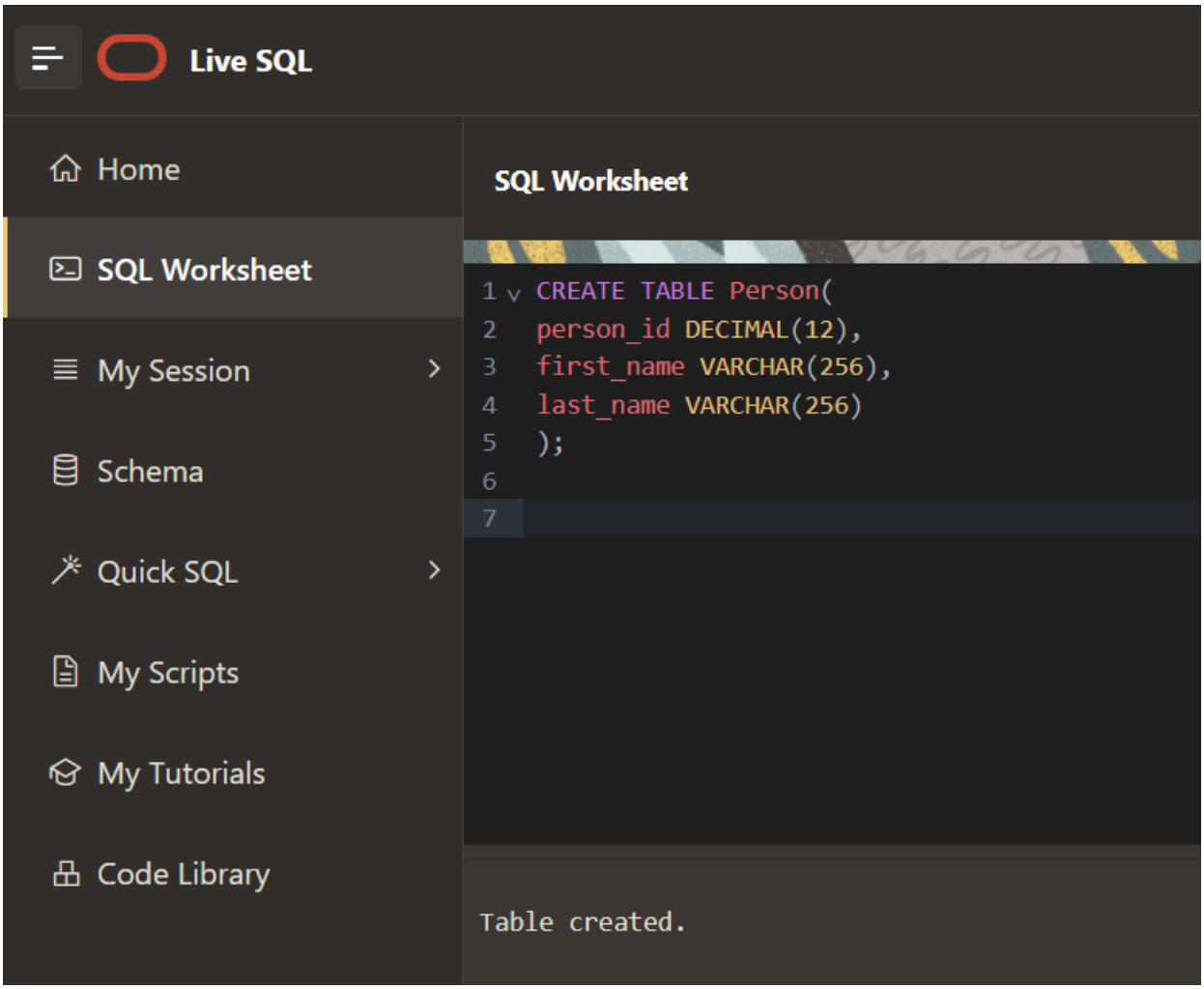
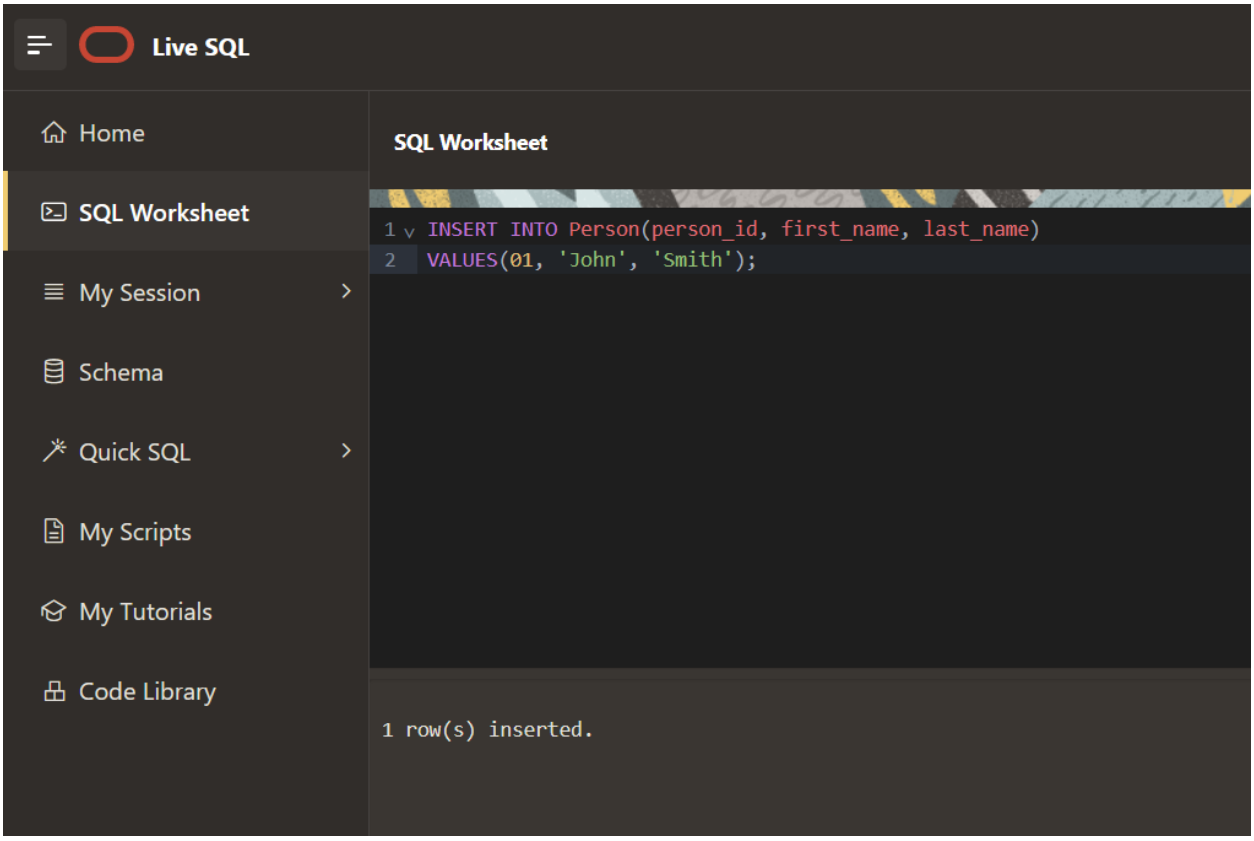
Lab 1 – Submission Sheet

Section One

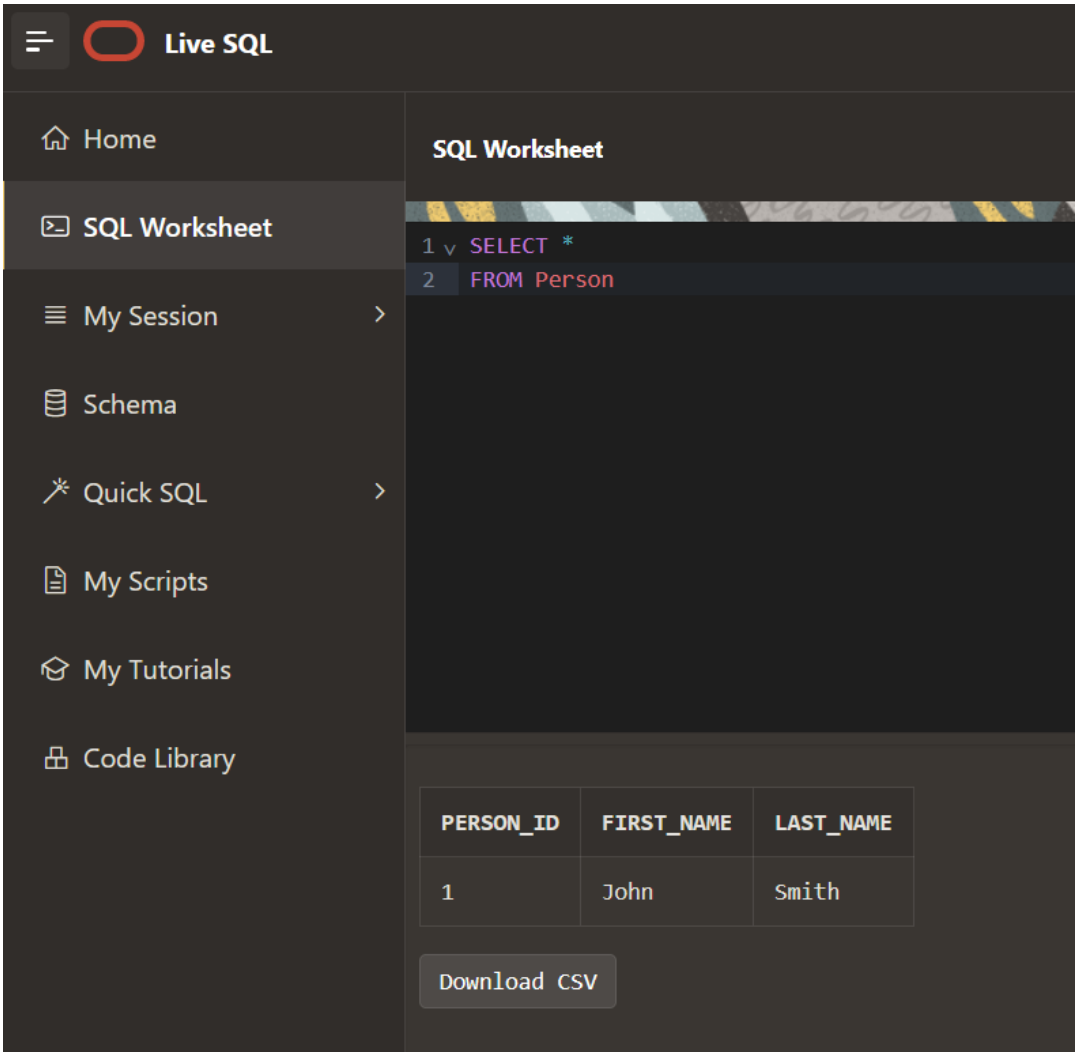
1. CREATE TABLE (Screen Shot)



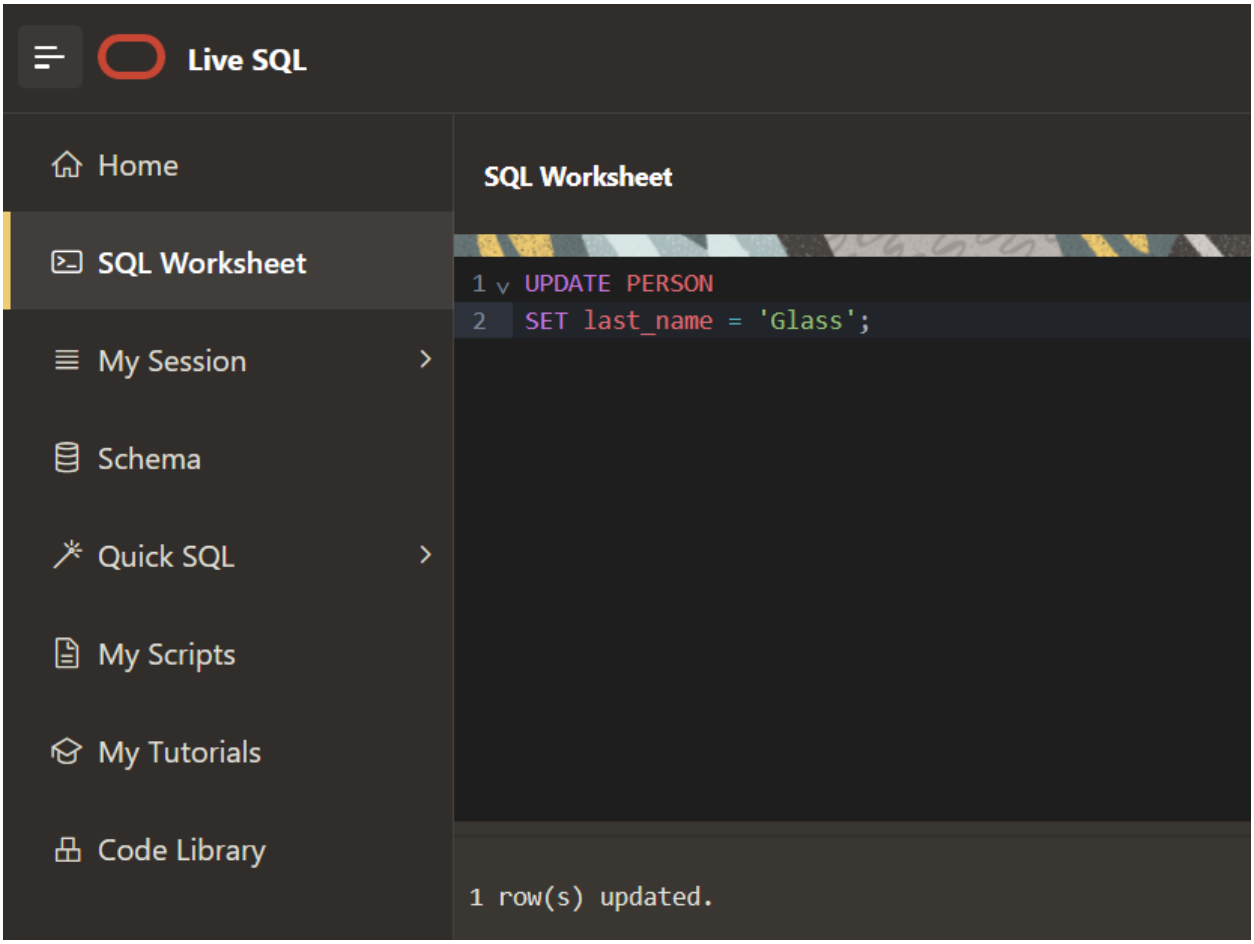
2. INSERT (Screen Shot)



