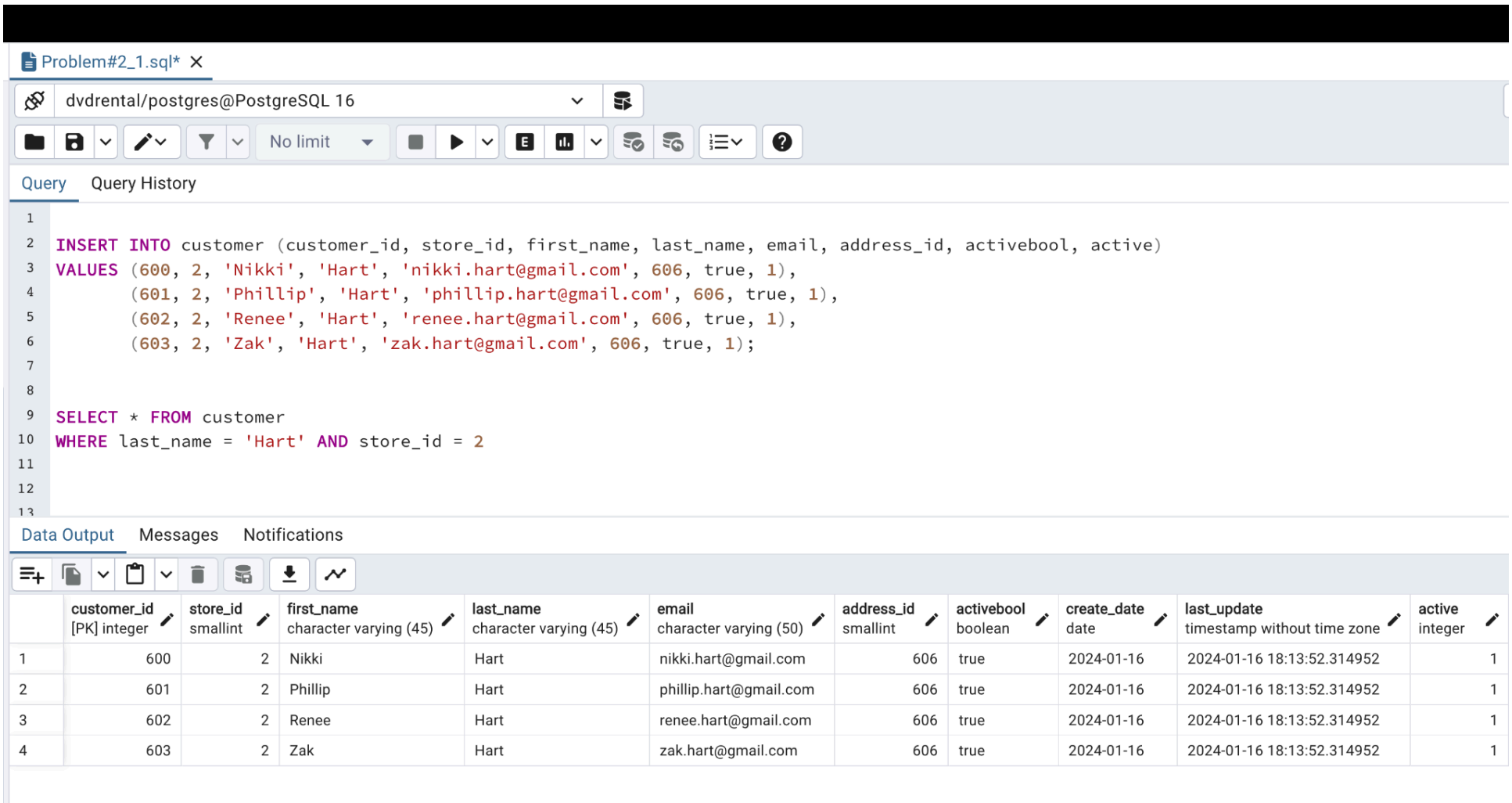


Problem#3_1: SQL CRUD

SELECT is only one side of working with a database. Developing SQL skills to INSERT and UPDATE data is equally important. Use both the INSERT and UPDATE SQL to add and update records in the dvdrental database.

1. Add (or INSERT) a family of new customers to the dvdrental database. They should all have the same last name. Add them all to the same store and live at the same address.

Solution:



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface with a query editor and a results table. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1
2 INSERT INTO customer (customer_id, store_id, first_name, last_name, email, address_id, activebool, active)
3 VALUES (600, 2, 'Nikki', 'Hart', 'nikki.hart@gmail.com', 606, true, 1),
4         (601, 2, 'Phillip', 'Hart', 'phillip.hart@gmail.com', 606, true, 1),
5         (602, 2, 'Renee', 'Hart', 'renee.hart@gmail.com', 606, true, 1),
6         (603, 2, 'Zak', 'Hart', 'zak.hart@gmail.com', 606, true, 1);
7
8
9 SELECT * FROM customer
10 WHERE last_name = 'Hart' AND store_id = 2
11
12
13
```

The results table displays the data inserted into the customer table. The table has 11 columns: customer_id, store_id, first_name, last_name, email, address_id, activebool, create_date, last_update, and active. The data is as follows:

	customer_id [PK] integer	store_id smallint	first_name character varying (45)	last_name character varying (45)	email character varying (50)	address_id smallint	activebool boolean	create_date date	last_update timestamp without time zone	active integer
1	600	2	Nikki	Hart	nikki.hart@gmail.com	606	true	2024-01-16	2024-01-16 18:13:52.314952	1
2	601	2	Phillip	Hart	phillip.hart@gmail.com	606	true	2024-01-16	2024-01-16 18:13:52.314952	1
3	602	2	Renee	Hart	renee.hart@gmail.com	606	true	2024-01-16	2024-01-16 18:13:52.314952	1
4	603	2	Zak	Hart	zak.hart@gmail.com	606	true	2024-01-16	2024-01-16 18:13:52.314952	1