Solution (RDS Table)

1. ***First, create the table based on the information in the table’s headers (that is, the table’s schema). The id column should hold the primary key to the table, so you can use the serial type to increment its value automatically for each insert operation. The first\_name and the last\_name columns should not allow NULL values.***

CREATE TABLE Students (

id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,

first\_name TEXT NOT NULL,

last\_name TEXT NOT NULL,

age INT,

start\_date DATE

);

* id: A SERIAL type that auto-increments for each new row, and it will be the primary key.

1. ***Then, insert the content of the table into the database table row by row. You need to enter the date values as strings (e.g. August 30, 2021 should be represented as ‘2021-08-30’ in year-month-date format).***

INSERT INTO Students (first\_name, last\_name, age, start\_date)

VALUES

('Joe', 'Apple', 23, '2021-08-30'),

('Jill', 'Pear', 21, '2022-01-24'),

('Adam', 'Peach', 21, '2022-08-29'),

('Amy', 'Coconut', 19, '2022-01-24');

1. ***Verify the data insertion***

SELECT \* FROM Students;

1. ***Query 1: List students whose last name starts with 'P'***

SELECT first\_name, last\_name

FROM Students

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'P%'

ORDER BY first\_name ASC;

1. ***Query 2: List students who started on January 24, 2022***

SELECT first\_name, age

FROM Students

WHERE start\_date = '2022-01-24';

Exercise 11 is quite similar, so please give it a try on your own. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to reach out to me (Aditya Deshpande) or the Professor.