

SCENARIO

As a travel company we are having intercity expeditions with our own buses. We carry individual passengers as well as the customers of travel agencies. We give discounts to students and owners of our special cards. Travel agencies pay for their customers all together. In our expeditions, we do not allow taking or dropping passengers after expedition started. We provide breakfast on some of our expeditions. We take vehicles which are more than 5-years-old off from services. We always do get maintenance of our vehicles 1 month before its due date. There are different brands and model buses. All the buses are in 2+1 seat arrangement. In all expeditions there must be an assistant alongside driver. In long-distance travelling two drivers must be assigned. We must know that drivers have driver license of D level and phone number besides their general information. If a driver lives in a destination city, he may be preferred for that expedition. Assistants take different level training courses and according to these training courses they are assigned to each expedition. We want to know the time, success level and type of training taken by each assistant.

Seyahat firması olarak kendi araçlarımız ile şehirlerarası seferler düzenlemekteyiz. Bireysel müşterilere ve turizm acentelerinin müşterilerine hizmet vermektedir. Bireysel müşterilerde öğrenci veya kart sahiplerine indirim sağlamaktayız. Seyahat acentelerinin müşterilerinin ücretleri acenteden toplu olarak alınmaktadır. Seferlerimizde araç yerlerde yolcu alınıp indirilmemektedir. Bazı seferlerimizde kahvaltı verilmektedir. 5 yılını tamamlayan araçları hizmetten kaldırıyoruz. Araçlarımızın bakım tarihleri gelmeden 1 ay önce mutlaka bakımını yapırız. Farklı marka ve modellerde araçlar bulunabilmektedir. Araçların tamamı 2+1 koltuk düzenlenedir. Her seyahatte şoförün yanında mutlaka bir muavin bulunması gerekiyor. Uzun seferlerde iki şoför bulundurma zorunluluğu vardır. Şoförlerin temel bilgilerine ilave olarak D sınıfı ehliyeti olduğunu ve cep telefonunu bilmek istiyoruz. Şoförler gidilen şehirde yaşıyorsa öncelik onlara verilmektedir. Muavinlerin aldıkları eğitimlere göre gidecekleri seferler belirlenmektedir. Eğitimlerin ne zaman alındığı, eğitimdeki başarısını ve eğitimin tipini bilmek istiyoruz.

ENTITIES

Entity-1	Entity-2	Entity-3	Entity-4	Entity-5
CITY	DRIVER	ASSISTANT	TRAINING	PLAN_EXPEDITION
Entity-6	Entity-7	Entity-8	Entity-9	Entity-10
REAL_EXPEDITION	MAINTENANCE	VEHICLE	PASSENGER	AGENCY
Entity-11	Entity-12			
TICKET	PAYMENT			

