

SECD2523-DATABASE

Lab 2: DML 1 -Part 1

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Section: 08

Section 6 Lesson 4 Exercise 1: Data Manipulation Language

Use DML operations to manage database tables (S6L4 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will populate and work with the data that is stored in the database system tables.

Part 1: Running a script to populate the tables.

You have to consider the order of the tables when populating them. A table that has a foreign key field cannot be populated before the related table with the primary key.

- 1. Use the table mapping document and list the order that you would use to populate the tables.
 - inventory_list items
 - price_history
 - sales_representatives
 - sales rep addresses
 - teams
 - customers
 - customers addresses
 - Orders
 - ordered items

```
Table created.

Our Real Saved SQL History

Table created.

Our Real Saved SQL History

Table created.
```

```
Table created.

CHEATE TABLE sales_rep_addresses (

VARGHAR2(4) NOT NULL,

address_line_1 VARGHAR2(30) NOT NULL,

city VARGHAR2(15) NOT NULL,

city VARGHAR2(15) NOT NULL,

constraint sales_rep_address_pk PRIMARY KEY (id )

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table created.
```

```
1 CREATE TABLE teams (
2 id VARCHAR2(4) NOT NULL,
3 name Author-of-players NAMERGR(2) NOT NULL,
4 number_of-players NAMERGR(2),
5 discount NAMER(2),
6 COMSTRAINT team_pk PRIMARY KEY (id )
7 );
```

```
CREATE TABLE customers (

create TABLE customers (

create TABLE customers (

created and constraint constraint created and constraint created and constraint created and constraint constra
```

```
1 CREATE TABLE customers_addresses (
2 id VARCHAR2(8) NOT NULL,
3 address_line_1 VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
4 address_line_2 VARCHAR2(30),
5 city VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL,
6 zip_code VARCHAR2(7) NOT NULL,
7 ctr_number VARCHAR2(8) NOT NULL,
8 CONSTRAINT customer_address_pk PRIMARY KEY ( id )
9 );
10
```

```
ALTER TABLE customers_addresses ADD CONSTRAINT customer_address_customer_fk FOREIGN KEY ( ctr_number )

REFERENCES customers ( ctr_number );

3
```

```
ALTER TABLE Items ADD CONSTRAINT item inventory_list_fk FOREIGN KEY (ilt_id )

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table altered.

0.005 seconds
```

```
D C Q ALTER TABLE Orders AND CONSTRAINT order_customer_fk FOREIGN KEY ( ctr_number )

REFERENCES customers ( ctr_number );

3
```

```
ALTER TABLE ordered_items ADD CONSTRAINT ordered_item_item_fk FOREIGN KEY ( itm_number )
REFERENCES items ( itm_number );

3
4
```



```
Language | SQL | P | Rows | 10 | V | O | Clear Command | Find Tables |

Sove | Run |

O C | Q | P | Az |

1 | ALTER TABLE sales_rep_addresses ADD CONSTRAINT sales_rep_add_sales_rep_fk FOREIGN KEY ( id ) |

2 | REFERENCES sales_representatives ( id );
```

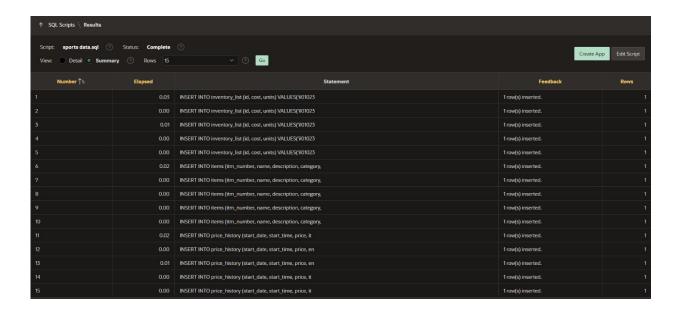
```
↑ C Q A:

ALTER TABLE sales_representatives ADD CONSTRAINT sales_rep_sales_rep_fk FOREIGN KEY ( supervisor_id ) REFERENCES sales_representatives ( id );
```

2. Open the "sports data.sql" and look at the order the data is being added there, does your list match? This file can be found in the Section 6 Lesson 4 interaction (sports data.zip) and must first be extracted.

