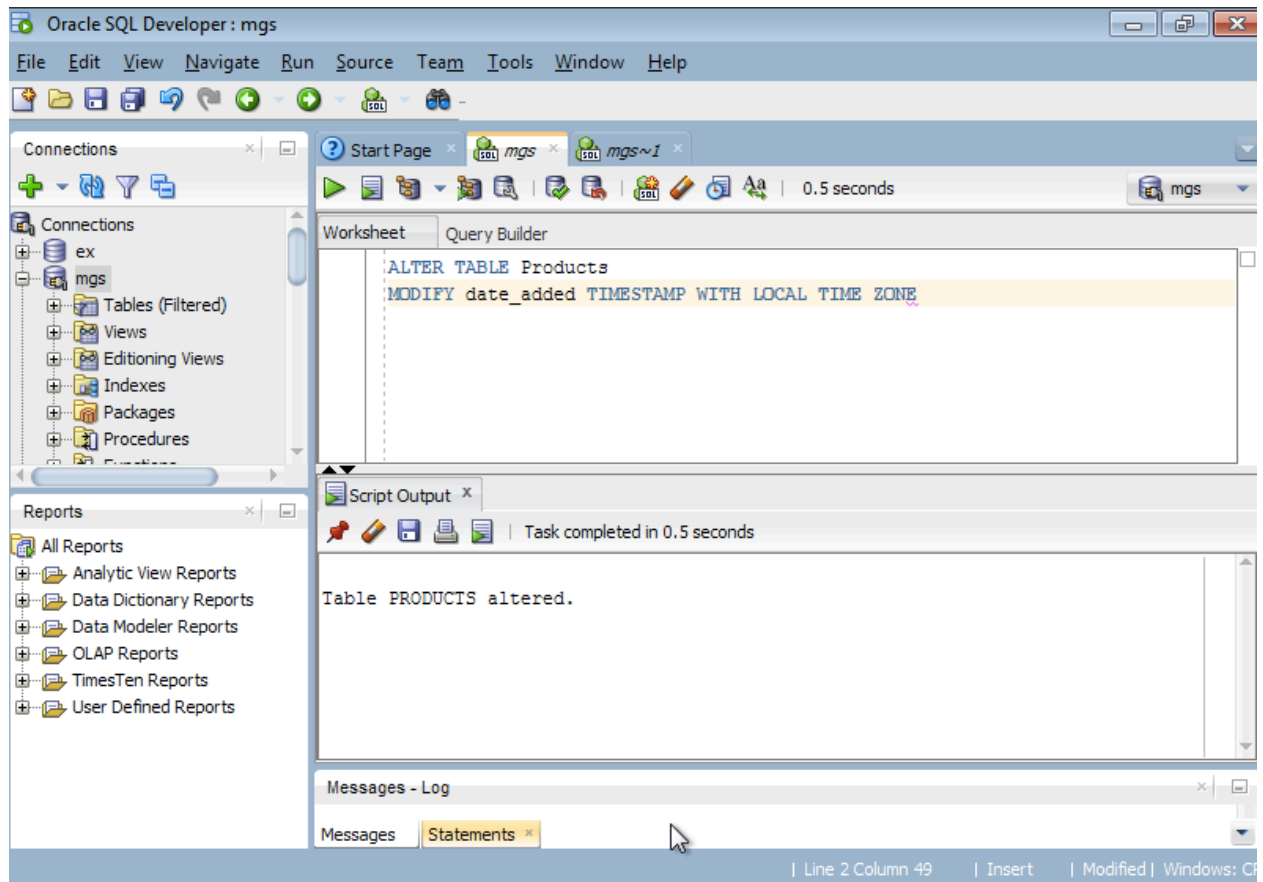


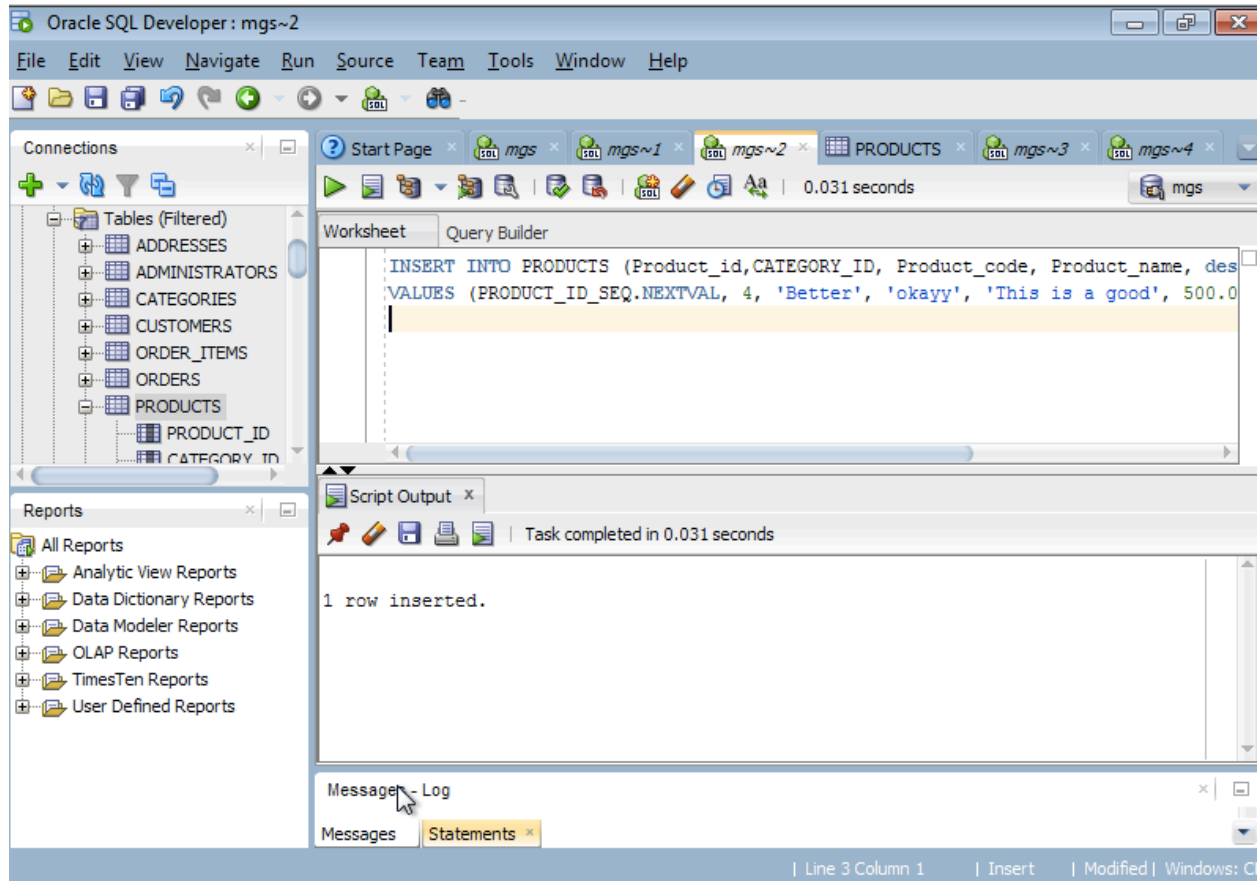
Budrys Assignment 9

1.

ALTER TABLE Products
MODIFY date_added TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE;



```
INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (Product_id,CATEGORY_ID, Product_code, Product_name, description,  
LIST_PRICE, DATE_ADDED)  
VALUES (PRODUCT_ID_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 4, 'Better', 'okayy', 'This is a good', 500.00,  
Current_timeStamp(6) );
```