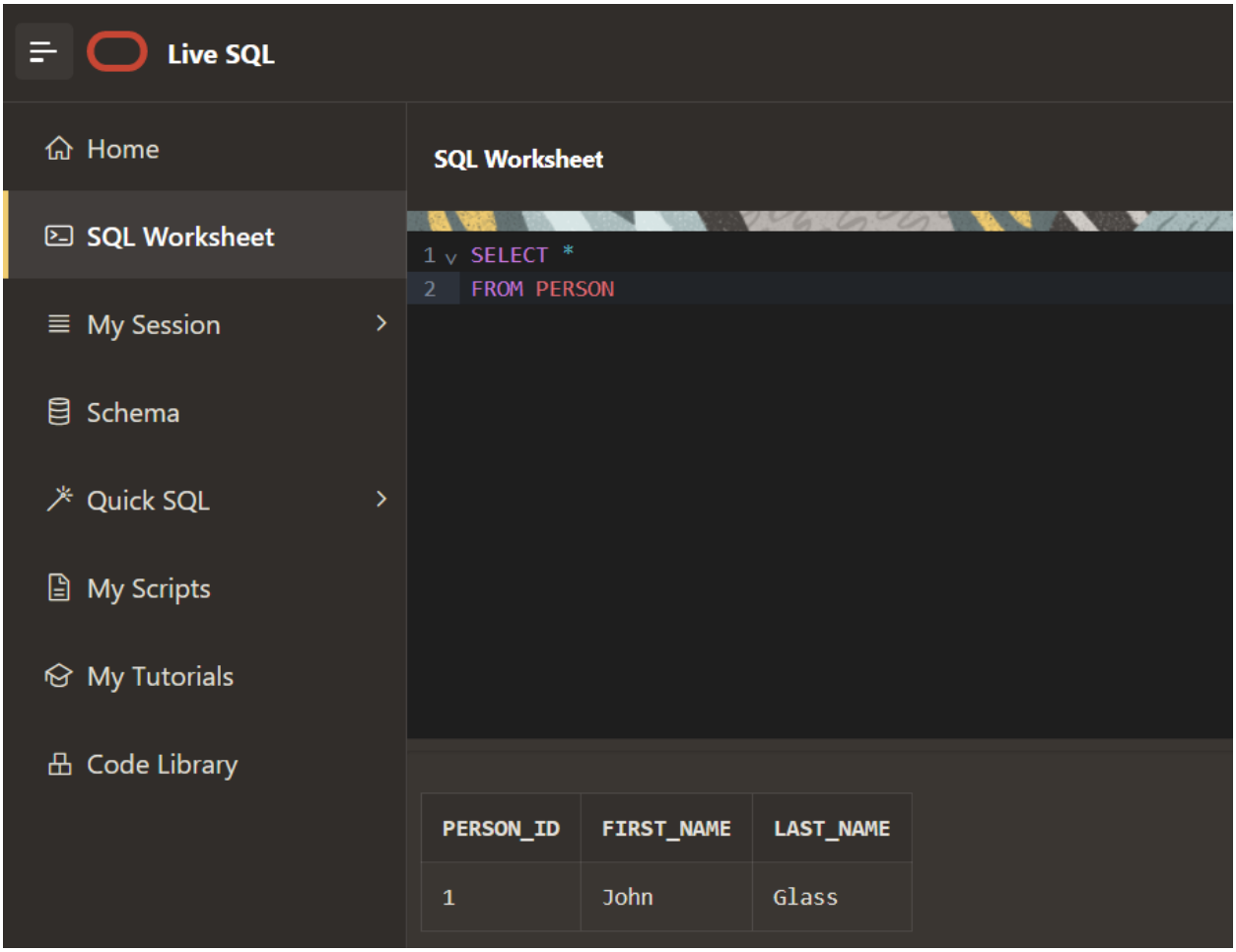
3. SELECT (Screen Shot)



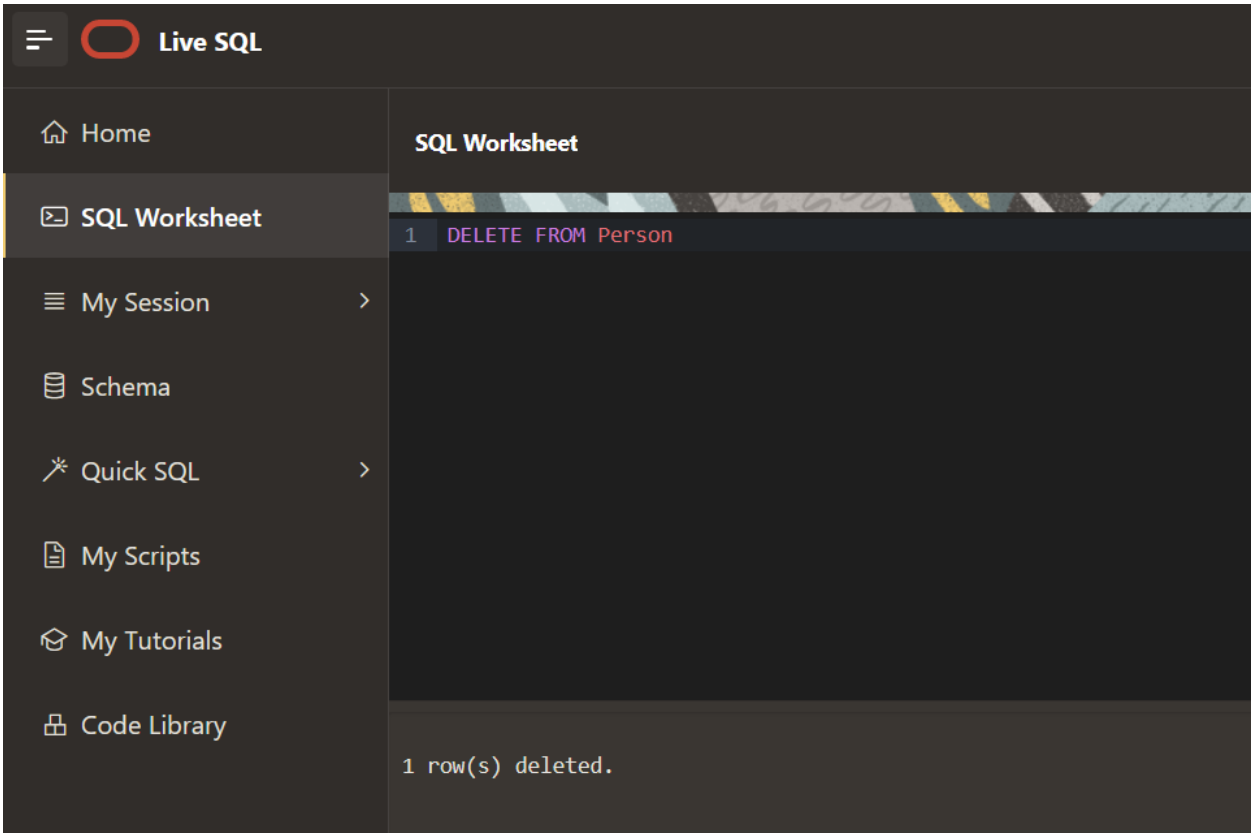
4. UPDATE (Screen Shot)



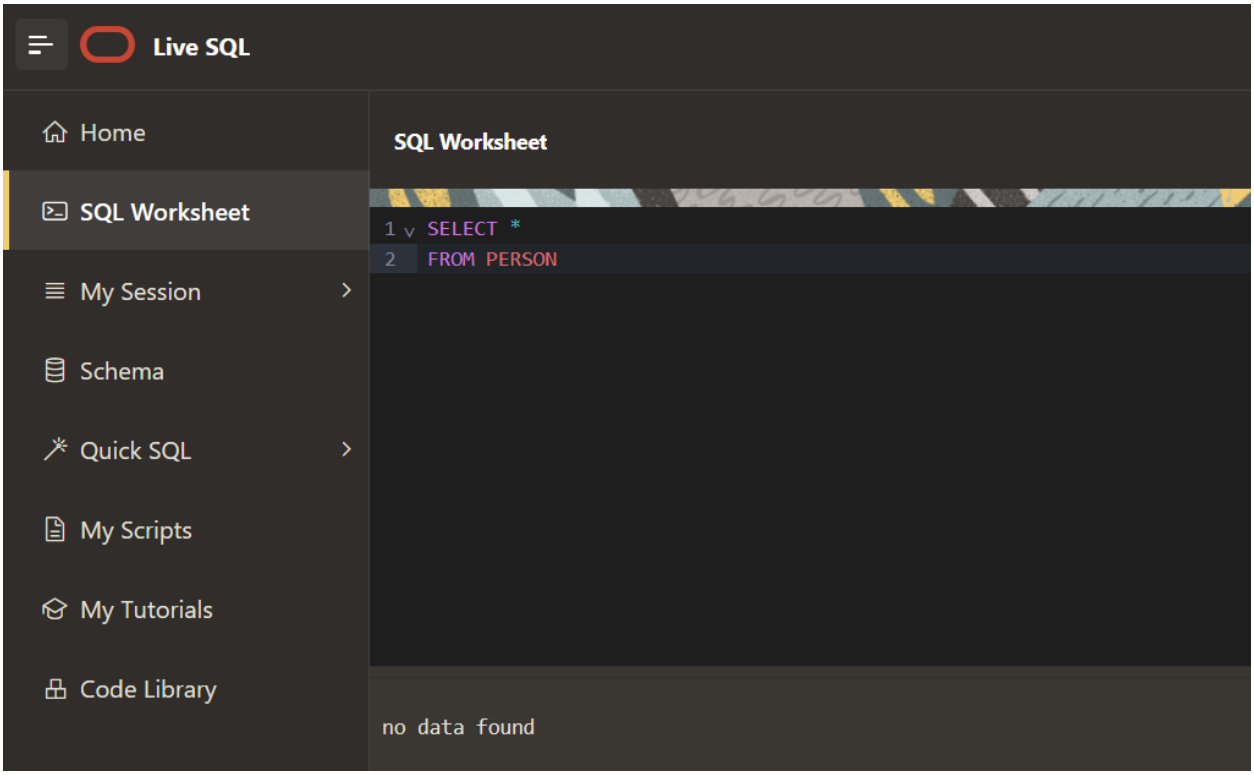
5. SELECT (Screen Shot)



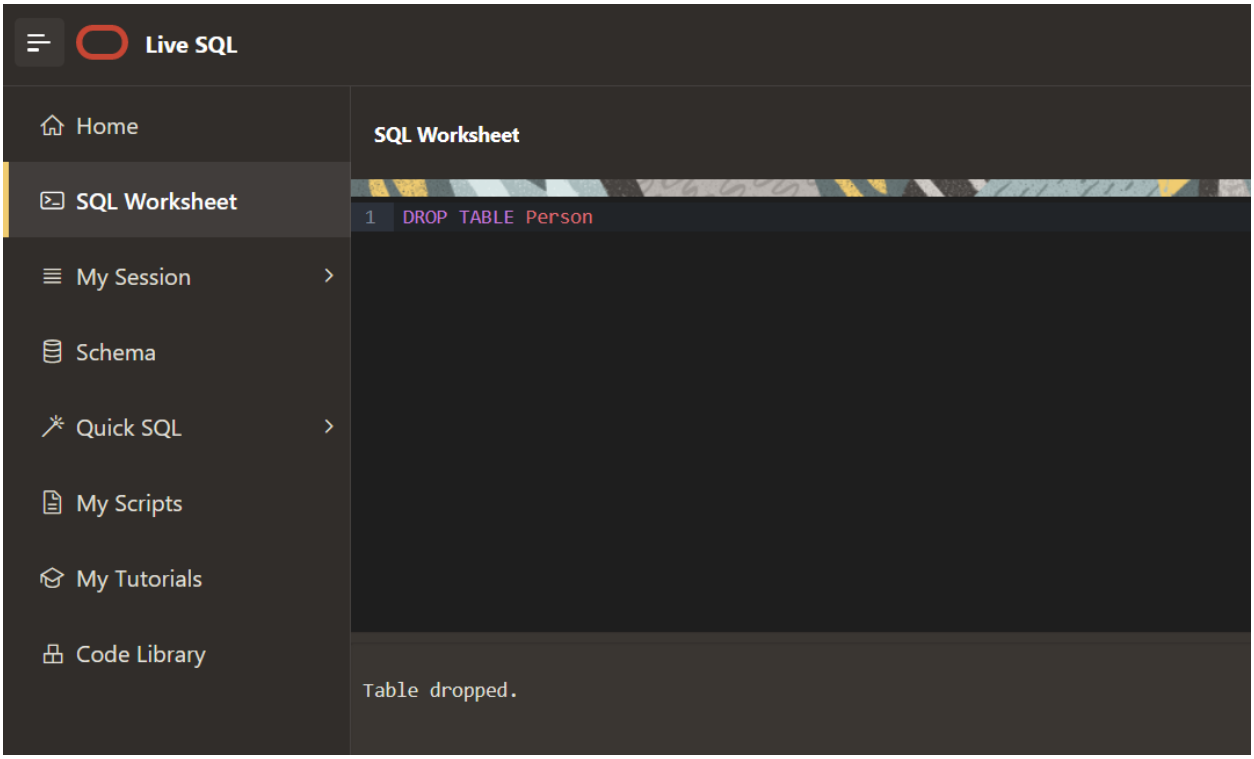
6. DELETE (Screen Shot)