Yes

- 3. Run the "sports data.sql" script in APEX to populate your tables
- 4. Check that no errors occurred when you ran the script.





Part 2- Inserting rows to the system

1. Add a new team to the system

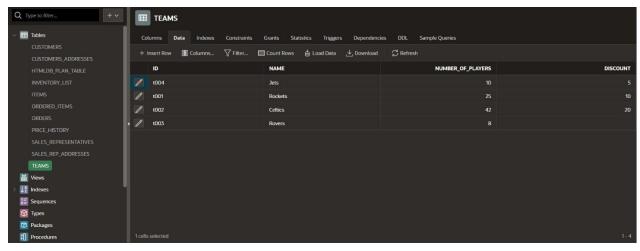
id	name	Number_of_player	discount	
t00 4	Jet s	10	5	

```
1 INSERT INTO teams(id, name, Number of players, discount)
2 VALUES ('1004', 'Jets', '10', '5')

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

1 row(s) inserted.

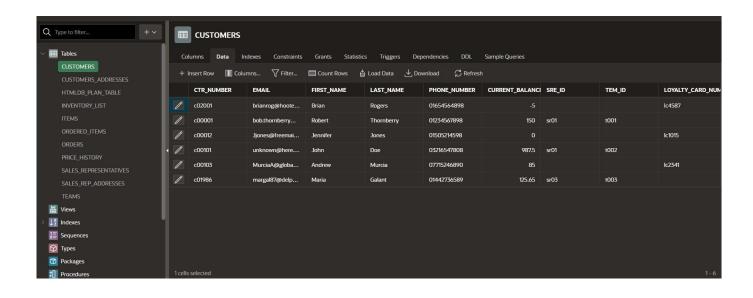
0.02 seconds
```



2. Add a new Customer with the following details to the system

ctr number	email	First nam e	Last name	Phone number	Curren t balanc e	Loyalt y card numb er	te m id	sr e id
c02001	brianrog@ho ote ch.com	Brian	Rogers	0165456489 8	-5	lc4587		

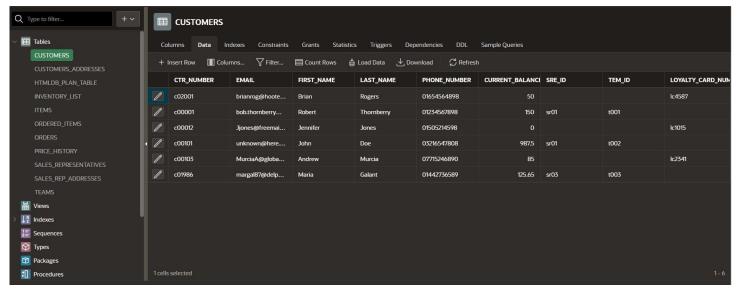
```
1 INSERT INTO customers (ctr_number,email,first_name,last_name,phone_number,current_balance,loyalty_card_number)
2 VALUES ('c02001','brianrog@hootech.com','Brian','Rogers','01654564898','-5','lc4587')
```



3. This information violates the check constraint that the current balance must not be less than zero. Change the current balance to 50 and rerun the query.







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Section 6 Lesson 4 Exercise 2: Data Manipulation Language

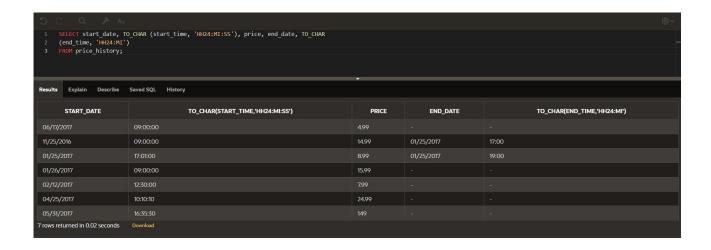
Use DML operations to manage database tables (S6L4 Objective 2)

In this exercise you will populate and work with the data that is stored in the database system.

