MIS 3306 Database Management Systems

Module 7-2 Exercise

Required for Grading (Type Your Name Below):

I am Riyan Rattan (type your full name) and I complete this assignment following the UHD academic integrity policy.

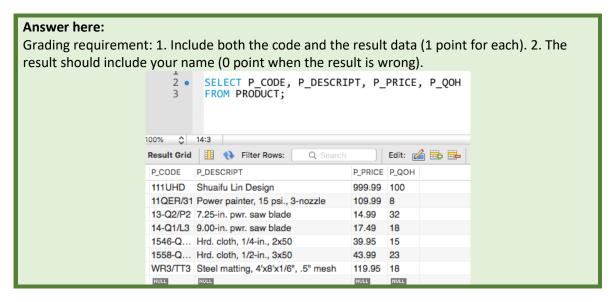
Read Before Starting this Exercise:

- Prerequisite: Must complete the Module 7-1 Exercise before working on this exercise.
- Use the DB_M7 database from the Module 7-1 exercise. Using other databases will result in errors or wrong answers.
- ALL the SQL answers can be found in the textbook Chapter 7. Slight modifications on column names or values may be needed.
- Keep in mind that the database server will **not** keep a copy of your SQL codes. Therefore, please save your SQL codes as SQL script files (*.sql), for your own reference.
- Your answer is required when you see the red answer box like the box below.

Answer here:

<<This is an example. Answer whenever you see this.>>

- Answer all the SQL query questions like the examplary answer here.
 - o The answer contains both the codes and the result.
 - The answer meets the grading requirement.
 - The answer is clear (readable).



You must use the DB_M7 database, which a vendor-product database from Module 7-1 Exercise. The ERD and the data dictionary are shown below.

Symbol	Meaning
8	Primary key
*	Foreign key
⋄	Column (Not null)
♦	Column (Could be null)
CUS_CODE INT(11)	Attribute (CUS_CODE) and its data type (INT(11))

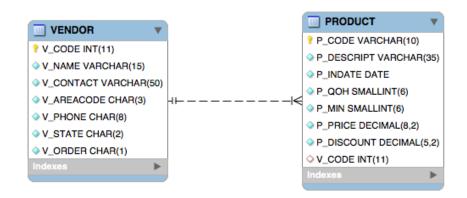


TABLE	COLUMN	Content	TYPE	PK or FK	FK REFERENCE
PRODUCT	P_CODE	Product code	VARCHAR(10)	PK	
	P_DESCRIPT	Product description	VARCHAR(35)		
	P_INDATE	Stocking date	DATETIME		
	P_QOH	Units available	SMALLINT(6)		
	P_MIN	Minimum units	SMALLINT(6)		
	P_PRICE	Product price	DECIMAL(8,2)		
	P_DICSOUNT	Discount rate	DECIMAL(5,2)		
	V_CODE	Vendor code	INT(11)	FK	VENDOR(V_CODE)
VENDOR	V_CODE	Vendor code	INT(11)	PK	
	V_NAME	Vendor name	VARCHAR(30)		
	V_CONTACT	Contact person	VARCHAR(50)		
	V_AREACODE	Phone area code	CHAR(3)		
	V_PHONE	Phone number	CHAR(8)		
	V_STATE	State	CHAR(2)		
	V_ORDER	Previous order	CHAR(1)		

PART I: Use and Check the Database

1. If you have closed Workbench earlier and just reopen to continue your work, you need to "use" the database before executing commands into the database. Execute the following code.

```
USE DB_M7;
```

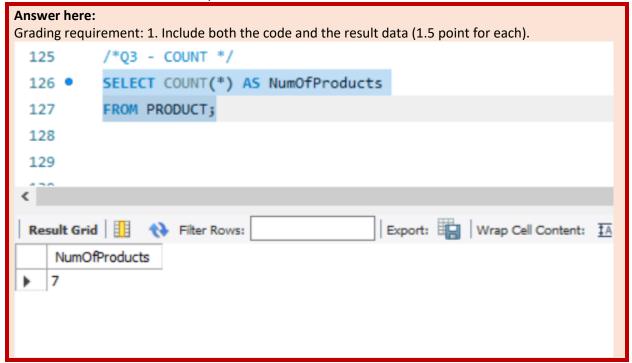
2. Check the data of your PRODUCT table. The result should list your name design computer as the first row. If your PRODUCT table does not include your name design product, you should rebuild the DB_M7 database.

