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| **MODULE 1 -- PRACTICAL EXERCISES** | |
| **SLIDE 33**  In the **sakila** database use the table called **film**. Please select and return all values from the columns ‘**film\_id’, ‘title**’ and **‘description’.** Alias the table name with an appropriate abbreviation. | USE sakila;  SELECT f.film\_id, f.title, f.description  FROM film f; |
| **SLIDE 33**  Use the same table to choose **all columns** from it. You can use the **wildcard** to see the full table. (useful when we need to check what a table looks like, but don’t know what columns it consists of) | USE sakila;  SELECT \*  FROM film f; |
| **SLIDE 39**  Create a database called **Bakery**.  Let’s add two tables to the database. One should be called ‘Sweet’ and the one should be called ‘Savoury’.  The Sweet table should have three columns: **id** (which is a number), **item\_name** (name of a pastry) and **price** (prices can be expressed in pound and pennies)  Include the same columns in the Savoury table. In addition to that add a column called **main\_ingredient** (it will be a descriptive word). | CREATE DATABASE Bakery;  USE Bakery;  CREATE TABLE Sweet (  id INT NOT NULL,  item\_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  price FLOAT(2)  );  CREATE TABLE Savoury (  id INT NOT NULL,  item\_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  price FLOAT(2),  main\_ingredient VARCHAR(50)  ); |

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| **SLIDE 45**  Populate Sweet and Savoury tables in the Bakery Database. | **-- Populate the Sweet table**  INSERT INTO Sweet  (id, item\_name, price)  VALUES  (1, 'doughnut', 0.50),  (2, 'croissant', 0.75),  (3, 'painauchocolat', 0.55),  (4, 'cinnamon twirl', 0.45),  (5, 'cannoli', 0.88),  (6, 'apple tart', 1.12);  **-- Populate the Savoury table**  INSERT INTO Savoury  (id, item\_name, price, main\_ingredient)  VALUES  (1, 'meat pie', 1.25, 'pork'),  (2, 'sausage roll', 1.00, null),  (3, 'pasty', 2.45, 'beef');  **-- Use *select \** statements to check tables** |