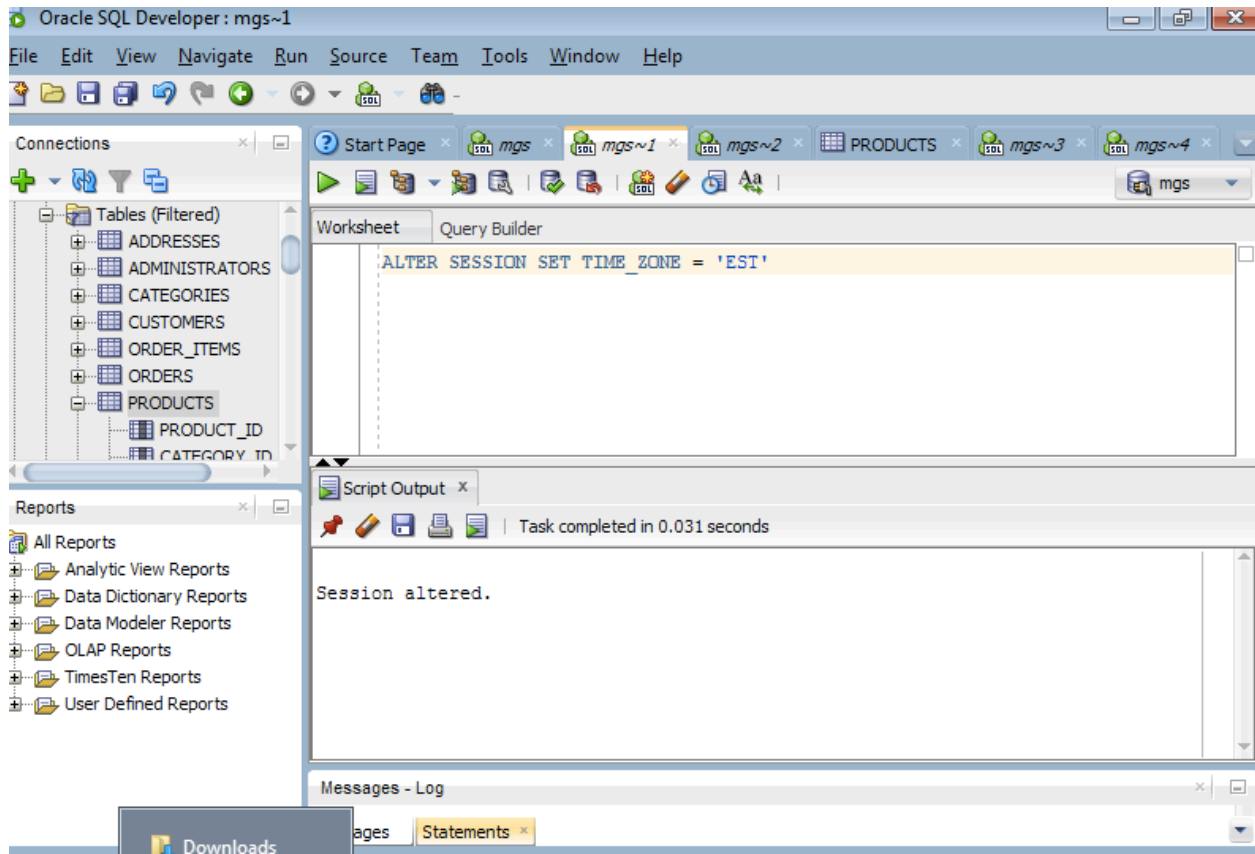
SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left shows a tree of database tables, including 'PRODUCTS'. The 'Query Builder' pane in the center contains the SQL statement 'SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS'. The 'Query Result' pane at the bottom shows the execution results of this query, displaying 13 rows of data. The 'Messages - Log' pane at the very bottom is currently empty.

