

Australian Open Database

1. Topic Definition

This database will contain the results of all men's and women's singles finals of the Australian Open tennis tournament, the prizes expressed in Australian dollars for the top two positions, and some data about the players who participated in the finals, from 2001 to 2020.

The finals will be listed in a single table for both men and women, including the year of the tournament, category (men or women), the names of the two competing tennis players, and the match result with set details. The match result interpretation follows these rules: instead of the usual two winning sets, three winning sets are required to win a game. Each set must include six games, and each game requires winning four points, each worth 15 points, totaling 60 points, with the opponent having at most 30 points (i.e., winning a maximum of two rallies).

If the score is 45-45, the loser of the next rally loses 15 points, resetting their score to 30, while the other player retains 45 points. If the player with 45 points wins, they take the game; otherwise, it returns to 45-45, and the process repeats. If both players have won five games (5-5), the set cannot be won with six games, and two possibilities arise: either one player wins two consecutive games to achieve a 7-5 victory or both players win one game each, resulting in a 6-6 tie. In this case, a "Tie-Break" follows, where each rally is worth one point, and a minimum of seven points with a two-point difference is required to win (e.g., 8-6 or 13-11).

If both players win two sets each, the fifth decisive set does not include a tie-break; the player must win by a minimum of six games and a two-game difference. If the result includes "retired," it means the losing player withdrew for some reason.

In addition, a separate table will list all male and female winners, showing the players' names, nationalities, category, and the number of finals played and won. A similar table will be created for all runners-up, except they won't have "played-won finals" fields.

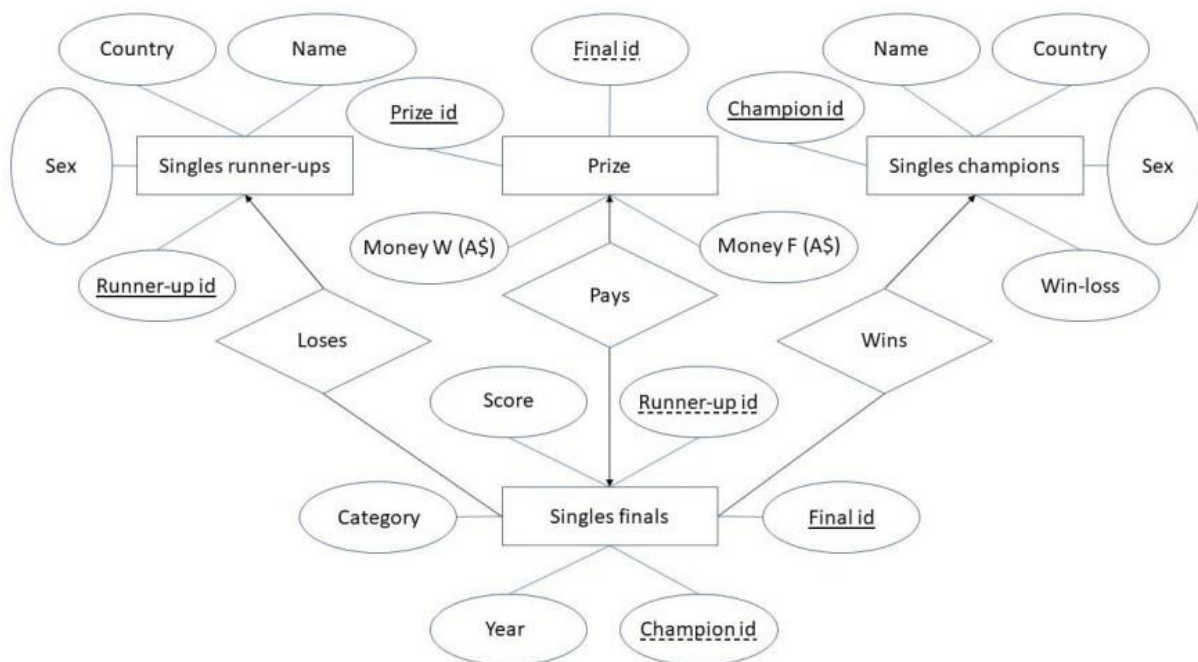
A fourth table will store the prizes (1st and 2nd place) in Australian dollars, broken down by year, category, and position.

The database will consist of these four tables.

IDs in the tables will follow specific rules:

- Final ID: A three-digit number where the first digit is 1 for men's finals and 2 for women's finals, followed by the last two digits of the year (e.g., 216 for the 2016 women's final).
- Runner-up/Champion ID: The first two initials of the player's first and last name in uppercase, separated by an underscore (e.g., Rafael Nadal -> RA_NA). In case of duplicate names/IDs, the player's country code or another unique identifier (maximum three characters) will be appended.

2. E/R Model



3. Tables and Relationships

Tables and Relationships:

- **Singles Finals** (*Final ID, Year, Champion ID, Runner-up ID, Category, Score*)
 - **Primary Key:** Final ID
 - **Foreign Keys:**
 - Champion ID refers to the primary key in the *Singles Champions* table.
 - Runner-up ID refers to the primary key in the *Singles Runner-ups* table.
- **Singles Champions** (*Champion ID, Name, Country, Win-Loss, Sex*)
 - **Primary Key:** Champion ID
- **Singles Runner-ups** (*Runner-up ID, Name, Country, Sex*)
 - **Primary Key:** Runner-up ID
- **Prize** (*Prize ID, Final ID, Money W (AUD), Money F (AUD)*)
 - **Primary Key:** Prize ID
 - **Foreign Key:** Final ID references Final ID in *Singles Finals*.

4. Checking and Normalizing Relations

- The fields in all relations are atomic, so they satisfy 1NF.
- Each relation is in 1NF and has no partial dependencies, thus meeting 2NF.
- Relations in 2NF do not have transitive dependencies among non-primary attributes, satisfying 3NF.

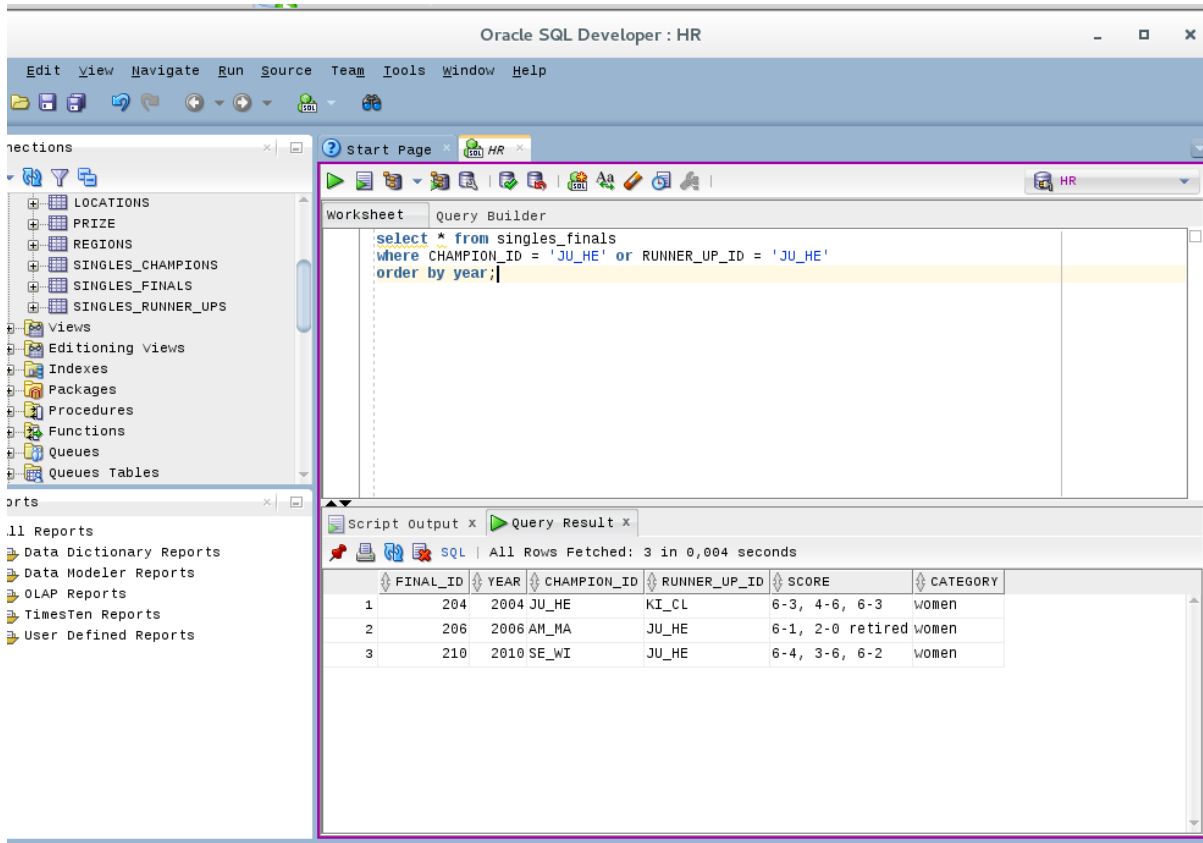
5. Table Schemas

- **Singles Runner-ups (26 Records)**
 - **Runner_up_ID:** varchar2(9) (Primary Key)
 - **Name:** varchar2(100)
 - **Country:** varchar2(100)
 - **Sex:** char(1) (Values: 'M' or 'F')
- **Singles Champions (14 Records)**
 - **Champion_ID:** varchar2(9) (Primary Key)
 - **Name:** varchar2(100)
 - **Country:** varchar2(100)

- **Win_Loss:** varchar2(7)
 - **Sex:** char(1) (Values: 'M' or 'F')
- **Singles Finals (40 Records)**
 - **Final_ID:** number(3)
 - **Year:** number(4)
 - **Champion_ID:** varchar2(9) (Foreign Key)
 - **Runner_up_ID:** varchar2(9) (Foreign Key)
 - **Score:** varchar2(100)
 - **Category:** varchar2(5) (Values: 'MEN' or 'WOMEN')
- **Prize (22 Records)**
 - **Prize_ID:** number(3) (Primary Key)
 - **Final_ID:** number(3) (Foreign Key)
 - **Money_W_AUD:** number(8)
 - **Money_F_AUD:** number(8)

6. Simple and Multi-Table Queries

- List all finals involving Justine Henin, including all related data, in chronological order.



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window displays a query in the SQL editor:

```
select * from singles_finals
where CHAMPION_ID = 'JU_HE' or RUNNER_UP_ID = 'JU_HE'
order by year;
```

The query results are displayed in the 'Query Result' tab, showing 3 rows fetched in 0.004 seconds. The results are as follows:

	FINAL_ID	YEAR	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID	SCORE	CATEGORY
1	204	2004	JU_HE	KI_CL	6-3, 4-6, 6-3	women
2	206	2006	AM_MA	JU_HE	6-1, 2-0 retired	women
3	210	2010	SE_WI	JU_HE	6-4, 3-6, 6-2	women

- Display the names and genders of all American players, sorted alphabetically.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the title bar 'Oracle SQL Developer : HR'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Team, Tools, Window, and Help. The left sidebar contains a 'Connections' pane with a tree view showing database objects like LOCATIONS, PRIZE, REGIONS, SINGLES_CHAMPIONS, SINGLES_FINALS, SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS, Views, Editioning Views, Indexes, Packages, Procedures, Functions, Queues, and Queues Tables. Below this is a 'Reports' pane with options like All Reports, Data Dictionary Reports, Data Modeler Reports, OLAP Reports, TimesTen Reports, and User Defined Reports. The main workspace is divided into a 'Worksheet' and a 'Query Builder'. The 'Worksheet' tab is active, showing the following SQL query:

```
select name, sex
from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS
where COUNTRY = 'USA'
order by name;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the results of the query, indicating 'All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0,004 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: NAME and SEX.

	NAME	SEX
1	Andre Agassi	M
2	Jennifer Capriati	F
3	Serena Williams	F
4	Sofia Kenin	F

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"', 'Line 4 Column 15', 'Insert', and 'Modified| Unix/Mac: L'.

- **List the final IDs and winners' prizes** for finals with IDs between 113 and 118, sorted by prize in descending order.

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows a tree structure of database objects, including EMPLOYEES, JOB_HISTORY, LOCATIONS, PRIZE, REGIONS, SINGLES_CHAMPIONS, SINGLES_FINALS, and SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS. The 'PRIZE' table is expanded, showing columns FINAL_ID, MONEY_W_AUD, and MONEY_F_AUD. Below this, the 'Reports' pane lists various report types. The main workspace is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the following SQL query:

```
select final_id, MONEY_W_AUD
from prize
where final_id between 113 and 118
order by MONEY_W_AUD desc;
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the query, displaying 6 rows of data. The columns are FINAL_ID and MONEY_W_AUD. The data is as follows:

	FINAL_ID	MONEY_W_AUD
1	118	4000000
2	117	3700000
3	116	3400000
4	115	3100000
5	114	2650000
6	113	2430000

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is Line 4, Column 27, and the query was modified on Unix/Mac.