P_CODE	P_DESCRIPT	P_INDATE	P_QOH	P_MIN	P_PRICE	P_DISCOU	V_CODE
111UHD	Shuaifu Lin Design	2026-11-11	100	10	999.99	0.00	11111
11QER/31	Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	2025-11-03	8	5	109.99	0.00	22567
13-Q2/P2	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	2025-12-13	32	15	14.99	0.05	21344
14-Q1/L3	9.00-in. pwr. saw blade	2025-11-13	18	12	17.49	0.00	NULL
1546-Q	Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	2026-01-15	15	8	39.95	0.00	21225
1558-Q	Hrd. cloth, 1/2-in., 3x50	2026-01-15	23	5	43.99	0.00	21225
WR3/TT3	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	2026-01-17	18	5	119.95	0.10	21231
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

PART II: Aggregate Processing: COUNT, MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG, GROUP BY, and HAVING Textbook 7-7

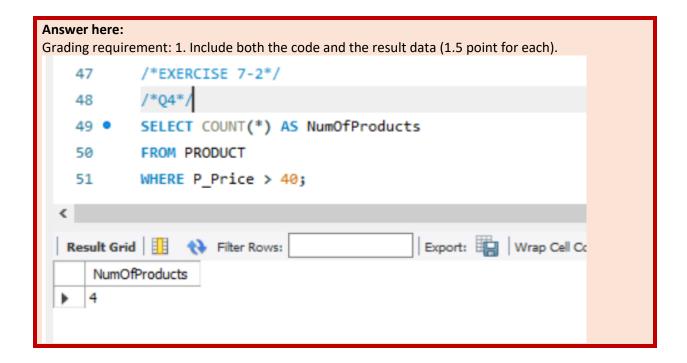
3. COUNT

Calculate the total number of products.



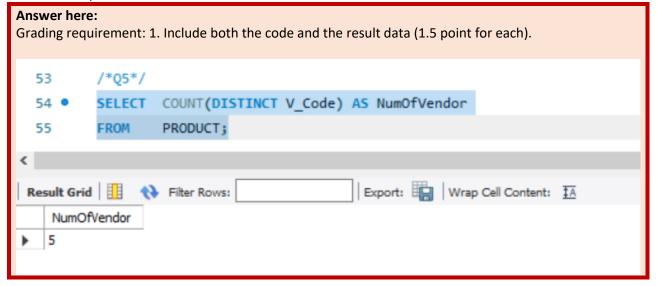
4. COUNT

Determine the number of products having a price that is less than \$40.



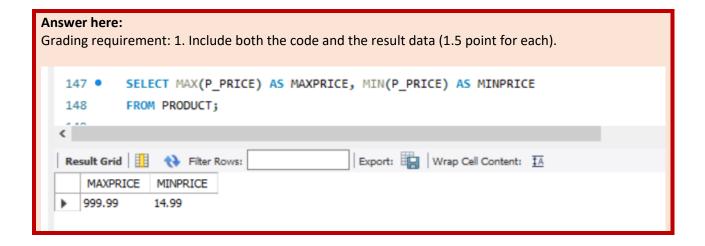
5. COUNT

How many different vendors are in the PRODUCT table?