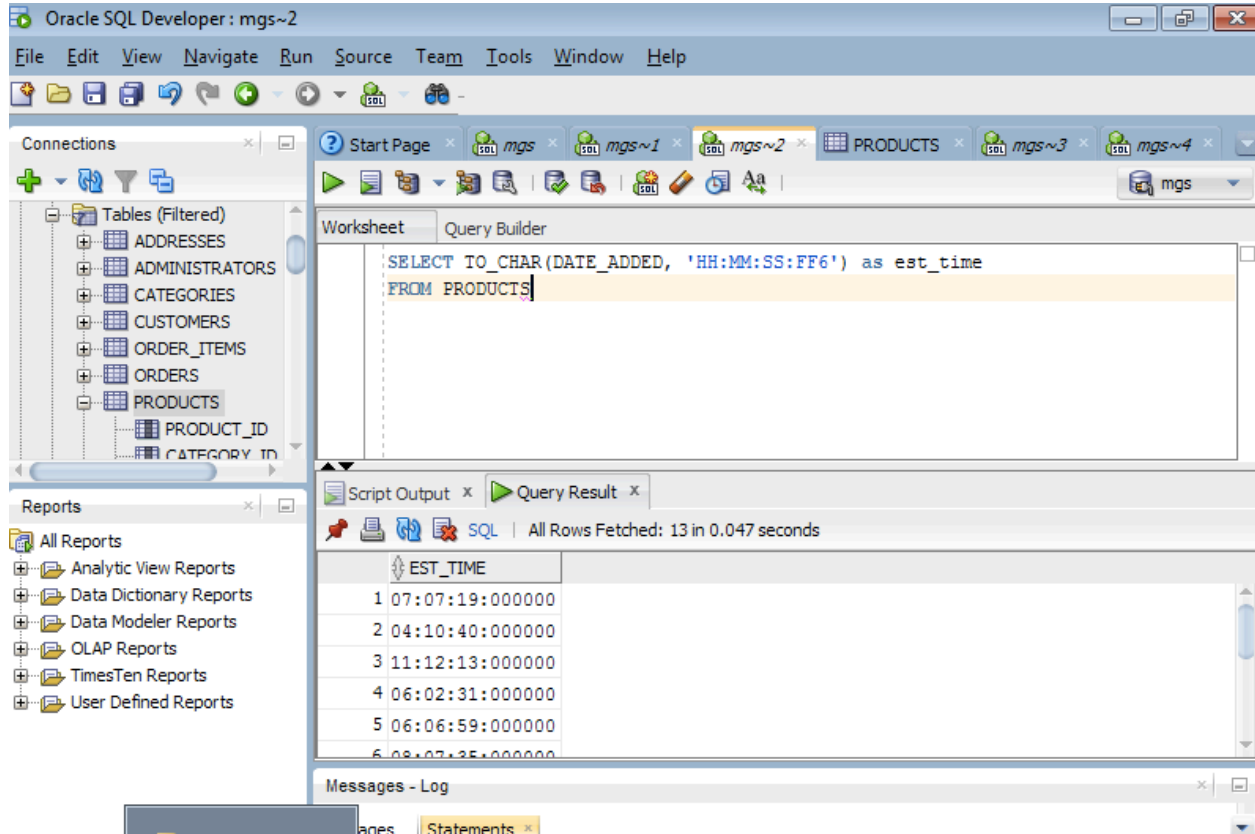
	LIST_PRICE	DISCOUNT_PERCENT	DATE_ADDED
9	499.99	25	30-JUL-12 09.18.33.000000000 AM
10	699.99	30	30-JUL-12 07.46.40.000000000 AM
11 m brackets	799.99	15	30-JUL-12 08.14.15.000000000 AM
12	200	40	27-JUL-17 03.46.45.000000000 PM
13	500	0	07-AUG-17 01.48.06.450000000 PM

2.

ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = 'EST'



```
SELECT TO_CHAR(DATE_ADDED, 'HH:MM:SS:FF6') as est_time  
FROM PRODUCTS
```



The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window shows a query in the Worksheet tab: `SELECT TO_CHAR(DATE_ADDED, 'HH:MM:SS:FF6') as est_time FROM PRODUCTS`. The query has been executed, and the results are displayed in the Query Result tab. The results show 6 rows of data, each with an EST_TIME value. The Messages - Log tab at the bottom indicates that all rows were fetched successfully in 0.047 seconds.

