# Exercises: Data Definition and Data Types

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the [MySQL course @ Software University.](https://softuni.bg/opencourses/databases-basics-mysql)

## Create Database

You now know how to create database using the GUI of the Workbench. Now it's time to create it using SQL queries. In that task (and the several following it) you will be required to create the database from the previous exercise **using only SQL queries**. Firstly, just **create new database** named **minions.**

## Create Tables

In the newly created database Minions add table **minions (id, name, age)**. Then add new table **towns (town\_id, name).** Set **id and town\_id** columns of both tables to be **primary key** as **constraint,** id's must be **auto increment**. Submit yours create table queries in Judge together for both tables (one after another separated by ";") as **Run queries & check DB.**

**CREATE TABLE minions (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,**

**age INT NOT NULL**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE towns (**

**town\_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL**

**);**

## Alter Minions Table

Before continuing with the next assignments, **rename the town\_id** to **id** using Workbench's GUI.

Do not submit this query on the Judge System.

Change the structure of the Minions table to have **new column town\_id** that would be of the same type as the **id** column of **towns table**. Add **new constraint** that makes **town\_id** **foreign key** and references to **id** column of **towns** table. Submit your create table query in Judge as **MySQL run skeleton, run queries & check DB**

**ALTER TABLE `minions`**

**ADD COLUMN `town\_id` INT;**

**ALTER TABLE `minions`**

**ADD CONSTRAINT `fk\_minions\_towns`**

**FOREIGN KEY `minions`(`town\_id`)**

**REFERENCES `towns` (`id`);**

## Insert Records in Both Tables

**Populate both tables** with sample records given in the table below.

**INSERT INTO `towns` (`id`, `name`)**

**VALUES**

**( 1, 'Sofia'),**

**( 2, 'Plovdiv'),**

**( 3, 'Varna');**

**INSERT INTO `minions` (`id`, `name`, `age`, `town\_id`)**

**VALUES**

**(1, 'Kevin', 22, 1),**

**(2, 'Bob', 15, 3),**

**(3, 'Steward', NULL , 2);**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **minions** | | | |  | **towns** | |
| **id** | **name** | **age** | **town\_id** |  | **id** | **name** |
| 1 | Kevin | 22 | 1 |  | 1 | Sofia |
| 2 | Bob | 15 | 3 |  | 2 | Plovdiv |
| 3 | Steward | NULL | 2 |  | 3 | Varna |

Use only insert SQL queries. Submit your **INSERT statements** in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

## Truncate Table Minions

**Delete all the data** from the **minions** table using **SQL query.** Submit your query in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

**TRUNCATE TABLE `minions`;**

## Drop All Tables

**Delete all tables** from the **minions** database using **SQL query**.Submit your query in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

**DROP TABLE `minions`;**

**DROP TABLE `towns`;**

## Create Table People

Using **SQL query** create table "**people**" with columns:

* **id** – unique number for every person there will be **no more than 231**-1**people.** (Auto incremented)
* **name** – full name of the person will be **no more than 200 Unicode characters**. (Not null)
* **picture** – image with **size up to** **2 MB.** (Allow nulls)
* **height** – In meters. Real number precise up to **2 digits** after floating point. (Allow nulls)
* **weight** – In kilograms. Real number precise up to **2 digits** after floating point. (Allow nulls)
* **gender** – Possible states are **m** or **f.** (Not null)
* **birthdate –** (Not null)
* **biography** – detailed biography of the person it can contain **max allowed Unicode characters.** (Allow nulls)

Make **id** primary key. Populate the table with **5 records**. Submit your **CREATE** and **INSERT statements** in Judge as **Run queries & check DB**.

