

Car Rental Project

Phase 2

CSE 5330 - 04 Database Systems

Team Number: 12

Team members:

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Honor Code

I pledge, on my honor, to uphold UT Arlington's tradition of academic integrity, a tradition that values hard work and honest effort in the pursuit of academic excellence. I promise that I will submit only work that I personally create or that I contribute to group collaborations, and I will appropriately reference any work from other sources. I will follow the highest standards of integrity and uphold the spirit of the Honor Code.

Task 1

Create the following 4 tables for the CarRental database.

Commands to create tables:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "CUSTOMER" (
    "CustID"      INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Name"        TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Phone"        TEXT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("CustID" AUTOINCREMENT)
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "VEHICLE" (
    "VehicleID"    TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Description"   TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Year"          INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Type"          INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Category"      INTEGER NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("VehicleID"),
    FOREIGN KEY("Category", "Type") REFERENCES "RATE"("Category",
    "Type")
);

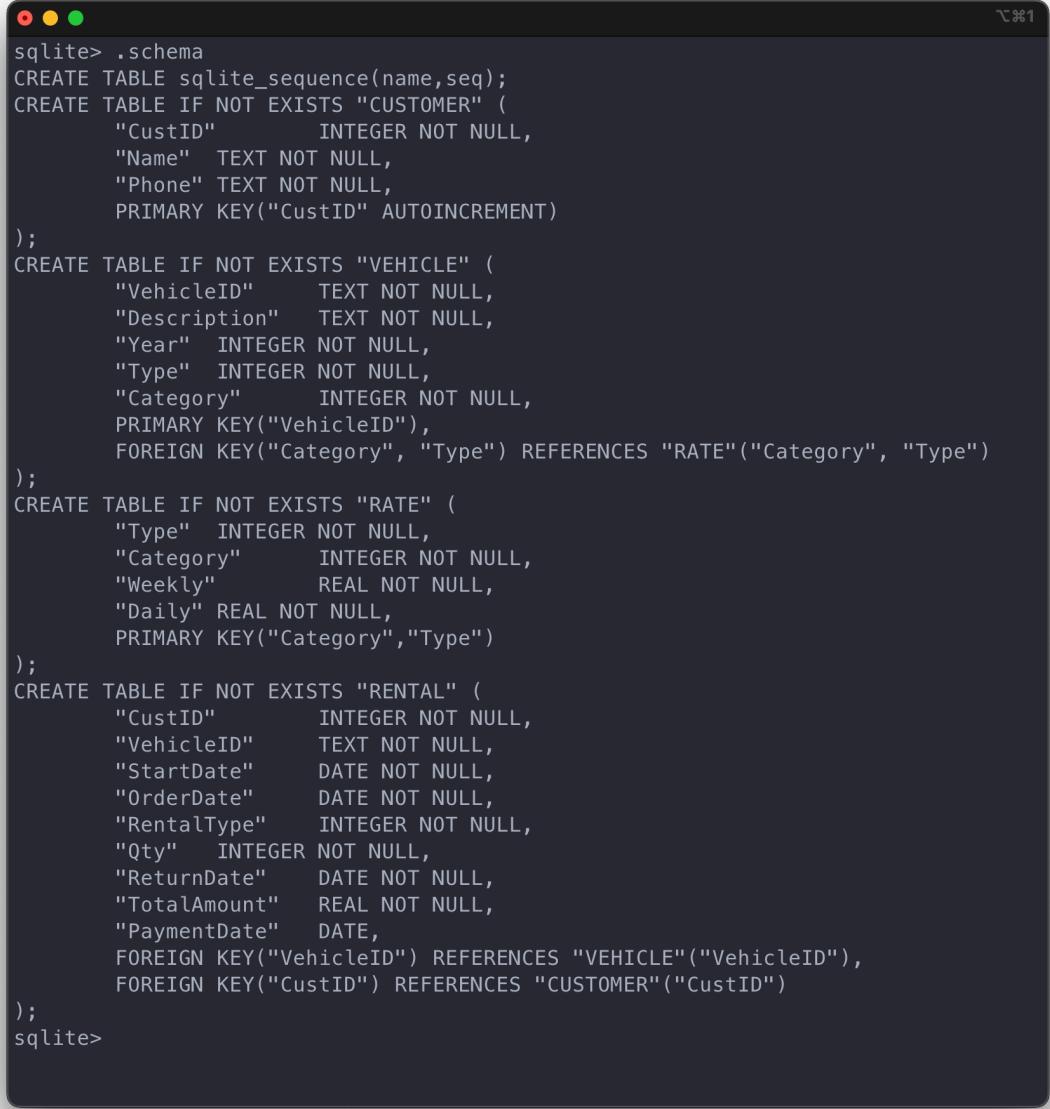
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "RATE" (
    "Type"          INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Category"      INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Weekly"        REAL NOT NULL,
    "Daily"         REAL NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("Category", "Type")
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "RENTAL" (
    "CustID"        INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "VehicleID"     TEXT NOT NULL,
    "StartDate"     DATE NOT NULL,
    "OrderDate"     DATE NOT NULL,
    "RentalType"    INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Qty"           INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "ReturnDate"    DATE NOT NULL,
    "TotalAmount"   REAL NOT NULL,
```

```

    "PaymentDate"      DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY("VehicleID") REFERENCES "VEHICLE"("VehicleID"),
    FOREIGN KEY("CustID") REFERENCES "CUSTOMER"("CustID")
);

```



