

ISM 6217 – Database Management Systems

Project – Part 3 5 points

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Task: Data manipulation on the tables created in Project – Part 2.

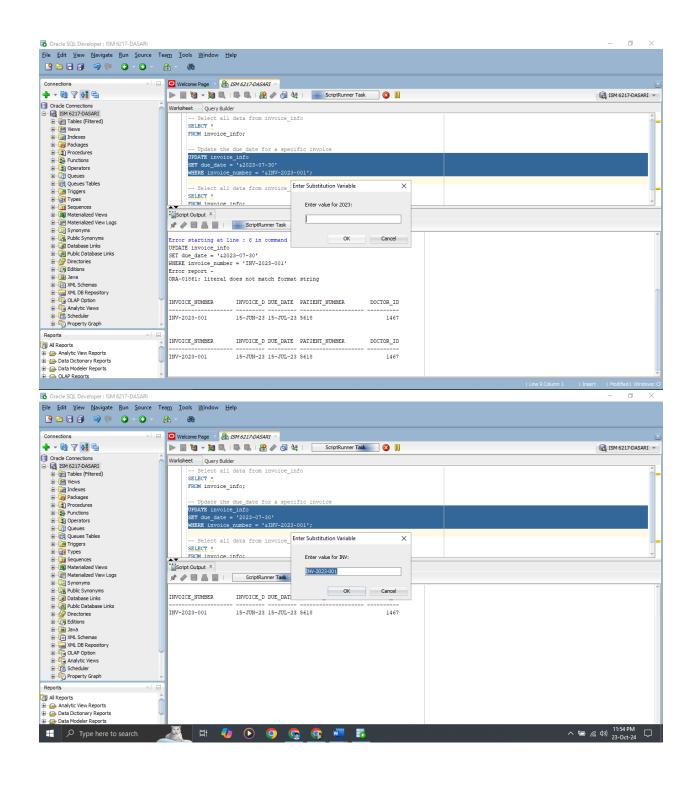
Note: Present this on a separate Word document named Project – Part 3.

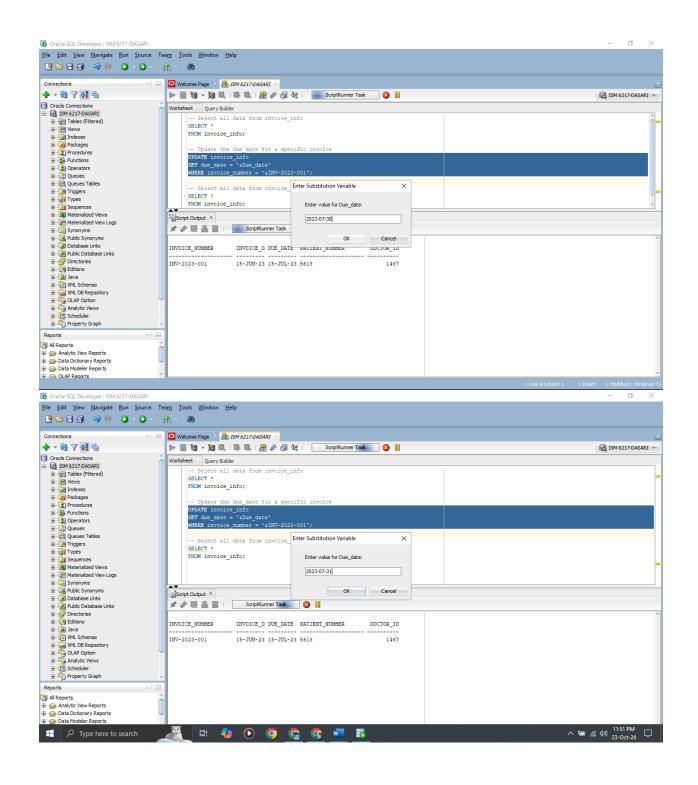
Perform the following functions using the following commands **on any of the tables created** in Project Part 2. Paste SQL and results for each. For the UPDATE command perform Select * and provide a screenshot of the results.

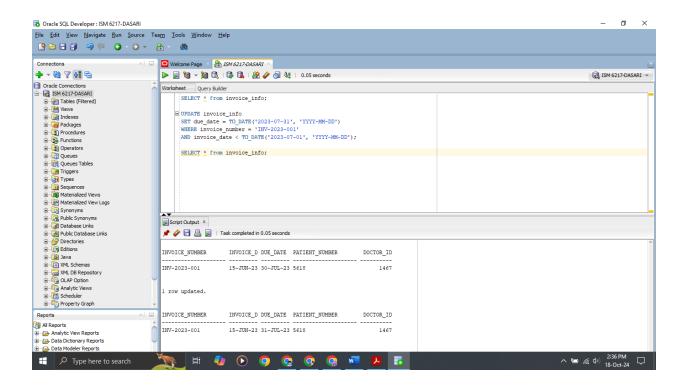
Explain in at least 'one' sentence the business problem statement for 'each' of these queries.

Please do not use all these commands on similar tables. You need to diversify so that all your tables get involved in this assignment.

