

מיני פרויקט בבסיסי נתונים שלב ב

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 1. Select all volunteers who joined in a specific year, along with their roles and gear information.

צילום של הרצה:

Program Window

SELECT V.name, V.join_date ...

select * from all_constrai ...

SQL

Output

Statistics

```
SELECT V.name, V.join_date, P.role_name, G.armor_type, G.gun_type
FROM Volunteers V
JOIN Position P ON V.role_ID = P.role_ID
JOIN Gear G ON V.gear_ID = G.gear_ID
WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM V.join_date) = 2024
ORDER BY V.name;
```

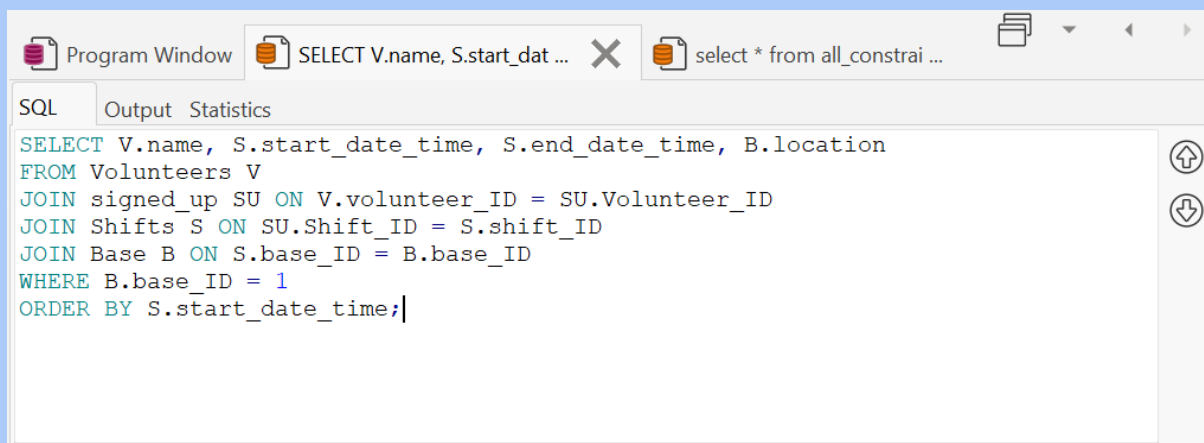
צילום של תוצאה:

	NAME	JOIN_DATE	ROLE_NAME	ARMOR_TYPE	GUN_TYPE
1	Alice Johnson	10/03/2024	Engineer	3	3
2	Jane Smith	15/02/2024	Medic	2	2
3	John Doe	01/01/2024	Leader	1	1

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 2. Select all volunteers signed up for shifts at a specific base, including shift start and end times.

צילום של הרצה:

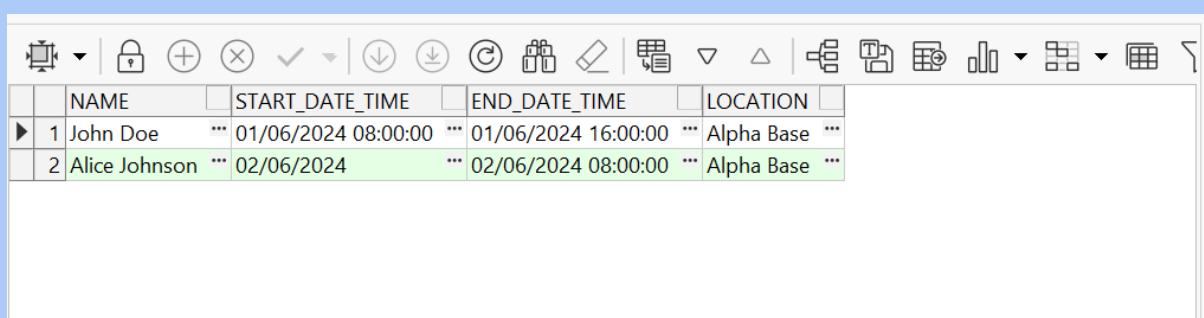


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with two tabs: "Program Window" and "SELECT V.name, S.start_dat ...". The "Program Window" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
SELECT V.name, S.start_date_time, S.end_date_time, B.location
FROM Volunteers V
JOIN signed_up SU ON V.volunteer_ID = SU.Volunteer_ID
JOIN Shifts S ON SU.Shift_ID = S.shift_ID
JOIN Base B ON S.base_ID = B.base_ID
WHERE B.base_ID = 1
ORDER BY S.start_date_time;
```

The "Output" tab is also visible, showing the results of the query.

צילום של תוצאה:



The screenshot shows the output of the SQL query in a table format. The table has four columns: NAME, START_DATE_TIME, END_DATE_TIME, and LOCATION. The data is as follows:

	NAME	START_DATE_TIME	END_DATE_TIME	LOCATION
1	John Doe	01/06/2024 08:00:00	01/06/2024 16:00:00	Alpha Base
2	Alice Johnson	02/06/2024	02/06/2024 08:00:00	Alpha Base

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 3. Count the number of volunteers per role, grouped by role name.

צילום של הרצה:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with two tabs: 'Program Window' and 'SELECT P.role_name, COUNT(...'. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT P.role_name, COUNT(V.volunteer_ID) AS volunteer_count
FROM Position P
LEFT JOIN Volunteers V ON P.role_ID = V.role_ID
GROUP BY P.role_name
ORDER BY volunteer_count DESC;
```