- Show the winners' and runners-up's prizes, sorted by year.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows a tree structure of database objects, including 'PRIZE' and 'SINGLES_FINALS'. The 'Query Builder' window is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
select year, MONEY_W_AUD Winner_Prize, MONEY_F_AUD Looser_Prize
from prize
inner join singles_finals using(final_id)
where year > 2015
order by year;
```

The 'Query Result' window shows the output of the query, displaying 9 rows of data. The columns are YEAR, WINNER_PRIZE, and LOOSER_PRIZE. The data is sorted by year, showing the winner and loser prizes for each year from 2016 to 2020.

	YEAR	WINNER_PRIZE	LOOSER_PRIZE
1	2016	3400000	1700000
2	2017	3700000	1900000
3	2017	3700000	1900000
4	2018	4000000	2000000
5	2018	4000000	2000000
6	2019	4110000	2050000
7	2019	4110000	2050000
8	2020	4120000	2065000
9	2020	4120000	2065000

- List all female players who have won the tournament, ensuring each name appears only once.

The screenshot shows a data management tool interface with the following components:

- Connections:** A tree view on the left showing a database structure with tables: SINGLES_CHAMPIONS (columns: CHAMPION_ID, NAME, COUNTRY, WIN_LOSS, SEX), SINGLES_FINALS (columns: FINAL_ID, YEAR, CHAMPION_ID, RUNNER_UP_ID, SCORE, CATEGORY), and SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS.
- Worksheet:** A central area with a 'Query Builder' tab containing the following SQL query:

```
select DISTINCT name
from singles_champions
inner join singles_finals using(champion_id)
where upper(category) = 'WOMEN'
order by name;
```
- Query Result:** A table at the bottom displaying the results of the query. It has a single column 'NAME' and 10 rows of data.
- Script Output:** A tab above the query result showing 'All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0,005 seconds'.
- Footer:** A status bar at the bottom with the text 'Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"' and a status indicator 'Line 5 Column 15 | Insert | Modified | Unix/Mac: L'.

NAME
1 Amelie Mauresmo
2 Caroline Wozniacki
3 Jennifer Capriati
4 Justine Henin
5 Kim Clijsters
6 Li Na
7 Maria Sharapova
8 Naomi Osaka
9 Serena Williams
10 Sofia Kenin

- **Identify the longest finals** based on the number of sets, displaying the names of winners and runners-up, sorted in reverse chronological order.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows a connection to 'HR'. Below it, the 'ports' pane lists various reports. The main area is divided into a 'Worksheet' and a 'Query Result' pane.

Query Builder:

```
select singles_champions.NAME Nyertes, singles_runner_ups.NAME Vesztes, score Hosszú_meccs
from singles_champions
inner join singles_finals using(champion_id)
inner join singles_runner_ups using(runner_up_id)
where length(score) > 20
order by year desc;
```

Query Result:

	NYERTES	VESZTES	HOSSZÚ_MECCS
1	Novak Djokovic	Dominic Thiem	6-4, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4
2	Roger Federer	Marin Cilic	6-2, 6-7(5-7), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1
3	Roger Federer	Rafael Nadal	6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3
4	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray	7-6(7-5), 6-7(4-7), 6-3, 6-0
5	Novak Djokovic	Andy Murray	6-7(2-7), 7-6(7-3), 6-3, 6-2
6	Novak Djokovic	Rafael Nadal	5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-7(5-7), 7-5
7	Rafael Nadal	Roger Federer	7-5, 3-6, 7-6(7-3), 3-6, 6-2
8	Novak Djokovic	Jo-wilfried Tsonga	4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6(7-2)
9	Thomas Johansson	Marat Safin	3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6(7-4)

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 6 Column 20' and 'Insert' mode. The bottom-most bar shows 'Oracle SQL Developer : HR' and '1 / 4'.

- Show the years for which prize data is available.

The screenshot shows a data tool interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Run, Source, Team, Tools, Window, Help) and a toolbar. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Connections:** A tree view on the left showing a database structure with tables like CHAMPION_ID, NAME, COUNTRY, WIN_LOSS, SEX, SINGLES_FINALS, FINAL_ID, YEAR, CHAMPION_ID, RUNNER_UP_ID, SCORE, CATEGORY, SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS, and RUNNER_UP_ID.
- Query Builder:** A central pane with a SQL query: `select year from SINGLES_FINALS
outer join prize using(final_id);`
- Script Output / Query Result:** A pane at the bottom showing the results of the query. It displays a table with 10 rows and 1 column (YEAR).

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform 'Go to Declaration'" and "Line 2 Column 34 | Insert | Modified | Unix/Mac: L".

	YEAR
1	2010
2	2011
3	2012
4	2013
5	2014
6	2015
7	2016
8	2017
9	2018
10	2019

- Display only the finals won by Roger Federer.

The screenshot shows a data management interface with a left-hand navigation pane, a central query builder, and a bottom results pane.

Left Panel (Metadata):

- CHAMPION_ID
- NAME
- COUNTRY
- WIN_LOSS
- SEX
- SINGLES_FINALS
 - FINAL_ID
 - YEAR
 - CHAMPION_ID
 - RUNNER_UP_ID
 - SCORE
 - CATEGORY
- SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS
 - RUNNER_UP_ID

Query Builder (Center):

```
select * from SINGLES_FINALS
outer join SINGLES_CHAMPIONS using(champion_id)
where name = 'Roger Federer';
```

Results Pane (Bottom):

Script output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0,004 seconds

	CHAMPION_ID	FINAL_ID	YEAR	RUNNER_UP_ID	SCORE	CATEGORY	NAME
1	R0_FE	104	2004 MA_SA		7-6(7-3), 6-4, 6-2	men	Roger Fed
2	R0_FE	106	2006 MA_BA		5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2	men	Roger Fed
3	R0_FE	107	2007 FE_G0		7-6(7-2), 6-4, 6-4	men	Roger Fed
4	R0_FE	110	2010 AN_MU		6-3, 6-4, 7-6(13-11)	men	Roger Fed
5	R0_FE	117	2017 RA_NA		6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3	men	Roger Fed
6	R0_FE	118	2018 MA_CI		6-2, 6-7(5-7), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1	men	Roger Fed

- List the countries with runners-up.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with the following components:

- Connections:** A tree view on the left showing a database schema with tables like CHAMPION_ID, NAME, COUNTRY, WIN_LOSS, SEX, SINGLES_FINALS, FINAL_ID, YEAR, CHAMPION_ID, RUNNER_UP_ID, SCORE, CATEGORY, SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS, and RUNNER_UP_ID.
- Query Builder:** A central pane showing the SQL query: `select distinct country from SINGLES_FINALS outer join SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS using(runner_up_id);`
- Script Output / Query Result:** A pane at the bottom showing the results of the query. It displays a table with 10 rows and 1 column (COUNTRY).

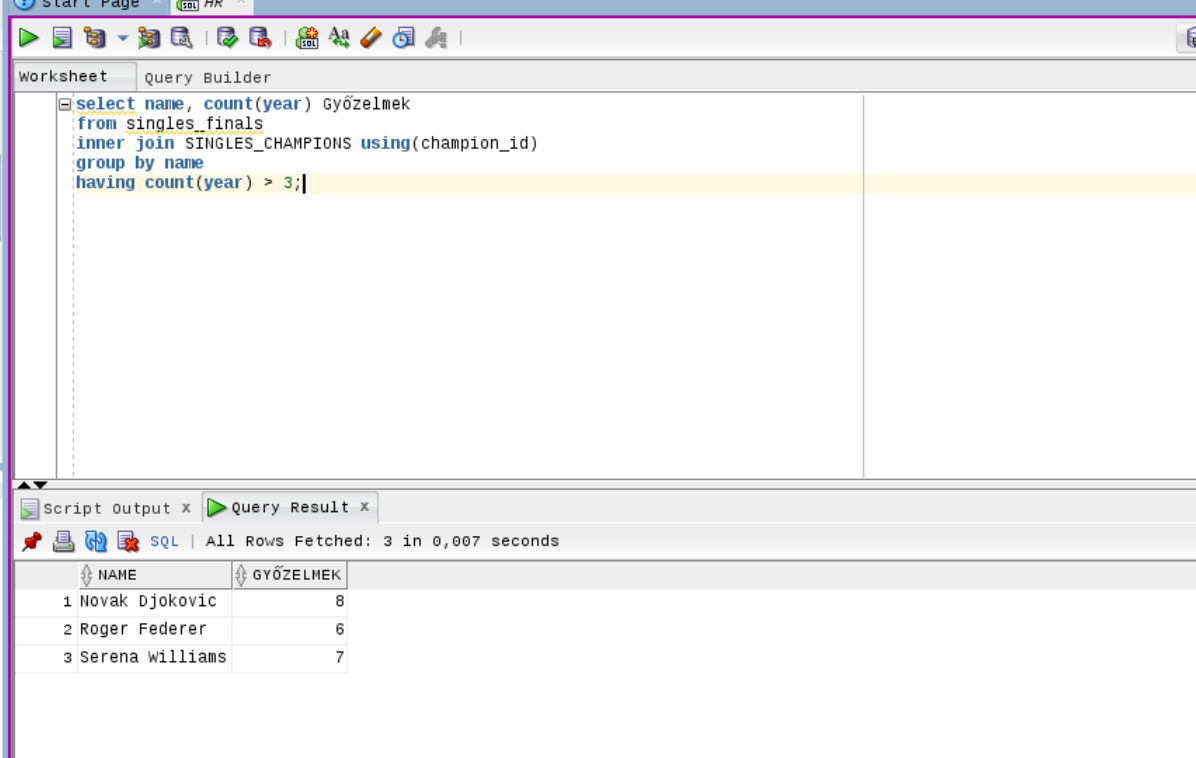
The query results are as follows:

COUNTRY
1 Croatia
2 Serbia
3 Slovakia
4 Chile
5 United Kingdom
6 China
7 France
8 Germany
9 Switzerlan
10 Spain

At the bottom of the IDE, a status bar indicates: "Click on an identifier with the control key down to perform 'Go to Declaration'" and "Line 2 Column 51 | Insert | Modified | Unix/Mac: L".

7. Grouping Queries

- **List players who have won more than three times**, along with their win counts, sorted by the number of wins in descending order.



The screenshot shows a database query builder interface. The top section is the 'Query Builder' tab, which contains an SQL query. The query is as follows:

```
select name, count(year) Győzelmek
from singles_finals
inner join SINGLES_CHAMPIONS using(champion_id)
group by name
having count(year) > 3;
```

The bottom section is the 'Query Result' tab, which displays the results of the query. The results are shown in a table with two columns: 'NAME' and 'GYŐZELMEK'. The table contains three rows of data, sorted by the number of wins in descending order.

	NAME	GYŐZELMEK
1	Novak Djokovic	8
2	Roger Federer	6
3	Serena Williams	7

- **Show the countries with more than two champions**, along with the number of champions from each country.

The screenshot shows a database query builder interface. The top bar includes a 'Start Page' tab and a 'HR' icon. Below the toolbar, the 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying a SQL query in a text area. The query is:

```
select country, count(name) AmountofChampions
from singles_champions
group by country
having count(name) >= 2;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'COUNTRY' and 'AMOUNTOFCHAMPIONS'. The table contains five rows of data:

	COUNTRY	AMOUNTOFCHAMPIONS
1	Belarus	2
2	USA	4
3	Belgium	2
4	Switzerland	2
5	Russia	2

- Display the total prize money earned by champions for each country where the amount exceeds AUD 4,000,000.

The screenshot shows a SQL query builder interface. The query is as follows:

```
select sc.country, sum(money_w_aud) összNyertesDíj
from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS sc
inner join singles_finals sf using(champion_id)
inner join prize pr using(final_id)
GROUP BY sc.country
having sum(money_w_aud) > 4000000;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following data:

	COUNTRY	ÖSSZNYERTESDÍJ
1	Serbia	21660000
2	Belarus	7380000
3	USA	13120168
4	Switzerland	12550168
5	Japan	4110000

8. Subqueries

- **List players who finished as runners-up** in tournaments with a first-place prize exceeding AUD 3,500,000.

The screenshot shows a database query builder interface. The main window is titled "Query Builder" and contains a SQL query. The query is as follows:

```
select name from SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS
where runner_up_id in
(select runner_up_id from singles_finals
where FINAL_ID in
(select final_id from prize
where money_w_aud > 3500000));
```

Below the query editor, there is a "Query Result" tab showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with one column, "NAME". The table contains 7 rows of data:

NAME
1 Rafael Nadal
2 Marin Cilic
3 Dominic Thiem
4 Venus Williams
5 Simona Halep
6 Petra Kvitova
7 Garbine Muguruza

- **List female runners-up** whose first name initial matches the initial of any male runner-up's first name.

The screenshot shows a SQL query builder interface. The query is as follows:

