

**Lab 4 – Week 9**

**This Lab is based on Transact-SQL.**

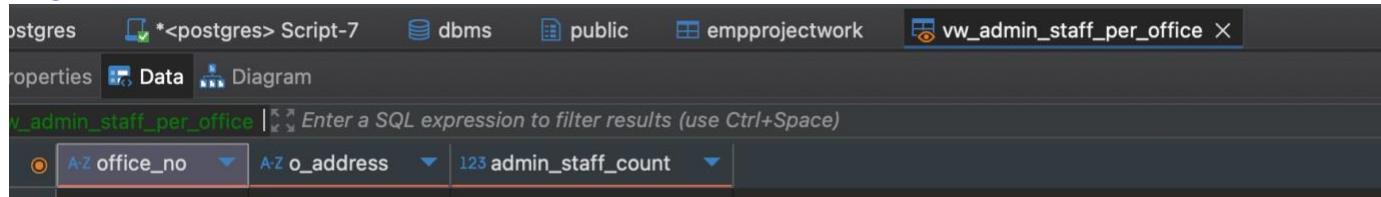
- Submit your *own work* on time. No credit will be given if the lab is submitted after the due date.
- Note that the completed lab should be submitted in **.pdf** format only.

Use the logical data model that you created in **Lab 3** (The *EasyDrive School of Motoring* case study), create tables in your selected DBMS, and put some data into them (populate them).

PREPARE TABLE SQL IS AT LAST PAGE

- 1)** Create a View for the number of administrative staff located at each office.

**ANS:**



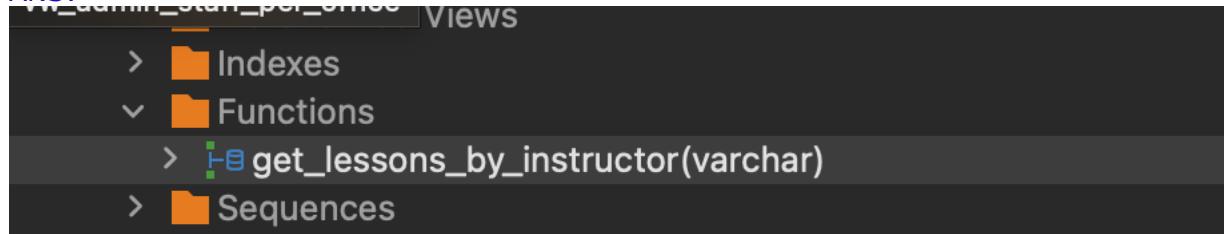
The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a database connection named 'postgres'. A new script file 'Script-7' is open. The title bar shows the view name 'vw\_admin\_staff\_per\_office'. The properties tab is selected. In the main pane, the SQL query for creating the view is displayed:

```
CREATE VIEW vw_admin_staff_per_office AS
```

```
SELECT
    o.office_no,
    o.o_address,
    COUNT(s.staff_no) AS admin_staff_count
FROM office o
LEFT JOIN staff s
    ON o.office_no = s.office_no
    AND s.job_title = 'Admin'
GROUP BY o.office_no, o.o_address;
```

- 2)** Write a stored procedure that takes in one argument, the staff number of an instructor. The procedure outputs all details of all the lessons for that instructor.

**ANS:**



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin interface with a database connection named 'postgres'. A new script file 'Script-7' is open. The title bar shows the procedure name 'get\_lessons\_by\_instructor'. The properties tab is selected. In the main pane, the SQL query for creating the stored procedure is displayed:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_lessons_by_instructor(p_staff_no VARCHAR)
```

```
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$

BEGIN
    SELECT *
    FROM lesson
    WHERE staff_no = p_staff_no;
END;
```

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- 3) Create a trigger: In the Staff or Instructor table, add an attribute to keep track of the total number of clients that an instructor has. We will Not allow more than 20 clients per instructor. Add a trigger to Not allow a twenty-first client to be added.

ANS:

```
ALTER TABLE staff
ADD COLUMN total_clients INT DEFAULT 0;

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_max_clients()
RETURNS TRIGGER AS $$ 
DECLARE
    client_count INT;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT client_no)
    INTO client_count
    FROM lesson
    WHERE staff_no = NEW.staff_no;

    IF client_count >= 20 THEN
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'Instructor already has 20 clients';
    END IF;

    UPDATE staff
    SET total_clients = client_count + 1
    WHERE staff_no = NEW.staff_no;

    RETURN NEW;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

CREATE TRIGGER trg_max_clients
BEFORE INSERT ON lesson
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE FUNCTION check_max_clients();
```

- 4) Cursors:

Use a cursor to read the rows of the Lesson table.

If the mileage for the lesson is over 20 miles, increase the fee by \$5.

If the mileage for the lesson is over 25 miles, increase the fee by \$8.

If the mileage for the lesson is over 30 miles, increase the fee by \$10.

You may use an IF...ELSE.../CASE statement.

ANS:

```
ALTER TABLE lesson
ADD COLUMN fee DECIMAL(6,2) DEFAULT 50;

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_lesson_fees()
LANGUAGE plpgsql
```

```

AS $$

DECLARE
    rec RECORD;
    cur CURSOR FOR
        SELECT lesson_no, (mileage_finish - mileage_start) AS mileage
        FROM lesson;