**CREATE TABLE `people`(**

**`id` INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`name` VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,**

**`picture` BLOB ,**

**`height` DOUBLE(10,2),**

**`weight` DOUBLE(10,2),**

**`gender` CHAR(1) NOT NULL,**

**`birthdate` DATE NOT NULL,**

**`biography` TEXT**

**);**

**INSERT INTO `people` (`name`, `gender`, `birthdate`)**

**VALUES**

**('Test', 'M', DATE(NOW())),**

**('Test', 'M', DATE(NOW())),**

**('Test', 'M', DATE(NOW())),**

**('Test', 'M', DATE(NOW())),**

**('Test', 'M', DATE(NOW()));**

## Create Table Users

Using **SQL query** create table **users** with columns:

* **id** – unique number for every user. There will be **no more than 263-1 users.** (Auto incremented)
* **username** – unique identifier of the user will be **no more than 30 characters (non Unicode).** (Required)
* **password** – password will be **no longer than 26 characters (non Unicode).** (Required)
* **profile\_picture** – image with **size up to 900 KB.**
* **last\_login\_time**
* **is\_deleted** – shows if the user deleted his/her profile. Possible states are **true** or **false**.

Make **id** primary key. Populate the table with **5 records**. Submit your **CREATE** and **INSERT statements**. Submit your **CREATE** and **INSERT statements** as **Run queries & check DB.**

**CREATE TABLE `users` (**

**`id` INT AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`username` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,**

**`password` VARCHAR(26) NOT NULL,**

**`profile\_picture` BLOB,**

**`last\_login\_time` TIME,**

**`is\_deleted` BOOLEAN,**

**CONSTRAINT pk\_users**

**PRIMARY KEY `users`(`id`)**

**);**

**INSERT INTO `users` (`username`, `password`)**

**VALUES**

**('Test1', 'Pass'),**

**('Test2', 'Pass'),**

**('Test3', 'Pass'),**

**('Test4', 'Pass'),**

**('Test5', 'Pass');**

## Change Primary Key

Using **SQL queries** modify table **users** from the previous task. First **remove current primary key** then create **new primary key** that would be **combination** of fields **id** and **username**. The initial primary key name on **id** is **pk\_users**. Submit your query in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

**ALTER TABLE `users`**

**DROP PRIMARY KEY,**

**ADD CONSTRAINT pk\_users2**

**PRIMARY KEY users(`id`, `username`);**

**;**

## Set Default Value of a Field

Using **SQL queries** modify table **users**. Make the **default value** of **last\_login\_time** field to be the **current time.** Submit your query in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

**ALTER TABLE `users`**

**CHANGE COLUMN `last\_login\_time` `last\_login\_time` DATETIME DEFAULT NOW();**

## Set Unique Field

Using **SQL queries** modify table **users**. Remove **username** field from the primary key so only the field **id** would be primary key. Now **add unique constraint** to the **username** field. The initial primary key name on (**id, username)** is **pk\_users**. Submit your query in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

**ALTER TABLE `users`**

**DROP PRIMARY KEY,**

**ADD CONSTRAINT pk\_users**

**PRIMARY KEY `users`(`id`),**

**CHANGE COLUMN `username` `username` VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE;**

## Movies Database

Using **SQL queries** create **Movies** database with the following entities:

* **directors** (id, director\_name, notes)
  + director\_name cannot be null
* **genres** (id, genre\_name, notes)
  + genre\_name cannot be null
* **categories** (id, category\_name, notes)
  + category\_name cannot be null
* **movies** (id, title, director\_id, copyright\_year, length, genre\_id, category\_id, rating, notes)
  + title cannot be null

Set most **appropriate data types** for each column. **Set primary key** to each table. Populate each table with **5 records**. Make sure the columns that are present in 2 tables would be of the **same data type**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional. Submit your **CREATE TABLE** and **INSERT statements** as **Run queries & check DB.**

**CREATE TABLE directors (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`director\_name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE genres (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`genre\_name` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE categories (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`category\_name` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE movies (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`title` VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,**

**director\_id INT,**

**copyright\_year INT,**

**length INT,**

**genre\_id INT,**

**category\_id INT,**

**rating DOUBLE,**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**INSERT INTO `directors`(`director\_name`, `notes`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName2', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

