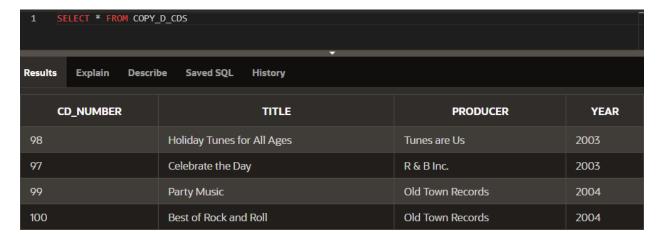
## Database Programming with SQL

## 12-1: INSERT Statements

- 1. Give two examples of why it is important to be able to alter the data in a database.
  - a. **Updating Inventory**: For a business, keeping the inventory database up-to-date is essential. If product quantities are not altered based on sales and new stock, it could lead to stock-outs or overstocking, disrupting business operations.
  - b. Correcting Customer Information: Over time, customer contact information such as addresses, phone numbers, or emails may change. Altering this data in the database ensures that communication remains effective and accurate, which is crucial for customer relationship management.
- 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	Tunes are Us	2004
	All Ages		
99	Party Music	Old Town Records	2004
100	Best of Rock and	Old Town Records	2004
	Roll		



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

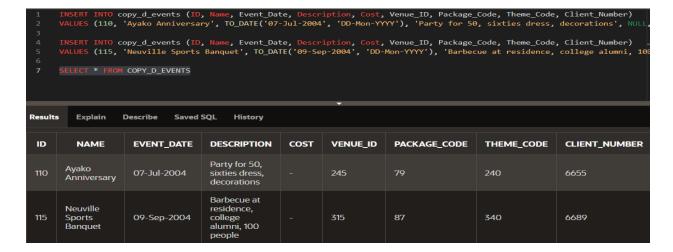


4. Add the two new clients to the copy\_d\_clients table. Use either and implicit or an explicit INSERT.

Client_Number	First_Name	Last_Name	Phone	Email
6655	Ayako	Dahish	3608859030	dahisha@harbor.net
6689	Nick	Neuville	9048953049	nnicky@charter.net



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.



 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.

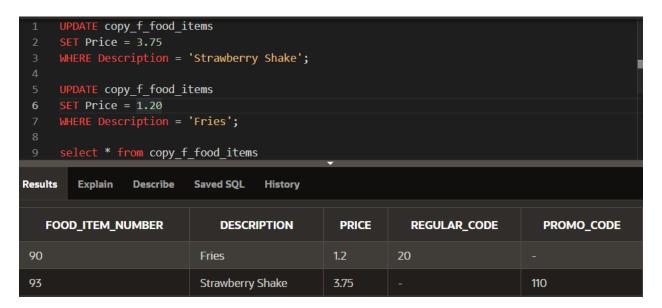
```
1  INSERT INTO rep_email (id, first_name, last_name, email_address)
2  SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email
3  FROM employees
4  WHERE job_id = 'REP';
5  6  SELECT * FROM REP_EMAIL

Results  Explain  Describe  Saved SQL  History

no data found
```

## 12-2: Updating Column Values and Deleting Rows

1. Monique Tuttle, the manager of Global Fast Foods, sent a memo requesting an immediate change in prices. The price for a strawberry shake will be raised from \$3.59 to \$3.75, and the price for fries will increase to \$1.20. Make these changes to the copy\_f\_food\_items table.



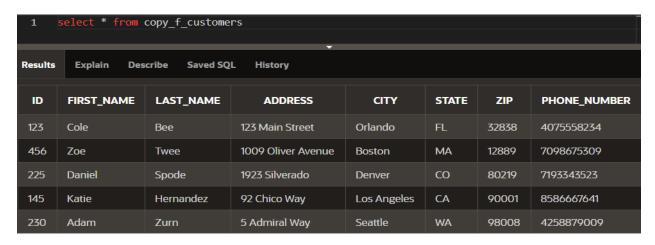
2. Bob Miller and Sue Doe have been outstanding employees at Global Fast Foods. Management has decided to reward them by increasing their overtime pay. Bob Miller will receive an additional \$0.75 per hour and Sue Doe will receive an additional \$0.85 per hour. Update the copy\_f\_staffs table to show these new values. (Note: Bob Miller currently doesn't get overtime pay. What function do you need to use to convert a null value to 0?)