```
select DISTINCT runner_up_id from SINGLES_FINALS
where category = 'women' and substr(runner_up_id,1,1)= any
(select substr(runner_up_id,1,1) from SINGLES_FINALS
where category = 'men');
```

The query result is displayed in a table with the following data:

RUNNER_UP_ID
1 MA_SH
2 LI_DA
3 JU_HE
4 MA_HI
5 LI_NA
6 DI_SA
7 AN_IV
8 DO_CI

- Show all finals that occurred before Novak Djokovic's first tournament victory.

Start Page x HR x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
select * from singles_finals
where final_id < all
(select final_id from singles_finals
where champion_id = 'NO_DJ');
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 7 in 0,006 seconds

	FINAL_ID	YEAR	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID	SCORE	CATEGORY
1	107	2007	RO_FE	FE_GO	7-6(7-2), 6-4, 6-4	men
2	106	2006	RO_FE	MA_BA	5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2	men
3	105	2005	MA_SA	LL_HE	1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4	men
4	104	2004	RO_FE	MA_SA	7-6(7-3), 6-4, 6-2	men
5	103	2003	AN_AG	RA_SC	6-2, 6-2, 6-1	men
6	102	2002	TH_JO	MA_SA	3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6(7-4)	men
7	101	2001	AN_AG	AR_CL	6-4, 6-2, 6-2	men

- List players who have achieved both first and second places in the tournament.

The screenshot shows a database query builder interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The main window is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The 'Query Builder' pane contains the following SQL query:

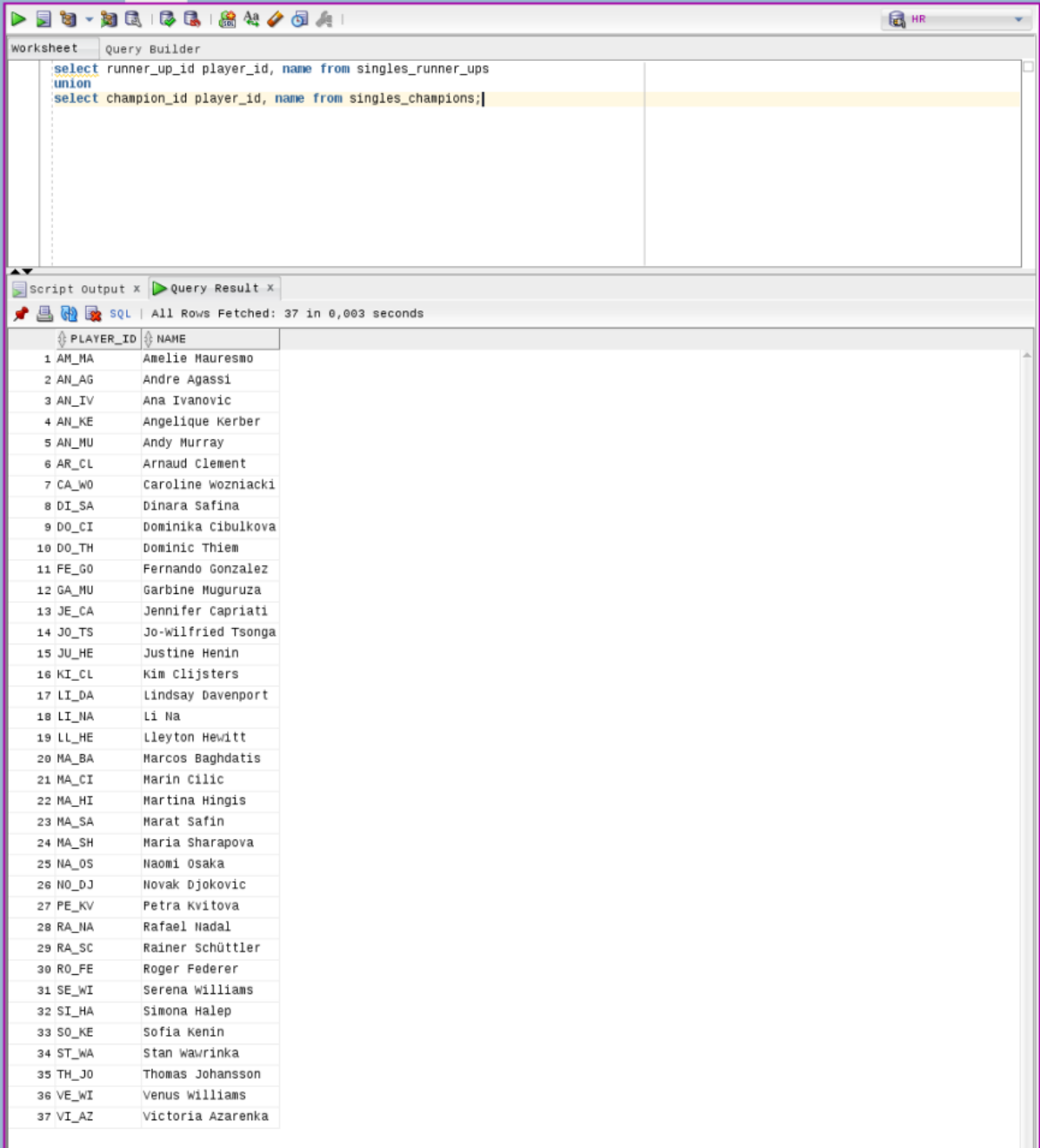
```
select name from singles_runner_ups sru
where exists
(select * from
singles_finals natural join singles_champions
where champion_id = sru.runner_up_id);
```

Below the query editor, the 'Script Output' and 'Query Result' tabs are visible. The 'Query Result' tab shows the results of the query, indicating that all rows were fetched in 0.006 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with one column, 'NAME', and eight rows of player names.

	NAME
1	Roger Federer
2	Marat Safin
3	Rafael Nadal
4	Serena Williams
5	Justine Henin
6	Maria Sharapova
7	Kim Clijsters
8	Li Na

9. Set Operations

- List all finalists' IDs and names.



The screenshot shows a Query Builder interface with a worksheet tab. The SQL query entered is:

```
select runner_up_id player_id, name from singles_runner_ups
union
select champion_id player_id, name from singles_champions;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 37 rows. The columns are labeled **PLAYER_ID** and **NAME**. The results list the IDs and names of all tennis finalists.

PLAYER_ID	NAME
1 AM_MA	Amelie Mauresmo
2 AN_AG	Andre Agassi
3 AN_IV	Ana Ivanovic
4 AN_KE	Angelique Kerber
5 AN_MU	Andy Murray
6 AR_CL	Arnaud Clement
7 CA_WO	Caroline Wozniacki
8 DI_SA	Dinara Safina
9 DO_CI	Dominika Cibulkova
10 DO_TH	Dominic Thiem
11 FE_GO	Fernando Gonzalez
12 GA_MU	Garbine Muguruza
13 JE_CA	Jennifer Capriati
14 JO_TS	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga
15 JU_HE	Justine Henin
16 KI_CL	Kim Clijsters
17 LI_DA	Lindsay Davenport
18 LI_NA	Li Na
19 LL_HE	Lleyton Hewitt
20 MA_BA	Marcos Baghdatis
21 MA_CI	Marin Cilic
22 MA_HI	Martina Hingis
23 MA_SA	Marat Safin
24 MA_SH	Maria Sharapova
25 NA_OS	Naomi Osaka
26 NO_DJ	Novak Djokovic
27 PE_KV	Petra Kvitova
28 RA_NA	Rafael Nadal
29 RA_SC	Rainer Schüttler
30 RO_FE	Roger Federer
31 SE_WI	Serena Williams
32 SI_HA	Simona Halep
33 SO_KE	Sofia Kenin
34 ST_WA	Stan Wawrinka
35 TH_JO	Thomas Johansson
36 VE_WI	Venus Williams
37 VI_AZ	Victoria Azarenka

- Select players who are Russian and have achieved both first and second places.

The screenshot shows a SQL query builder window with a toolbar at the top. The main area is divided into a 'worksheet' and a 'Query Builder' section. The query text in the worksheet is:

```
select name from singles_runner_ups
where country = 'Russia'
intersect
select name from singles_champions;
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0,001 seconds'.

	NAME
1	Marat Safin
2	Maria Sharapova

- Identify players who have never won a final.

Start Page x HR x

worksheet Query Builder

```
select runner_up_id, name has_not_won_any_finals_yet, country, sex from singles_runner_ups
minus
select champion_id, name, country, sex from singles_champions;
```

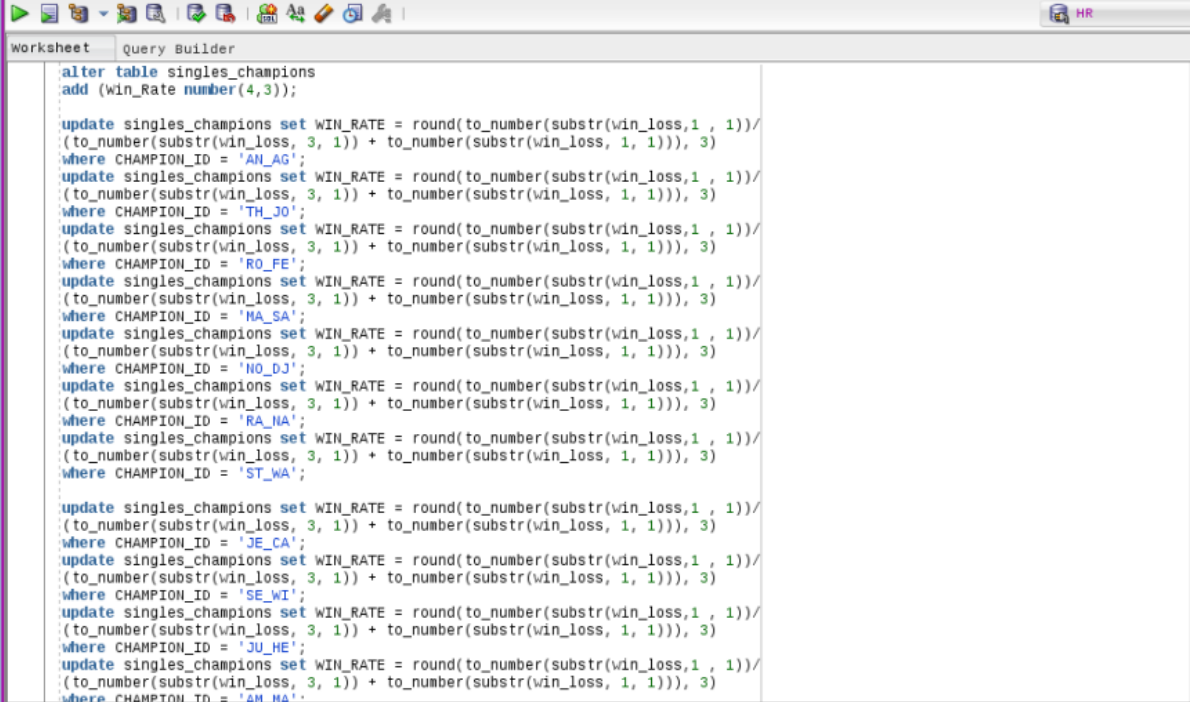
Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 19 in 0,002 seconds

	RUNNER_UP_ID	HAS_NOT_WON_ANY_FINALS_YET	COUNTRY	SEX
1	AN_IV	Ana Ivanovic	Serbia	F
2	AN_MU	Andy Murray	United Kingdom	M
3	AR_CL	Arnaud Clement	France	M
4	DI_SA	Dinara Safina	Russia	F
5	DO_CI	Dominika Cibulkova	Slovakia	F
6	DO_TH	Dominic Thiem	Croatia	M
7	FE_GO	Fernando Gonzalez	Chile	M
8	GA_MU	Garbine Muguruza	Spain	F
9	JO_TS	Jo-wilfried Tsonga	France	M
10	LI_DA	Lindsay Davenport	USA	F
11	LI_NA	Li Na	China	F
12	LL_HE	Lleyton Hewitt	Germany	M
13	MA_BA	Marcos Baghdatis	Cyprus	M
14	MA_CI	Marin Cilic	Croatia	M
15	MA_HI	Martina Hingis	Switzerland	F
16	PE_KV	Petra Kvitova	Czech Republic	F
17	RA_SC	Rainer Schüttler	Germany	M
18	SI_HA	Simona Halep	Romania	F
19	VE_WI	Venus Williams	USA	F

10. Views, DML, and DDL Operations

- Add a new "Win Rate" column to the Singles Champions table and populate it with relevant data.



```
alter table singles_champions
add (win_Rate number(4,3));

update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'AN_AG';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'TH_JO';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'RO_FE';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'MA_SA';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'NO_DJ';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'RA_NA';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'ST_WA';

