

COMP40725 Introduction to Relational Databases and SQL

Programming

Final Project

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Project Idea

I wanna design a database that is going to be used to store a company's data. The database is required to store data about the company's products, as well as customer, staff, wholesaler and order details.

Business Rules

There are various business rules that need be accounted for within the database:

- Multiple employees can be assigned to a manager
- Each employee must and only have one manager
- Each customer can be assigned to multiple staff members
- An employee can be assigned to multiple customers
- A customer can only be assigned to one employee at a time
- It is optional for a customer to be assigned to an employee
- It is optional for a employee to have an customer
- Each product must and only have one category
- Many products can have the same category
- A category can exist without being associated with any product
- A product must and only come from a wholesaler
- Many products can come from the same wholesaler
- A wholesaler can exist without being associated with any product
- An order must include at least one product.
- The same product can be ordered numerous times on one individual order
- A product can exist without being on any order
- Many orders can contain the same products
- Each order must and can only involve one customer
- A customer can place multiple orders
- A customer can exist without placing any orders
- Each employee must and only be assigned to one job
- Multiple employees can do the same job
- A job can exist without having any employee in that role
- One manager can be in charge of multiple employees
- An employee must have a manager
- An employee may be his/her own manager
- An employee can only have one manager

- A department must be managed by an employee
- An employee can manage a department without being a manager
- A department can be managed by multiple employees
- An employee can be in charge of multiple departments
- An employee can exist without being in charge of a department

Identify entites, their attributes and primary keys

Customers (cust_id, cust_fname, cust_lname, cust_tel)

Employees (emp_id, emp_fname, emp_lname, emp_tel, job_id, manager_emp_id)

Departments (dept_id, dept_name, manager_emp_id)

Jobs (job_id, job_title, job_salary)

Managers (manager_emp_id, manager_fname, manager_lname)

Orders (order_id, order_date, cust_id, emp_id)

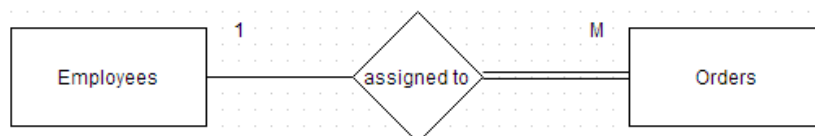
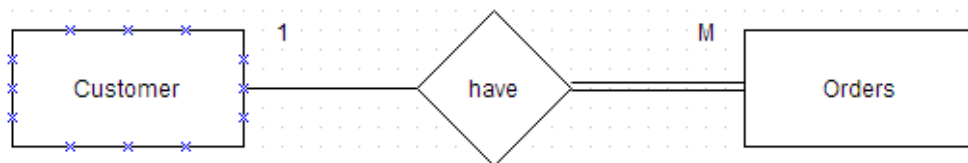
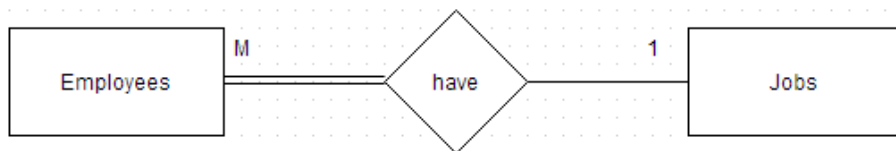
Transactions (order_id, prod_id, prod_quantity)

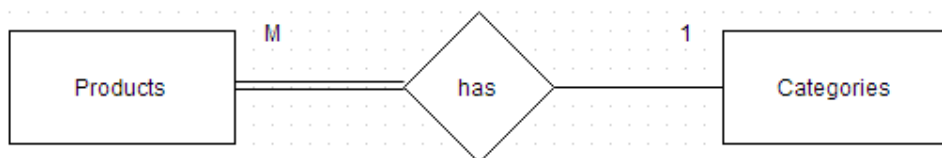
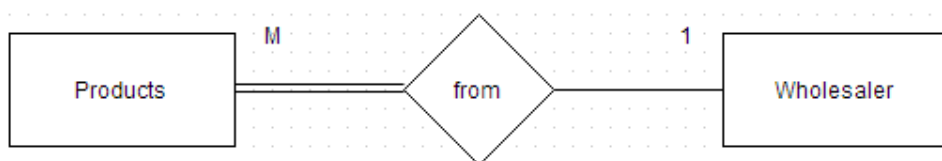
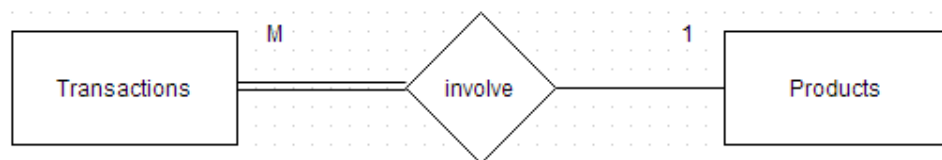
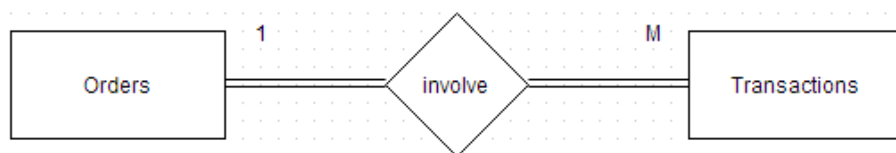
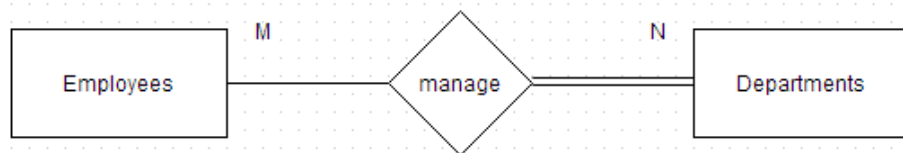
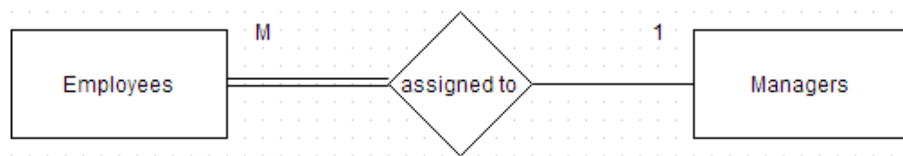
Products (prod_id, prod_name, cat_id, wholesaler_id, prod_cost, prod_sale_price)

Categories (cat_id, cat_name)

