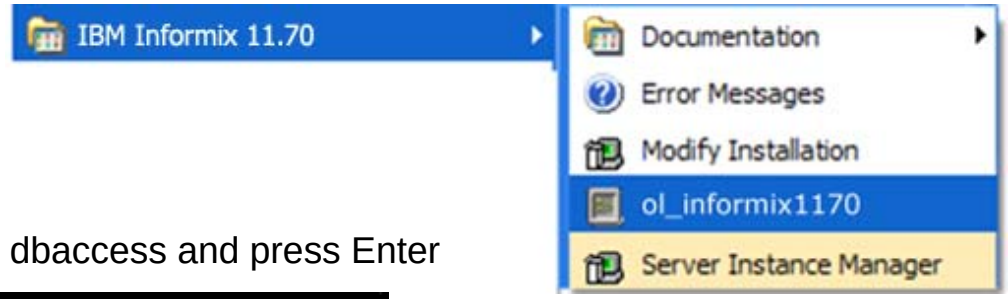
The Informix Detective Game (Student Handout)

Before you start playing the game

1. Start Informix
   a) Start Informix command prompt
      - Start → all Programs → IBM Informix 11.70 → ol_informix_1170



   b) Start DBAccess
      - At the command prompt, type in dbaccess and press Enter

```
C:\Program Files\IBM\IBM Informix\11.70>dbaccess
```

2. Start Informix Detective clue program
   - Click on InformixGame shortcut on your windows desktop

3. Select “Query-language” from the DBAccess main menu

```
DBACCESS:_ Query-language  Connection  Database  Table  Session  Exit
Use SQL query language.

---------------------------------------- Press CTRL-W for Help --------
```

Before you start playing the game

4. Select “New” from the Query-language menu and press Enter

```
SQL:   New  Run   Modify   Use-editor   Output   Choose   Save   Info   Drop   Exit
Enter new SQL statements using SQL editor.

--------- informixgame@ol_informix1170 --------- Press CTRL-W for Help --------
```

5. Try a test command → SELECT * FROM lobby
   (hit ESC; Run)

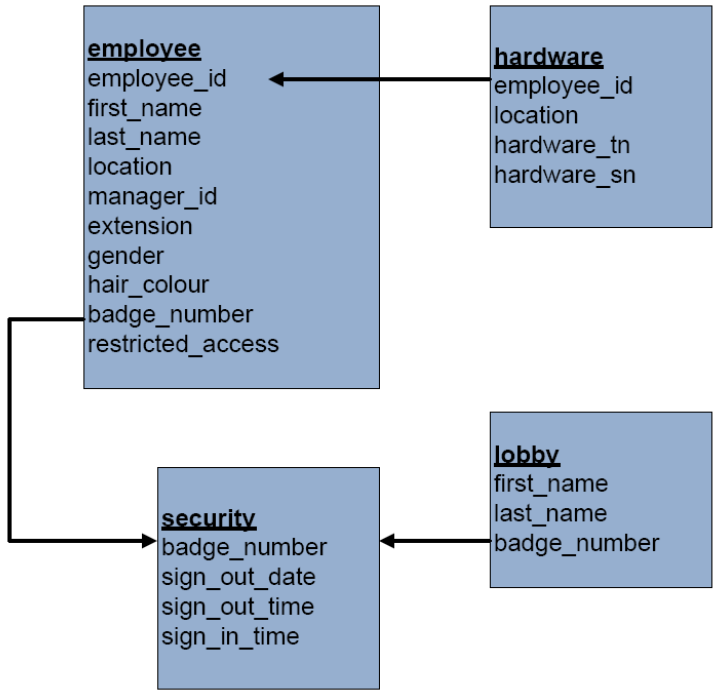
```
NEW:     ESC     = Done editing       CTRL-A = Typeover/Insert      CTRL-R = Redraw
         CTRL-X  = Delete character   CTRL-D = Delete rest of line

--------- informixgame@ol_informix1170 --------- Press CTRL-W for Help --------

select * from lobby
```

6. You are now ready to play the game!

Informix Detective Game

- The Informix Detective Game consists of four tables:
  1. **employee** table stores information about each employee such as their employee #, name, manager, office #, phone #, and badge #, etc
  2. **security** table stores information as to when each employee or visitor badged in and out of the building (date and time)
  3. **lobby** table stores the badge # assigned to each visitor by name
  4. **hardware** table stores the serial # and type # for every computer along with its location and the ID of the employee who is its primary user

- Relationships between tables in a relational database are established using “keys”. The relationships defined between the tables of the Informix Detective Game are shown in this diagram. Arrows indicate the fields that have keys associated with them and the relationships that were defined between the tables. You will need to use these keys when joining the tables.