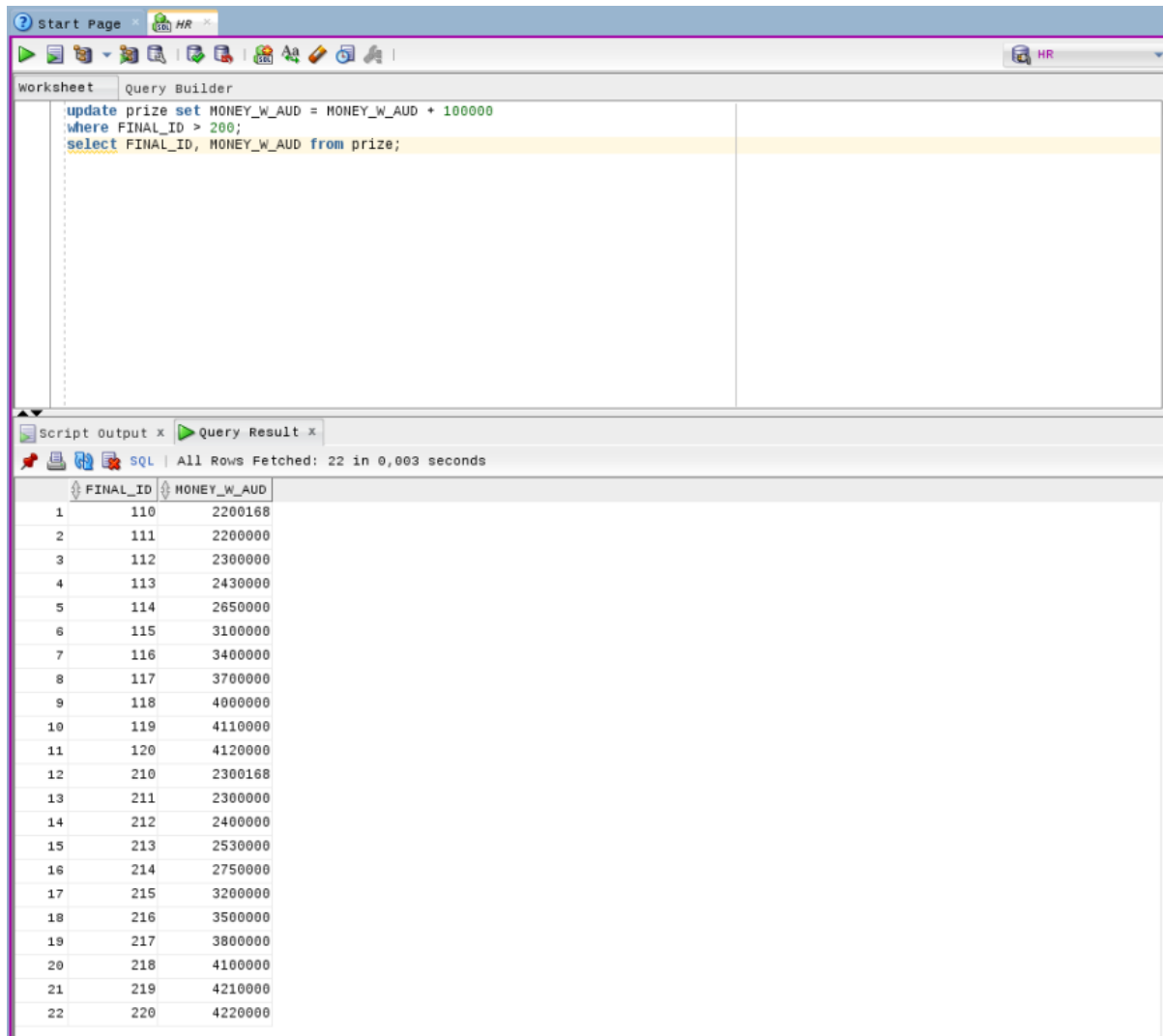
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'JE_CA';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'SE_WI';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'JU_HE';
update singles_champions set WIN_RATE = round((to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1))/
(to_number(substr(win_loss,3,1)) + to_number(substr(win_loss,1,1)))), 3)
where CHAMPION_ID = 'AM_MA';
```

Script Output x | Query Result x | Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 19 in 0,003 seconds

CHAMPION_ID	NAME	COUNTRY	WIN_LOSS	SEX	WIN_RATE
1 AN_AG	Andre Agassi	USA	3-0	M	1
2 TH_JO	Thomas Johansson	Sweden	1-0	M	1
3 RO_FE	Roger Federer	Switzerland	6-1	M	0,857
4 MA_SA	Marat Safin	Russia	1-2	M	0,333
5 NO_DJ	Novak Djokovic	Serbia	8-0	M	1
6 RA_NA	Rafael Nadal	Spain	1-4	M	0,2
7 ST_WA	Stan wawrinka	Switzerland	1-0	M	1
8 JE_CA	Jennifer Capriati	USA	2-0	F	1
9 SE_WI	Serena Williams	USA	7-1	F	0,875
10 JU_HE	Justine Henin	Belgium	1-2	F	0,333
11 AM_MA	Amelie Mauresmo	France	1-0	F	1
12 MA_SH	Maria Sharapova	Russia	1-3	F	0,25
13 KI_CL	Kim Clijsters	Belgium	1-1	F	0,5
14 VI_AZ	Victoria Azarenka	Belarus	2-0	F	1
15 LI_NA	Li Na	Belarus	1-2	F	0,333
16 AN_KE	Angelique Kerber	Germany	1-0	F	1
17 CA_WO	Caroline Wozniacki	Denmark	1-0	F	1
18 NA_OS	Naomi Osaka	Japan	1-0	F	1
19 SO_KE	Sofia Kenin	USA	1-0	F	1

- **Increase the winners' prize** by AUD 100,000 for women's finals (where Final ID > 200) every year.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
update prize set MONEY_W_AUD = MONEY_W_AUD + 100000
where FINAL_ID > 200;
select FINAL_ID, MONEY_W_AUD from prize;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 22 rows. The columns are FINAL_ID and MONEY_W_AUD.

	FINAL_ID	MONEY_W_AUD
1	110	2200168
2	111	2200000
3	112	2300000
4	113	2430000
5	114	2650000
6	115	3100000
7	116	3400000
8	117	3700000
9	118	4000000
10	119	4110000
11	120	4120000
12	210	2300168
13	211	2300000
14	212	2400000
15	213	2530000
16	214	2750000
17	215	3200000
18	216	3500000
19	217	3800000
20	218	4100000
21	219	4210000
22	220	4220000

- Replace the score result with "EASY USA/RU WIN" for matches won in two sets without a Tie-Break, where the winner was American or Russian.

Start Page x HR x

worksheet Query Builder

```

update SINGLES_FINALS set score = 'EASY USA/RU WIN'
where length(score) <= 8 and CHAMPION_ID in
(select champion_id from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS
where country = 'USA' or country = 'Russia');

select * from SINGLES_FINALS;

```

Script output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 40 in 0,108 seconds

FINAL_ID	YEAR	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID	SCORE	CATEGORY
7	107	2007 RO_FE	FE_GO	7-6(7-2), 6-4, 6-4	men
8	108	2008 NO_DJ	JO_TS	4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6(7-2)	men
9	109	2009 RA_NA	RO_FE	7-5, 3-6, 7-6(7-3), 3-6, 6-2	men
10	110	2010 RO_FE	AN_MU	6-3, 6-4, 7-6(13-11)	men
11	111	2011 NO_DJ	AN_MU	6-4, 6-2, 6-3	men
12	112	2012 NO_DJ	RA_NA	5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-7(5-7), 7-5	men
13	113	2013 NO_DJ	AN_MU	6-7(2-7), 7-6(7-3), 6-3, 6-2	men
14	114	2014 ST_WA	RA_NA	6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3	men
15	115	2015 NO_DJ	AN_MU	7-6(7-5), 6-7(4-7), 6-3, 6-0	men
16	116	2016 NO_DJ	AN_MU	6-1, 7-5, 7-6(7-3)	men
17	117	2017 RO_FE	RA_NA	6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3	men
18	118	2018 RO_FE	MA_CI	6-2, 6-7(5-7), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1	men
19	119	2019 NO_DJ	RA_NA	6-3, 6-2, 6-3	men
20	120	2020 NO_DJ	DO_TH	6-4, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4	men
21	201	2001 JE_CA	MA_HI	EASY USA/RU WIN	women
22	202	2002 JE_CA	MA_HI	4-6, 7-6(7), 6-2	women
23	203	2003 SE_WI	VE_WI	7-6(4), 3-6, 6-4	women
24	204	2004 JU_HE	KI_CL	6-3, 4-6, 6-3	women
25	205	2005 SE_WI	LI_DA	2-6, 6-3, 6-0	women
26	206	2006 AM_MA	JU_HE	6-1, 2-0 retired	women
27	207	2007 SE_WI	MA_SH	EASY USA/RU WIN	women
28	208	2008 MA_SH	AN_IV	EASY USA/RU WIN	women
29	209	2009 SE_WI	DI_SA	6-0, 6-3	women
30	210	2010 SE_WI	JU_HE	6-4, 3-6, 6-2	women
31	211	2011 KI_CL	LI_NA	3-6, 6-3, 6-3	women
32	212	2012 VI_AZ	MA_SH	6-3, 6-0	women
33	213	2013 VI_AZ	LI_NA	4-6, 6-4, 6-3	women
34	214	2014 LI_NA	DO_CI	7-6(7-3), 6-0	women
35	215	2015 SE_WI	MA_SH	6-3, 7-6(7-5)	women
36	216	2016 AN_KE	SE_WI	6-4, 3-6, 6-4	women
37	217	2017 SE_WI	VE_WI	EASY USA/RU WIN	women
38	218	2018 CA_WO	SI_HA	7-6(7-2), 3-6, 6-4	women

- Mark players with the best win ratio by appending "Best win rate" to the Win-Loss column.

Start Page x HR x

Worksheet Query Builder

```

update SINGLES_CHAMPIONS set WIN_LOSS = CONCAT(WIN_LOSS, ' Best win rate')
where CHAMPION_ID in
(select CHAMPION_ID from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS
where win_rate =
(select max(win_rate) from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS));

select * from SINGLES_CHAMPIONS;

```

Script output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 19 in 0,002 seconds

	CHAMPION_ID	NAME	COUNTRY	WIN_LOSS	SEX	WIN_RATE
1	AN_AG	Andre Agassi	USA	3-0 Best win rate	M	1
2	TH_JO	Thomas Johansson	Sweden	1-0 Best win rate	M	1
3	RO_FE	Roger Federer	Switzerland	6-1	M	0,857
4	MA_SA	Marat Safin	Russia	1-2	M	0,333
5	NO_DJ	Novak Djokovic	Serbia	8-0 Best win rate	M	1
6	RA_NA	Rafael Nadal	Spain	1-4	M	0,2
7	ST_WA	Stan Wawrinka	Switzerland	1-0 Best win rate	M	1
8	JE_CA	Jennifer Capriati	USA	2-0 Best win rate	F	1
9	SE_WI	Serena Williams	USA	7-1	F	0,875
10	JU_HE	Justine Henin	Belgium	1-2	F	0,333
11	AM_MA	Amelie Mauresmo	France	1-0 Best win rate	F	1
12	MA_SH	Maria Sharapova	Russia	1-3	F	0,25
13	KI_CL	Kim Clijsters	Belgium	1-1	F	0,5
14	VI_AZ	Victoria Azarenka	Belarus	2-0 Best win rate	F	1
15	LI_NA	Li Na	Belarus	1-2	F	0,333
16	AN_KE	Angelique Kerber	Germany	1-0 Best win rate	F	1
17	CA_WO	Caroline wozniacki	Denmark	1-0 Best win rate	F	1
18	NA_OS	Naomi Osaka	Japan	1-0 Best win rate	F	1
19	SO_KE	Sofia Kenin	USA	1-0 Best win rate	F	1

- **Delete runners-up** from the Singles Runner-ups table who have ever won the tournament.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'HR'. The query being executed is:

```
delete from SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS
where RUNNER_UP_ID in
(select champion_id from singles_finals);
```

The 'Script Output' pane shows the execution results:

```
11 rows updated.
8 rows deleted.
```

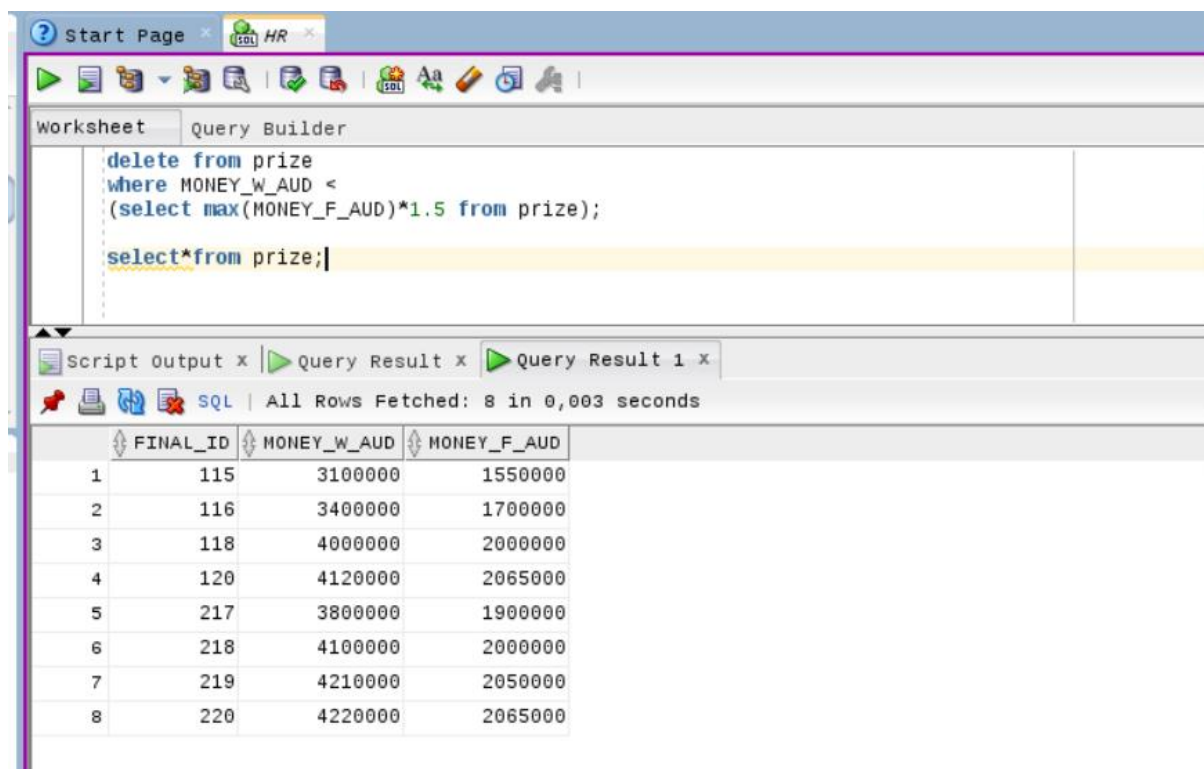
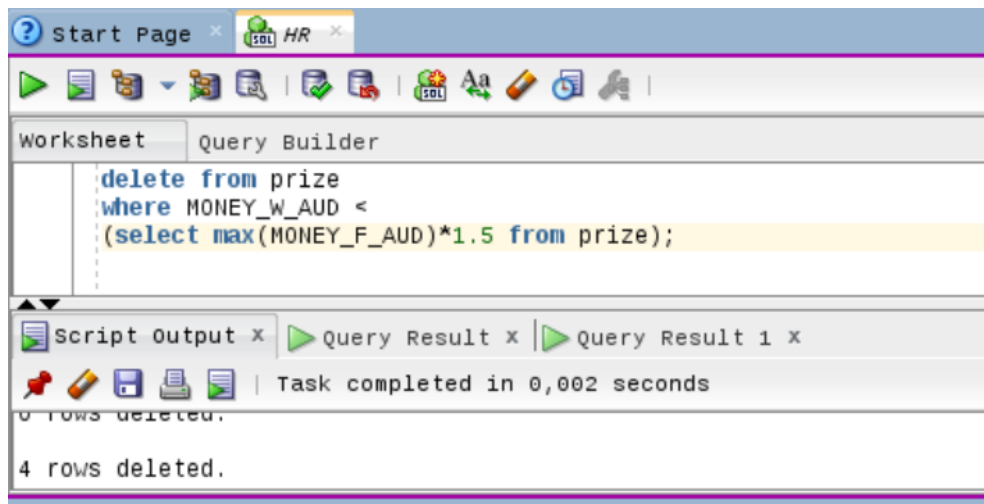
The 'Query Result' pane shows the data after the deletion, with the query:

```
select * from SINGLES_RUNNER_UPS;
```

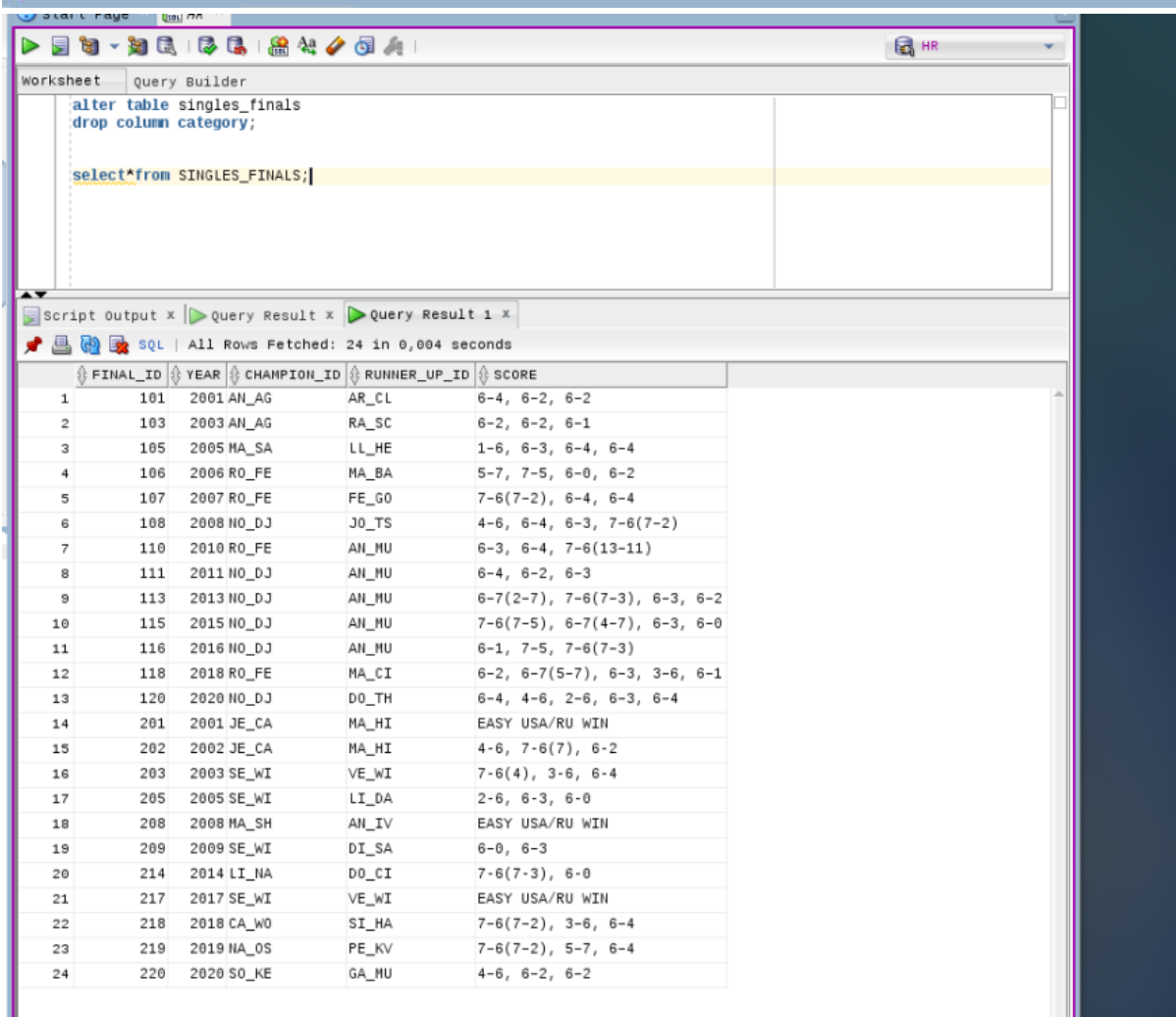
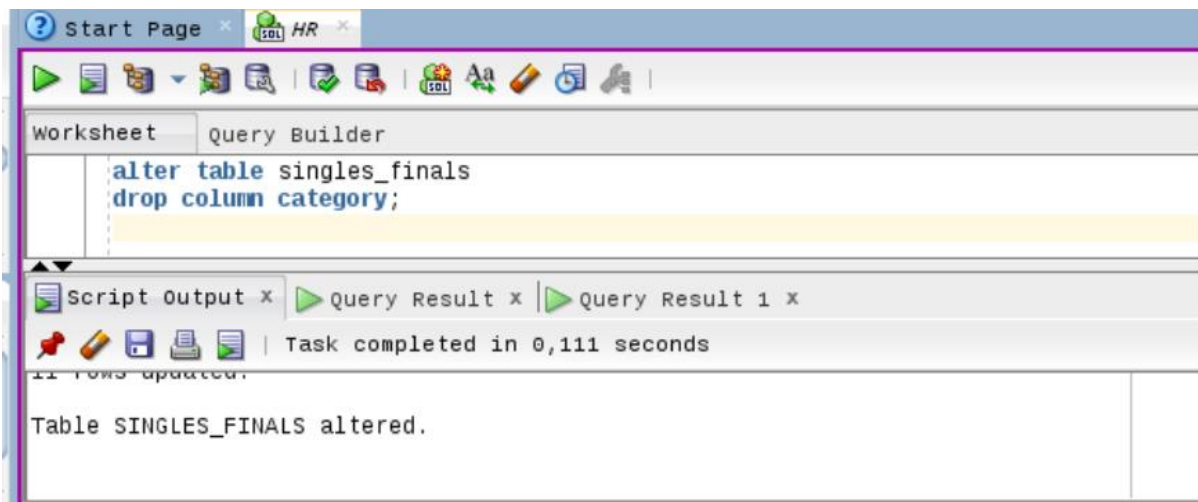
The results are displayed in a table with 4 columns: RUNNER_UP_ID, NAME, COUNTRY, and SEX. There are 18 rows of data.

RUNNER_UP_ID	NAME	COUNTRY	SEX
1 AR_CL	Arnaud Clement	France	M
2 RA_SC	Rainer Schüttler	Germany	M
3 LL_HE	Lleyton Hewitt	Germany	M
4 MA_BA	Marcos Baghdatis	Cyprus	M
5 FE_GO	Fernando Gonzalez	Chile	M
6 JO_TS	Jo-Wilfried Tsonga	France	M
7 AN_MU	Andy Murray	United Kingdom	M
8 MA_CI	Marin Cilic	Croatia	M
9 DO_TH	Dominic Thiem	Croatia	M
10 MA_HI	Martina Hingis	Switzerland	F
11 VE_WI	Venus Williams	USA	F
12 LI_DA	Lindsay Davenport	USA	F
13 AN_IV	Ana Ivanovic	Serbia	F
14 DI_SA	Dinara Safina	Russia	F
15 DO_CI	Dominika Cibulkova	Slovakia	F
16 SI_HA	Simona Halep	Romania	F
17 PE_KV	Petra Kvitova	Czech Republic	F
18 GA_MU	Garbine Muguruza	Spain	F

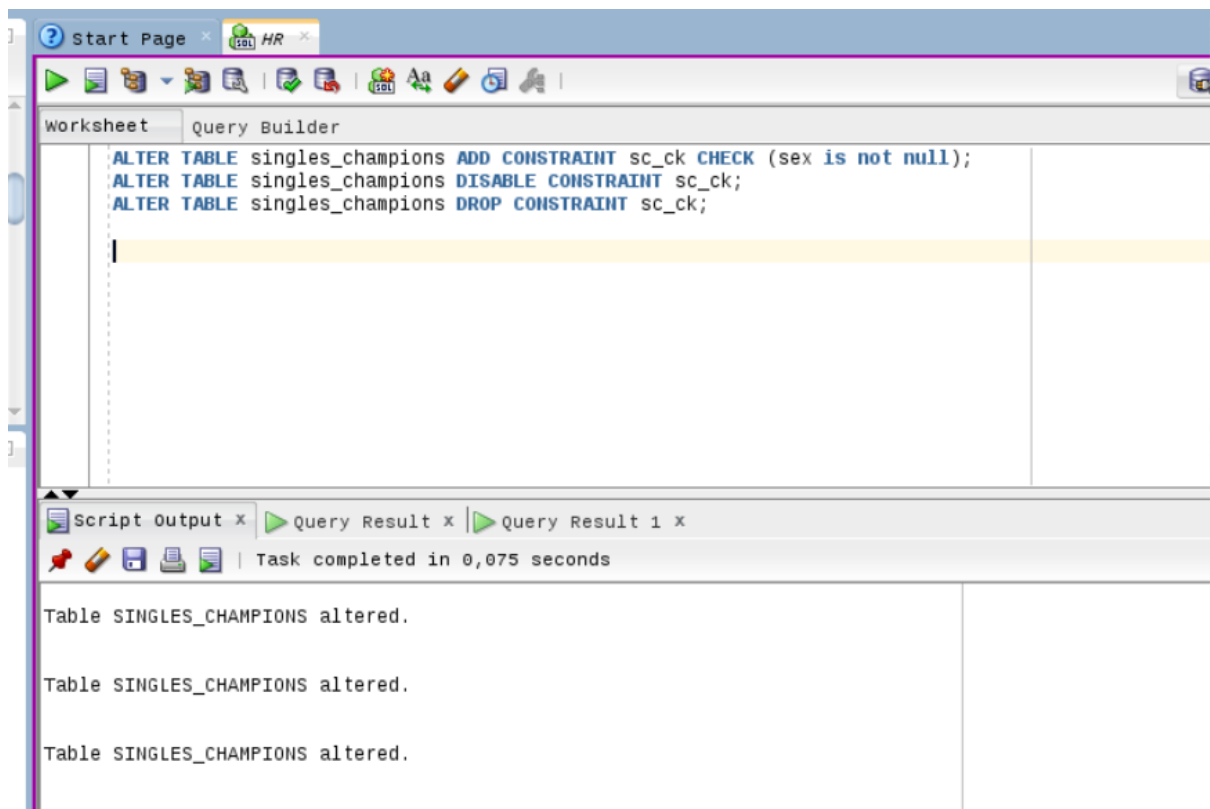
- **Remove entries from the Prize table** where the first-place prize is less than 1.5 times the second-place prize.



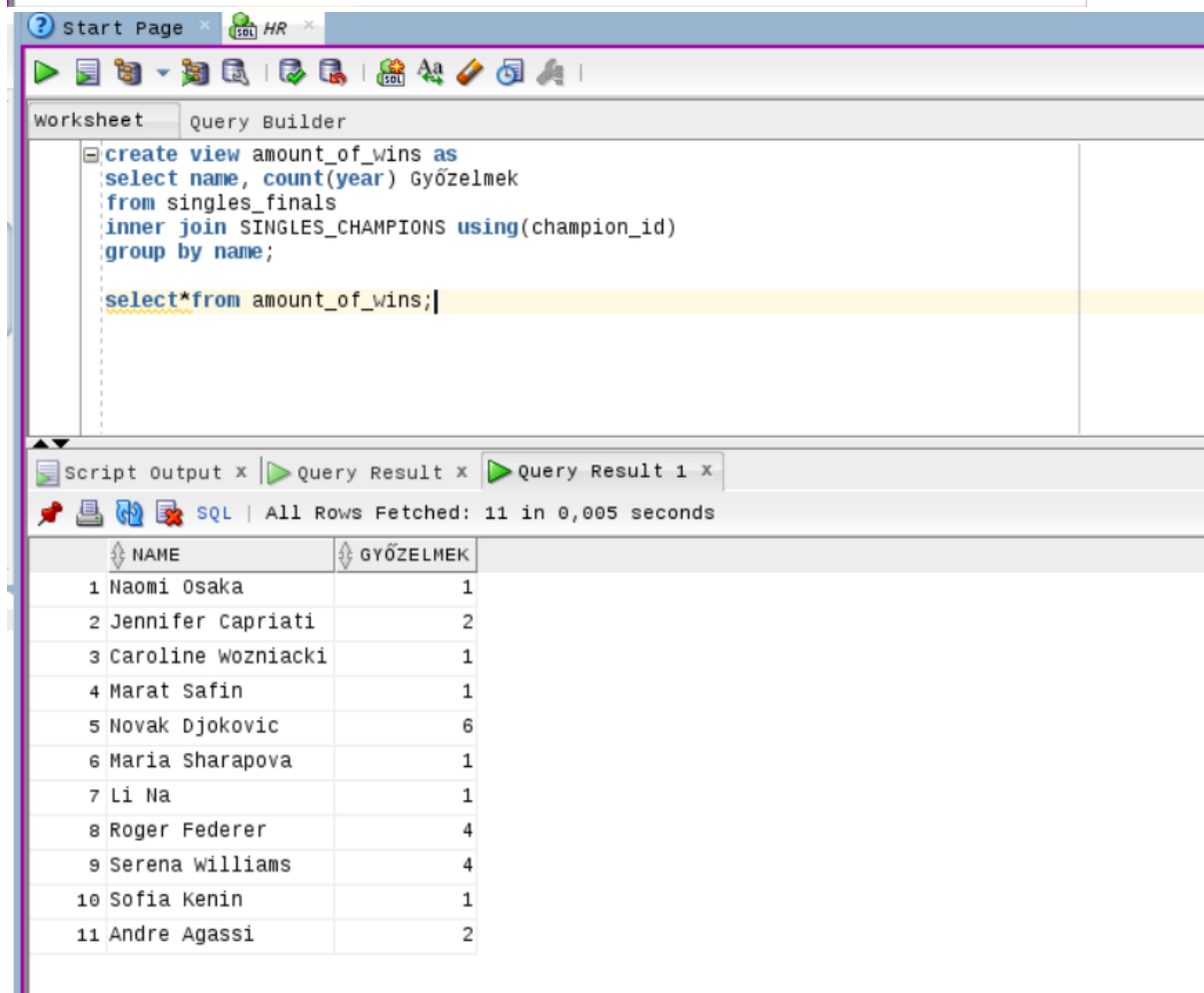
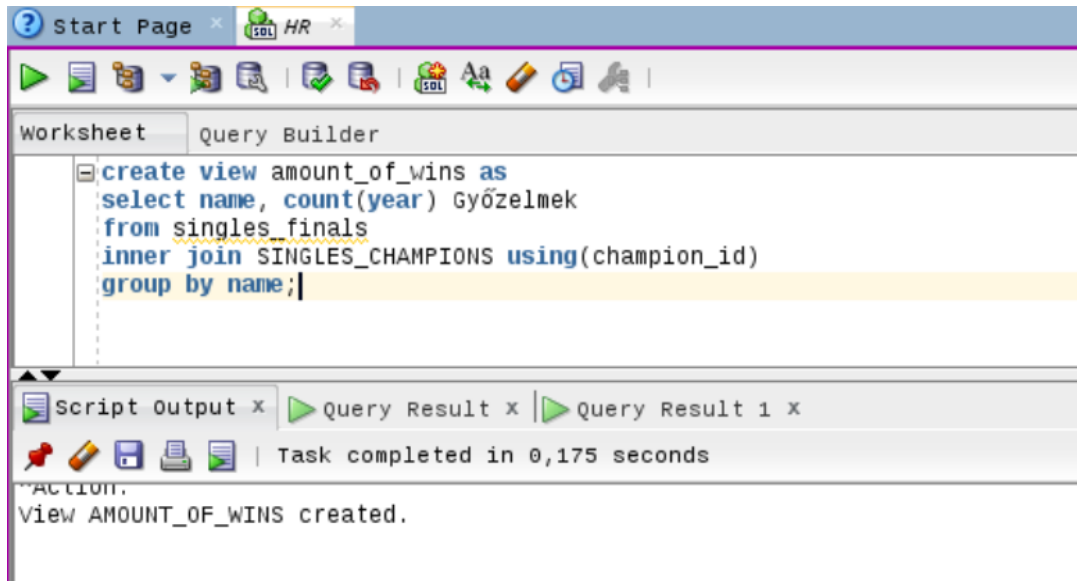
- Delete the "Category" column from the Singles Finals table.



- Add, restrict, and remove the "Sex is not null" constraint in respective steps.



- **Create views:**
 - A view showing players' names and their win counts.



- A view showing prizes categorized by year.

Start Page x HR x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
create view prizes_by_years as
select year, money_w_AUD
from singles_finals
inner join prize using(final_id);
```

