

- 1) Complete the table below with the Data Type you would use for the listed attribute (5 pts).

Attribute	Data Types
Social Security Number.	CHAR(9)
A field used to flag if a package has been picked up or not. Assume only two options.	BOOLEAN
The time field on a monthly police call log.	TIMESTAMP
Student Identification number.	CHAR(8)
Hourly temperature with up to 2 decimal places.	NUMERIC(DOUBLE)
Newspaper Names	VARCHAR(20)

Use the following tables, ART and ORIGIN, to answer all parts of question 2 and 3.

**ART**

ITEM	NAME	ARTIST	ORIGIN_ID	DATING	MEDIA
9182	One Hundred Horses	Lang Shining	1111	960 to 1127	Painting
6922	The Great Wave off Kanagawa	Katsushika Hokusai	6943	1829 to 1833	Painting
2049	Toluvila statue	NULL	8415	300 to 400	Statuary
2038	Sasanian silver vessel	NULL	1598	700 to 722	Silver
3964	Nymph of the Luo River	Gu Kaizhi	1111	317 to 420	Painting
3097	The Hunt of the Unicorn	NULL	3543	1680	Tapestries

**ORIGIN**

ORIGIN_ID	LOCATION
1111	China
3543	France
6943	Japan
8415	Sri Lanka
1598	Tajikistan

- 2) Use the above tables ART and ORIGIN to answer parts a, b, c, and d.
- a) Complete the table below with the Data Type you would use for the listed columns (7 pts).

Attribute	Data Type
ART.ITEM	CHAR(4)
ART.NAME	VARCHAR(25)
ART.ARTIST	VARCHAR(25)
ART.ORIGIN_ID	CHAR(4)
ART.DATING	For this I would WANT to use a DATE data type but by the way its formatted with the word "to" in it, I would likely use CHAR(25)
ART.MEDIA	VARCHAR(15)
ORIGIN.ORIGIN_ID	CHAR(4)
ORIGIN.LOCATION	VARCHAR(25)

- b) Assume the development policies of the corporation you are working for require you to add Primary Keys in an ALTER TABLE commands separate from the CREATE TABLE. Write the statements that you would use to create ART and ORIGIN in a database and add the Primary Keys (10 pts).

```
DROP TABLE ART;
DROP TABLE ORIGIN;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ORIGIN
(
    Origin_ID    CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,
    Location     VARCHAR(25)    NOT NULL
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE ORIGIN ADD PRIMARY KEY (Origin_ID);
```

```
CREATE TABLE ART
(
    Item         CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,
    Origin_ID    CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,
    Name         VARCHAR(35),
    Artist       VARCHAR(35),
    Dating       VARCHAR(35),
    Media        VARCHAR(35)
);
ALTER TABLE ART ADD PRIMARY KEY (Item);
```

- c) The ORIGIN\_ID in the ART table is a Foreign Key the reference the ORIGIN\_ID in the ORIGIN table. Write the ALTER TABLE statement you would use to define the Foreign Key constraint (5 pts).

```
ALTER TABLE ART
  ADD CONSTRAINT fk_origin
    FOREIGN KEY(Origin_ID)
    REFERENCES ORIGIN(Origin_ID)
    ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

- d) Execute your CREATE TABLE statements and ALTER TABLE statements from part b and c on the SCSP Oracle database and grant KOOBP access to the tables with the following two statements (4 pts).

```
GRANT SELECT ON ART TO KOOBP;
GRANT SELECT ON ORIGIN TO KOOBP;
```

- 3) Use the above tables ART and ORIGIN to answer the following parts:

- a) The traveling “Art of China” exhibit at the very small museum using the database detailed above has moved to another museum. So, all artwork from China is no longer at the museum. Write the DELETE statement you would use to remove China from the ORIGIN table (5 pts).

```
DELETE
FROM
  ORIGIN
WHERE
  Location = 'China';
```

Result

SELECT \* FROM ART

Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

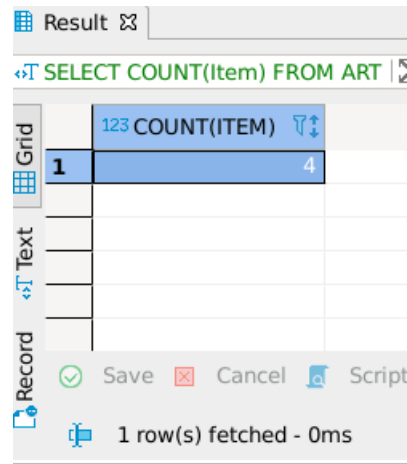
Grid

	ABC ITEM	ABC ORIGIN_ID	ABC NAME	ABC ARTIST	ABC DATING	ABC MEDIA
1	6922	6943	The Great Wave off Kanagawa	Katsushika Hokusai	1829 to 1833	Painting
2	2049	8415	Toluvila Statue	NULL	300 to 400	Statuary
3	2038	1598	Sasanian Silver Vessel	NULL	700 to 722	Silver
4	3097	3543	The Hunt of the Unicorn	NULL	1680	Tapestries

Text

- b) Assuming the Foreign Key constraint from part c had ON DELETE CASCADE, if you were to execute the DELETE statement from part e, what would be the results of the following statement (3 pts):