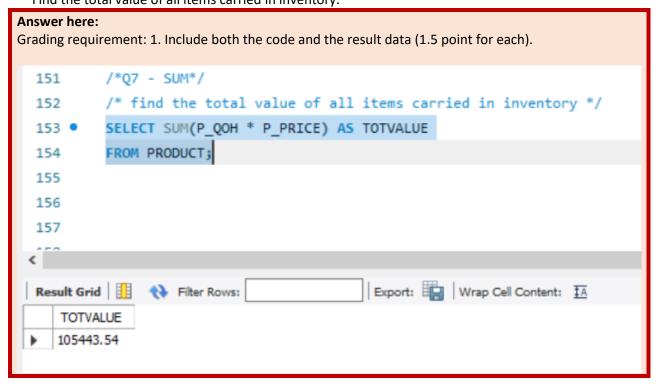


6. MIN and MAX

Retrieve the highest and lowest prices In the PRODUCT table in a single query.

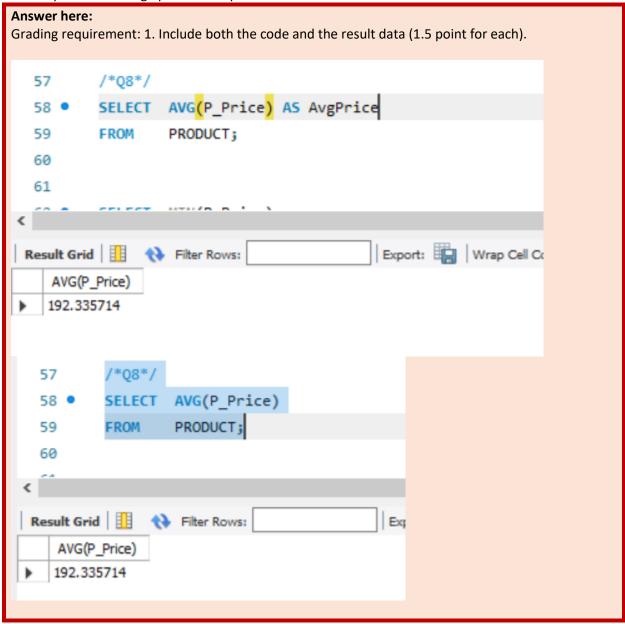


7. SUM Find the total value of all items carried in inventory.



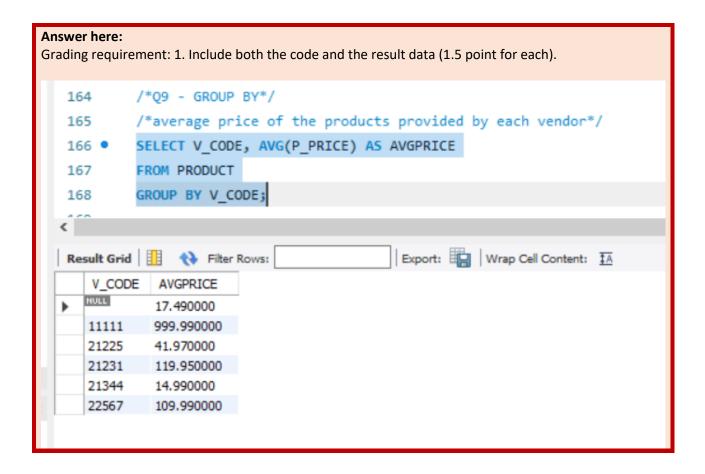
8. AVG

Compute the average price of the products.