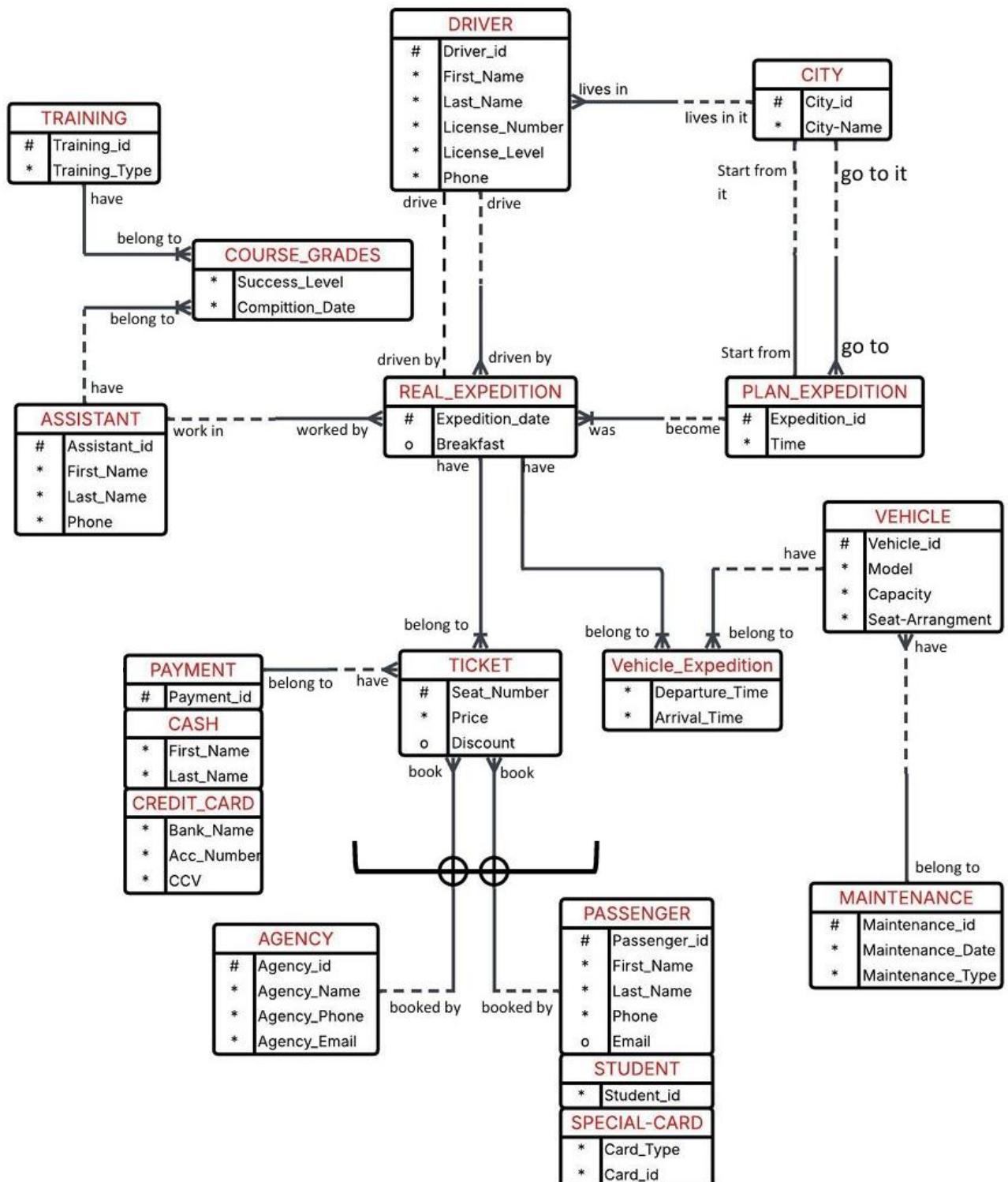
ATTRIBUTES

CITY	DRIVER	ASSISTANT	TRAINING	PLAN_EXPEDITION
# City_id	# Driver_id	# Assistant_id	# Training_id	# Expedition_id
* City_Name	* First_Name	* First_Name	* Training_Type	* Time
	* Last_Name	* Last_Name		
	* License_Number	* Phone		
	* License_Level			
	* Phone			
REAL_EXPEDITION	MAINTENANCE	VEHICLE	PASSENGER	AGENCY
# Expedition_Date	# Maintenance_id	# Vehicle_id	# Passenger_id	# Agency_id
o Breakfast	* Maintenance_Date	* Model	* First_Name	* Agency_Name
	* Maintenance_Type	* Capacity	* Last_Name	* Agency_Phone
		* Seat_Arrangement	* Phone	* Agency_Email
			o Email	
			STUDENT	
			* Student_id	
			SPECIAL_CARD	
			* Card_Type	
			* Card_id	
TICKET	PAYMENT			
# Seat_Number	# Payment_id			
* Price	CASH			
o Discount	* First_Name			
	* Last_Name			
	CREDIT_CARD			
	* Bank_Name			
	* Acc_Nubmer			
	* CVV			