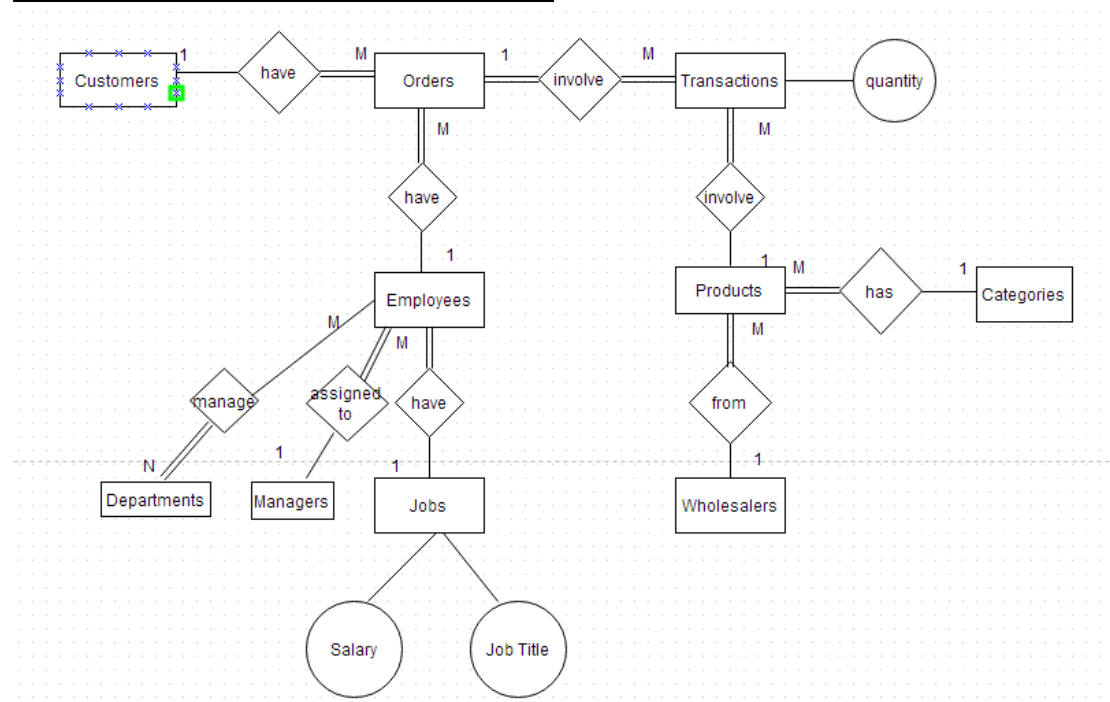
Wholesalers(wholesaler_id, wholesaler_name)

Identify relationships and cardinality





Prototype Entity-Relationship Diagram



4 INNER JOIN queries with descriptions

/* INNER JOIN 1: List of each employee's name alongside their manager */

```
SELECT  E.EMP_ID,  
        E.EMP_FNAME,  
        E.EMP_LNAME,  
        M.MANAGER_FNAME,  
        M.MANAGER_LNAME  
FROM    EMPLOYEES E  
        INNER JOIN  MANAGERS M  
          ON E.MANAGER_EMP_ID = M.MANAGER_EMP_ID  
ORDER BY E.MANAGER_EMP_ID;
```

```

SQL> SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
2              E.EMP_FNAME,
3              E.EMP_LNAME,
4              M.MANAGER_FNAME,
5              M.MANAGER_LNAME
6 FROM          EMPLOYEES E
7              INNER JOIN      MANAGERS M
8              ON              E.MANAGER_EMP_ID = M.MANAGER_EMP_ID
9 ORDER BY      E.MANAGER_EMP_ID;

```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
1	JINCHEN	YAO
2	JINCHEN	YAO
3	MENG	LU
4	WANG	BA

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
5	LAO	HU
6	SHI	ZI

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
7	LING	YANG

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
8	LU	JIE
9	MING	XIAO

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
10	HAN	HAN

10 rows selected.

/* INNER JOIN 2: List of each customer's name alongside the employee they make orders with */

```
SELECT  C.CUST_ID
        C.CUST_FNAME,
        C.CUST_LNAME,
        C.CUST_TEL,
        R.EMP_ID,
FROM    CUSTOMERS C
        INNER JOIN  RELATIONSHIPS R
        ON    C.CUST_ID = O.CUST_ID
ORDER BY C.CUST_ID;
```

```
SQL> SELECT  C.CUST_ID,
2            C.CUST_FNAME,
3            C.CUST_LNAME,
4            C.CUST_TEL,
5            O.EMP_ID
6 FROM    CUSTOMERS C
7         INNER JOIN  ORDERS O
8         ON    C.CUST_ID = O.CUST_ID
9 ORDER BY  C.CUST_ID      DESC;
```

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME
10	KUN		CHEN
1010		9	
10	KUN		CHEN
1010		10	
9	YUE		WU
1009		9	

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME
9	YUE		WU
1009		5	
9	YUE		WU
1009		3	
8	YI		ZHOU

1008	8		
CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME

CUST_TEL	EMP_ID		

7	JING		LI
1007	10		
6	YAO		FU
1006	6		
5	BIN		SUN
1005	5		
CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME

CUST_TEL	EMP_ID		

4	ZI		ZHAO
1004	4		
3	YING		YAO
1003	3		
2	DAN		WANG
1002	7		
CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME		CUST_LNAME

CUST_TEL	EMP_ID		

2	DAN		WANG
1002	2		
1	MING		LI
1001	1		
1	MING		LI
1001	5		

15 rows selected.

/* INNER JOIN 3: List of each department alongside the manager of the department. */

```

SELECT  E.EMP_ID,
        E.EMP_FNAME,
        E.EMP_LNAME,
        D.DEPT_NAME
FROM    EMPLOYEES E
        INNER JOIN  DEPARTMENTS D
            ON      E.EMP_ID = D.MANAGER_EMP_ID
ORDER BY D.DEPT_NAME;

```

```

SQL> SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
2              E.EMP_FNAME,
3              E.EMP_LNAME,
4              D.DEPT_NAME
5 FROM      EMPLOYEES E
6      INNER JOIN      DEPARTMENTS D
7      ON      E.EMP_ID = D.MANAGER_EMP_ID
8 ORDER BY      D.DEPT_NAME;

```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME

	DEPT_NAME	

9	MING	XIAO
ACCOUNT		
6	SHI	ZI
INFORMATION		
2	TIAN	HUANG
MARKETING		
EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME

	DEPT_NAME	

2	TIAN	HUANG
SALES		
6	SHI	ZI
TECHNICAL		

/* INNER JOIN 4: List of each order id, starting with most recent order, alongside any product and quantities in each order. The total product price in each order is shown which is the quantity multiplied by the product sale price. */

```

SELECT      T.ORDER_ID,
            T.PROD_ID,
            T.PROD_QUANTITY,
            P.PROD_SALE_PRICE,
            P.PROD_NAME,
            P.PROD_SALE_PRICE*T.PROD_QUANTITY AS TOTAL_PROD_PRICE
FROM      TRANSACTIONS T
      INNER JOIN      PRODUCTS P
      ON T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
ORDER BY T.ORDER_ID      DESC;

```



```

SQL> SELECT      T.ORDER_ID,
2              T.PROD_ID,
3              T.PROD_QUANTITY,
4              P.PROD_SALE_PRICE,
5              P.PROD_NAME,
6              P.PROD_SALE_PRICE*T.PROD_QUANTITY AS TOTAL_PROD_PRICE
7 FROM      TRANSACTIONS T
8           INNER JOIN      PRODUCTS P
9                   ON      T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
10 ORDER BY  T.ORDER_ID      DESC;

```

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_SALE_PRICE
15	10	3	800
CISCO 2811			2400
14	10	9	800
CISCO 2811			7200
13	9	8	450
IPAD			3600

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_SALE_PRICE
12	9	1	450
IPAD			450
11	8	9	250
VISUAL STUDIO			2250

10	7	3	1800
MAC G5			5400

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_SALE_PRICE
9	6	2	1050
SURFACE PRO3			2100
8	5	1	1200
CANON 5D			1200
7	5	2	1200
CANON 5D			2400

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_SALE_PRICE
6	4	5	1000
SONY A5			5000
5	3	4	400
SAMSUNG			1600
4	3	3	400
SAMSUNG			1200

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_SALE_PRICE
PROD_NAME		TOTAL_PROD_PRICE	
3	2	2	500
SONY PS4			1000
2	1	2	350
SONY X1			700
1	1	1	350
SONY X1			350

15 rows selected.

