**Using Putty**, logon to the server.

Type **mysql**, to use the MySQL server.

Type **show databases;**

This will show you all of the databases you have permission to use.

Use “your” ap database (ap\_userid).

Type **use ap\_ userid;**

* Screen clip or **screenshot your SQL statement and result of the SQL statement for all questions**.
* Place this under the question it is associated to.
* Please be sure to scale your screenshot so I am able to easily read the SQL statement and results. I will not be able to grade submissions where the screenshots need to be scaled in order for me to read the information.
* Each question should use only one SQL statement.

1. **Create a table** named **terms\_backup** that is a copy of the terms table. (7 pts)

Text

Description automatically generated

2a. **Create a table** named **terms\_backup\_partial** that is a copy of the terms table and contains only the rows where the terms due days are 10 – 30. (5 pts)

Hint: Use the WHERE clause with a BETWEEN operator; CH3 pg. 98 - 99.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

2b. **Select all** columns and rows from **terms\_backup\_partial** to ensure correctness. (2 pts)

Text

Description automatically generated

3. **Delete** the **terms\_backup\_partial** table. (7 pts)

Graphical user interface, text

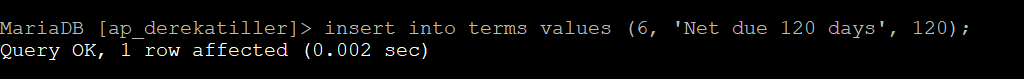
Description automatically generated

4a. Write an **INSERT statement** that adds this row to the **terms** table: (6 pts)

terms\_id 6

terms\_description Net due 120 days

terms\_due\_days 120



4b. **Select all** rows and records from the **terms** table to see your record. (2 pts)

Text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

5a. Write an **UPDATE statement** that modifies the row you just added to the **terms** table. (6 pts)

Hint: This statement should change the terms\_description column to “Net due 125 days”, and it should change the terms\_due\_days column to 125.

Text

Description automatically generated

5b. **Select all** rows and records from the **terms** table to see your updated record. (2 pts)

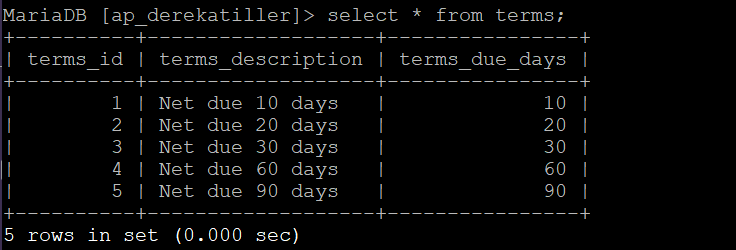
Calendar

Description automatically generated

6a. Write a **DELETE statement** that deletes the row you added to the **terms** table in Q4a. (6 pts)



6b. **Select all** rows and records from the **terms** table to see your record is no longer there. (2 pts)



7. Write an **INSERT statement** that adds this row to the **Invoices** table and **not** use a column list or a SET: (7 pts)

Hint: Refer to CH5 pg. 153, for information on how to get MySQL to *generate a value for the invoice\_id field.*

*(Important: Notice the invoice\_id generated by this SQL statement. You will use it in Q8a.)*

invoice\_id *the next automatically generated ID*

vendor\_id 32

invoice\_number AX-014-027

invoice\_date 8/1/2011

invoice\_total $434.58

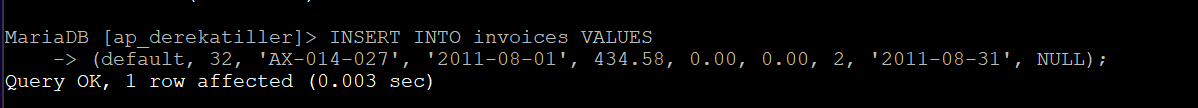
payment\_total $0.00

credit\_total $0.00

terms\_id 2

invoice\_due\_date 8/31/2011

payment\_date null



7b. **Check your work** by selecting all columns, ordering them in reverse by the invoice\_id and limiting the output to 5. (2 pts)

Hint: You may refer to CH3 pg. 109.

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

8a. Write an **INSERT statement** that adds these 2 rows to the **invoice\_line\_items** table: (7 pts)

Hint: Use the invoice\_id generated in Q7 above.

invoice\_id From Q7 From Q7

invoice\_sequence 1 2

account\_number 160 527

line-item\_amount $180.34 $254.35

line\_item\_description Hard Drive Exchange Server update

Text

Description automatically generated

9a. Write an **UPDATE statement** that modifies the invoice you added in Q7. (7 pts)

Hint: This statement should change the credit\_total column so it’s 10% of the invoice\_total column, and it should change the payment\_total column so the sum of the payment\_total and credit\_total columns are equal to the invoice\_total column. It is ok to get a warning on this statement as the math causes the decimal places to go long and it will truncate to the definition.

Text

Description automatically generated

9b. **Check your work**: SELECT \* from invoices WHERE invoice\_id = 115; (2 pts)

Hint: Notice that you should now have a payment\_total and a credit\_total … look at 7b, these columns were zeroes before.

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

10a. **Look at vendor with an ID of 44** because you will update this vendor record in 10b.

--SELECT \* FROM vendors WHERE vendor\_id = 44;

Text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

10b. Write an **UPDATE statement** that modifies the **vendors** table.

-- Change the default\_account\_number column to 403 for the vendor with an ID of 44. (7 pts)

Text

Description automatically generated

10c. **Check your work** by re-executing statement from 10a. (2 pts)

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

11. Write a **DELETE statement** that deletes the row that you added to the **invoices** table in Q7.

Hint: When you execute this statement, it will produce an error since the invoice has related rows in the invoice\_line\_items table. **Show this error.** (5 pts)

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

To fix this error, precede the DELETE statement with another DELETE statement that deletes the line items for this invoice. There should be a total of 3 rows deleted, two from invoice\_line\_items and one from invoices. (5 pts)

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Text

Description automatically generated