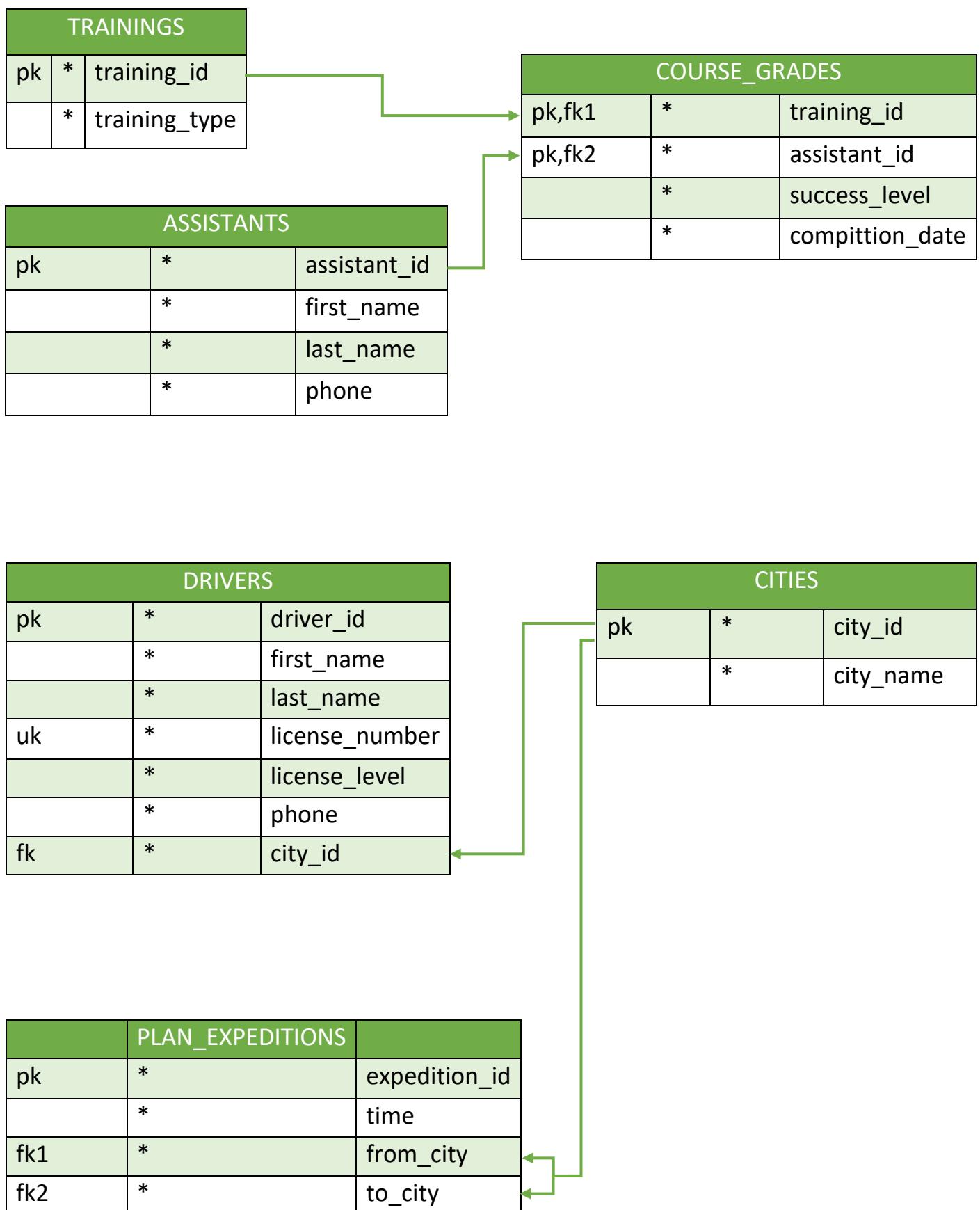
MATRIX DIAGRAM

	CITY	DRIVER	ASSISTANT	TRAINING	PLAN_EXPEDITION	REAL_EXPEDITION	MAINTENANCE	VEHICLE	PASSENGER	AGENCY	TICKET	PAYMENT
CITY		lives in it			start from, go to							
DRIVER	lives in					drive, drive		drive				
ASSISTANT				take		work in						
TRAINING			taken by									
PLAN_EXPEDITION	start from, go to					become						
REAL_EXPEDITION		driven by, driven by	worked by		was			have			have	
MAINTENANCE							belong to					
VEHICLE		driven by				belong to	have					
PASSENGER										book		
AGENCY										book		
TICKET						belong to			booked by	booked by		have
PAYMENT										belong to		

