

# Lab 01

## Objectives:

The purpose of the first lab of DBS211 is to familiarize yourself with the User Interface, SQL Developer, that we will be using throughout the course to communicate with the Oracle server. By the end of this lab you should be able to:

- Successfully establish a connection with and login to the Oracle database server using SQL Developer
- Run the sample database creation script
- Navigate SQL Developer to view the tables created, their structure and the data contained within them.

## LAB 01 - SUBMISSION

### Explore the Database

Answer the following questions

In the connections window, expand **Tables**.

1) How many tables have been created? List the names of the created tables.

➔ There are 8 tables created. The name of the created tables are:

- CUSTOMERS
- EMPLOYEES
- OFFICES
- ORDERDETAILS
- ORDERS
- PAYMENTS
- PRODUCTLINES
- PRODUCTS

2) Click on table **customers**. Click on the Data tab near the top of the worksheet. How many rows are there in the table **customers**?

➔ There are 13 rows in the customer table.

3) What SQL statement would return the same results. Write the statement in the .sql file and execute it.

➔ `SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS;`

You will learn how to select rows and columns from a table by writing SQL select statements later in this course.

4) How many columns does the **customers** table have? List the column names.

➔ There are 122 rows in the customers table. The name of the columns are:

- CUSTOMERNUMBER
- CUSTOMERNAME
- CONTACTLASTNAME
- CONTACTFIRSTNAME
- PHONE
- ADDRESSLINE1
- ADDRESSLINE2
- CITY
- STATE
- POSTALCODE
- COUNTRY
- SALESREPEMPLYEENUMBER
- CREDITLIMIT

- 5) What is the value of each column in the first row in table **customers**? Write the column name and the column data type in addition to the value.

CUSTOMERNUMBER	NUMBER(38,0)	103
CUSTOMERNAME	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	Atelier
CONTACTLASTNAME	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	graphique
CONTACTFIRSTNAME	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	Schmitt
PHONE	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	Carine
ADDRESSLINE1	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	40.32.2555
ADDRESSLINE2	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	54, rue Royale
CITY	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	NULL
STATE	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	Nantes
POSTALCODE	VARCHAR2(15 BYTE)	NULL
COUNTRY	VARCHAR2(50 BYTE)	44000
SALESREPEMPOYEEENUMBER	NUMBER(38,0)	France
CREDITLIMIT	NUMBER(10,2)	1370
		21000

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- 6) Write the number of rows and columns for the rest of the tables in your schema. Format it something like the following.

<u>Table Name</u>	<u>Rows</u>	<u>Columns</u>
<u>CUSTOMERNUMBER</u>	13	122
<u>EMPLOYEES</u>	8	23
<u>OFFICES</u>	9	7
<u>ORDERDETAILS</u>	5	61
<u>ORDERS</u>	6	60
<u>PAYMENTS</u>	4	53

<u>PRODUCTLINES</u>	4	7
<u>PRODUCTS</u>	9	110

- 7) Right Click on the **orderdetails** table and choose tables/count rows. How many rows does the order details table include?

➔ There are 5 rows in the order details table

- 8) Write the following SQL statement in the new tab.

```
desc offices;
```

You can also write

```
describe offices;
```

What is the result of the statement execution?

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
OFFICECODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PHONE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESSLINE1	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESSLINE2		VARCHAR2(50)
STATE		VARCHAR2(50)
COUNTRY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
POSTALCODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(15)

TERRITORY

NOT NULL

VARCHAR2(10)

9) Type the following statements in, execute them, then briefly describe what the statement is doing!

```
SELECT * FROM employees;
```

This statement selects all the rows and columns from the employees table and displays it

```
SELECT * FROM customers ORDER BY ContactLastName.
```

This statement selects all the data from customers table and displays in ascending order according to ContactLastName

10) How many constraints does the **products** table have?

➔ There are 11 constraints in products table.

11) Set the font size in the worksheet editor to a size that is best for you. (Hint: Tools/Preferences)

➔ I set the font size to 12 and is comfortable to me