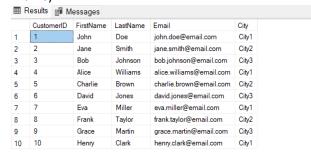
## 1.Questions

## **OUTPUT RESULTS:**

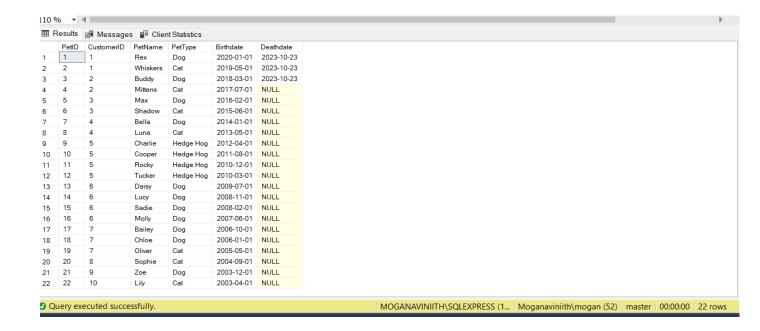
1. Create Customers Table (2 Marks) • CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY, • FirstName VARCHAR(50), • LastName VARCHAR(50), • Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE, • City VARCHAR(20) Insert ten records of synthetic data into the Customers Table (values made up by you). Use three cities for the City column. (2 Marks)`



Query executed successfully.

MOGANAVINIITH\SQLEXPRESS (1... | Moganaviniith\mogan (52) | master | 00:00:00 | 10 rows

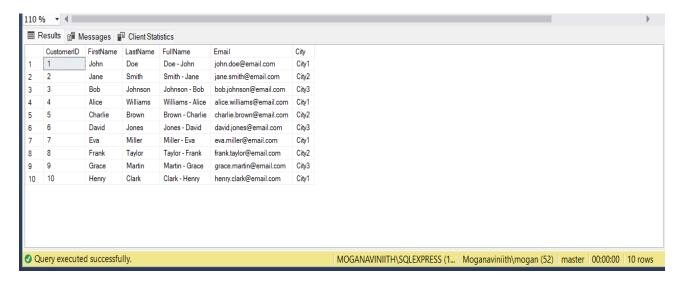
2. Create Pets Table (2 Marks) • PetID INT PRIMARY KEY, • CustomerID FOREIGN KEY REFERENCE Customers(CustomerID), • PetName VARCHAR(50), • PetType VARCHAR(50), • Birthdate DATE • Deathdate DATE Insert synthetic data (values made up by you) into the Pets Table with the following conditions (2 Marks); • Four Customers have two pets each • Per person the two pets are of a different PetType • Two Customers have four pets of the same PetType • One customer has two pets of one species and one pet of another PetType • All remaining customers have one pet • One pet does not have a birth date on record • Sadly three pets died the week of October 22nd (For all others the record is NULL) • There are three PetTypes (Dog, Cat, and Hedge Hog)



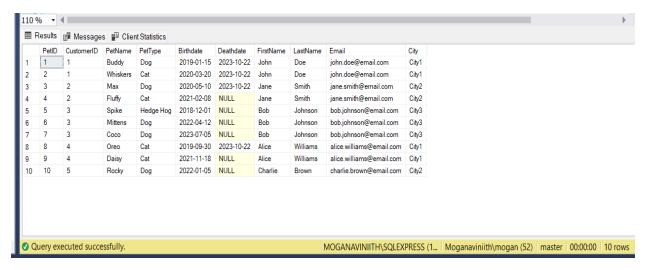
3. Create Appointments Table (2 Marks) • AppointmentID INT PRIMARY KEY, • CustomerID FOREIGN KEY REFERENCE Customers(CustomerID), • PetID FOREIGN KEY REFERENCE Pets(PetID), • AppointmentDate DATETIME, • AppointmentLenMinutes INT • VisitCost DECIMAL(8,2) Insert synthetic data (values made up by you) into the Appointments Table with the following conditions (2 Marks); • All appointments occurred between September 1, 2023 and October 31, 2023 • One pet had four appointments • Two pets had three appointments • Three pets had two appointments • Four pets had one appointment • One of the pets that died had an appointment a week before they passed away • Two of the pets had an appointment the day they passed away. • All other pets did not have an appointment