```

sqlite> .schema
CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "CUSTOMER" (
    "CustID"          INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Name"            TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Phone"           TEXT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("CustID" AUTOINCREMENT)
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "VEHICLE" (
    "VehicleID"        TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Description"      TEXT NOT NULL,
    "Year"             INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Type"             INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Category"         INTEGER NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("VehicleID"),
    FOREIGN KEY("Category", "Type") REFERENCES "RATE"("Category", "Type")
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "RATE" (
    "Type"             INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Category"         INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Weekly"           REAL NOT NULL,
    "Daily"            REAL NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY("Category", "Type")
);
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "RENTAL" (
    "CustID"           INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "VehicleID"        TEXT NOT NULL,
    "StartDate"        DATE NOT NULL,
    "OrderDate"        DATE NOT NULL,
    "RentalType"       INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "Qty"              INTEGER NOT NULL,
    "ReturnDate"       DATE NOT NULL,
    "TotalAmount"      REAL NOT NULL,
    "PaymentDate"      DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY("VehicleID") REFERENCES "VEHICLE"("VehicleID"),
    FOREIGN KEY("CustID") REFERENCES "CUSTOMER"("CustID")
);
sqlite>

```

“CustID” in CUSTOMER is made “AUTOINCREMENT” due to Task 3 Q1.
 “Daily” and “Weekly” in RATE and “TotalAmount” in RENTAL are made “REAL” due to Task 3 Q3.

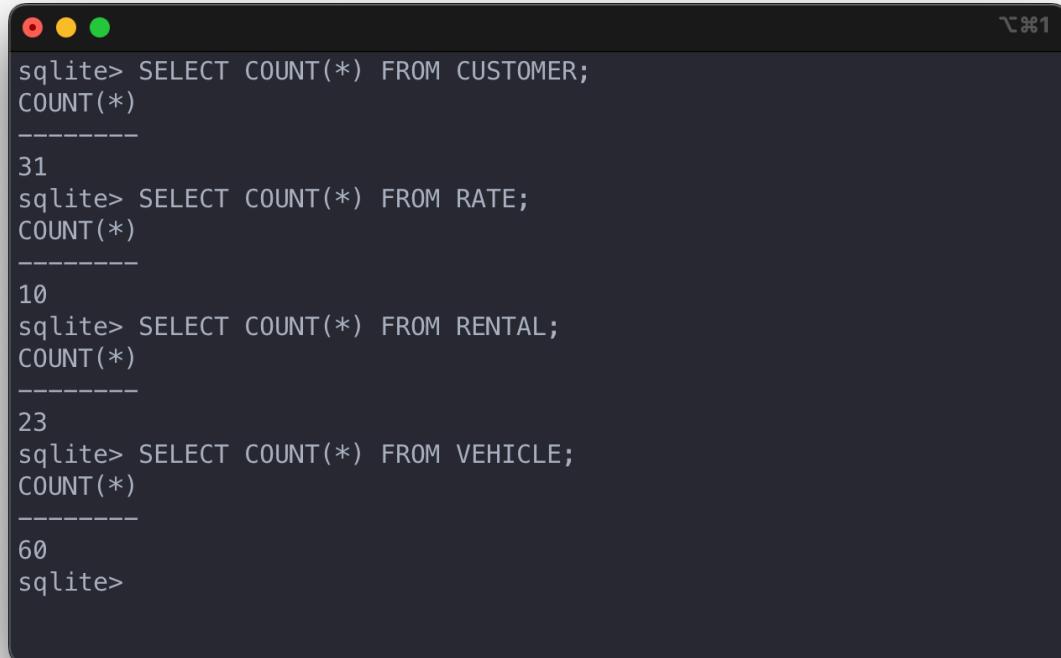
Task 2

Load the data from the text files into the corresponding tables.

For importing CSV data, we have used the “Import from CSV” option in “DB Browser For SQLite”

Commands to show the total number of records per table:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMER;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM RATE;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM RENTAL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM VEHICLE;
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "DB Browser for SQLite" with a dark theme. It displays the results of four SQL queries. The queries are:

```
sqlite> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMER;
COUNT(*)
-----
31
sqlite> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM RATE;
COUNT(*)
-----
10
sqlite> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM RENTAL;
COUNT(*)
-----
23
sqlite> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM VEHICLE;
COUNT(*)
-----
60
sqlite>
```

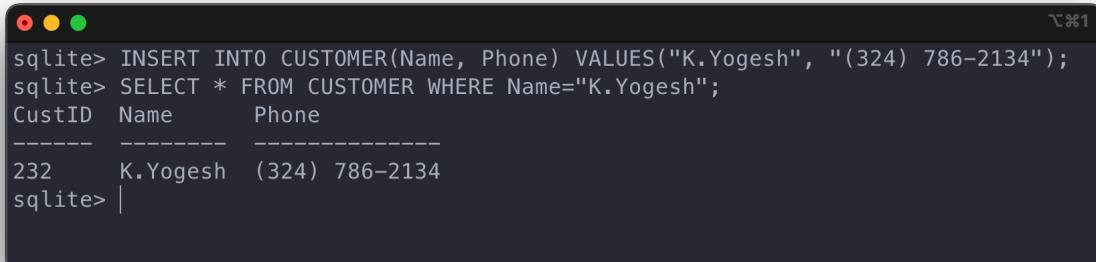
The results are:
CUSTOMER: 31
RATE: 10
RENTAL: 23
VEHICLE: 60

Task 3

Execute the following queries on the database tables:

Question 1: Insert yourself as a New Customer. Do not provide the CustomerID in your query

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER(Name, Phone) VALUES("K.Yogesh", "(324) 786-2134");
```



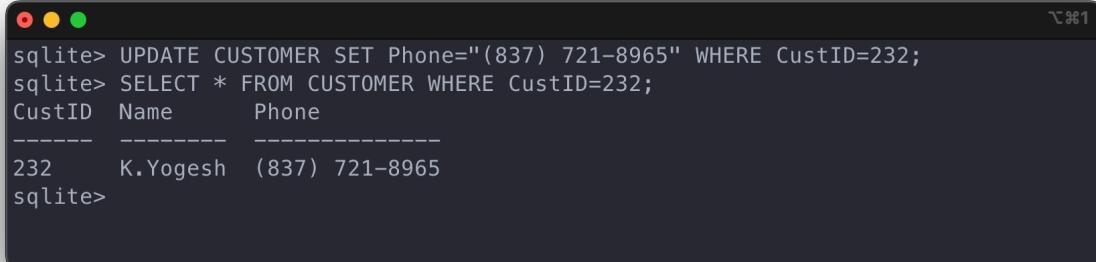
The screenshot shows an SQLite command-line interface window. The user has entered the following commands:

```
sqlite> INSERT INTO CUSTOMER(Name, Phone) VALUES("K.Yogesh", "(324) 786-2134");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Name="K.Yogesh";
CustID  Name      Phone
-----  -----
232    K.Yogesh  (324) 786-2134
sqlite> |
```

The output shows a single row inserted with CustID 232, Name "K.Yogesh", and Phone "(324) 786-2134".

