

Lab 2 Exercise 1

1.

i) Inventory - (15)

ii) item

iii) price_history

iv) Sales_representative

v) sales_rep_addresses

vi) teams

vii) customers

viii) customers_addresses

ix) orders

x) orders_items

Insert into
the table

2. Yes my list matched and data being
inserted into the table in 'sport data.sql'

3.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

4. there is no errors occurred.

✗.

Part 2

1. INSERT INTO TEAMS

VALUES ('1004', 'Jets', 10, 5)

2. INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (

ctr_number, email, first_name, last_name, phone_number,
current_balance, src_id, tem_id, loyalty_card_number)

VALUES ('C02001', 'brian.rog@hostech.com', 'Brian',
'Rogers', 01654564798, -5, NULL, NULL,
'1C4587')

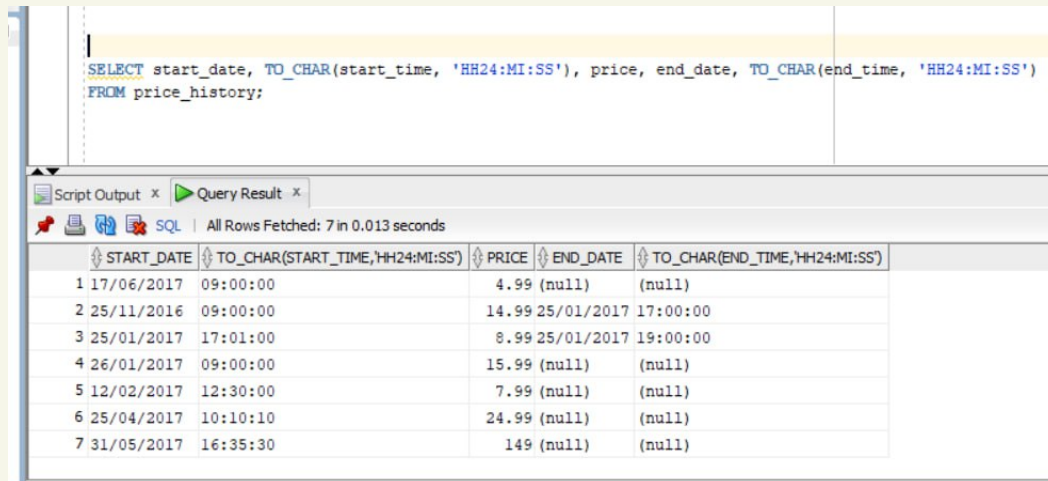
3. UPDATE CUSTOMERS

SET current_balance = 50

WHERE ctr_number = 'C02001';

lab 2 exercise 2

```
1. SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price  
    end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS')  
FROM price_history;
```

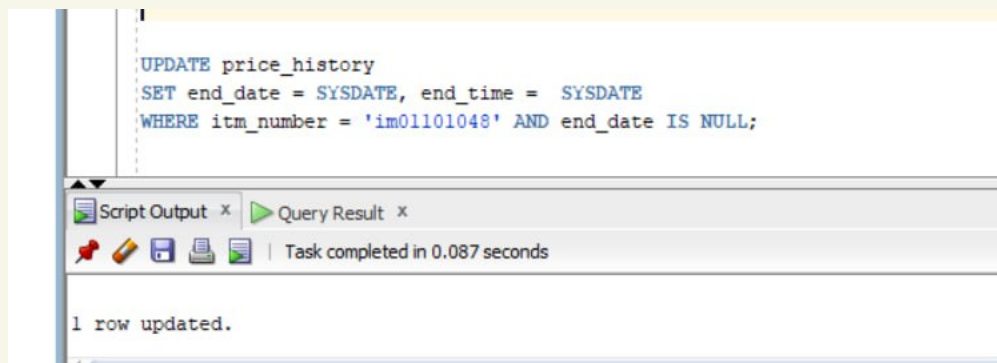


The screenshot shows a SQL query in the 'Script Output' pane and its results in the 'Query Result' pane. The query is: `SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS') FROM price_history;` The results are displayed in a table with 5 columns: START_DATE, TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'), PRICE, END_DATE, and TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'). There are 7 rows of data.