Tips

- Use DBAccess to execute SQL statements
- Enter SQL commands in the “Query-language” tab from the DBAccess main menu
- From the Query-language menu:
  - “New” starts a new SQL statement,
  - “Run” executes the SQL statement,
  - “Modify” modifies your last SQL statement
- When viewing your results, press “Next” to scroll through the entire list of results.
- To see the count of the number of records for an SQL statement, select Next until the number of rows retrieved is displayed.
- If the width of the fields to be displayed is less than 80 characters wide (including the field name), the results are displayed in a table format.
- If the width of the fields to be displayed is greater than 80 characters wide (including the field name), the results for each record is displayed over multiple lines, as defined by the table structure.

Additional Tips

- Note the format of data in the tables
  - gender field contains a single uppercase letter (M or F)
  - hair_colour field contains lowercase entries only (brown, black, blonde, or red)
  - restricted_access field contains a single uppercase letter (Y or N)
  - sign_out_time and sign_in_time fields use a 24-hour format (e.g., 14:00:00)
  - sign_out_date field uses year-month–day format (e.g., 2007-11-07)

    (Note: use the SET DBDATE=y4md- command prior to starting DBAccess)

- The * in place of the column name(s) of the SQL query is equal to identifying all column names

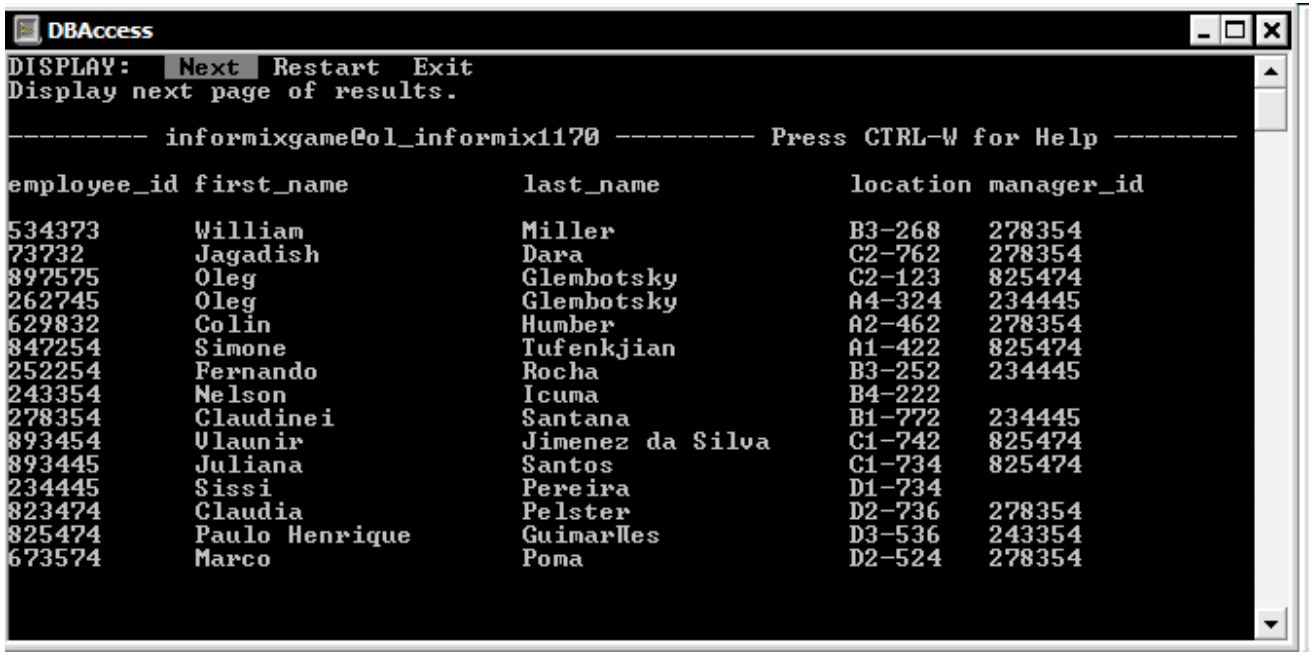
```
SELECT *
FROM lobby
```

  The above query selects all columns from the lobby table.