Question 2: Update your phone number to (837) 721-8965

```
UPDATE CUSTOMER SET Phone="(837) 721-8965" WHERE CustID=232;
```



The screenshot shows an SQLite command-line interface window. The user has entered the following commands:

```
sqlite> UPDATE CUSTOMER SET Phone="(837) 721-8965" WHERE CustID=232;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE CustID=232;
CustID  Name      Phone
-----  -----
232    K.Yogesh  (837) 721-8965
sqlite> |
```

The output shows the phone number for the customer with CustID 232 updated to "(837) 721-8965".

Question 3: Increase only daily rates for luxury vehicles by 5%

```
UPDATE RATE SET Daily = Daily + (Daily * 0.05) WHERE Category = 1;
```

```
sqlite> UPDATE RATE SET Daily = Daily + (Daily * 0.05) WHERE Category = 1;
sqlite> SELECT * FROM RATE;
Type  Category  Weekly  Daily
----  -----  -----  -----
1      0        480.0   80.0
1      1        600.0   105.0
2      0        530.0   90.0
2      1        660.0   115.5
3      0        600.0   100.0
3      1        710.0   126.0
4      0        685.0   115.0
4      1        800.0   141.75
5      0        780.0   130.0
6      0        685.0   115.0
sqlite>
```

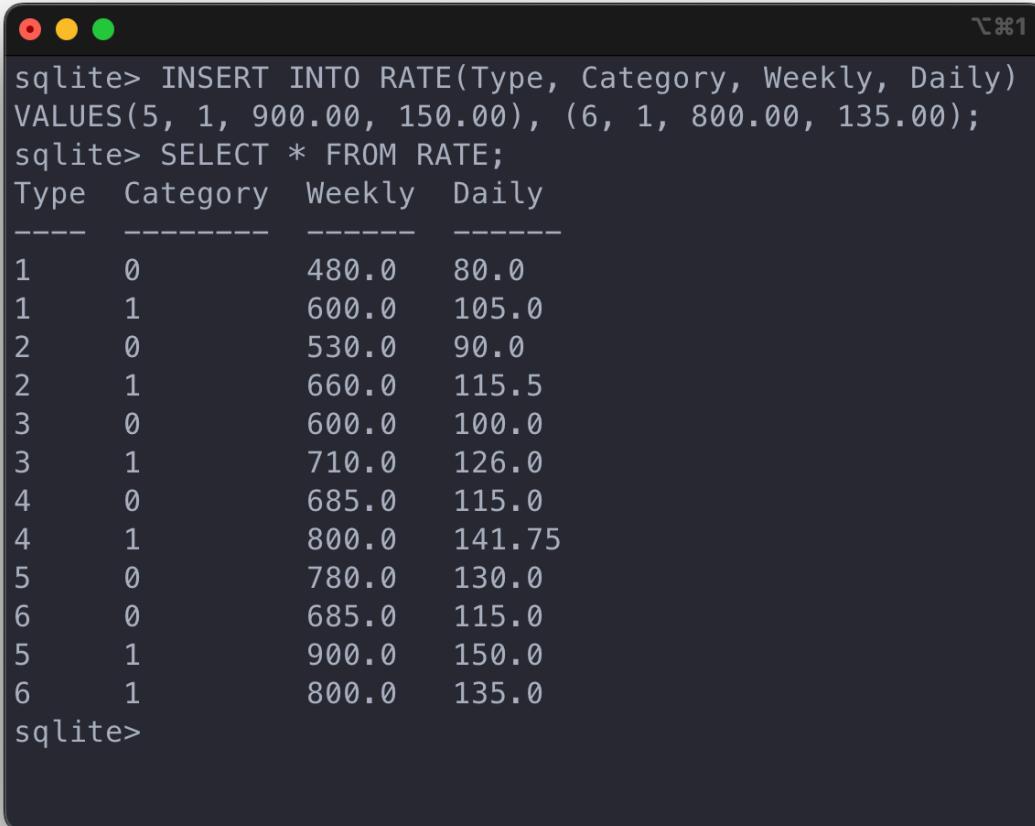
Question 4-a: Insert a new luxury van with the following info: Honda Odyssey 2019, vehicle id: 5FNRL6H58KB133711

```
INSERT INTO VEHICLE(VehicleID, Description, Year, Type, Category)
VALUES("5FNRL6H58KB133711", "Honda Odyssey", 2019, 6, 1);
```

```
sqlite> INSERT INTO VEHICLE(VehicleID, Description, Year, Type, Category)
VALUES("5FNRL6H58KB133711", "Honda Odyssey", 2019, 6, 1);
sqlite> SELECT * FROM VEHICLE WHERE VehicleID="5FNRL6H58KB133711";
VehicleID      Description      Year  Type  Category
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
5FNRL6H58KB133711  Honda Odyssey  2019  6      1
sqlite> |
```

Question 4-b: You also need to insert the following rates:

```
INSERT INTO RATE (TYPE, Category, Weekly, Daily)
    VALUES(5, 1, 900.00, 150.00), (6, 1, 800.00, 135.00);
```