	START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')
1	17/06/2017	09:00:00	4.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
2	25/11/2016	09:00:00	14.99	25/01/2017	17:00:00
3	25/01/2017	17:01:00	8.99	25/01/2017	19:00:00
4	26/01/2017	09:00:00	15.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
5	12/02/2017	12:30:00	7.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
6	25/04/2017	10:10:10	24.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
7	31/05/2017	16:35:30	149 (null)	(null)	(null)

2. UPDATE price_history

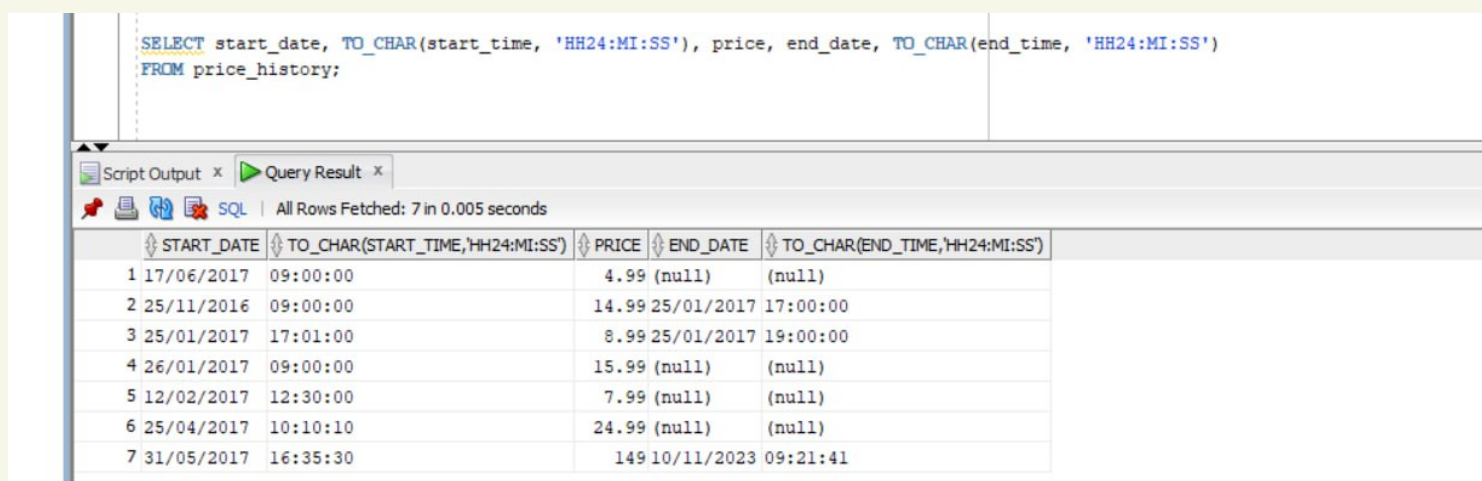
```
SET end_date = SYSDATE, end_time = SYSDATE  
WHERE itm_number = 'im01101048' AND end_date IS NULL;
```



The screenshot shows an UPDATE query in the 'Script Output' pane and its result in the 'Query Result' pane. The query is: `UPDATE price_history SET end_date = SYSDATE, end_time = SYSDATE WHERE itm_number = 'im01101048' AND end_date IS NULL;` The result is: '1 row updated.'

	START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')
1	17/06/2017	09:00:00	4.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
2	25/11/2016	09:00:00	14.99	25/01/2017	17:00:00
3	25/01/2017	17:01:00	8.99	25/01/2017	19:00:00
4	26/01/2017	09:00:00	15.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
5	12/02/2017	12:30:00	7.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
6	25/04/2017	10:10:10	24.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
7	31/05/2017	16:35:30	149	10/11/2023	09:21:41

```
3. SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price  
    end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS')  
FROM price_history;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query in the 'Script Output' pane and its results in the 'Query Result' pane. The query is: `SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS') FROM price_history;` The results are displayed in a table with 5 columns: START_DATE, TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'), PRICE, END_DATE, and TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS'). There are 7 rows of data.

	START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')
1	17/06/2017	09:00:00	4.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
2	25/11/2016	09:00:00	14.99	25/01/2017	17:00:00
3	25/01/2017	17:01:00	8.99	25/01/2017	19:00:00
4	26/01/2017	09:00:00	15.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
5	12/02/2017	12:30:00	7.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
6	25/04/2017	10:10:10	24.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
7	31/05/2017	16:35:30	149	10/11/2023	09:21:41

4. INSERT INTO price_history (start_date, start_time, price, itm_number)

VALUES (sysdate, sysdate, 99.99, 'im01101048')

```
--from price_history;  
INSERT INTO price_history(start_date,start_time,price,itm_number)  
VALUES(SYSDATE,SYSDATE,99.99,'im01101048');
```

Script Output x Query Result x

Task completed in 0.09 seconds

1 row inserted.

5. SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price
end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS')
FROM price_history;

```
SELECT start_date, TO_CHAR(start_time, 'HH24:MI:SS'), price, end_date, TO_CHAR(end_time, 'HH24:MI:SS')  
FROM price_history;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