- AND is used to create compound conditions in a SELECT statement

```
SELECT *
FROM employee
WHERE employee.manager_id = ‘278354’
AND employee.gender = ‘M’
```

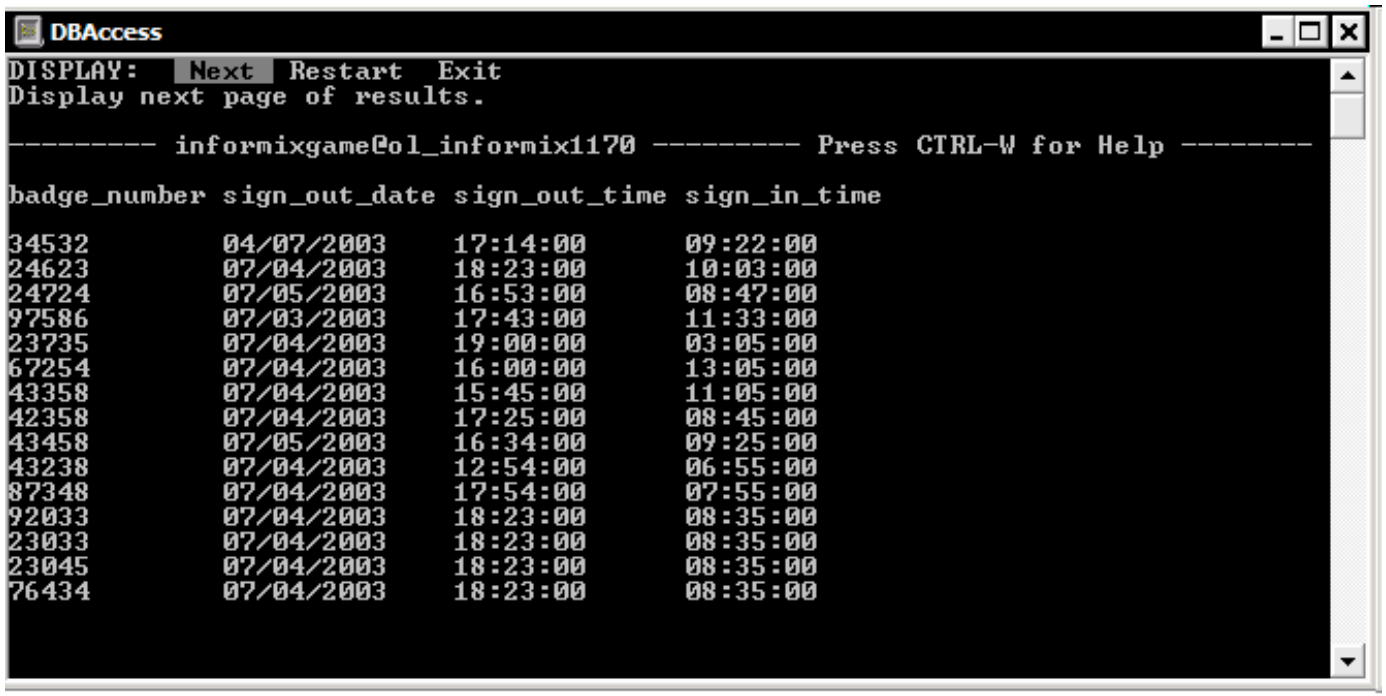
Employee Table



- In the employee table, the columns (or fields) are: **employee_id, first_name, last_name, location, manager_id, extension, gender, hair_colour, badge_number,** and **restricted_access**

- There are 140 rows (records) in the **employee** table but only a subset of the results table is shown. You need to page down (using “Next” menu option) to see additional records.