/* 6 OUTER JOIN (2xleft,2xfull,2xright) queries with descriptions */

/* LEFT OUTER JOIN 1: Show employee id, firstname, lastname and the department that they are the manager of. Also show employee's who are not managers. */

```

SELECT  D.DEPT_ID,
        D.DEPT_NAME,
        E.EMP_ID,
        E.EMP_FNAME,
        E.EMP_LNAME
FROM    EMPLOYEES E
        LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
          ON D.MANAGER_EMP_ID = E.EMP_ID
ORDER BY E.EMP_ID;

```

```

SQL> SELECT  D.DEPT_ID,
2            D.DEPT_NAME,
3            E.EMP_ID,
4            E.EMP_FNAME,
5            E.EMP_LNAME
6 FROM      EMPLOYEES E
7           LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTMENTS D
8             ON      D.MANAGER_EMP_ID = E.EMP_ID
9 ORDER BY  E.EMP_ID;

```

DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME	EMP_ID
		1
		2
		2
		3
		4

EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
JINCHEN	YAO
1 SALES	HUANG
2 MARKETING	HUANG
MENG	LU
WANG	BA

```

LAO                                HU                                5

  DEPT_ID DEPT_NAME                                EMP_ID
-----
EMP_FNAME                                EMP_LNAME
-----
SHI      4 INFORMATION                                6
SHI      3 TECHNICAL                                6
LING                                           YANG                                7

  DEPT_ID DEPT_NAME                                EMP_ID
-----
EMP_FNAME                                EMP_LNAME
-----
LU                                           JIE                                8
MING      5 ACCOUNT                                9
HAN                                           HAN                               10

12 rows selected.

```

/* LEFT OUTER JOIN 2: Show all customers id, firstname, lastname, order id, date including customers who haven't ordered anything yet. Show orders based on most recent order. */

```

SELECT  C.CUST_ID,
        C.CUST_FNAME,
        C.CUST_LNAME,
        O.ORDER_ID,
        O.ORDER_DATE
FROM    CUSTOMERS  C
       LEFT OUTER JOIN ORDERS  O
          ON C.CUST_ID = O.CUST_ID
ORDER BY C.CUST_ID;

```

```

SQL> SELECT      C.CUST_ID,
2              C.CUST_FNAME,
3              C.CUST_LNAME,
4              O.ORDER_ID,
5              O.ORDER_DATE
6 FROM          ORDERS O
7
SQL>
SQL>
SQL> SELECT      C.CUST_ID,
2              C.CUST_FNAME,
3              C.CUST_LNAME,
4              O.ORDER_ID,
5              O.ORDER_DATE
6 FROM          CUSTOMERS C
7 LEFT OUTER JOIN ORDERS O
8 ON            C.CUST_ID = O.CUST_ID
9 ORDER BY     C.CUST_ID;

```

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME	CUST_LNAME
ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	
1	MING	LI
1	01-JAN-15	
1	MING	LI
7	07-JAN-15	
2	DAN	WANG
2	02-JAN-15	

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME	CUST_LNAME
ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	
2	DAN	WANG
8	08-JAN-15	
3	YING	YAO
3	03-JAN-15	
4	ZI	ZHAO
4	04-JAN-15	

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME	CUST_LNAME
ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	
5	BIN	SUN
5	05-JAN-15	
6	YAO	FU
6	06-JAN-15	
7	JING	LI
9	09-JAN-15	

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME	CUST_LNAME
ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	
8	YI	ZHOU
10	10-JAN-15	
9	YUE	WU

CUST_ID	CUST_FNAME	CUST_LNAME
ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE	
9	YUE	WU
15	15-JAN-15	
10	KUN	CHEN
13	13-JAN-15	
10	KUN	CHEN
14	14-JAN-15	

15 rows selected.

/* RIGHT OUTER JOIN 1: Display employee id, firstname, lastname and the orders that they were involved with. Also show employee's who have not been involved with an order. */

```
SELECT    E.EMP_ID,  
          E.EMP_FNAME,  
          E.EMP_LNAME,  
          O.ORDER_ID  
FROM      ORDERS O  
        RIGHT OUTER JOIN  EMPLOYEES  E  
        ON O.EMP_ID = E.EMP_ID  
ORDER BY E.EMP_ID;
```

```
SQL> SELECT    E.EMP_ID,  
2      E.EMP_FNAME,  
3      E.EMP_LNAME,  
4      O.ORDER_ID  
5 FROM      ORDERS O  
6      RIGHT OUTER JOIN  EMPLOYEES  E  
7      ON O.EMP_ID = E.EMP_ID  
8 ORDER BY E.EMP_ID;
```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
1	JINCHEN	YAO
1		
2	TIAN	HUANG
2		
3	MENG	LU
3		

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
3	MENG	LU
11		
4	WANG	BA
4		
5	LAO	HU
5		

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME

ORDER_ID		

5	LAO	HU
7		
5	LAO	HU
15		
6	SHI	ZI
6		
EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME

ORDER_ID		

7	LING	YANG
8		
8	LU	JIE
10		
9	MING	XIAO
12		
EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME

ORDER_ID		

9	MING	XIAO
14		
10	HAN	HAN
9		
10	HAN	HAN
13		
15 rows selected.		

/* RIGHT OUTER JOIN 2: Display all orders, the quantities of products that have been ordered in that order and the product ID and name. Also show products that have never been ordered. */

```

SELECT    T.ORDER_ID,
          T.PROD_QUANTITY,
          P.PROD_ID,
          P.PROD_NAME
FROM    TRANSACTIONS T
        RIGHT OUTER JOIN    PRODUCTS P
          ON P.PROD_ID = T.PROD_ID
ORDER BY T.ORDER_ID;

```

```

SQL> SELECT      T.ORDER_ID,
2              T.PROD_QUANTITY,
3              P.PROD_ID,
4              P.PROD_NAME
5 FROM          TRANSACTIONS T
6              RIGHT OUTER JOIN      PRODUCTS P
7                  ON      P.PROD_ID = T.PROD_ID
8 ORDER BY      T.ORDER_ID;

```

ORDER_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_ID	PROD_NAME
1	1	1	SONY X1
2	2	1	SONY X1
3	2	2	SONY PS4
4	3	3	SAMSUNG
5	4	3	SAMSUNG
6	5	4	SONY A5
7	2	5	CANON 5D
8	1	5	CANON 5D
9	2	6	SURFACE PRO3
10	3	7	MAC G5
11	9	8	VISUAL STUDIO

ORDER_ID	PROD_QUANTITY	PROD_ID	PROD_NAME
12	1	9	IPAD
13	8	9	IPAD
14	9	10	CISCO 2811
15	3	10	CISCO 2811

15 rows selected.

