

Database Programming with SQL

12-1: INSERT Statements

Practice Solutions

Vocabulary

Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

USER	Someone doing “real work” with the computer, using it as a means rather than an end
Transaction	Consists of a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work.
Explicit	Fully and clearly expressed; leaving nothing implied
INSERT INTO	Adds a new row to a table

Try It / Solve It

Students should execute DESC tablename before doing INSERT to view the data types for each column. VARCHAR2 data-type entries need single quotation marks in the VALUES statement.

1. Give two examples of why it is important to be able to alter the data in a database.

Solution:

Examples may vary.

2. DJs on Demand just purchased four new CDs. Use an explicit INSERT statement to add each CD to the copy_d_cds table. After completing the entries, execute a SELECT * statement to verify your work.

CD_NUMBER	TITLE	PRODUCER	YEAR
97	Celebrate the Day	R&B Inc.	2003
98	Holiday Tunes for All Ages	Tunes are Us	2004
99	Party Music	Old Town Records	2004
100	Best of Rock and Roll	Old Town Records	2004

Solution:

Students will enter the four new rows to the copy_d_cds table using an explicit INSERT statement.

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_cds(cd_number, title, producer, year)
```

```
VALUES (97, 'Celebrate The Day', 'R&B Inc.', 2003);
```

To verify the entry, SELECT* FROM copy_d_cds;

Table copy_d_cds does not exist.

3. DJs on Demand has two new events coming up. One event is a fall football party and the other event is a sixties theme party. The DJs on Demand clients requested the songs shown in the table for their events. Add these songs to the copy_d_songs table using an implicit INSERT statement.

ID	TITLE	DURATION	TYPE_CODE
52	Surfing Summer	Not known	12
53	Victory Victory	5 min	12

Solution:

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_songs VALUES(52, 'Surfing Summer', NULL, NULL, 12);
```

table copy_d_songs does not exist.

4. Add the two new clients to the copy_d_clients table. Use either an implicit or an explicit INSERT.

CLI-ENT_NU	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	PHONE	EMAIL
6655	Ayako	Dahish	3608859030	dahisha@harbor.net
6689	Nick	Neuville	9048953049	nnicky@charter.net

Solution:

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_clients VALUES(6655, 'Ayako', 'Dahish', 3608859030,
'dahisha@harbor.net');
table copy_d_clients does not exist
```

5. Add the new client's events to the copy_d_events table. The cost of each event has not been determined at this date.

ID	NAME	EVENT_DATE	DESCRIPTION	COST	VEN-UE_ID	PACK-AGE_CODE	THEME_CODE	CLI-ENT_NU-MBER
110	Ayako Anniversary	07-JUL-2004	Party for 50, sixties dress, decorations		245	79	240	6655
115	Neuville Sports Banquet	09-SEP-2004	Barbecue at residence, college alumni, 100 people		315	87	340	6689

Solution:

The COST column is mandatory, but the cost is not known at the time of insert. Zero (0) will have to be inserted as the default cost.

```
INSERT INTO copy_d_events (ID, NAME, EVENT_DATE, DESCRIPTION, COST, VAL-UE_ID, PACKAGE_CODE, THEME_CODE, CLIENT_NUMBER)
VALUES(110, 'Ayako Anniversary', TO_DATE('07-JUL-04','DD-MON-RR'), 'Party
for 50, sixties dress, decorations', NULL, 0, 245,79,240,6655);
table copy_d_events does not exist
```

6. Create a table called rep_email using the following statement:

```
CREATE TABLE rep_email (  
  id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT rel_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
  first_name VARCHAR2(10),  
  last_name VARCHAR2(10),  
  email_address VARCHAR2(10))
```

Populate this table by running a query on the employees table that includes only those employees who are REP's.

Solution:

Students should execute DESC tablename before doing INSERT to view the data types for each column. VARCHAR2 data-type entries need single quotation marks in the VALUES statement.

```
INSERT INTO rep_email (id, first_name, last_name, email_address)  
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, email  
FROM employees  
WHERE UPPER(job_id) LIKE '%REP%';
```

Rep_email table does not exist