9. GROUP BY

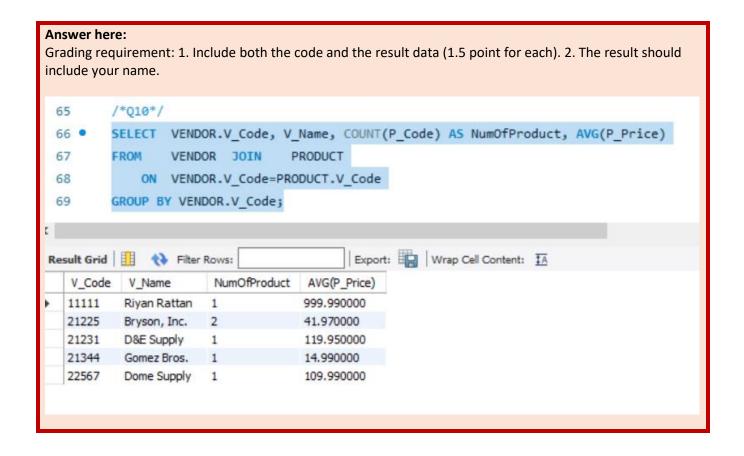
Calculate the average price of the products provided by each vendor.



10. GROUP BY and JOIN

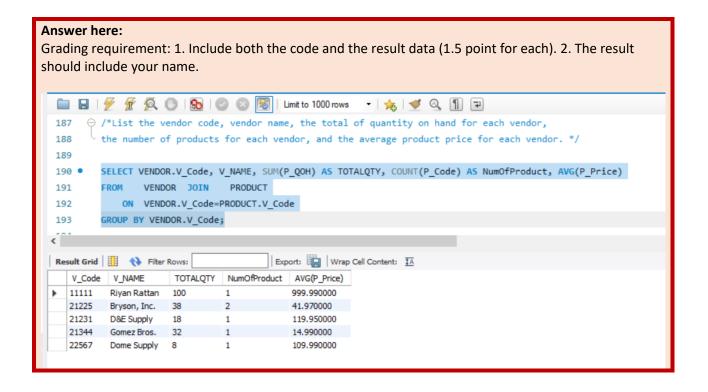
List the vendor code, vendor name, the number of products for each vendor, and the average product price for each vendor.

VENDOR.V_Code, V_Name



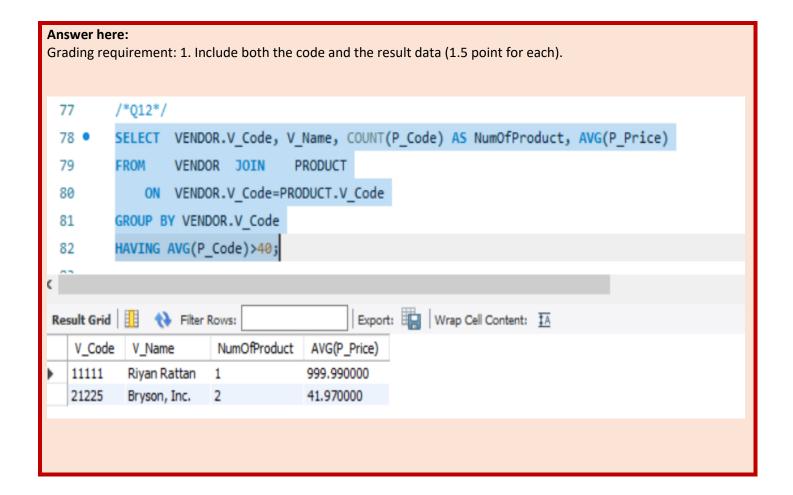
11. GROUP BY and JOIN

List the vendor code, vendor name, the total of quantity on hand for each vendor, the number of products for each vendor, and the average product price for each vendor.



12. HAVING

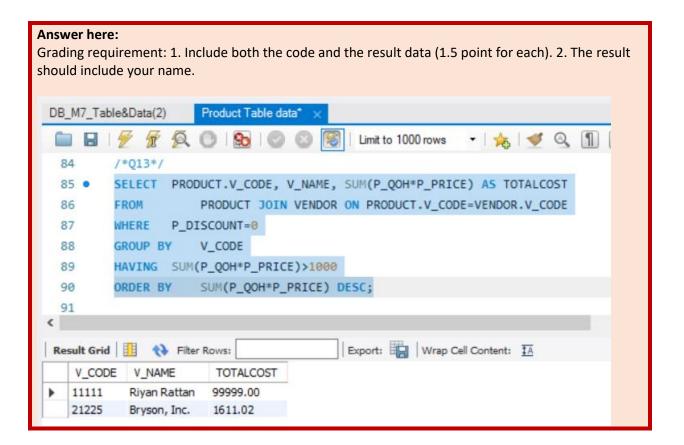
Generate a listing of the number of products in the inventory supplied by each vendor. LIMIT THE LISTING TO PRODUCTS WHOSE PRICE AVERAGE GREATER THAN \$40.



