

COMP40725- Introduction to Relational Database and SQL Programming

Project Final Submission

Rosemont Student Accommodation Database



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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rosemont Student Accommodation offers furnished student flats that consists of single- rooms for groups of students sharing common area and kitchen. Each flat includes a flat number, address and number of single- rooms available. Each single- room in a flat has a room number, fixed monthly charges. The rooms are rented on lease and each lease has a lease number, duration, start and end dates, and student number on it. The student data recorded by the accommodation office contains student number, name (first and last), date of birth, sex, degree studying, nationality and any special needs required. Also, every student is issued an invoice that has a unique invoice number, lease number, payment and student details. Moreover, in case of emergency, details of student's parents/ guardians are also stored that includes their name, relationship, address and a contact number. The flats are maintained by well trained staff that help student settle and provide assistance in cases. Also, an inspection is done on a routine basis to ensure that the flats are well maintained. The inspections are carried out by a staff member and details of which are recorded. Various courses are also organized by the Accommodation office for the well-being of the students which are delivered by external coaches.

2 BUSINESS RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- The number of single- rooms in a rented flat accommodation cannot exceed six;
- A member of staff cannot inspect more than 10 flats at the same time;
- The rent due on a room lease is calculated monthly;
- The duration of the lease can be semester wise, or for the summer term;
- Each student is associated with only one course;
- Every student is supposed to have a Guardian or a next- of- kin relationship;

3 ENTITY AND RELATIONSHIPS

3.1 FINAL ENTITIES (WITH ATTRIBUTES)-

- Student (StudentNo, fName, lName, addr, DOB, sex, degree, nationality, spl_req)
- Flat (flatNo, fAddr, no_of_rooms)
- Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo)
- Course (courseNo, c_title, coach)
- Staff (staffID, fName, lName, addr, position)
- Lease (leaseNo, length, StudentNo, roomNo, checkin_date, checkout_date)
- Invoice (invNo, payment, payment_date, payment_type, leaseNo)
- Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, StaffID)
- Guardian (StudentNo, name, g_addr, tel_no)
- Service (serviceNo, staffid)

3.2 FINAL RELATIONSHIPS (WITH CARDINALITY)-

- Every student requests for a lease agreement
Student- Lease (1:1) requests for;
- Each flat contains number of rooms in it
Flat- Rooms (1:m) contains;

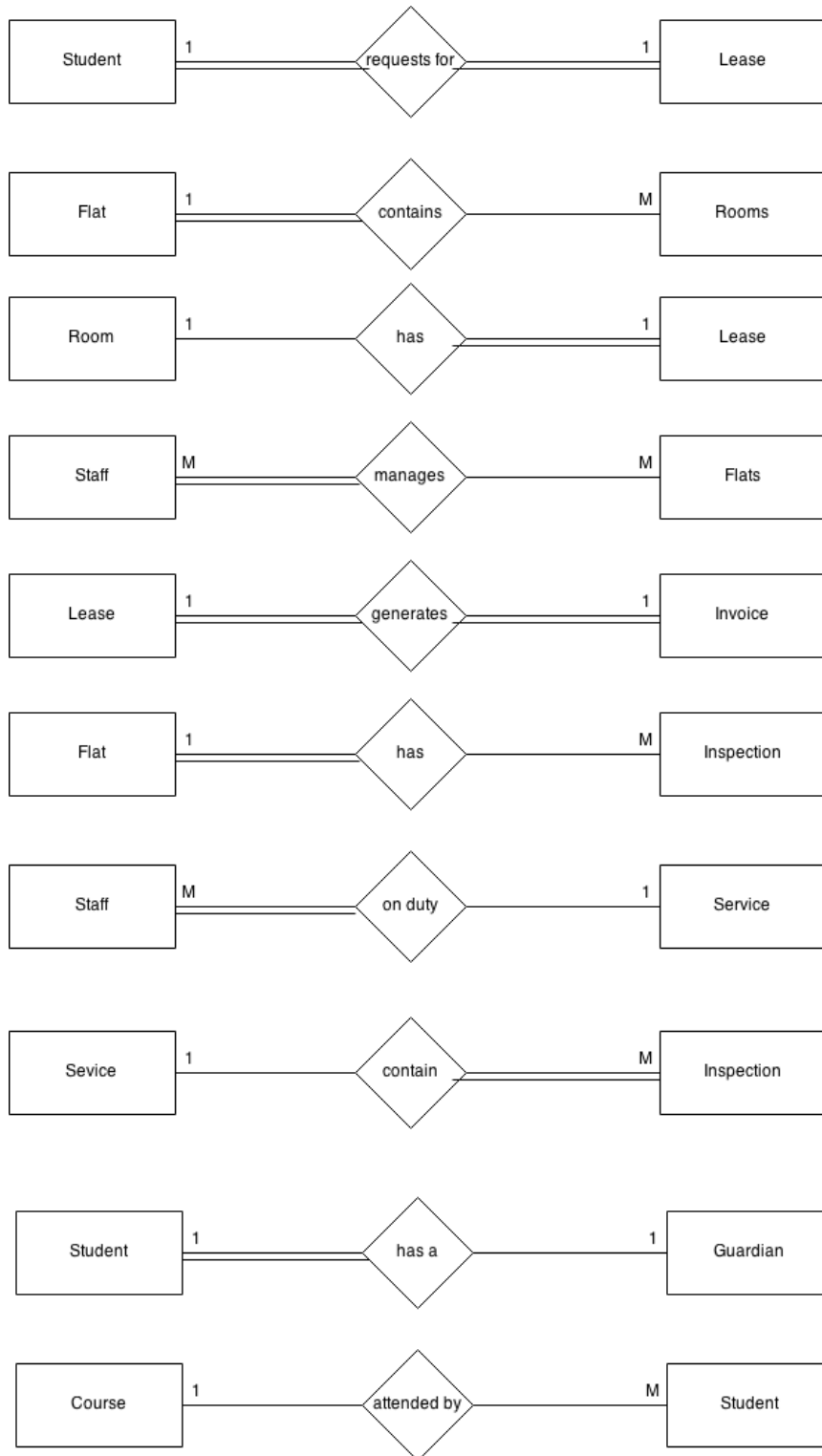
- Every room has a lease agreement requested by a student
Room- Lease (1:1) has a;
- Staff manages flats in the accommodation
Staff- Flats (m:m) manages;
- Lease results in generation of invoice in the name of student
Lease- Invoice (1:m) generates;
- Each flat has a periodic inspection
Flat- Inspection (1:m) has;
- Staff on duty in a service
Staff- Service (m:1) on duty;
- Service contains Inspection
Service- Inspection (1:m) contains;
- Student records have a guardian in case of emergency
Student- Guardian (1:1) has a;
- A student can attend course at the accommodation
Course- Student (1:m) attended by;

3.3 OPTIONALITY-

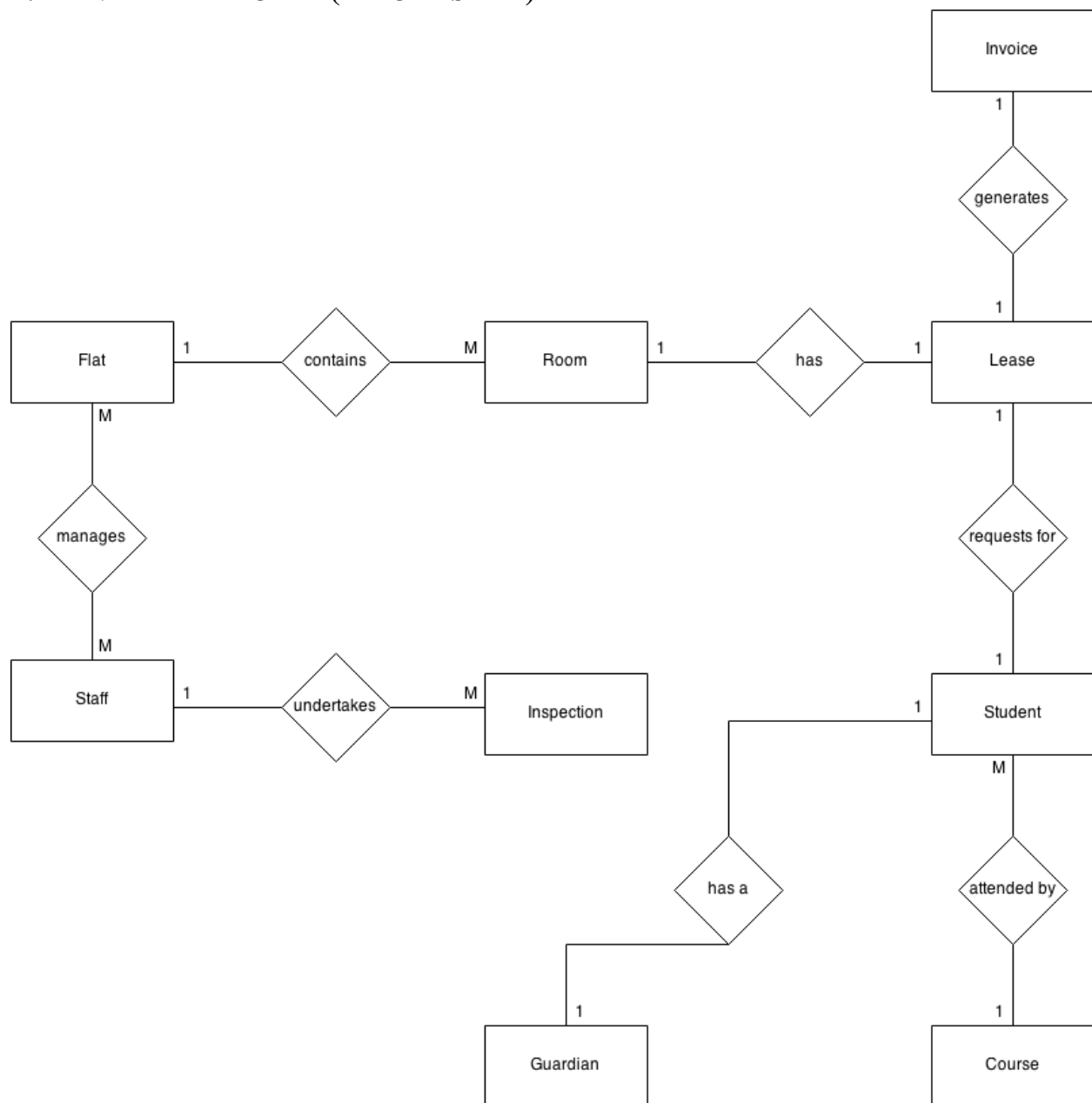
- A student is mandatory to a lease, so is the lease. Both, student and lease are mandatory;
- A flat must contain number of rooms, so flat is mandatory;
- A lease should be associated to a room held by a student, so lease is mandatory;
- A member of staff manages flats, so staff is mandatory;
- A lease results in generation of an invoice, and invoice is mandatory. So, both are mandatory;
- Inspection cannot be done without flat, so Flat is mandatory;
- Staff on duty is involved in a service, so Staff is mandatory.
- Each service contains Inspection which is a vital entity. Therefore, Inspection is mandatory.
- On the emergency records, a Student has a Guardian. So, Student is mandatory.
- A student can attend a course, both are optional.