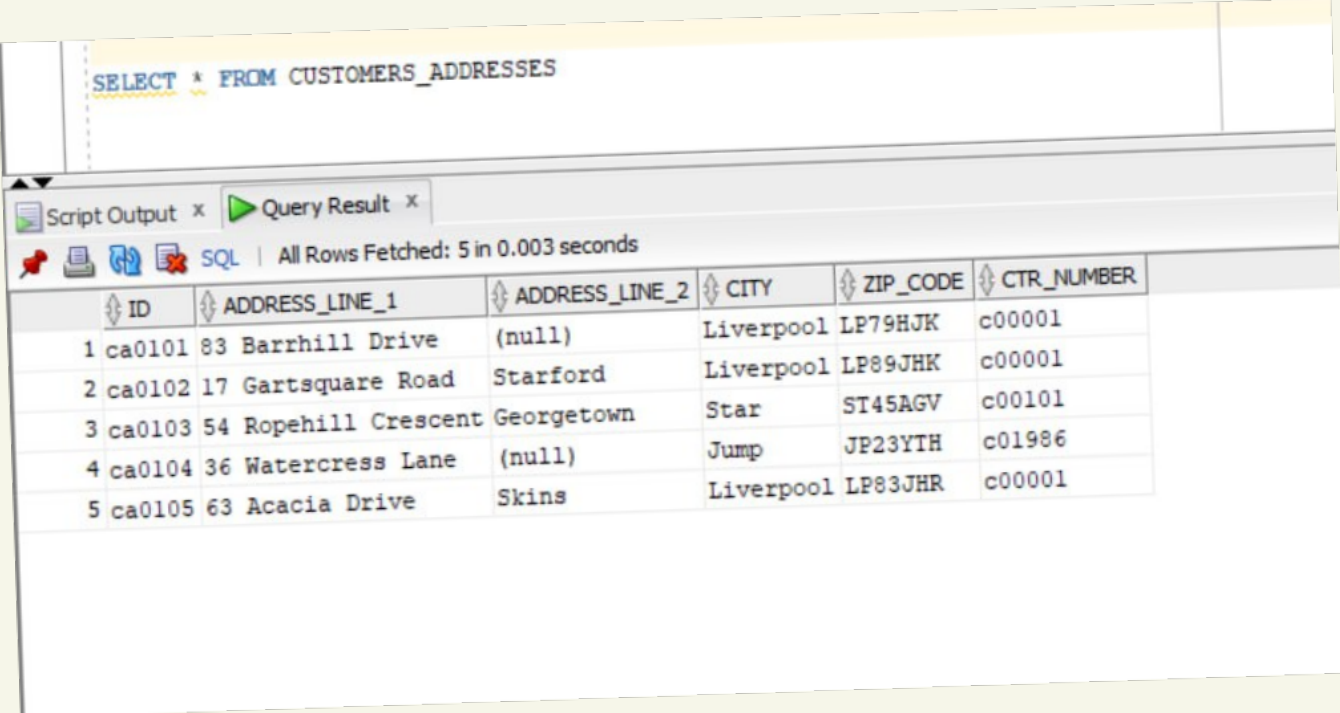
All Rows Fetched: 8 in 0.003 seconds

	START_DATE	TO_CHAR(START_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')	PRICE	END_DATE	TO_CHAR(END_TIME, 'HH24:MI:SS')
1	17/06/2017	09:00:00	4.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
2	25/11/2016	09:00:00	14.99	25/01/2017	17:00:00
3	25/01/2017	17:01:00	8.99	25/01/2017	19:00:00
4	26/01/2017	09:00:00	15.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
5	12/02/2017	12:30:00	7.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
6	25/04/2017	10:10:10	24.99 (null)	(null)	(null)
7	31/05/2017	16:35:30	149	10/11/2023	09:21:41
8	10/11/2023	09:28:35	99.99 (null)	(null)	(null)

PART 2

1. DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS_ADDRESSES
WHERE ADDRESS_LINE_1 = '83 Barrhill Drive'

2. select * from customers_addresses



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the query 'SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_ADDRESSES'. Below the query, there is a 'Query Result' tab showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with 6 columns: ID, ADDRESS_LINE_1, ADDRESS_LINE_2, CITY, ZIP_CODE, and CTR_NUMBER. There are 5 rows of data.

ID	ADDRESS_LINE_1	ADDRESS_LINE_2	CITY	ZIP_CODE	CTR_NUMBER
1 ca0101	83 Barrhill Drive	(null)	Liverpool	LP79HJK	c00001
2 ca0102	17 Gartsquare Road	Starford	Liverpool	LP89JHK	c00001
3 ca0103	54 Ropehill Crescent	Georgetown	Star	SI45AGV	c00101
4 ca0104	36 Watercress Lane	(null)	Jump	JP23YTH	c01986
5 ca0105	63 Acacia Drive	Skins	Liverpool	LP83JHR	c00001