/* FULL OUTER JOIN 1: Show all product names and product categories. Show products that have not been assigned a category. */

```

SELECT      C.CAT_ID,
            C.CAT_NAME,
            P.PROD_ID,
            P.PROD_NAME
FROM        CATEGORIES  C
FULL OUTER JOIN PRODUCTSP
ON C.CAT_ID = P.CAT_ID;

```

```

SQL> SELECT      C.CAT_ID,
2              C.CAT_NAME,
3              P.PROD_ID,
4              P.PROD_NAME
5 FROM          CATEGORIES C
6              FULL OUTER JOIN PRODUCTS P
7              ON    C.CAT_ID = P.CAT_ID;

  CAT_ID CAT_NAME                                PROD_ID
-----
PROD_NAME
-----
          1 MOBILE                                1
SONY X1
          2 TV ENTERTAINMENT                        2
SONY PS4
          1 MOBILE                                3
SAMSUNG

  CAT_ID CAT_NAME                                PROD_ID
-----
PROD_NAME
-----
          3 DIGITAL CAMERA                          4
SONY A5
          3 DIGITAL CAMERA                          5
CANON 5D
          4 LAPTOP                                  6
SURFACE PRO3

```

```

  CAT_ID CAT_NAME                                PROD_ID
-----
PROD_NAME
-----
          5 DESKTOP                                  7
MAC G5
          6 SOFTWARE                                  8
VISUAL STUDIO
          7 TABLET                                  9
IPAD

  CAT_ID CAT_NAME                                PROD_ID
-----
PROD_NAME
-----
          8 ROUTER                                  10
CISCO 2811
          9 WATCH

11 rows selected.

```

/* FULL OUTER JOIN 2: Display all job and employees. Show jobs that have no employees assigned to them and show all employees even if they have no job assigned to them. Because every employee is required to be assigned a job when being entered into the database, so all employees will be shown alongside their job and there will be no employees without a job. */

```

SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
            E.EMP_FNAME,
            E.EMP_LNAME,
            J.JOB_ID,
            J.JOB_TITLE,
            J.JOB_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES E

```


LEFT OUTER JOIN JOBS J
ON E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID;

```
SQL> SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
2      E.EMP_FNAME,
3      E.EMP_LNAME,
4      J.JOB_ID,
5      J.JOB_TITLE,
6      J.JOB_SALARY
7 FROM      EMPLOYEES      E
8      LEFT OUTER JOIN JOBS      J
9      ON      E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID;
```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME	JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE	JOB_SALARY
1	JINCHEN	YAO	1	GENERAL MANAGER	70000
3	MENG	LU	2	COMPUTER ENGINEER	60000
2	TIAN	HUANG	2	COMPUTER ENGINEER	60000
5	LAO	HU	3	SALES OFFICER	50000
4	WANG	BA	3	SALES OFFICER	50000
7	LING	YANG	4	MARKETING OFFICER	50000
6	SHI	ZI	4	MARKETING OFFICER	50000
8	LU	JIE	5	SECURITY OFFICER	50000
10	HAN	HAN	6	ACCOUNTANT	55000
9	MING	XIAO	6	ACCOUNTANT	55000

10 rows selected.

/* 1 CUBE query (with at least 2 columns) */

/* Show each order ID, Product ID, the sum of each order and the sum of all orders of a particular product to show which product is selling the most. Also output total sales. */

SELECT O.ORDER_ID,

```

        T.PROD_ID,
        SUM(T.SALE_PRICE * T.PROD_QUANTITY) AS TOTAL
FROM ORDERS O
    JOIN TRANSACTIONS T
        ON O.ORDER_ID=T.ORDER_ID
GROUP BY CUBE(O.ORDER_ID, T.PROD_ID);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      O.ORDER_ID,
2              T.PROD_ID,
3              SUM(T.SALE_PRICE * T.PROD_QUANTITY) AS TOTAL
4 FROM ORDERS O
5     JOIN TRANSACTIONS T
6         ON O.ORDER_ID=T.ORDER_ID
7  GROUP BY CUBE(O.ORDER_ID, T.PROD_ID);

```

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	TOTAL

		39500
	1	1300
	2	600
	3	3500
	4	1000
	5	4000
	6	600
	7	6000
	8	4500
	9	7200
	10	10800

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	TOTAL

1		400
1	1	400
2		900
2	1	900
3		600
3	2	600
4		1500
4	3	1500
5		2000
5	3	2000
6		1000

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	TOTAL

6	4	1000
7		3000
7	5	3000
8		1000
8	5	1000
9		600
9	6	600
10		6000
10	7	6000
11		4500
11	8	4500

ORDER_ID	PROD_ID	TOTAL

12		800
12	9	800
13		6400
13	9	6400
14		8100
14	10	8100
15		2700
15	10	2700

41 rows selected.

/* 5 examples of subqueries */

/* Sub-query 1: Show the employees who are have the lowest salary. */

```

SELECT      E.EMP_ID,

```

```

        E.EMP_FNAME,
        E.EMP_LNAME,
        J.JOB_TITLE,
        J.JOB_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES E
     JOIN JOBS J
       ON E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID
WHERE JOB_SALARY = (SELECT MIN(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
2              E.EMP_FNAME,
3              E.EMP_LNAME,
4              J.JOB_TITLE,
5              J.JOB_SALARY
6 FROM      EMPLOYEES E
7           JOIN JOBS J
8             ON E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID
9           WHERE JOB_SALARY = (SELECT MIN(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
4	WANG	BA
SALES OFFICER		50000
5	LAO	HU
SALES OFFICER		50000
6	SHI	ZI
MARKETING OFFICER		50000

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME
7	LING	YANG
MARKETING OFFICER		50000
8	LU	JIE
SECURITY OFFICER		50000

/* Sub-query 2: Show employees who are on a salary that is more than the average wage in the company. */

```

SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
            E.EMP_FNAME,
            E.EMP_LNAME,
            J.JOB_TITLE,
            J.JOB_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES E
     JOIN JOBS J
       ON E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID
WHERE J.JOB_SALARY >= (SELECT AVG(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      E.EMP_ID,
2      E.EMP_FNAME,
3      E.EMP_LNAME,
4      J.JOB_TITLE,
5      J.JOB_SALARY
6 FROM      EMPLOYEES      E
7 JOIN JOBS      J
8 ON      E.JOB_ID = J.JOB_ID
9 WHERE J.JOB_SALARY >= (SELECT AVG(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