ERD



MAPING

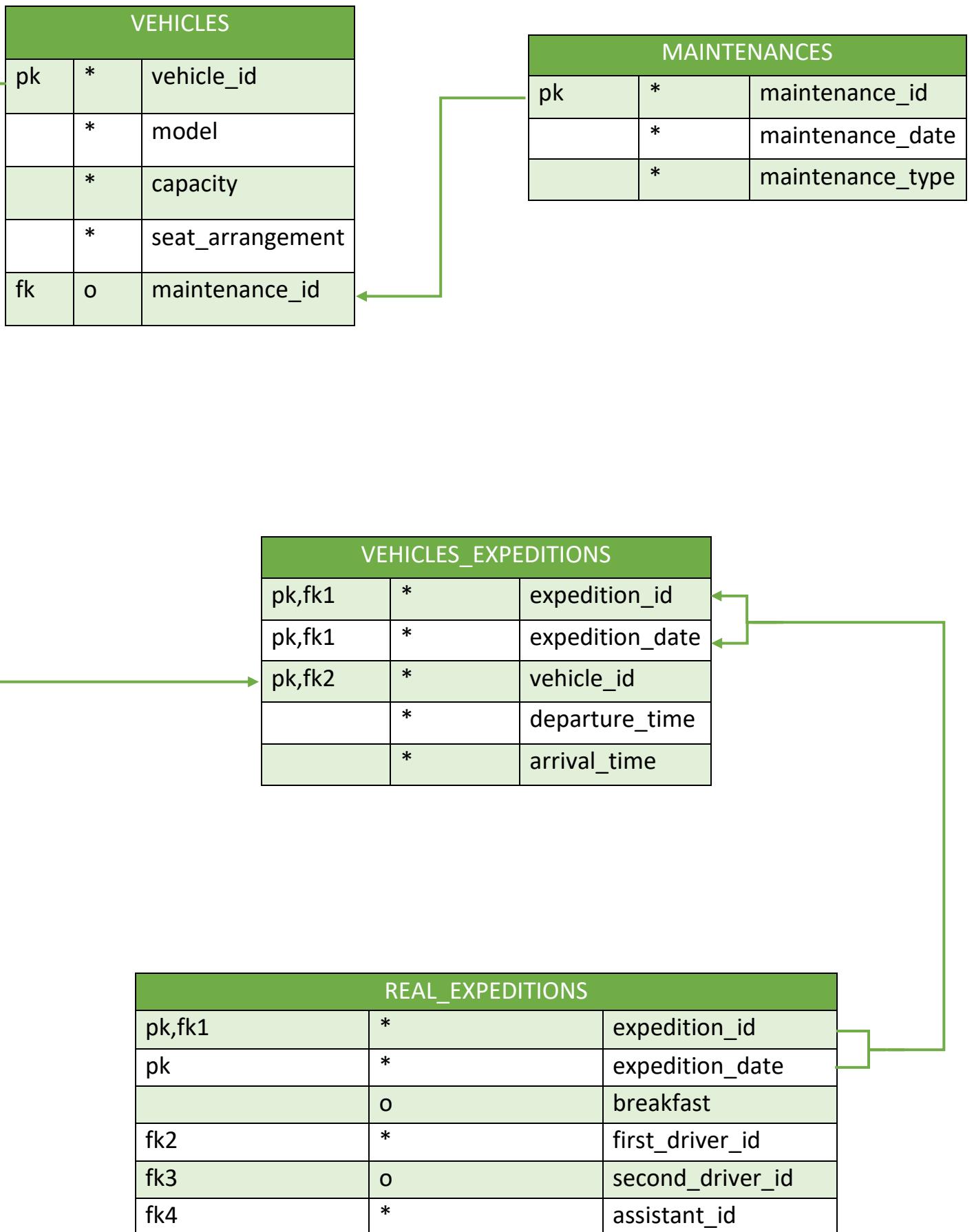


ASSISTANTS		
pk	*	assistant_id
	*	first_name
	*	last_name
	*	phone

DRIVERS		
pk	*	driver_id
	*	first_name
	*	last_name
	*	license_number
	*	license_name
	*	phone
fk	*	city_id

REAL_EXPEDITIONS		
pk,fk1	*	expedition_id
pk	*	expedition_date
	o	breakfast
fk2	*	first_driver_id
fk3	o	second_driver_id
fk4	*	assistant_id

PLAN_EXPEDITIONS		
pk	*	expedition_id
	*	time
fk	*	from_city
fk	*	to_city



PASSENGERS		
pk	*	passenger_id
	*	first_name
	*	last_name
	*	phone
	o	email
	o	student_id
	o	card_type
	o	card_id

AGENCIES		
pk	*	agency_id
	*	agency_name
	*	agency_phone
	*	agency_email

TICKETS		
pk,fk1	*	expedition_id
pk,fk1	*	expedition_date
pk	*	seat_number
	*	price
	o	discount
fk2	o	passenger_id
fk3	o	agency_id
fk4	o	payment_id

REAL_EXPEDITIONS		
pk,fk1	*	expedition_id
pk	*	expedition_date
	o	breakfast
fk2	*	first_driver_id
fk3	o	second_driver_id
fk4	*	assistant_id

PAYMENTS		
pk	*	payment_id
	o	first_name
	o	last_name
	o	bank_name
	o	acc_number
	o	CVV