4 ER DIAGRAM

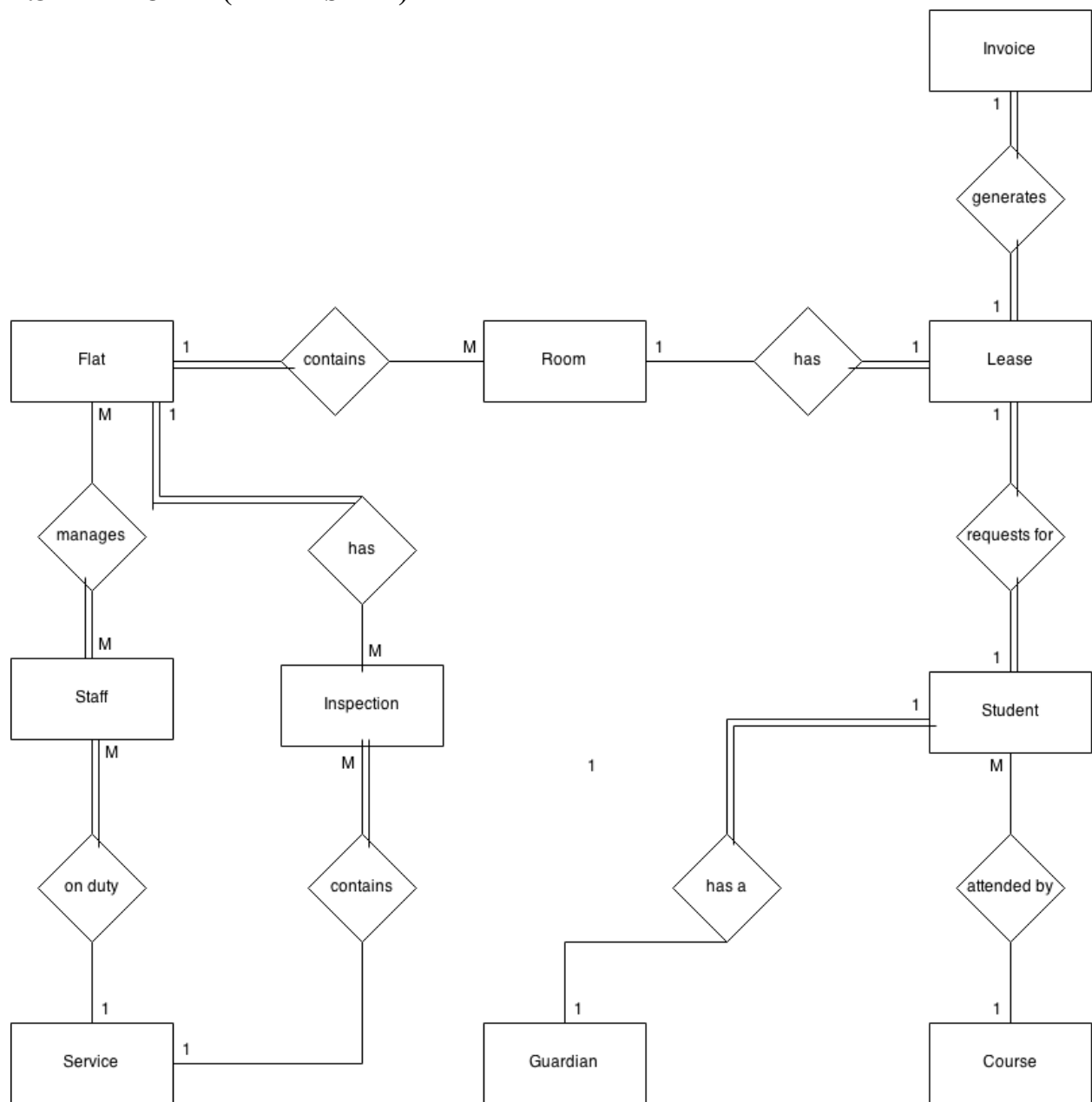
4.1 RELATIONSHIPS



4.2 INITIAL ER MODEL (BEFORE SPLIT)



4.3 ER MODEL (AFTER SPLIT)



5 DATABASE SETUP

This section details the creation of tables with suitable constraints and adding values into them.

5.1 INITIAL SETUP

```
-- Created a new workspace called 'Project'
-- Login into data base using credentials for new workspace
CONNECT;

-- entering login credentials here
-- to get output on screen
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

5.2 CREATING TABLES

5.2.1 Student Table

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT (
StudentNo INT NOT NULL,
fName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
-- first name
lName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
-- last name
address VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
date_of_birth DATE NOT NULL,
sex VARCHAR(6) NOT NULL,
degree VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
nationality VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
spl_req VARCHAR(20),
-- Altered table, special needs aren't necessary
PRIMARY KEY (StudentNo)
-- defining a primary key
);
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
Enter user-name: project
Enter password:

Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Express Edition Release 11.2.0.2.0 - 64bit Production

SQL> show user;
USER is "PROJECT"
SQL> CREATE TABLE STUDENT (
  2 StudentNo INT NOT NULL,
  3 fName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  4 lName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  5 address VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  6 date_of_birth DATE NOT NULL,
  7 sex VARCHAR(6) NOT NULL,
  8 degree VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
  9 nationality VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 10 spl_req VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
 11 PRIMARY KEY (StudentNo)
 12 );

Table created.
SQL>
```

5.2.2 Flat Table

```
CREATE TABLE Flat(

flatNo int NOT NULL,

faddr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

no_of_rooms INT NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (flatNo)

);
```

5.2.3 Room Table

```
CREATE TABLE Room(

roomNo int NOT NULL,

rent INT NOT NULL,

-- rent of each room

flatNo int NOT NULL,

-- flat in which room is located

PRIMARY KEY (roomNo),

FOREIGN KEY (flatNo) REFERENCES Flat(flatNo)

-- flatNo is the foreign key for table Room

-- which is primary key for table Flat

);
```



```
SQL> drop table flat;
Table dropped.
SQL> CREATE TABLE Flat(
2 flatNo int NOT NULL,
3 faddr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
4 no of rooms INT NOT NULL,
5 PRIMARY KEY (flatNo)
6 );
Table created.
SQL> CREATE TABLE Room(
2 roomNo int NOT NULL,
3 rent INT NOT NULL,
4 flatNo int NOT NULL,
5 PRIMARY KEY (roomNo),
6 FOREIGN KEY (flatNo) REFERENCES Flat(flatNo)
7 );
Table created.
SQL> _
```

5.2.4 Course Table

```
CREATE TABLE Course(
courseNo int NOT NULL,
cTitle VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
-- title of courseNo
coach VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
-- as per the desc., coach is not member of staff
-- so no need to store other details
PRIMARY KEY (courseNo)
);
```

5.2.5 Staff Table

```
CREATE TABLE Staff(
staffid int NOT NULL,
fName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
lName VARCHAR(20),
addr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
position VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (staffid)
);
```

```
SQL>
SQL>
SQL>
SQL>
SQL> CREATE TABLE Course(
2  courseNo int NOT NULL,
3  cTitle VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
4  coach VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
5  PRIMARY KEY (courseNo)
6  );
Table created.
SQL> CREATE TABLE Staff(
2  staffid int NOT NULL,
3  fName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
4  lName VARCHAR(20),
5  addr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
6  position VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
7  PRIMARY KEY (staffid)
8  );
Table created.
SQL>
```

5.2.6 Lease Table

```
CREATE TABLE Lease(

leaseNo int NOT NULL,

length int NOT NULL,

--length is in no of days

StudentNo INT NOT NULL,

roomNo int NOT NULL,

checkin DATE NOT NULL,

-- date when student checkin room

checkout DATE NOT NULL,

-- date when student checkout room

PRIMARY KEY (leaseNo),

FOREIGN KEY (StudentNo) REFERENCES STUDENT(StudentNo),

-- lease is dependent on studentNo

FOREIGN KEY (roomNo) REFERENCES Room(roomNo)

-- dependency on roomNo

);
```

```
3 fName VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
4 lName VARCHAR(20),
5 addr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
6 position VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
7 PRIMARY KEY (staffid)
8 );
Table created.
SQL> CREATE TABLE Lease(
2 leaseNo int NOT NULL,
3 length int NOT NULL,
4 --length is in no of days
5 StudentNo INT NOT NULL,
6 roomNo int NOT NULL,
7 checkin DATE NOT NULL,
8 checkout DATE NOT NULL,
9 PRIMARY KEY (leaseNo),
10 FOREIGN KEY (StudentNo) REFERENCES STUDENT(StudentNo),
11 FOREIGN KEY (roomNo) REFERENCES Room(roomNo)
12 );
Table created.
SQL>
```

5.2.7 Invoice Table

```
CREATE TABLE Invoice(

invNo int NOT NULL,

payment int NOT NULL,

payment_date DATE NOT NULL,

payment_type VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

-- type includes card/ cash/ cheque

leaseNo int NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (invNo),

FOREIGN KEY (leaseNo) REFERENCES Lease(leaseNo)

);
```

5.2.8 Inspection Table

```
CREATE TABLE Inspection(

date_of_insp DATE NOT NULL,

remarks VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

-- remarks like conditions are given by staff

flatNo int NOT NULL,

staffid int NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (flatNo) REFERENCES Flat(flatNo),

FOREIGN KEY (staffid) REFERENCES Staff(staffid)

);
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

SQL> CREATE TABLE Invoice(
  2   invNo int NOT NULL,
  3   payment int NOT NULL,
  4   payment_date DATE NOT NULL,
  5   payment_type VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
  6   leaseNo int NOT NULL,
  7   PRIMARY KEY (invNo),
  8   FOREIGN KEY (leaseNo) REFERENCES Lease(leaseNo)
  9 );

Table created.

SQL> CREATE TABLE Inspection(
  2   date_of_insp DATE NOT NULL,
  3   remarks VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  4   flatNo int NOT NULL,
  5   staffid int NOT NULL,
  6   FOREIGN KEY (flatNo) REFERENCES Flat(flatNo),
  7   FOREIGN KEY (staffid) REFERENCES Staff(staffid)
  8 );

Table created.

SQL> _
```