EST_TIME
1 07:07:19:000000
2 04:10:40:000000
3 11:12:13:000000
4 06:02:31:000000
5 06:06:59:000000
6 08:07:25:000000

3.

```
CREATE TABLE Product_Images
```

```
(
```

```
  image_id  NUMBER,
```

```
  product_id NUMBER,
```

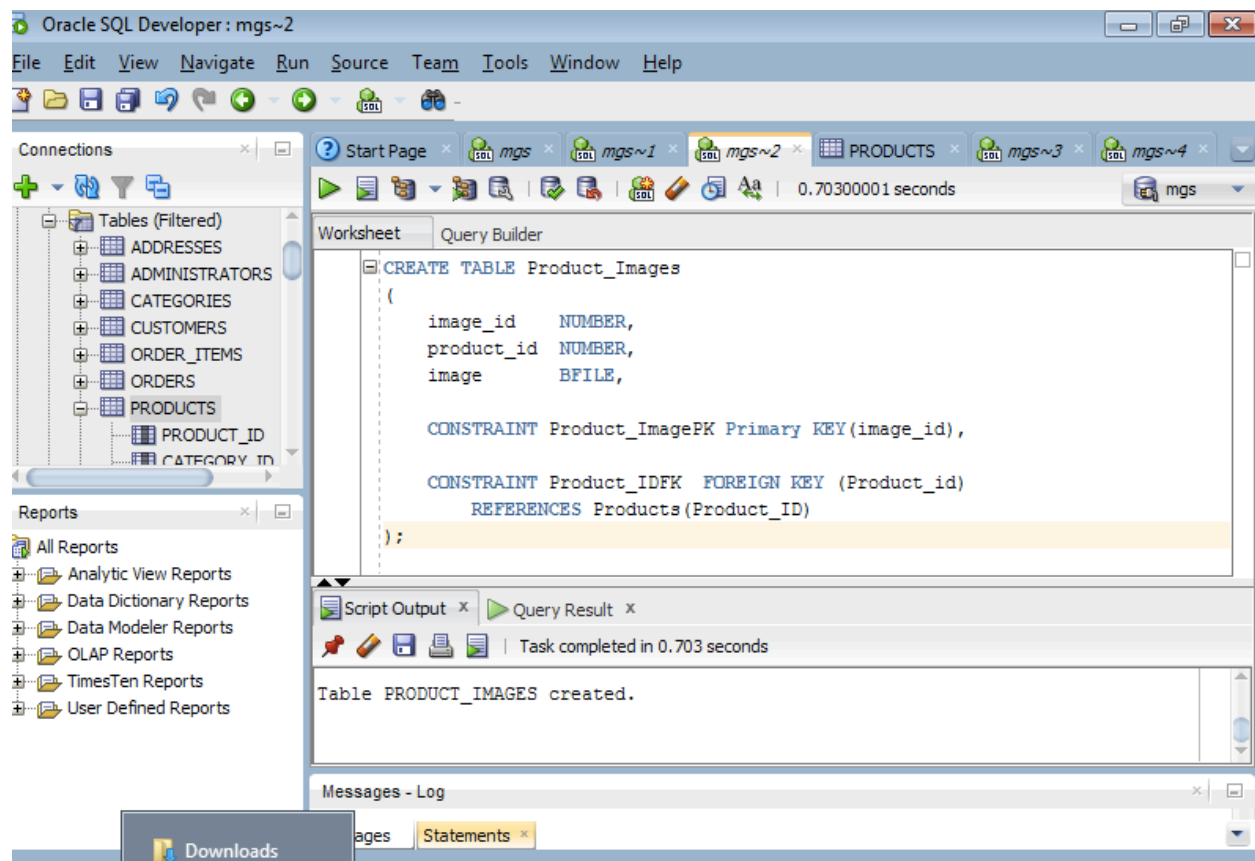
```
  image     BFILE,
```

```
  CONSTRAINT Product_ImagePK Primary KEY(image_id),
```

```
  CONSTRAINT Product_IDFK FOREIGN KEY (Product_id)
```