EMP_ID	EMP_FNAME	EMP_LNAME	JOB_TITLE	JOB_SALARY
1	JINCHEN	YAO	GENERAL MANAGER	70000

/* Sub-query 3: Show job that has highest salary in the company. */

```

SELECT  JOB_TITLE,
        JOB_SALARY
FROM JOBS
WHERE   JOB_SALARY = (SELECT MAX(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      JOB_TITLE,
2      JOB_SALARY
3 FROM      JOBS
4 WHERE      JOB_SALARY = (SELECT MAX(JOB_SALARY) FROM JOBS);

```

JOB_TITLE	JOB_SALARY
QUANT	90000

/* Sub-query 4: Show the max sale price of all products. */

```

SELECT  T.ORDER_ID,
        T.PROD_ID,
        T.PROD_QUANTITY,
        P.PROD_SALE_PRICE
FROM TRANSACTIONS T
JOIN PRODUCTS P
ON      P.PROD_ID = T.PROD_ID
WHERE   P.PROD_SALE_PRICE = (SELECT MAX(PROD_SALE_PRICE)
FROM PRODUCTS);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      T.ORDER_ID,
2              T.PROD_ID,
3              T.PROD_QUANTITY,
4              P.PROD_SALE_PRICE
5 FROM          TRANSACTIONS T
6              JOIN PRODUCTS  P
7              ON          P.PROD_ID = T.PROD_ID
8              WHERE       P.PROD_SALE_PRICE = (SELECT MAX(PROD_SALE_PRICE) FROM PRODUCTS);

ORDER_ID  PROD_ID  PROD_QUANTITY  PROD_SALE_PRICE
-----
10         7         3             1800

```

/* Sub-query 5: Find the product that mskes the most money for the shop. */

```

SELECT      P.PROD_ID,
            P.PROD_NAME,
            C.CAT_NAME,
            P.PROD_COST,
            P.PROD_SALE_PRICE,
            P.PROD_SALE_PRICE-P.PROD_COST AS PROD_PROFIT
FROM        PRODUCTS P
            JOIN   CATEGORIES C
            ON     P.CAT_ID = C.CAT_ID
WHERE       (P.PROD_SALE_PRICE-P.PROD_COST)      =      (SELECT
MAX(PROD_SALE_PRICE-PROD_COST) FROM PRODUCTS);

```

```

SQL> SELECT      P.PROD_ID,
2              P.PROD_NAME,
3              C.CAT_NAME,
4              P.PROD_COST,
5              P.PROD_SALE_PRICE,
6              P.PROD_SALE_PRICE-P.PROD_COST AS PROD_PROFIT
7 FROM          PRODUCTS P
8              JOIN   CATEGORIES C
9              ON     P.CAT_ID = C.CAT_ID
10 WHERE (P.PROD_SALE_PRICE-P.PROD_COST) = (SELECT MAX(PROD_SALE_PRICE-PROD_COST) FROM PRODUCTS);

PROD_ID  PROD_NAME          CAT_NAME
-----
PROD_COST  PROD_SALE_PRICE  PROD_PROFIT
-----
4 SONY A5          DIGITAL CAMERA
800         1000         200
5 CANON 5D          DIGITAL CAMERA
1000        1200         200
7 MAC G5           DESKTOP
1600        1800         200

```

6. 5 PL/SQL procedures as part of one package. One procedure must demonstrate each of the following:

- The use of a cursor
- The use of save points
- The use of a rollback

--CREATE THE PACKAGE

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE QUESTION_6 AS
    PROCEDURE JOB_SALARY;
    PROCEDURE GetProductDetails(input_id IN NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE Compare2Products (input1 IN NUMBER, input2 IN NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE GetOrderDetails (input_id IN NUMBER);
    PROCEDURE GetCustomerDetails (input_id IN NUMBER);
END;
```

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE QUESTION_6 AS
2     PROCEDURE JOB_SALARY;
3     PROCEDURE GetProductDetails(input_id IN NUMBER);
4     PROCEDURE Compare2Products (input1 IN NUMBER, input2 IN NUMBER);
5     PROCEDURE GetOrderDetails (input_id IN NUMBER);
6     PROCEDURE GetCustomerDetails (input_id IN NUMBER);
7 END;
8 /
Package created.
```

--CREATE THE BODY OF THE PACKAGE

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY QUESTION_6 AS
```

/* PL/SQL Procedure 1 (with cursor): If any job is assigned a salary of less than 20,000, an application error will be raised while if any employee has a salary greater than 100,000, an exception will be raised. */

```
PROCEDURE JOB_SALARY
```

```
IS
```

```
    /* declare cursor, %rowtype and exception */
```

```
    CURSOR cur_job IS
```

```
        SELECT * FROM JOBS;
```

```
        v_job_row cur_job%ROWTYPE;
```

```
        SALARYTOOHIGH EXCEPTION;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    OPEN cur_job;
```

```
    FETCH cur_job INTO v_job_row;
```

```
    WHILE cur_job%FOUND LOOP
```

```
        IF v_job_row.JOB_SALARY < 20000 THEN
```

```
            /* raise error if < 20000 */
```

```
            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20111, 'An employee has a  
yearly salary of less than 20000');
```

```
        END IF;
```

```
        IF v_job_row.job_salary > 100000 THEN
```

```
            /* raise exception if > 100000 */
```

```
            RAISE SALARYTOOHIGH;
```

```
        END IF;
```

```

        FETCH cur_job INTO v_job_row;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE cur_job;
/* define exception */
EXCEPTION
    WHEN SALARYTOOHIGH THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Job ID / Name: ' || v_job_row.JOB_ID || ' / ' ||
v_job_row.JOB_TITLE || ' exceeds business rules with salary of: ' ||
v_job_row.JOB_SALARY);
END JOB_SALARY;
/

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE JOB_SALARY
2  IS
3      CURSOR cur_job IS
4      SELECT * FROM JOBS;
5      v_job_row cur_job%ROWTYPE;
6      SALARYTOOHIGH EXCEPTION;
7  BEGIN
8      OPEN cur_job;
9      FETCH cur_job INTO v_job_row;
10     WHILE cur_job%FOUND LOOP
11         IF v_job_row.JOB_SALARY < 20000 THEN
12             RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20111, 'An employee has a yearly salary of less than 20000');
13         END IF;
14         IF v_job_row.JOB_SALARY > 100000 THEN
15             RAISE SALARYTOOHIGH;
16         END IF;
17     END LOOP;
18     CLOSE cur_job;
19 EXCEPTION
20     WHEN SALARYTOOHIGH THEN
21         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Job ID / Name: ' || v_job_row.JOB_ID || ' / ' || v_job_row.JOB_TITLE || ' exceeds business rules with salary of: ' || v_job_row.JOB_SALARY);
22 END JOB_SALARY;
23 /

```

Procedure created.

```

/* update employee salary to 19000 */
UPDATE JOBS SET JOB_SALARY=19000 WHERE JOB_ID=7;
BEGIN
    JOB_SALARY();
END;
/

```

```

SQL> UPDATE JOBS SET JOB_SALARY=19000 WHERE JOB_ID=7;

1 row updated.