5.2.9 Service Table

```
CREATE TABLE Service(

serviceNo int NOT NULL,

staffid int NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (serviceNo),

FOREIGN KEY (staffid) REFERENCES Staff(staffid)

);
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE Service(
  2   serviceNo int NOT NULL,
  3   staffid int NOT NULL,
  4   PRIMARY KEY (serviceNo),
  5   FOREIGN KEY (staffid) REFERENCES Staff(staffid)
  6 );

Table created.

SQL> _
```

5.2.10 Guardian Table

```
CREATE TABLE Guardian(

StudentNo INT NOT NULL,

name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

gaddr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

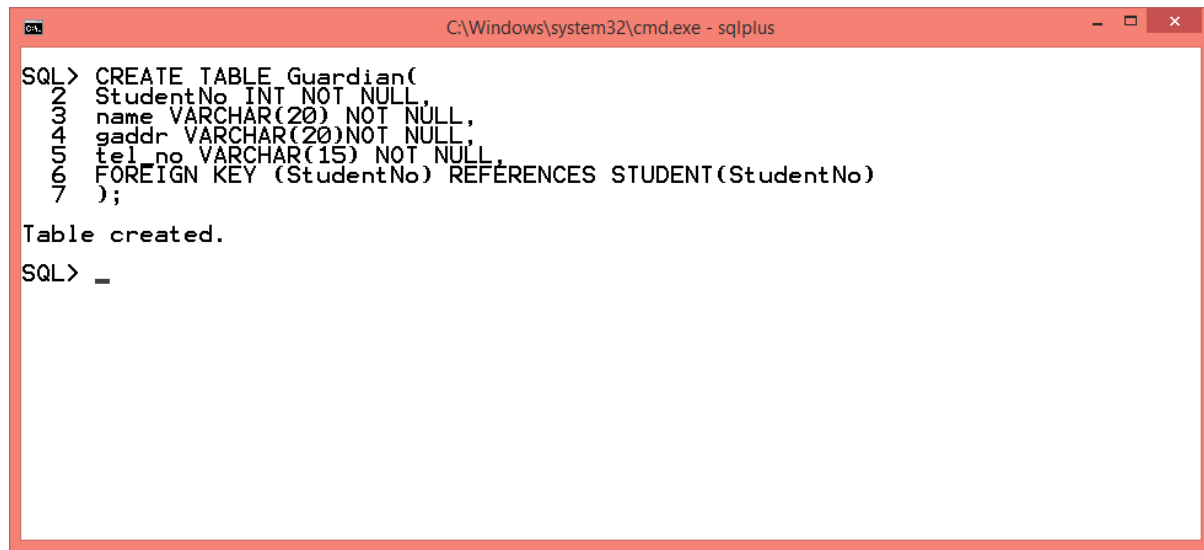
-- address of guardian

tel_no VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,

-- emergency tel_no of guardian

FOREIGN KEY (StudentNo) REFERENCES STUDENT(StudentNo)
```

);



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
SQL> CREATE TABLE Guardian(
2  StudentNo INT NOT NULL,
3  name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
4  gaddr VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
5  tel_no VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
6  FOREIGN KEY (StudentNo) REFERENCES STUDENT(StudentNo)
7  );
Table created.
SQL> _
```

5.3 ADDING VALUES TO TABLES

5.3.1 Student Table

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (100, 'John', 'Murphy', '2, Roebuck
Castle', '23-Jan-93', 'Male', 'BSc', 'Ireland');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (101, 'Jennifer', 'Neary', '25, St
Patricks Park', '2-Feb-92', 'Female', 'BA', 'Ireland');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (102, 'Xiang', 'Yao', '45, Belfield
Downs', '23-Dec-88', 'Male', 'MSc', 'China');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (103, 'Ram', 'Nathan', '23, Woodbine
Avenue', '3-Mar-94', 'Male', 'BE', 'India');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (104, 'Sebastian', 'Gallardo', '11,
Mount Merrion Av', '13-Apr-87', 'Male', 'MBA', 'France');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (105, 'Ania', 'Borges', '67,
Boosterstown Road', '9-Aug-94', 'Female', 'BA', 'Brazil');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality, spl_req) VALUES (106, 'Francesca',
'Spencer', '55, Stradbroke Park', '5-Sep-93', 'Female', 'BA',
'Poland', 'wheel chair access');
```

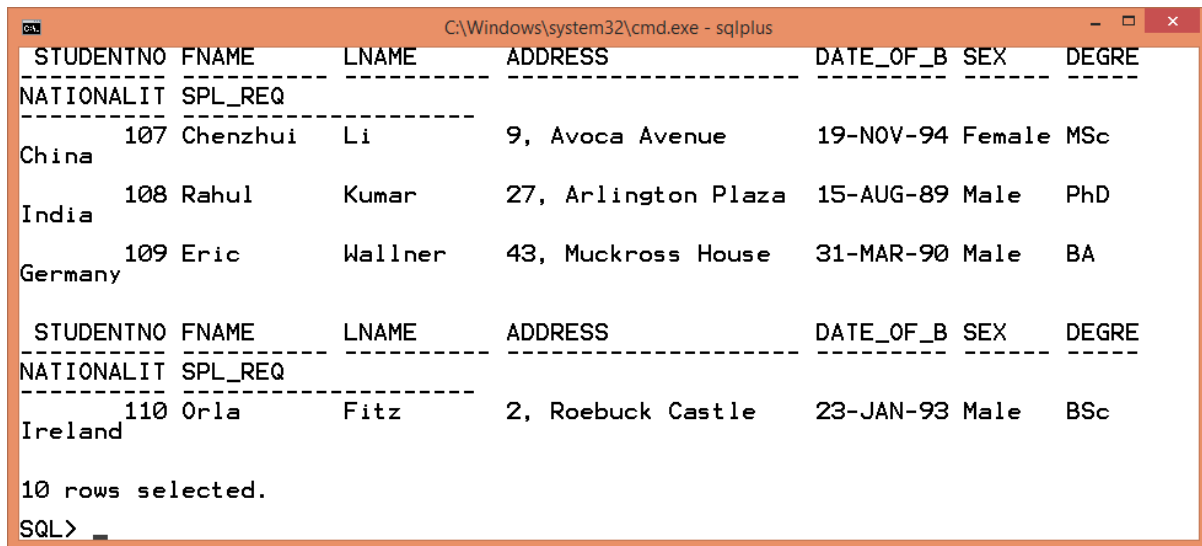
```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (107, 'Chenzhui', 'Li', '9, Avoca
Avenue', '19-Nov-94', 'Female', 'MSc', 'China');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (108, 'Rahul', 'Kumar', '27,
Arlington Plaza', '15-Aug-89', 'Male', 'PhD', 'India');
```

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (109, 'Eric', 'Wallner', '43,
Muckross House', '31-Mar-90', 'Male', 'BA', 'Germany');
```

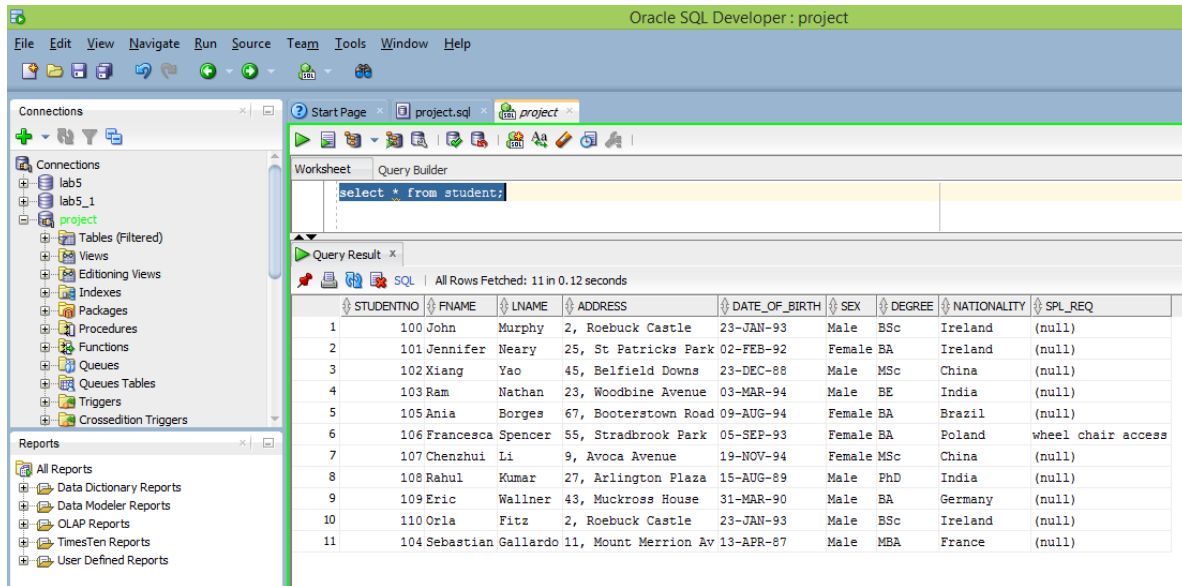
```
INSERT INTO STUDENT (StudentNo, fName, lName, address, date_of_birth,
sex, degree, nationality) VALUES (110, 'Orla', 'Fitz', '2, Roebuck
Castle', '23-Jan-93', 'Male', 'BSc', 'Ireland');
```

--I've used SQL Developer to take the table as the output in command prompt was too messy



STUDENTNO	FNAME	LNAME	ADDRESS	DATE_OF_B	SEX	DEGRE
107	Chenzhui	Li	9, Avoca Avenue	19-NOV-94	Female	MSc
108	Rahul	Kumar	27, Arlington Plaza	15-AUG-89	Male	PhD
109	Eric	Wallner	43, Muckross House	31-MAR-90	Male	BA
110	Orla	Fitz	2, Roebuck Castle	23-JAN-93	Male	BSc

10 rows selected.
SQL> _



5.3.2 Flat Table

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (1, '2,Mount Merrion',4);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (2, '3,Mount Merrion',5);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (3, '3,Mount Merrion',5);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (4, '3,Mount Merrion',5);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (5, '2,Mount Merrion',4);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (6, '2,Mount Merrion',4);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (7, '2,Mount Merrion',4);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (8, '5,Mount Merrion',6);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (9, '5,Mount Merrion',6);
```

```
INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (10, '5,Mount Merrion',6);
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

SQL> SELECT * FROM Flat;

  FLATNO FADDR                NO_OF_ROOMS
-----
1 2, Mount Merrion          4
2 3, Mount Merrion          5
3 3, Mount Merrion          5
4 3, Mount Merrion          5
5 2, Mount Merrion          4
6 2, Mount Merrion          4
7 2, Mount Merrion          4
8 5, Mount Merrion          6
9 5, Mount Merrion          6
10 5, Mount Merrion         6

10 rows selected.
SQL> _