How to create a table with SQL?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL editor interface. The code area contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 CREATE TABLE TICKETS (
2     EXPEDITION_ID NUMBER(10,0),
3     EXPEDITION_DATE DATE,
4     SEAT_NUMBER VARCHAR(25),
5     PRICE NUMBER(5,0) NOT NULL,
6     DISCOUNT NUMBER(10,0),
7     AGENCY_ID NUMBER(10,0),
8     PASSENGER_ID NUMBER(10,0),
9     PAYMENT_ID NUMBER(10,0),
10
11    CONSTRAINT pk_TICKETS PRIMARY KEY (EXPEDITION_ID, EXPEDITION_DATE, SEAT_NUMBER),
12    CONSTRAINT fk_TICKETS_AGENCIES FOREIGN KEY (AGENCY_ID) REFERENCES AGENCIES(AGENCY_ID),
13    CONSTRAINT fk_TICKETS_PASSENGERS FOREIGN KEY (PASSENGER_ID) REFERENCES PASSENGERS(PASSENGER_ID),
14    CONSTRAINT fk_TICKETS_PAYMENTS FOREIGN KEY (PAYMENT_ID) REFERENCES PAYMENTS(PAYMENT_ID)
15);
```

The code is highlighted in blue, indicating it is valid SQL. The interface includes standard navigation and search tools at the top.

How to insert data in the table with SQL?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL editor interface. The code area contains several INSERT statements:

```
1 INSERT INTO TICKETS (expedition_id, expedition_date, seat_number, price, discount, agency_id, passenger_id, payment_id) VALUES
2 (1, TO_DATE('2025-05-05', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'A1', 50, 0.025, NULL, 1, 500);
3
4 INSERT INTO TICKETS (expedition_id, expedition_date, seat_number, price, discount, agency_id, passenger_id, payment_id) VALUES
5 (1, TO_DATE('2025-05-05', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'B2', 50, 0.025, NULL, 2, 505);
6
7 INSERT INTO TICKETS (expedition_id, expedition_date, seat_number, price, discount, agency_id, passenger_id, payment_id) VALUES
8 (1, TO_DATE('2025-05-05', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'D1', 50, 0.025, NULL, 4, 510);
9
10 INSERT INTO TICKETS (expedition_id, expedition_date, seat_number, price, discount, agency_id, passenger_id, payment_id) VALUES
11 (1, TO_DATE('2025-05-05', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'E2', 50, 0.025, NULL, 5, 515);
12
13 INSERT INTO TICKETS (expedition_id, expedition_date, seat_number, price, discount, agency_id, passenger_id, payment_id) VALUES
14 (2, TO_DATE('2025-05-12', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'F3', 60, NULL, 1, NULL, 520);
```

The interface shows the results of the execution, indicating 1 row(s) inserted in 0.00 seconds. The bottom status bar shows session details and copyright information.

How to display the whole data from the table with SQL?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL editor interface. The code area contains a simple SELECT query:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM TICKETS;
3
```

The results section displays the data from the TICKETS table:

EXPEDITION_ID	EXPEDITION_DATE	SEAT_NUMBER	PRICE	DISCOUNT	AGENCY_ID	PASSENGER_ID	PAYMENT_ID
2	12-May-2025	H5	60	-	3	-	530
2	12-May-2025	I6	60	-	4	-	535
1	05-May-2025	A1	50	0	-	1	500
2	12-May-2025	G4	60	-	2	-	525
2	12-May-2025	F3	60	-	1	-	520
1	05-May-2025	E2	50	0	-	5	515
1	05-May-2025	B2	50	0	-	2	505
1	05-May-2025	D1	50	0	-	4	510
2	12-May-2025	J7	60	-	5	-	540

9 rows returned in 0.00 seconds. The interface includes standard navigation and search tools at the top.

How to update the data in the table with SQL?

EXPEDITION_ID	EXPEDITION_DATE	SEAT_NUMBER	PRICE	DISCOUNT	AGENCY_ID	PASSENGER_ID	PAYMENT_ID
2	12-May-2025	H5	60	-	3	-	530
2	12-May-2025	I6	60	-	4	-	535
1	05-May-2025	A1	50	0	-	1	500
2	12-May-2025	G4	60	-	2	-	525
2	12-May-2025	F3	60	-	1	-	520
1	05-May-2025	E2	50	0	-	5	515
1	05-May-2025	B2	50	0	-	2	505
1	05-May-2025	D1	50	0	-	4	510
2	12-May-2025	J7	60	-	5	-	540

9 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

[Download](#)

Here for example, we noticed that the discount values are 0 for the whole passengers even if they are students or having a special card so we need to update it.

