

## Database Programming with SQL

### 12-1: INSERT Statements

#### Practice Solutions

#### Vocabulary

Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

<b>USER</b>	Someone doing “real work” with the computer, using it as a means rather than an end
<b>Transaction</b>	Consists of a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work.
<b>Explicit</b>	Fully and clearly expressed; leaving nothing implied
<b>INSERT INTO</b>	Adds a new row to a table

#### Try It / Solve It

**Students should execute DESC tablename before doing INSERT to view the data types for each column. VARCHAR2 data-type entries need single quotation marks in the VALUES statement.**

1. Give two examples of why it is important to be able to alter the data in a database.

**Solution:**

Examples may vary.

2. DJs on Demand just purchased four new CDs. Use an explicit INSERT statement to add each CD to the copy\_d\_cds table. After completing the entries, execute a SELECT \* statement to verify your work.

CD_NUMBER	TITLE	PRODUCER	YEAR
97	Celebrate the Day	R&B Inc.	2003
98	Holiday Tunes for All Ages	Tunes are Us	2004
99	Party Music	Old Town Records	2004
100	Best of Rock and Roll	Old Town Records	2004

**Solution:**

Students will enter the four new rows to the copy\_d\_cds table using an explicit INSERT statement.

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_cds(cd_number, title, producer, year)
```

```
VALUES (97, 'Celebrate The Day', 'R&B Inc.', 2003);
```

To verify the entry, `SELECT* FROM copy_d_cds;`

Table copy\_d\_cds does not exist.

3. DJs on Demand has two new events coming up. One event is a fall football party and the other event is a sixties theme party. The DJs on Demand clients requested the songs shown in the table for their events. Add these songs to the copy\_d\_songs table using an implicit INSERT statement.

ID	TITLE	DURATION	TYPE_CODE
52	Surfing Summer	Not known	12
53	Victory Victory	5 min	12

**Solution:**

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_songs VALUES(52, 'Surfing Summer', NULL, NULL, 12);
```

table copy\_d\_songs does not exist.

4. Add the two new clients to the copy\_d\_clients table. Use either an implicit or an explicit INSERT.

CLIENT_NUMBER	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE	EMAIL
6655	Ayako	Dahish	3608859030	dahisha@harbor.net
6689	Nick	Neuville	9048953049	nnicky@charter.net

**Solution:**

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_clients VALUES(6655, 'Ayako', 'Dahish', 3608859030, 'dahisha@harbor.net');
```

table copy\_d\_clients does not exist

5. Add the new client's events to the copy\_d\_events table. The cost of each event has not been determined at this date.

ID	NAME	EVENT_DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	VENUE_ID	PACKAGE_CODE	THEME_CODE	CLIENT_NUMBER
110	Ayako Anniversary	07-Jul-2004	Party for 50, sixties dress, decorations		245	79	240	6655
115	Neuville Sports Banquet	09-Sep-2004	Barbecue at residence, college alumni, 100 people		315	87	340	6689

**Solution:**

The COST column is mandatory, but the cost is not known at the time of insert. Zero (0) will have to be inserted as the default cost.

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_events (ID, NAME, EVENT_DATE, DESCRIPTION, COST, VALUE_ID,
PACKAGE_CODE, THEME_CODE, CLIENT_NUMBER)
VALUES(110, 'Ayako Anniversary', TO_DATE('07-Jul-2004','DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Party
for 50, sixties dress, decorations', NULL, 0, 245,79,240,6655);
table copy_d_events does not exist
```

6. Create a table called rep\_email using the following statement:

```
CREATE TABLE rep_email (
id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT rel_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
first_name VARCHAR2(10),
last_name VARCHAR2(10),
email_address VARCHAR2(10))
```

Populate this table by running a query on the employees table that includes only those employees who are REP's.

**Solution:**

**Students should execute DESC tablename before doing INSERT to view the data types for each column. VARCHAR2 data-type entries need single quotation marks in the VALUES statement.**

```
INSERT INTO rep_email (id, first_name, last_name, email_address)
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email
FROM employees
WHERE UPPER(job_id) LIKE '%REP%';
```

Rep\_email table does not exist