1. UPDATE using WHERE (ampersand (&) in the clause) - 0.5 points



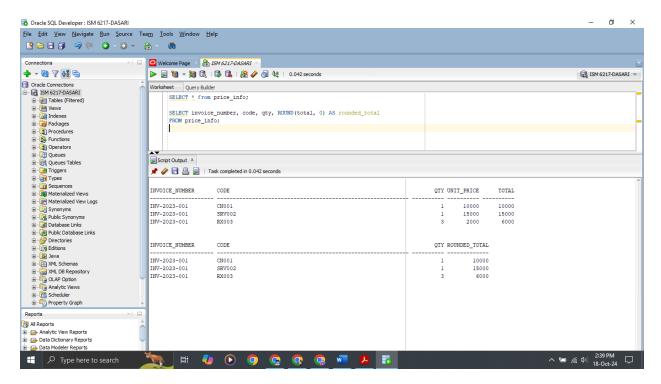




I got for 1st time and again I was getting error for that

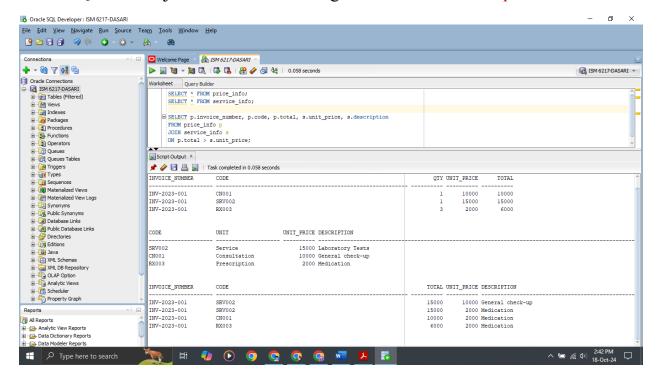
This query updates the due date of invoices generated before a certain date, which could be useful for managing delayed payments or customer requests to extend the deadline.

2. SELECT using ROUND function -0.5 points



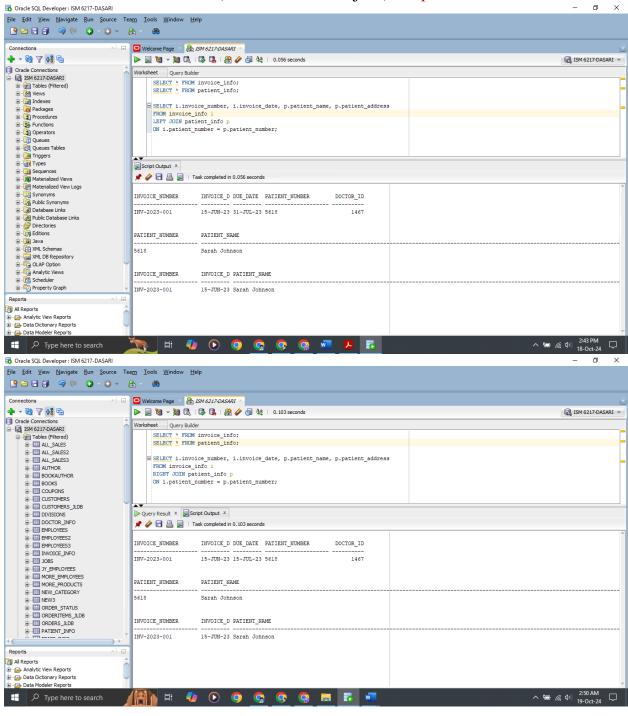
Rounding the total price to the nearest whole number can be useful when preparing customer invoices or reports that do not need to include fractional amounts, improving readability.

3. NON-EQUALITY join of two tables using the JOIN...ON – 0.5 points



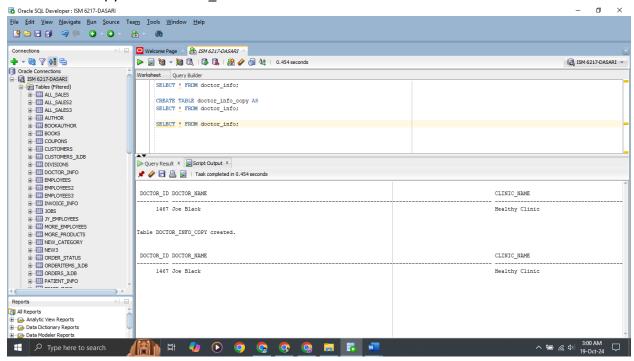
This query identifies services where the total price charged on an invoice is greater than the base unit price. This can help spot cases where additional fees, taxes, or services were added to the base service cost.

4. OUTER JOIN of two tables (LEFT or RIGHT join) – 1 point

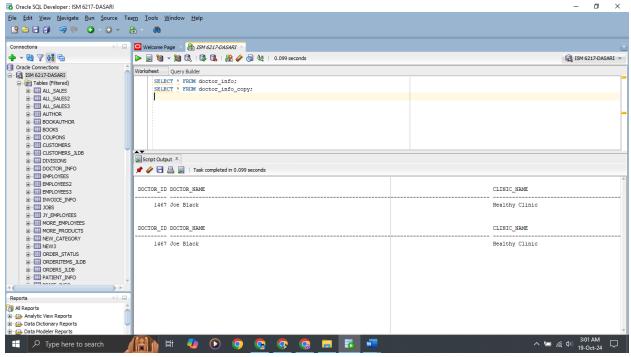


This query helps identify invoices that may be missing associated patient details. This could be useful for data validation, ensuring that all invoices are properly attributed to patients.