SQL> BEGIN
2     JOB_SALARY();
3 END;
4 /
BEGIN
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20111: An employee has a yearly salary of less than 20000
ORA-06512: at "PROJECT.JOB_SALARY", line 11
ORA-06512: at line 2

```

/* PL/SQL Procedure 2: Display a products details when its ID is entered in as an input parameter. Output the name, description, category and cost of the product. */

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetProductDetails (input_id IN NUMBER)
IS

product_id NUMBER := input_id;
ProdID NUMBER;
ProdName VARCHAR2(30);
CatName VARCHAR2(30);
ProdCost FLOAT(30);
ProdSalePrice FLOAT(30);
ProdNonExistant EXCEPTION;

BEGIN

SELECT PROD_NAME
INTO ProdName
FROM PRODUCTS
WHERE PROD_ID = product_id;

SELECT C.CAT_NAME
INTO CatName
FROM PRODUCTS P
JOIN CATEGORIES C
ON P.CAT_ID = C.CAT_ID
WHERE P.PROD_ID = product_id;

SELECT PROD_COST
INTO ProdCost
FROM PRODUCTS
WHERE PROD_ID = product_id;

SELECT PROD_SALE_PRICE
INTO ProdSalePrice
FROM PRODUCTS
WHERE PROD_ID = product_id;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product Name: ' || ProdName || '.');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Category Name: ' || CatName || '.');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product Cost: ' || ProdCost || ' euros.');

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product SALE PRICE: ' || ProdSalePrice || ' euros.');

EXCEPTION

WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN


```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ERROR MESSAGE: This Product ID does not  
exist in our database.');
```

```
END GetProductDetails;  
/  

```

```
BEGIN  
    GetProductDetails(10);  
END;  
/  

```

```
BEGIN  
    GetProductDetails(99);  
END;  
/  

```

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetProductDetails (input_id IN NUMBER)  
2 IS  
3     product_id NUMBER := input_id;  
4     ProdID NUMBER;  
5     ProdName VARCHAR2(30);  
6     CatName VARCHAR2(30);  
7     ProdCost FLOAT(30);  
8     ProdSalePrice FLOAT(30);  
9     ProdNonExistant EXCEPTION;  
10 BEGIN  
11     SELECT  PROD_NAME  
12     INTO    ProdName  
13     FROM    PRODUCTS  
14     WHERE   PROD_ID = product_id;  
15  
16     SELECT  C.CAT_NAME  
17     INTO    CatName  
18     FROM    PRODUCTS P  
19             JOIN CATEGORIES C  
20             ON P.CAT_ID = C.CAT_ID  
21     WHERE   P.PROD_ID = product_id;  
22  
23     SELECT  PROD_COST  
24     INTO    ProdCost  
25     FROM    PRODUCTS  
26     WHERE   PROD_ID = product_id;  
27  
28     SELECT  PROD_SALE_PRICE  
29     INTO    ProdSalePrice  
30     FROM    PRODUCTS  
31     WHERE   PROD_ID = product_id;  
32  
33     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product Name: ' || ProdName || '.');  
34     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Category Name: ' || CatName || '.');  
35     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product Cost: ' || ProdCost || ' euros.');
```

```
36     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Product SALE PRICE: ' || ProdSalePrice || ' euros.  
37 ');  
38 EXCEPTION  
39     WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN  
40         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ERROR MESSAGE: This Product ID does not ex  
41         ist in our database.');
```

```
41     END GetProductDetails;  
42 /  
Procedure created.
```

```
SQL> BEGIN  
2     GetProductDetails(10);  
3 END;  
4 /  
Product Name: CISCO 2811.  
Category Name: ROUTER.  
Product Cost: 700 euros.  
Product SALE PRICE: 800 euros.  
  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
  
SQL> BEGIN  
2     GetProductDetails(99);  
3 END;  
4 /  
ERROR MESSAGE: This Product ID does not exist in our database.  
  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

/* PL/SQL Procedure 3: Compare 2 products side by side and show price

difference. Use previously created procedure within this procedure. */

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Compare2Products (input1 IN NUMBER,
input2 IN NUMBER)

IS

input_1 NUMBER := input1;
input_2 NUMBER := input2;
ProdCost1 NUMBER;
ProdCost2 NUMBER;
Answer NUMBER;

BEGIN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The details of product one are as follows:');
GetProductDetails(input_1);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The details of product two are as follows:');
GetProductDetails(input_2);

SELECT prod_sale_price
INTO ProdCost1
FROM products
WHERE prod_id = input_1;

SELECT prod_sale_price
INTO ProdCost2
FROM products
WHERE prod_id = input_2;

SELECT ProdCost1-ProdCost2
INTO Answer
FROM dual;

/* note that Answer may contain a minus if product two is more than product one
*/

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The difference in price between the two products
is: ' || Answer || ' euros.');

/* exception handling is provided in the above procedures */

END Compare2Products;

/

BEGIN

Compare2Products(63, 62);

END;

/

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Compare2Products (input1 IN NUMBER, input2 IN NUMBER)
2 IS
3   input_1 NUMBER := input1;
4   input_2 NUMBER := input2;
5   ProdSalePrice1 NUMBER;
6   ProdSalePrice2 NUMBER;
7   Difference NUMBER;
8
9 BEGIN
10  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The details of product one are as follows:');
11  GetProductDetails(input_1);
12  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The details of product two are as follows:');
13  GetProductDetails(input_2);
14
15  SELECT  PROD_SALE_PRICE
16  INTO    ProdSalePrice1
17  FROM    PRODUCTS
18  WHERE   PROD_ID = input_1;
19
20  SELECT  PROD_SALE_PRICE
21  INTO    ProdSalePrice2
22  FROM    PRODUCTS
23  WHERE   PROD_ID = input_2;
24
25  SELECT  ProdSalePrice1-ProdSalePrice2
26  INTO    Difference
27  FROM    DUAL;
28
29  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The difference in price between the two products is: ' || Difference || ' euros.');
```

31 /

Procedure created.

```
SQL> BEGIN
      Compare2Products(9, 5);
END;
/ 2 3 4
The details of product one are as follows:
Product Name: IPAD.
Category Name: TABLET.
Product Cost: 400 euros.
Product SALE PRICE: 450 euros.
The details of product two are as follows:
Product Name: CANON SD.
Category Name: DIGITAL CAMERA.
Product Cost: 1000 euros.
Product SALE PRICE: 1200 euros.
The difference in price between the two products is: -750 euros.
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

/* PL/SQL Procedure 4: Show full order details when order ID is entered. */

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetOrderDetails (input_id IN NUMBER)
IS

OrderID NUMBER := input_id;
OrderDate VARCHAR2(15);
CustID NUMBER;
CustFName VARCHAR2(25);
CustLName VARCHAR2(25);
CustTel VARCHAR2(15);
EmpFName VARCHAR2(25);
EmpLName VARCHAR2(25);

BEGIN

SELECT ORDER_DATE
INTO OrderDate
FROM ORDERS

WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT C.CUST_ID
INTO CustID
FROM CUSTOMERS C
JOIN ORDERS O
ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT C.CUST_FNAME
INTO CustFName
FROM CUSTOMERS C
JOIN ORDERS O
ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT C.CUST_LNAME
INTO CustLName
FROM CUSTOMERS C
JOIN ORDERS O
ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT C.CUST_TEL
INTO CustTel
FROM CUSTOMERS C
JOIN ORDERS O
ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT E.EMP_FNAME
INTO EmpFName
FROM EMPLOYEES E
JOIN ORDERS O
ON E.EMP_ID=O.EMP_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

SELECT E.EMP_LNAME
INTO EmpLName
FROM EMPLOYEES E
JOIN ORDERS O
ON E.EMP_ID=O.EMP_ID
WHERE ORDER_ID = OrderID;

