that is stored in the database system by using a SELECT statement.

Part 1: Retrieving all columns from a table.

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

1. customers.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER	PHONE_NUMBER
c00001	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	Robert	Thornberry	150	sr01	t001	-	01234567898
c00012	ljones@freemail.com	Jennifer	Jones	0	-	-	lc1015	01505214598
c00101	unknown@here.com	John	Doe	987.5	sr01	t002	-	03216547808
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	125.65	sr03	t003	-	01442736589
c00103	MurciaA@globaltech.com	Andrew	Murcia	85	-	-	lc2341	07715246890
c02001	brianrog@hootech.com	Brian	Rogers	50	-	-	lc4587	01654564898

2. teams.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT * FROM TEAMS;
```

ID	NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS	DISCOUNT
t003	Rovers	8	-
t001	Rockets	25	10
t002	Celtics	42	20
t004	Jets	10	5

3. items

Answer:

```
1 SELECT * FROM ITEMS;
```

ITM_NUMBER	NAME	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	COLOR	Size	ILT_ID
im01101044	gloves	catcher mitt	clothing	brown	m	il010230124
im01101045	under shirt	top worn under the game top	clothing	white	s	il010230125
im01101046	socks	team socks with emblem	clothing	range	l	il010230126
im01101048	premium bat	high quaiity baseball bat	equipment	-	-	il010230128
im01101047	game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing	range	m	il010230127

Part 2: Selecting Specific Columns

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

Answer:

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

CTR_NUMBER	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER
c00001	Robert	Thornberry	bob.thornberry@heatmail.com	01234567898
c00012	Jennifer	Jones	Jjones@freemail.com	01505214598
c00101	John	Doe	unknown@here.com	03216547808
c01986	Maria	Galant	margal87@delphiview.com	01442736589
c00103	Andrew	Murcia	MurciaA@globaltech.com	07715246890
c02001	Brian	Rogers	brianrog@hootech.com	01654564898

2. Display the name and number of players for each team.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT name, number_of_players FROM teams;
```

NAME	NUMBER_OF_PLAYERS
Rovers	8
Rockets	25
Celtics	42
Jets	10

3. Display the name, description and category for every item in the table.

Answer:

1 SELECT name, description, category FROM ITEMS;			
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL History
NAME	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	
gloves	catcher mitt	clothing	
under shirt	top worn under the game top	clothing	
socks	team socks with emblem	clothing	
premium bat	high quaity baseball bat	equipment	
game top	team shirt with emblem	clothing	

Section 6 Lesson 6 Exercise 2: Retrieving Data Using SELECT

Write and Execute SELECT statements (S6L6 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will retrieve data that is stored in the database system by using a SELECT statement.

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT first_name, last_name, current_balance, current_balance / 12 FROM customers;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	CURRENT_BALANCE/12
Robert	Thornberry	150	12.5
Jennifer	Jones	0	0
John	Doe	987.5	82.291666666666666666666666666667
Maria	Galant	125.65	10.4708333333333333333333333333333
Andrew	Murcia	85	7.0833333333333333333333333333333
Brian	Rogers	50	4.1666666666666666666666666666667

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT first_name, last_name, ctr_number, current_balance, current_balance - 5
2 FROM customers;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CTR_NUMBER	CURRENT_BALANCE	CURRENT_BALANCE-5
Robert	Thornberry	c00001	150	145
Jennifer	Jones	c00012	0	-5
John	Doe	c00101	987.5	982.5
Maria	Galant	c01986	125.65	120.65
Andrew	Murcia	c00103	85	80
Brian	Rogers	c02001	50	45

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 1: Restricting Data Using WHERE

Limit rows using WHERE (S6L7 Objective 1)

In this exercise you will refine the data that is returned in your query by adding a WHERE clause to your SELECT statement.

Part 1: Using the WHERE Clause.

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

Answer:

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

CTR_NUMBER	EMAIL	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CURRENT_BALANCE	SRE_ID	TEM_ID	LOYALTY_CARD_NUMBER	PHONE_NUMBER
c01986	margal87@delphiview.com	Maria	Galant	125.65	sr03	t003	-	01442736589

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.

Answer:

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

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

- 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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT id "Order ID", odr_date "Order Date", odr_time "Order Time"
2 FROM orders
3 WHERE odr_date < TO_DATE('28-May-2019', 'DD-MM-YYYY');
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Order ID		Order Date		Order Time
or0101250		04/17/2017		04/17/2017
or0101681		06/02/2017		06/02/2017
or0101350		05/24/2017		05/24/2017
or0101425		05/28/2017		05/28/2017
or0101750		06/18/2017		06/18/2017

Part 2: Range Conditions: BETWEEN Operator

- 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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT id "Inventory ID", cost "Cost", units "Units"
2 FROM inventory_list
3 WHERE cost BETWEEN 3.00 AND 15.00;
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Inventory ID		Cost	Units	
il010230125		7.99	250	
il010230126		5.24	87	

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT id "Inventory ID", cost "Cost", units "Units"
2 FROM inventory_list
3 WHERE units IN (50, 100, 150, 200);
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Inventory ID	Cost	Units
il010230124	2.5	100

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT id "Inventory ID", cost "Cost", units "Units"
2 FROM inventory_list
3 WHERE units NOT IN (50, 100, 150, 200);
```

Results

[Explain](#)
[Describe](#)
[Saved SQL](#)
[History](#)

Inventory ID	Cost	Units
il010230125	7.99	250
il010230126	5.24	87
il010230127	18.95	65
il010230128	97.46	8

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.

Answer:

```
1  SELECT itm_number "Item Number", name "Item Name"
2  FROM items
3  WHERE name LIKE 'g%';
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Item Number		Item Name		
im01101044		gloves		
im01101047		game top		

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.

