



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

**FACULTY OF COMPUTING**  
UTM Johor Bahru

**SECD2523**

**SECTION 10**

**LECTURER: ROZILAWATI BINTI DOLLAH @ MD ZAIN**

**PROJECT TITLE:**

**SQL LAB3**

**(DML2)**

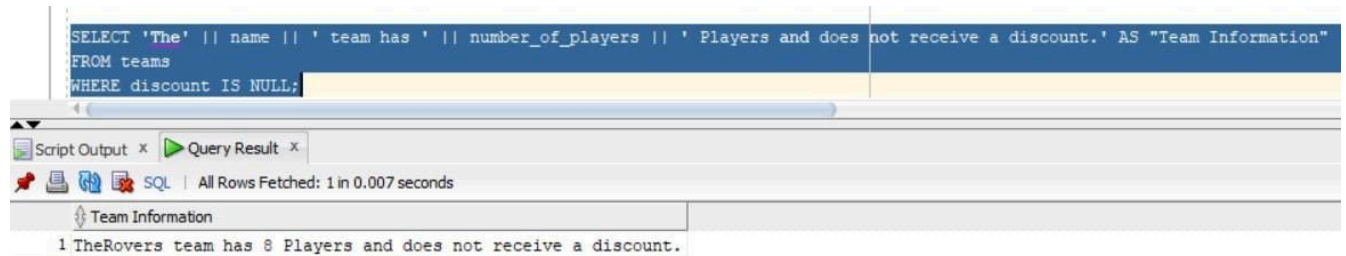
**PART4**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>MATRIC NUMBER</b>
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## Part 1: Using the NULL Conditions

1. Write a query that will display information for teams that don't receive a discount in the following format: The Rovers team has 25 players and does not receive a discount. Use Team Information as the column alias.

```
SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' Players does  
not receive a discount.' AS "Team Information"  
FROM teams  
WHERE discount IS NULL;
```

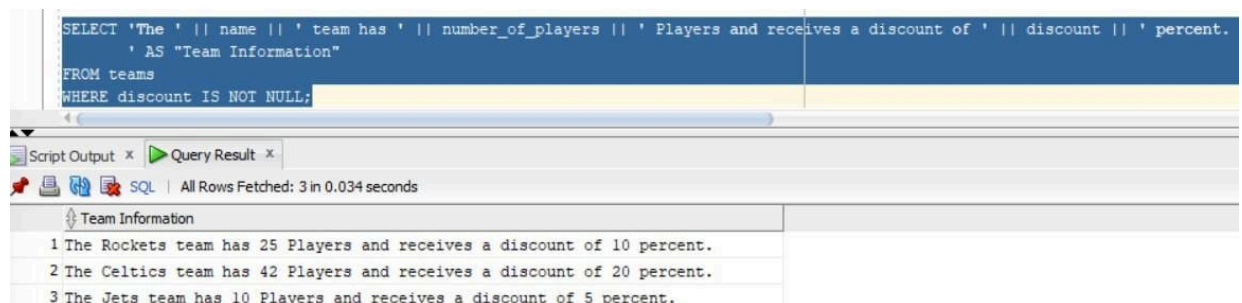


The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the SQL query: `SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' Players and does not receive a discount.' AS "Team Information" FROM teams WHERE discount IS NULL;`. The bottom pane shows the query results in a table with one column, "Team Information", and one row: "1 TheRovers team has 8 Players and does not receive a discount."

Team Information
1 TheRovers team has 8 Players and does not receive a discount.

2. Write a query that will display information for only teams that receive a discount in the following format: The Rockets team has 25 players and receives a discount of 10 percent. Use Team Information as the column alias.

```
SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' players and  
receive a discount of ' || discount || ' percents.' AS "Team Information"  
FROM teams  
WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;
```



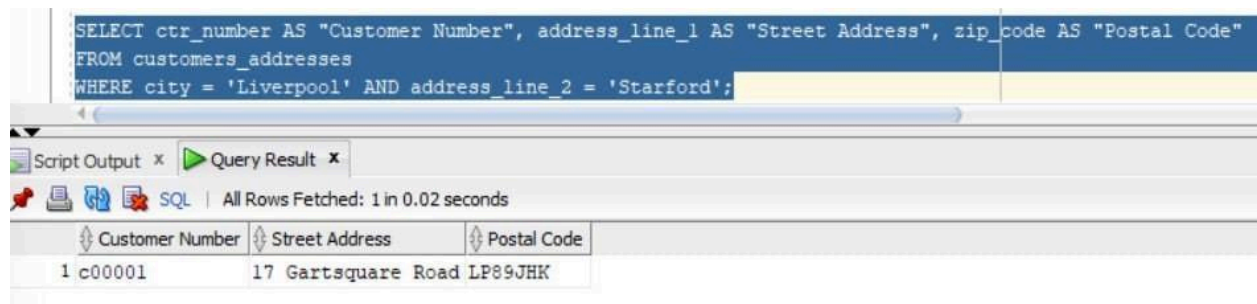
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays the SQL query: `SELECT 'The ' || name || ' team has ' || number_of_players || ' Players and receives a discount of ' || discount || ' percent.' AS "Team Information" FROM teams WHERE discount IS NOT NULL;`. The bottom pane shows the query results in a table with one column, "Team Information", and three rows: "1 The Rockets team has 25 Players and receives a discount of 10 percent.", "2 The Celtics team has 42 Players and receives a discount of 20 percent.", and "3 The Jets team has 10 Players and receives a discount of 5 percent."