The Output window shows the results of the query:

ROLE_NAME	VOLUNTEER_COUNT
1 Leader	1
2 Engineer	1
3 Medic	1

צילום של תוצאה:

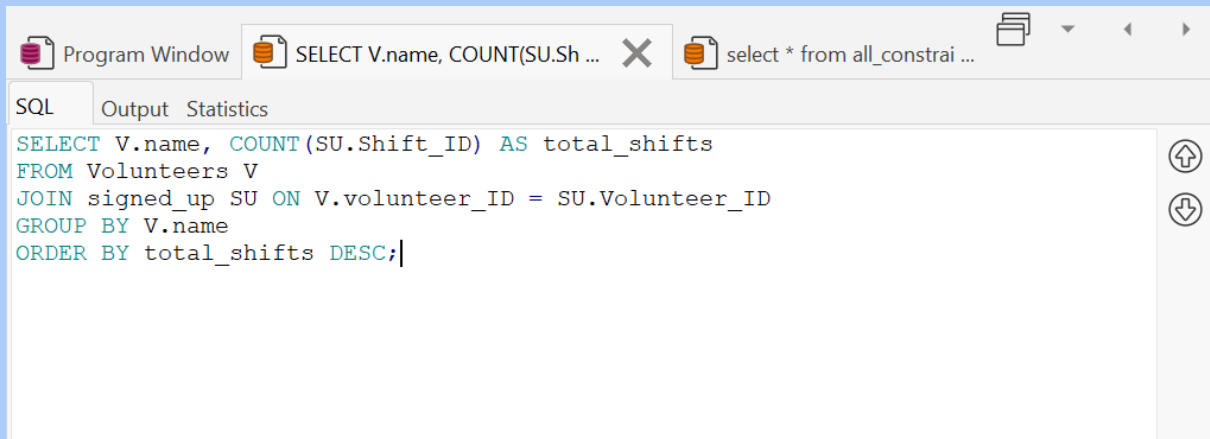
The screenshot shows a table view with the following data:

	ROLE_NAME	VOLUNTEER_COUNT
1	Leader	1
2	Engineer	1
3	Medic	1

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 4. Find the total number of shifts each volunteer has signed up for, along with their name.

צילום של הרצה:

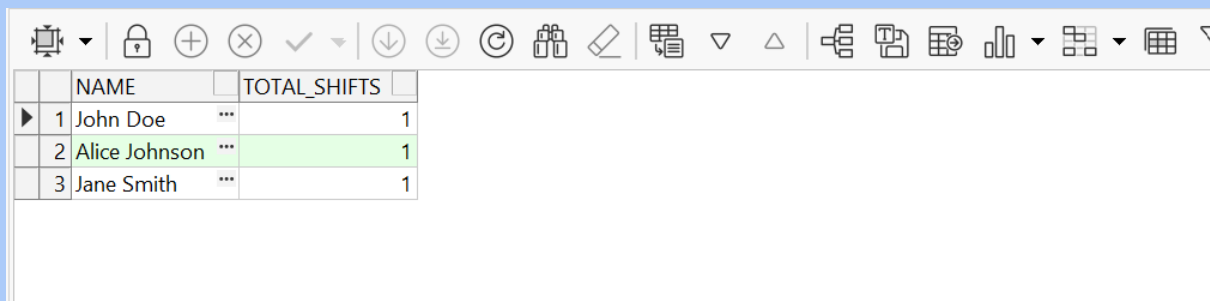


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with two tabs. The active tab contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT V.name, COUNT(SU.Shift_ID) AS total_shifts
FROM Volunteers V
JOIN signed_up SU ON V.volunteer_ID = SU.Volunteer_ID
GROUP BY V.name
ORDER BY total_shifts DESC;
```

The IDE also shows a second tab with the text "select * from all_constrai ...".

