

Assignment Answer Sheet

| Campus | Pretoria | Faculty | IT |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----|
| Module Code | ITDIB2-B44 | Module Name | |
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Declaration

"I declare that this assignment is my own original work except for source material explicitly acknowledged, and that the same or related material has not been previously, or is being simultaneously, submitted for this or any other course. I also acknowledge that I am aware of the Institution's policy and regulations on honesty in academic work as set out in the Eduvos Conditions of Enrolment, and of the disciplinary guidelines applicable to breaches of such policy and regulations."

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Question 1

- 1.1) The connectivity problem can be fixed using straightforward tests and procedures:
 - Restarting the computer might help.
 - Check the app installer's settings.
 - Check the disk space that is available meets the requirements.
 - Installer should be started in administrative mode.
 - Check the system specifications, the appropriate Windows version, and the appropriate windows version, and the appropriate windows version.
 - Open a troubleshooter software.
 - Any installed previous application versions should be removed.
 - Check your antivirus software is up to date and not blocking connecitons from Oracle Databases
- 1.2) The only alternative left is to call the help desk for a resolution of the issue. We can also read the handbook or just contact the Oracle Help Desk service, which contact details can be found on their website, to learn more about the program.
- 1.3) No, there are not any restrictions to only use SQL Developer or SQL PLUS to execute and construct the queries from the tables stored on Oracle database.
- 1.4) In the database system's tablespace, the views and data dictionary tables are mostly kept. The data dictionary is regarded as a crucial and essential component of the database. Data about the data in the dictionary is referred to as metadata, and it is used to record details about each individual data component in the database.

```
Question 2
```

```
2.1) CREATE TABLE Emp(
    eid int,
    ename varchar(255),
    salary int
);
CREATE TABLE verify AS
SELECT eid, ename, salary FROM Emp
WHERE salary >= 15000;
```

SQL Worksheet

```
1 CREATE TABLE Emp(
2 eid int,
3 ename varchar(255),
4 salary int
5 );
6 CREATE TABLE verify AS
7 SELECT eid, ename, salary FROM Emp
8 WHERE salary >= 15000;
```

2.2) Firstly find managers salary query

```
SELECT D.managerid, D.did, E.salary
FROM Dept D, Emp E
WHERE D.managerid = E.eid;
```

```
SQL Worksheet
```

```
1 CREATE TABLE SELECT D.managerid, D.did, E.salary
2 FROM Dept D, Emp E
3 WHERE D.managerid = E.eid;
```

Save the table as ManagersSalary

Querie to find the ID of employees whose salary is higher than the manager

```
SELECT E.eid
 2
    FROM Emp E, Works W, ManagersSalary
    WHERE E.eid = W.eid
 3
    AND W.did = ManagersSalary.did
 5 AND E.salary > ManagersSalary.salary.
Table is saved as EmplD
Querie to erase all employees in EmpID
DELETE FROM Emp
WHERE eid IN (
   SELECT eid FROM EmpID
);
 SQL Worksheet
  1 DELETE FROM Emp
     WHERE eid IN (
 3
      SELECT eid FROM EmpID
  4
```

2.3) LIKE operator can not be used with numeric data, instead the data type needs to be changed to a varchar and then the querie can be run.

```
SELECT *
FROM Emp
WHERE CONVERT(varchar(20), salary) LIKE '%60%';
 SQL Worksheet
  1 SELECT *
     FROM Emp
  3 WHERE CONVERT(varchar(20), salary) LIKE '%60%';
2.4) SELECT E.ename, W.did
FROM Emp E, Works W
WHERE E.eid = W.eid
ORDER BY W.eid ASC NULLS LAST;
  SQL Worksheet
        SELECT E.ename, W.did
       FROM Emp E, Works W
    3 WHERE E.eid = W.eid
    4 ORDER BY W.eid ASC NULLS LAST;
```

The NULLS LAST operator can be used. Therefore making it possible to provide the results as requested.

```
2.5) SELECT D.dname FROM Dept D WHERE D.dname LIKE '%ing';
```

SQL Worksheet

```
1 SELECT D.dname
2 FROM Dept D
3 WHERE D.dname LIKE '%ing';
```

Question 3

3.1

SELECT * FROM STOCKLIST_INFORMATION
WHERE (STOCK_NAME LIKE 'LP%' OR STOCK_NAME LIKE 'CPU%')
AND (PRICE>=R6000 AND PRICE<=R9000)
AND (SPEED='5x2ghz' OR SPEED='5x3ghz')
ORDER BY PRICE DESC;

SQL Worksheet

```
1 SELECT * FROM STOCKLIST_INFORMATION
2 WHERE (STOCK_NAME LIKE 'LP%' OR STOCK_NAME LIKE 'CPU%')
3 AND (PRICE>=R6000 AND PRICE<=R9000)
4 AND (SPEED='5x2ghz' OR SPEED='5x3ghz')
5 ORDER BY PRICE DESC;
```

3.2)

select STOCK_NAME, CATALOG_URL from STOCKLIST_INFORMATION

where STOCK_DESCRIPTION like '%PINK%' and STOCK_DESCRIPTION like '%HANDBAG%' and CATALOG_URL like '%www.supp%';

```
SQL Worksheet

2 select STOCK_NAME, CATALOG_URL
from STOCKLIST_INFORMATION
where STOCK_DESCRIPTION like '%PINK%' and STOCK_DESCRIPTION like '%HANDBAG%'
and CATALOG_URL like '%www.supp%';
```

(Microsoft, 2022) (Simplified, 2018)

3.3) select PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, PURCHASE_DATE from PRODUCT

where (PURCHASE_DATE between '01-MAR-2019' and '01-MAR-2022') and (DATEDIFF(MONTH, PURCHASE_DATE, GETDATE()) > 36);

SQL Worksheet

```
1  select PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, PURCHASE_DATE
2  from PRODUCT
3  where (PURCHASE_DATE between '01-MAR-2019' and '01-MAR-2022')
4  and (DATEDIFF(MONTH, PURCHASE_DATE,
5  GETDATE()) > 36);
```

(Brumm, 2019) (Brumm, 2019) (Gupta, 2018) (Heller, 2019) (Malcher, 2019) (Pragada, 2019) (Curry., 2020) (freeCodeCamp.org., 2018) (Oracle Basics [Online], 2022) (Guru99, 2022)

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