

Jesse Russell
IA 385
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Week 4 Exercise

Q1. Insert a new record into the Customers table.

Screenshots:

```
insert into Customers (  
  CustomerName,  
  Address,  
  City,  
  PostalCode,  
  Country)  
values (  
  'Hekkan Burger',  
  'Gateveien 15',  
  'Sandnes',  
  '4306',  
  'Norway')|;
```

Explanation:

To insert the new record into the Customers table, I used the 'insert into' command, then put the list in parentheses, then used the 'values' command to add the customer data.

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Q2. Select all records from the Customers where the PostalCode column is empty.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE PostalCode is null;
```

Explanation:

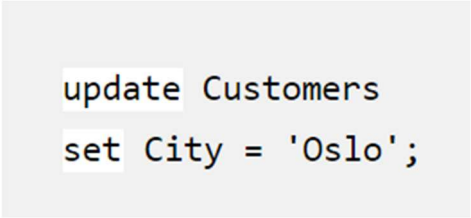
To select the records where the PostalCode column is empty, I used the command 'WHERE PostalCode is null.'

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Q4. Update the City column of all records in the Customers table.

Screenshots:

A screenshot of a code editor showing two lines of SQL code. The first line is 'update Customers' and the second line is 'set City = 'Oslo';'. The text is in a monospaced font and is highlighted with a light gray background.

```
update Customers  
set City = 'Oslo';
```

Explanation:

To update the city column in the customers table, I used the 'update Customers SET City = 'Oslo' command.

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Q5. Set the value of the City columns to 'Oslo', but only the ones where the Country column has the value "Norway".

Screenshots:

```
UPDATE Customers  
SET City = 'Oslo'  
WHERE Country = 'Norway';
```

Explanation:

To update the city column in the customers table, I used the “UPDATE Customers SET City = ‘Oslo’ WHERE Country = ‘Norway’;” command.

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Q6. Update the City value and the Country value.

Screenshots:

```
UPDATE Customers  
SET City = 'Oslo',  
Country = 'Norway'  
WHERE CustomerID = 32;
```

Explanation:

To update the City and Country columns in the customers table, I used the “UPDATE Customers SET City = ‘Oslo’, Country = ‘Norway’ WHERE CustomerID = 32;” command.

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Q7. Delete all the records from the Customers table where the Country value is 'Norway'.

Screenshots:

```
DELETE FROM Customers  
WHERE Country = 'Norway';
```

Explanation:

To delete all the records where the country is Norway, I used the command “DELETE FROM Customers WHERE Country = ‘Norway’;”

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Q8. Delete all the records from the Customers table.

Screenshots:



```
DELETE FROM Customers;
```

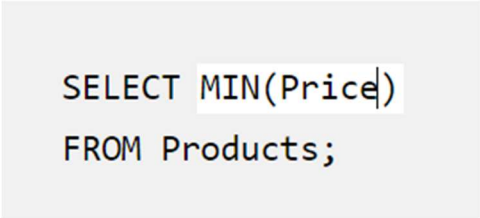
Explanation:

To delete all the records from the Customer table, I used the command “DELETE FROM Customers;”

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Q9. Use the MIN function to select the record with the smallest value of the Price column.

Screenshots:



```
SELECT MIN(Price)
FROM Products;
```

Explanation:

To find the smallest priced item, I used the command “SELECT MIN(Price) FROM Products;”

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Q10. Use an SQL function to select the record with the highest value of the Price column.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT MAX(Price)
FROM Products;
```

Explanation:

To find the highest price, I used the “SELECT MAX(Price) FROM Products;”

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Q11. Use the correct function to return the number of records that have the Price value set to 18.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM Products  
WHERE Price = 18;
```

Explanation:

To find the number of records, I used the “SELECT COUNT (*) FROM Products WHERE Price = 18;” command.

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Q12. Use an SQL function to calculate the average price of all products.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products;
```

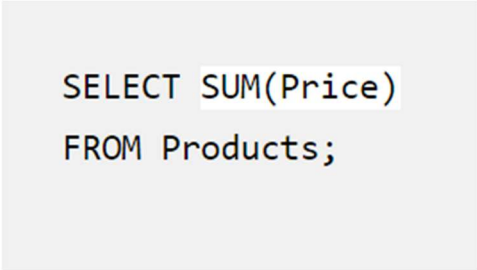
Explanation:

To find the average price, I used the command “SELECT AVG(Price) FROM Products;”

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Q13. Use an SQL function to calculate the sum of all the Price column values in the Products table.