צילום של תוצאה:



The screenshot shows a database application window with a table of results. The table has two columns: NAME and TOTAL_SHIFTS. The data is as follows:

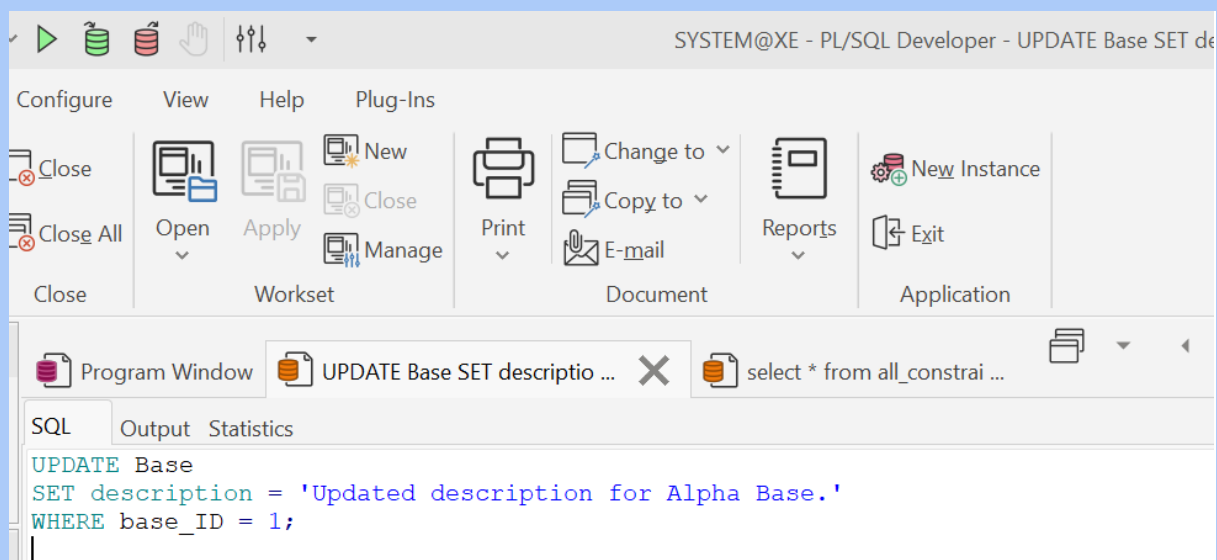
	NAME	TOTAL_SHIFTS
1	John Doe	1
2	Alice Johnson	1
3	Jane Smith	1

בס"ד

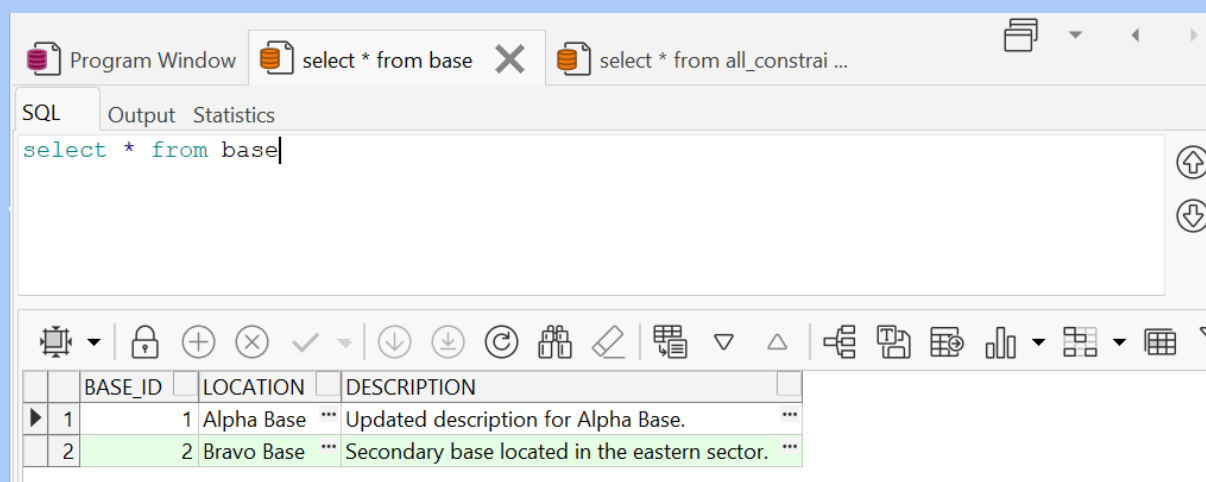
תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 1. Update the location description for a specific base.