```

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order Date: ' || OrderDate);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ID: ' || CustID);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Name: ' || CustFName || ' ' || CustLName);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Telephone Number: ' || CustTel);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee In Charge: ' || EmpFName || ' ' ||
EmpLName);

```

```

END GetOrderDetails;

```

```

/

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

    GetOrderDetails(5);

```

```

END;

```

```

/

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetOrderDetails (input_id IN NUMBER)

```

```

2  IS
3      OrderID NUMBER := input_id;
4      OrderDate VARCHAR2(15);
5      CustID NUMBER;
6      CustFName VARCHAR2(25);
7      CustLName VARCHAR2(25);
8      CustTel VARCHAR2(15);
9      EmpFName VARCHAR2(25);
10     EmpLName VARCHAR2(25);
11
12 BEGIN
13     SELECT ORDER_DATE
14     INTO   OrderDate
15     FROM   ORDERS
16     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
17
18     SELECT C.CUST_ID
19     INTO   CustID
20     FROM   CUSTOMERS C
21           JOIN ORDERS O
22             ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
23     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
24
25     SELECT C.CUST_FNAME
26     INTO   CustFName
27     FROM   CUSTOMERS C
28           JOIN ORDERS O
29             ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
30     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
31

```

```

32     SELECT C.CUST_LNAME
33     INTO   CustLName
34     FROM   CUSTOMERS C
35           JOIN ORDERS O
36             ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
37     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
38
39     SELECT C.CUST_TEL
40     INTO   CustTel
41     FROM   CUSTOMERS C
42           JOIN ORDERS O
43             ON C.CUST_ID=O.CUST_ID
44     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
45
46     SELECT E.EMP_FNAME
47     INTO   EmpFName
48     FROM   EMPLOYEES E
49           JOIN ORDERS O
50             ON E.EMP_ID=O.EMP_ID
51     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
52
53     SELECT E.EMP_LNAME
54     INTO   EmpLName
55     FROM   EMPLOYEES E
56           JOIN ORDERS O
57             ON E.EMP_ID=O.EMP_ID
58     WHERE  ORDER_ID = OrderID;
59
60     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Order Date: ' || OrderDate);
61     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer ID: ' || CustID);
62     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Name: ' || CustFName || ' ' || CustLName);
63     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Telephone Number: ' || CustTel);
64
65 END GetOrderDetails;
66 /

```

```

SQL> begin
2   GetOrderDetails(5);
3   end;
4   /
Order Date: 05-JAN-15
Customer ID: 5
Customer Name: BIN SUN
Customer Telephone Number: 1005
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

/* PL/SQL Procedure 5: Get customer details when a Customer's ID is entered. It will display any orders ID's associated with that customer.(with savepoint and rollback) */

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetCustomerDetails(input_id IN NUMBER)
IS

```

```

    CustID NUMBER := input_id;
    CustFName VARCHAR2(30);
    CustLName VARCHAR2(30);
    CustTel VARCHAR2(30);

```

```

BEGIN

```

```

    SAVEPOINT save_1;
    SELECT    CUST_FNAME
    INTO      CustFName
    FROM      CUSTOMERS
    WHERE     CustID = CUST_ID;

```

```

    SELECT    CUST_LNAME
    INTO      CustLName
    FROM      CUSTOMERS
    WHERE     CustID = CUST_ID;

```

```

    SELECT    CUST_TEL
    INTO      CustTel
    FROM      CUSTOMERS
    WHERE     CustID = CUST_ID;

```

```

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Name: ' || CustFName || ' ' || CustLName);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Phone Number: ' || CustTel);

```

```

EXCEPTION

```

```

    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ERROR MESSAGE: This Customer ID does
not exist in our database. ');
        ROLLBACK TO save_1;
    END GetCustomerDetails;
/

```

```

BEGIN
    GetCustomerDetails(3);
END;
/

```

```

BEGIN
    GetCustomerDetails(11);
END;
/

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE GetCustomerDetails(input_id IN NUMBER)
IS
    CustID NUMBER := input_id;
    CustFName VARCHAR2(30);
    CustLName VARCHAR2(30);
    CustTel VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    SAVEPOINT save_1;
    SELECT CUST_FNAME
    INTO CustFName
    FROM CUSTOMERS
    WHERE CustID = CUST_ID;

    SELECT CUST_LNAME
    INTO CustLName
    FROM CUSTOMERS
    WHERE CustID = CUST_ID;

    SELECT CUST_TEL
    INTO CustTel
    FROM CUSTOMERS
    WHERE CustID = CUST_ID;

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Name: ' || CustFName || ' ' || CustLName);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Customer Phone Number: ' || CustTel);

EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ERROR MESSAGE: This Customer ID does not exist in our database.');
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		31	32																										

```

        ROLLBACK TO save_1;
END GetCustomerDetails;
/
Procedure created.

```

```

SQL> BEGIN
2   GetCustomerDetails(3);
3 END;
4 /
Customer Name: YING YAO
Customer Phone Number: 1003

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> BEGIN
2   GetCustomerDetails(11);
3 END;
4 /
ERROR MESSAGE: This Customer ID does not exist in our database.

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

/* 2 PL/SQL function */

/* 1 PL/SQL function: Allow user to input Order ID, then output the total order cost of that product. */

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TotalOrderCost(input_id IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
    given_id NUMBER := input_id;
    PROD_ID NUMBER;
    total_order_cost NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN

```

```

/* select sum of order */
SELECT    PROD_SALE_PRICE*PROD_QUANTITY
INTO      total_order_cost
FROM      TRANSACTIONS T
          JOIN PRODUCTS P
            ON T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
WHERE     ORDER_ID = given_id;

RETURN total_order_cost;
END TotalOrderCost;
/

```

```

SELECT TotalOrderCost(9) FROM DUAL;
SELECT TotalOrderCost(1) FROM DUAL;

```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TotalOrderCost(INPUT_ID IN NUMBER)
  2  RETURN NUMBER
  3  IS
  4      given_id NUMBER := input_id;
  5      PROD_ID NUMBER;
  6      total_order_cost NUMBER := 0;
  7  BEGIN
  8      SELECT  PROD_SALE_PRICE*PROD_QUANTITY
  9      INTO    total_order_cost
 10      FROM    TRANSACTIONS T
 11             JOIN PRODUCTS P
 12               ON T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
 13      WHERE   ORDER_ID = given_id;
 14      RETURN total_order_cost;
 15  END TotalOrderCost;
 16  /

Function created.