```
SELECT COUNT(ITEM)
FROM ART;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result window. The query is `SELECT COUNT(Item) FROM ART`. The result is displayed in a grid with one row and one column. The value in the cell is 4. The grid has a header row with the text 'COUNT(ITEM)' and a data row with the value '4'. The grid is labeled 'Grid' and 'Text'. The status bar at the bottom indicates '1 row(s) fetched - 0ms'.

COUNT(ITEM)
4

The output is 4.

- 4) Use the above tables ART and ORIGIN to answer the following:
- a) Write the transaction to DELETE all items from the ART table and INSERT 5 of your favorite Art pieces into the database. Show the statements use and execute them on SCSP (10 pts).

```
DELETE
FROM ART;
```

```
INSERT ALL
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('9182','The Thinker','Auguste Rodin','3543','1902','Statuary')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('6922','Nine Dragons','Chen Rong','1111','1244','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('2049','Old Plum','Kano Sansetsu','6943','1646','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('2038','Put Down Your Whip','Xu Beihong','3543','1939','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('3964','The Great Wave off Kanagawa','Hokusai','6943','1829 to
1832','Woodblock Print')
```

```

        INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('3097','Apocalypse Tapestry','Jean Bondol, Nicolas
Bataille','3543','1377 to 1382','Tapestries')
SELECT * FROM DUAL;

```

Result

SQL: `SELECT * FROM ART` Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	ITEM	ORIGIN_ID	NAME	ARTIST	DATING	MEDIA
1	9182	3543	The Thinker	Auguste Rodin	1902	Statuary
2	6922	1111	Nine Dragons	Chen Rong	1244	Painting
3	2049	6943	Old Plum	Kano Sansetsu	1646	Painting
4	2038	3543	Put Down Your Whip	Xu Beihong	1939	Painting
5	3964	6943	The Great Wave off Kanagawa	Hokusai	1829 to 1832	Woodblock Print
6	3097	3543	Apocalypse Tapestry	Jean Bondol, Nicolas Bataille	1377 to 1382	Tapestries

6 row(s) fetched - 0ms

5) Use the above tables ART and ORIGIN to answer this question:

You are asked to convert the LOCATION column in the ORIGIN table to two separate columns, COUNTRY and CITY. Write the statements you would need to:

- Add two new columns COUNTRY and CITY to the ORIGIN table,
- Copy the data in the LOCATION column to the COUNTRY column,
- Delete the LOCATION column.

Show the statements used and then execute them on SCSP (12 pts).

```

UPDATE ORIGIN
SET COUNTRY=LOCATION;

```

```


ALTER TABLE ORIGIN
DROP COLUMN LOCATION;



```

```







SELECT * FROM ORIGIN;


```

Result 

 **SELECT \* FROM ORIGIN**  Enter a SQL expression to f

	ABC ORIGIN_ID	ABC COUNTRY	ABC CITY
1	1111	China	[NULL]
2	3543	France	[NULL]
3	6943	Japan	[NULL]
4	8415	Sri Lanka	[NULL]
5	1598	Tajikistan	[NULL]

Record  Save  Cancel  Script   

 5 row(s) fetched - 1ms

6. Connect to the scsp database and use the os\_hr tables to answer the following questions.

KOOBP.OS\_HR\_JOBS  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_JOB\_HISTORY  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_DEPARTMENTS  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_EMPLOYEES  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_LOCATIONS  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_REGIONS  
 KOOBP.OS\_HR\_COUNTRIES

For each answer, show the SQL statement you used to get it and a screen shot of the results box.

- a. New information has been found pertaining to the employee contact list, from the previous homework, and the query we used for the employee contact list is wrong.

The contact list has people that no longer work for the company. For example Lex De Haan is on the contact list, but no longer with the company. The KOOBP.OS\_HR\_JOB\_HISTORY table has a list of employees who are no longer working from the company. Using a nested query, get a corrected employee contact list with first name, last name, email, and phone number for each currently employed person. Show the statement used and a screen shot of the results box (3 pts).

```
SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE_NUMBER
FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES
WHERE OS_HR_EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID NOT IN (SELECT
EMPLOYEE_ID FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_JOB_HISTORY)
```

1 SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE\_NUMBER  
2 FROM KOOBP.OS\_HR\_EMPLOYEES  
3 WHERE OS\_HR\_EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE\_ID NOT IN (SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID FROM KOOBP.OS\_HR\_JOB\_HISTORY)

