Database: Chapter 5 Assignment 1

Complete exercises from class and TAL Distributors in text page 163, exercises 1 - 3.

Please type the query in the SQL Statement that you use in either Microsoft Access or Oracle Application Express.  Once query has run correctly and provided the results, take a screen snip of the results, and then copy into the chart below. Save this completed Word document, and submit to appropriate dropbox on myHills.

15 points

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| **Columns coming from a single table.**  List the number, name and rep number for all customers. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **Columns coming from two tables.**  For all customers list the customer number, customer name and rep number, rep first name and rep last name.  NOTE 1: FROM clause needs to list the tables.  NOTE 2: ANY column that has the same name in two tables must be qualified with a table name.  NOTE 3: You must relate the two tables together in the where clause to match which row from the second table matches the first table. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **JOIN two tables and a criterion.**  List the number and name of each customer whose credit limit is $7,500. Also list the sales rep number, last name and first name who represents each customer.  NOTE 1: Use AND operator since we have 2 conditions, 1) the criterion to relate the two tables and 2) the criterion of which rows to select. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **JOIN TABLES**  For every item on order, list the order number, item number, description, number of units ordered, quoted price and unit price |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **Foreign Keys:**  **Declare that the rep number is the foreign key for the customer table.**  NOTE 1: In the current joins, think of one of the tables as the main table to find what you are looking for, then the second table to find related additional information.  NOTE 2: A foreign key is used in the main table to relate to the second table. The value from the foreign key is matched to the primary key in the second table.  NOTE 3: We will have additional tables that we look at later that don’t require foreign key relationships.  NOTE 4: To add integrity to the tables it is best to declare which columns are foreign keys. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:**  NOTE 1: The Access database already had foreign key relationships made, so you will receive an error when running this command.  NOTE 2: You can see the ACCESS relationships by using the menu Database Tools and then Relationships. |
| **Results:** |
| **5-1** For each order, list the order number and order date along with the number and name of the customer that placed the order. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **5-2** For each order placed on October 15,2015, list the order number along with the number and name of the customer that placed the order |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **5-3** For each order, list the order number, order date, item number, number of units ordered, and quoted price for each order line that makes up the order. |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |
| **Foreign Keys:**  **Declare that the item number is the foreign key for the order\_line table.**  **Declare that the customer number is the foreign key for the orders table.**  **Declare that the order number is the foreign key for the order\_line table.** |
| **SQL STATEMENT:** |
| **Results:** |