Script Output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x

Task completed in 0,01 seconds

Action:
View PRIZES_BY_YEARS created.

Start Page x HR x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
create view prizes_by_years as
select year, money_w_AUD
from singles_finals
inner join prize using(final_id);

select*from PRIZES_BY_YEARS;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 8 in 0,009 seconds

	YEAR	MONEY_W_AUD
1	2015	3100000
2	2016	3400000
3	2018	4000000
4	2020	4120000
5	2017	3800000
6	2018	4100000
7	2019	4210000
8	2020	4220000

- A view displaying IDs of competing players.

Start Page x HR x

0,255 seconds

Worksheet Query Builder

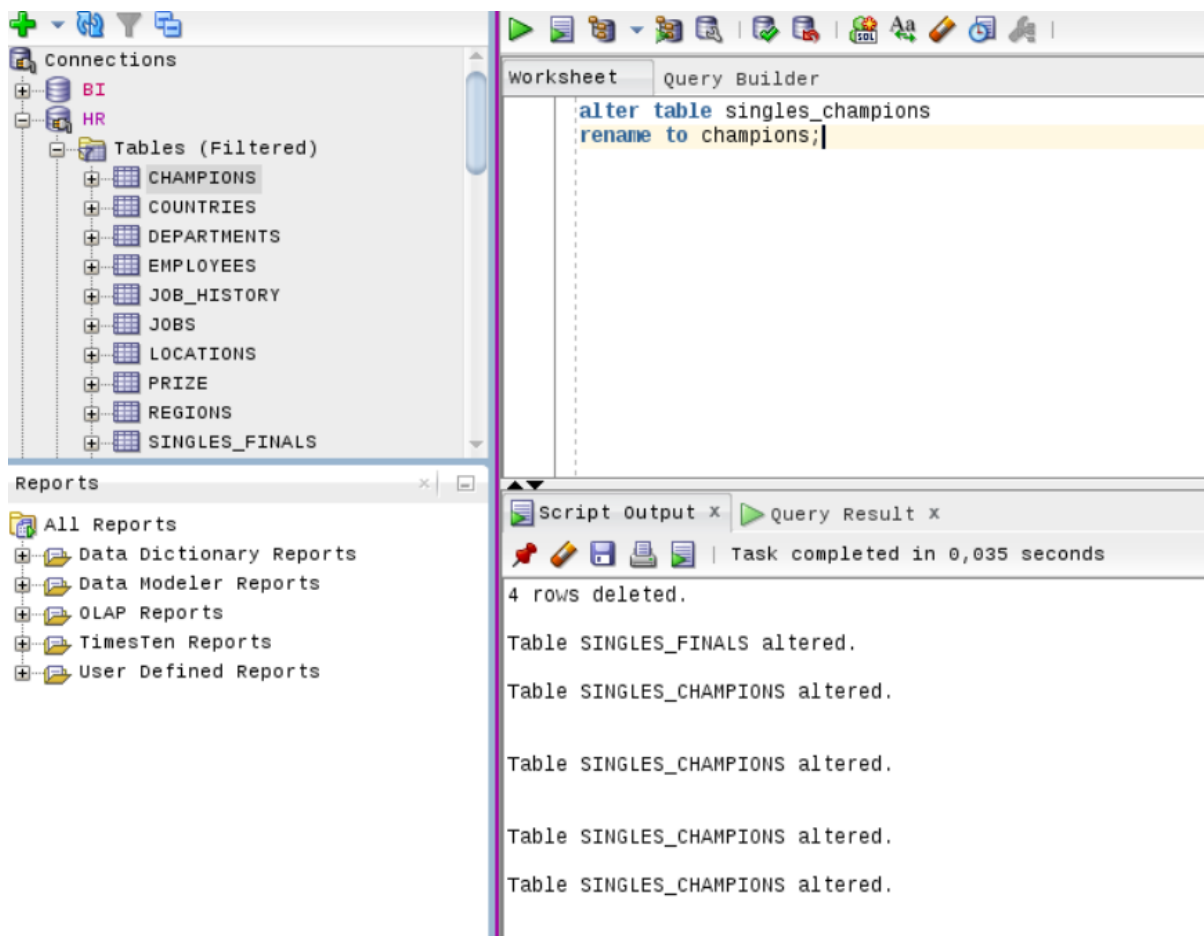
```
create view competitors as  
select champion_id, runner_up_id  
from singles_finals;  
  
select*from competitors;
```

Script output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 24 in 0,006 seconds

	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID
1	AN_AG	AR_CL
2	AN_AG	RA_SC
3	MA_SA	LL_HE
4	RO_FE	MA_BA
5	RO_FE	FE_GO
6	NO_DJ	JO_TS
7	RO_FE	AN_MU
8	NO_DJ	AN_MU
9	NO_DJ	AN_MU
10	NO_DJ	AN_MU
11	NO_DJ	AN_MU
12	RO_FE	MA_CI
13	NO_DJ	DO_TH
14	JE_CA	MA_HI
15	JE_CA	MA_HI
16	SE_WI	VE_WI
17	SE_WI	LI_DA
18	MA_SH	AN_IV
19	SE_WI	DI_SA
20	LI_NA	DO_CI
21	SE_WI	VE_WI
22	CA_WO	SI_HA
23	NA_OS	PE_KV
24	SO_KE	GA_MU

- **Rename tables and columns:**
 - Rename the *Singles Champions* table to *Champions*.



- Rename the Score column in *Singles Finals* to *Final_Score*.

Start Page x HR x CHAMPIONS x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
ALTER TABLE singles_finals RENAME COLUMN score TO final_score;
select * from SINGLES_FINALS;
```

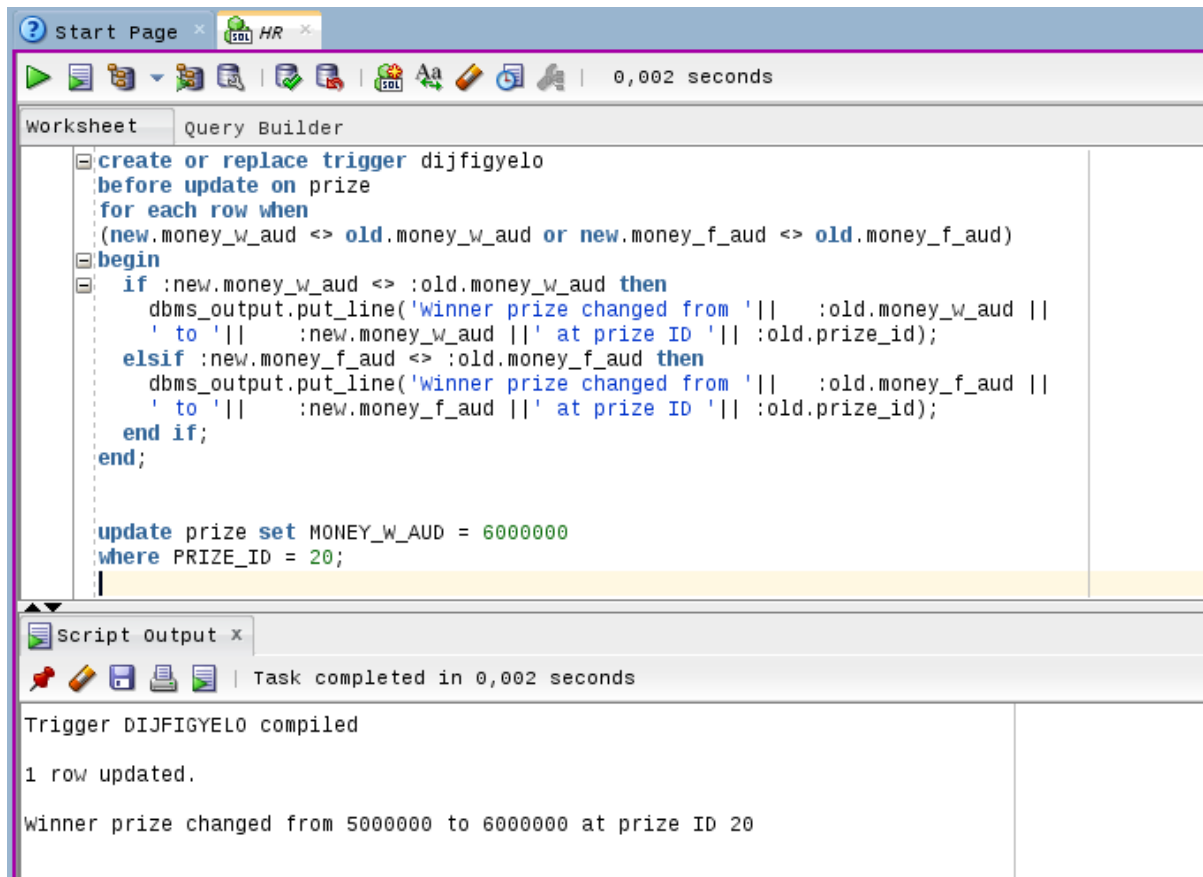
Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 24 in 0,002 seconds

	FINAL_ID	YEAR	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID	FINAL_SCORE
1	101	2001	AN_AG	AR_CL	6-4, 6-2, 6-2
2	103	2003	AN_AG	RA_SC	6-2, 6-2, 6-1
3	105	2005	MA_SA	LL_HE	1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
4	106	2006	RO_FE	MA_BA	5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2
5	107	2007	RO_FE	FE_GO	7-6(7-2), 6-4, 6-4
6	108	2008	NO_DJ	JO_TS	4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6(7-2)
7	110	2010	RO_FE	AN_MU	6-3, 6-4, 7-6(13-11)
8	111	2011	NO_DJ	AN_MU	6-4, 6-2, 6-3
9	113	2013	NO_DJ	AN_MU	6-7(2-7), 7-6(7-3), 6-3, 6-2
10	115	2015	NO_DJ	AN_MU	7-6(7-5), 6-7(4-7), 6-3, 6-0

11. PL/SQL, Transaction, and Permission Management

- When modifying prize values in the Prize table, **log** the original and new amounts along with the Prize ID.



The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. The top toolbar includes icons for running, saving, and other database operations, along with a timer showing 0,002 seconds. The main workspace is titled 'Query Builder' and contains the following PL/SQL script:

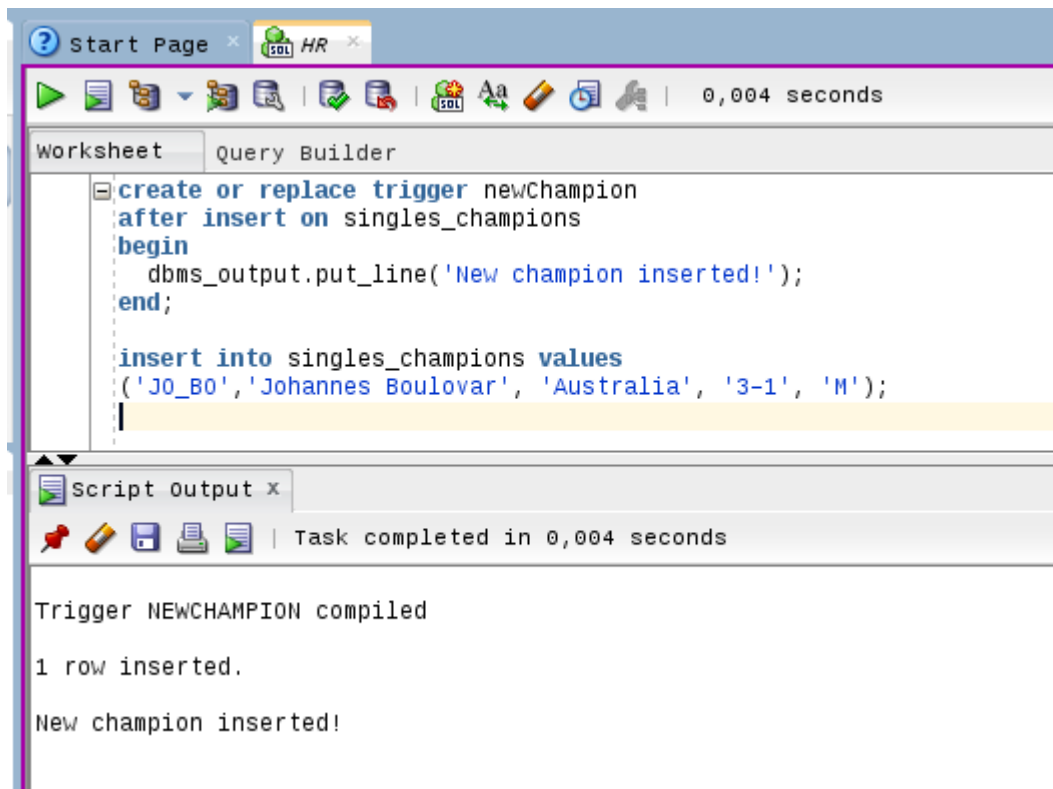
```
create or replace trigger dijfigyelo
before update on prize
for each row when
(new.money_w_aud <> old.money_w_aud or new.money_f_aud <> old.money_f_aud)
begin
  if :new.money_w_aud <> :old.money_w_aud then
    dbms_output.put_line('winner prize changed from '|| :old.money_w_aud ||
      ' to '|| :new.money_w_aud || ' at prize ID '|| :old.prize_id);
  elsif :new.money_f_aud <> :old.money_f_aud then
    dbms_output.put_line('winner prize changed from '|| :old.money_f_aud ||
      ' to '|| :new.money_f_aud || ' at prize ID '|| :old.prize_id);
  end if;
end;

update prize set MONEY_W_AUD = 6000000
where PRIZE_ID = 20;
```

Below the script, the 'Script Output' window shows the results of the execution:

```
Trigger DIJFIGYEL0 compiled
1 row updated.
winner prize changed from 5000000 to 6000000 at prize ID 20
```

- On inserting a new row into the Singles Champions table, log "New champion inserted!"



- **Track changes in the Win-Loss field** in the Singles Champions table:
 - Log "One more win to [player name]!" if the win count increases.
 - Log "That's just a 2nd place [player name].." if the loss-count increases.
 - Log "Match revoked from [player name].." if neither condition is met, implying a match was revoked.

The screenshot shows a database query editor window with a 'Query Builder' tab. The script defines a trigger named 'newmatch' that fires after updates on the 'singles_champions' table. The trigger logic checks for increases in wins or losses and logs the appropriate message. Below the script, the 'Script Output' window shows the results of the script execution, including the compilation of the trigger and the successful update of three rows with corresponding log messages.

```

create or replace trigger newmatch
after update on singles_champions
for each row when (new.win_loss <> old.win_loss)
begin
  if to_number(substr(:new.win_loss,1,1)) > to_number(substr(:old.win_loss,1,1))
  then dbms_output.put_line('One more win to ' || :old.name || '!');
  elsif to_number(substr(:new.win_loss,3,1)) > to_number(substr(:old.win_loss,3,1))
  then dbms_output.put_line('That's just a 2nd place ' || :old.name || '..');
  else
    dbms_output.put_line('Match revoked from ' || :old.name || '..');
  end if;
end;

update singles_champions set win_loss = '9-0'
where champion_id = 'NO_DJ';

update singles_champions set win_loss = '1-3'
where champion_id = 'LI_NA';

update singles_champions set win_loss = '1-2'
where champion_id = 'MA_SH';

```

Script Output x

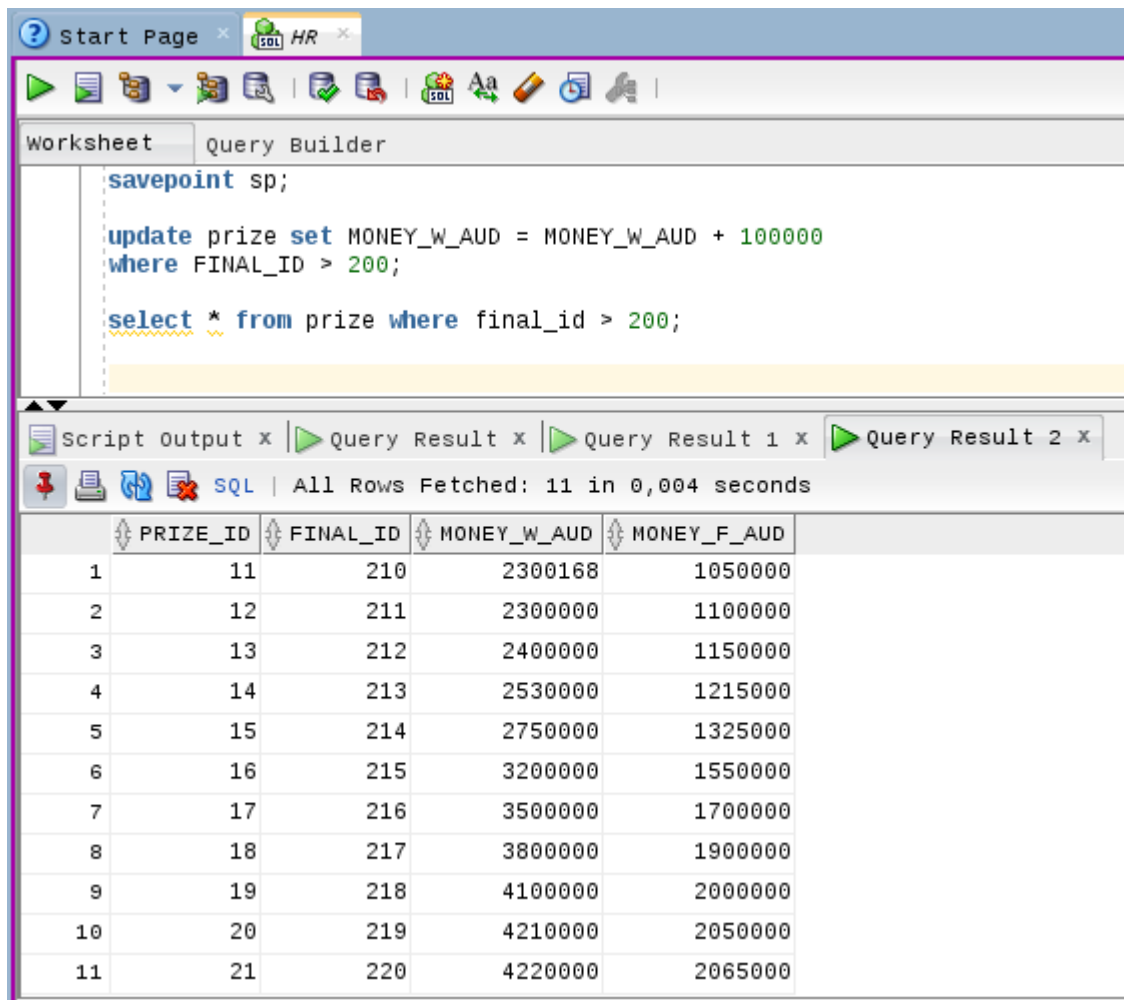
Task completed in 0,002 seconds

```

Trigger NEWMATCH compiled
1 row updated.
One more Win to Novak Djokovic!
1 row updated.
That's just a 2nd place Li Na..
1 row updated.
Match revoked from Maria Sharapova..

```

- **Create a savepoint**, increase prizes for winners of finals with Final ID > 200 by AUD 100,000, rollback, and later commit the changes.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The top bar includes a 'start Page' tab and a 'HR' tab. The main area is divided into 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder' tabs. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL script:

```
savepoint sp;

update prize set MONEY_W_AUD = MONEY_W_AUD + 100000
where FINAL_ID > 200;










select * from prize where final_id > 200;
```

Below the script, the 'Query Result 2' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with 11 rows. The table has the following columns: PRIZE_ID, FINAL_ID, MONEY_W_AUD, and MONEY_F_AUD. The data is as follows:

	PRIZE_ID	FINAL_ID	MONEY_W_AUD	MONEY_F_AUD
1	11	210	2300168	1050000
2	12	211	2300000	1100000
3	13	212	2400000	1150000
4	14	213	2530000	1215000
5	15	214	2750000	1325000
6	16	215	3200000	1550000
7	17	216	3500000	1700000
8	18	217	3800000	1900000
9	19	218	4100000	2000000
10	20	219	4210000	2050000
11	21	220	4220000	2065000

Start Page x

SQL HR x

Worksheet

Query Builder

```

savepoint sp;

update prize set MONEY_W_AUD = MONEY_W_AUD + 100000
where FINAL_ID > 200;

select * from prize where final_id > 200;

rollback to sp;