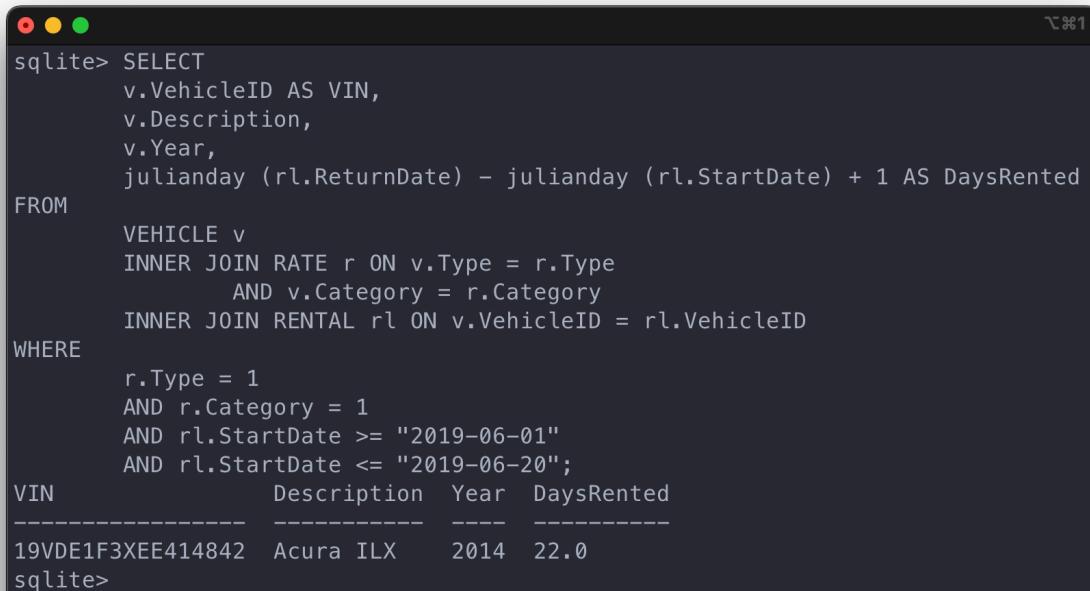


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the SQLite command-line interface. The user has run two commands: an INSERT INTO statement and a SELECT * FROM RATE statement. The results of the SELECT query are displayed as a table.

Type	Category	Weekly	Daily
1	0	480.0	80.0
1	1	600.0	105.0
2	0	530.0	90.0
2	1	660.0	115.5
3	0	600.0	100.0
3	1	710.0	126.0
4	0	685.0	115.0
4	1	800.0	141.75
5	0	780.0	130.0
6	0	685.0	115.0
5	1	900.0	150.0
6	1	800.0	135.0

Question 5: Return all Compact(1) & Luxury(1) vehicles that were available for rent from June 01, 2019 until June 20, 2019. List VechicleID as VIN, Description, year, and how many days have been rented so far. You need to change the weeks into days

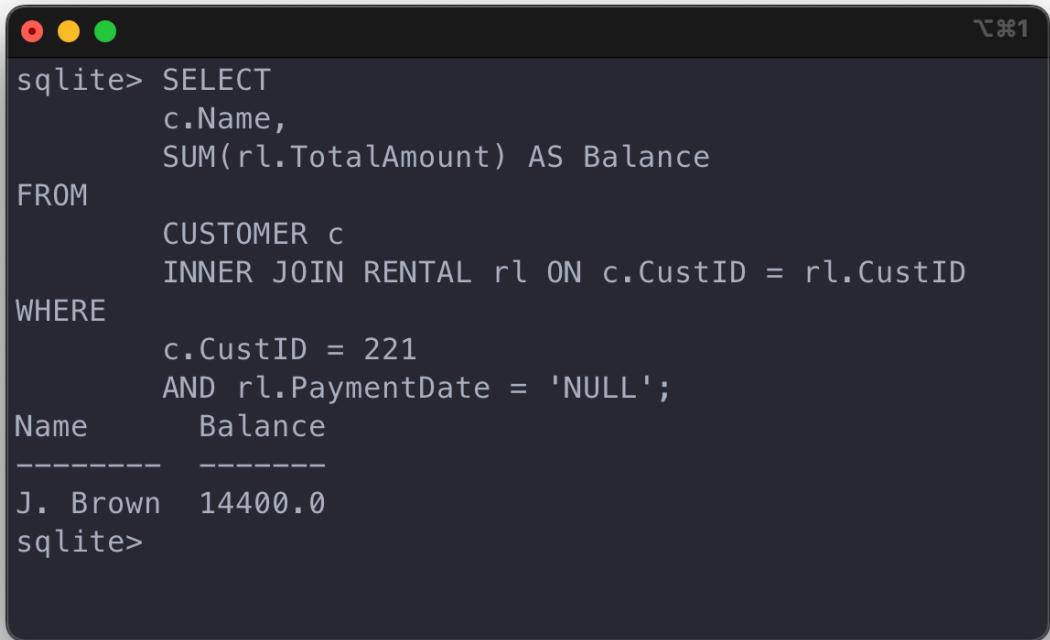
```
SELECT
    v.VehicleID AS VIN,
    v.Description,
    v.Year,
    julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS DaysRented
FROM
    VEHICLE v
    INNER JOIN RATE r ON v.Type = r.Type
        AND v.Category = r.Category
    INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
WHERE
    r.Type = 1
    AND r.Category = 1
    AND rl.StartDate >= "2019-06-01"
    AND rl.StartDate <= "2019-06-20";
```



```
sqlite> SELECT
      v.VehicleID AS VIN,
      v.Description,
      v.Year,
      julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS DaysRented
  FROM
      VEHICLE v
      INNER JOIN RATE r ON v.Type = r.Type
          AND v.Category = r.Category
      INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
  WHERE
      r.Type = 1
      AND r.Category = 1
      AND rl.StartDate >= "2019-06-01"
      AND rl.StartDate <= "2019-06-20";
VIN           Description   Year  DaysRented
-----  -----  ----  -----
19VDE1F3XEE414842  Acura ILX  2014  22.0
sqlite>
```