7. SELECT (Screen Shot)

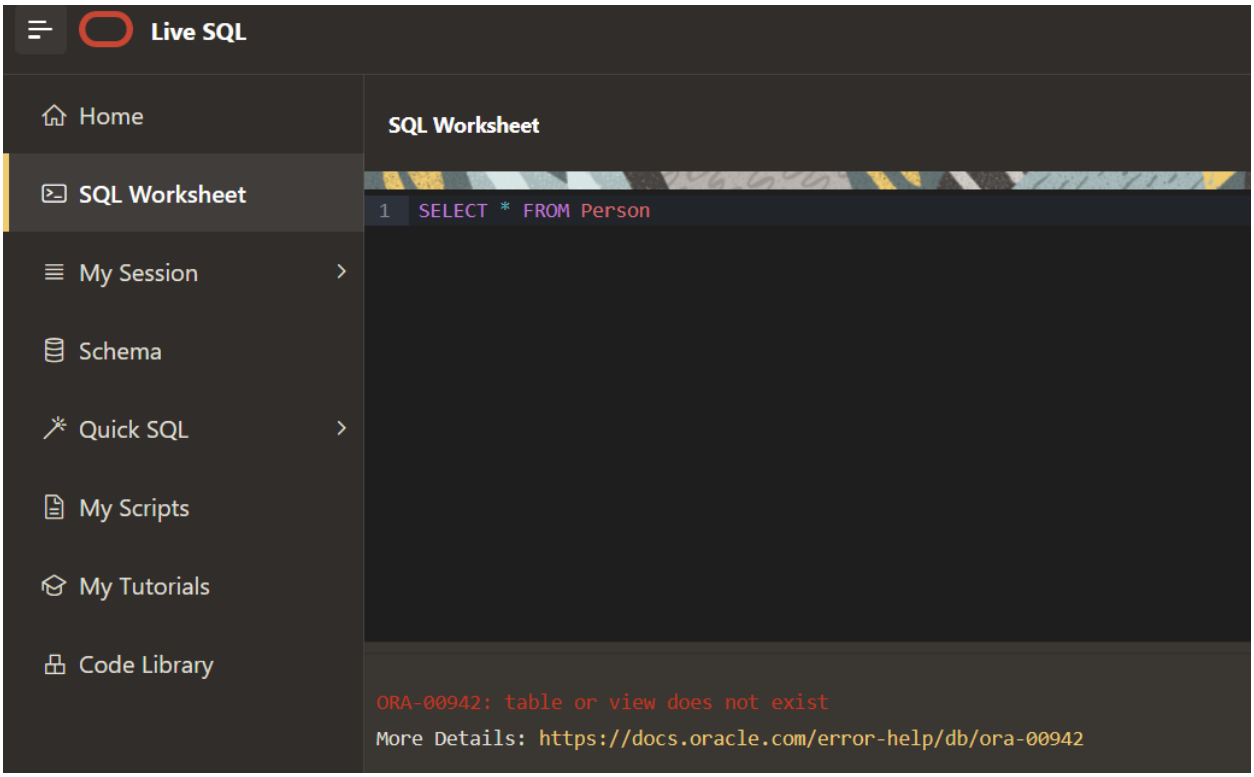


8. DROP TABLE (Screen Shot)

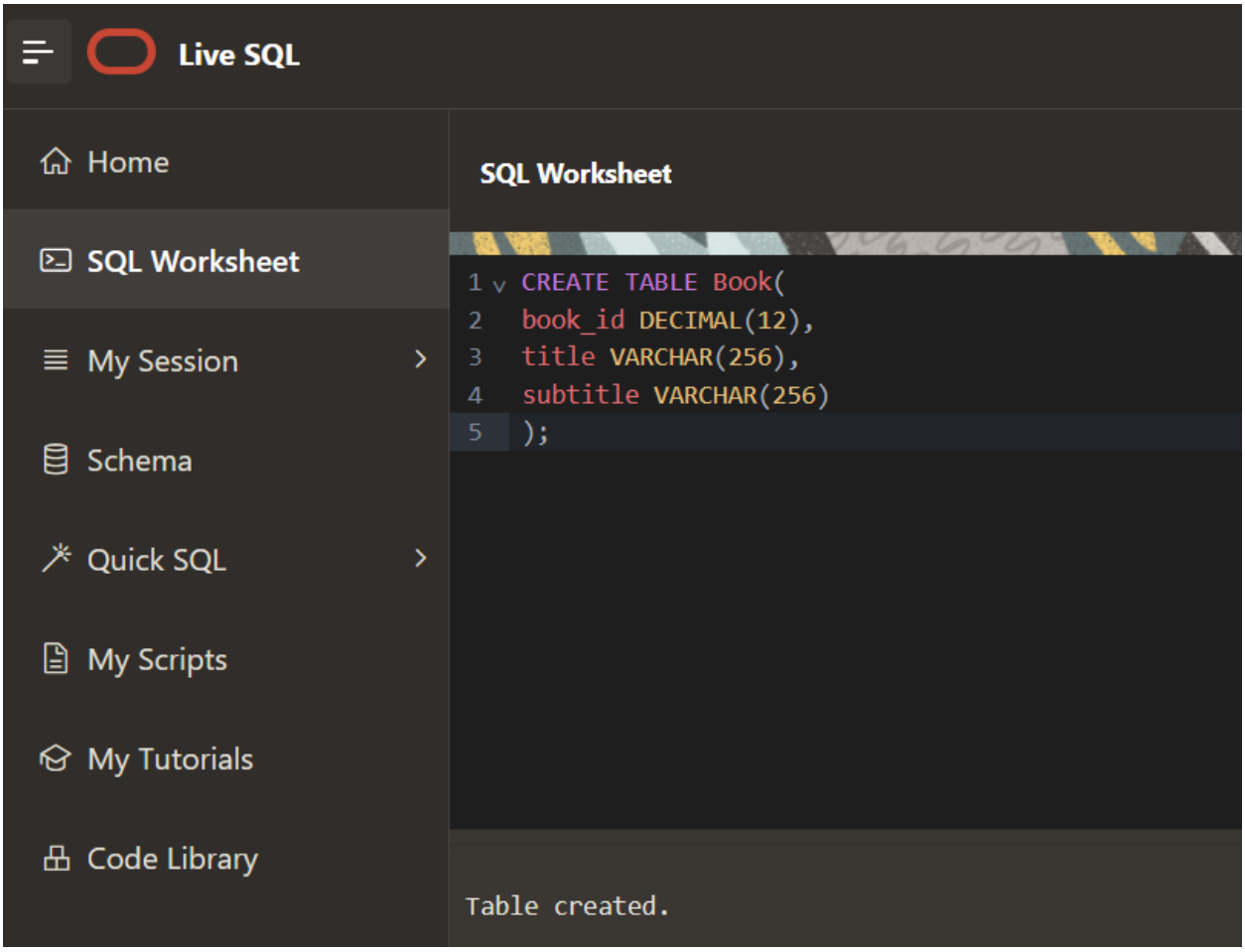


Section Two

9. SELECT (Screen Shot)

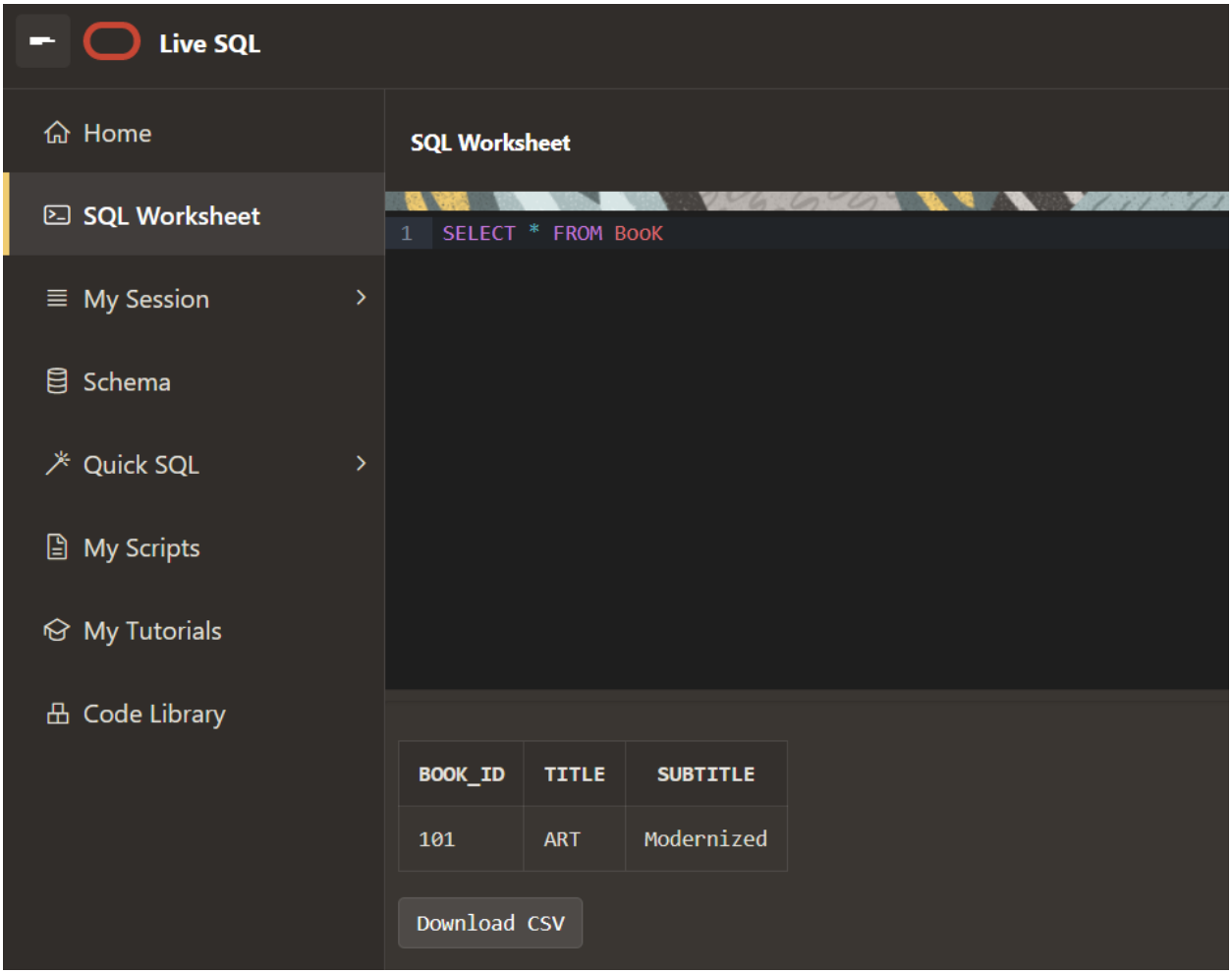


10. CREATE TABLE (Screen Shot)

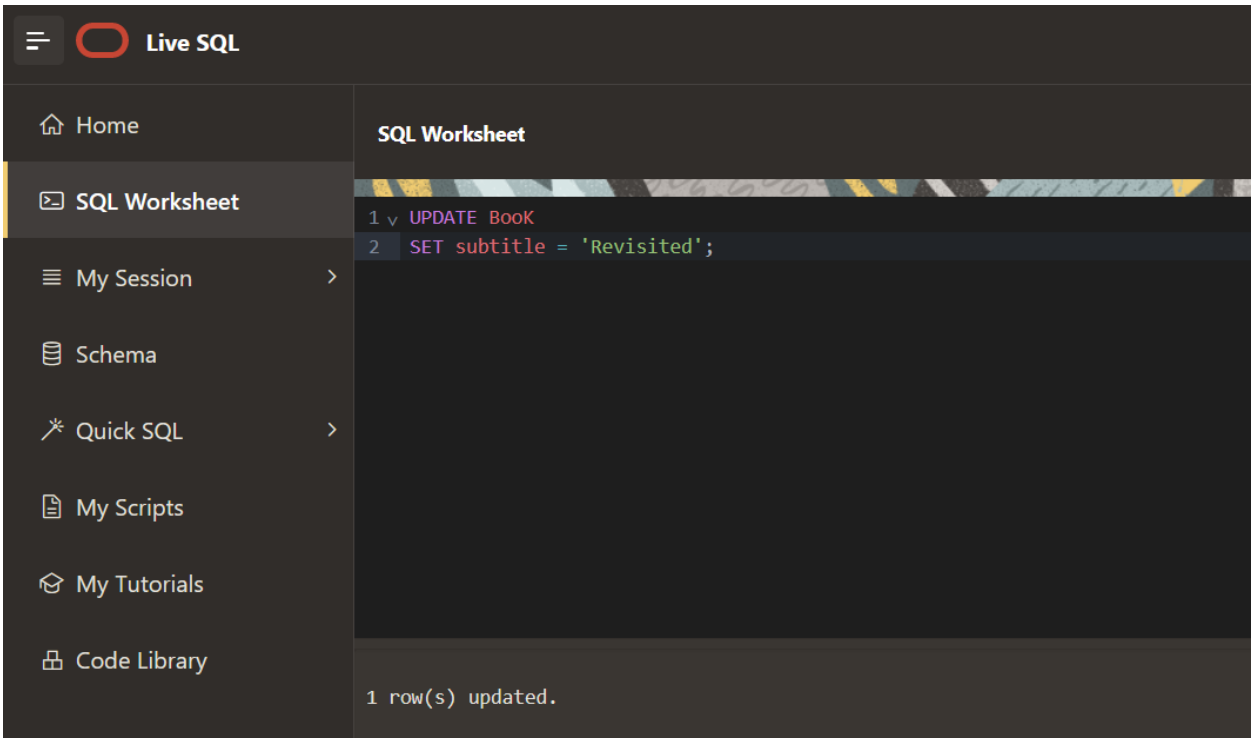


