**Fernanda Abad**

**ITS 180 WEEK 2 ASSIGNMENT 2 PRACTICAL EXERCISES (CHAPTER 6)**

**DIRECTIONS:**

You will continue to use the bpsimple database for these exercises. You will explore in detail at how to insert data into a PostgreSQL database, update data already in the database, and delete data from a database.

1. Start the SQL shell (psql).
2. You will be asked to logon to the PostgreSQL server by going through the following:

Server [localhost]: (press ENTER)

Database [postgres]: (press ENTER)

Port [5432]: (press ENTER)

Username [postgres]: (press ENTER)

Password for user postgres: (this is the password that you created during the installation process)

**At the prompts, enter the following commands or SQL statements and take a screenshot or copy and paste your output for each step below:**

1. Connect to the bpsimple database. What would you type at the prompt to do this?

\c bpsimple;

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following multiple SQL statements:

bpsimple=# INSERT INTO customer VALUES(16, ‘Mr’, ‘Gavyn’, ‘Smith’,

bpsimple-# ‘23 Harlestone’, ‘Milltown’, ‘MT7 7HI’, ‘746 3725’);

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement to check the data you inserted in Step 4:

SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE customer\_id > 15;

Tela de computador com texto preto sobre fundo branco

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following multiple SQL statements:

bpsimple=# INSERT INTO

bpsimple-# customer(customer\_id, title, lname, fname, addressline, town,

bpsimple-# zipcode, phone)

bpsimple-# VALUES(19, ‘Mrs’, ‘Harvey’, ‘Sarah’, ‘84 Willow Way’, ‘Lincoln’,

bpsimple-# ‘LC3 7RD’, ‘527 3739’);

Tela de computador com texto preto sobre fundo branco

Descrição gerada automaticamente

Should I input 17 for customer\_id? Because the last customer\_id is 16, no 18.

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente com confiança média

Now I got it, it needs to be with ‘’, `` doesn’t work that was a trick because I was copying and pasting.

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

If the command line gets like “bpsimple’#”, How can I get it back like “bpsimple=#”?

1. Enter the following statement to check the data you inserted in Step 4:

SELECT customer\_id, fname, lname, addressline FROM customer;

Tela de computador com texto preto sobre fundo branco

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Create the following table named ‘tcust’:

bpsimple=# CREATE TABLE tcust

bpsimple-# (

bpsimple-# title char(4),

bpsimple-# fname varchar(32),

bpsimple-# lname varchar(32),

bpsimple-# addressline varchar(64),

bpsimple-# town varchar(32),

bpsimple-# zipcode char(10),

bpsimple-# phone varchar(16));

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Populate the ‘tcust’ table with the following data:

title | fname | lname | addressline | town | zipcode | phone

Mr Peter Bradley 72 Milton Rise Keynes MK41 2HQ 786 2345

Mr Kevin Carney 43 Glen Way Lincoln LI2 7RD 786 4354

Mr Brian Waters 21 Troon Rise Lincoln LI7 6GT 786 7243

Write out SQL statements that will populate the three records above into the ‘tcust’ table.

bpsimple=# INSERT INTO tcust VALUES ('Mr', 'Peter', 'Bradley', '72 Milton Rise', 'Keynes', 'MK41 2HQ', '786 2345');

bpsimple=# INSERT INTO tcust VALUES ('Mr', 'Kevin', 'Carney', '43 Glen Way', 'Lincoln', 'LI2 7RD', '786 4354');

bpsimple=# INSERT INTO tcust VALUES ('Mr', 'Brian', 'Waters', '21 Troon Rise', 'Lincoln', 'LI7 6GT', '786 7243');

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Write out the SQL statement that displays the data that you inserted into the ‘tcust’ table.

bpsimple=# SELECT \* FROM tcust;

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. At the prompt, enter the following statement:

UPDATE tcust SET phone = '352 3442' WHERE fname = 'Peter' and lname = 'Bradley';

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

SELECT fname, lname, phone from tcust WHERE fname = 'Peter' AND lname = 'Bradley';

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

UPDATE tcust SET phone = '999 9999';

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

SELECT fname, lname, phone FROM tcust;

Tela de computador com texto preto sobre fundo branco

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

SELECT fname, lname FROM tcust WHERE town = ‘Lincoln’;

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

DELETE FROM tcust WHERE town = ‘Lincoln’;

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE tcust;

Texto

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. Enter the following statement:

SELECT count(\*) FROM tcust;

Tela de computador com texto preto sobre fundo branco

Descrição gerada automaticamente

1. What does the output of Step 18 tell you on what happened to the ‘tcust’ table?

“count 0” means that the data is empty, all the records have been deleted, and “(1 row)” means table title row, so the table is still there to be populated if that’s the case.

1. Even though both statements delete data from the database, what is the main difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?

DELETE is used to delete specific data by using where clause and the command can be undone, in the other side TRUNCATE is used to delete the entire data of the table, we can’t use where clause and the changes are permanent, it can’t be reversed.