צילום של הרצה:

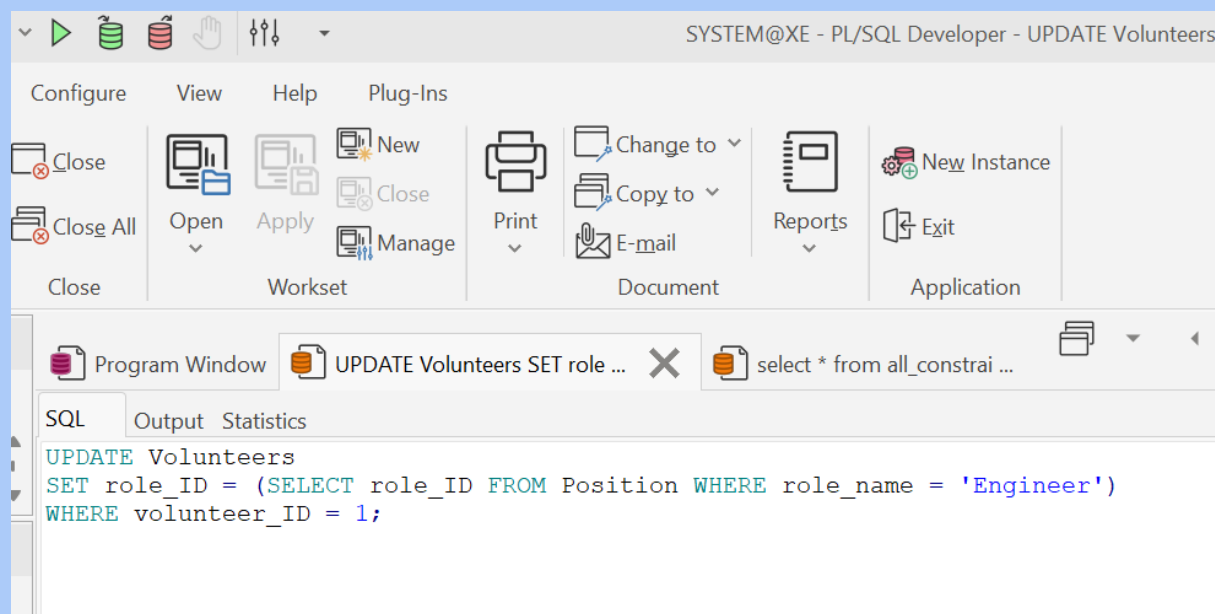


צילום של תוצאה:

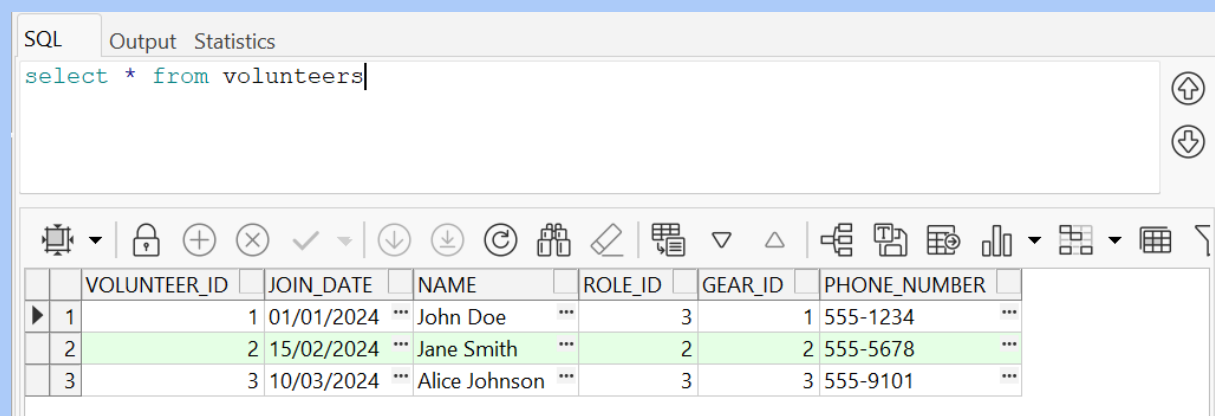
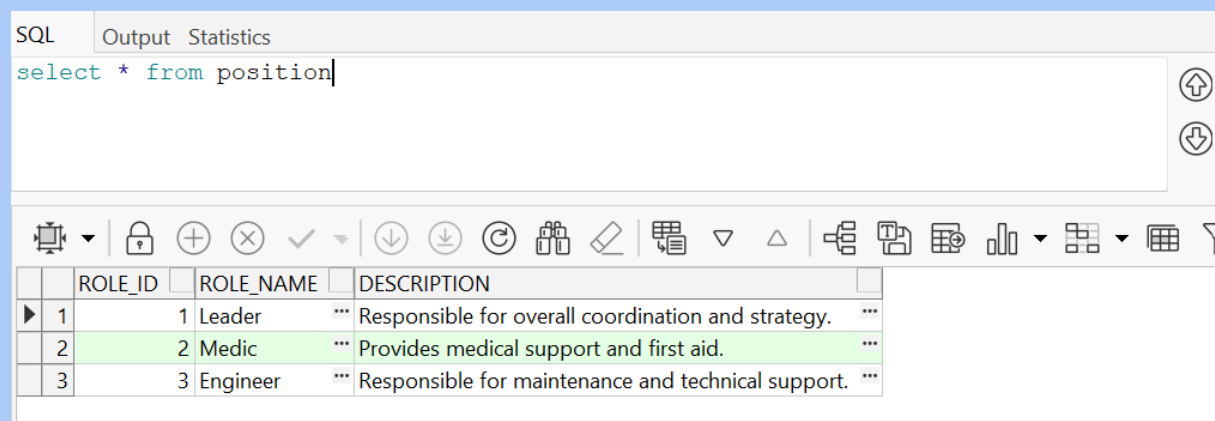


-- 2. Update the role of a specific volunteer.

צילום של הרצה:



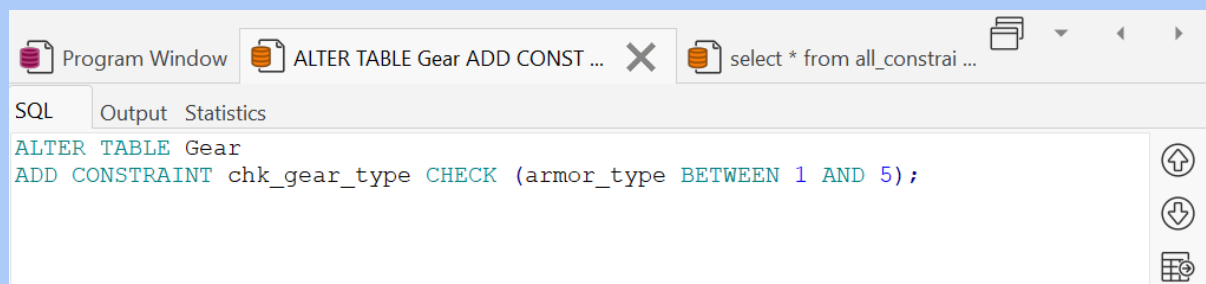
צילום של תוצאה:



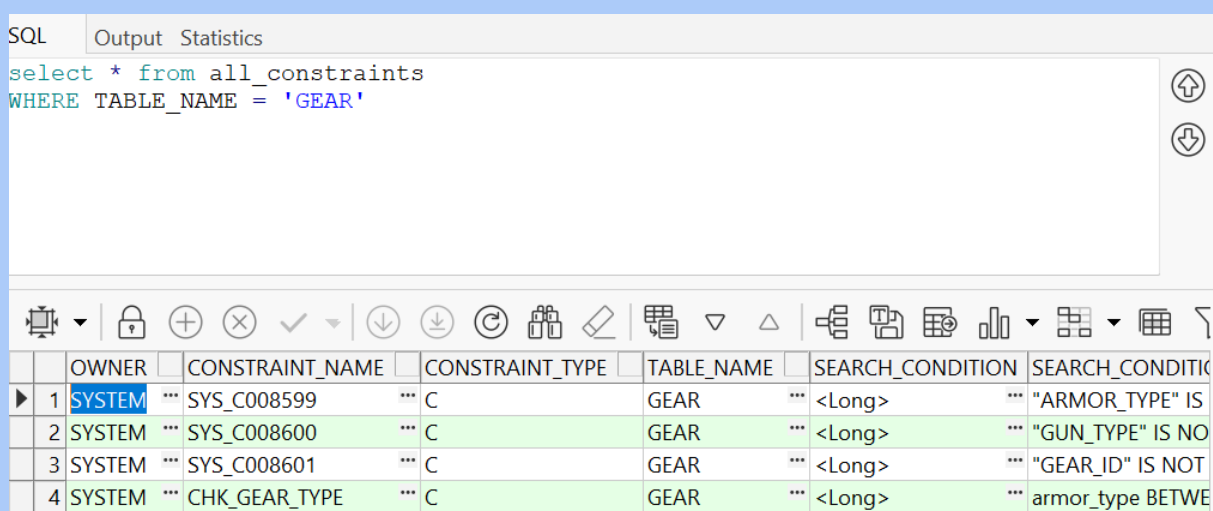
תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- Adding a CHECK