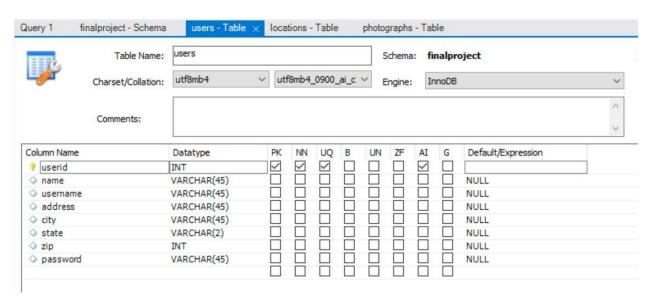
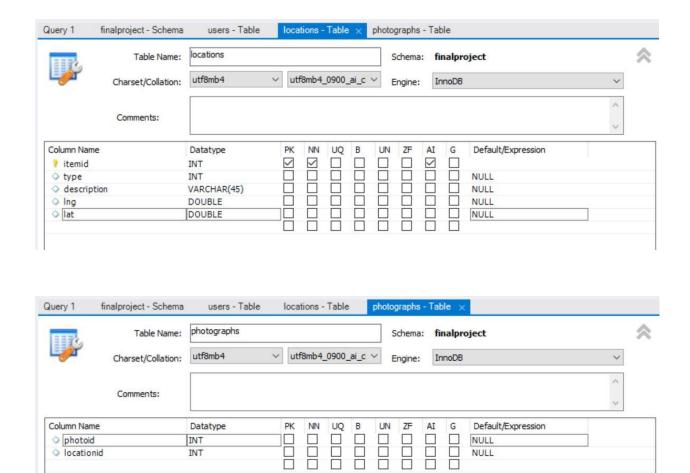


```
CREATE TABLE users (
 userid SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
 name VARCHAR(20),
 username VARCHAR(20),
 address VARCHAR(20),
 city VARCHAR(20),
 state VARCHAR(2),
 zip INTEGER,
 password VARCHAR(20)
);
CREATE TABLE locations (
 itemid SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
 type INTEGER,
 description VARCHAR(20),
 Ing REAL,
 lat REAL
);
CREATE TABLE photographs (
 photoid PRIMARY KEY,
 locationid INTEGER
);
```





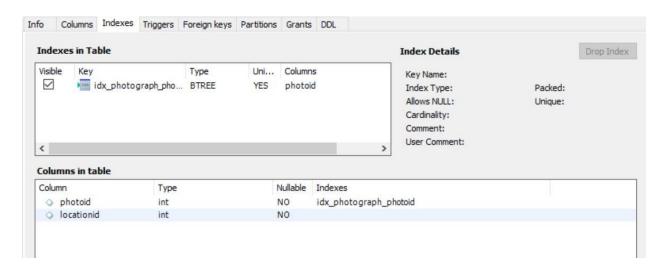
ALTER TABLE locations
MODIFY type VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
MODIFY description VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
MODIFY Ing DECIMAL(9,6) NOT NULL,
MODIFY lat DECIMAL(9,6) NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE users
MODIFY name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
MODIFY username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
MODIFY password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE photograph
MODIFY photoid INT NOT NULL,
MODIFY locationid INT NOT NULL;

Prompt 4

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_photograph_photoid ON photograph (photoid);