3. Add the orders shown to the Global Fast Foods copy\_f\_orders table

1 select * from copy_f_orders						
Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History						
ORDER NUMBER	ORDER DATE	ORDER TOTAL	CUST_ID	STAFF ID		
5115211511115211	3113-112-3111-	5115215151115		5.7.1.75		
5678	10-Dec-2002	103.02	123	12		
5680	12-Jun-2004	159.78	145	9		
5691	23-Sep-2004	145.98	225	12		
5701	04-Jul-2004	229.31	230	12		

4. Add the new customers shown below to the copy\_f\_customers table. You may already have added Katie Hernandez. Will you be able to add all these records successfully?



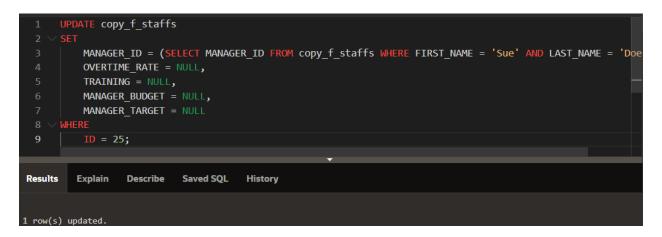
5. Sue Doe has been an outstanding Global Foods staff member and has been given a salary raise. She will now be paid the same as Bob Miller. Update her record in copy\_f\_staffs.



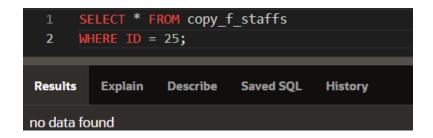
6. Global Fast Foods is expanding their staff. The manager, Monique Tuttle, has hired Kai Kim. Not all information is available at this time, but add the information shown here.



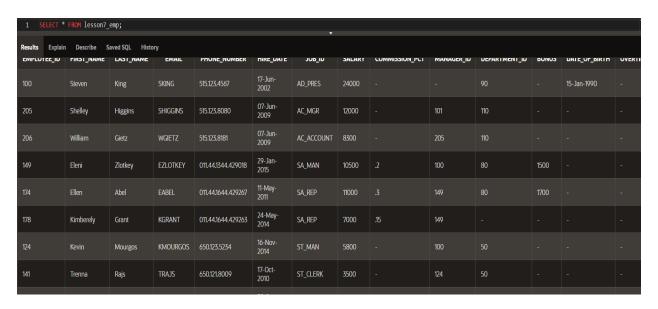
7. Now that all the information is available for Kai Kim, update his Global Fast Foods record to include the following: Kai will have the same manager as Sue Doe. He does not qualify for overtime. Leave the values for training, manager budget, and manager target as null.



8. Kim Kai has decided to go back to college and does not have the time to work and go to school. Delete him from the Global Fast Foods staff. Verify that the change was made.



9. Create a copy of the employees table and call it lesson7\_emp; Once this table exists, write a correlated delete statement that will delete any employees from the lesson7 employees table that also exist in the job history table.



(Didn't return any of the 5 deleted rows)

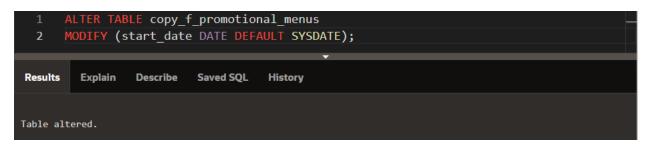
## 12-3: DEFAULT Values, MERGE, and Multi-Table Inserts Practice Activities

- 1. When would you want a DEFAULT value?
  - For ease and consistency, for instance, setting a created\_at column to SYSDATE by default guarantees that each new record receives the most recent timestamp without the user having to supply it.
  - When applying business rules: For instance, setting a status column to Active by default when inserting a new record.
  - You want to automatically populate a column with a specified value when a new record is inserted, and the value is not explicitly provided.
  - To avoid null values in columns that are required or have a logical default.

- 2. Currently, the Global Foods F\_PROMOTIONAL\_MENUS table START\_DATE column does not have SYSDATE set as DEFAULT. Your manager has decided she would like to be able to set the starting date of promotions to the current day for some entries. This will require three steps:
  - a. In your schema, make a copy of the Global Foods F\_PROMOTIONAL\_MENUS table using the following SQL statement: CREATE TABLE copy\_f\_promotional\_menus AS (SELECT \* FROM f\_promotional\_menus)



b. Alter the current START\_DATE column attributes using: ALTER TABLE copy\_f\_promotional\_menus MODIFY(start\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE)



c. INSERT the new information and check to verify the results. INSERT a new row into the copy\_f\_promotional\_menus table for the manager's new promotion. The promotion code is 120. The name of the promotion is 'New Customer.' Enter DEFAULT for the start date and '01-Jun-2005' for the ending date. The giveaway is a 10% discount coupon. What was the correct syntax used?