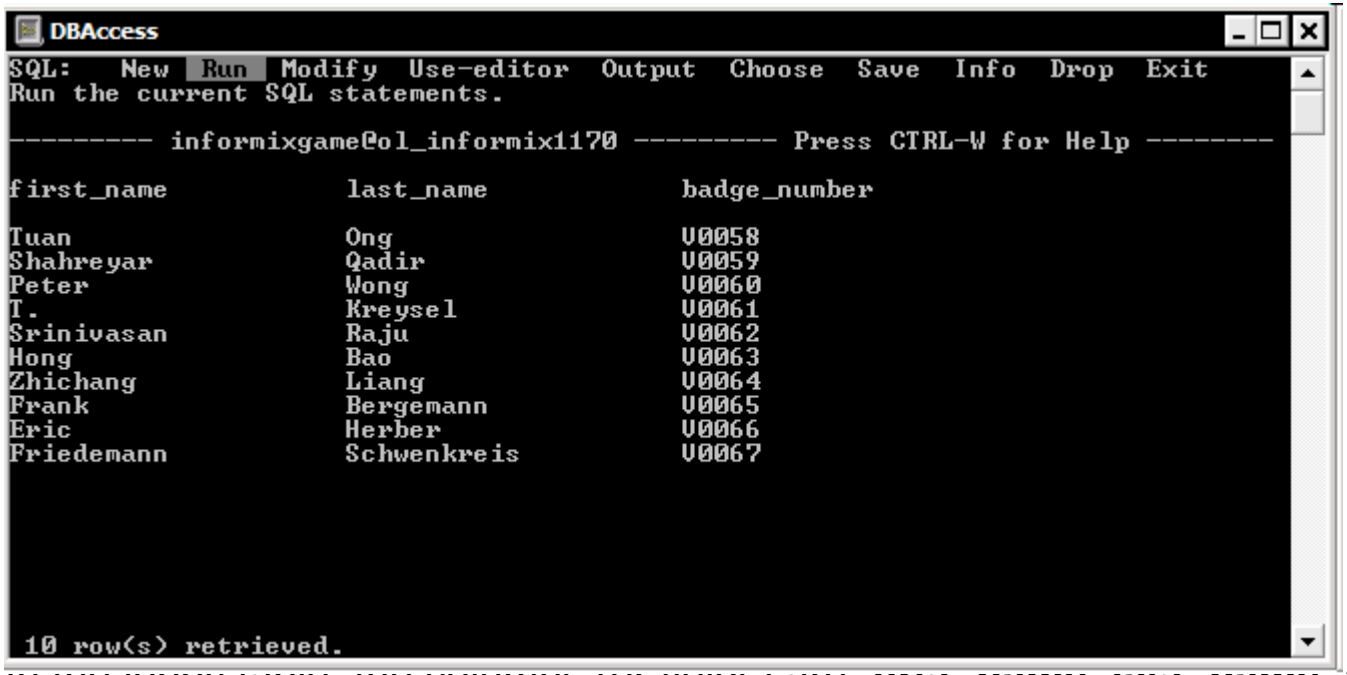
Security Table



- In the security table, the columns (or fields) are: **badge_number, sign_out_date, sign_out_time,** and **sign_in_time**