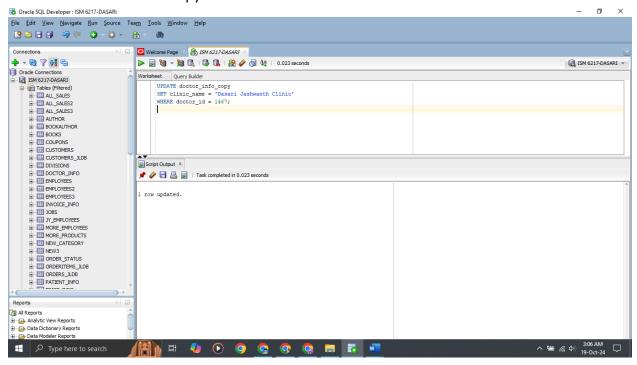
- 5. Create a new table (copy of the existing table from your project) then UPDATE one row of the table and perform MERGE to keep them in sync 2.5 points. Show me the SELECT * of both tables after copying. Then another SELECT * after UPDATE. Then another SELECT * on both the tables after MERGE.
 - Create a copy of the doctor info table:



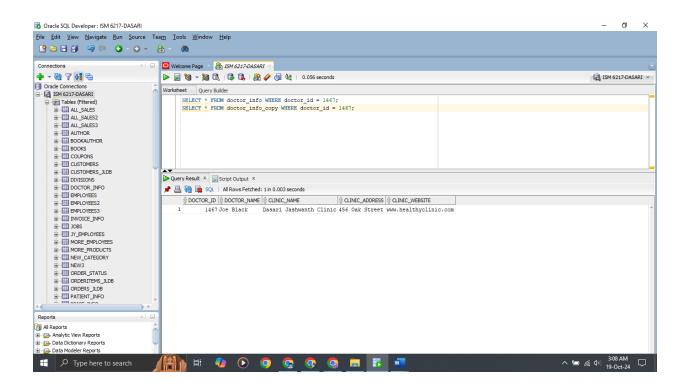
• SELECT all records from both tables to show the initial state:



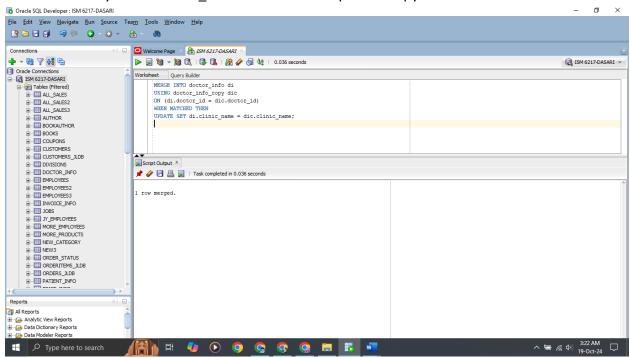
UPDATE a row in the copy:



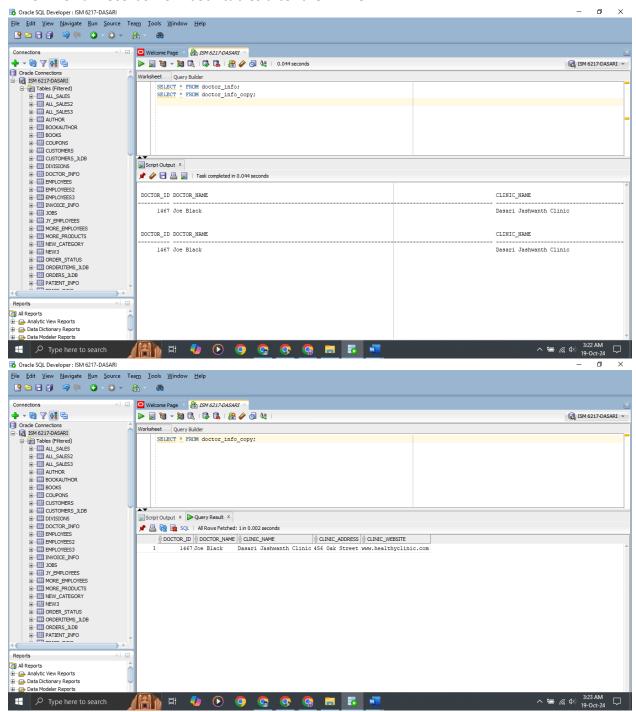
• SELECT all records from both tables after the update:



MERGE to sync the doctor_info table with the updated copy:



SELECT all records from both tables after the MERGE:



Business Problem Explanation:

This query ensures that a doctor's updated clinic information is reflected in the main table, maintaining consistency between the live data and a temporary copy. This approach can be used to stage updates or changes before pushing them to production.