13. HAVING

Reorder and execute the following SQL statement.

- FROM PRODUCT JOIN VENDOR ON PRODUCT.V_CODE=VENDOR.V_CODE
- GROUP BY V CODE
- HAVING SUM(P_QOH*P_PRICE)>1000
- ORDER BY SUM(P QOH*P PRICE) DESC;
- SELECT PRODUCT.V CODE, V NAME, SUM(P QOH*P PRICE) AS TOTALCOST
- WHERE P_DISCOUNT=0



PART II: Subqueries Textbook 7-7

SELECT P_Code, P_Descript, P_Price

FROM PRODUCT

WHERE V_Code IN(.....this will be inserted from below......)

SELECT V_Code

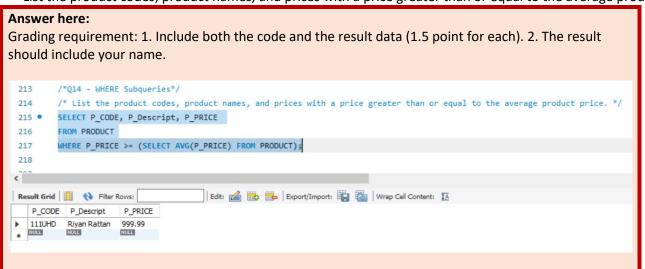
FROM VENDOR

WHERE V_Areacode IN

("615","713")

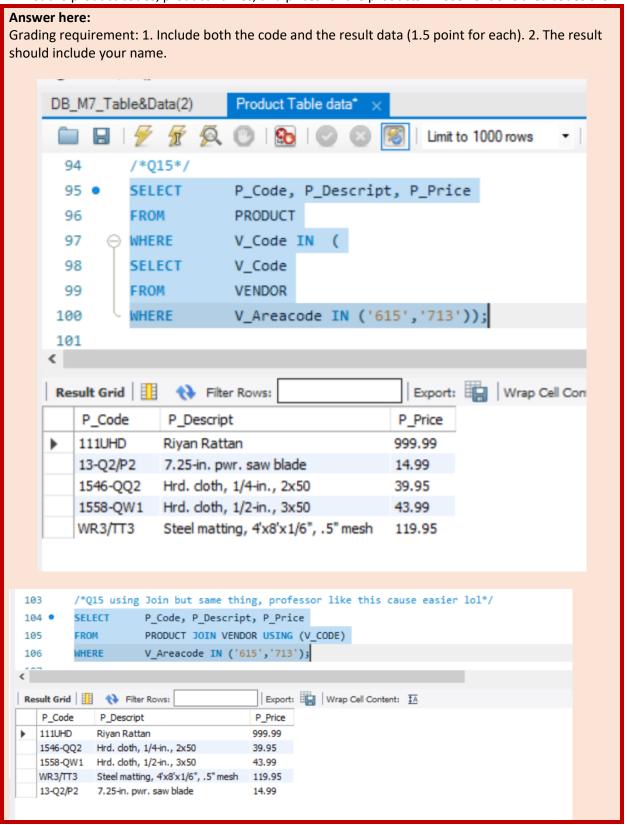
14. WHERE Subqueries

List the product codes, product names, and prices with a price greater than or equal to the average product price.



15. IN Subqueries

List the product codes, product names, and prices for the products whose vendor's area codes are in 615 or 713.



16. IN Subqueries

List the vendor codes and names for the vendors whose product prices are greater than \$40.

