

1. Explain the difference between DDL and DML, give the following examples:
 - a. at least 3 DDL commands;
 - b. at least 4 DML commands.

1.

DDL (Data Definition Language) used to define data structures

DML (Data Manipulation Language) used to manipulate the data itself

Also DML commands can be rolled back. (cancelled)

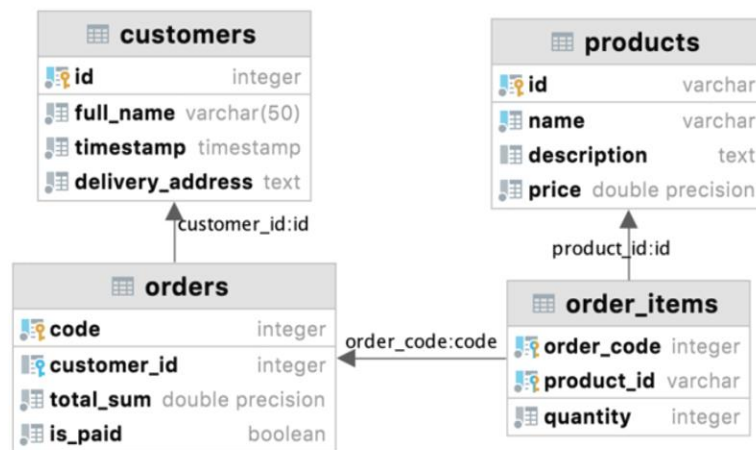
a.

- CREATE DATABASE university_staff;
- DROP DATABASE lab2w3;
- CREATE TABLE studs(Stud_Id int, Name VARCHAR(255));
- ALTER TABLE studs ADD COLUMN gpa float(2);

b.

- INSERT INTO studs VALUES (151421, 'Arman', 3.88);
- DELETE FROM studs WHERE name='Arman';
- UPDATE studs SET id_stud = 45784565 WHERE name='Arman';
- SELECT * FROM studs;

2. Write SQL statements to create tables in the figure below:



grey circle - not null, blue column - unique; quantity, total_sum, price > 0

2.

```

CREATE TABLE products(
    id VARCHAR NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    name VARCHAR NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    description TEXT ,
    price double precision NOT NULL CHECK(price > 0),
    primary key(id) );
  
```

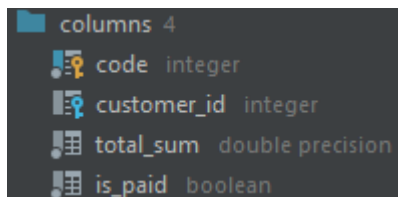
columns 4	
	id varchar
	name varchar
	description text
	price double precision

```

CREATE TABLE customers(
    id INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    full_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    timestamp timestamp NOT NULL,
    delivery_address text not null,
    primary key (id)
);
  
```

columns 4	
	id integer
	full_name varchar(50)
	timestamp timestamp
	delivery_address text

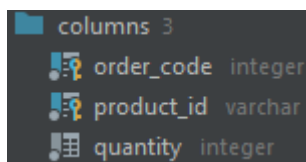
```
CREATE TABLE orders(
    code INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    customer_id INT,
    total_sum DOUBLE PRECISION NOT NULL CHECK(total_sum > 0),
    is_paid BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(code),
    FOREIGN KEY(customer_id) REFERENCES customers(id)
);
```



columns 4

code	integer
customer_id	integer
total_sum	double precision
is_paid	boolean

```
CREATE TABLE order_items(
    order_code INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    product_id VARCHAR NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK(quantity > 0),
    PRIMARY KEY(order_code, product_id) ,
    foreign key (order_code) references orders(code),
    foreign key (product_id) references products(id)
);
```



columns 3

order_code	integer
product_id	varchar
quantity	integer

3. Write SQL statements describing tables with appropriate **data types** and **constraints** satisfying the following conditions(*maybe you need additional tables to store data **atomically** and **efficiently***):
- a students table storing data such as full name, age, birth date, gender, average grade, information about yourself, the need for a dormitory, additional info.
 - an instructors table storing data such as full name, speaking languages, work experience, the possibility of having remote lessons.
 - a lesson participants table storing data such as lesson title, teaching instructor, studying students, room number.

3.

```
create table genders(
    id int not null unique,
    name varchar(50) not null unique ,
    primary key (id)
);

CREATE TABLE students(
    id serial not null unique ,
    full_name varchar(50) NOT NULL unique ,
    age int not null check ( age > 0 ),
    birth_date DATE not null,
    gender INT not null,
    gpa float(2),
    info_about_yourself text,
    need_dormitory boolean,
    additional_info text,
    primary key(id),
    foreign key (gender) references genders(id)
);

create table instructors(
    id serial not null unique ,
    full_name varchar(50) NOT NULL unique ,
    language varchar ,
    experience text,
    possibility_remote boolean,
    primary key (id)
);

create table disciplines(
    title varchar(55) not null unique,
    primary key (title)
);

create table rooms(
    num int not null unique,
    primary key (num)
);

create table lesson_participants(
    title varchar(55) not null unique ,
    teaching_instructor varchar not null,
    studying_studs varchar,
    room int not null ,
    primary key (title),
    foreign key (teaching_instructor) references instructors(full_name),
    foreign key (studying_studs) references students(full_name),
    foreign key (title) references disciplines(title),
    foreign key (room) references rooms(num)
);
```

4. Give examples of insertion, update and deletion of data on tables from exercise 2.

4.

```
insert into products values ('face1' , 'AloeCream', 'cream from aloe used for face', 24.99 );
select id from products;
insert into products values ('hair1' , 'Pour', 'hair powder', 5.5 );
delete from products
where id='face1';
select * from products;
--
insert into customers values(1, 'James Charles', '2004-10-19 10:23:54', 'LA, Tempe');
select * from customers;|
--

insert into orders values (1465, 1 , 11, false );
select * from orders;
--
insert into order_items values (1465, 'hair1', 2 );
select * from order_items;
```