**Question 6: Return a list with the remaining balance for the customer with the id '221'.
List customer name, and the balance**

```
SELECT
    c.Name,
    SUM(rl.TotalAmount) AS Balance
FROM
    CUSTOMER c
    INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON c.CustID = rl.CustID
WHERE
    c.CustID = 221
    AND rl.PaymentDate = 'NULL';
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the SQLite command-line interface. The user has entered the SQL query from the previous code block. The output displays the results in a tabular format, showing the customer name 'J. Brown' and their balance '14400.0'.

Name	Balance
J. Brown	14400.0

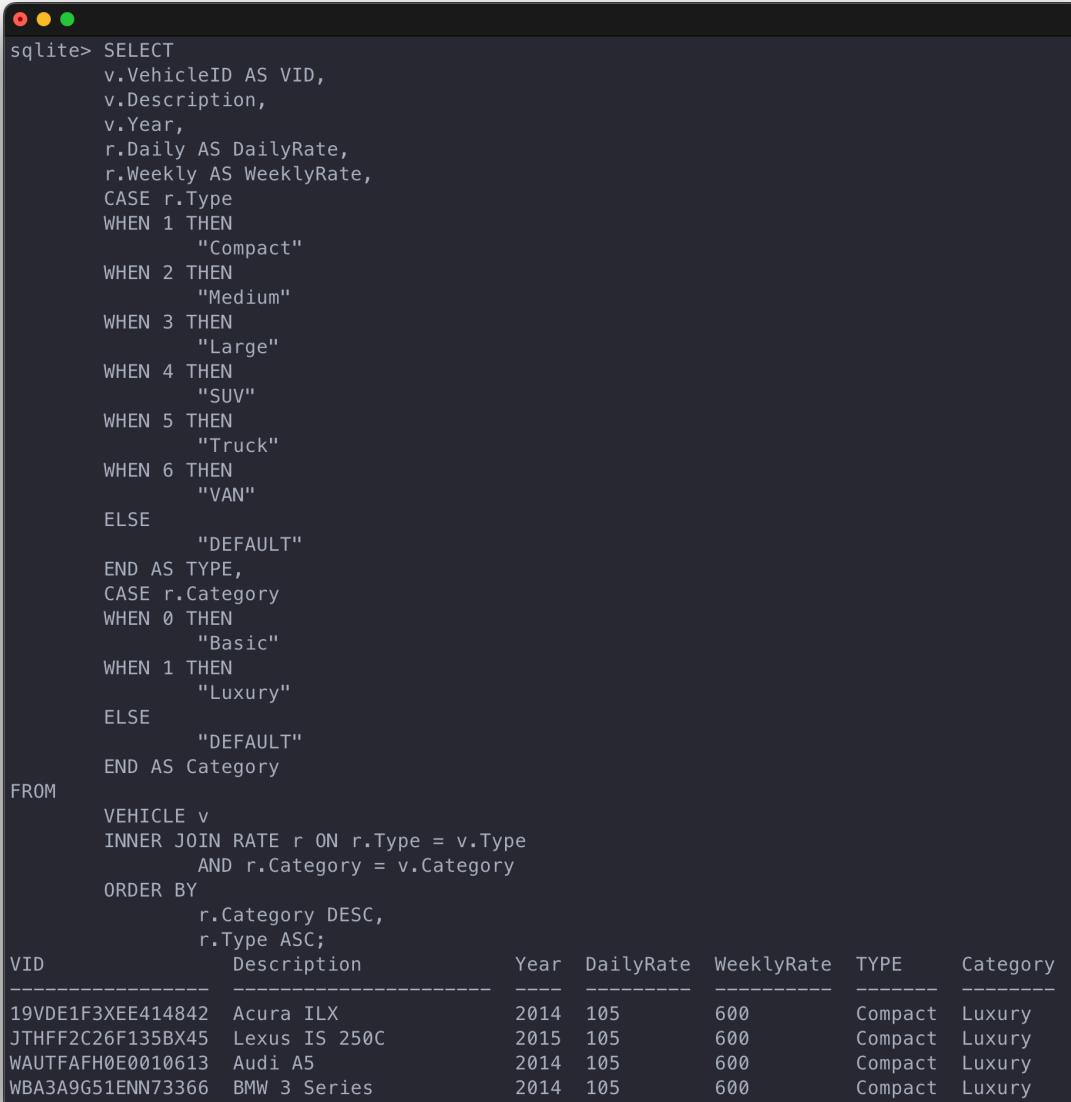
Question 7: Create a report that will return all vehicles. List the VehicleID as VIN, Description, Year, Type, Category, and Weekly and Daily rates. For the vehicle Type and Category, you need to use the SQL Case statement to substitute the numbers with text. Order your results based on Category (first Luxury and then Basic) and Type based on the Type number, not the text

```
SELECT
    v.VehicleID AS VID,
    v.Description,
    v.Year,
    r.Daily AS DailyRate,
    r.Weekly AS WeeklyRate,
    CASE r.Type
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Compact"
        WHEN 2 THEN
            "Medium"
        WHEN 3 THEN
            "Large"
        WHEN 4 THEN
            "SUV"
        WHEN 5 THEN
            "Truck"
        WHEN 6 THEN
            "VAN"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS TYPE,
    CASE r.Category
        WHEN 0 THEN
            "Basic"
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Luxury"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS Category
FROM
    VEHICLE v
    INNER JOIN RATE r ON r.Type = v.Type
        AND r.Category = v.Category
```

```

ORDER BY
    r.Category DESC,
    r.Type ASC;

```



The screenshot shows an SQLite command-line interface window. The query is as follows:

```

sqlite> SELECT
      v.VehicleID AS VID,
      v.Description,
      v.Year,
      r.Daily AS DailyRate,
      r.Weekly AS WeeklyRate,
      CASE r.Type
      WHEN 1 THEN
          "Compact"
      WHEN 2 THEN
          "Medium"
      WHEN 3 THEN
          "Large"
      WHEN 4 THEN
          "SUV"
      WHEN 5 THEN
          "Truck"
      WHEN 6 THEN
          "VAN"
      ELSE
          "DEFAULT"
      END AS TYPE,
      CASE r.Category
      WHEN 0 THEN
          "Basic"
      WHEN 1 THEN
          "Luxury"
      ELSE
          "DEFAULT"
      END AS Category
  FROM
    VEHICLE v
  INNER JOIN RATE r ON r.Type = v.Type
    AND r.Category = v.Category
  ORDER BY
    r.Category DESC,
    r.Type ASC;

```

The resulting table is:

VID	Description	Year	DailyRate	WeeklyRate	TYPE	Category
19VDE1F3XEE414842	Acura ILX	2014	105	600	Compact	Luxury
JTHFF2C26F135BX45	Lexus IS 250C	2015	105	600	Compact	Luxury
WAUTFAFH0E0010613	Audi A5	2014	105	600	Compact	Luxury
WBA3A9G51ENN73366	BMW 3 Series	2014	105	600	Compact	Luxury

Question 8: What is the total of money that customers paid to us until today?