11. INSERT (Screen Shot)

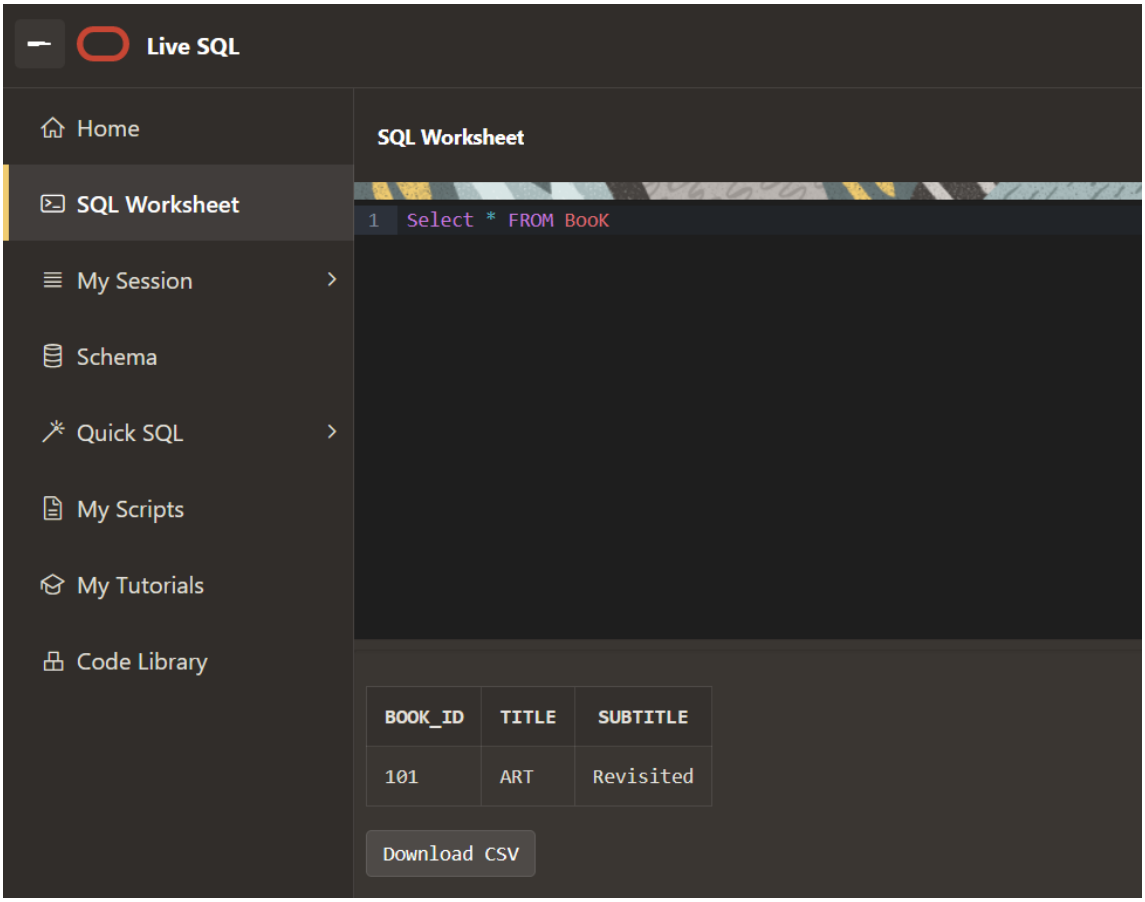
12. SELECT (Screen Shot)



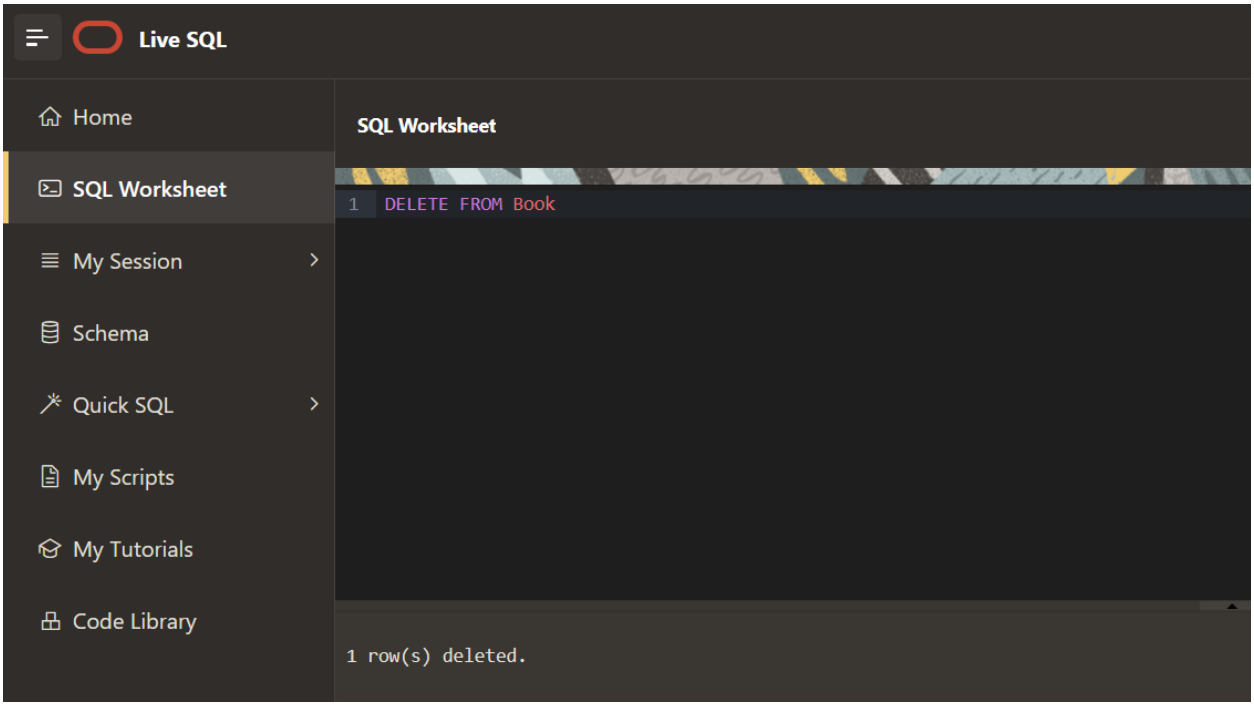
13. UPDATE (Screen Shot)



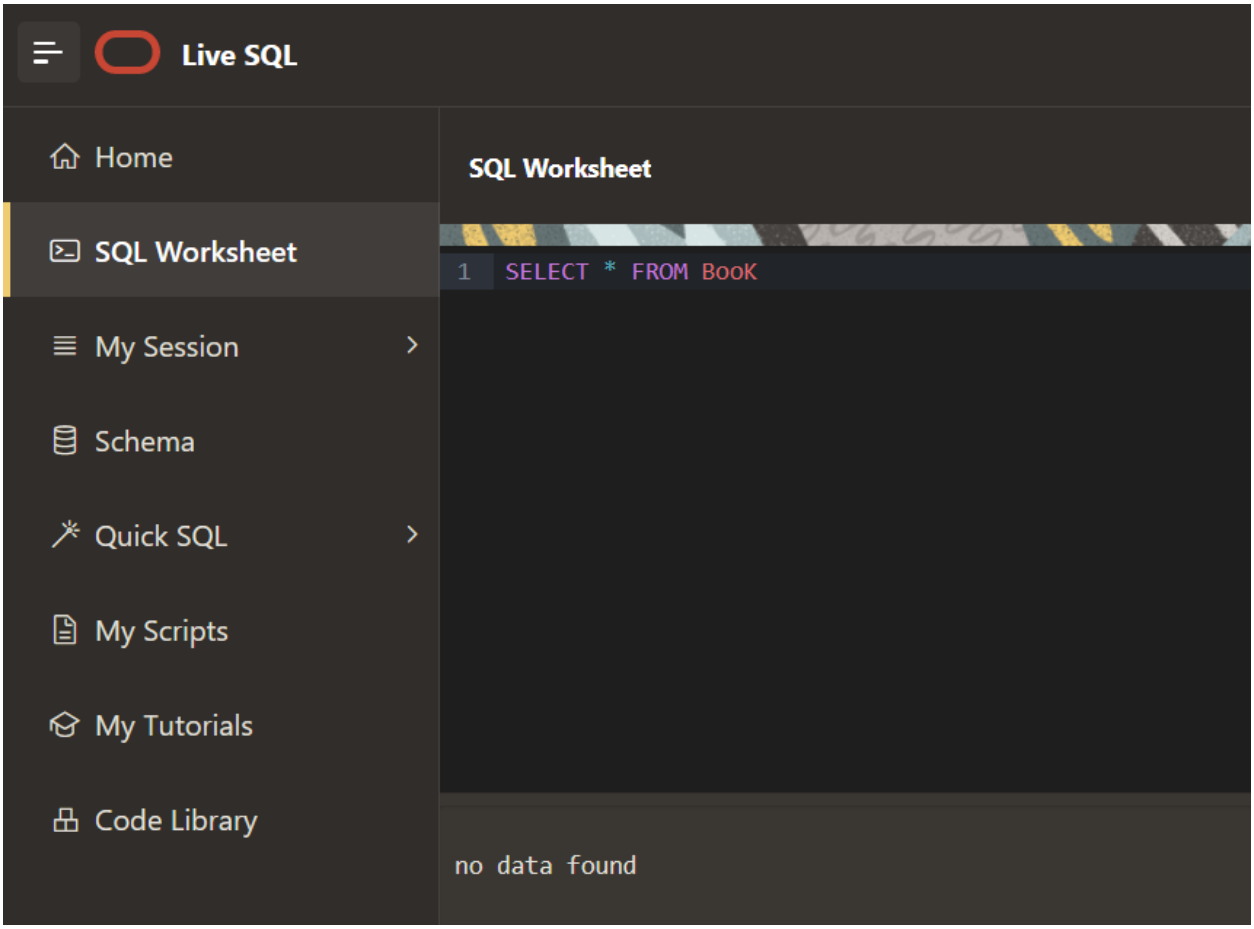
14. SELECT (Screen Shot)



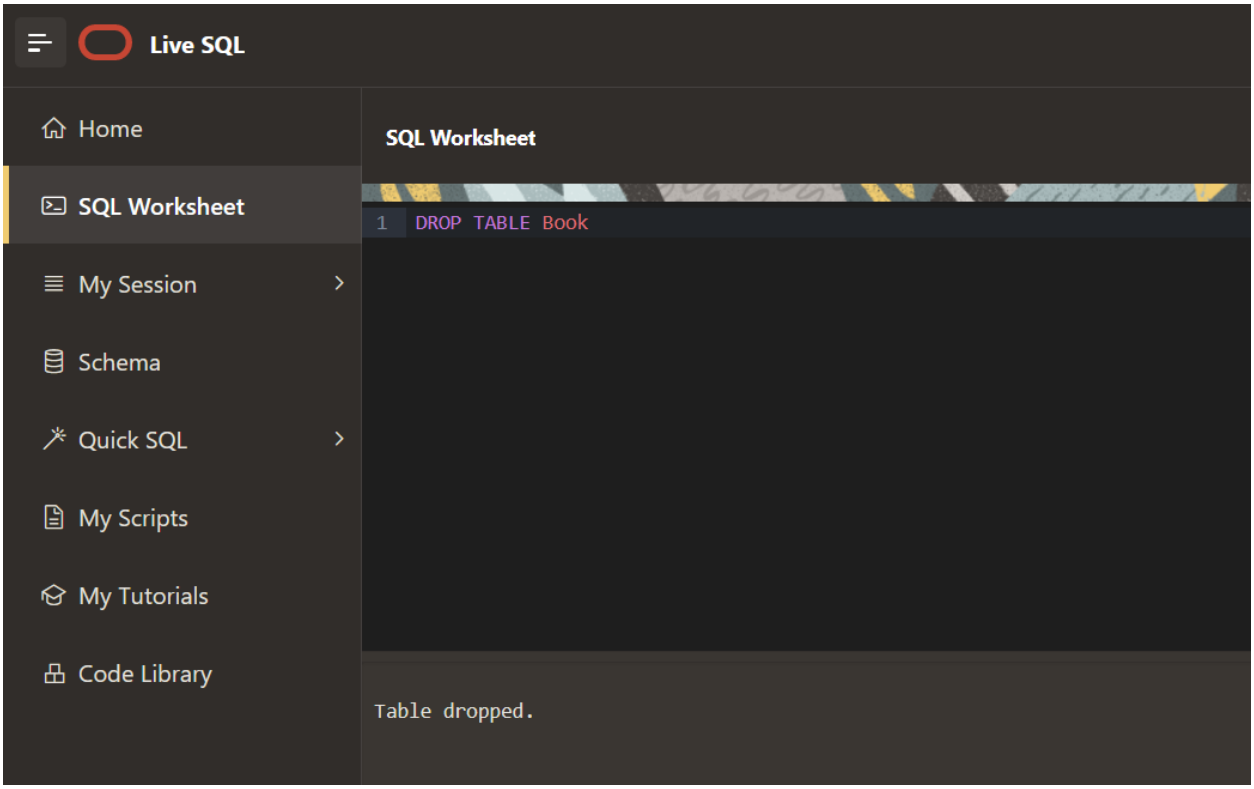
15. DELETE (Screen Shot)