Part 1- Updating rows to the system

1. Run the following query to view the content of the price_history table:

SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR (start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR (end_time, 'HH24:MI')
FROM price_history;



2. Oblis going to update the price of the premium bat so you will need to write a query that will close off the current price by adding the system date values to the end_date and end_time fields. To run this query you will need to bothmatch the item number and identify that the end date is null. This ensures that you are updating the latest price.

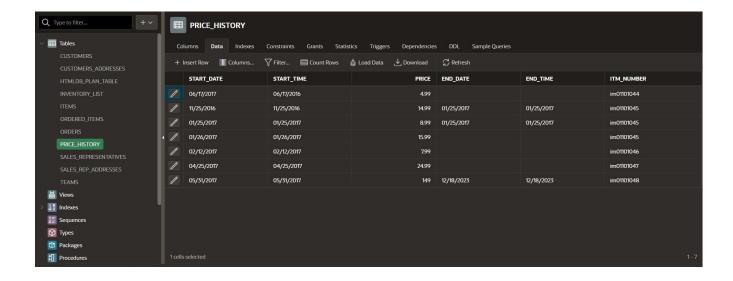
```
UPDATE price_history

SET end_date = SYSDATE,

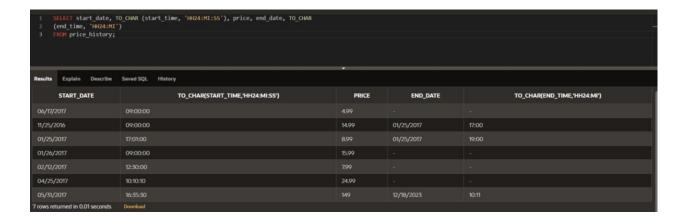
end_time = SYSDATE

WHERE itm_number = 'im01101043'

AND end_date IS NULL;
```



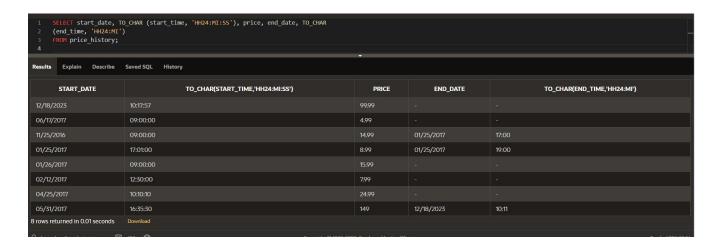
3. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.



4. Insert a new row that will use the current date and time to set the new price of the premium bat to be 99.99.

```
1 INSERT INTO PRICE HISTORY (START_DATE, START_TIME, PRICE, ITM_NUMBER)
2 VALUES (SYSDATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, 99.99, 'im01101048');
```

5. Rerun the select statement on the price_history table to ensure that the statement has been executed.



Part 2: Deleting rows from the system

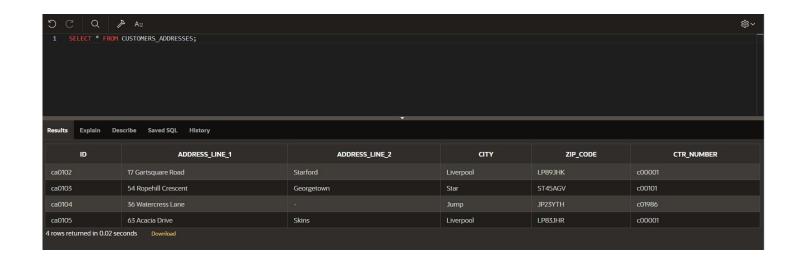
1. Bob Thornberry has contacted Obl to ask that the 83 Barrhill Drive address be removed from the system as he canlonger receive parcels at this address. Write a SQL statement that will remove this address from the system.

```
DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS_ADDRESSES

MHERE ADDRESS_LINE_1 = '83 Barrhill Drive'

3
```

2. Run a select statement on the customers_addresses table to ensure that the statement has been executed.



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