Screenshots:

A screenshot of a SQL query displayed in a light gray rectangular box. The query is written in a monospaced font and consists of two lines: 'SELECT SUM(Price)' on the first line and 'FROM Products;' on the second line.

```
SELECT SUM(Price)
FROM Products;
```

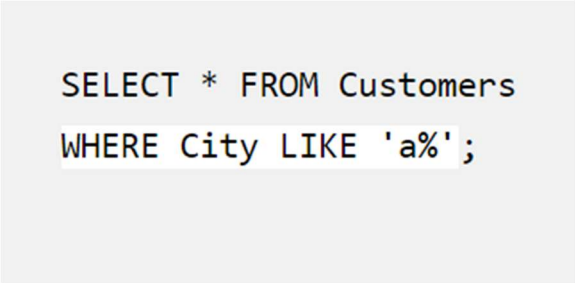
Explanation:

To calculate the sum, I used the “SUM(Price)” function.

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Q14. Select all records where the value of the City column starts with the letter "a".

Screenshots:

A screenshot of a SQL query displayed in a light gray rectangular box. The query is written in a dark, monospaced font and consists of two lines: "SELECT * FROM Customers" and "WHERE City LIKE 'a%';".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE 'a%';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘a%’;” function.

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Q15. Select all records where the value of the City column starts with the letter "a".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE 'a%';
```

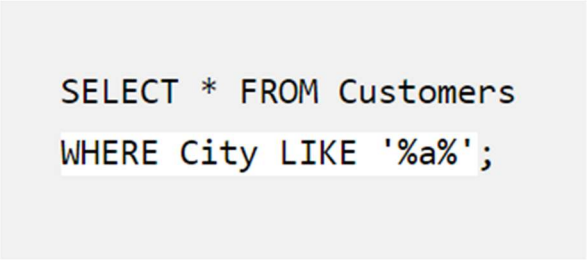
Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘a%’;” function.

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Q16. Select all records where the value of the City column contains the letter "a".

Screenshots:

A screenshot of a SQL query displayed in a light gray rectangular box. The query is written in a monospaced font and consists of two lines: 'SELECT * FROM Customers' and 'WHERE City LIKE '%a%';'.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE '%a%';
```

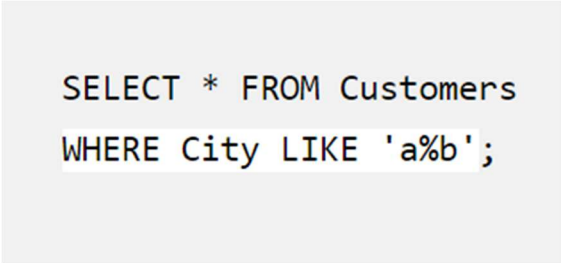
Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘%a%’;” function.

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Q17. Select all records where the value of the City column starts with letter "a" and ends with the letter "b".

Screenshots:

A screenshot of a SQL query displayed in a light gray rectangular box. The query is written in a monospaced font and consists of two lines: "SELECT * FROM Customers" and "WHERE City LIKE 'a%b';".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE 'a%b';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘a%b’;” function.

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Q18. Select all records where the value of the City column does NOT start with the letter "a".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City NOT LIKE 'a%';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City NOT LIKE ‘a%’;” function.

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Q19. Select all records where the second letter of the City is an "a".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE '_a%';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘_a%’;” function.

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Q20. Select all records where the first letter of the City is an "a" or a "c" or an "s".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE '[acs]%';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘[acs]%;’” function.

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Q21. Select all records where the first letter of the City starts with anything from an "a" to an "f".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE '[a-f]%' ;
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘[a-f]%;’” function.

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Q22. Select all records where the first letter of the City is NOT an "a" or a "c" or an "f".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE City LIKE '[^acf]%';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE City LIKE ‘[^acf]%;’” function.

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Q23. Use the IN operator to select all the records where Country is either "Norway" or "France".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE Country IN ('Norway', 'France');
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE Country IN (‘Norway’, ‘France’);” function.

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Q24. Use the IN operator to select all the records where Country is NOT "Norway" and NOT "France".

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers  
WHERE Country NOT IN ('Norway', 'France');
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE Country NOT IN (‘Norway’, ‘France’);” function.

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Q25. Use the BETWEEN operator to select all the records where the value of the Price column is between 10 and 20.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Products  
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;” function.

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Q26. Use the BETWEEN operator to select all the records where the value of the Price column is NOT between 10 and 20.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Products  
WHERE Price NOT BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE Price NOT BETWEEN 10 AND 20;” function.

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Q27. Use the BETWEEN operator to select all the records where the value of the ProductName column is alphabetically between 'Geitost' and 'Pavlova'.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT * FROM Products  
WHERE ProductName BETWEEN 'Geitost' AND 'Pavlova';
```

Explanation:

To find the records, I used the “WHERE ProductName BETWEEN ‘Geitost’ AND ‘Pavlova’;” function.

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Q28. When displaying the Customers table, make an ALIAS of the PostalCode column, the column should be called Pno instead.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT CustomerName,  
Address,  
PostalCode AS Pno  
FROM Customers;
```

Explanation:

To make the alias, I used the function "PostalCode AS Pno"

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Q29. When displaying the Customers table, refer to the table as Consumers instead of Customers.

Screenshots:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Customers AS Consumers;
```

Explanation:

To make the alias, I used the function “FROM Customers AS Consumers;”