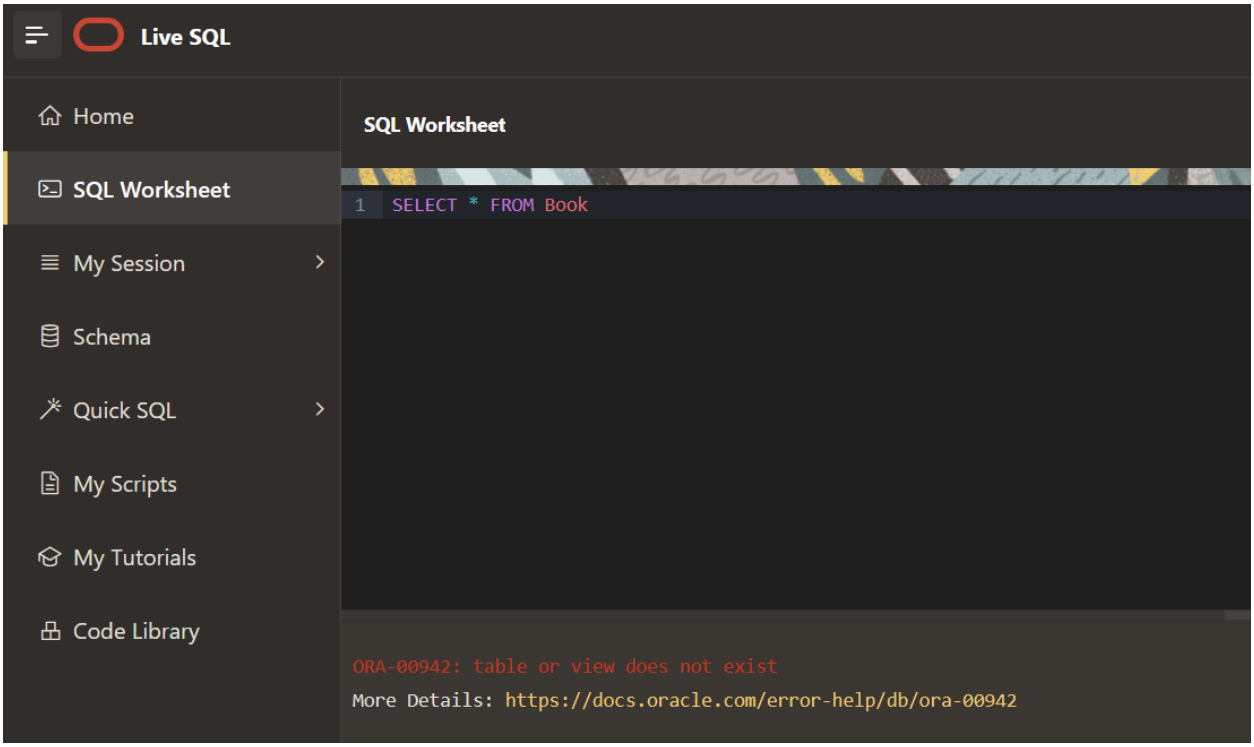
16. SELECT (Screen Shot)



17. DROP TABLE (Screen Shot)



18. SELECT (Screen Shot)



19. EXPLANATION

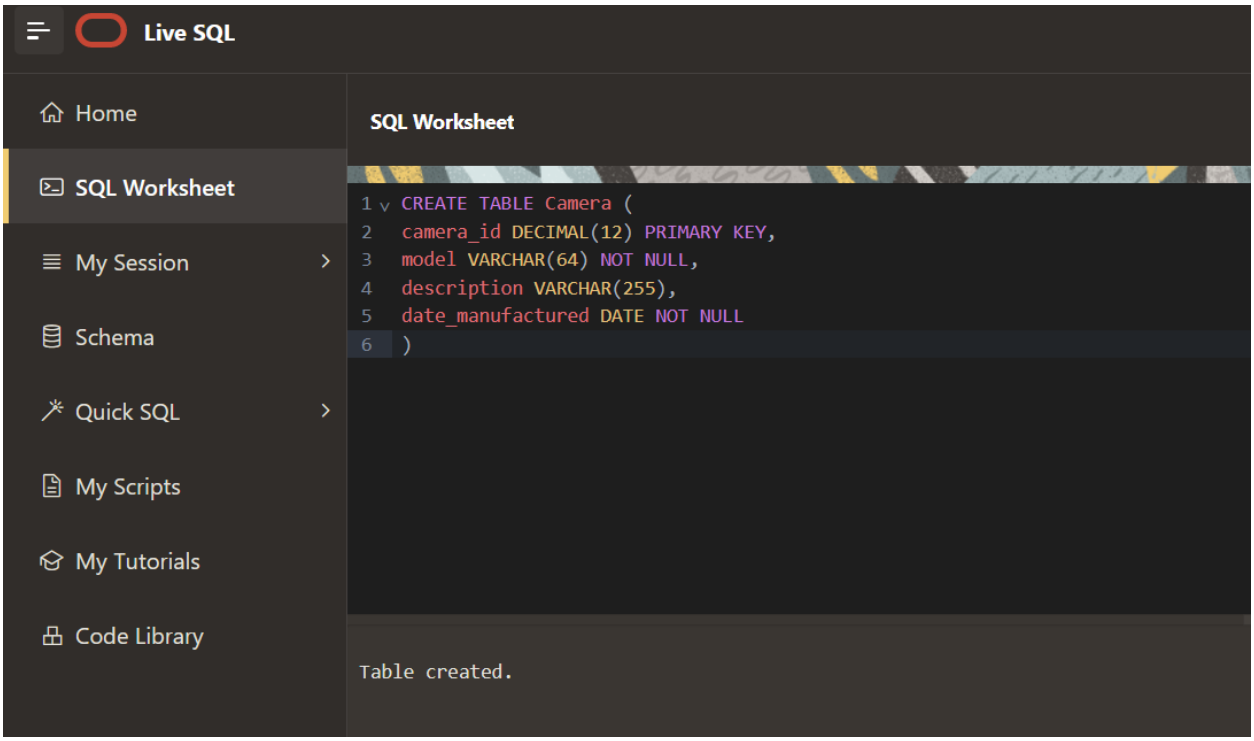
The error message resulting from Step 18, in conjunction with the SQL command helps to diagnose the issue by referring to the documentation of the Oracle (Database Error Message).

According to the documentation, the cause of this error is that the table or the view does not exist. Furthermore, the following action can be taken:

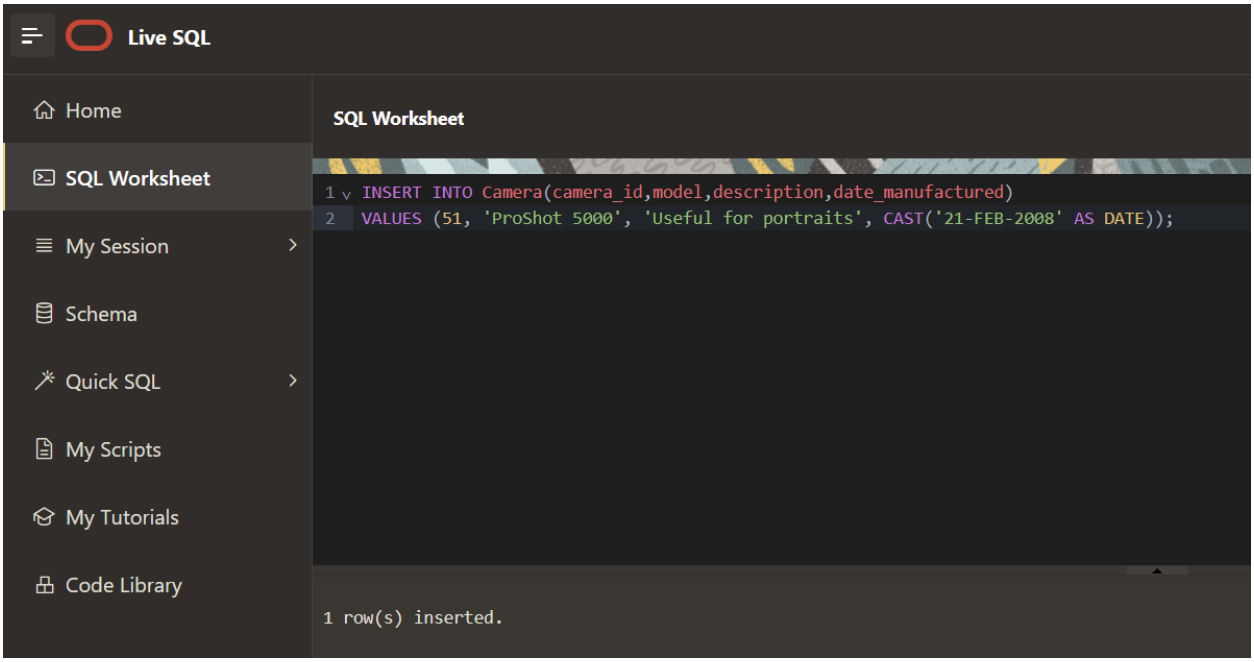
- Check if the spelling of the table or view is entered correctly.
- Check if the referred table or view does exist.
- Check the synonym point to an existing table or view.

Section Three

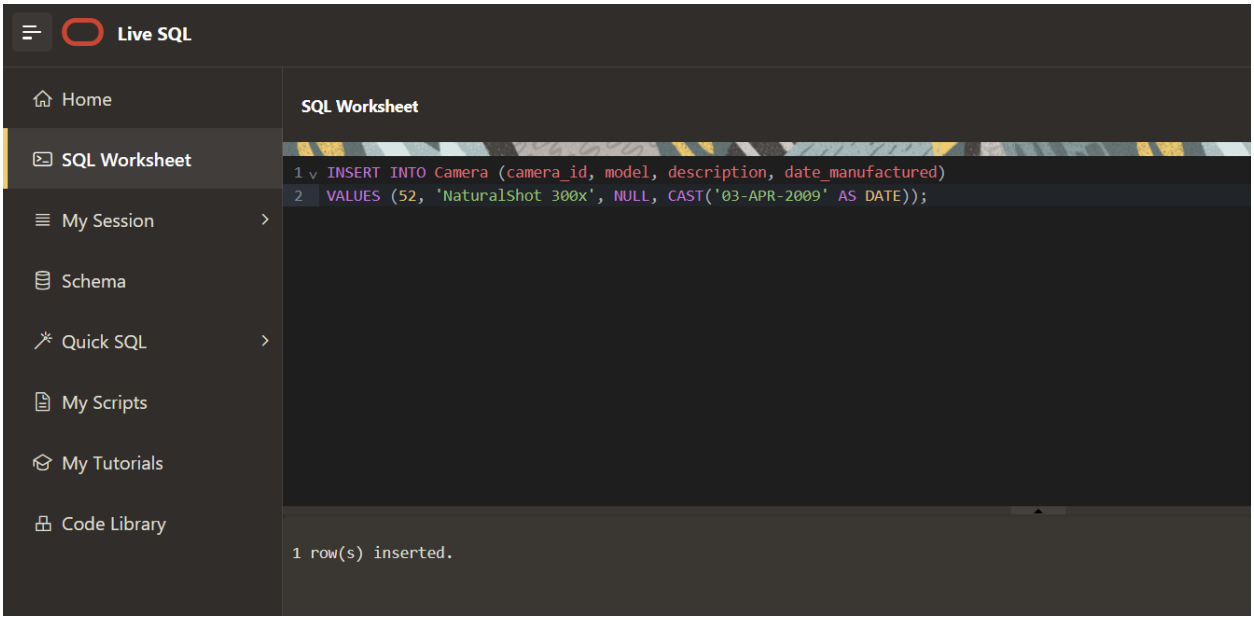
20. CREATE TABLE (Screen Shot)



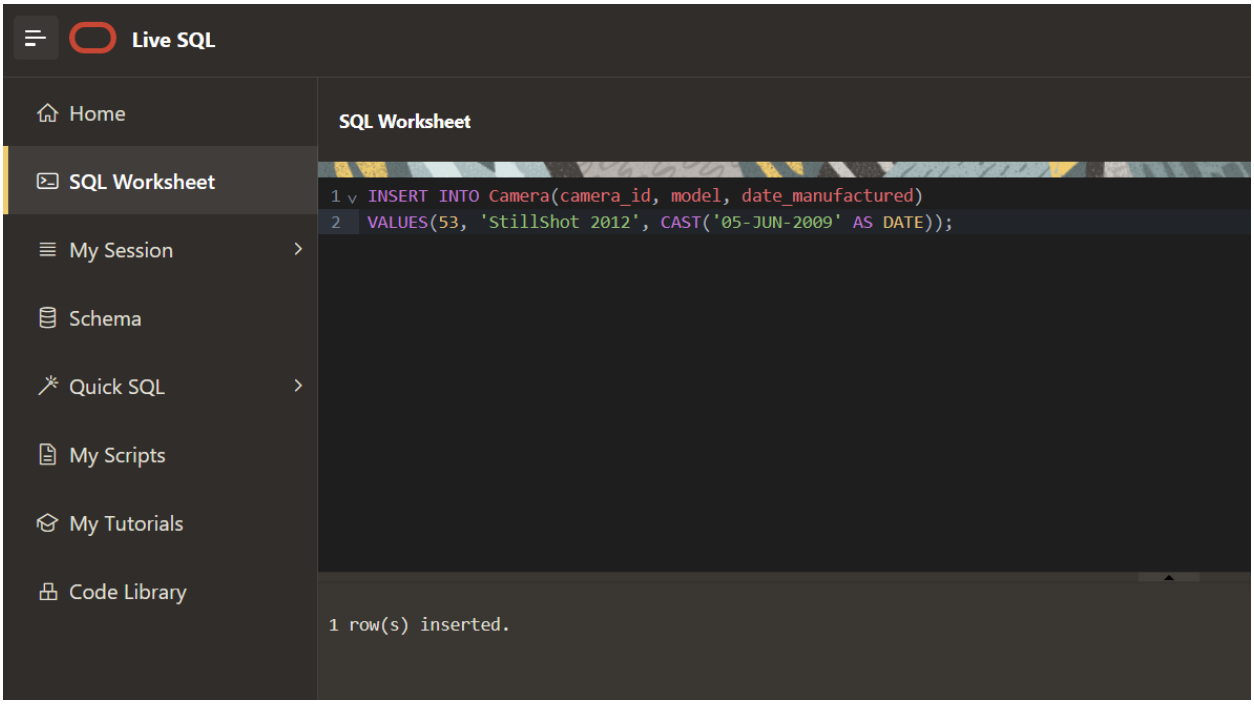
21. INSERT (Screen Shot)