Result

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE\_NUMBER

	ABC FIRST_NAME	ABC LAST_NAME	ABC EMAIL	ABC PHONE_NUMBER
1	Clara	Vishney	CVISHNEY	011.44.1346.129268
2	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234
3	Jason	Mallin	JMALLIN	650.127.1934
4	Hazel	Philtanker	HPHILTAN	650.127.1634
5	Nanette	Cambrault	NCAMBRAU	011.44.1344.987668
6	Alana	Walsh	AWALSH	650.507.9811
7	Karen	Partners	KPARTNER	011.44.1344.467268
8	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568
9	Nandita	Sarchand	NSARCHAN	650.509.1876
10	Elizabeth	Bates	EBATES	011.44.1343.529268
11	Kevin	Feeney	KFEENEY	650.507.9822
12	Peter	Tucker	PTUCKER	011.44.1344.129268
13	Curtis	Davies	CDAVIES	650.121.2994
14	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	515.123.8080
15	Randall	Matos	RMATOS	650.121.2874
16	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567
17	Randall	Perkins	RPERKINS	650.505.4876

100 100 row(s) fetched - 1ms (+209ms)

- b. Using nested queries, a GROUP BY clause, and Aggregate functions, get a list of manager's first names, last names, email, manager\_id, and the count of employees who report to them. Show the statement used and a screen capture of the results box (5 pts).

```

SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID,
EMP_COUNT
FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES EMPLOYEES
RIGHT JOIN (
SELECT MANAGER_ID, COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) AS EMP_COUNT
FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES
WHERE MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY MANAGER_ID) MANAGER_LIST
ON EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID = MANAGER_LIST.MANAGER_ID;

```

\*<Oracle - scsp 2> Script-2 OS\_HR\_DEPARTMENTS OS\_HR\_EMPLOYEES

```

1 SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID, EMP_COUNT
2 FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES EMPLOYEES
3 RIGHT JOIN (
4 SELECT MANAGER_ID, COUNT(EMPLOYEE_ID) AS EMP_COUNT
5 FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES
6 WHERE MANAGER_ID IS NOT NULL
7 GROUP BY MANAGER_ID) MANAGER_LIST
8 ON EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID = MANAGER_LIST.MANAGER_ID;

```

Result Result - 2 Result - 3

SELECT FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, EMAIL, EMP Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Spac

	ABC FIRST_NAME	ABC LAST_NAME	ABC EMAIL	123 MANAGER_ID	123 EMP_COUNT
1	Steven	King	SKING	[NULL]	14
2	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	100	5
3	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	100	1
4	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	102	4
5	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	101	5
6	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	100	5
7	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	100	8
8	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	100	8
9	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	100	8
10	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	100	8
11	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	100	8
12	John	Russell	JRUSSEL	100	6
13	Karen	Partners	KPARTNER	100	6
14	Alberto	Errazuriz	AERRAZUR	100	6
15	Gerald	Cambraut	GCAMBRAU	100	6
16	Eleni	Zlotkey	EZLOTKEY	100	6
17	Michael	Hartstein	MHARTSTE	100	1
18	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	101	1



- c. Using correlated nested queries, show the employee\_id, first name, last name, email, job id, department name, and hire date for the most recent hires for each department, ordered by department name. Show the statement and a screen capture of the results box (8 pts).

```

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, JOB_ID, HIRE_DATE,
DEPT.DEPARTMENT_NAME
FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES E
INNER JOIN (
    SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPARTMENT_NAME
    FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_DEPARTMENTS
    ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_NAME) DEPT
ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPT.DEPARTMENT_ID
WHERE HIRE_DATE IN
(
    SELECT MAX(HIRE_DATE)
    FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES
    WHERE E.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPARTMENT_ID
);

```

\*<Oracle - scsp 2> Script-2 OS\_HR\_DEPARTMENTS OS\_HR\_EMPLOYEES OS\_HR\_JOB\_HISTORY

```

1 SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, JOB_ID, HIRE_DATE, DEPT.DEPARTMENT_NAME
2 FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES E
3 INNER JOIN (
4     SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPARTMENT_NAME
5     FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_DEPARTMENTS
6     ORDER BY DEPARTMENT_NAME) DEPT
7     ON E.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPT.DEPARTMENT_ID
8 WHERE HIRE_DATE IN
9 (
10    SELECT MAX(HIRE_DATE)
11    FROM KOOBP.OS_HR_EMPLOYEES
12    WHERE E.DEPARTMENT_ID = DEPARTMENT_ID
13 );