```
SELECT SUM(TotalAmount) as TotalPaid FROM RENTAL WHERE PaymentDate != 'NULL';
```

```
sqlite> SELECT SUM(TotalAmount) as TotalPaid FROM RENTAL WHERE PaymentDate != 'NULL';
TotalPaid
-----
8230.0
sqlite>
```

Question 9-a: Create a report for the J. Brown customer with all vehicles he rented. List the description, year, type, and category. Also, calculate the unit price for every rental, the total duration mention if it is on weeks or days, the total amount, and if there is any payment. Similarly, as in Question 7, you need to change the numeric values to the corresponding text. Order the results by the StartDate.

```
SELECT
    c.CustID,
    c.Name,
    v.Description,
    v.Year,
    CASE v.Type
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Compact"
        WHEN 2 THEN
            "Medium"
        WHEN 3 THEN
            "Large"
        WHEN 4 THEN
            "SUV"
        WHEN 5 THEN
            "Truck"
        WHEN 6 THEN
            "VAN"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS TYPE,
    CASE v.Category
        WHEN 0 THEN
            "Basic"
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Luxury"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS Category,
    CASE rl.RentalType
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Daily"
        WHEN 7 THEN
            "Weekly"
```

```

    ELSE
        "DEFAULT"
    END AS RentalType,
    (rl.TotalAmount / rl.Qty) AS UnitPrice,
    julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS
DaysRented,
    rl.TotalAmount
FROM
    CUSTOMER c
    INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON c.CustID = rl.CustID
    INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
WHERE
    c.Name = "J. Brown";

```

```

sqlite> SELECT
      c.CustID,
      c.Name,
      v.Description,
      v.Year,
      CASE v.Type
      WHEN 1 THEN
          "Compact"
      WHEN 2 THEN
          "Medium"
      WHEN 3 THEN
          "Large"
      WHEN 4 THEN
          "SUV"
      WHEN 5 THEN
          "Truck"
      WHEN 6 THEN
          "VAN"
      ELSE
          "DEFAULT"
      END AS TYPE,
      CASE v.Category
      WHEN 0 THEN
          "Basic"
      WHEN 1 THEN
          "Luxury"
      ELSE
          "DEFAULT"
      END AS Category,
      CASE rl.RentalType
      WHEN 1 THEN
          "Daily"
      WHEN 7 THEN
          "Weekly"
      ELSE
          "DEFAULT"
      END AS RentalType,
      (rl.TotalAmount / rl.Qty) AS UnitPrice,
      julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS DaysRented,
      rl.TotalAmount
  FROM
    CUSTOMER c
    INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON c.CustID = rl.CustID
    INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
 WHERE
    c.Name = "J. Brown";

```

CustID	Name	Description	Year	TYPE	Category	RentalType	UnitPrice	DaysRented	TotalAmount
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	8.0	6000.0
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Daily	100.0	3.0	200.0
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0
221	J. Brown	Lexus IS 250C	2015	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	8.0	6000.0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Daily	100.0	3.0	200.0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0
221	J. Brown	BMW 3 Series	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0
221	J. Brown	BMW 3 Series	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0
221	J. Brown	Mercedes_Benz GLK	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	24000.0

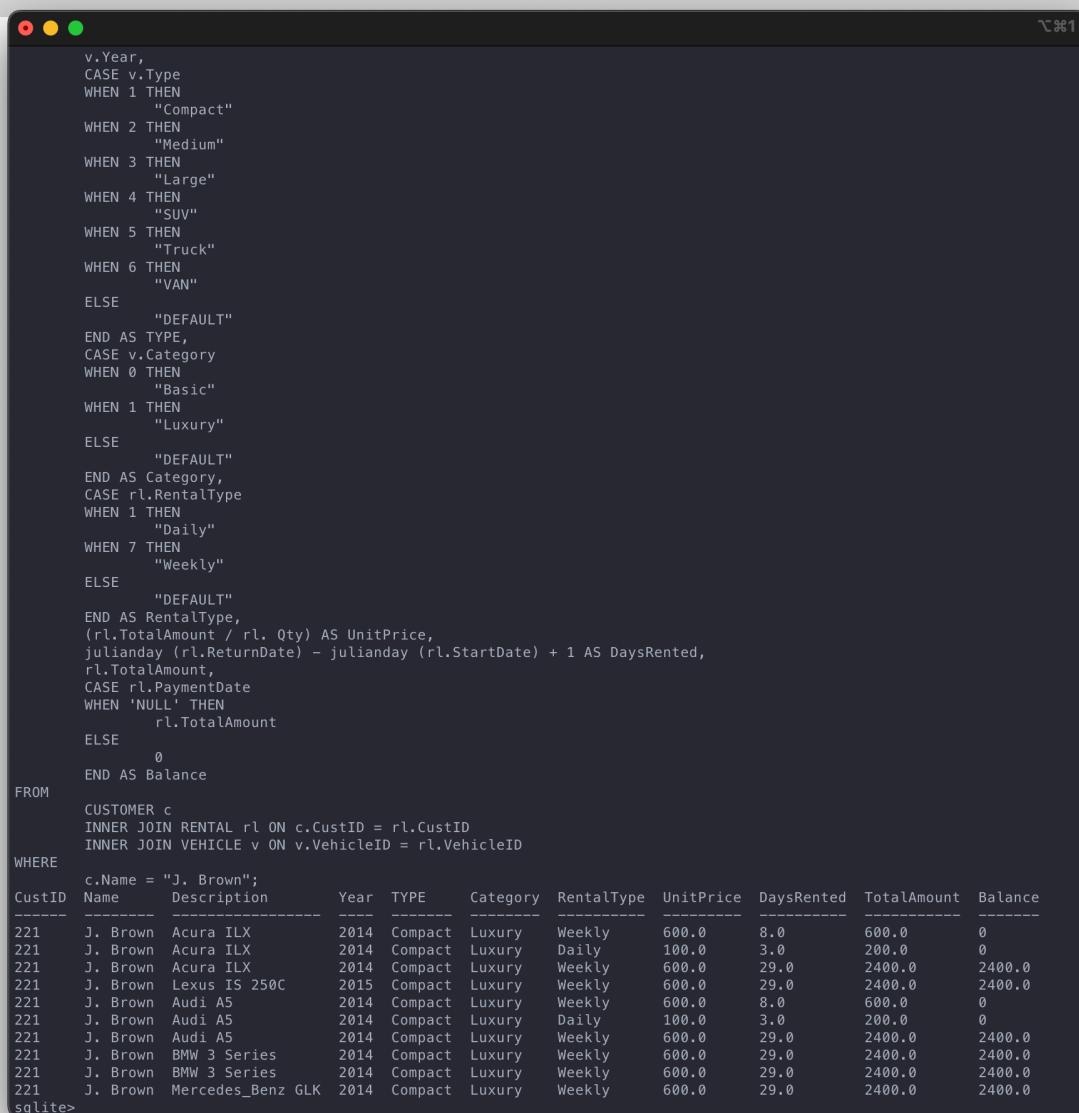
Question 9-b: For the same customer return the current balance