Answer:

```
1  SELECT itm_number "Item Number", name "Item Name"
2  FROM items
3  WHERE name LIKE '_o%';
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Item Number		Item Name		
im01101046		socks		

Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 2: Restricting Data Using WHERE

Limit rows using WHERE (S6L7 Objective 1)

In this exercise you will refine the data that is returned in your query by adding a WHERE clause to your SELECT statement.

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' players and does not
2 receive a discount.'
3 AS "Team Information"
4 FROM teams
5 WHERE discount IS NULL;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Team Information
The Rovers team has 8 players and does not receive a discount.

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' players and does not
2 receive a discount.'
3 AS "Team Information"
4 FROM teams
5 WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Team Information
The Rockets team has 25 players and does not receive a discount.
The Celtics team has 42 players and does not receive a discount.
The Jets team has 10 players and does not receive a discount.

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT ctr_number "Customer Number", Address_line_1 "Street Address", zip_code "Postal Code"
2 FROM customers_addresses
3 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

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT ctr_number "Customer Number", Address_line_1 "Street Address", zip_code "Postal Code"
2 FROM customers_addresses
3 WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address_line_2 = 'Starford';
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK
c00001	63 Acacia Drive	LP83JHR
c00001	83 Barrhill Drive	LP79HJK

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.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT ctr_number "Customer Number", Address_line_1 "Street Address", zip_code "Postal Code"
2 FROM customers_addresses
3 WHERE city NOT IN ('Liverpool');
```

Results

Explain

Describe

Saved SQL

History

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
c00101	54 Ropehill Crescent	ST45AGV
c01986	36 Watercress Lane	JP23YTH

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

Use the ORDER BY Clause to Sort SQL Results (S6L8 Objective 1)

In this exercise you will sort the order of the data that is returned in your query by adding an ORDER BY clause to the end of your SELECT statement.

1. Display the team name and number of players alphabetically in order of team name. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT name "Team Name", number_of_players "Number of Players"
2 FROM teams
3 ORDER BY name;
```

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

2. Display the team name and number of players in descending order of number of players. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

Answer:

```
1 SELECT name "Team Name", number_of_players "Number of Players"
2 FROM teams
3 ORDER BY number_of_players DESC;
```

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

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.

Answer:

```
1  SELECT name "Team Name", number_of_players "Players"
2  FROM teams
3  ORDER BY "Team Name" DESC;
```

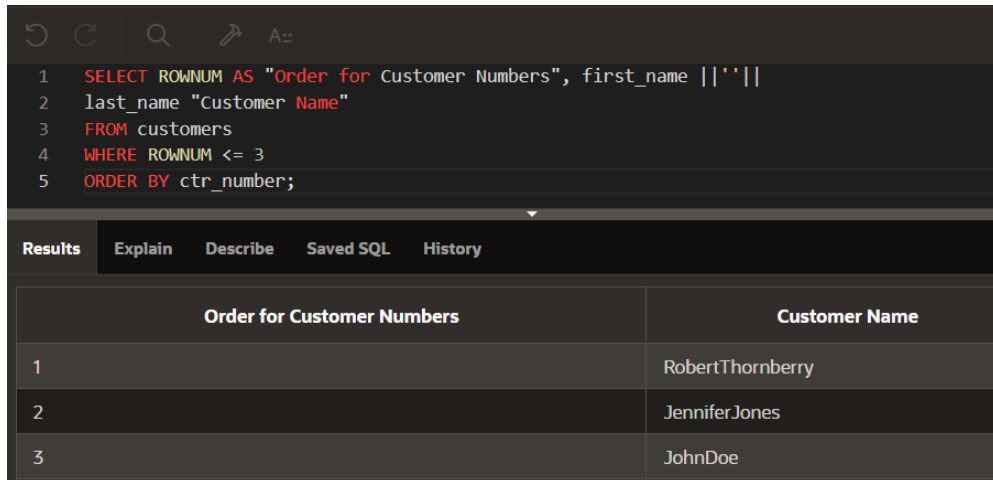
Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Team Name		Players		
Rovers		8		
Rockets		25		
Jets		10		
Celtics		42		

Section 6 Lesson 8 Exercise 2: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY

Part 1 : TOP-N-ANALYSIS (\$6L8 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.

Answer:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top part is a query editor with a dark background. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT ROWNUM AS "Order for Customer Numbers", first_name || ' ' ||  
2 last_name "Customer Name"  
3 FROM customers  
4 WHERE ROWNUM <= 3  
5 ORDER BY ctr_number;
```

Below the query editor is a results pane with a dark background. It has tabs for "Results", "Explain", "Describe", "Saved SQL", and "History". The "Results" tab is selected, showing a table with two columns: "Order for Customer Numbers" and "Customer Name". The table contains three rows of data:

Order for Customer Numbers	Customer Name
1	RobertThornberry
2	JenniferJones
3	JohnDoe

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.

Answer:

Bind Variable	Value
:COMMISSION_RATE	5


```
1  SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name "Sales Representative Name"
2  FROM sales_representatives
3  WHERE commission_rate = :commission_rate
4  ORDER BY last_name;
```


Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
Sales Representative Name				
BarrySpeed				
VictoriaWright				