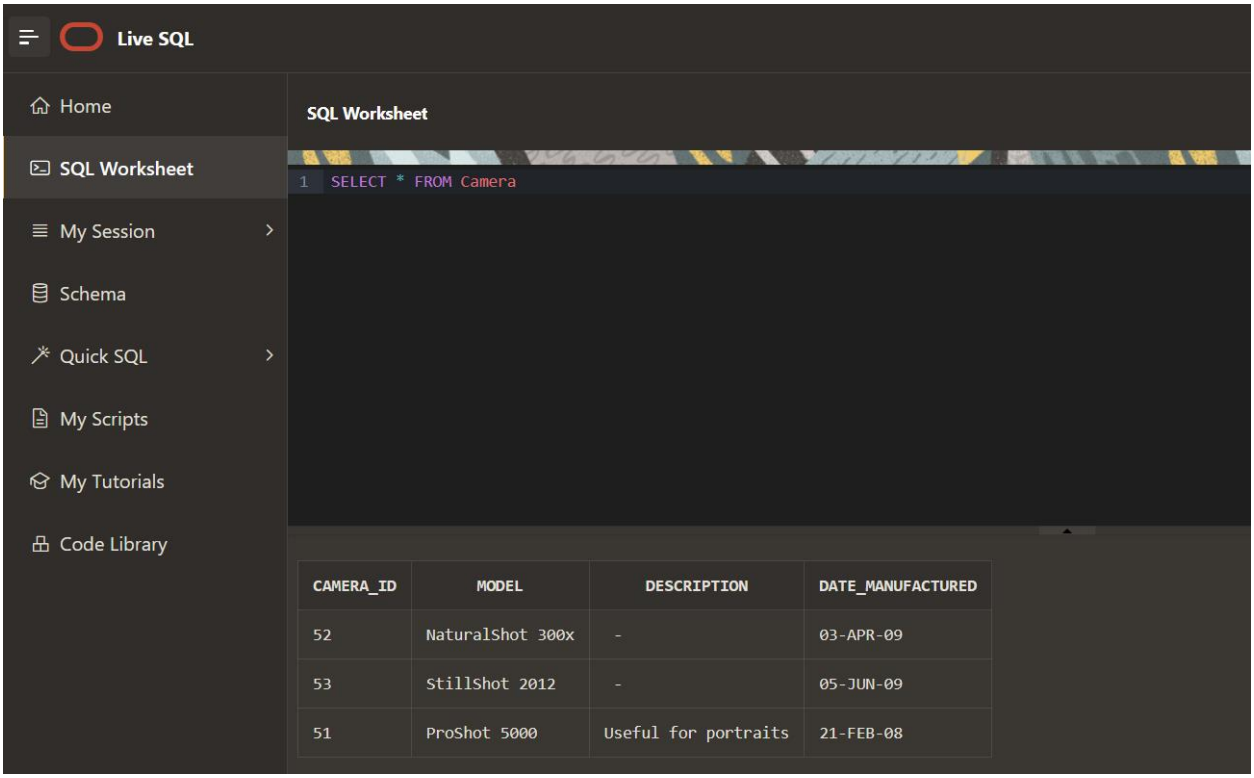
22. INSERT (Screen Shot)



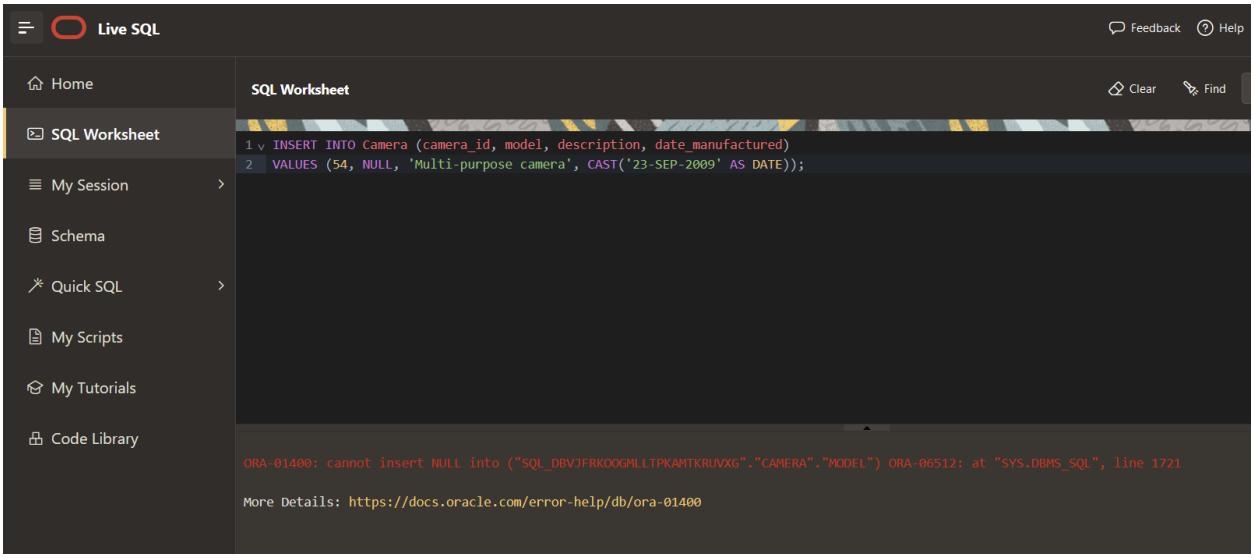
23. INSERT (Screen Shot)



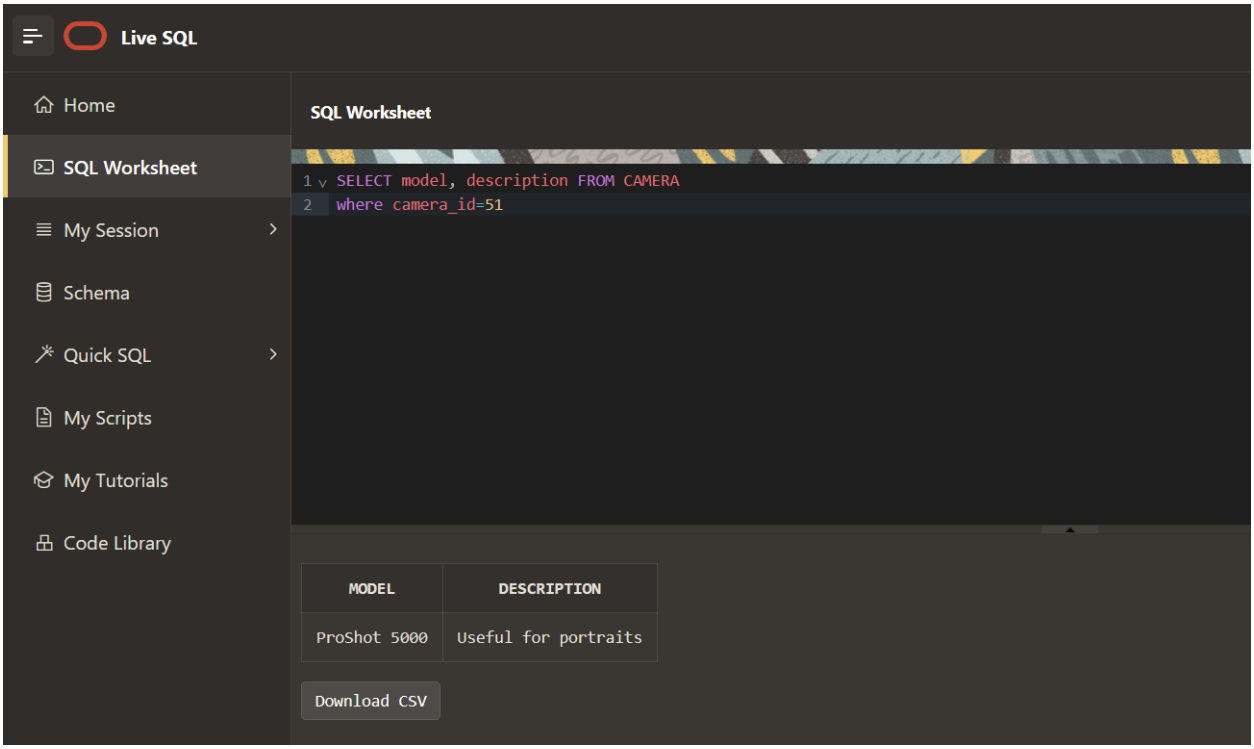
24. SELECT (Screen Shot)



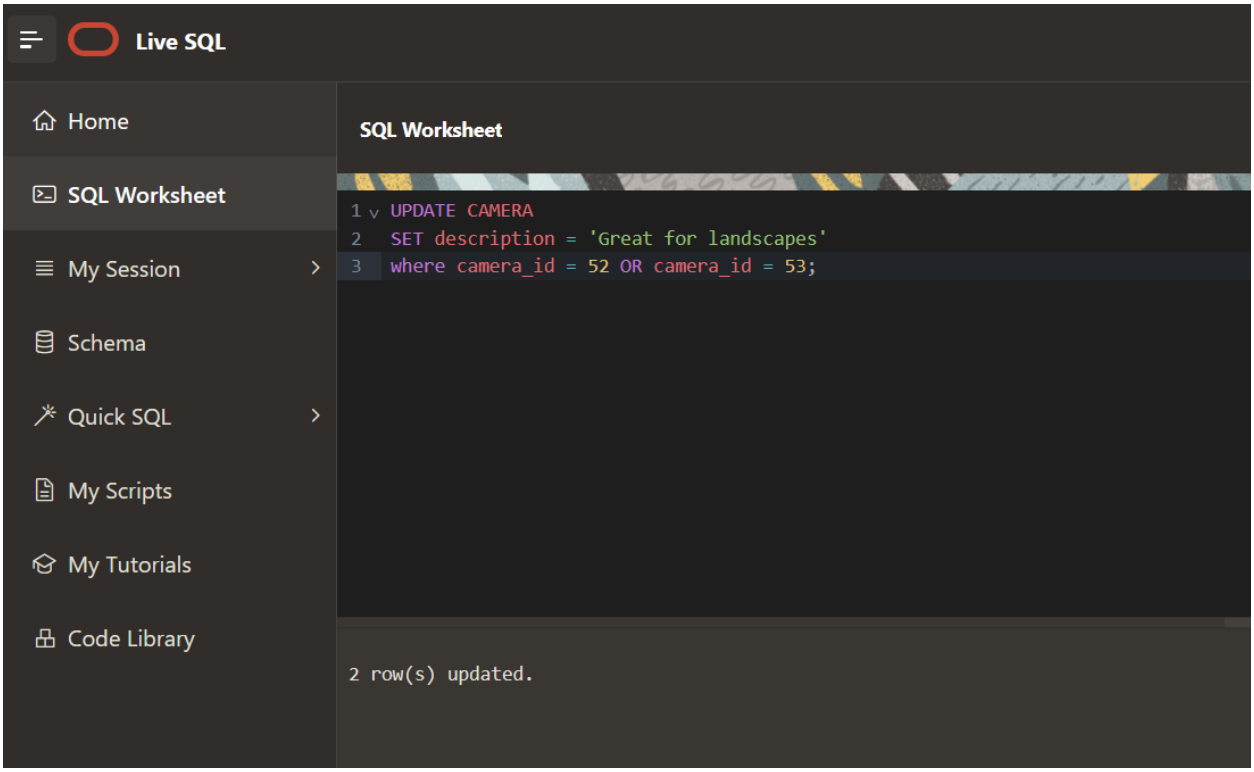
25. INSERT (Screen Shot)



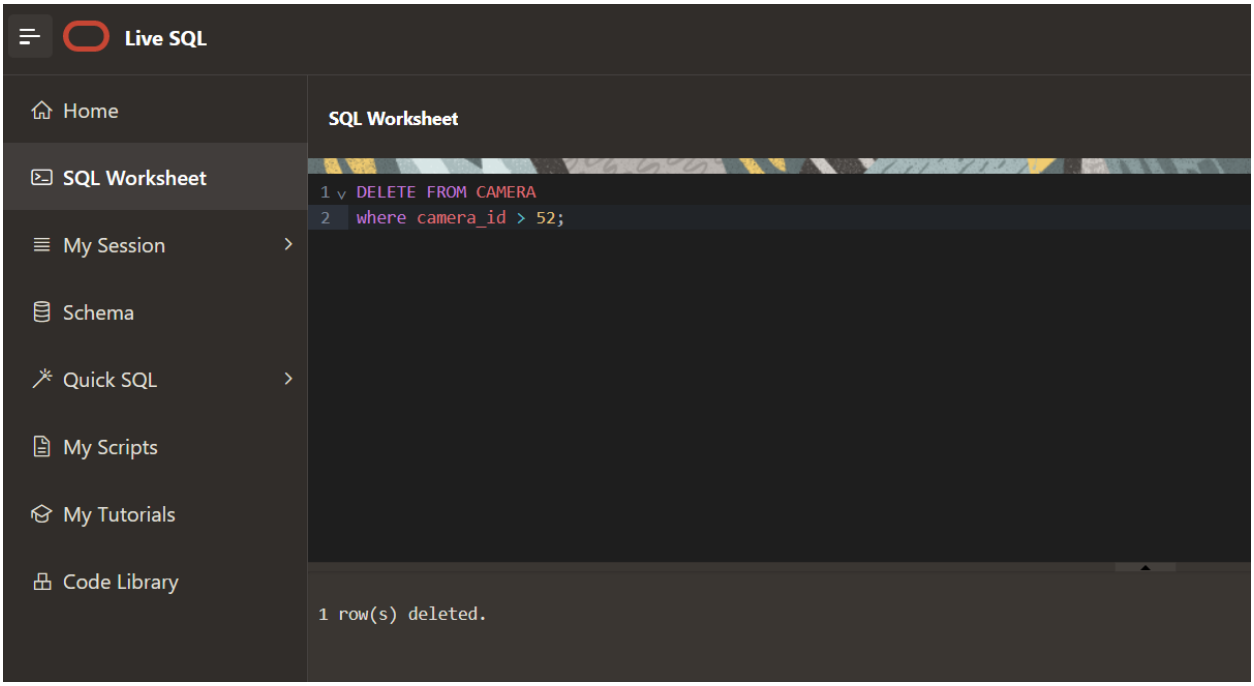
26. SELECT (Screen Shot)