Team Information
1 The Rockets team has 25 Players and receives a discount of 10 percent.
2 The Celtics team has 42 Players and receives a discount of 20 percent.
3 The Jets team has 10 Players and receives a discount of 5 percent.

## Part 2: Logical Operators: AND

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that live in the starford area of Liverpool. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS  
"Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city = 'Liverpool' AND address_line_2 = 'Starford';
```



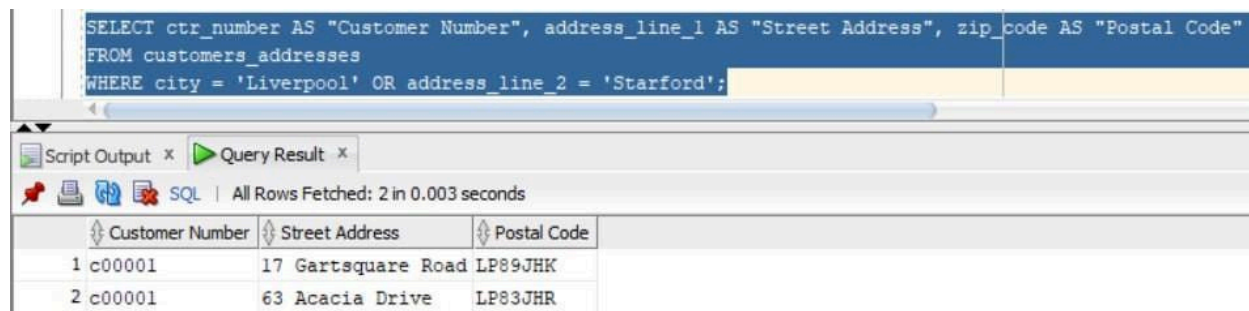
The screenshot shows a SQL query execution window with a 'Query Result' tab. The query is: `SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code" FROM customers_addresses WHERE city = 'Liverpool' AND address_line_2 = 'Starford';`. The results show 1 row fetched in 0.02 seconds. The table has three columns: Customer Number, Street Address, and Postal Code.

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
1 c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK

## Part 3: Logical Operators: OR

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that live in either starford or Liverpool in general. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS  
"Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address_line_2 = 'Starford';
```



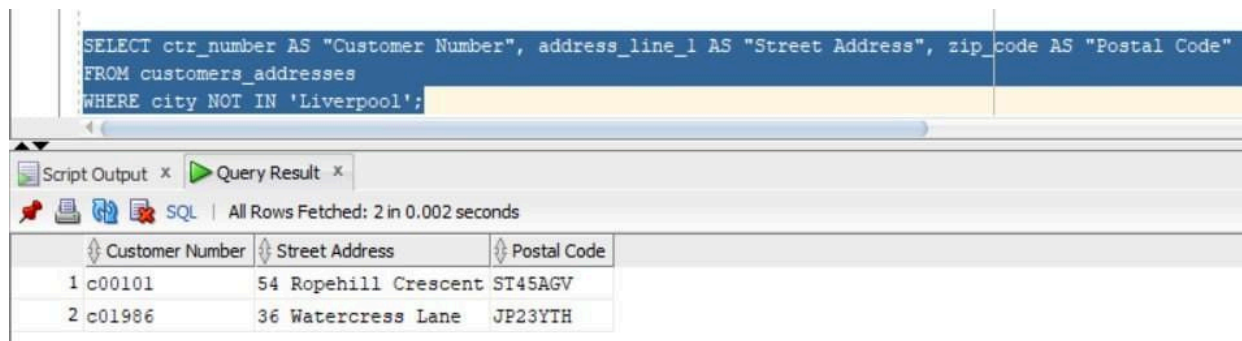
The screenshot shows a SQL query execution window with a 'Query Result' tab. The query is: `SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS "Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code" FROM customers_addresses WHERE city = 'Liverpool' OR address_line_2 = 'Starford';`. The results show 2 rows fetched in 0.003 seconds. The table has three columns: Customer Number, Street Address, and Postal Code.

Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
1 c00001	17 Gartsquare Road	LP89JHK
2 c00001	63 Acacia Drive	LP83JHR

## Part 4: Logical Operators: NOT Equal To

1. Write a query that will display the customer number, address line 1 and postal code for customers that do not live in Liverpool. Use Customer Number, Street Address and Postal Code as the column aliases.

```
SELECT ctr_number AS "Customer Number", address_line_1 AS  
"Street Address", zip_code AS "Postal Code"  
FROM customers_addresses  
WHERE city NOT IN  
'Liverpool';
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query execution window. The query is displayed in a text area at the top. Below the query, there are tabs for 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, showing a table with the results of the query. The table has three columns: 'Customer Number', 'Street Address', and 'Postal Code'. There are two rows of data.

	Customer Number	Street Address	Postal Code
1	c00101	54 Ropehill Crescent	ST45AGV
2	c01986	36 Watercress Lane	JP23YTH