constraint to ensure gear_type in Gear table is within a certain range

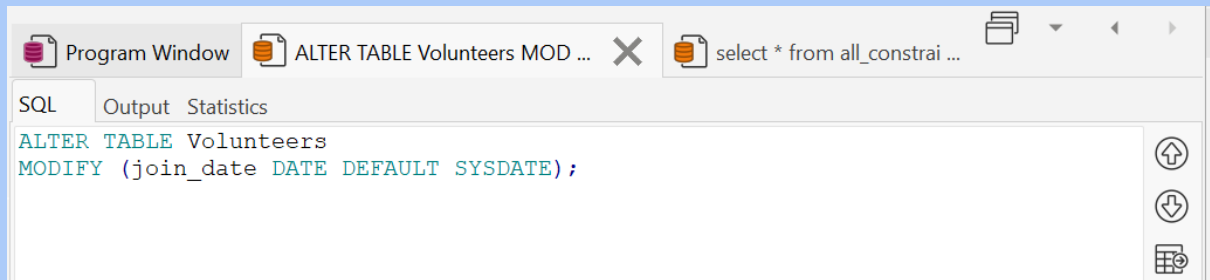
צילום של הרצה:



צילום של תוצאה:



-- Adding a DEFAULT constraint to set a default join date in Volunteers table

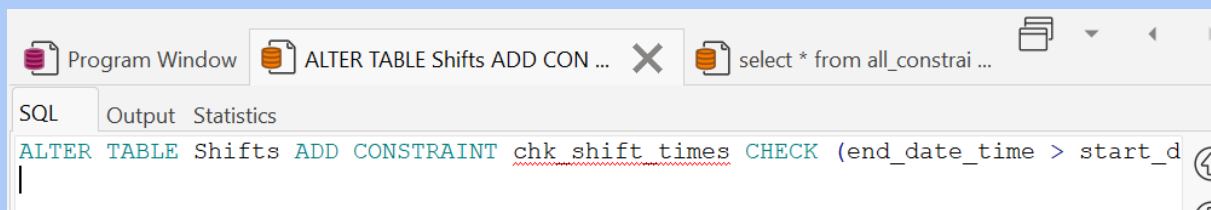


תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

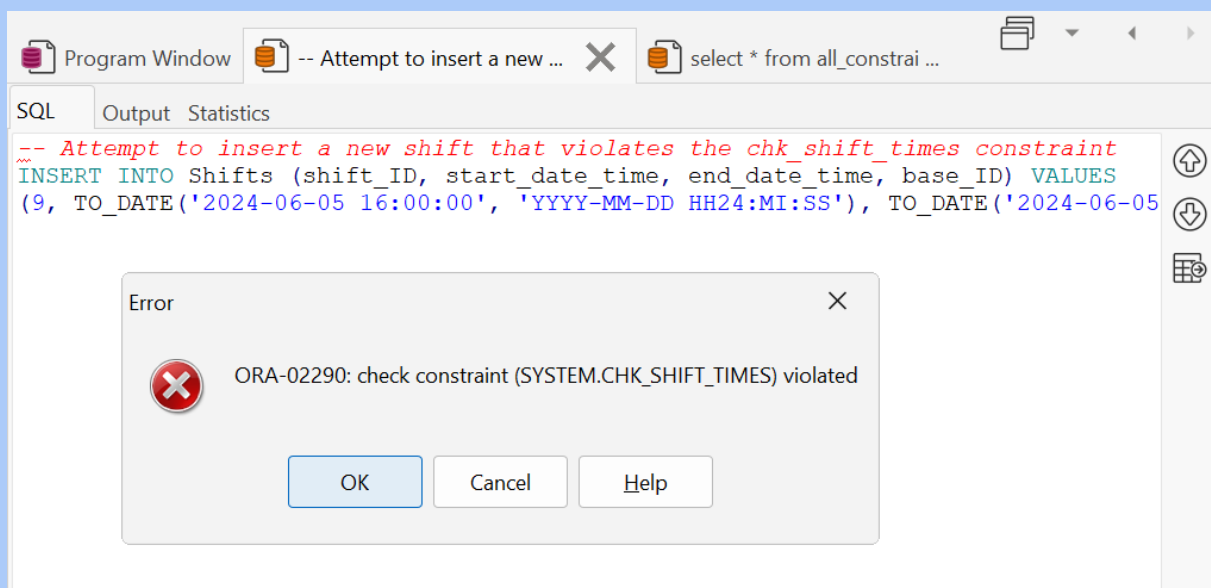
-- Adding a CHECK constraint to the Shifts table