```

5.3.3 Table Room

```

INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (21, 500, 2);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (22, 500, 2);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (11, 600, 1);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (12, 600, 5);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (13, 600, 1);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (23, 500, 4);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (31, 450, 9);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (32, 450, 10);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (33, 450, 8);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (24, 500, 4);

```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

SQL> SELECT * FROM Room;

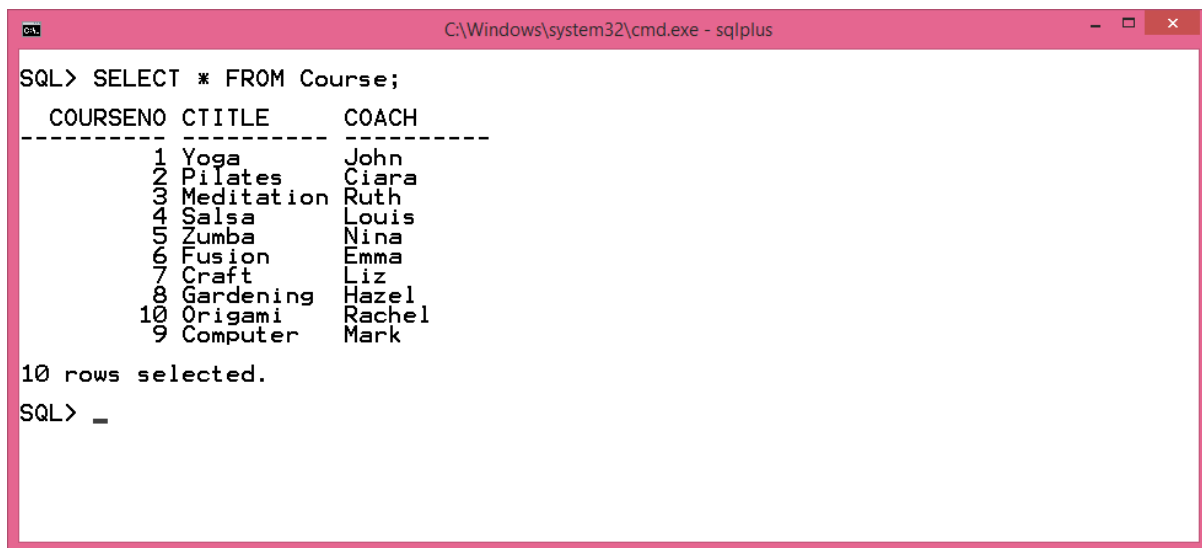
  ROOMNO  RENT  FLATNO
-----
21      500     2
22      500     2
11      600     1
12      600     5
13      600     1
23      500     4
31      450     9
32      450    10
33      450     8
24      500     4

10 rows selected.
SQL>

```


5.3.4 Table Course

```
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES (1, 'Yoga',  
'John');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES (2, 'Pilates',  
'Ciara');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(3, 'Meditation', 'Ruth');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(4, 'Salsa', 'Louis');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES (5, 'Zumba',  
'Nina');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(6, 'Fusion', 'Emma');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES (7, 'Craft', 'Liz');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(8, 'Gardening', 'Hazel');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(9, 'Computer', 'Mark');  
  
INSERT INTO Course (courseNo, cTitle, coach) VALUES  
(10, 'Origami', 'Rachel');
```



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus". The prompt is "SQL>". The user has entered the command "SELECT * FROM Course;". The output is a table with three columns: COURSENO, CTITLE, and COACH. The data is as follows:

COURSENO	CTITLE	COACH
1	Yoga	John
2	Pilates	Ciara
3	Meditation	Ruth
4	Salsa	Louis
5	Zumba	Nina
6	Fusion	Emma
7	Craft	Liz
8	Gardening	Hazel
10	Origami	Rachel
9	Computer	Mark

Below the table, it says "10 rows selected." and the prompt "SQL> _" is shown.

5.3.5 Table Staff

```
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (201,  
'Gavin', 'Conor', 'B 201', 'Manager');  
  
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (202,  
'Brendan', 'Murphy', 'A 101', 'Accountant');
```

```

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (203,
'Gerry', 'Bowen', 'A 102','Security');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (204,
'Fiona','Blake','C 103','Doctor');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (205,
'Gareth','Burke','C 101','Admin');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (206,
'Neil', 'Green','B 202','Cook');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (207,
'Mark', 'Simpson', 'B 203', 'Manager');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (208,
'Ashley', 'Spencer', 'C 104','Gardener');

INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (209,
'Ramnik', 'Singh','A 103','Security');

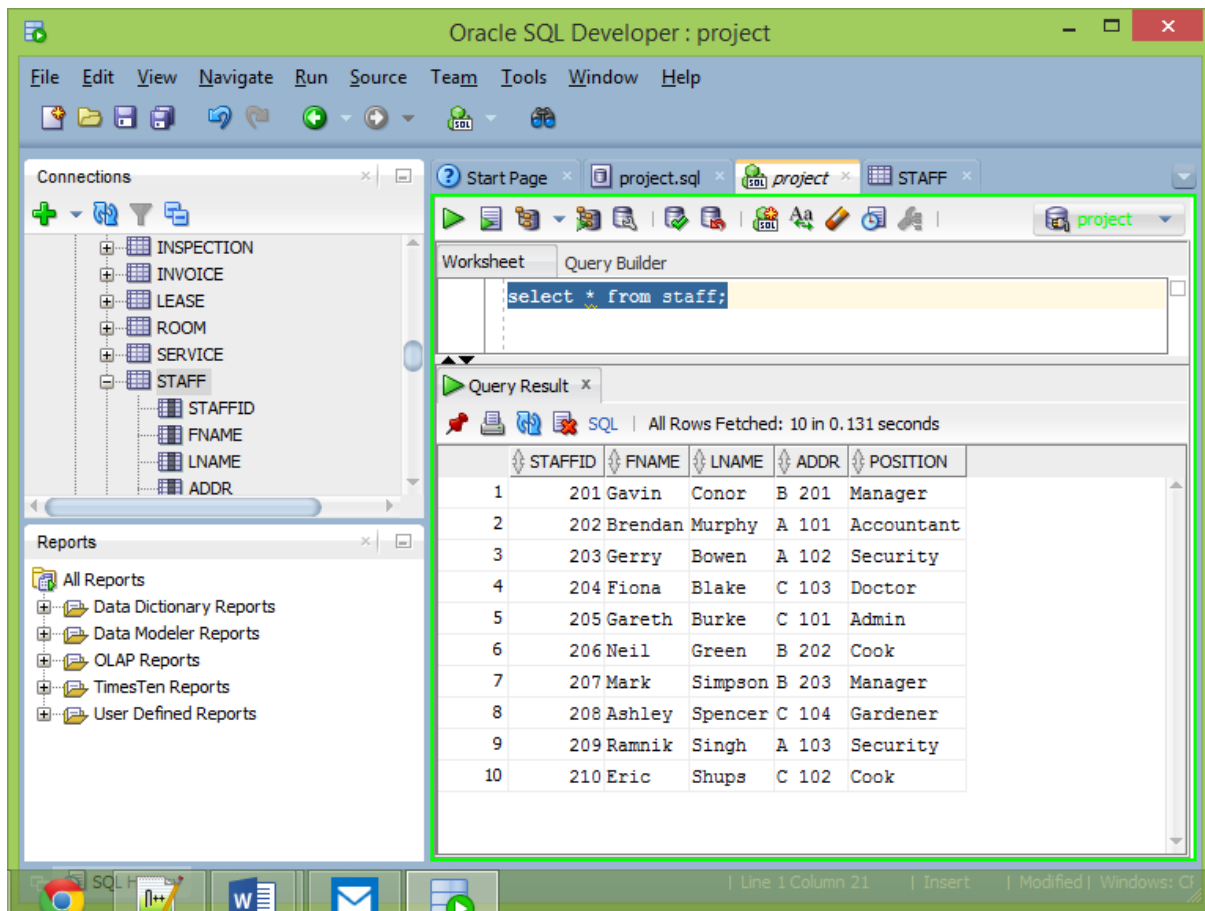
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (210,
'Eric', 'Shups', 'C 102','Cook');

--I've used SQL Developer to take the table as the output in command
prompt was too messy

```

STAFFID	FNAME	LNAME	ADDR	POSITION
207	Mark	Simpson	B 203	Manager
208	Ashley	Spencer	C 104	Gardener
209	Ramnik	Singh	A 103	Security
210	Eric	Shups	C 102	Cook

10 rows selected.
SQL> _



5.3.6 Table Lease

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (1,30,100,11,'01-Sep-14','01-Oct-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (2,60,101,21,'01-Sep-14','01-Nov-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (3,30,102,31,'01-Jan-15','01-Feb-15');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (4,60,103,12,'01-Jan-15','01-Mar-15');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (5,90,104,22,'01-Sep-14','01-Dec-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (6,90,105,23,'01-Sep-14','01-Dec-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (7,90,106,13,'01-Sep-14','01-Dec-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (8,120,107,32,'01-Jan-15','01-May-15');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (9,30,108,33,'01-Sep-14','01-Oct-14');
```

```
INSERT INTO Lease (leaseNo, length, studentNo, roomNo, checkin,
checkout) VALUES (10,30,109,24,'01-Mar-14','01-Apr-14');
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Lease;
```