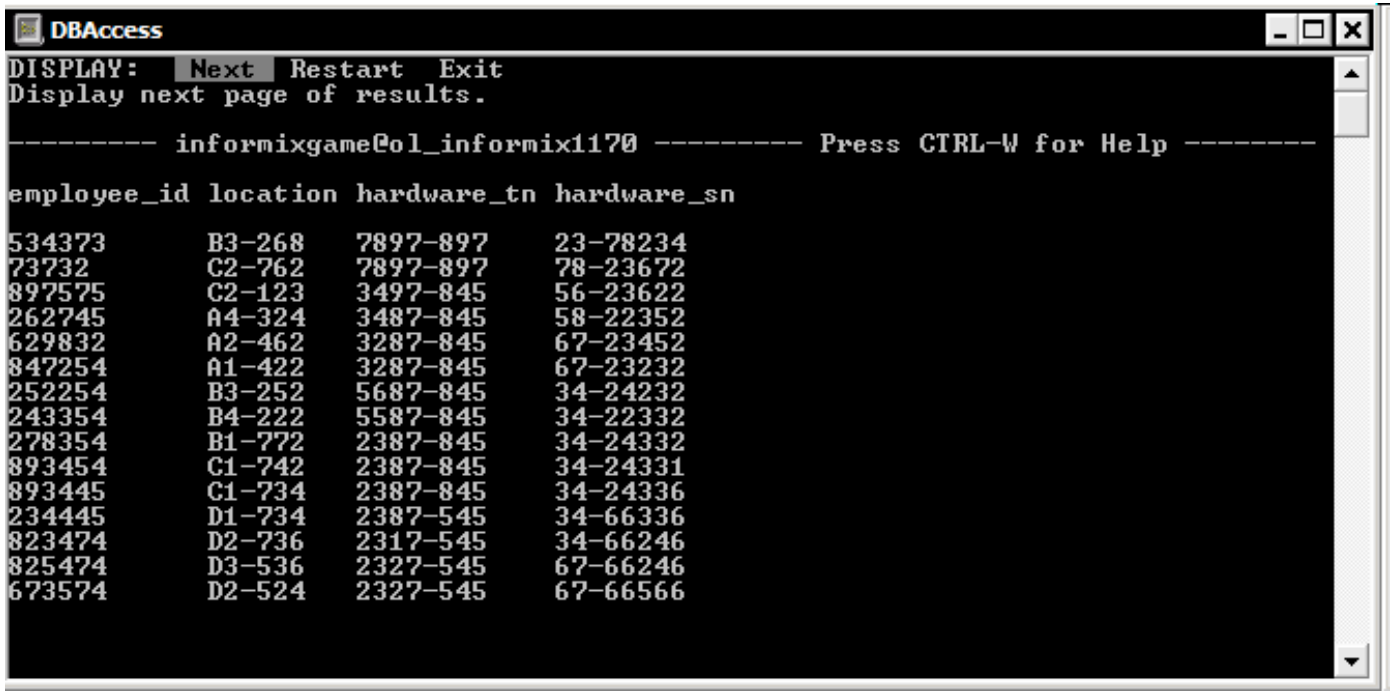
- There are 151 rows (records) in the security table but only a subset of the results table is shown on each page. You need to page down (using “Next” menu option) to see additional records.

Lobby Table



- In the lobby table, the columns (or fields) are: **first_name, last_name,** and **badge_number**
- There are 10 rows (records) in the lobby table.

Hardware Table



- In the hardware table, the columns (or fields) are: **employee_id, location, hardware_tn,** and **hardware_sn**

- There are 140 rows (records) in the hardware table but only a subset of the results table is shown on each page. You need to page down (using “Next” menu option) to see additional records.

SELECT Statement

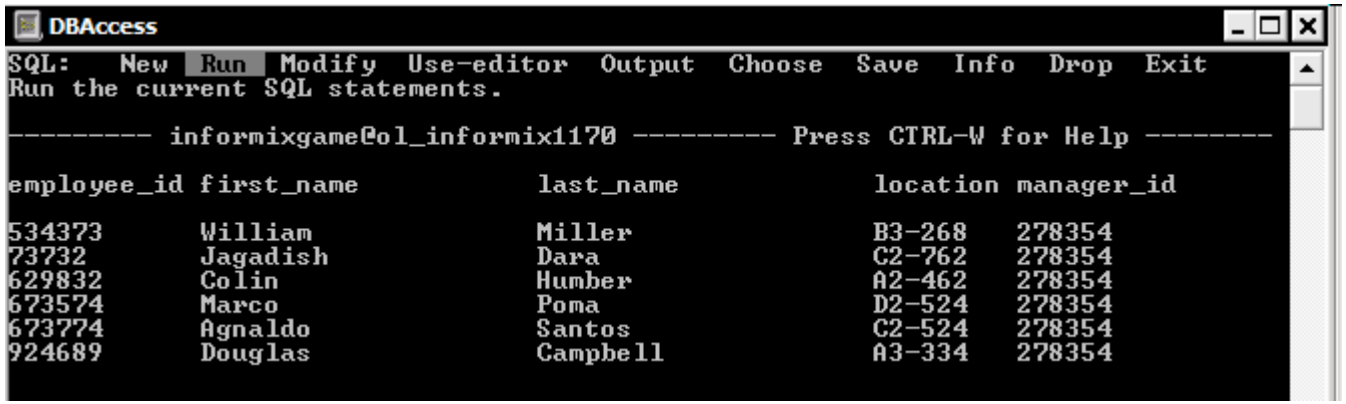
To select all of the rows and columns from the **employee** table where

a) the employee reports to Claudinei Santana (hint: employee id = 278354), and

b) the employee is male

```
SELECT *
FROM employee
WHERE employee.manager_id = '278354' AND employee.gender = 'M'
```

This statement will produce the following result:



Note: In order to see the output in a tabular format as shown here, use the following syntax:

