# Exercises: Database Introduction

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the ["Databases Basics - MSSQL" course @ Software University.](https://softuni.bg/trainings/3714/ms-sql-may-2022)

## Create Database

You now know how to create database using the GUI of the SSMS. Now it’s time to create it using SQL queries. In that task (and the several following it) you will be required to create the database from the previous exercise **using only SQL queries**. First, just **create new database named Minions.**

## Create Tables

In the newly created database Minions add table **Minions (Id, Name, Age)**. Then add new table **Towns (Id, Name).** Set **Id** columns of both tables to be **primary key** as **constraint**.

## Alter Minions Table

Change the structure of the Minions table to have a **new column TownId** that would be of the same type as the **Id** column in **Towns table**. Add a **new constraint** that makes **TownId** **foreign key** and references to **Id** column in **Towns** table.

## Insert Records in Both Tables

**Populate both tables** with sample records, given in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Minions** | | | |  | **Towns** | |
| **Id** | **Name** | **Age** | **TownId** |  | **Id** | **Name** |
| 1 | Kevin | 22 | 1 |  | 1 | Sofia |
| 2 | Bob | 15 | 3 |  | 2 | Plovdiv |
| 3 | Steward | NULL | 2 |  | 3 | Varna |

Use only SQL queries. Insert the Id manually (don’t use identity).

## Truncate Table Minions

**Delete all the data** from the Minions table using **SQL query.**

## Drop All Tables

**Delete all tables** from the Minions database using **SQL query**.

## Create Table People

Using **SQL query,** create table **People** with the following columns:

* **Id** – unique number. For every person there will be **no more than 231-1** **people.** (Auto incremented)
* **Name** – full name of the person. There will be **no more than 200 Unicode characters**. (Not null)
* **Picture** – image with **size up to** **2 MB.** (Allow nulls)
* **Height** – in meters. Real number precise up to **2 digits** after floating point. (Allow nulls)
* **Weight** – in kilograms. Real number precise up to **2 digits** after floating point. (Allow nulls)
* **Gender** – possible states are **m** or **f.** (Not null)
* **Birthdate –** (Not null)
* **Biography** – detailed biography of the person. It can contain **max allowed Unicode characters.** (Allow nulls)

Make the **Id** a primary key. Populate the table with only **5 records**. Submit your **CREATE** and **INSERT statements** as Run queries & check DB.

## Create Table Users

Using **SQL query** create table **Users** with columns:

* **Id** – unique number for every user. There will be **no more than 263-1 users.** (Auto incremented)
* **Username** – unique identifier of the user. It will be **no more than 30 characters (non Unicode).** (Required)
* **Password** – password will be **no longer than 26 characters (non Unicode).** (Required)
* **ProfilePicture** – image with **size up to 900 KB.**
* **LastLoginTime**
* **IsDeleted** – shows if the user deleted his/her profile. Possible states are **true** or **false**.

Make the **Id** a primary key. Populate the table with exactly **5 records**. Submit your **CREATE** and **INSERT statements** as Run queries & check DB.

## Change Primary Key

Using **SQL queries** modify table **Users** from the previous task. First **remove the current primary key** and then create **a** **new primary key** that would be a **combination** of fields **Id** and **Username**.

## Add Check Constraint

Using **SQL queries** modify table **Users**. Add **check constraint** to ensure that the values in the Password field are **at least 5 symbols** long.

## Set Default Value of a Field

Using **SQL queries** modify table **Users**. Make the **default value** of **LastLoginTime** field to be the **current time.**

## Set Unique Field

Using **SQL queries** modify table **Users**. Remove **Username** field from the primary key so only the field **Id** would be primary key. Now **add unique constraint** to the **Username** field to ensure that the values there are **at least 3 symbols** long.

## Movies Database

Using **SQL queries** create **Movies** database with the following entities:

* **Directors** (Id, DirectorName, Notes)
* **Genres** (Id, GenreName, Notes)
* **Categories** (Id, CategoryName, Notes)
* **Movies** (Id, Title, DirectorId, CopyrightYear, Length, GenreId, CategoryId, Rating, Notes)

Set the most **appropriate data types** for each column. **Set a primary key** to each table. Populate each table with exactly **5 records**. Make sure the columns that are present in 2 tables would be of the **same data type**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional. Submit your **CREATE TABLE** and **INSERT statements** as Run queries & check DB.