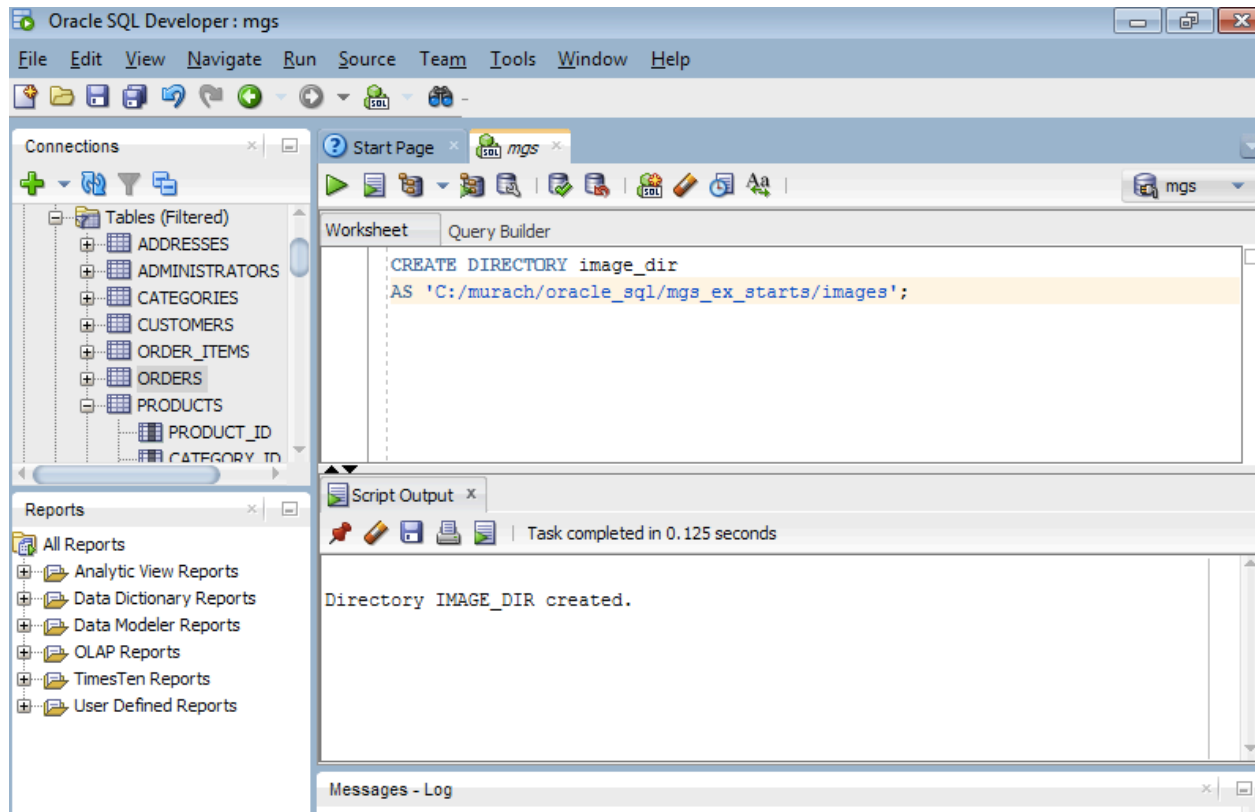
```
    REFERENCES Products(Product_ID)
```

```
);
```



4.