```

Result Result - 2 Result - 3 Result - 4

SELECT EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, EMAIL, JOB\_ID, HIRE\_DATE, DEPT.DEPARTMENT\_NAME

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	JOB_ID	HIRE_DATE	DEPARTMENT_NAME
1	205	Shelley	Higgins	SHIGGINS	AC_MGR	2002-06-07 00:00:00	Accounting
2	206	William	Gietz	WGIEZ	AC_ACCOUNT	2002-06-07 00:00:00	Accounting
3	200	Jennifer	Whalen	JWHALEN	AD_ASST	2003-09-17 00:00:00	Administration
4	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	AD_VP	2005-09-21 00:00:00	Executive
5	113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	FI_ACCOUNT	2007-12-07 00:00:00	Finance
6	203	Susan	Mavris	SMAVRIS	HR_REP	2002-06-07 00:00:00	Human Resources
7	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	IT_PROG	2007-05-21 00:00:00	IT
8	202	Pat	Fay	PFAY	MK_REP	2005-08-17 00:00:00	Marketing
9	204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER	PR_REP	2002-06-07 00:00:00	Public Relations
10	119	Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	PU_CLERK	2007-08-10 00:00:00	Purchasing
11	167	Amit	Banda	ABANDA	SA_REP	2008-04-21 00:00:00	Sales
12	173	Sundita	Kumar	SKUMAR	SA_REP	2008-04-21 00:00:00	Sales
13	128	Steven	Markle	SMARKLE	ST_CLERK	2008-03-08 00:00:00	Shipping

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BELOW IS SCRIPT USED TO GENERATE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1-5

```
DROP TABLE ART;  
DROP TABLE ORIGIN;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ORIGIN  
(  
    Origin_ID    CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,  
    Location     VARCHAR(25)    NOT NULL  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE ORIGIN ADD PRIMARY KEY (Origin_ID);
```

```
CREATE TABLE ART  
(  
    Item          CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,  
    Origin_ID     CHAR(4)        NOT NULL,  
    Name          VARCHAR(35),  
    Artist        VARCHAR(35),  
    Dating        VARCHAR(25),  
    Media         VARCHAR(15)  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE ART ADD PRIMARY KEY (Item);  
ALTER TABLE ART  
    ADD CONSTRAINT fk_origin  
        FOREIGN KEY(Origin_ID)  
        REFERENCES ORIGIN(Origin_ID)  
        ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON ART TO KOOBP;  
GRANT SELECT ON ORIGIN TO KOOBP;
```

```
INSERT ALL  
    INTO ORIGIN (Origin_ID,Location) VALUES('1111','China')  
    INTO ORIGIN (Origin_ID,Location) VALUES('3543','France')  
    INTO ORIGIN (Origin_ID,Location) VALUES('6943','Japan')  
    INTO ORIGIN (Origin_ID,Location) VALUES('8415','Sri Lanka')  
    INTO ORIGIN (Origin_ID,Location) VALUES('1598','Tajikistan')  
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('9182','One  
Hundred Horses','Lang Shining','1111','960 to 1127','Painting')  
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('6922','The Great  
Wave off Kanagawa','Katsushika Hokusai','6943','1829 to 1833','Painting')
```

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```
        INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('2049','Toluvila
Statue','NULL','8415','300 to 400','Statuary')
        INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('2038','Sasanian
Silver Vessel','NULL','1598','700 to 722','Silver')
        INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('3964','Nymph of
the Luo River','Gu Kaizhi','1111','317 to 420','Painting')
        INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('3097','The Hunt
of the Unicorn','NULL','3543','1680','Tapestries')
        SELECT * FROM DUAL;
```

```
SELECT * FROM ORIGIN;
SELECT * FROM ART;
```

```
/*
DELETE
FROM
    ORIGIN
WHERE
    LOCATION = 'China';
*/
SELECT COUNT(Item)
FROM ART;
```

```
DELETE
FROM ART;
```

```
INSERT ALL
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('9182','The
Thinker','Auguste Rodin','3543','1902','Statuary')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('6922','Nine
Dragons','Chen Rong','1111','1244','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('2049','Old
Plum','Kano Sansetsu','6943','1646','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('2038','Put Down
Your Whip','Xu Beihong','3543','1939','Painting')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media) VALUES('3964','The Great
Wave off Kanagawa','Hokusai','6943','1829 to 1832','Woodblock Print')
    INTO ART (Item,Name,Artist,Origin_ID,Dating,Media)
VALUES('3097','Apocalypse Tapestry','Jean Bondol, Nicolas Bataille','3543','1377 to
1382','Tapestries')
    SELECT * FROM DUAL;

SELECT * FROM ART;
```

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```
ALTER TABLE ORIGIN
  ADD
  (
    COUNTRY VARCHAR(35),
    CITY VARCHAR(35)
  );
```

```
UPDATE ORIGIN
  SET COUNTRY=LOCATION;
```

```
ALTER TABLE ORIGIN
  DROP COLUMN LOCATION;
```

```
SELECT * FROM ORIGIN;
```