Due Date: Saturday, September 21, 2013 11:00 PM
Points: 40 points max
Turn In: The script and spool files turned in via the assignment drop box

General Directions

This assignment uses the tables associated with the vets database.
There are some specific rules for this assignment.

1) For this assignment the term "reptile" is defined as the animal types: snake, chelonian, crocodilian, and lizard; the term "rodent" is defined as the animal types: hamster, capybara, porcupine and dormouse.
2) An animal that does not have a name is still an animal; if the name is null then just display the system default for a null.
3) In the task description, the English word "between" is the inclusive between.
4) Use the fewest tables possible for the queries. . (This is a general assignment rule; it is listed here only for emphasis.)
5) Any joins must do the join in the From clause; use the condition join syntax or the column name syntax. If you do the join in the Where clause, you will not get any credit for that task. (This is a general assignment rule; it is listed here only for emphasis.)
6) If a sample display is provided, use that to determine the column order and column aliases to use in your result set. The sample data will not generally match the data in your tables. Do not try to match the column widths of the sample displays shown here.

Using the fewest tables possible for the queries.

For example: if I asked you to display the animal's date of birth and the client id for each cat, you should write the following. You do not need the client table since the client id is in the animals table.

```
select an_dob, cl_id
from vt_animals
where an_type in ('cat');
```

If I asked you to display the animal's date of birth and the client state for each cat, you should write the following. Now you do need the client table because you need to display the client's state value.

```
select  an_dob, cl_state
from vt_animals join vt_clients on vt_animals.cl_id = vt_clients.cl_id
where an_type in ('cat');
```

Tasks

Task 01: We want to see information on exams where there was a fee charged for $100 or more. Display the client id, animal id, animal name, animal type and the exam date for these exam detail rows. Order by the client id and the animal id.

Sample rows

cl_id	an_id	an_name	ex_date	ex_fee
1825	16002	Fritz	2013-01-02 15:30:00	275.00
1825	16003	Ursula	2013-05-23 08:30:00	222.00
1825	16003	Ursula	2013-05-23 08:30:00	109.00

Task 02: Show the exam id, service id, service description, service list price, and fee charged of all services performed which were charged at a fee between $30 and $60. Order by the service id.

Sample rows

ex_id	srv_id	srv_desc	srv_list_price	ex_fee
1990	101	Dental Cleaning-Canine	50.00	50.00
1988	104	Routine Exam-Reptile	60.00	30.00
1994	104	Routine Exam-Reptile	60.00	45.00
1998	105	Dental-Reptile	60.00	60.00

Task 03: Display the exam id, date and service id and fee charged for all exams done on a rodent. Order by the service id.

Task 04: Display the id and name of all animals born in the year 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005. This is a two column display. Remember you may not use functions for this assignment. Do not use a wildcard for this query.

Task 05: Display the staff id and first and last name for any staff person who did an exam on a reptile. This is a three column display. Suppress duplicate rows.

Sample rows

stf_id	stf_name_first	stf_name_last
99	Normal	Jones

Task 06: We want to see exam details for client 5699. Display the columns shown below: client id, name, animal id, name, exam date, service id and exam fee, Order by the animal id, exam date and service id. Use a variable for the client id. Then change the values of the variable to 25479 and run the query again (Copy and paste the query into the script.)

Sample rows

cl_id	cl_name	an_id	an_name	ex_date	srv_id	ex_fee
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15001	Big Mike	2013-01-02 13:00:00	104	60.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15001	Big Mike	2013-02-09 09:00:00	1002	25.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15001	Big Mike	2013-04-22 09:00:00	104	30.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15002	George	2013-01-02 13:00:00	104	60.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15002	George	2013-06-10 10:45:00	104	30.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15002	George	2013-06-10 10:45:00	1002	15.00
5699	Sam Biederbecke	15002	George	2013-06-10 10:45:00	1003	25.00

For tasks 07 and 08 consider the follow data (which is not in our tables)

```
Client 90 has one cat    and no other animals
Client 91 has nine cats  and no other animals
Client 92 has three dogs and no other animals
Client 93 has two cats and three snakes and no other animals
Client 94 has no animals
```

Task 07 would return clients 90, 91, and 93 because each of these has a cat (possibly more than one cat)
Task 08 would return clients 92 and 93 because they have an animal which is not a cat. It is not relevant that client 93 also has a cat; task 08 says to display clients who have an animal that is not a cat.
When you write these two queries (task 07 and 08) the only filter you are allowed to use is a filter that refers to 'cat'.

Task 07: We want to see the id and last names of all clients who have a cat. Display the client information only once even if they have more than one cat. Order by the client id.

Task 08: We want to see the id and last names of all clients who have an animal that is not a cat. Suppress duplicates. Order by the client id.

Task 09: We want to see the id and last names of all clients who have a rodent. Display the client information only once even if they have more than one rodent. Order by the client id.

Task 10: We want to see the id and last names of all clients who have an animal that is not a rodent. Suppress duplicates. Order by the client id.

END;