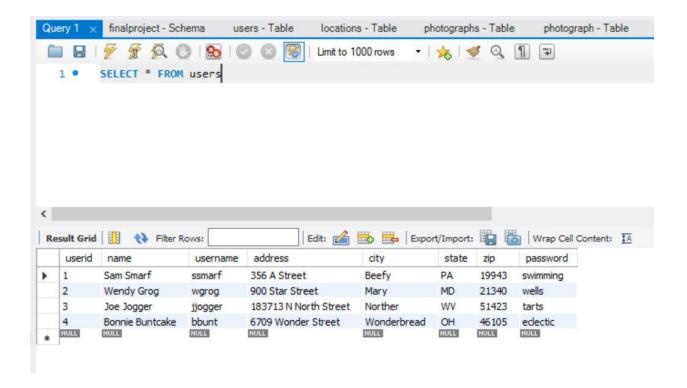


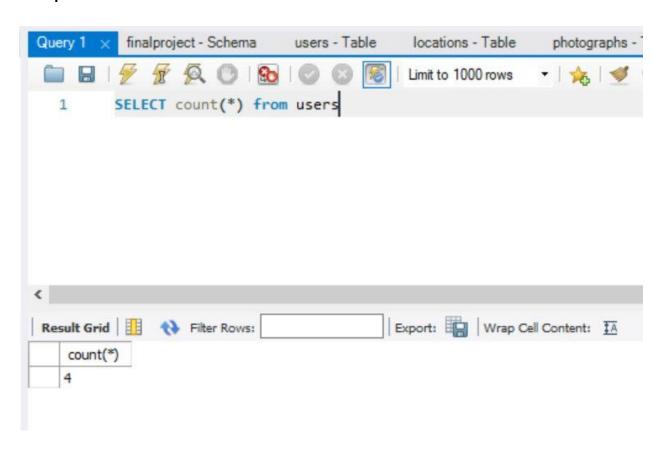
Prompt 5

INSERT INTO users (name, username, address, city, state, zip, password) VALUES ('Sam Smarf', 'ssmarf', '356 A Street', 'Beefy', 'PA', 19943, 'swimming');

INSERT INTO users (name, username, address, city, state, zip, password) VALUES ('Wendy Grog', 'wgrog', '900 Star Street', 'Mary', 'MD', 21340, 'wells');

INSERT INTO users (name, username, address, city, state, zip, password) VALUES ('Joe Jogger', 'jjogger', '183713 N North Street', 'Norther', 'WV', 51423, 'tarts');





ALTER TABLE photograph ADD COLUMN userid INT AFTER locationid;

nfo	Columns	Indexes	Triggers	Foreign keys	Partitions	Grants	DDL				
Colur	nn		Туре		Default Value			Nullable Character Set	Collation	Privileges	
0	locationid		int					NO			select,insert,update,references
0	photoid		int					NO			select,insert,update,references
0	userid		int					YES			select,insert,update,references

Prompt 8

Considering the importance of data integrity, we need to ensure that the new "userid" column in the "photograph" table maintains a proper relationship with the "users" table. To achieve this, we should define a foreign key constraint on the "userid" column.

To modify the "photograph" table and add the "userid" column with a foreign key constraint, we can use the ALTER TABLE statement as follows:

ALTER TABLE photograph
ADD COLUMN userid INT,
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_userid FOREIGN KEY (userid) REFERENCES users (userid);

By establishing this foreign key constraint, we ensure that the values in the "userid" column of the "photograph" table correspond to valid user IDs existing in the "users" table. This helps maintain data integrity by preventing inconsistencies and ensuring referential integrity between the two tables.

Prompt 9

INSERT INTO locations (type, description, lng, lat) VALUES

- (1, 'Independence Hall', 794.35, 651.43),
- (2, '6709 Wonder Street', 323.41, 412.22),
- (1, 'Sunrise', 221.45, 132.43),
- (2, '356 A Street', 123.32, 222.43),
- (1, 'Mountains', 34.12, 87.99),
- (2, '900 Star Street', 1071.9, 206.45),
- (1, 'Moonrise', 816.2, 111.2),
- (2, '183714 N North Street', 176.11, 11.176);

INSERT INTO photograph (photoid, locationid, userid)

VALUES (1, (SELECT itemid FROM locations WHERE description = 'Independence Hall'), 1);

INSERT INTO photograph (photoid, locationid, userid)

VALUES (2, (SELECT itemid FROM locations WHERE description = 'Independence Hall'), 1);

INSERT INTO photograph (photoid, locationid, userid)

VALUES (3, (SELECT itemid FROM locations WHERE description = 'Sunrise'), 3);

INSERT INTO photograph (photoid, locationid, userid)

VALUES (4, (SELECT itemid FROM locations WHERE description = '183714 N North Street'), 4);