**INSERT INTO `categories`(`category\_name`, `notes`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName2', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

**INSERT INTO `genres`(`genre\_name`, `notes`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName2', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

**INSERT INTO `movies`(`title`, `notes`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName2', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

## Car Rental Database

Using **SQL queries** create **car\_rental** database with the following entities:

* **categories** (id, category, daily\_rate, weekly\_rate, monthly\_rate, weekend\_rate)
* **cars** (id, plate\_number, make, model, car\_year, category\_id, doors, picture, car\_condition, available)
* **employees** (id, first\_name, last\_name, title, notes)
* **customers** (id, driver\_licence\_number, full\_name, address, city, zip\_code, notes)
* **rental\_orders** (id, employee\_id, customer\_id, car\_id, car\_condition, tank\_level, kilometrage\_start, kilometrage\_end, total\_kilometrage, start\_date, end\_date, total\_days, rate\_applied, tax\_rate, order\_status, notes)

Set most **appropriate data types** for each column. **Set primary key** to each table. Populate each table with **3 records**. Make sure the columns that are present in 2 tables would be of the **same data type**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional. Submit your **CREATE TABLE** and **INSERT statements** as **Run queries & check DB.**

**CREATE TABLE categories (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`category` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,**

**daily\_rate DOUBLE,**

**weekly\_rate DOUBLE,**

**monthly\_rate DOUBLE,**

**weekend\_rate DOUBLE**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE cars (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`plate\_number` VARCHAR(20),**

**`make` VARCHAR(20),**

**`model` VARCHAR(20),**

**`car\_year` INT,**

**`category\_id` INT,**

**`doors` INT,**

**`picture` BLOB,**

**`car\_condition` VARCHAR(30),**

**`available` BOOLEAN**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE employees (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`first\_name` VARCHAR(50),**

**`last\_name` VARCHAR(50),**

**`title` VARCHAR(50),**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE customers (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`driver\_license` VARCHAR(20),**

**`full\_name` VARCHAR(50),**

**`address` VARCHAR(50),**

**`city` VARCHAR(10),**

**`zip\_code` VARCHAR(10),**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**CREATE TABLE rental\_orders (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**`employee\_id` INT,**

**`customer\_id` INT,**

**`car\_id` INT,**

**`car\_condition` VARCHAR(50),**

**`tank\_level` VARCHAR(20),**

**`kilometrage\_start` INT,**

**`kilometrage\_end` INT,**

**`total\_kilometrage` INT,**

**`start\_date` DATE,**

**`end\_date` DATE,**

**`total\_days` INT,**

**`rate\_applied` DOUBLE,**

**`tax\_rate` DOUBLE,**

**`order\_status` VARCHAR(20),**

**`notes` TEXT**

**);**

**INSERT INTO `categories`(`category`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1'),**

**('TestName2'),**

**('TestName3');**

**INSERT INTO `cars`(`plate\_number`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName1'),**

**('TestName2'),**

**('TestName3');**

**INSERT INTO `employees`(`first\_name`, `last\_name`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

**INSERT INTO `customers`(`driver\_license`, `full\_name`)**

**VALUES**

**('TestName3', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName4', 'TestNotes'),**

**('TestName5', 'TestNotes');**

**INSERT INTO `rental\_orders`(`employee\_id`, `customer\_id`)**

**VALUES**

**(1, 2),**

**(2, 3),**

**(3, 1);**

## Basic Insert

Now create bigger database called soft\_uni. You will use database in the future tasks. It should hold information about

• towns (id, name)

• addresses (id, address\_text, town\_id)

• departments (id, name)

• employees (id, first\_name, middle\_name, last\_name, job\_title, department\_id, hire\_date, salary, address\_id)

Id columns are auto incremented starting from 1 and increased by 1 (1, 2, 3, 4…). Make sure you use appropriate data types for each column. Add primary and foreign keys as constraints for each table. Use only SQL queries. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional.