BEGIN
    OPEN cur;
    LOOP
        FETCH cur INTO rec;
        EXIT WHEN NOT FOUND;

        IF rec.mileage > 30 THEN
            UPDATE lesson SET fee = fee + 10 WHERE lesson_no = rec.lesson_no;
        ELSIF rec.mileage > 25 THEN
            UPDATE lesson SET fee = fee + 8 WHERE lesson_no = rec.lesson_no;
        ELSIF rec.mileage > 20 THEN
            UPDATE lesson SET fee = fee + 5 WHERE lesson_no = rec.lesson_no;
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE cur;
END;
$$;

```

- 5) Write and execute a T-SQL stored procedure *Factorial(n)*, which computes and outputs the factorial of the input parameter *n*. If *n* is negative, then the procedure prints an error message.

ANS:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL IDE interface with two panes. The left pane displays the SQL code for creating a stored procedure named *factorial*. The right pane, titled "Output", shows the result of executing the procedure with the argument 5, which is 120.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE factorial(n INT)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$

DECLARE
    result BIGINT := 1;
    i INT;
BEGIN
    IF n < 0 THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Error: n must be non-negative';
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    FOR i IN 1..n LOOP
        result := result * i;
    END LOOP;

    RAISE NOTICE 'Factorial of % is %', n, result;
END;
$$;

CALL factorial(5);

```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE factorial(n INT)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$

DECLARE
    result BIGINT := 1;
    i INT;
BEGIN
    IF n < 0 THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Error: n must be non-negative';
    END IF;

```

```

        RETURN;
    END IF;

    FOR i IN 1..n LOOP
        result := result * i;
    END LOOP;

    RAISE NOTICE 'Factorial of % is %', n, result;
END;
$$;
CALL factorial(5);

```

### Prepare tables SQL

```

CREATE TABLE office (
    office_no      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    o_address      VARCHAR(100),
    o_postcode     VARCHAR(10),
    o_tel_no       VARCHAR(15),
    o_fax_no       VARCHAR(15)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE staff (
    staff_no      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    f_name         VARCHAR(50),
    l_name         VARCHAR(50),
    s_address     VARCHAR(100),
    job_title     VARCHAR(30),
    salary         DECIMAL(8,2),
    nin            VARCHAR(20),
    sex            CHAR(1),
    dob            DATE,
    office_no      VARCHAR(10),
    CONSTRAINT fk_staff_office
        FOREIGN KEY (office_no)
        REFERENCES office(office_no)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE vehicle (
    veh_reg_no    VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY,
    model          VARCHAR(30),
    make           VARCHAR(30),
    color          VARCHAR(20),
    capacity        INT
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE client (
    client_no      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    c_address      VARCHAR(100),
    c_postcode     VARCHAR(10),
    c_tel_no       VARCHAR(15),
    d_license_no   VARCHAR(20),
    sex            CHAR(1),
    dob            DATE
);

```

```

);

CREATE TABLE lesson (
    lesson_no      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    lesson_date    DATE,
    lesson_time   TIME,
    stage         VARCHAR(20),
    progress       VARCHAR(50),
    comments      TEXT,
    mileage_start INT,
    mileage_finish INT,
    staff_no      VARCHAR(10),
    client_no     VARCHAR(10),
    veh_reg_no    VARCHAR(15),
    CONSTRAINT fk_lesson_staff
        FOREIGN KEY (staff_no)
        REFERENCES staff(staff_no),
    CONSTRAINT fk_lesson_client
        FOREIGN KEY (client_no)
        REFERENCES client(client_no),
    CONSTRAINT fk_lesson_vehicle
        FOREIGN KEY (veh_reg_no)
        REFERENCES vehicle(veh_reg_no)
);

CREATE TABLE inspection (
    inspection_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    insp_date     DATE,
    insp_time    TIME,
    faults_found TEXT,
    comments      TEXT,
    staff_no      VARCHAR(10),
    veh_reg_no    VARCHAR(15),
    CONSTRAINT fk_inspection_staff
        FOREIGN KEY (staff_no)
        REFERENCES staff(staff_no),
    CONSTRAINT fk_inspection_vehicle
        FOREIGN KEY (veh_reg_no)
        REFERENCES vehicle(veh_reg_no)
);

CREATE TABLE interview (
    interview_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    i_date        DATE,
    i_time        TIME,
    i_room        VARCHAR(20),
    i_comments    TEXT,
    d_license_no  VARCHAR(20),
    staff_no      VARCHAR(10),
    client_no     VARCHAR(10),
    CONSTRAINT fk_interview_staff
        FOREIGN KEY (staff_no)
        REFERENCES staff(staff_no),
    CONSTRAINT fk_interview_client
        FOREIGN KEY (client_no)
        REFERENCES client(client_no)
);

```

```
CREATE TABLE driving_test (
    test_no      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
    test_date    DATE,
    test_time    TIME,
    test_centre  VARCHAR(50),
    tester_name  VARCHAR(50),
    attempt      INT,
    result       VARCHAR(10),
    p_test_comment TEXT,
    t_test_comment TEXT,
    client_no    VARCHAR(10),
    CONSTRAINT fk_test_client
        FOREIGN KEY (client_no)
        REFERENCES client(client_no)
);
```

MUM-DBMS