LEASENO	LENGTH	STUDENTNO	ROOMNO	CHECKIN	CHECKOUT
1	30	100	11	01-SEP-14	01-OCT-14
2	60	101	21	01-SEP-14	01-NOV-14
3	30	102	31	01-JAN-15	01-FEB-15
4	60	103	12	01-JAN-15	01-MAR-15
6	90	105	23	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14
7	90	106	13	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14
8	120	107	32	01-JAN-15	01-MAY-15
9	30	108	33	01-SEP-14	01-OCT-14
10	30	109	24	01-MAR-14	01-APR-14
5	90	104	22	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14

```
10 rows selected.
SQL>
```

5.3.7 Table Invoice

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (141,600,'01-Oct-14','Cash',1);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (142,1000,'01-Nov-14','Cheque',2);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (143,1250,'01-Feb-15','Cash',3);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (144,1200,'01-Mar-15','Card',4);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (145,1500,'01-Dec-14','Cash',5);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (146,1500,'01-Dec-14','Card',6);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (147,1800,'01-Dec-14','Card',7);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (148,1800,'01-May-15','Cheque',8);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (149,450,'01-Oct-14','Cheque',9);
```

```
INSERT INTO Invoice (invNo, payment,payment_date,payment_type,leaseNo)
VALUES (150,500,'01-Apr-14','Cash',10);
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
SQL> SELECT * FROM Invoice;

```

INVNO	PAYMENT	PAYMENT_D	PAYMENT_TY	LEASENO
141	600	01-OCT-14	Cash	1
142	1000	01-NOV-14	Cheque	2
143	1250	01-FEB-15	Cash	3
144	1200	01-MAR-15	Card	4
145	1500	01-DEC-14	Cash	5
146	1500	01-DEC-14	Card	6
147	1800	01-DEC-14	Card	7
148	1800	01-MAY-15	Cheque	8
149	450	01-OCT-14	Cheque	9
150	500	01-APR-14	Cash	10

```

10 rows selected.
SQL>

```

5.3.8 Table Inspection

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(1, '15-Oct-14', 'Clean', '201');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(2, '15-Oct-14', 'Dirty', '201');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(3, '15-Apr-15', 'Smelly', '205');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(4, '15-Oct-14', 'Wash', '205');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(5, '15-Oct-14', 'Dirty', '201');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(6, '01-Oct-14', 'Clean', '207');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(7, '25-Oct-14', 'Clean', '201');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(8, '15-Apr-15', 'Smelly', '205');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(9, '05-Mar-15', 'Clean', '207');
```

```
INSERT INTO Inspection (flatNo, date_of_insp, remarks, staffid) VALUES
(10, '15-Oct-14', 'Wash', '207');
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
SQL> SEWLECT * FROM Inspection;
SP2-0734: unknown command beginning "SEWLECT * ..." - rest of line ignored.
SQL> SELECT * FROM Inspection;
DATE_OF_I REMARKS          FLATNO  STAFFID
-----
15-OCT-14 Clean            1      201
15-OCT-14 Dirty           2      201
15-APR-15 Smelly           3      205
15-OCT-14 Wash            4      205
15-OCT-14 Dirty           5      201
01-OCT-14 Clean            6      207
25-OCT-14 Clean            7      201
15-APR-15 Smelly           8      205
05-MAR-15 Clean            9      207
15-OCT-14 Wash           10      207

10 rows selected.
SQL>

```

5.3.9 Table Service

```

INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (301,201);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (302,201);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (303,205);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (304,207);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (305,201);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (306,201);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (307,205);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (308,207);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (309,205);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES (310,207);

```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Service;
SERVICENO    STAFFID
-----
301          201
302          201
303          205
304          207
305          201
306          201
307          205
308          207
309          205
310          207

10 rows selected.
SQL> _
```

5.3.10 Table Guardian

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES (100,
'Teddy','2, Roebuck Castle', '0860371353');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(101,'Peter','28, St Patricks Park','01234532');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(102,'John','24, Stradbrook Park','014324634');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(103,'Fiona','34,Fosters Av','01343434');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES (104,
'James', '43, Georges Street','083023423');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(105,'Gerald','21, Avoca Avenue','0870342123');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(106,'Hazel','28, St Patricks Park','0860123213');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(107,'Brendan','2, The Gallops', '012432311');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(108,'Oonagh','23, Delgany Cottages','02422424');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(109,'Emma','12, Diagonal Alley','0234241');
```

```
INSERT INTO Guardian (studentNo, name,gaddr,tel_no) VALUES
(110,'Rupert','45, Leaky Cauldron','01345214');
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM Guardian;
```

STUDENTNO	NAME	GADDR	TEL_NO
100	Teddy	2, Roebuck Castle	0860371353
101	Peter	28, St Patricks Park	01234532
102	John	24, Stradbrook Park	014324634
103	Fiona	34, Fosters Av	01343434
104	James	43, Georges Street	083023423
105	Gerald	21, Avoca Avenue	0870342123
106	Hazel	28, St Patricks Park	0860123213
107	Brendan	2, The Gallops	012432311
108	Oonagh	23, Delgany Cottages	02422424
109	Emma	12, Diagonal Alley	0234241
110	Rupert	45, Leaky Cauldron	01345214

```
11 rows selected.  
SQL> _
```

6 JOINS

6.1 INNER JOINS

6.1.1 Show the list of student details along with the name of guardian and emergency contact number.

/* Query 1

Displaying student details along with respective guardian

*/

```
SELECT s.fname, s.lname, g.name, g.tel_no FROM STUDENT s JOIN Guardian  
g
```

```
ON s.studentNo= g.studentNo;
```

```
-- since the column names were similar
```

```
-- aliases have been used
```



```

11 rows selected.
SQL>
SQL> SELECT s.fname, s.lname, g.name, g.tel_no FROM STUDENT s JOIN Guardian g
2 ON s.studentNo= g.studentNo;

```

FNAME	LNAME	NAME	TEL_NO
John	Murphy	Teddy	0860371353
Jennifer	Neary	Peter	01234532
Xiang	Yao	John	014324634
Ram	Nathan	Fiona	01343434
Sebastian	Gallardo	James	083023423
Ania	Borges	Gerald	0870342123
Francesca	Spencer	Hazel	0860123213
Chenzhui	Li	Brendan	012432311
Rahul	Kumar	Donagh	02422424
Eric	Wallner	Emma	0234241
Orla	Fitz	Rupert	01345214

```

11 rows selected.
SQL>

```

6.1.2 Show the details of each lease along with invoice associated with it, showing the amount paid and its payment type

/*Query 2

Display list of lease details with invoice associated with it, payment amount and payment type

*/

```

SELECT l.leaseNo, l.studentNo, i.payment, i.payment_type
FROM Lease l JOIN Invoice i
-- since the column names were similar
-- aliases have been used
ON l.leaseNo= i.leaseNo;

```

```

Eric      Wallner      Emma      0234241
Orla      Fitz        Rupert    01345214
11 rows selected.
SQL> SELECT l.leaseNo, l.studentNo, i.payment, i.payment_type
2 FROM Lease l JOIN Invoice i
3 ON l.leaseNo= i.leaseNo;

```

LEASENO	STUDENTNO	PAYMENT	PAYMENT_TY
1	100	600	Cash
2	101	1000	Cheque
3	102	1250	Cash
4	103	1200	Card
5	104	1500	Cash
6	105	1500	Card
7	106	1800	Card
8	107	1800	Cheque
9	108	450	Cheque
10	109	500	Cash

```

10 rows selected.
SQL> _

```

6.1.3 List all the details of the inspection conducted on a flat and the staff who did the inspection on a particular flat. Also give the position of the staff.

/*Query 3

Display inspection details, like flat and remarks along with staff associated with it

*/

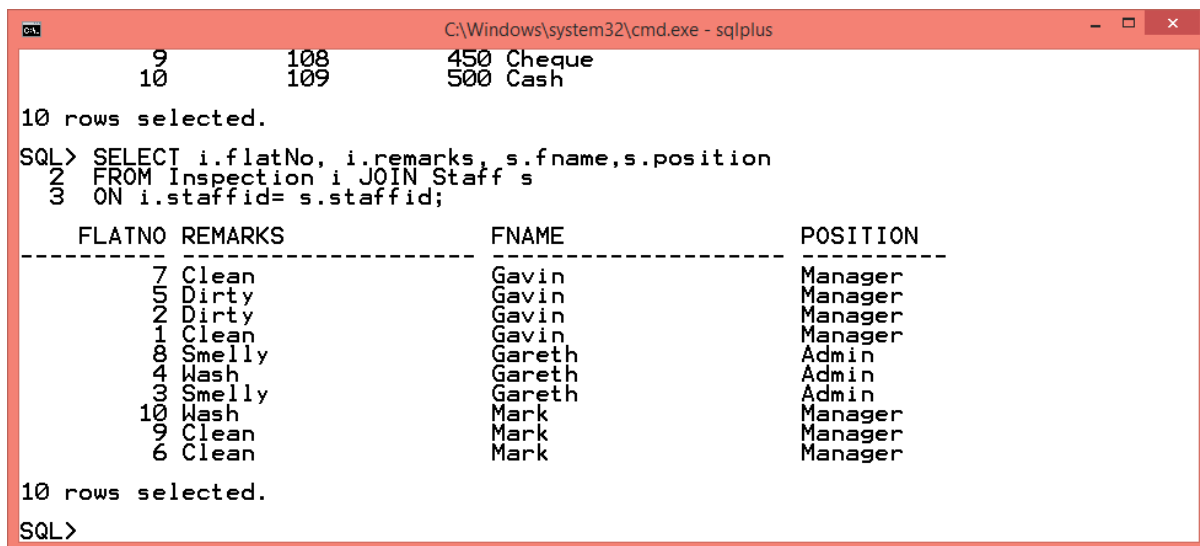
```
SELECT i.flatNo, i.remarks, s.fname,s.position
```

```
FROM Inspection i JOIN Staff s
```

```
-- since the column names were similar
```

```
-- aliases have been used
```

```
ON i.staffid= s.staffid;
```



```
9      108      450 Cheque
10     109      500 Cash

10 rows selected.
SQL> SELECT i.flatNo, i.remarks, s.fname,s.position
2 FROM Inspection i JOIN Staff s
3 ON i.staffid= s.staffid;

FLATNO REMARKS          FNAME          POSITION
-----
7 Clean                Gavin          Manager
5 Dirty                Gavin          Manager
2 Dirty                Gavin          Manager
1 Clean                Gavin          Manager
8 Smelly               Gareth         Admin
4 Wash                 Gareth         Admin
3 Smelly               Gareth         Admin
10 Wash                Mark           Manager
9 Clean                Mark           Manager
6 Clean                Mark           Manager

10 rows selected.
SQL>
```

6.1.4 Give details of the rooms, the rent on a room with the number of flat it is situated in and its address.

/*Query 4

List the rooms and its rent along with flat associated with them and its address

*/

```
SELECT r.roomNo,r.rent, f.flatNo,f.faddr
```

```
FROM Room r JOIN Flat f
```

```
-- since the column names were similar
```

```
-- aliases have been used
```

```
ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

          9 Clean          Mark          Manager
          6 Clean          Mark          Manager

10 rows selected.

SQL> SELECT r.roomNo,r.rent, f.flatNo,f.faddr
2 FROM Room r JOIN Flat f
3 ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;

  ROOMNO      RENT      FLATNO FADDR
-----
      13      600         1 2,Mount Merrion
      11      600         1 2,Mount Merrion
      22      500         2 3,Mount Merrion
      21      500         2 3,Mount Merrion
      24      500         4 3,Mount Merrion
      23      500         4 3,Mount Merrion
      12      600         5 5,Mount Merrion
      33      450         8 5,Mount Merrion
      31      450         9 5,Mount Merrion
      32      450        10 5,Mount Merrion

10 rows selected.

SQL> _

```

6.2 OUTER JOINS

6.2.1 Create a left outer join to list all the flats and remarks given by staff members during periodic inspection.

/* Query 1

List the flat number and remarks given by respective staff members who inspected the flat.