```
SELECT
    c.CustID,
    c.Name,
    v.Description,
    v.Year,
    CASE v.Type
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Compact"
        WHEN 2 THEN
            "Medium"
        WHEN 3 THEN
            "Large"
        WHEN 4 THEN
            "SUV"
        WHEN 5 THEN
            "Truck"
        WHEN 6 THEN
            "VAN"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS TYPE,
    CASE v.Category
        WHEN 0 THEN
            "Basic"
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Luxury"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS Category,
    CASE rl.RentalType
        WHEN 1 THEN
            "Daily"
        WHEN 7 THEN
            "Weekly"
        ELSE
            "DEFAULT"
    END AS RentalType,
```

```

        (rl.TotalAmount / rl.Qty) AS UnitPrice,
        julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS
DaysRented,
        rl.TotalAmount,
CASE rl.PaymentDate
WHEN 'NULL' THEN
        rl.TotalAmount
ELSE
        0
END AS Balance
FROM
CUSTOMER c
INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON c.CustID = rl.CustID
INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
WHERE
c.Name = "J. Brown";

```



```

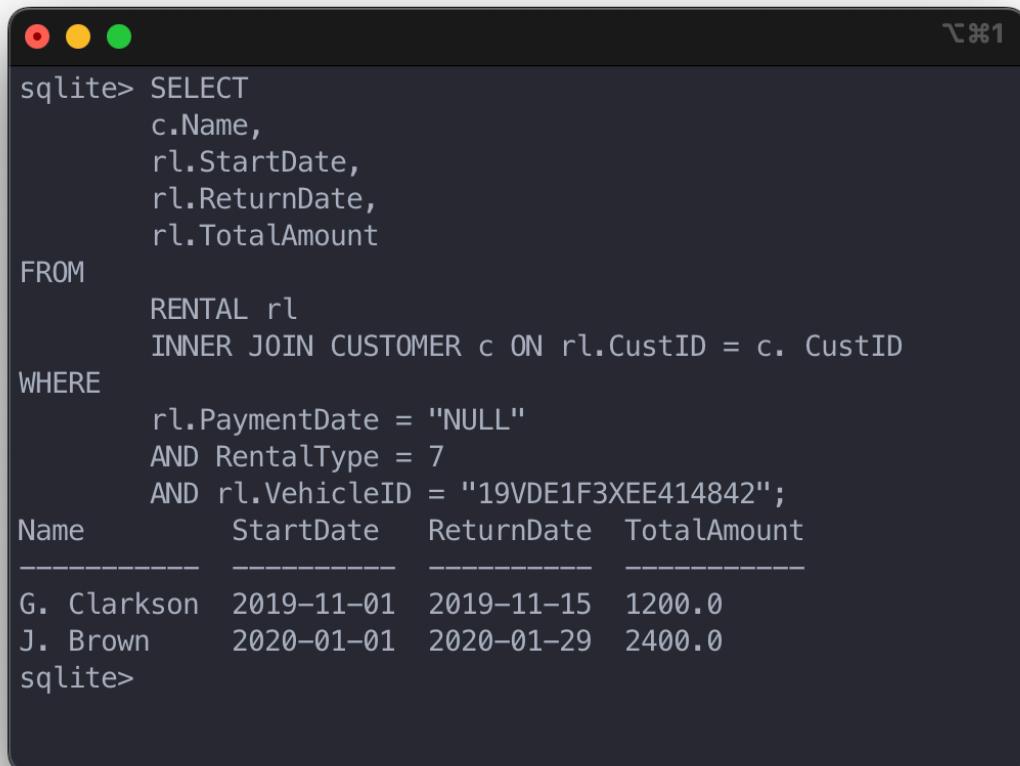
v.Year,
CASE v.Type
WHEN 1 THEN
    "Compact"
WHEN 2 THEN
    "Medium"
WHEN 3 THEN
    "Large"
WHEN 4 THEN
    "SUV"
WHEN 5 THEN
    "Truck"
WHEN 6 THEN
    "VAN"
ELSE
    "DEFAULT"
END AS TYPE,
CASE v.Category
WHEN 0 THEN
    "Basic"
WHEN 1 THEN
    "Luxury"
ELSE
    "DEFAULT"
END AS Category,
CASE rl.RentalType
WHEN 1 THEN
    "Daily"
WHEN 7 THEN
    "Weekly"
ELSE
    "DEFAULT"
END AS RentalType,
(rl.TotalAmount / rl.Qty) AS UnitPrice,
julianday (rl.ReturnDate) - julianday (rl.StartDate) + 1 AS DaysRented,
rl.TotalAmount,
CASE rl.PaymentDate
WHEN 'NULL' THEN
        rl.TotalAmount
ELSE
        0
END AS Balance
FROM
CUSTOMER c
INNER JOIN RENTAL rl ON c.CustID = rl.CustID
INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
WHERE
c.Name = "J. Brown";

```

CustID	Name	Description	Year	TYPE	Category	RentalType	UnitPrice	DaysRented	TotalAmount	Balance
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	8.0	600.0	0
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Daily	100.0	3.0	200.0	0
221	J. Brown	Acura ILX	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0
221	J. Brown	Lexus IS 250C	2015	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	8.0	600.0	0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Daily	100.0	3.0	200.0	0
221	J. Brown	Audi A5	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0
221	J. Brown	BMW 3 Series	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0
221	J. Brown	BMW 3 Series	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0
221	J. Brown	Mercedes_Benz GLK	2014	Compact	Luxury	Weekly	600.0	29.0	2400.0	2400.0

Question 10: Retrieve all weekly rentals for the vechicleID ‘19VDE1F3XEE414842’ that are not paid yet. List the Customer Name, the start and return date, and the amount