## Car Rental Database

Using **SQL queries** create **CarRental** database with the following entities:

* **Categories** (Id, CategoryName, DailyRate, WeeklyRate, MonthlyRate, WeekendRate)
* **Cars** (Id, PlateNumber, Manufacturer, Model, CarYear, CategoryId, Doors, Picture, Condition, Available)
* **Employees** (Id, FirstName, LastName, Title, Notes)
* **Customers** (Id, DriverLicenceNumber, FullName, Address, City, ZIPCode, Notes)
* **RentalOrders** (Id, EmployeeId, CustomerId, CarId, TankLevel, KilometrageStart, KilometrageEnd, TotalKilometrage, StartDate, EndDate, TotalDays, RateApplied, TaxRate, OrderStatus, Notes)

Set the most **appropriate data types** for each column. **Set a primary key** to each table. Populate each table with only **3 records**. Make sure the columns that are present in 2 tables would be of the **same data type**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional. Submit your **CREATE TABLE** and **INSERT statements** as Run queries & check DB.

## Hotel Database

Using **SQL queries** create **Hotel** database with the following entities:

* **Employees** (Id, FirstName, LastName, Title, Notes)
* **Customers** (AccountNumber, FirstName, LastName, PhoneNumber, EmergencyName, EmergencyNumber, Notes)
* **RoomStatus** (RoomStatus, Notes)
* **RoomTypes** (RoomType, Notes)
* **BedTypes** (BedType, Notes)
* **Rooms** (RoomNumber, RoomType, BedType, Rate, RoomStatus, Notes)
* **Payments** (Id, EmployeeId, PaymentDate, AccountNumber, FirstDateOccupied, LastDateOccupied, TotalDays, AmountCharged, TaxRate, TaxAmount, PaymentTotal, Notes)
* **Occupancies** (Id, EmployeeId, DateOccupied, AccountNumber, RoomNumber, RateApplied, PhoneCharge, Notes)

Set the most **appropriate data types** for each column. **Set a primary key** to each table. Populate each table with only **3 records**. Make sure the columns that are present in 2 tables would be of the **same data type**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional. Submit your **CREATE TABLE** and **INSERT statements** as Run queries & check DB.

## Create SoftUni Database

Now create bigger database called **SoftUni.** You will use the same database in the future tasks. It should hold information about

* **Towns** (Id, Name)
* **Addresses** (Id, AddressText, TownId)
* **Departments** (Id, Name)
* **Employees** (Id, FirstName, MiddleName, LastName, JobTitle, DepartmentId, HireDate, Salary, AddressId)

The **Id** columns are **auto incremented,** starting from 1 and increased by 1 (1, 2, 3, 4…). Make sure you **use appropriate data types** for each column. Add **primary** and **foreign keys** **as constraints** for each table. Use **only SQL queries**. Consider which fields are always required and which are optional.

## Backup Database

Backup the database **SoftUni** from the previous task into a file named “**softuni-backup.bak**”. Delete your database from SQL Server Management Studio. Then restore the database from the created backup.

**Hint:** [**https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/help/2019698/how-to-schedule-and-automate-backups-of-sql-server-databases-in-sql-se**](https://support.microsoft.com/en-gb/help/2019698/how-to-schedule-and-automate-backups-of-sql-server-databases-in-sql-se)

## Basic Insert

Use the **SoftUni** database and insert some data **using SQL queries**.

* **Towns:** Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas
* **Departments:** Engineering, Sales, Marketing, Software Development, Quality Assurance
* **Employees:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Job Title** | **Department** | **Hire Date** | **Salary** |
| Ivan Ivanov Ivanov | .NET Developer | Software Development | 01/02/2013 | 3500.00 |
| Petar Petrov Petrov | Senior Engineer | Engineering | 02/03/2004 | 4000.00 |
| Maria Petrova Ivanova | Intern | Quality Assurance | 28/08/2016 | 525.25 |
| Georgi Teziev Ivanov | CEO | Sales | 09/12/2007 | 3000.00 |
| Peter Pan Pan | Intern | Marketing | 28/08/2016 | 599.88 |

## Basic Select All Fields

Use the **SoftUni** database and first select all records from the **Towns**, then from **Departments** and finally from **Employees** table. Use SQL queries and submit them to Judge at once. Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.

## Basic Select All Fields and Order Them

Modify the queries from the previous problem by sorting:

* **Towns** - alphabetically by name
* **Departments** - alphabetically by name
* **Employees** - descending by salary

Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.

## Basic Select Some Fields

Modify the queries from the previous problem to show only **some of the columns**. For table:

* **Towns** – Name
* **Departments** – Name
* **Employees** – FirstName, LastName, JobTitle, Salary

**Keep the ordering** from the previous problem. Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.

## Increase Employees Salary

Use **SoftUni** database and **increase the salary** of all employees by **10%.** Then show **only Salary** column for all the records in the **Employees** table. Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.

## Decrease Tax Rate

Use **Hotel** database and **decrease tax rate by** **3%** to all payments. Then select **only** **TaxRate** column from the **Payments** table. Submit your query statements as Prepare DB & Run queries.

## Delete All Records

Use **Hotel** database and **delete all records** from the **Occupancies** table. Use SQL query. Submit your query statements as Run skeleton, run queries & check DB.