```
-- Adding a CHECK constraint to the Shifts table
ALTER TABLE Shifts ADD CONSTRAINT chk_shift_times CHECK (end_date_time >
start_date_time);
```

צילום של הרצה:



צילום של תוצאה:



על מנת לראות באופן ישיר אילוץ:

```
select * from all_constraints
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'GEAR'
```

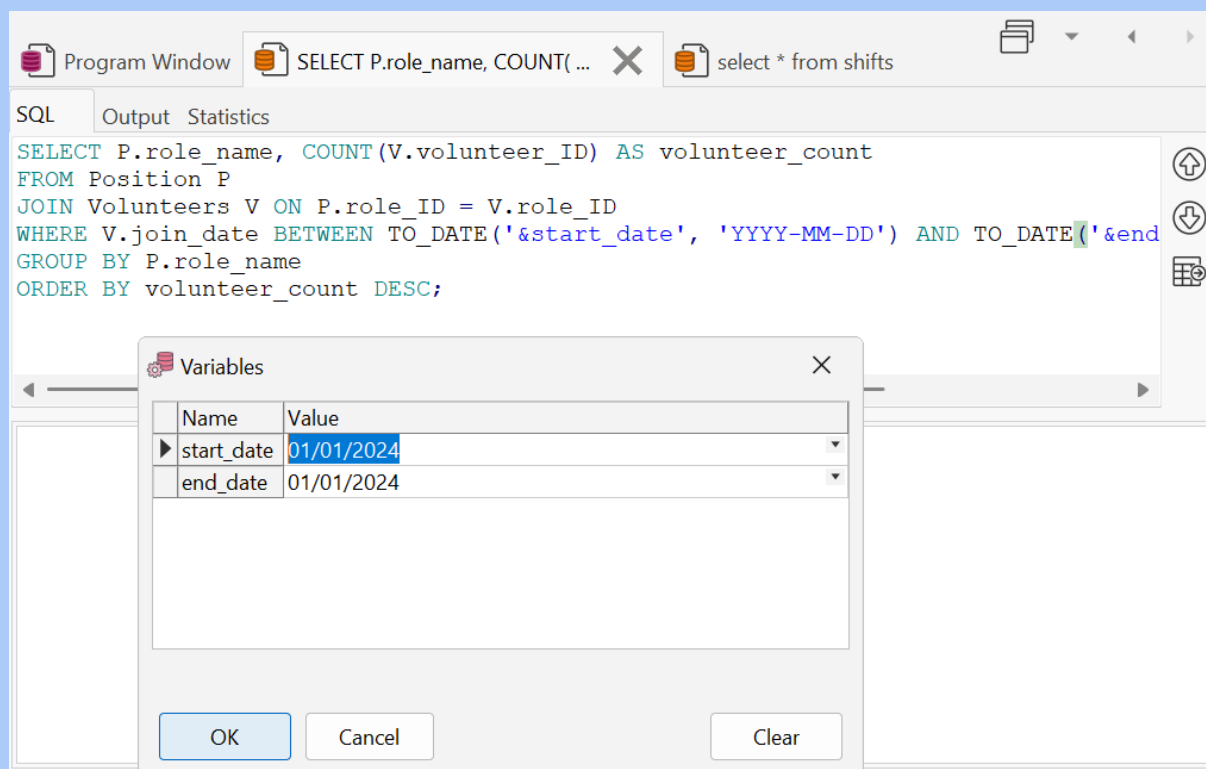
בס"ד

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 3. Count the number of volunteers for each role within a specific date range.

צילום של הרצה:

הפורמט של התאריך לא כמו בתמונה*



צילום של תוצאה:

		ROLE_NAME		VOLUNTEER_COUNT			
		1	Engineer	...		1	

בס"ד

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 4. Find volunteers with a specific gear type signed up for shifts within a date range.

צילום של הרצה ותוצאה:

The screenshot displays a database application interface. On the left, the 'Program Window' shows an SQL query: `SELECT V.name, G.armor_type, G.gun_type FROM Volunteers V JOIN Gear G ON V.gear_ID = G.gear_ID JOIN signed_up SU ON V.volunteer_ID = SU.volunteer_ID JOIN Shifts S ON SU.Shift_ID = S.shift_ID WHERE G.armor_type = &armor_type AND S.start_date >= &start_date AND S.end_date <= &end_date ORDER BY V.name;`. On the right, a 'Variables' dialog box is open, showing a table with three rows: 'armor_type' with value '2', 'start_date' with value '2023-01-01', and 'end_date' with value '2025-01-01'. Below the dialog, a table of results is visible, showing one row for 'Jane Smith' with armor_type '2' and shift dates '01/06/2024 16:00:00' to '02/06/2024'.

Name	Value
armor_type	2