**Do not submit** creation of database **only** the **insert statements**.

Use the **SoftUni** database and insert some data **using SQL queries**.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **job\_title** | **department** | **hire\_date** | **salary** |
| Ivan Ivanov Ivanov | .NET Developer | Software Development | 01/02/2013 | 3500.00 |
| Petar Petrov Petrov | Senior Engineer | Engineering | 02/03/2004 | 4000.00 |
| Maria Petrova Ivanova | Intern | Quality Assurance | 28/08/2016 | 525.25 |
| Georgi Terziev Ivanov | CEO | Sales | 09/12/2007 | 3000.00 |
| Peter Pan Pan | Intern | Marketing | 28/08/2016 | 599.88 |

* **towns:** Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas
* **departments:** Engineering, Sales, Marketing, Software Development, Quality Assurance
* **employees:**

**INSERT INTO `towns` (`name`)**

**VALUES**

**('Sofia'),**

**('Plovdiv'),**

**('Varna'),**

**('Burgas');**

**INSERT INTO `departments` (`name`)**

**VALUES**

**('Engineering'),**

**('Sales'),**

**('Marketing'),**

**('Software Development'),**

**('Quality Assurance');**

**INSERT INTO `employees` (`first\_name`, `middle\_name`, `last\_name`, `job\_title`, `department\_id`, `hire\_date`,`salary`)**

**VALUES**

**('Ivan', 'Ivanov', 'Ivanov', '.NET Developer', 4, '2013-02-01', 3500.00),**

**('Petar', 'Petrov', 'Petrov', 'Senior Engineer', 1, '2004-03-02', 4000.00),**

**('Maria', 'Petrova', 'Ivanova', 'Intern', 5, '2016-08-28', 525.25),**

**('Georgi', 'Terziev', 'Ivanov', 'CEO', 2, '2007-12-09', 3000.00),**

**('Peter', 'Pan', 'Pan', 'Intern', 3, '2016-08-28', 599.88);**

Submit your **INSERT** queries in Judge as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB**.

## Basic Select All Fields

Use the **soft\_uni** database and first select all records from the **towns**, then from **departments** and finally from **employees** table. Use SQL queries and submit them to Judge at once. Submit your query statements as **Prepare DB & Run queries.**

**SELECT \* FROM `towns`;**

**SELECT \* FROM `departments`;**

**SELECT \* FROM `employees`;**

## Basic Select All Fields and Order Them

Modify queries from previous problem by sorting:

* **towns** - alphabetically by name
* **departments** - alphabetically by name
* **employees** - descending by salary

**Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.**

**SELECT \* FROM `towns`**

**ORDER BY `name`;**

**SELECT \* FROM `departments`**

**ORDER BY `name`;**

**SELECT \* FROM `employees`**

**ORDER BY `salary` DESC;**

## Basic Select Some Fields

Modify queries from previous problem to show only **some of the columns**. For table:

* **towns** – name
* **departments** – name
* **employees** – first\_name, last\_name, job\_title, salary

**SELECT `name` FROM `towns`**

**ORDER BY `name`;**

**SELECT `name` FROM `departments`**

**ORDER BY `name`;**

**SELECT `first\_name`, `last\_name`, `job\_title`, `salary` FROM `employees`**

**ORDER BY `salary` DESC;**

**Keep the ordering** from the previous problem. Submit your query statements as **Prepare DB & Run queries**.

## Increase Employees Salary

Use **softuni** database and **increase the salary** of all employees by **10%. Then** select **only salary** column from the **employees** table. Submit your query statements as **Prepare DB & Run queries.**

**UPDATE `employees`**

**SET `salary` = `salary` \* 1.1;**

**SELECT `salary` FROM `employees`;**

## Delete All Records

Use SQL query to **delete all records** from the table with name **occupancies**. Submit your query statements as **Run skeleton, run queries & check DB.**