select * from prize where final_id > 200;

```





Script output x

Query Result x

Query Result 1 x

Query Result 2 x

Query Result

SQL

All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0,002 seconds

	PRIZE_ID	FINAL_ID	MONEY_W_AUD	MONEY_F_AUD
1	11	210	2200168	1050000
2	12	211	2200000	1100000
3	13	212	2300000	1150000
4	14	213	2430000	1215000
5	15	214	2650000	1325000
6	16	215	3100000	1550000
7	17	216	3400000	1700000
8	18	217	3700000	1900000
9	19	218	4000000	2000000
10	20	219	4110000	2050000
11	21	220	4120000	2065000

Start Page x HR x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
savepoint sp;

update prize set MONEY_W_AUD = MONEY_W_AUD + 100000
where FINAL_ID > 200;

commit;

select * from prize where final_id > 200;

rollback to sp;

select * from prize where final_id > 200;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x Query Result 4 x

Task completed in 0,017 seconds

>>Query Run In:Query Result 2
Rollback complete.

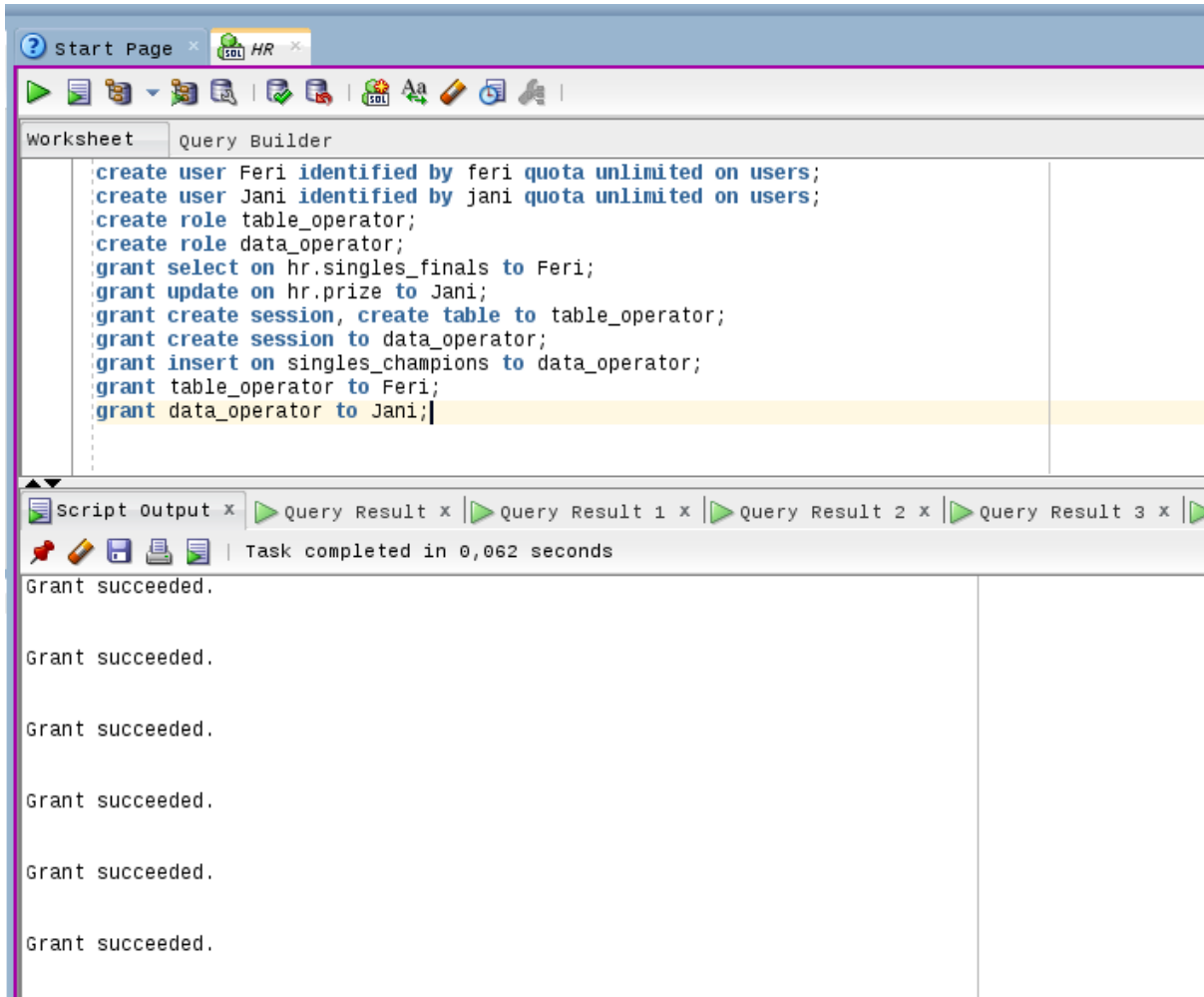
>>Query Run In:Query Result 3
savepoint sp
11 rows updated.

Commit complete.

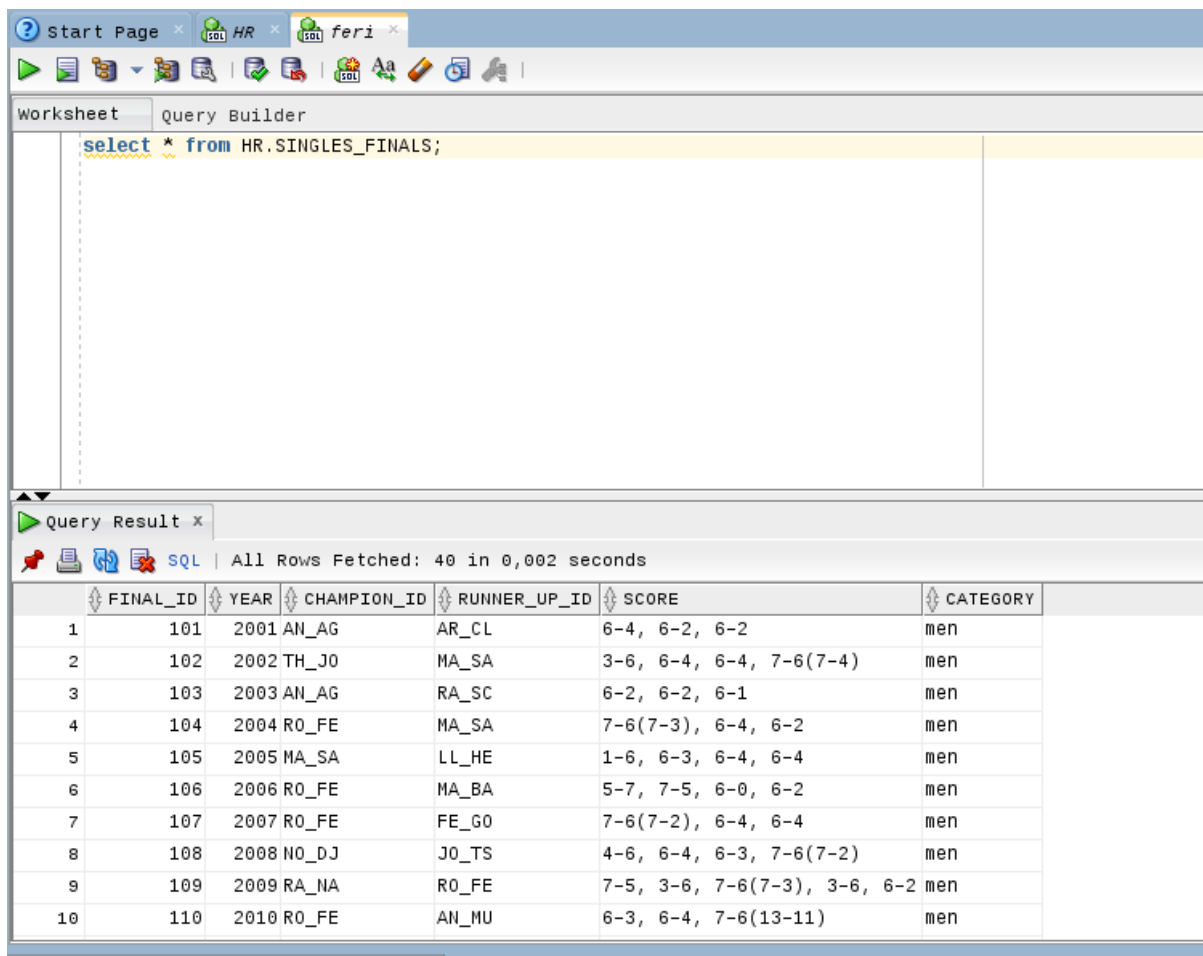
Error starting at line : 10 in command -
rollback to sp
Error report -
SQL Error: ORA-01086: A(z) 'SP' nevű mentési pont érvénytelen, vagy éppen a munkamenetben ilyen nem jött létre.
01086. 00000 - "savepoint '%s' never established in this session or is invalid"
*Cause: An attempt was made to roll back to a savepoint that was never
established in this session, or was invalid.
*Action: Try rolling back to the savepoint from the session where it is established.

- **Set up user permissions:**

- User *Feri* (password: *feri*), with the role of Table Operator, can list *Singles Finals* and create tables.
- User *Jani* (password: *jani*), with the role of Data Operator, can modify the *Prize* table and insert new rows into the *Singles Champions* table.



- **Testing:**
 - As Feri:
 - Successfully list *Singles Finals*.



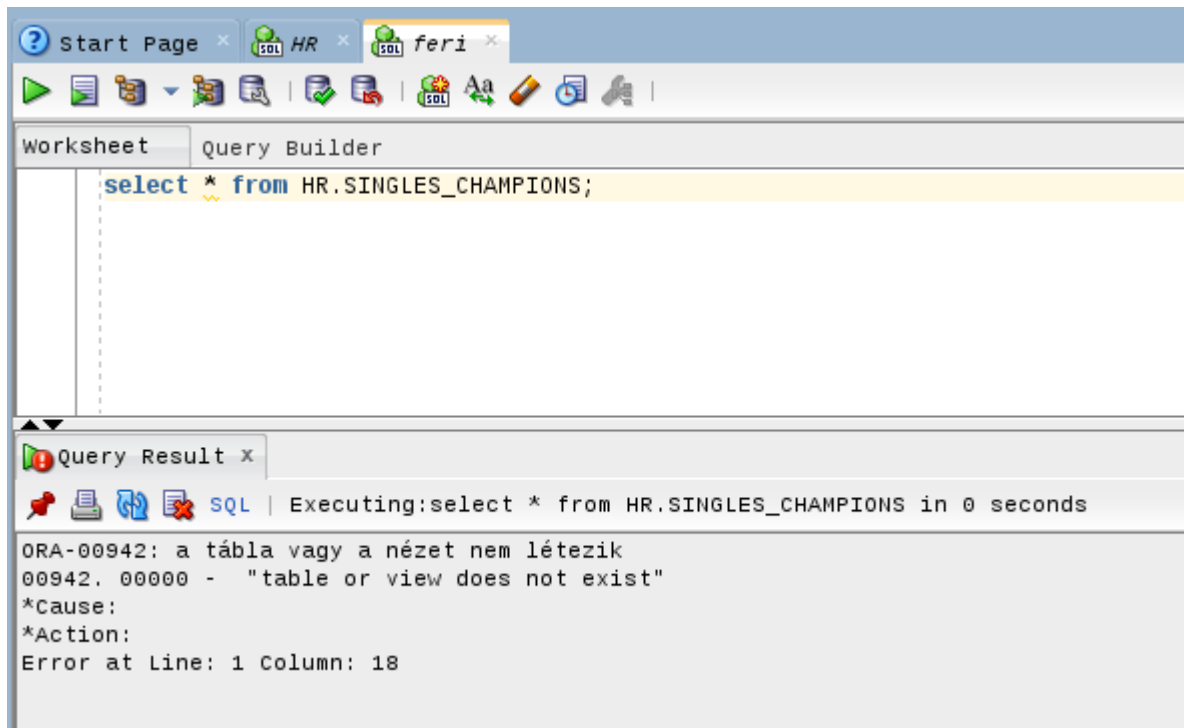
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results window. The query window contains the following SQL statement:

```
select * from HR.SINGLES_FINALS;
```

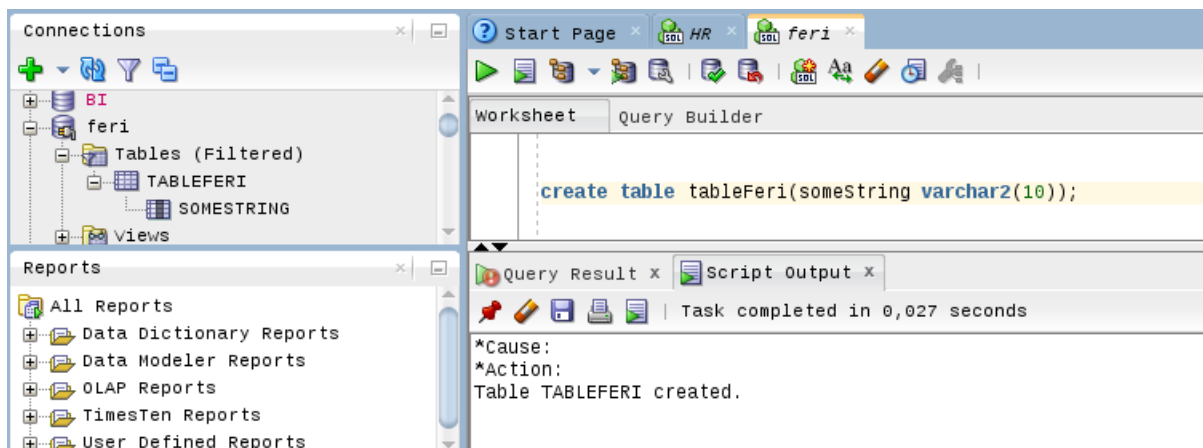
The results window displays the following data:

	FINAL_ID	YEAR	CHAMPION_ID	RUNNER_UP_ID	SCORE	CATEGORY
1	101	2001	AN_AG	AR_CL	6-4, 6-2, 6-2	men
2	102	2002	TH_J0	MA_SA	3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6(7-4)	men
3	103	2003	AN_AG	RA_SC	6-2, 6-2, 6-1	men
4	104	2004	R0_FE	MA_SA	7-6(7-3), 6-4, 6-2	men
5	105	2005	MA_SA	LL_HE	1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4	men
6	106	2006	R0_FE	MA_BA	5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2	men
7	107	2007	R0_FE	FE_G0	7-6(7-2), 6-4, 6-4	men
8	108	2008	N0_DJ	J0_TS	4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6(7-2)	men
9	109	2009	RA_NA	R0_FE	7-5, 3-6, 7-6(7-3), 3-6, 6-2	men
10	110	2010	R0_FE	AN_MU	6-3, 6-4, 7-6(13-11)	men

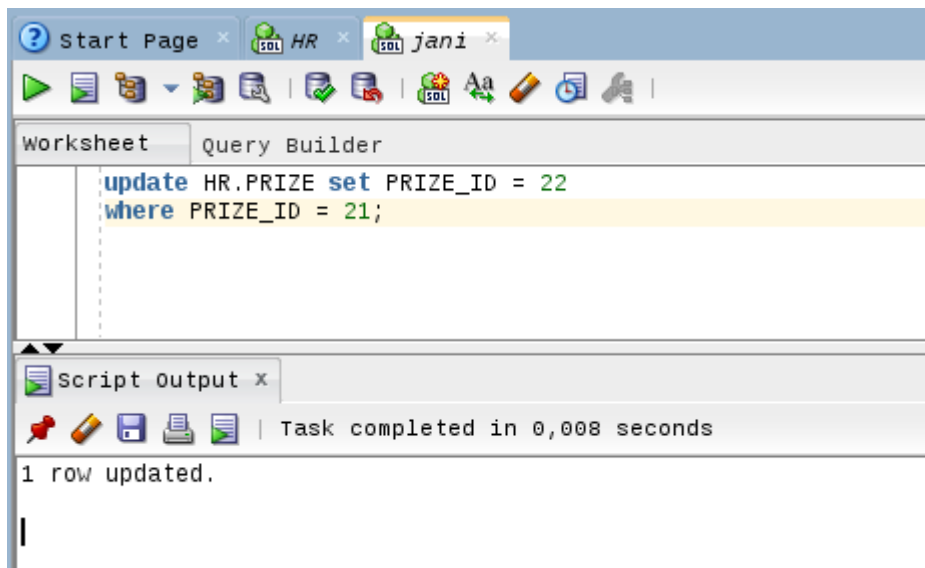
- Fail to list *Singles Champions*.



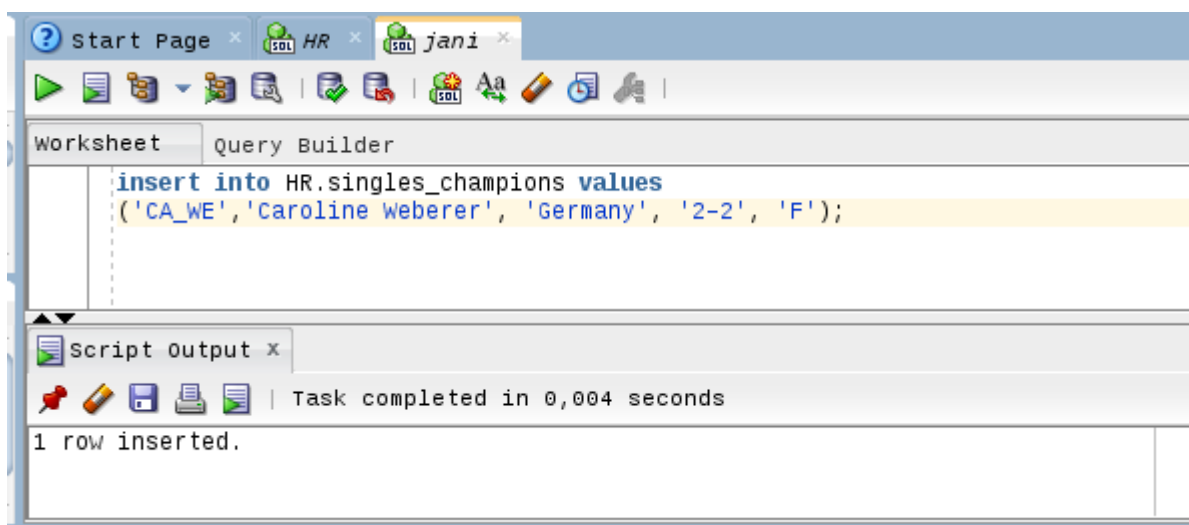
- Successfully create a table.



- As Jani:
 - Successfully modify Prize ID 22 (from 21).



- Successfully insert a new row into the *Singles Champions* table.



- Fail to insert a new row into the *Prize* table.