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL Workshop interface. At the top, there are tabs for Language (SQL), Rows (10), Clear Command, Find Tables, Save, and Run. Below the tabs, there are three UPDATE statements:

```

55 UPDATE TICKETS
56 SET DISCOUNT=25
57 WHERE PASSENGER_ID IN (
58   SELECT PASSENGER_ID
59   FROM PASSENGERS
60   WHERE STUDENT_ID IS NOT NULL
61 );

```

```

UPDATE TICKETS
SET DISCOUNT=15
WHERE PASSENGER_ID IN (
  SELECT PASSENGER_ID
  FROM PASSENGERS
  WHERE CARD_ID IS NOT NULL
);

```

```

UPDATE TICKETS
SET DISCOUNT=15
WHERE PASSENGER_ID IN (
  SELECT PASSENGER_ID
  FROM PASSENGERS
  WHERE CARD_ID IS NOT NULL
);

```

Below the statements, there is a Results tab showing the updated data in a table:

EXPEDITION_ID	EXPEDITION_DATE	SEAT_NUMBER	PRICE	DISCOUNT	AGENCY_ID	PASSENGER_ID	PAYMENT_ID
2	12-May-2025	H5	60	-	3	-	530
2	12-May-2025	I6	60	-	4	-	535
1	05-May-2025	A1	50	25	-	1	500
2	12-May-2025	G4	60	-	2	-	525
2	12-May-2025	F3	60	-	1	-	520
1	05-May-2025	E2	50	-	-	5	515
1	05-May-2025	B2	50	15	-	2	505
1	05-May-2025	D1	50	15	-	4	510

At the bottom left, there are session links: tr_a832_sql_l58, tr_a832_sqL58, and en. At the bottom right, it says Copyright © 1999, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates. Oracle APEX 22.2.1.

The first one we updated the DISCOUNT for the students like passenger with id 1, the second one for who has a special card like passengers with id 2,4 and the third one for who neither a student nor has a special card like passenger with id 5.

Note: The student who has student_id 3 doesn't have a ticket.

Here some examples about Subquery:

1)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, CAPACITY
2 FROM VEHICLES
3 WHERE CAPACITY IN (
4   SELECT CAPACITY
5   FROM VEHICLES
6   WHERE CAPACITY > 30
7 )
```

The results table has columns: VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, and CAPACITY. The data is:

VEHICLE_ID	MODEL	CAPACITY
1010	01-Jan-2024	35
1040	01-Jan-2024	35
1000	01-Jan-2025	45
1020	01-Jan-2025	40

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [Download](#)

2)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM REAL_EXPEDITIONS
3 WHERE BREAKFAST IN (
4   SELECT BREAKFAST
5   FROM REAL_EXPEDITIONS
6   WHERE EXPEDITION_ID > 8
7 )
```

The results table has columns: EXPEDITION_ID, FIRST_DRIVER_ID, ASSISTANT_ID, EXPEDITION_DATE, BREAKFAST, and SECOND_DRIVER_ID. The data is:

EXPEDITION_ID	FIRST_DRIVER_ID	ASSISTANT_ID	EXPEDITION_DATE	BREAKFAST	SECOND_DRIVER_ID
4	103	13	09-May-2025	Cheese	-
9	106	18	15-May-2025	Cheese	-
3	107	12	10-May-2025	Pizza	-
10	102	19	11-May-2025	Pizza	-

4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

3)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM TICKETS
3 WHERE PASSENGER_ID IN (
4   SELECT PASSENGER_ID
5   FROM PASSENGERS
6   WHERE CARD_ID IS NOT NULL
7 )
```

The results table has columns: EXPEDITION_ID, EXPEDITION_DATE, SEAT_NUMBER, PRICE, DISCOUNT, AGENCY_ID, PASSENGER_ID, and PAYMENT_ID. The data is:

EXPEDITION_ID	EXPEDITION_DATE	SEAT_NUMBER	PRICE	DISCOUNT	AGENCY_ID	PASSENGER_ID	PAYMENT_ID
1	05-May-2025	B2	50	15	-	2	505
1	05-May-2025	D1	50	15	-	4	510

2 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

Some examples about JOIN:

1)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with a SQL query in the command bar:

```
1 SELECT ASSISTANT_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SUCCESS_LEVEL
2 FROM ASSISTANTS NATURAL JOIN COURSE_GRADES;
3
```

The results table has four columns: ASSISTANT_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, and SUCCESS_LEVEL. The data is as follows:

ASSISTANT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SUCCESS_LEVEL
14	Yasin	Fahmi	AA
15	Layla	Ibrahim	CC
16	Khalid	Salem	BA
10	Ali	Hassan	AA
17	Noura	Mahmoud	BB
12	Omar	Yousef	BA
13	Mona	Adel	DC
18	Fadi	Saad	DC
19	Rania	Nasr	AA
11	Sara	Kamel	BB

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2)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with a SQL query in the command bar:

```
1 SELECT DRIVER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, CITY_NAME
2 FROM DRIVERS D JOIN CITIES C
3 ON (D.CITY_ID=C.CITY_ID)
```

The results table has four columns: DRIVER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, and CITY_NAME. The data is as follows:

DRIVER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CITY_NAME
101	Mehmet	Demir	Trabzon
108	Can	Doğan	Istanbul
102	Ayşe	Kaya	Adana
104	Emre	Sahin	Izmir
106	Ali	Öztürk	Antalya
109	Hüseyin	Güneş	Bursa
105	Zeynep	Koç	Ankara
107	Elif	Arslan	Eskisehir
100	Ahmet	Yılmaz	Gaziantep

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3)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with a SQL query in the command bar:

```
1 SELECT VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, CAPACITY, MAINTENANCE_TYPE
2 FROM VEHICLES V LEFT OUTER JOIN MAINTENANCES M
3 ON (V.MAINTENANCE_ID=M.MAINTENANCE_ID);
4
```

The results table has four columns: VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, CAPACITY, and MAINTENANCE_TYPE. The data is as follows:

VEHICLE_ID	MODEL	CAPACITY	MAINTENANCE_TYPE
1010	01-Jan-2024	35	-
1030	01-Jan-2023	25	-
1000	01-Jan-2025	45	-
1040	01-Jan-2024	35	-
1020	01-Jan-2025	40	-
1050	01-Jan-2020	30	Full Service

6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

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Some examples about GROUP BY:

1)

Language: SQL Rows: 10 Clear Command Find Tables Save Run

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EXPEDITION_ID	SUM(PRICE)
1	200
2	300

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

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2)

Language: SQL Rows: 10 Clear Command Find Tables Save Run

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EXPEDITION_DATE	SUM(PRICE)
12-May-2025	300

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

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3)

Language: SQL Rows: 10 Clear Command Find Tables Save Run

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EXPEDITION_ID	SUM(DISCOUNT)
1	55

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds Download

Language: SQL Rows: 10 Clear Command Find Tables Save Run

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EXPEDITION_ID	SUM(DISCOUNT)
1	55
2	-

2 rows returned in 0.01 seconds Download

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Some examples about DATA FUNCTIONS:

1)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a code editor window containing the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, SYSDATE, ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,MODEL)/12) AS "Years of service"
2 FROM VEHICLES;
```

Below the code editor is a results grid with the following columns: VEHICLE_ID, MODEL, SYSDATE, and Years of service. The data is as follows:

VEHICLE_ID	MODEL	SYSDATE	Years of service
1010	01-Jan-2024	05-May-2025	1
1030	01-Jan-2023	05-May-2025	2
1000	01-Jan-2025	05-May-2025	0
1040	01-Jan-2024	05-May-2025	1
1020	01-Jan-2025	05-May-2025	0
1050	01-Jan-2020	05-May-2025	5

At the bottom left, it says "6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds". At the bottom right, there is a "Download" button.

2)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a code editor window containing the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT 'Vehicle with id: ' || VEHICLE_ID || ' will be taken off from the service in: ' || ADD_MONTHS(MODEL,12*5) AS "The service details"
2 FROM VEHICLES;
3
```

Below the code editor is a results grid with the following column: The service details. The data is as follows:

The service details
Vehicle with id: 1010 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2029
Vehicle with id: 1030 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2028
Vehicle with id: 1000 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2030
Vehicle with id: 1040 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2029
Vehicle with id: 1020 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2030
Vehicle with id: 1050 will be taken off from the service in: 01-Jan-2025

At the bottom left, it says "6 rows returned in 0.00 seconds". At the bottom right, there is a "Download" button.

3)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a code editor window containing the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT 'Vehicle with id: ' || VEHICLE_ID || ' should have maintenance in: ' || LAST_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(MODEL,(12*5)-2)) AS "The maintenance details"
2 FROM VEHICLES;
3
```

Below the code editor is a results grid with the following column: The maintenance details. The data is as follows:

The maintenance details
Vehicle with id: 1010 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2028
Vehicle with id: 1030 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2027
Vehicle with id: 1000 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2029
Vehicle with id: 1040 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2028
Vehicle with id: 1020 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2029
Vehicle with id: 1050 should have maintenance in: 30-Nov-2024

At the bottom left, it says "6 rows returned in 0.01 seconds". At the bottom right, there is a "Download" button.