*/

```

SELECT s.fname,s.position,i.flatNo, i.remarks
FROM Inspection i LEFT OUTER JOIN Staff s
ON i.staffid= s.staffid;

```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

Enter password:
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Express Edition Release 11.2.0.2.0 - 64bit Production

SQL> SELECT s.fname,s.position,i.flatNo, i.remarks
2 FROM Inspection i LEFT OUTER JOIN Staff s
3 ON i.staffid= s.staffid;

FNAME          POSITION      FLATNO REMARKS
-----
Gavin          Manager         1 Clean
Gavin          Manager         2 Dirty
Gareth         Admin          3 Smelly
Gareth         Admin          4 Wash
Gavin          Manager         5 Dirty
Mark           Manager         6 Clean
Gavin          Manager         7 Clean
Gareth         Admin          8 Smelly
Mark           Manager         9 Clean
Mark           Manager        10 Wash

10 rows selected.

SQL>

```

6.2.2 Create a right outer join to give details of the staff service with its service ID, also describe the position of the staff.

/* Query 2

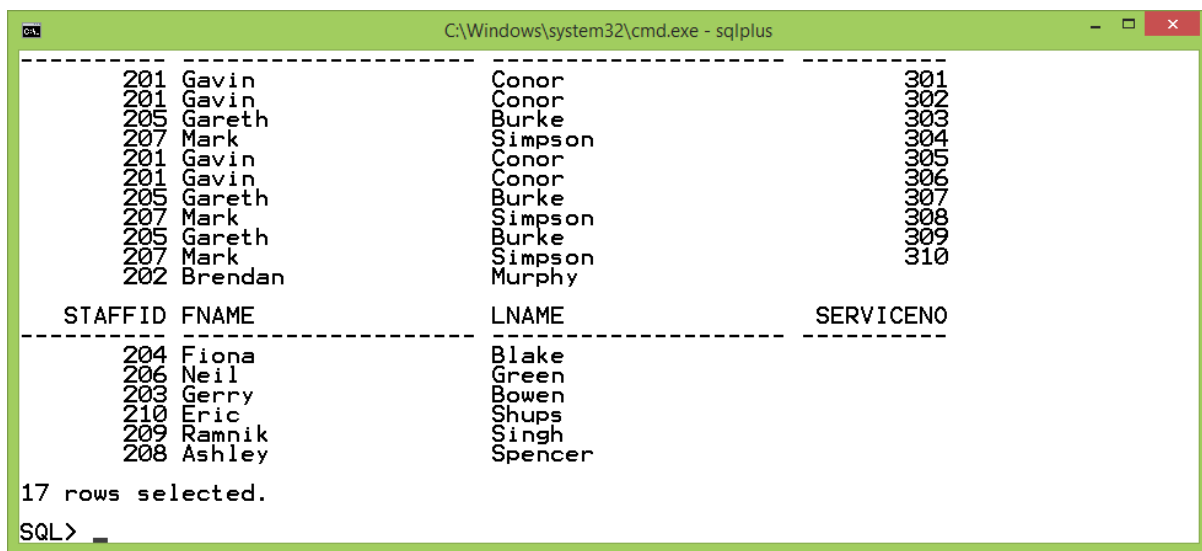
List the staff who are assigned a service schedule, also with position and service id

*/

```
SELECT s.staffid, s.fName, s.lName, se.serviceNo
```

```
FROM Staff s LEFT OUTER JOIN Service se
```

```
ON s.staffid= se.staffid;
```



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus". It displays the output of a SQL query. The output is a table with four columns: STAFFID, FNAME, LNAME, and SERVICENO. The data is as follows:

STAFFID	FNAME	LNAME	SERVICENO
201	Gavin	Conor	301
201	Gavin	Conor	302
205	Gareth	Burke	303
207	Mark	Simpson	304
201	Gavin	Conor	305
201	Gavin	Conor	306
205	Gareth	Burke	307
207	Mark	Simpson	308
205	Gareth	Burke	309
207	Mark	Simpson	310
202	Brendan	Murphy	
204	Fiona	Blake	
206	Neil	Green	
203	Gerry	Bowen	
210	Eric	Shups	
209	Ramnik	Singh	
208	Ashley	Spencer	

17 rows selected.
SQL> _

6.2.3 Create a right outer join to display all the rooms giving details about their flat and its address.

/*Query 1

List the details of the rooms in the respective flat with address

*/

```
SELECT r.roomNo, r.rent, f.flatNo, f.faddr
```

```
FROM Room r RIGHT OUTER JOIN Flat f
```

```
ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
2 FROM Room r RIGHT OUTER JOIN Flat f
3 ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;

  ROOMNO      RENT      FLATNO  FADDR
-----
      21         500         2 3,Mount Merrion
      22         500         2 3,Mount Merrion
      11         600         1 2,Mount Merrion
      12         600         5 2,Mount Merrion
      13         600         1 2,Mount Merrion
      23         500         4 3,Mount Merrion
      31         450         9 5,Mount Merrion
      32         450        10 5,Mount Merrion
      33         450         8 5,Mount Merrion
      24         500         4 3,Mount Merrion
           3 3,Mount Merrion

  ROOMNO      RENT      FLATNO  FADDR
-----
           6 2,Mount Merrion
           7 2,Mount Merrion

13 rows selected.
SQL>

```

6.2.4 Create a right outer join to list staff members and the list of services given by them (if any).

/*Query 2

List the services performed by the staff members

Include the name and position of the staff

*/

```
SELECT se.serviceNo, s.fname, s.lname, s.position
```

```
FROM Service se RIGHT OUTER JOIN Staff s
```

```
-- reports the staffids from both tables
```

```
ON se.staffid= s.staffid;
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

  301 Gavin      Conor      Manager
  302 Gavin      Conor      Manager
  303 Gareth     Burke      Admin
  304 Mark       Simpson    Manager
  305 Gavin      Conor      Manager
  306 Gavin      Conor      Manager
  307 Gareth     Burke      Admin
  308 Mark       Simpson    Manager
  309 Gareth     Burke      Admin
  310 Mark       Simpson    Manager
      Mark       Murphy     Accountant

  SERVICENO  FNAME      LNAME      POSITION
-----
           1 Fiona     Blake      Doctor
           2 Neil      Green      Cook
           3 Gerry     Bowen      Security
           4 Eric      Shups      Cook
           5 Ramnik    Singh      Security
           6 Ashley    Spencer    Gardener

17 rows selected.
SQL>

```

6.2.5 Create a full outer join to list all the rooms along with their corresponding flats. Also, list all the flats whose rooms aren't assigned.

/*

Query 1

List the details of the rooms in the respective flat with address

Also, lists the flat whose room details are not taken

*/

```
SELECT r.roomNo, r.rent, f.flatNo, f.faddr
```

```
FROM Room r FULL OUTER JOIN Flat f
```

```
ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;
```

```

2 FROM Room r FULL OUTER JOIN Flat f
3 ON r.flatNo= f.flatNo;

```

ROOMNO	RENT	FLATNO	FADDR
13	600	1	2, Mount Merrion
11	600	1	2, Mount Merrion
22	500	2	3, Mount Merrion
21	500	2	3, Mount Merrion
24	500	3	3, Mount Merrion
23	500	4	3, Mount Merrion
12	600	4	3, Mount Merrion
		5	2, Mount Merrion
		6	2, Mount Merrion
		7	2, Mount Merrion
33	450	8	5, Mount Merrion
31	450	9	5, Mount Merrion
32	450	10	5, Mount Merrion

13 rows selected.

SQL> _

6.2.6 List the details of all the lease and also give the room number and rent associated with the particular lease. Mention the student number as well.

/*

Query 2

Display the details of the lease (length and student no) along with the

room associated with that lease

*/

```
SELECT l.leaseNo, l.length, l.studentNo, r.roomNo, r.rent
```

```
FROM Lease l FULL OUTER JOIN Room r
```

```
ON l.roomNo= r.roomNo;
```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
      31      450      9 5,Mount Merrion
      32      450     10 5,Mount Merrion
13 rows selected.
SQL> SELECT l.leaseNo,l.length, l.studentNo, r.roomNo, r.rent
2 FROM Lease l FULL OUTER JOIN Room r
3 ON l.roomNo= r.roomNo;
      LEASENO      LENGTH  STUDENTNO      ROOMNO      RENT
-----
          2          60         101         21         500
          5          90         104         22         500
          1          30         100         11         600
          4          60         103         12         600
          7          90         106         13         600
          6          90         105         23         500
          3          30         102         31         450
          8         120         107         32         450
          9          30         108         33         450
         10          30         109         24         500
10 rows selected.
SQL> _