```
SELECT
    c.Name,
    rl.StartDate,
    rl.ReturnDate,
    rl.TotalAmount
FROM
    RENTAL rl
    INNER JOIN CUSTOMER c ON rl.CustID = c.CustID
WHERE
    rl.PaymentDate = "NULL"
    AND RentalType = 7
    AND rl.VehicleID = "19VDE1F3XEE414842";
```



The screenshot shows an SQLite command-line interface window. The command entered is:

```
sqlite> SELECT
      c.Name,
      rl.StartDate,
      rl.ReturnDate,
      rl.TotalAmount
  FROM
      RENTAL rl
      INNER JOIN CUSTOMER c ON rl.CustID = c.CustID
 WHERE
      rl.PaymentDate = "NULL"
      AND RentalType = 7
      AND rl.VehicleID = "19VDE1F3XEE414842";
```

The results are displayed as a table:

Name	StartDate	ReturnDate	TotalAmount
G. Clarkson	2019-11-01	2019-11-15	1200.0
J. Brown	2020-01-01	2020-01-29	2400.0

Question 11: Return all customers that they never rent a vehicle.

```
SELECT
    c.*
FROM
    CUSTOMER c
    LEFT JOIN RENTAL rl ON rl.CustID = c.CustID
WHERE
    rl.CustID IS NULL;
```

```
sqlite> SELECT c.* FROM CUSTOMER c LEFT JOIN RENTAL rl ON rl.CustID = c.CustID WHERE rl.CustID IS NULL;
CustID      Name          Phone
-----  -----
201        A. Parks      (214) 555-0127
202        S. Patel       (849) 811-6298
204        G. Carver      (753) 763-8656
205        Sh. Byers      (912) 925-5332
206        L. Lutz        (931) 966-1775
207        L. Bernal       (884) 727-0591
208        I. Whyte       (811) 979-7345
209        L. Lott         (954) 706-2219
211        Sh. Dunlap     (604) 581-6642
213        L. Perkins     (317) 996-3104
214        M. Beach        (481) 422-0282
215        C. Pearce       (599) 881-5189
217        M. Lee          (369) 898-6162
218        R. Booker       (730) 784-6303
219        A. Crowther    (325) 783-4081
220        H. Mahoney      (212) 262-8829
222        H. Stokes       (931) 969-7317
223        J. Reeves       (940) 981-5113
224        A. Mcghee       (838) 610-5802
225        L. Mullen       (798) 331-7777
226        R. Armstrong    (325) 783-4081
227        J. Greenaway    (212) 262-8829
228        K. Kaiser Acosta (228) 576-1557
230        A. Odonnell     (439) 536-8929
231        K. Kay          (368) 336-5403
232        K.Yogesh        (837) 721-8965
sqlite>
```

Question 12: Return all rentals that the customer paid on the StartDate. List Customer Name, Vehicle Description, StartDate, ReturnDate, and TotalAmount. Order by Customer Name

```
SELECT
    c.Name,
    v.Description,
    rl.StartDate,
    rl.ReturnDate,
    rl.TotalAmount
FROM
    RENTAL rl
    INNER JOIN CUSTOMER c ON rl.CustID = c.CustID
    INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
WHERE
    rl.StartDate = rl.PaymentDate
ORDER BY
    c.Name ASC;
```

```
sqlite> SELECT
      c.Name,
      v.Description,
      rl.StartDate,
      rl.ReturnDate,
      rl.TotalAmount
    FROM
      RENTAL rl
      INNER JOIN CUSTOMER c ON rl.CustID = c.CustID
      INNER JOIN VEHICLE v ON v.VehicleID = rl.VehicleID
    WHERE
      rl.StartDate = rl.PaymentDate
    ORDER BY
      c.Name ASC;


| Name           | Description | StartDate  | ReturnDate | TotalAmount |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| A. Hernandez   | Mazda CX5   | 2019-09-09 | 2019-09-13 | 460.0       |
| A. Hess        | Nissan NV   | 2019-08-02 | 2019-08-30 | 2740.0      |
| D. Kirkpatrick | Acura ILX   | 2019-05-06 | 2019-05-10 | 400.0       |
| D. Kirkpatrick | Audi A5     | 2019-05-06 | 2019-05-10 | 400.0       |
| H. Gallegos    | Acura ILX   | 2019-06-10 | 2019-07-01 | 1800.0      |
| J. Brown       | Acura ILX   | 2019-07-01 | 2019-07-08 | 600.0       |
| J. Brown       | Audi A5     | 2019-07-01 | 2019-07-08 | 600.0       |


sqlite>
```