Some examples about CHARACTER FUNCTIONS:

1)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL command is:

```
1 SELECT DECODE(INSTR(EMAIL,'@'),NULL,'Its not an email','Its an email') AS "Checking the email"
2 FROM PASSENGERS;
3
```

The results table has one column 'Checking the email' with the value 'Its an email' repeated five times. The status bar at the bottom indicates 5 rows returned in 0.01 seconds.

2)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL command is:

```
1 SELECT DRIVER_ID, FIRST_NAME, SUBSTR(PHONE,3) AS "Drivers phone number without prefix"
2 FROM DRIVERS;
3
```

The results table has three columns: 'DRIVER_ID', 'FIRST_NAME', and 'Drivers phone number without prefix'. The data is as follows:

DRIVER_ID	FIRST_NAME	Drivers phone number without prefix
101	Mehmet	05301112233
108	Can	05391122334
102	Ayşe	05550998877
104	Emre	05370112233
106	Ali	05301234567
109	Hüseyin	05321112233
105	Zeynep	05461122334
107	Elif	05330987654
100	Ahmet	05321234567
103	Fatma	05411223344

3)

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX SQL developer interface. The SQL command is:

```
1 SELECT EXPEDITION_ID, PASSENGER_ID, LPAD(SEAT_NUMBER, LENGTH(SEAT_NUMBER)+DISCOUNT, '-')
2 FROM TICKETS
3 WHERE DISCOUNT IS NOT NULL;
4
```

The results table has three columns: 'EXPEDITION_ID', 'PASSENGER_ID', and 'LPAD(SEAT_NUMBER,LENGTH(SEAT_NUMBER)+DISCOUNT,'-')'. The data is as follows:

EXPEDITION_ID	PASSENGER_ID	LPAD(SEAT_NUMBER,LENGTH(SEAT_NUMBER)+DISCOUNT,'-')
1	1	-----A1
1	2	-----B2
1	4	-----D1

Some examples about ALTER TABLE:

- 1) How to insert a new column to the table that we have been created it if we noticed that its missing?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL workspace. The command entered is:

```
1 ALTER TABLE ASSISTANTS
2 ADD GENDER VARCHAR2(25);
3
```

The results show a table with columns: ASSISTANT_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, PHONE, and GENDER. The data is as follows:

ASSISTANT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE	GENDER
12	Omar	Yousef	+905541112233	-
14	Yasin	Fahmi	+905370112233	-
13	Mona	Adel	+905411223344	-
18	Fadi	Saad	+905391122334	-
10	Ali	Hassan	+905301112233	-
16	Khalid	Salem	+905301234567	-
17	Noura	Mahmoud	+905330987654	-
15	Layla	Ibrahim	+905461122334	-
19	Rania	Nasr	+905321112233	-
11	Sara	Kamel	+905321234567	-

10 rows returned in 0.00 seconds. Oracle APEX 22.1

- 2) Now if we noticed that the name is unsuitable how to rename it?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL workspace. The commands entered are:

```
1 ALTER TABLE ASSISTANTS
2 RENAME COLUMN GENDER TO EMAIL;
```

The results show a table with columns: ASSISTANT_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, PHONE, and EMAIL. The data is the same as the previous screenshot.

ASSISTANT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE	EMAIL
12	Omar	Yousef	+905541112233	-
14	Yasin	Fahmi	+905370112233	-
13	Mona	Adel	+905411223344	-
18	Fadi	Saad	+905391122334	-
10	Ali	Hassan	+905301112233	-
16	Khalid	Salem	+905301234567	-
17	Noura	Mahmoud	+905330987654	-
15	Layla	Ibrahim	+905461122334	-
19	Rania	Nasr	+905321112233	-
11	Sara	Kamel	+905321234567	-

10 rows returned in 0.00 seconds. Oracle APEX 22.1

- 3) Now if the whole column is unsuitable how to delete it?

The screenshot shows the Oracle APEX interface with the SQL workspace. The commands entered are:

```
1 ALTER TABLE ASSISTANTS
2 DROP COLUMN EMAIL;
```

The results show a table with columns: ASSISTANT_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, and PHONE. The data is the same as the previous screenshots.

ASSISTANT_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE
12	Omar	Yousef	+905541112233
14	Yasin	Fahmi	+905370112233
13	Mona	Adel	+905411223344
18	Fadi	Saad	+905391122334
10	Ali	Hassan	+905301112233
16	Khalid	Salem	+905301234567
17	Noura	Mahmoud	+905330987654
15	Layla	Ibrahim	+905461122334
19	Rania	Nasr	+905321112233
11	Sara	Kamel	+905321234567

10 rows returned in 0.00 seconds. Oracle APEX 22.1

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