SQL> SELECT TotalOrderCost (9) FROM DUAL;

TOTALORDERCOST(9)
-----
                2100

SQL> SELECT TotalOrderCost (1) FROM DUAL;

TOTALORDERCOST(1)
-----
                 350

```

/* 2 PL/SQL function: Allow user to input Order ID, then output the total profit of that product. */

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TotalProfit(input_id NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER
IS
    given_id NUMBER :=input_id;
    PROD_ID NUMBER;
    total_profit NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
    SELECT    (PROD_SALE_PRICE-PROD_COST)*PROD_QUANTITY

```



```

        INTO total_profit
    FROM TRANSACTIONS T
        JOIN PRODUCTS P
            ON T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
    WHERE ORDER_ID = given_id;

    RETURN total_profit;
END TotalProfit;
/

```

```
SELECT TotalProfit(9) FROM DUAL;
```

```

SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION TotalProfit(input_id NUMBER)
2  RETURN NUMBER
3  IS
4      given_id NUMBER :=input_id;
5      PROD_ID NUMBER;
6      total_profit NUMBER := 0;
7  BEGIN
8      SELECT (PROD_SALE_PRICE-PROD_COST)*PROD_QUANTITY
9      INTO total_profit
10     FROM TRANSACTIONS T
11         JOIN PRODUCTS P
12             ON T.PROD_ID = P.PROD_ID
13     WHERE ORDER_ID = given_id;
14     RETURN total_profit;
15 END TotalProfit;
16 /

Function created.

SQL> SELECT TotalProfit(9) FROM DUAL;

TOTALPROFIT(9)
-----
              300

```

/* 3 Triggers (at least 1 before, and at least 1 after) */

/* Trigger 1 (before): If no order date has been entered into the order table, automatically generate this based on the current date and insert that. */

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG1_ORDERS
    BEFORE INSERT ON ORDERS
    FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF :NEW.ORDER_DATE = NULL THEN
        SELECT TO_DATE (CURRENT_DATE, 'dd/mm/yyyy')
        INTO :NEW.ORDER_DATE FROM DUAL;
    END IF;
END;

```

/

```
INSERT INTO ORDERS (ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, CUST_ID, EMP_ID)
VALUES (16, NULL, 9, 3);
SELECT * FROM ORDERS;
```

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG1_ORDERS
2     BEFORE INSERT ON ORDERS
3     FOR EACH ROW
4     BEGIN
5         IF :NEW.ORDER_DATE IS NULL THEN
6             SELECT TO_DATE (CURRENT_DATE, 'dd/mm/yyyy') INTO :NEW.ORDER_DATE FROM D
7         END IF;
8     END;
9     /

Trigger created.
```

```
SQL> INSERT INTO ORDERS (ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, CUST_ID, EMP_ID) VALUES (16, NULL, 9, 3)
;

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM ORDERS;

  ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE          CUST_ID EMP_ID
-----
16 04-MAY-15              9         3
1 01-JAN-15              1         1
2 02-JAN-15              2         2
3 03-JAN-15              3         3
4 04-JAN-15              4         4
5 05-JAN-15              5         5
6 06-JAN-15              6         6
7 07-JAN-15              1         5
8 08-JAN-15              2         7
9 09-JAN-15              7        10
10 10-JAN-15              8         8

  ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE          CUST_ID EMP_ID
-----
11 11-JAN-15              9         3
12 12-JAN-15              9         9
13 13-JAN-15             10        10
14 14-JAN-15             10         9
15 15-JAN-15              9         5

16 rows selected.
```

/* Trigger 2 (before): If no sale price has been entered into the database, generate it by multiplying the wholesale price by 1.25. */

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG2_PRODUCTS
BEFORE INSERT ON PRODUCTS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE IS NULL THEN
        SELECT :NEW.PROD_COST*1.25 INTO :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE
        FROM DUAL;
    END IF;
END;
/
```

```
INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (PROD_ID, PROD_NAME, CAT_ID,
WHOLESALE_ID, PROD_COST, PROD_SALE_PRICE) VALUES (11,'SONY Z4',
1, 1, 500, NULL);
```

SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS WHERE PROD_NAME='SONY Z4';

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG2_PRODUCTS
2 BEFORE INSERT ON PRODUCTS
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 BEGIN
5     IF :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE IS NULL THEN
6         SELECT :NEW.PROD_COST*1.25 INTO :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE FROM DUAL;
7     END IF;
8 END;
9 /

Trigger created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (PROD_ID, PROD_NAME, CAT_ID, WHOLESALER_ID, PROD_COST, PROD_SALE_PRICE) VALUES (11,'SONY Z4', 1, 1, 500, NULL);
1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS WHERE PROD_NAME='SONY Z4';

-----
PROD_ID PROD_NAME                                CAT_ID WHOLESALER_ID  PROD_COST
-----
PROD_SALE_PRICE
-----
11 SONY Z4                                1          1          500
625
```

/* Trigger 3 (after): If a value is entered into the sale price column which is less than 10% more than what the wholesale price of that item is, then notifit the user after it has been input into the database. */

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG3_PRODUCTS
AFTER INSERT ON PRODUCTS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE <= :NEW.PROD_COST*1.1 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The sale price of this product is less than 10%
more than the wholesale price. The saleprice you entered was '
|| :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE || ' while the wholesale price was '
|| :NEW.PROD_COST || '. Note that this is against company policy.');
        END IF;
    END;
/
```

```
INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (PROD_ID, PROD_NAME, CAT_ID,
WHOLESALER_ID, PROD_COST, PROD_SALE_PRICE) VALUES (12,'SONY
VAIO', 4, 1, 500, 505);
```

SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS WHERE PROD_NAME='SONY VAIO';

```
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG3_PRODUCTS
2 AFTER INSERT ON PRODUCTS
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 BEGIN
5     IF :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE <= :NEW.PROD_COST*1.1 THEN
6         DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The sale price of this product is less than 10% more than the wholesale price. The saleprice you entered w
as ' || :NEW.PROD_SALE_PRICE || ' while the wholesale price was ' || :NEW.PROD_COST || '. Note that this is against company policy.');
7     END IF;
8 END;
9 /

Trigger created.
```

```

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (PROD_ID, PROD_NAME, CAT_ID, WHOLESALER_ID, PROD_COST, PROD_SALE_PRICE) VALUES (12,'SONY VAIO', 4, 1, 500, 505);
The sale price of this product is less than 10% more than the wholesale price.
The saleprice you entered was 505 while the wholesale price was 500. Note that
this is against company policy.

1 row created.

SQL> SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS WHERE PROD_NAME='SONY VAIO';

  PROD_ID PROD_NAME          CAT_ID WHOLESALER_ID  PROD_COST
-----
PROD_SALE_PRICE
-----
      12 SONY VAIO              4           1         500
      505

```

/*9. Identification of weaknesses or potential improvements to the database */

There are a number of ways that the database could be developed in order to meet further company demands. For example, a postage system could be implemented that would automatically generate postage costs based on the weight of products being ordered and the address to which they are being shipped.

Also, stock levels could be saved in the database. When products are sold and when products are bought from wholesalers the database could automatically update stock levels to represent the updated stock levels.