start_date	2023-01-01
end_date	2025-01-01

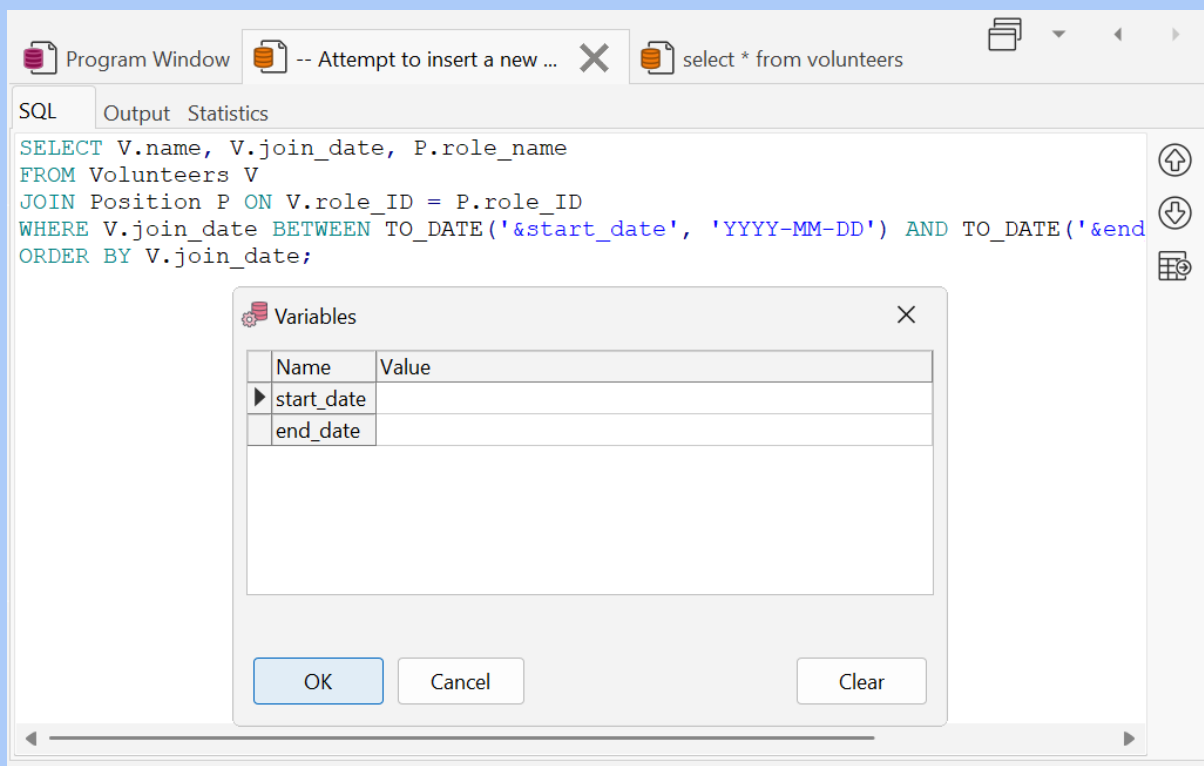
NAME	ARMOR_TYPE	GUN_TYPE	START_DATE_TIME	END_DATE_TIME
1 Jane Smith	2	2	01/06/2024 16:00:00	02/06/2024

בס"ד

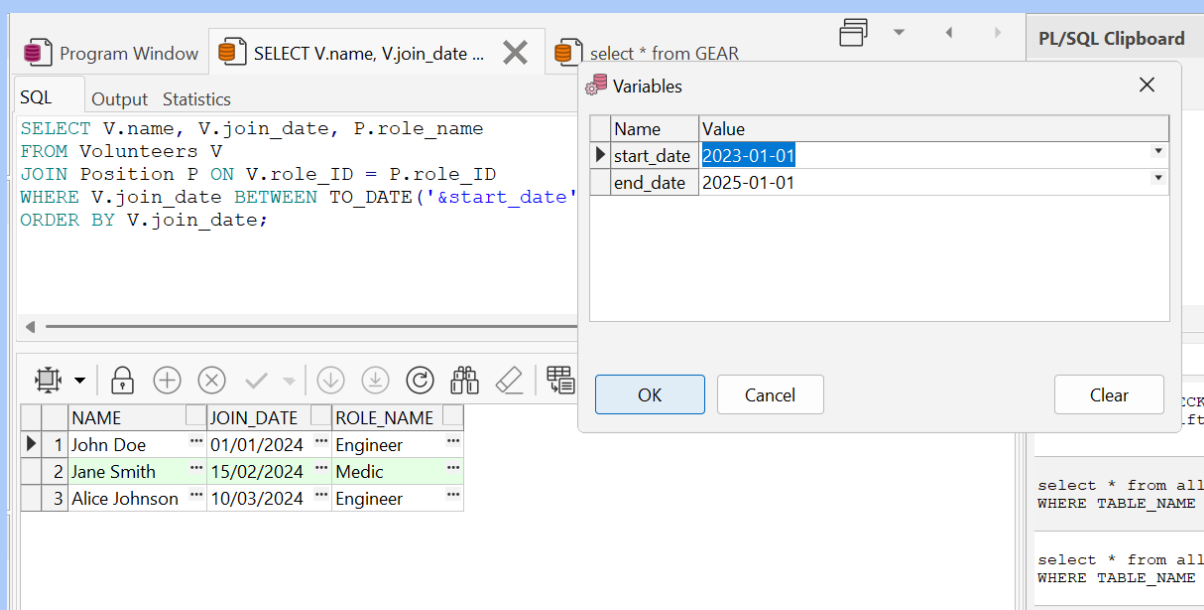
תיאור חילולי של השאילתא:

-- 1. Select all volunteers who joined within a date range, along with their role names.

צילום של הרצה:



צילום של תוצאה:



בס"ד

תיאור מילולי של השאילתא:

-- 2. Select all shifts at a specific base with a specific role type signed up.

צילום של הרצה:

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The main window displays a SQL query: `SELECT S.shift_ID, S.start_date_time, S.end_date_time, B.location, V.name FROM Shifts S JOIN Base B ON S.base_ID = B.base_ID JOIN signed_up SU ON S.shift_ID = SU.Shift_ID JOIN Volunteers V ON SU.Volunteer_ID = V.volunteer_ID JOIN Position P ON V.role_ID = P.role_ID WHERE B.base_ID = 1 ORDER BY S.start_date_time;`. A 'Variables' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'Value'. The table contains two rows: 'base_id' with a value of 1, and 'role_name' with a value of Engineer. The dialog box has 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Clear' buttons.

צילום של תוצאה:

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the query results displayed in a table. The table has columns: SHIFT_ID, START_DATE_TIME, END_DATE_TIME, LOCATION, and NAME. The results are as follows:

SHIFT_ID	START_DATE_TIME	END_DATE_TIME	LOCATION	NAME
1	01/06/2024 08:00:00	01/06/2024 16:00:00	Alpha Base	John Doe
2	02/06/2024	02/06/2024 08:00:00	Alpha Base	Alice Johnson

