Week03 - Testing Database

SQL to check the tables

Q1. Check that each table will display the output presented in the individual tables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Expected Output (Comment) | Actual Output (Screenshot) |
| Select \*  From customer; | All records display (10 records) |  |
| Select \*  From ordering; |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Q2. Show the output from two of the adjacent tables in turn – that is orders and item; users and item

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Expected Output (Comment) | Actual Output (Screenshot) |
| Select \*  From customer, item  Where  customer. customer\_id  =  ; |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Q3. Connect all three tables and display the output that shows the output from these three tables – customer, ordering and item.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Expected Output (Comment) | Actual Output (Screenshot) |
| Select \*  From customer, item  Where  customer. customer\_id  =  ; |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Q4. Create a query that will show the customer and items – so link these two

SELECT c.customer\_firstname, c.customer\_surname, o.order\_item

FROM customer c, ordering o

WHERE c.customer\_id = o.customer\_customer\_id;

Q5. A manager wants to show a catalog of the items in the system – but only the following attributes showing: customer\_id, customer\_name, item\_price

SELECT c.customer\_id, c.customer\_firstname, p.payment\_amount AS "Price"

FROM customer c, ordering o, payment p

WHERE

(

(c.customer\_id = o.customer\_customer\_id)

)

AND

(

(o.payment\_id = p.payment\_id)

)