Sample Demonstration (SQL Server)

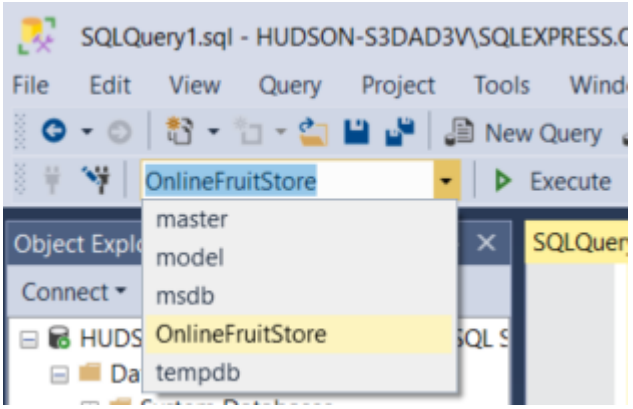
Column	FruitID	FruitName	Price	Quantity	Supplier
Row	F01	Apple	1.50	50	ABC
Row	F02	Orange	1.50	50	HJK
Row	F03	Banana	4.50	60	ABC
Row	F04	Kiwi	4.00	30	XYZ

- **Database Name**: OnlineFruitStore
- **Table Name**: Fruit
- **Table Column** & (**Data Type**): FruitID (nvarchar 50), FruitName (nvarchar 50), Price (decimal 5,2), Quantity (integer), Supplier (nvarchar 50)

-- To Create A Database

```
CREATE DATABASE OnlineFruitStore
```

Make sure to execute the query in the right Database



-- To Create A Table

```
CREATE TABLE Fruit(
FruitID nvarchar(50),
FruitName nvarchar(50),
Price decimal(5,2),
Quantity integer,
Supplier varchar(50)
)
```

-- Display The Table

```
SELECT * FROM Fruit
```

-- Insert Value Into The Table **-- Enclose '' Quotation When It Is Not A Number** INSERT INTO Fruit (FruitID, FruitName, Price, Quantity, Supplier) VALUES ('F01', 'Apple', 1.50, 50, 'ABC')	**-- Display The Table** **-- Double Check the value insert is that correct?** SELECT * FROM Fruit
-- Insert Other Value Into The Table INSERT INTO Fruit (FruitID, FruitName, Price, Quantity, Supplier) VALUES ('F02', 'Orange', 1.50, 50, 'HJK'), ('F03', 'Banana', 4.50, 60, 'ABC'), ('F04', 'Kiwi', 4.00, 30, 'XYZ')	**-- Display The Table** **-- Double Check the value insert is that correct?** SELECT * FROM Fruit
-- Remove All Data From the Fruit Table but the Fruit Table still presents DELETE FROM Fruit	

Exercise

Question 1:

- **Database Name**: Lab1
- **Table Name**: Student
- **Table Column** & (**Data Type**): StudentID (nvarchar 50), Name (nvarchar 50), Gender (nvachar 50), DOB (Date), Address (nvarchar 50)

Column	StudentID	Name	Gender	DOB	Address
Row	S01	Ali	Male	2 Feb 1996	Kuala Lumpur
Row	S02	Nancy	Female	16 May 1997	Bukit Jalil
Row	S03	Melvin	Male	20 Nov 1998	Null
Row	S04	Angeline	Female	30 Dec 1995	Sri Petaling

Note:

- Always remember to select the database that you want to work on
- You can issue SQL commands in single/multiple lines
- You can insert one row at a time or multiple rows at once
- You can insert data in a particular column or all columns
- It's a good practice to put a semicolon at the end of the SQL statement
- Always remember to refresh the database after executing a command

Answer:

```
CREATE DATABASE Lab1
```

```
CREATE TABLE Student(
StudentID nvarchar(50),
Name nvarchar(50),
Gender nvarchar(50),
DOB Date,
Address nvarchar(50)
)
```

```
INSERT INTO Student
(StudentID, Name, Gender, DOB, Address)
VALUES
('S01','Ali','Male','2 Feb 1996','Kuala Lumpur'),
('S02','Nancy','Female','16 May 1997','Bukit Jalil'),
('S03','Melvin','Male','2 Nov 1998','NULL'),
('S04','Angeline','Female','30 Dec 1995','Sri
Petaling')
```

```
SELECT * FROM Student
```

Question 2:

- Based on Question 1 insert value for (StudentID = S05), (Name = Alex), (Gender = Male)

Answer:

INSERT INTO Student (StudentID, Name, Gender) VALUES ('S05','Alex','Male')	SELECT * FROM Student

Output:

StudentID	Name	Gender	DOB	Address
S01	Ali	Male	2 Feb 1996	Kuala Lumpur
S02	Nancy	Female	16 May 1997	Bukit Jalil
S03	Melvin	Male	20 Nov 1998	NULL
S04	Angeline	Female	30 Dec 1995	Sri Petaling
S05	Alex	Male	NULL	NULL

Question 3:

- Based on Question 2 insert value for (StudentID = S06), (Name = David), (Gender = Male), (DOB = 1 Jan 2020), (Address = Bukit Jalil)
- By using INSERT SQL Statement the order must not be the same as Questions 1 & 2.

Answer:

```
INSERT INTO Student
(Name, Address, StudentID, DOB, Gender)
VALUES
('David','Bukit Jalil','S06','1 Jan 2020','Male')
```

```
SELECT * FROM Student
```

Output:

StudentID	Name	Gender	DOB	Address
S01	Ali	Male	2 Feb 1996	Kuala Lumpur
S02	Nancy	Female	16 May 1997	Bukit Jalil
S03	Melvin	Male	20 Nov 1998	NULL
S04	Angeline	Female	30 Dec 1995	Sri Petaling
S05	Alex	Male	NULL	NULL
S06	David	Male	1 Jan 2020	Bukit Jalil