```
1 -- For the creation of stocks_tbl table:
2 CREATE TABLE "stocks tbl" (
      "stock symbol" TEXT NOT NULL,
      "stock name"
                      TEXT,
                     REAL,
5
      "stock price"
      "dttm stamp" datetime NOT NULL,
6
      "effective date" date,
7
8
      PRIMARY KEY("stock_symbol","dttm_stamp")
9);
10
11 -- For the validation of the row count of stocks tbl:
12 SELECT count(*)
13 FROM stocks_tbl;
15 -- For inserting records to the stocks tbl table:
16 INSERT INTO stocks tbl
17 VALUES
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 45.31, "2023-09-07 09:30:00", "2023-09-07"),
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 46.10, "2023-09-07 12:00:00", "2023-09-07"),
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 46.25, "2023-09-07 16:00:00", "2023-09-07"),
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 46.34, "2023-09-08 09:30:00", "2023-09-08"),
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 46.99, "2023-09-08 12:00:00", "2023-09-08"),
      ("UBER", "Uber Technologies Inc", 47.23, "2023-09-08 16:00:00", "2023-09-08")
24 ;
25
26 -- For the validation of data in stocks_tbl:
27 SELECT *
28 FROM stocks tbl;
30
31 /*
32
      NOTES:
33
34
      https://www.w3resource.com/sqlite/sqlite-datetime.php
35
      The SQLite datetime() function returns "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS".
36
      Syntax: datetime(timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
37
          SELECT datetime('now'); = 2023-09-11 04:07:46
38
39
      We can also use:
40
      ** Assuming dttm stamp = 2023-09-06 09:30:00
41
      To extract time only on a field or value -> time(dttm stamp) = 2023-09-06
         SELECT time('2014-10-07 15:45:57.005678'); = 15:45:57
42
      To extract date only on a field or value -> date(dttm stamp) = 09:30:00
43
44
         SELECT date('2014-10-07 15:45:57.005678'); = 2014-10-07
45
46
      _____
47
      https://www.w3resource.com/sqlite/sqlite-strftime.php
      The SQLite strftime() function returns the date formatted according to the format string
48
49
      specified in argument first. The second parameter is used to mention the time string and
50
      followed by one or more modifiers can be used to get a different result.
51
      Syntax: strftime(format, timestring, modifier, modifier, ...)
          SELECT strftime('%Y %m %d','now'); = 2014 10 31
          SELECT strftime('%Y-%m-%d','now'); = 2014-10-31
          SELECT strftime('%H %M %S %s','now'); = 12 40 18 1414759218
          SELECT strftime('%H:%M:%S.%s','now'); = 12:40:18.1414759218
57 Exa
58 */
```