Bokeikhan Kazybek Databases Lab2

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1. DML and DDL
   DML: SELECT, IINSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
   DDL: CREATE, ALTER, DROP
   DDL (data definition language) describes database structure
   DML (data manipulation language) works with data
a) CREATE DATABASE aa;
    DROP DATABASE j example;
    CREATE TABLE bb(
                 Id integer, name VARCHAR(255);
     );
    ALTER TABLE bb ADD COLUMN firstname VARCHAR(255);
b) select * from bb;
    INSERT INTO bb VALUES(200000, 'Kazybek', 'kazi');
    DELETE FROM bb WHERE name='Kazybek';
    UPDATE bb SET id = 15354312 WHERE name = 'Kazybek';
2. create table customers(
          id integer PRIMARY KEY,
          full name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
          timestap timestap NOT NULL,
          delivery address text NOT NULL
    );
   create table orders(
          code integer PRIMARY KEY,
          customer id integer customers(id),
          total_sum double precision NOT NULL CHECK (total_sum > 0),
          is paid bool NOT NULL
    );
    create table oder item(
          order_code integer references orders(code),
          product_id varchar references products(id),
          quantity integer NOT NULL CHECK ( quantity > 0 ),
          PRIMARY KEY (oder_code, product_id)
     );
     create table products(
          id varchar PRIMARY KEY,
          name varchar UNIQUE NOT NULL,
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description text,
           price double precision NOT NULL CHECK (price > 0)
     );
3. a)
   create table students(
          full_name varchar PRIMARY KEY,
           birt date date NOT NULL,
           age integer NOT NULL CHECK (age > 0),
           average grade double precision NOT NULL CHECK (average >= 0),
           information text NOT NULL,
           need dormitory bolean NOT NULL,
           additional_info text NOT NULL
    );
   b)
   create table instructors(
          full name varchar PRIMARY KEY,
           speaking_language varchar NOT NULL,
           work experience integer NOT NULL CHECK ( work experience >= 0),
           remote possibility bolean NOT NULL
    );
    c)
    create table lesseon participants(
           lesson_title varchar NOT NULL,
           instructor varchar(50) not null references instructor (fullname),
           student varchar(50) NOT NULL references students (fullname),
           room_number int NOT NULL CHECK (room_number > 0)
    );
4.
   INSERT INTO products(id, name, description, price) values (2, 'pineapple', 'daddy', 1250);
   UPDATE products SET name = 'durak' WHERE id = '2';
   DELETE from products WHERE name = 'pineapple';
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