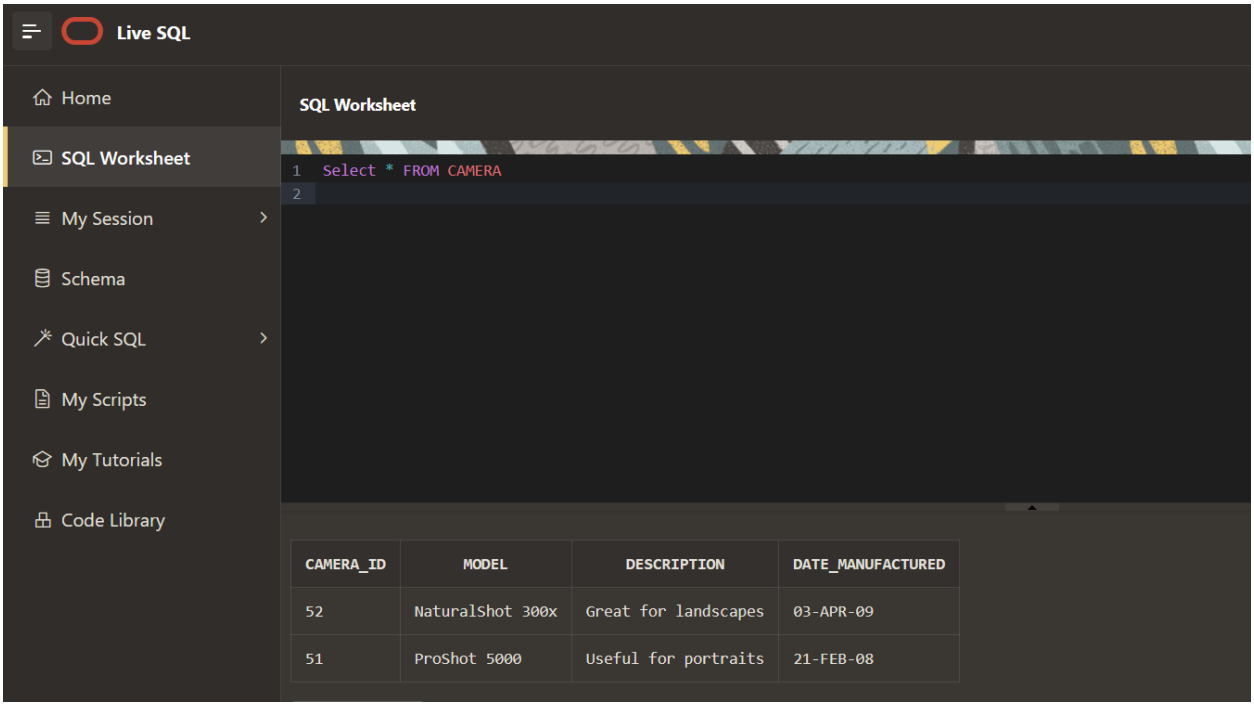
27. UPDATE (Screen Shot)



28. DELETE (Screen Shot)

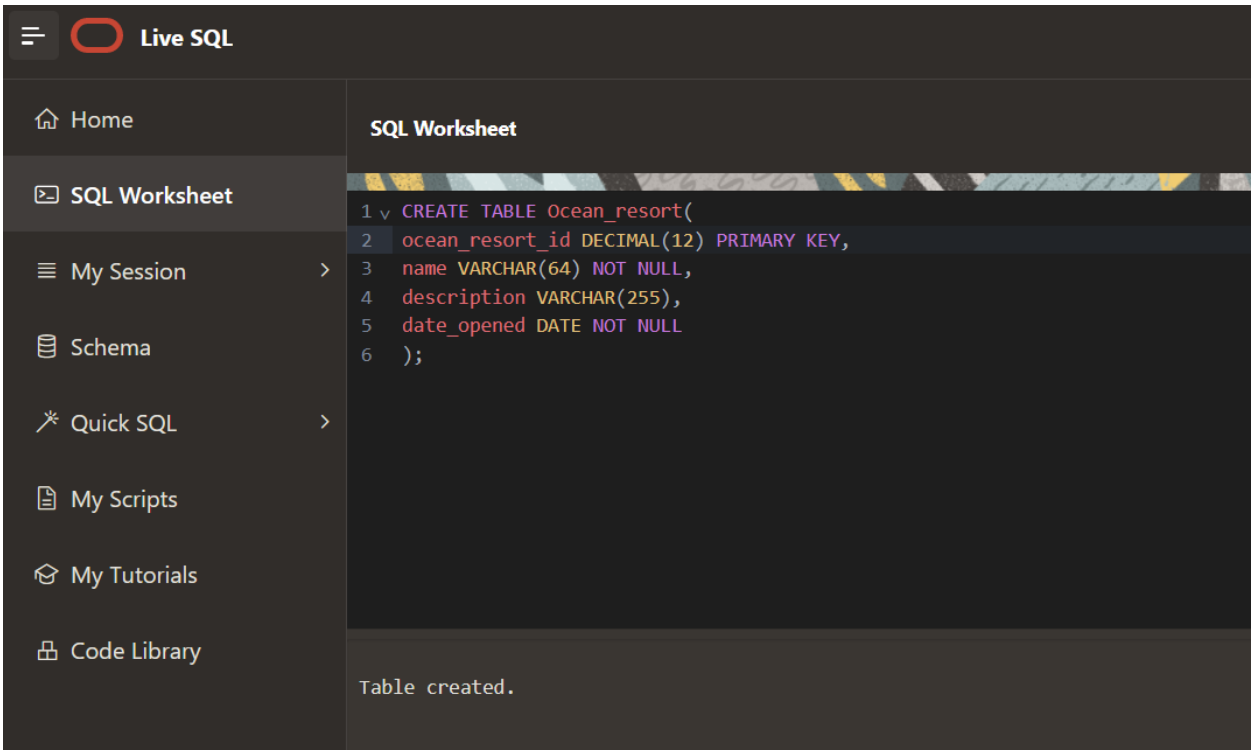


29. SELECT (Screen Shot)

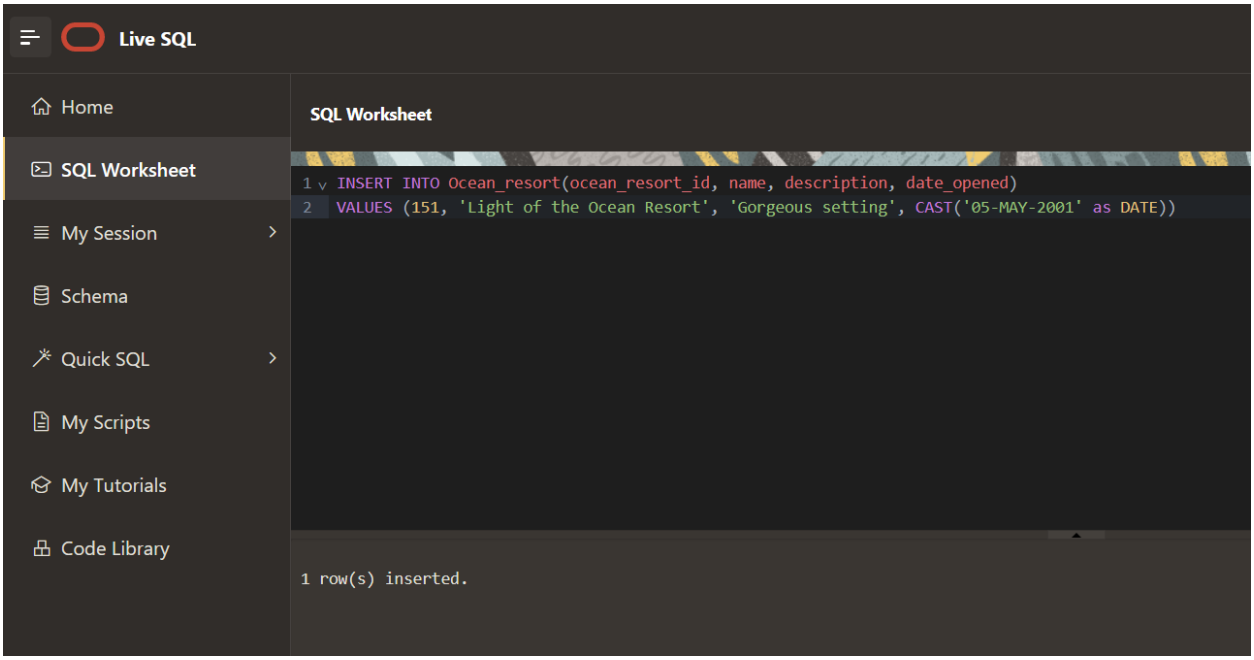


Section Four

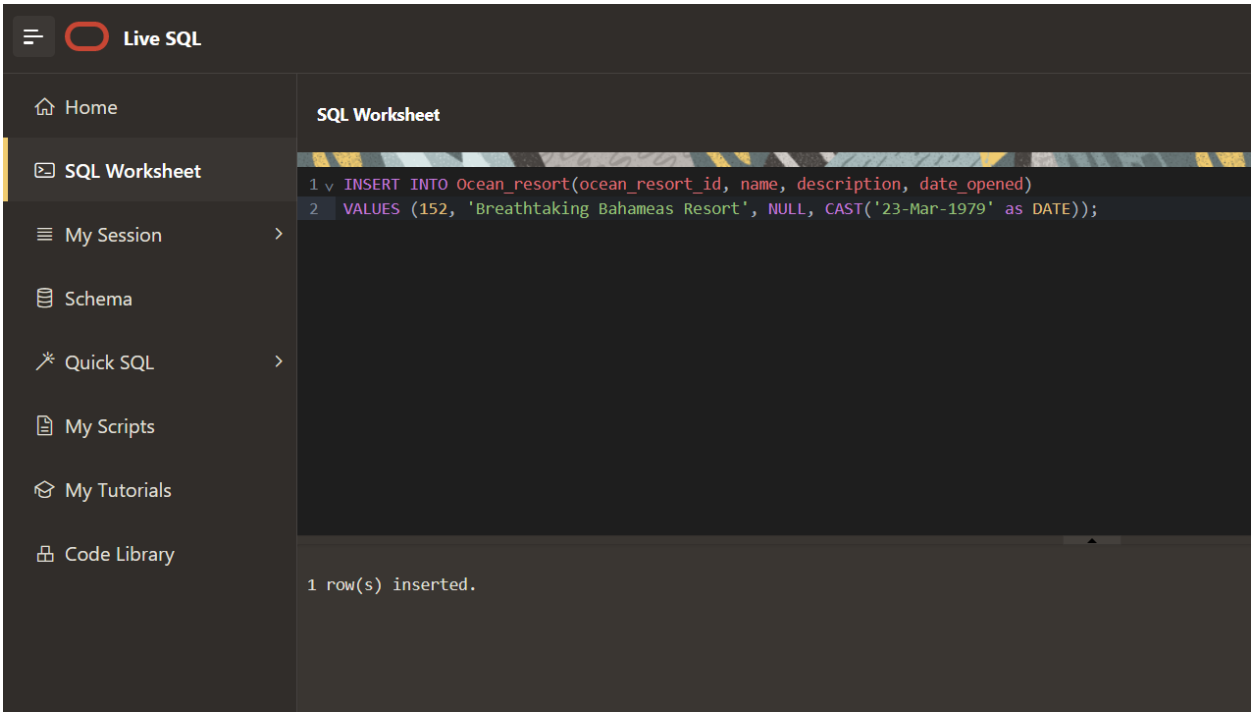
30. CREATE TABLE (Screen Shot)