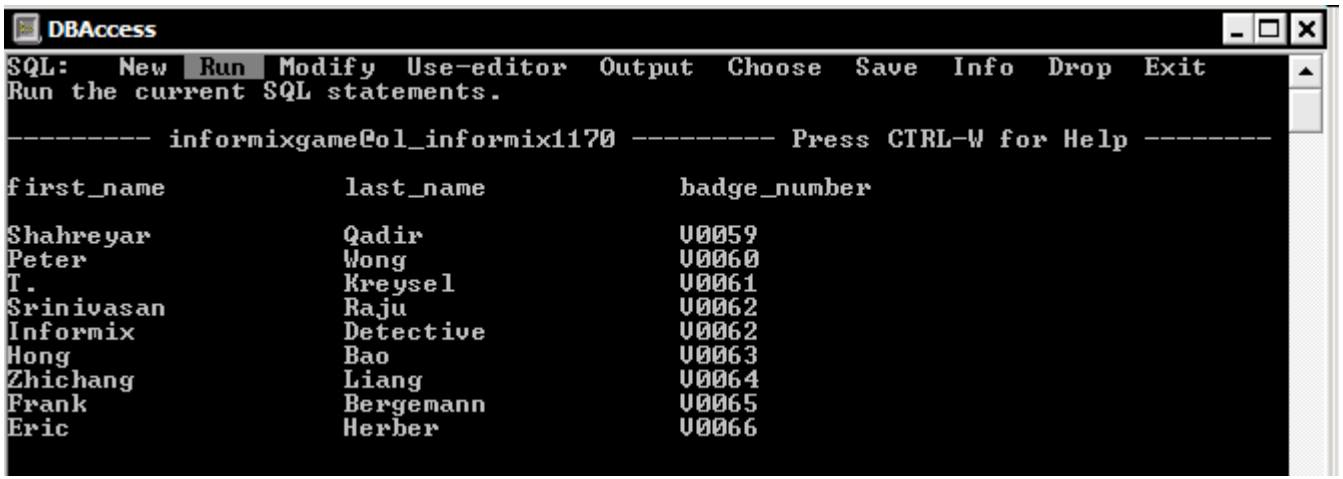
```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, location, manager_id
FROM employee
WHERE employee.manager_id = '278354' AND employee.gender = 'M'
```

BETWEEN Predicate

The BETWEEN predicate compares a single value to an inclusion range of values (i.e. all values BETWEEN a specified Maximum Value and Minimum Value).

For example, to select all of the rows and columns from the **lobby** table where the visitor's badge number is between 59 and 66, issue the following statement:

```
SELECT * FROM lobby
WHERE lobby.badge_number BETWEEN 'V0059' AND 'V0066'
```



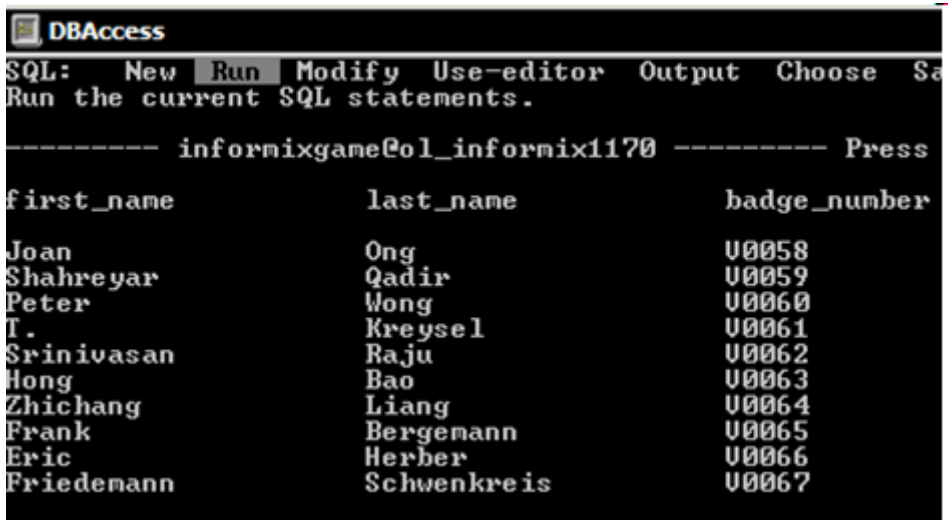
UPDATE Statement

The UPDATE statement is used to change data in a table.
With this statement, you can change the value of one or more columns for each row that satisfies the search condition of the WHERE clause. The format is:

UPDATE table name
SET column name = expression
WHERE conditions for rows to meet if any

Note: if you do not use the WHERE clause, all rows will be updated.

```
UPDATE lobby
SET first_name = 'Joan'
WHERE lobby.badge_number = 'V0058'
```



INSERT Statement

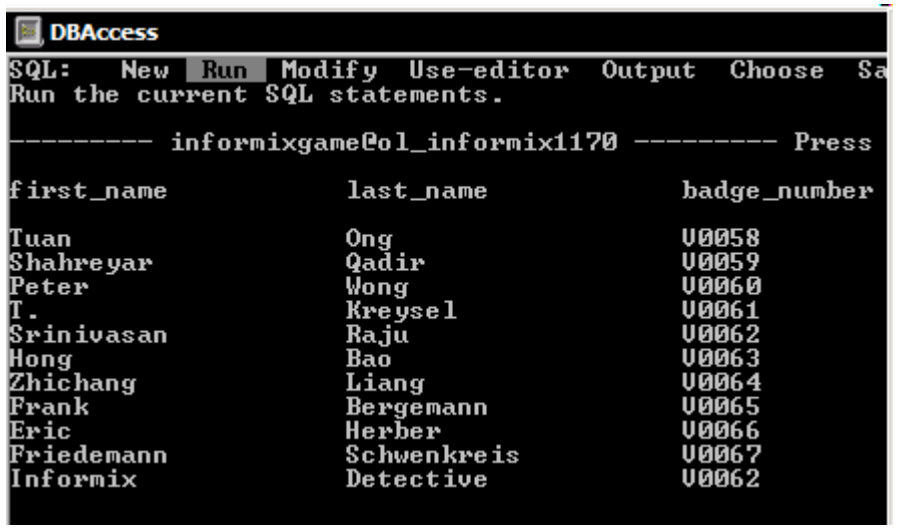
The INSERT statement is used to add data to a table. The format of this statement is:

INSERT INTO tablename (column name(s))
VALUES (value(s));

To add a visitor named “Informix Detective" to the **lobby** table, issue this command:

INSERT INTO lobby (first_name, last_name, badge_number)
VALUES (‘Informix', 'DETECTIVE', 'V0062')

This statement will produce the following result:



Note: This insertion is the 11th record of the lobby table and the table now has two records with badge_number = ‘V0062’