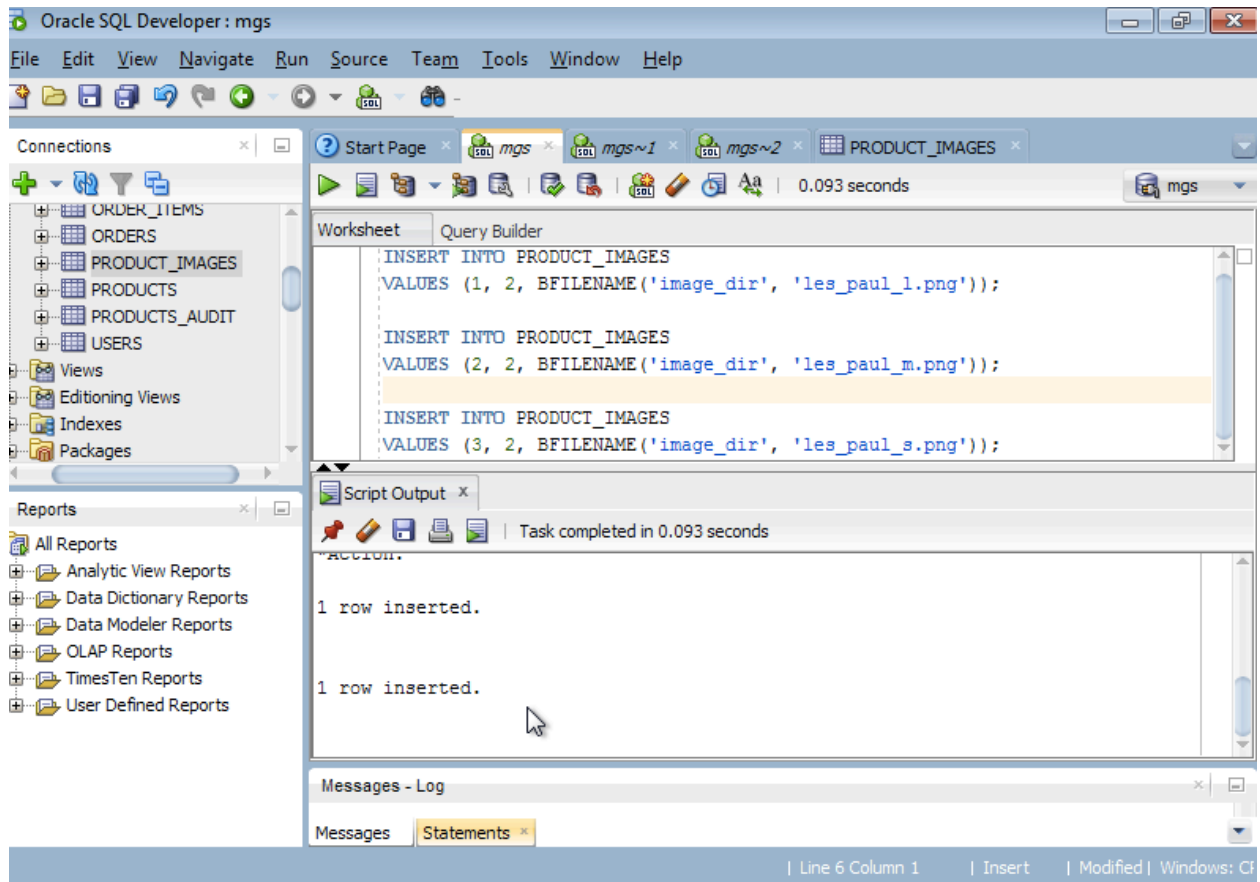
```
CREATE DIRECTORY image_dir  
AS 'C:/murach/oracle_sql/mgs_ex_starts/images';
```



```
INSERT INTO PRODUCT_IMAGES  
VALUES (1, 2, BFILENAME('image_dir', 'les_paul_l.png'));
```

```
INSERT INTO PRODUCT_IMAGES  
VALUES (2, 2, BFILENAME('image_dir', 'les_paul_m.png'));
```

```
INSERT INTO PRODUCT_IMAGES  
VALUES (3, 2, BFILENAME('image_dir', 'les_paul_s.png'));
```



5.

```
SELECT P.Product_ID, P.Product_name, PI.IMAGE  
FROM PRODUCTS P  
JOIN PRODUCT_IMAGES PI  
ON P.PRODUCT_ID = PI.PRODUCT_ID
```

```
WHERE P.PRODUCT_ID = 2;
```

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left shows a tree view of database objects including ORDER_ITEMS, ORDERS, PRODUCT_IMAGES, PRODUCTS, PRODUCTS_AUDIT, and USERS. The 'Query Builder' pane in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT P.Product_ID, P.Product_name, PI.IMAGE  
FROM PRODUCTS P  
JOIN PRODUCT_IMAGES PI  
ON P.PRODUCT_ID = PI.PRODUCT_ID  
  
WHERE P.PRODUCT_ID = 2;
```

The 'Query Result' pane at the bottom shows the execution results. It indicates that all rows were fetched in 0 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with three columns: PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, and IMAGE.

PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	IMAGE
1	2 Gibson Les Paul	bfilename('image_dir','les_paul_1.png')
2	2 Gibson Les Paul	bfilename('image_dir','les_paul_m.png')
3	2 Gibson Les Paul	bfilename('image_dir','les_paul_s.png')

The 'Messages - Log' pane at the bottom shows the status of the execution, with 'Statements' selected.