31. INSERT (Screen Shot)

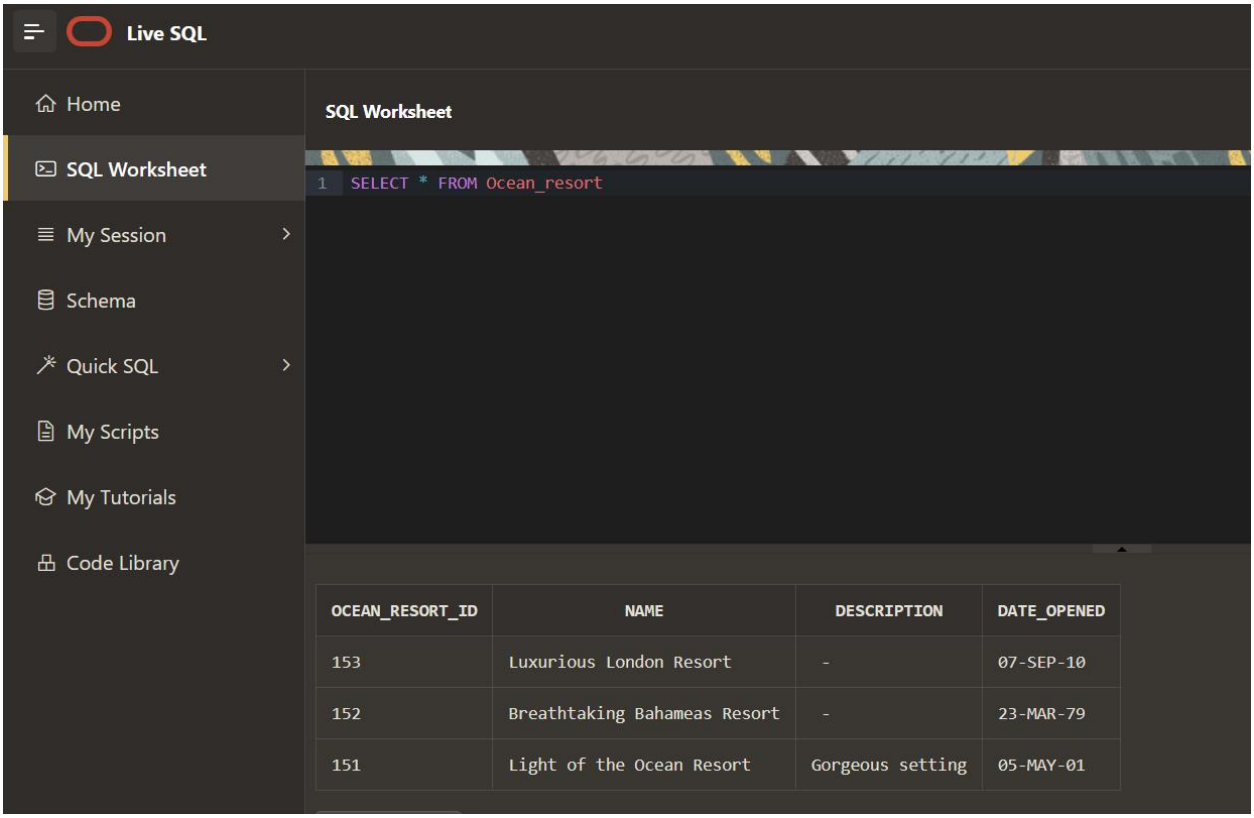


32. INSERT (Screen Shot)

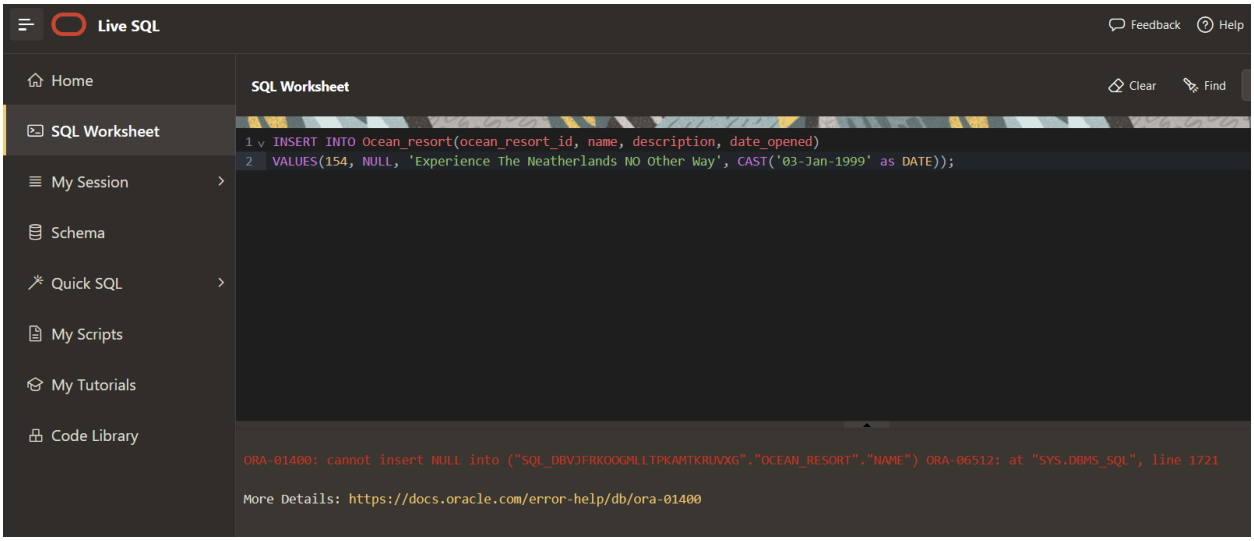


33. INSERT (Screen Shot)

34. SELECT (Screen Shot)



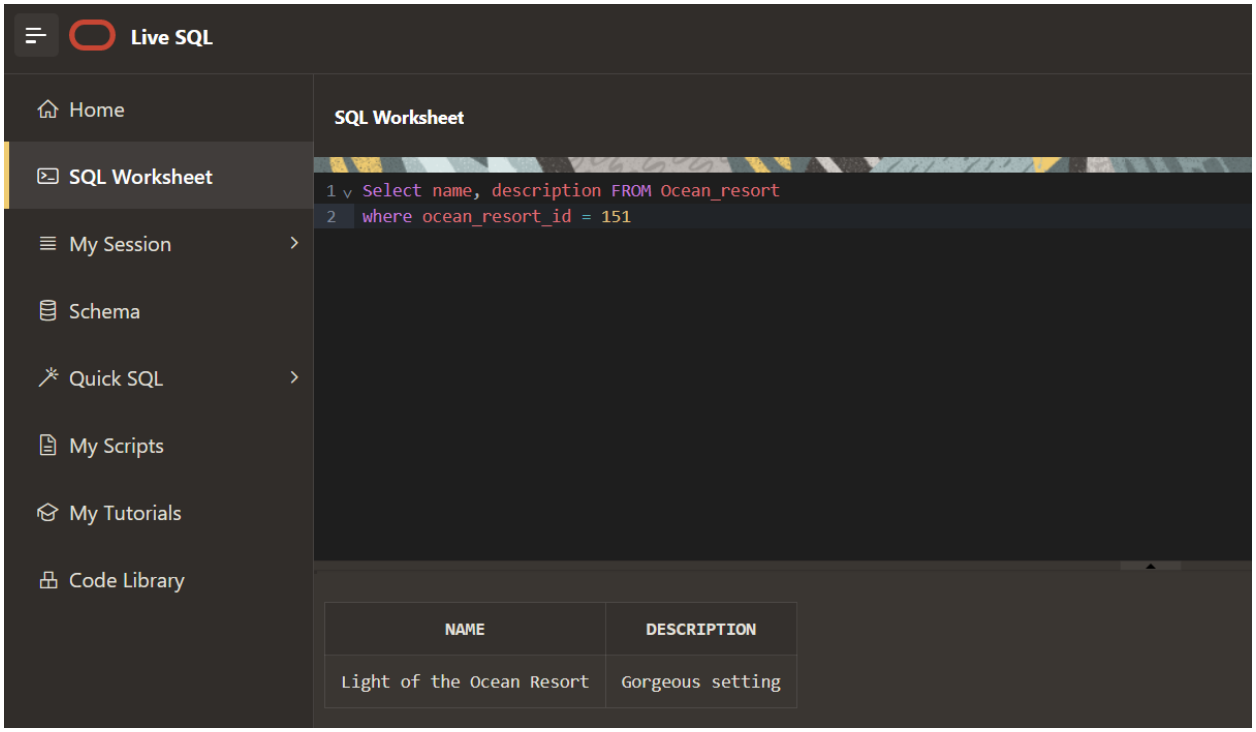
35. INSERT (Screen Shot)



36. EXPLANATION

The error message states that the name column of Ocean_resort table can't be null because we defined NOT NULL when we created the table for the first time which means that the value must be provided to the column. Also, we can see the "SQL_DBVJFRKOOGMLLTPKAMTKRUVXG"."OCEAN_RESORT"."NAME" which is just drilling down into the table to refer to the column. Here the random character is a schema name, OCEAN_RESORT is a table name and NAME is a column name.

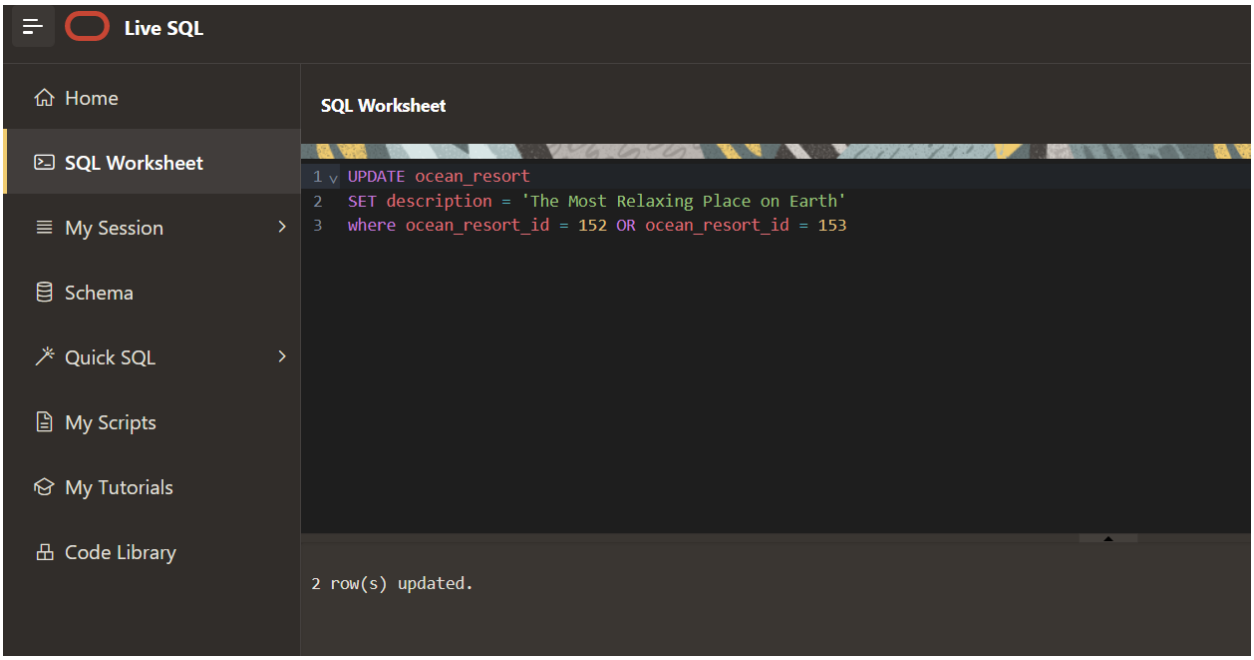
37. SELECT (Screen Shot)



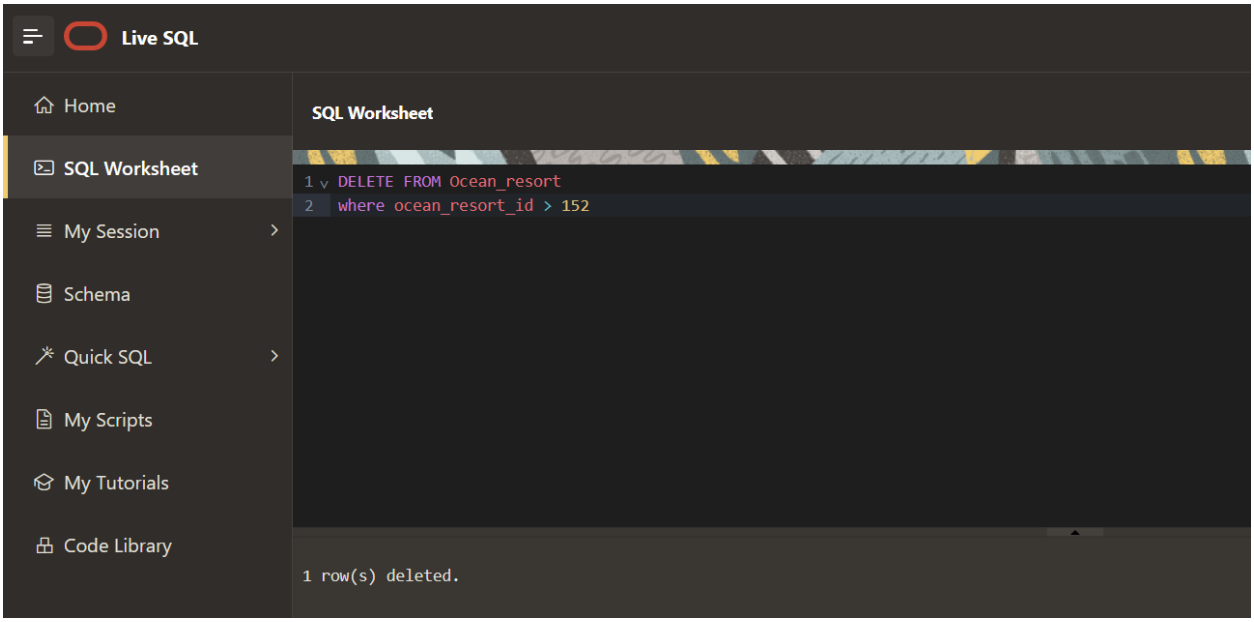
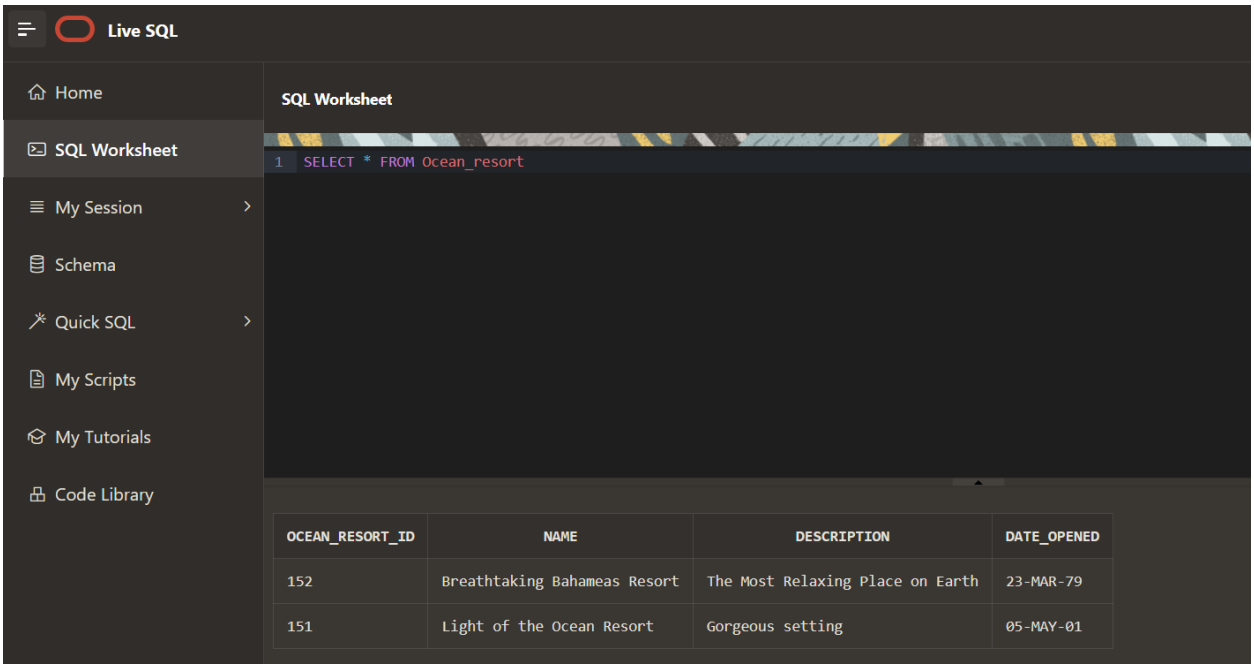
38. EXPLANATION

In some cases, the whole value of the record is not required in the given instance. If all the value is fetched when we require a limited number of rows and columns then it will be costly in terms of time and memory. To sum up, it is appropriate if we just fetch the required data by running a particular SQL queries like in exercise 38.

39. UPDATE (Screen Shot)



40. DELETE (Screen Shot)



41. SELECT (Screen Shot)