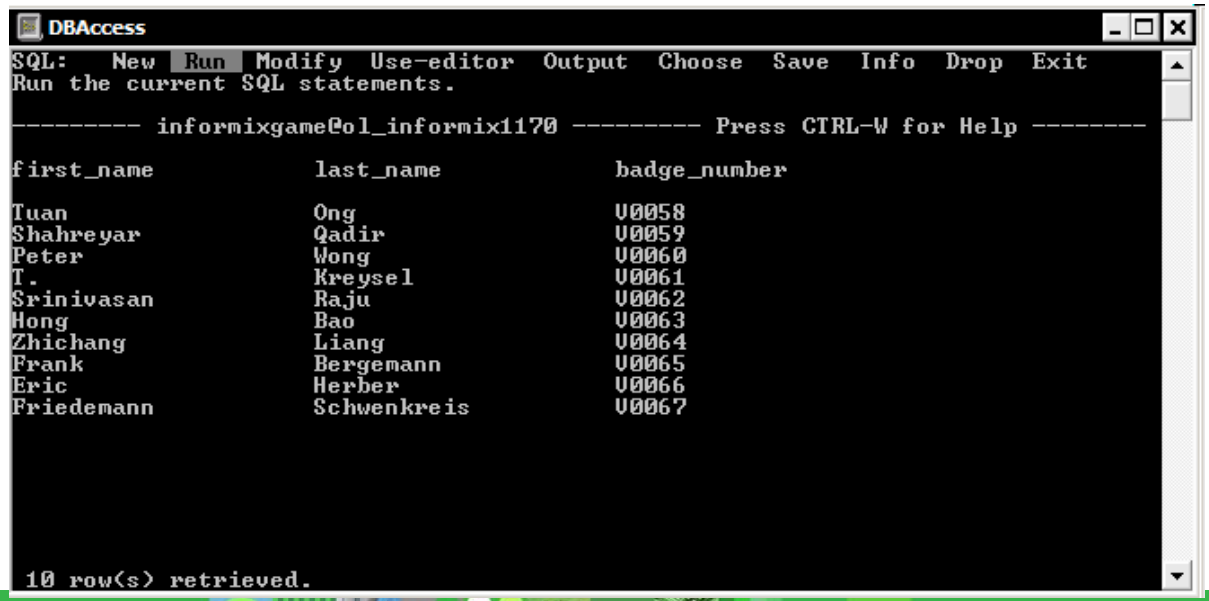
DELETE Statement

Use the DELETE statement to remove records (rows) from a table. The format is:

DELETE FROM table name
WHERE conditions for rows to meet if any

For example, to remove the record for the visitor with a last name of Detective from the **lobby** table, issue the following statement:

DELETE FROM lobby
WHERE lobby.last_name = 'Detective'



Note: Following this deletion there are only 10 records in the lobby table and only one record with **badge_number = 'V0062'**

Joining tables

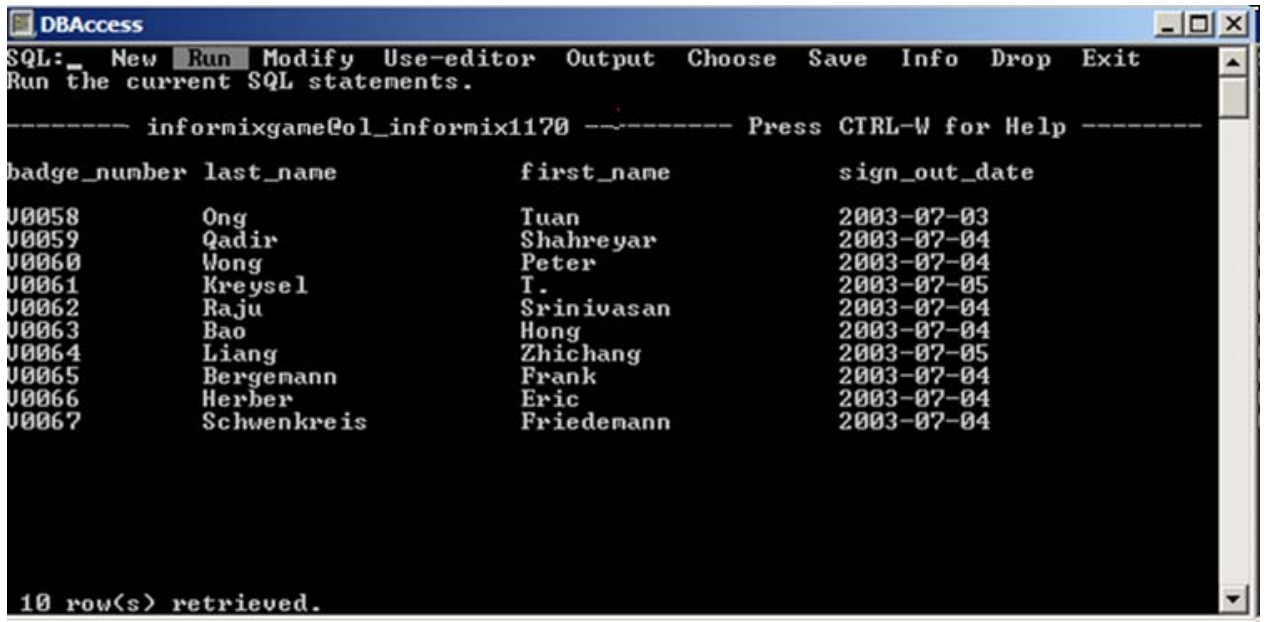
The process of combining data from two or more tables is called joining tables.
The columns involved in the join condition do not have to be identical; however, they must be compatible.
To join the **lobby** table to the **security** table, issue the following command:

```
SELECT *
FROM lobby, security
WHERE security.badge_number = lobby.badge_number
```

Note: The fields shown are from both the lobby and security tables.

Recall: The Security table has 151 rows but only 10 that satisfy the join condition.

Note: In order to see output in a tabular format as shown here, use the following syntax.




```
SELECT lobby.badge_number, lobby.last_name, lobby.first_name, security.sign_out_date
FROM lobby, security
WHERE security.badge_number = lobby.badge_number
```