

# SECD2523 – DATABASE

SEMESTER 1/20232024

**SECTION 08** 

**LAB 3: DML2** 

LECTURER: DR. NOOR HIDAYAH BINTI ZAKARIA

NAME	MATRIC NO.
EILEEN YONG KAI QIN	A22EC0048

# 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;



#### 2. teams.

## SELECT \* FROM teams;



#### 3. items.

# SELECT \* FROM items;



# 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;



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

SELECT name, number\_of\_players

# FROM teams;



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

SELECT name, description, category

# FROM items;



## 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;



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;



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

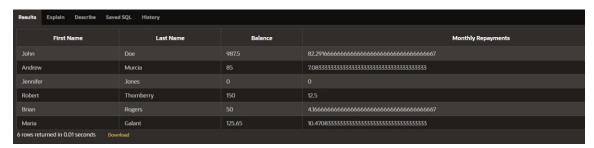
The new balance (value of their balance minus the gift value) has negative numbers.

#### 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;



## **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;



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.



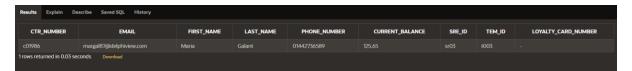
## Section 6 Lesson 7 Exercise 1: Restricting Data Using WHERE

## 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';



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;



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';



## 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	L History	
	Inventory	· ID		Inventory Cost	Number of Units
il010230	0125		7.99		250
il010230	0126		5.24		87
2 rows ret	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);

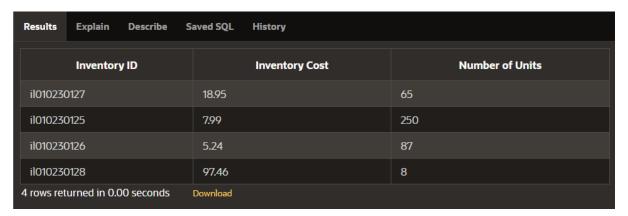
Results	Explain Describe S	Saved SQL History		
	Inventory ID	Inventory Cost	Number of Units	
il010230	124	2.5	100	
1 rows retu	ırned in 0.00 seconds I	Download		

## 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);



## 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%';



# 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:

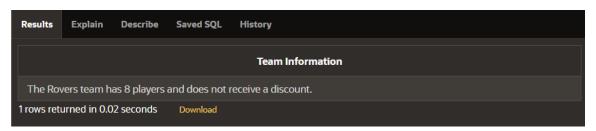
## The Rovers team has 25 players and does not receive a discount.

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;



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;



## 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 Describ	e Saved SQL	History	
	Customer Num	ber	Street Address	Postal Code
c00001			17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK
1 rows retu	urned in 0.05 second	<b>IS</b> 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 ret	urned 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';



# 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;

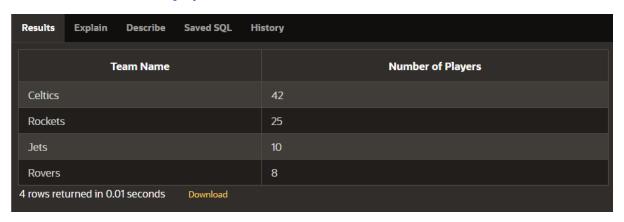
Results Explain Describe Saved SQL His	story		
Team Name	Number of Players		
Celtics	42		
Jets	10		
Rockets	25		
Rovers	8		
4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download			

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;



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;

desults 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.

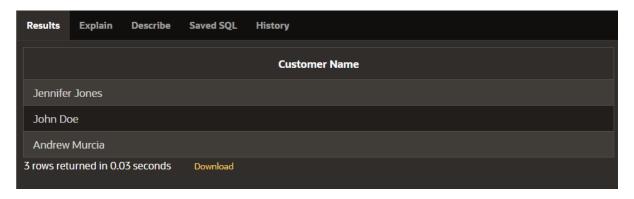
Use TOP-N-ANALYSIS to only show the First and last name of the first three customers. Show the customers first and last name in the same column using Customer Name as the column alias.

SELECT first\_name | | ' | | last\_name AS "Customer Name"

FROM customers

WHERE ROWNUM <= 3

# ORDER BY ctr\_number;



## Part 2: Using a Substitution Variable (S6L8 Objective 4)

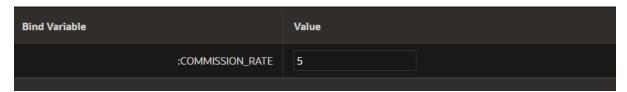
1. Use a substitution variable that will allow you to enter the commission rate for the sales representatives. The first and last names should be displayed to screen for any sales representatives that earn that commission rate and the output should be ordered by their last name. Use an appropriate alias 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;



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