	AppointmentID	CustomerID	PetID	AppointmentDate	AppointmentLenMinutes	VisitCost
1	21	1	1	2023-09-05 10:00:00.000	30	50.00
2	22	1	1	2023-09-10 14:00:00.000	45	75.00
3	23	1	1	2023-09-15 11:00:00.000	60	100.00
4	24	1	1	2023-09-20 09:30:00.000	30	50.00
5	25	2	2	2023-09-25 15:00:00.000	45	75.00
6	26	2	2	2023-10-01 12:30:00.000	60	100.00
7	27	2	2	2023-10-05 10:00:00.000	30	50.00
8	28	3	3	2023-10-10 14:30:00.000	45	75.00
9	29	3	3	2023-10-15 11:00:00.000	60	100.00
10	30	3	3	2023-10-20 09:30:00.000	30	50.00
11	31	4	4	2023-10-25 15:00:00.000	45	75.00
12	32	4	4	2023-10-29 12:30:00.000	60	100.00
13	33	5	5	2023-10-22 10:00:00.000	30	50.00
14	34	5	5	2023-10-22 14:30:00.000	45	75.00
15	35	6	6	2023-10-22 12:00:00.000	60	100.00

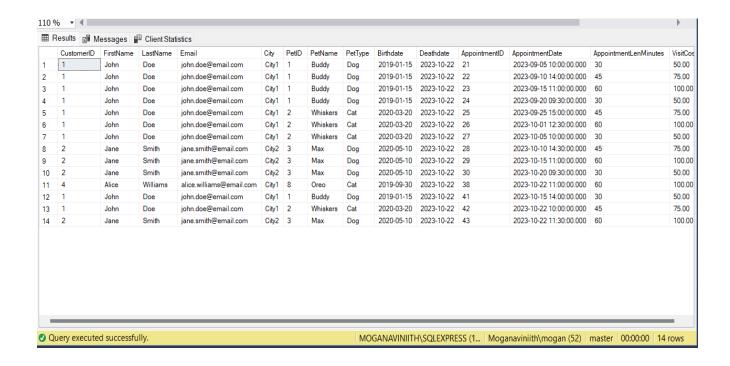
4. In the Customers table create a variable that contains each customer's full name called fullname, using the following format "last name - first name" (2 Marks)



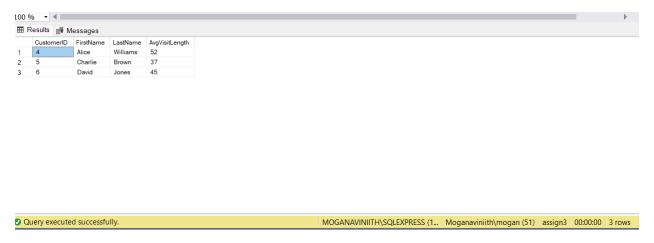
5. Then create a table that has all of the pet information per pet along with each pet's owner's information. (2 Marks)



6. Create a table that has the customer, pet, and all appointment information for those pets who passed away. (4 Marks)



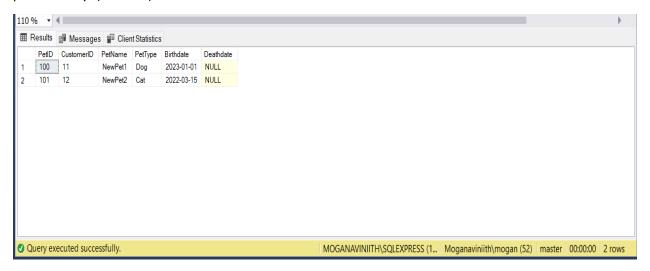
7. Create a table that has the average length of a visit, in decimal, for customers who had more than one visit and their pet did not pass away. (4 Marks)



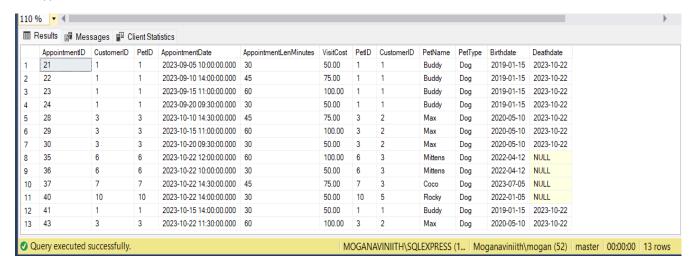
8. Utilize WINDOW functions to calculate the average age of pets as of September 31, 2023 by PetType (3 Marks)



9. Use EXCEPT to create a table for those pets who do not exist in the Appointments table and have not passed away. (3 Marks)



10. Create a stored procedure that returns all of the appointment records for pets that filters on PetType. (4 Marks)



## 11. Calculate the total Visit Cost revenue by customer City. (4 Marks)