```

7 AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

7.1 CUBE

7.1.1 Calculate the rent collection for a flat, giving room number and the total rent collected.

```
/* CUBE
```

Display the rent collected from individual flat

Calculate the rent collection and group by flat, then its respective room, if given.

```
*/
```

```
SELECT f.flatNo, r.roomNo, SUM(r.rent*f.no_of_rooms)
```

```
FROM Flat f JOIN Room r
```

```
ON f.flatNo= r.flatNo
```

```
GROUP BY CUBE (f.flatNo, r.roomNo);
```

```
-- lists in order of flat, then rooms in it.
```

```
-- using SQL Developer to list all the results (the last 5 results are
not visible in the screenshot)
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane displays a tree structure of database objects including INSPECTION, INVOICE, LEASE, ROOM, SERVICE, STAFF, STAFFID, FNAME, LNAME, ADDR, POSITION, STUDENT, Views, Editioning Views, Indexes, and Packages. Below this is the 'Reports' pane with options like All Reports, Data Dictionary Reports, Data Modeler Reports, OLAP Reports, TimesTen Reports, and User Defined Reports. The main window is titled 'project.sql' and shows a SQL query in the 'Query Builder' tab:

```
FROM Flat f JOIN Room r
ON f.flatNo= r.flatNo
GROUP BY CURR (f.flatNo, r.roomNo):
```

The 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. It indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 28 in 0.263 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: FLATNO, ROOMNO, and SUM(R.RENT*F.NO_OF_ROOMS). The data is as follows:

FLATNO	ROOMNO	SUM(R.RENT*F.NO_OF_ROOMS)
1	(null)	25300
2	(null)	2400
3	(null)	2400
4	(null)	2400
5	(null)	2500
6	(null)	2500
7	(null)	2500
8	(null)	2500
9	(null)	2700
10	(null)	2700
11	(null)	2700
12	1	4800
13	1	2400
14	1	2400
15	2	5000
16	2	2500
17	2	2500
18	4	5000
19	4	2500
20	4	2500
21	5	2400
22	5	2400
23	8	2700

7.2 SUB QUERIES

7.2.1 What payment method was most used by the student during payment of rent due on invoice? Also, give the amount collected from that method.

/* Query 1-

Find the payment method that was used for maximum payment by a student

*/

```
SELECT payment_type, payment FROM Invoice WHERE
payment= (SELECT MAX(payment) FROM Invoice);
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

SQL> SELECT payment_type, payment FROM Invoice WHERE
2 payment= (SELECT MAX(payment) FROM Invoice);

```

PAYMENT_TY	PAYMENT
Card	1800
Cheque	1800

```
SQL> _
```

7.2.2 Which student has the room lease for the longest period of time? Give her/his student number.

/* Query 2-

Find out the student number for whom the lease was let for the longest period

*/

```
SELECT studentNo, roomNo FROM Lease WHERE
length= (SELECT MAX(length) FROM Lease);
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus

SQL> SELECT studentNo, roomNo FROM Lease WHERE
2 length= (SELECT MAX(length) FROM Lease);

```

STUDENTNO	ROOMNO
107	32

```
SQL>
```

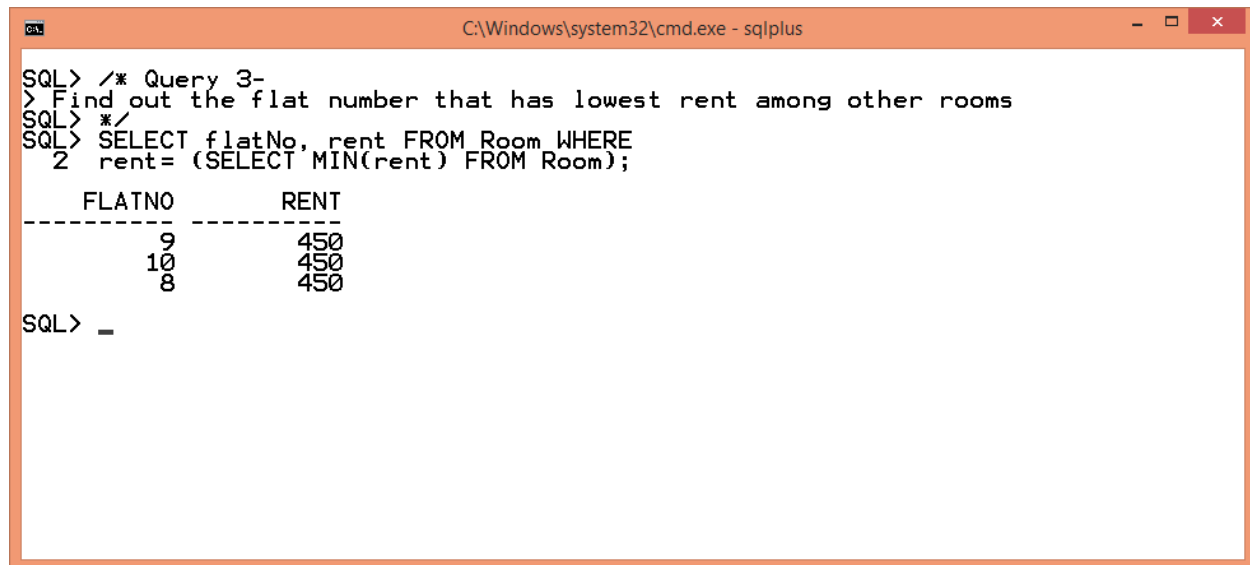
7.2.3 Which flat has the cheapest rooms among others, give the number of flat with its rent of individual room in it.

/* Query 3-

Find out the flat number that has lowest rent among other

*/

```
SELECT flatNo, rent FROM Room WHERE  
rent= (SELECT MIN(rent) FROM Room);
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus  
SQL> /* Query 3-  
> Find out the flat number that has lowest rent among other rooms  
SQL> */  
SQL> SELECT flatNo, rent FROM Room WHERE  
2   rent= (SELECT MIN(rent) FROM Room);  
  
   FLATNO      RENT  
-----  
        9      450  
       10      450  
        8      450  
  
SQL> _
```

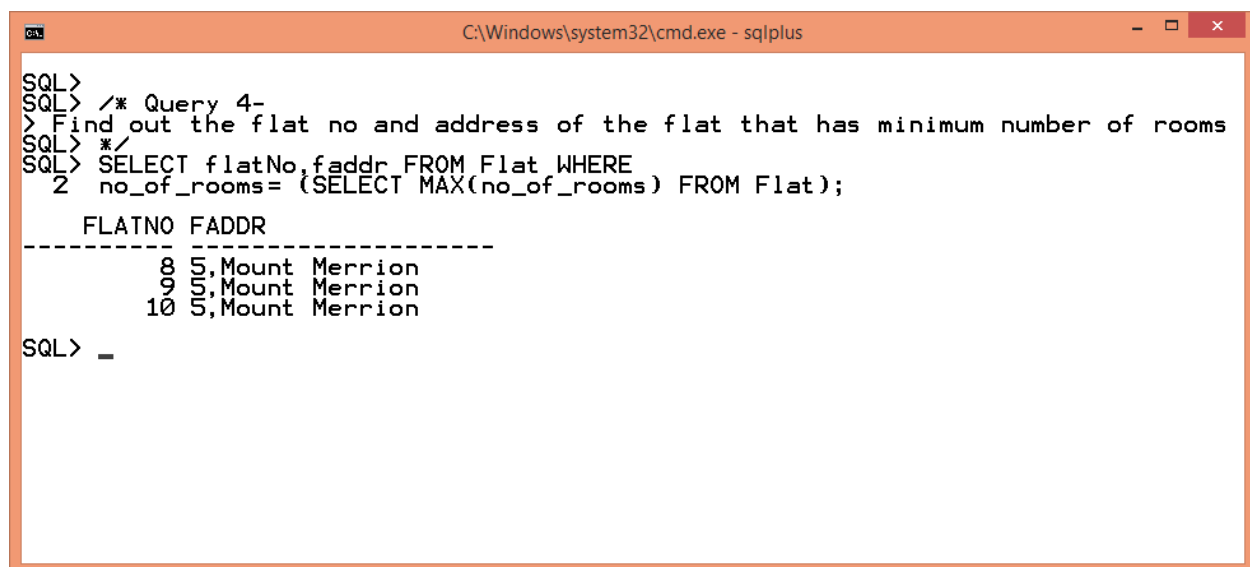
7.2.4 Give the address of the flat along with its number that has least number of rooms in it.

/* Query 4-

Find out the flat no and address of the flat that has minimum number of rooms

*/

```
SELECT flatNo,faddr FROM Flat WHERE  
no_of_rooms= (SELECT MAX(no_of_rooms) FROM Flat);
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus  
SQL>  
SQL> /* Query 4-  
> Find out the flat no and address of the flat that has minimum number of rooms  
SQL> */  
SQL> SELECT flatNo,faddr FROM Flat WHERE  
2   no_of_rooms= (SELECT MAX(no_of_rooms) FROM Flat);  
  
   FLATNO FADDR  
-----  
        8 5,Mount Merrion  
        9 5,Mount Merrion  
       10 5,Mount Merrion  
  
SQL> _
```

8 STORED PROGRAMS

8.1 PROCEDURES

There are 5 procedures demonstrating use of CURSOR, SAVEPOINT & ROLLBACK in total, which are described under a single package. The questions for the procedures are given as follows, followed by the SQL statements in the end.

- 8.1.1 Create a procedure to add new rows to the Room table. Using the SAVEPOINT, demonstrate the functionality of ROLLBACK**
- 8.1.2 Create a CURSOR to check if the rent of a room is greater than 600 and raise an EXCEPTION in that case. Further, check if the rent is greater than 500, raise another exception.**
- 8.1.3 Insert additional rows in table Flat. Demonstrate the use of TRY/ CATCH statements by creating an ambiguous condition (like repeating primary key value). ROLLBACK in case of error.**
- 8.1.4 Similar to the above question, create a procedure to demonstrate an ambiguous condition, without raising an exception. Use the ROLLBACK function if the procedure is unable to add rows into the table.**
- 8.1.5 Insert values in table Staff. Demonstrating the use of SAVEPOINT and ROLLBACK, insert the duplicate value for a primary key constraint and ROLLBACK in that case to the savepoint created before.**

```
SET AUTOCOMMIT OFF;

