Notebook Access

ReNew Ltd., which sells only company refurbished notebooks at favourable price, operates in the capital of Nowhereland. The data stored in the database are real with the exception of the prices.

1. Create a new database with name notebook. Import the three data tables provided (notebook.txt, processor.txt, opsystem.txt) into the database with table names that correspond to the file names (notebook, processor, opsystem). The files are text files with UTF-8 encoding tabbed by tabs, whose first lines contain the field names. Upon creation set the suitable types in each table and indicate the field that is a suitable key. Add a unique key named id to table notebook.

Tables

notebook *(id, manufacturer, type, display, memory, harddisk, videocontroller, price, processorid, opsystemid, pieces)*

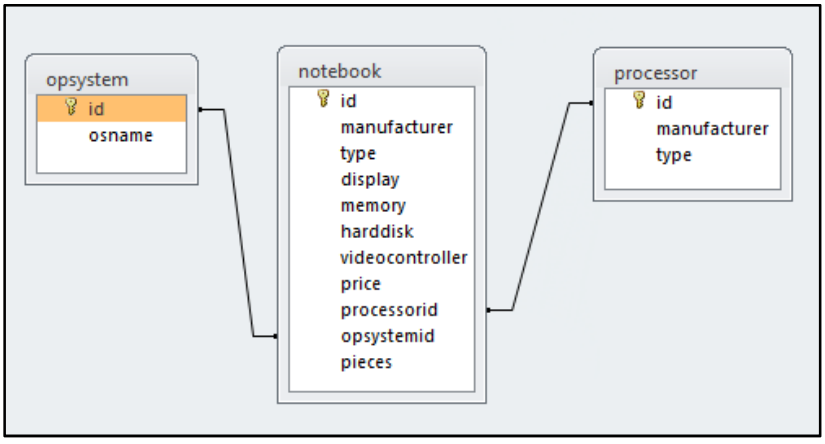
id	the identifier of the notebook (autonumber), this is the key
manufacturer	its manufacturer (text)
type	its type (text)
display	the size of the display (number)
memory	the size of the memory in MiB (number)
harddisk	the size of the hard disk drive in GB (number)
videocontroller	the type of the graphic controller (text)
price	the price in pounds (number)
processorid	the identifier of the processor (number)
opsystemid	the identifier of the operating system (number)
pieces	the number of machines in stock (number)

processor *(id, manufacturer, type)*

id	the identifier of the processor (number), this is the key
manufacturer	its manufacturer (text)
type	its type (text)

opsystem *(id, osname)*

id	the identifier of the operating system (number), this is the key
osname	the name of the operating system (text)



When solving the following exercises, save the queries and the report with the name given in brackets. Pay attention to display exactly the required fields, expressions in the solution, do not display extra fields.

2. Create a query that gives the manufacturer, type and display size of notebooks that have a hard disk drive of at least 300 GB and of which there is at least one available in stock. (***2thereis***)

3. Create a query that gives the number of the different types of notebooks of different manufacturers in the database of the store. (It is not required that they are currently in stock!) (***3manufacturer***)

4. Create a query that gives the value of the whole stock. Display the value in million pounds. (***4total***)

5. We plan to purchase an Asus or Dell notebook that has some kind of Windows 7 operating system. Create a query that gives the cheapest notebook that satisfies these conditions. As we do not want to purchase it immediately, it is not required to have the notebook currently in stock. Display the manufacturer and the type of the notebook. (***5purchase***)

6. The organiser of a large-scale event purchases each notebook in stock whose display is greater than 14" and whose memory is greater than 2 GiB (1 GiB = 1024 MiB). Create a query that modifies the number of pieces of such notebooks to 0. You do not have to run the query. (***6null***)

7. Create a report that displays the notebooks with Intel processor grouped according the manufacturer of the notebook, in descending order according to price. Besides the abovementioned fields, the report should contain the type number of the notebook, the type of the processor and the memory size. Create the report on a page with landscape orientation; the names of the columns should be the followings starting with capital letters: Manufacturer, Type, Processor, Memory, Price. Prepare the report through a query that contains the suitable fields or through a temporary table. (***7intel***)