# DAD 220 Module Three Major Activity Template

## Overview

Complete these steps as you work through the directions for this activity. Replace the bracketed text with a screenshot and brief explanation where indicated. Each screenshot and its explanation should be sized to approximately one-quarter of the page with the description written below the screenshot. Review the Template Screenshot Example linked in the guidelines and rubric for this assignment to see how screenshots for your assignment should look.

## Create a Database

1. In your online integrated development environment (Codio), **create a database schema** called Quantigration RMA that can hold tables.
   1. List the database name on the screen.
   2. Provide the SQL commands you ran to successfully complete this step.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

In the screenshot above I have used just like when we created the Database ack in Module 2 or 1 the same CREAT DATABASE statement with the USE statement to create the Database and put it as the Database currently in use. This will allow us to be doing future statements on this table such as adding tables and data.

1. Connect to the Quantigration RMA schema. **Create** the following **tables with the appropriate attributes and keys** in the Quantigration RMA database using the Quantigration RMA Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) as a reference:
   1. A table named **Customers** to store customer information with a primary key of Customer ID
      1. Provide the SQL commands you ran against MySQL to complete this successfully in your answer:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

This block of SQL code generates the Customers table in our database and further assigns what attributes there are and there data types. The primary key is assigned at the end of the data types. NOTE: It can be put anywhere but you are going to make anyone already in the field super uncomfortable and annoyed by not placing them at the end for easy identification. The primary key sets the unique identifier of the Customer table and as hinted in that regard the values must be unique and not repeated. Two people can have the same first name but NOT the same CustomerID.

* 1. A table named **Orders** to store order information with a primary key of Order ID and foreign key of Customer ID
     1. Provide the SQL commands you ran against MySQL to successfully complete this step.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

This block of SQL code generates the Order table in our database and further assigns what attributes there are and their data types. The primary key is assigned at the end of the data types. The primary key sets the unique identifier of the Customer table and as hinted in that regard the values must be unique and not repeated. This also includes a foreign key which Is a value that can be left null but if it does have a value, it must match the Primary Key referenced in customers. In this case it is linking items in orders to the specified customers.

* 1. A table named **RMA** to store RMA information with a primary key of RMA ID and foreign key of Order ID
     1. Provide the SQL commands you ran against MySQL to successfully complete this step.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

This block of SQL code generates the RMA table in our database and further assigns what attributes there are and their data types. The primary key is assigned at the end of the data types. The primary key sets the unique identifier of the Customer table and as hinted in that regard the values must be unique and not repeated. This also includes a foreign key which Is a value that can be left null but if it does have a value, it must match the Primary Key referenced in customers. In this case it is linking items in orders to the process of their return in the RMA TABLE to better keep track of the status of returns for different orders.

1. Manually **add 10 records** into the **Customers table**. For now, you can make up data. In a later assignment, you will use the CSV files provided to fill in all three tables.

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

For this block of code with he 10 added names I used the names from Module 2 and then also included some of my favorite k-pop idols and game characters with made up street names associated with what they are a part of. For city, state and zip I used the post office’s random zip generator which also included the city and state code make it all the easier to handle. This data represents a test of the Database and Tables before entering a .csv file.

1. You’ve been asked to establish a database view called Collaborators based on the Customers table. **Create** the **Collaborators View** from theexisting Customers tableby using the SQL command belowto say "Collaborators". The view should show all instances of "Customer" renamed as "Collaborator". Execute the following statements and provide one or more supporting screenshots showing the database view.
   1. The following command is partially complete. Fill in the missing information in the brackets to complete then command and run it correctly:

CREATE VIEW Collaborator AS

SELECT CustomerID AS CollaboratorID

[Enter in the correct column names from the Customer table that you want to change in the Collaborator table]

FROM Customers;

* 1. DESCRIBE Collaborator;
  2. SELECT \* FROM Collaborator LIMIT 5;

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

What this is doing is creating a snapshat from Customers based on the Select Statement we used. Unlike the Customers Table this will not change based on any changes that are done to the underlying table. This can be useful if you say are wanting to get the info for the quarter’s results of the number of returns. Or the Customers gained and do not want it to change if other customers or data is added.