-- To demonstrate the rollback function
-- Creating new rows in Room table and rolling back to savepoint
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE Rosemont1 AS
-- creating a package for 5 procedures
    PROCEDURE proc1;
    PROCEDURE proc2;
    PROCEDURE proc3;
    PROCEDURE proc4;
    PROCEDURE proc5;
END;
/
```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY Rosemont1 AS

PROCEDURE proc1
-- Creating new rows in Room table and rolling back to savepoint
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (34, 450, 2);
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (14, 600, 5);
SAVEPOINT sp1;
--savepoint created
INSERT INTO Room (roomNo, rent, flatNo) VALUES (15, 600, 8);
ROLLBACK TO sp1;
-- rolling back to savepoint
END proc1;
-- procedure 1 ends

-- Cursor to check whether the room rent is greater than 500,
-- raises an exception in case
PROCEDURE proc2
IS
BEGIN
DECLARE
    CURSOR curs1
    IS SELECT * FROM Room;

    v_room_row curs1%ROWTYPE;
    -- defining type of cursor
    RENT_EXP EXCEPTION;
    -- declaring variable for exception
BEGIN

```

```

OPEN curs1;

-- initialising cursor
FETCH curs1 INTO v_room_row;

-- fetching data from the table row wise
WHILE curs1%FOUND LOOP

    IF v_room_row.rent < 600 THEN
        -- condition 1, if rent is greater than 600
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-30453, 'Rent for' ||
v_room_row.roomNo || ' is less than 600');
        -- it raises an exception to the screen
    ELSIF v_room_row.rent > 500 THEN
        -- if the rent exceeds 500
        RAISE RENT_EXP;
        -- another exception is raised
    END IF;

    FETCH curs1 INTO v_room_row;
    -- cursor is brought to the next location
END LOOP;

-- end of while loop
CLOSE curs1;

-- cursor is exited
EXCEPTION

    WHEN RENT_EXP THEN
        -- throwing an exception
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Rent is greater than 500' ||
v_room_row.roomNo);
        -- complementing with a statement
        RAISE;

```

```

END;

-- end cursor

END proc2;

-- procedure ends


-- Using a try/ catch expression, creating a savepoint
-- Deliberate creating an error scenario
PROCEDURE proc3
IS
BEGIN
BEGIN TRY

    BEGIN TRANSACTION

    SAVEPOINT sp2;

    INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (11, '2,
Mount Merrion',5);

    INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (12, '5,
Mount Merrion',4);

    INSERT INTO Flat (flatNo, faddr, no_of_rooms) VALUES (12, '5,
Mount Merrion',4);

    -- repeating the primary key, to add exception

    COMMIT TRANSACTION;

END TRY;

BEGIN CATCH

    ROLLBACK TO sp2;

    -- rolling back to savepoint

    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-34545, 'FlatNo already exists');

END CATCH;

END proc3;

```

```

PROCEDURE proc4
IS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES(311, 202);
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES(312, 203);
SAVEPOINT sp1;
--savepoint create
INSERT INTO Service (serviceNo, staffid) VALUES(311, 207);
-- putting ambiguous values to the serviceNo
-- which is a primary key
ROLLBACK TO sp1;

END proc4;

-- Creating a
PROCEDURE proc5
IS
BEGIN
SAVEPOINT sp5;
--savepoint created
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (211,
'Rich', 'Beg', 'C 105','Cook');
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (213,
'Gerry', 'James', 'C 106','Security');
-- putting ambiguous values to the serviceNo
INSERT INTO Staff (staffid, fname, lname, addr, position) VALUES (205,
'Rich', 'Beg', 'C 105','Cook');
-- which is a primary key
ROLLBACK TO sp5;

```

```
END proc5;
```

```
END;
```

```
--package body ends
```

```
/
```

8.2 FUNCTIONS

8.2.1 Create a function that checks for a name that isn't in the table Staff by creating a deliberate fail. Return an error line in that case.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Func1
```

```
RETURN VARCHAR2
```

```
IS
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
    staff1 Staff%ROWTYPE;
```

```
    -- initialising variable from table
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT * INTO staff1 FROM Staff WHERE lname='Potter';
```

```
    -- deliberate error case by using new lname value
```

```
EXCEPTION
```

```
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
```

```
    -- error when no data is found
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No records for this name');
```

```
    RETURN NULL;
```

```
END Func1;
```

```
/
```

8.2.2 Create a function to return the number of students that have any special requirements from the Student table.

```
-- A function that returns the number of students
```

```
-- who require special needs
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Func2(studentNo NUMBER)
```

```
RETURN NUMBER
```

```
IS
```



```

BEGIN
    RETURN COUNT (*) FROM STUDENT WHERE STUDENT.spl_req IS NOT NULL;
END Func2;
/

```

8.3 TRIGGERS

8.3.1 Create a before trigger to put the condition that a member of staff cannot inspect more than 10 flats.

```

CREATE TRIGGER StaffNotHandling
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON Inspection
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
vCount NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO vCount
    FROM Inspection
    WHERE staffid=: new.staffid;
    IF vCount =10
    -- condition raised on staff
        raise_application_error(-20000,'Staff' || :new.staffid || 'already
inspected 6 flats');
    END IF;
END;

```

8.3.2 Create an after trigger for the lease table and update one of the record in that table. Give the output of the operation by displaying table after trigger is pulled.

```

-- Creating an After TRIGGER for table lease
CREATE TRIGGER leaselen
AFTER UPDATE OF length ON Lease
-- creating an after trigger on length column of lease` table
FOR EACH ROW WHEN (new.length>60)
--when leangth exceeds 60
DECLARE

```

```

        leaseNo NUMBER := :old.leaseNo;

        -- taking values into leaseNo
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Lease No->' || leaseNo || 'Length'
|| :new.length);

    -- display the lease no and length acc. to condition
END;

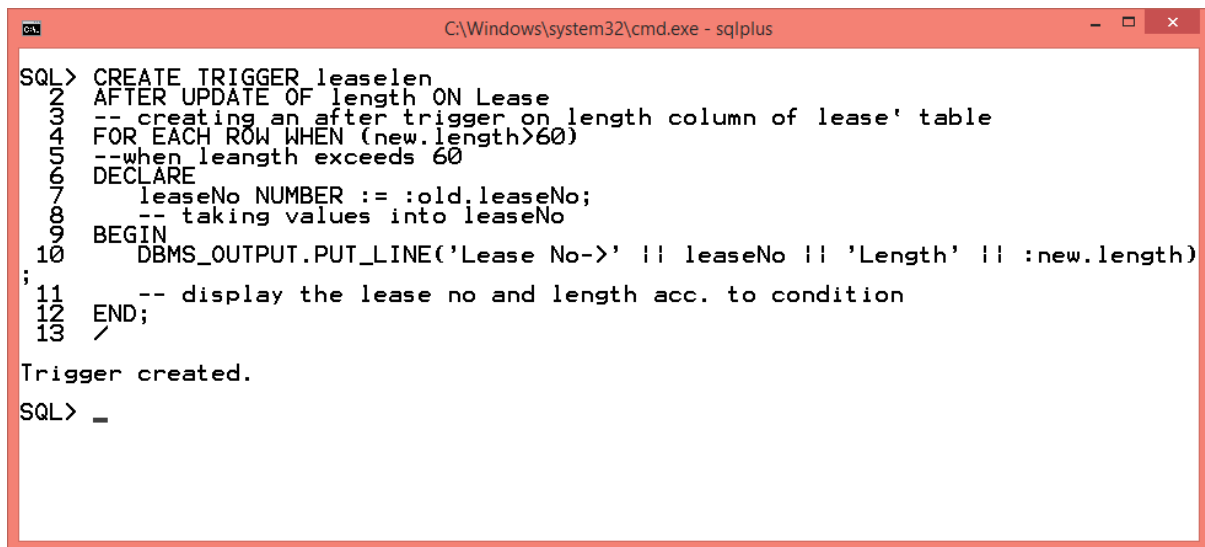
/

-- Checking trigger
UPDATE Lease SET length = 60
WHERE leaseNo = 3;

-- updating records
UPDATE Lease SET length = 90
WHERE leaseNo = 3;

-- updating same records with different length
SELECT * FROM Lease;

```



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus". The window contains the following text:

```

SQL> CREATE TRIGGER leaselen
2  AFTER UPDATE OF length ON Lease
3  -- creating an after trigger on length column of lease' table
4  FOR EACH ROW WHEN (new.length>60)
5  --when length exceeds 60
6  DECLARE
7      leaseNo NUMBER := :old.leaseNo;
8      -- taking values into leaseNo
9  BEGIN
10     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Lease No->' || leaseNo || 'Length' || :new.length)
;
11     -- display the lease no and length acc. to condition
12 END;
13 /
Trigger created.
SQL> _

```

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sqlplus
SQL> -- updating records
SQL> UPDATE Lease SET length = 90
2 WHERE leaseNo = 3;
1 row updated.
SQL> -- updating same records with different length
SQL> SELECT * FROM Lease;

```

LEASENO	LENGTH	STUDENTNO	ROOMNO	CHECKIN	CHECKOUT
1	30	100	11	01-SEP-14	01-OCT-14
2	60	101	21	01-SEP-14	01-NOV-14
3	90	102	31	01-JAN-15	01-FEB-15
4	60	103	12	01-JAN-15	01-MAR-15
6	90	105	23	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14
7	90	106	13	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14
8	120	107	32	01-JAN-15	01-MAY-15
9	30	108	33	01-SEP-14	01-OCT-14
10	30	109	24	01-MAR-14	01-APR-14
5	90	104	22	01-SEP-14	01-DEC-14

```

10 rows selected.
SQL>

```

8.3.3 Create a before trigger for the Guardian table to check if each row is related to one student only.

-- Creating a BEFORE TRIGGER to check the guardian is related to one student only

```

CREATE TRIGGER GuardianChk
BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON Guardian
FOR EACH ROW
DECLARE
vCount NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO vCount
    FROM Guardian
    WHERE studentNo=: new.studentNo;
    IF vCount =1
        raise_application_error(-20000,'Student' || :new.staffid
||'already has one guardian');
    END IF;
END;
/

```

9 WEAKNESSES/ IMPROVEMENTS

1. The size for the name variables (fname, lname) in the Student table was assigned as 10. It created a problem while giving long names. Improvements can be made by altering table.
2. The Course table wasn't linked to any table, which rendered it as useless.
3. As per the design of the database, more robustness could be provided by adding roles to the database. This could be done when implementing the database in a real scenario by adding privileges to users.
4. More numerical data could have been added so as to foster efficient use of queries, like salary in Staff table.
5. Security of the database is not covered in this project.

10 REFERENCES

1. Database Administration, Oracle Database Online Documentation 11g Release 2 (11.2)
2. Oracle Data Types,
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/datatype.htm#CNCPT413
3. Database Systems, A practical Approach to design, Implementation, and Management, Connolly T., Begg C., pp. 255- 267

-End-