Group Insert

1) How do I insert a date in a different format?
   A: The basic format is to_date(column_name, 'format') such as to_date (hireDate, 'mm/dd/yy')
2) How do I display a date in a different format?
   A: The basic format is to_char (column_name, 'format') such as to_char(hire_date,'mm/dd/yy')
3) How does Oracle store dates?
   A: Internally it is storing all the dates in the same format. The default format is dd mon yy. When wanting to insert in a different format use to_date. When wanting to display in a different format, use to_char.
4) Why is my insert not working?
   A: the basic format is
   Insert into table_name values (list of values separated by commas); or
   Insert into table_name (list of columns separated by commas) values (list of values separated by commas)
   Example: insert into personality values (1,'good');
   You can also provide the column names
   Insert into personality (pyid, pydesc) values (1,'good');
5) How do I know if I am violating the correct constraint during my insert commands?
   A: if you are violating a primary key constraint, you should get a unique key or a not null violation. If it is a unique key, then you should get a unique key violation. For check constraints, you will see a check violation and for foreign keys you will see a referential integrity constraint. If the error message is not matching up with the violation the violation that you have in mind, then you have violated something different and that would not be correct.
6) Will I get error messages?
   A: You may be getting error messages and that would be valid. If you disabled a constraint, inserted a row that would produce an error if the constraint was enabled but since it is disabled it is inserted and then attempt to enable the constraint, you should get an error message upon trying to enable the constraint
7) Does the order of inserts matter?
   A: If you have your foreign keys linked, then you have to first populate the parent table and then your child tables
8) Why am I not seeing my constraints in the user_constraints table?
   A: Make sure in the where clause of your select statement to filter based on the table_name which is all in uppercase such as table_name='PATIENT'