SQL – Relational Assignment

Before you begin please do the following:

1. Watch the video lecture posted. Many of the commands I will show you on the video.
2. You can also look at the SQLCheatsheet tab for many of the common SQL commands.
3. The below exercises corresponds to the lecture titled Relational Model.

Submission: You will need to submit the SQL code and screenshots (when it asks you for screenshots) to the dropbox titled SQL Primary Keys and More.

I Primary Keys

1. Write the statements to drop the 2 tables: Booking and Guest.
2. Modify your Create Table statements (from the SQL Basics assignment) to use a primary key for each table. In addition the default price in Table Booking should be set to 500. Paste the 2 new create statements below.
   
   Hint: One of them is a composite key!

3. Rerun your insert statements (from week 2 and week 3) to insert the rows in the 2 tables. Did they work (yes or no)? If not, explain what happened and fix your errors (paste only the updated inserts below).
4. Write the SQL statement to insert a row into the Guest table where the guestNo is NULL. Note: Yes, specify the word NULL instead of a number.
5. Describe what happened. Was there an error? If so, paste it.
6. Write the SQL to insert a row into Guest where the guestno is 101.
7. Describe what happened. Was there an error? If so, paste it.
8. Write a statement to insert into Booking, guest number (105) and do not specify the price.
   
   Note: In the insert specify the columns that you do want to add.
9. Check out what value got entered into the price. What happened? Paste the results of a select * from Booking.

II Create another Table

Since subletting your basement was so successful you decide to purchase additional properties to sublet.

1. Please write the correct statement to create the following table, choose a primary key:
   
   a. Room with the following fields:
      
      i. roomNo (a unique integer)
      ii. address
iii. city  
iv. state  
v. zipcode  
vi. aptNo *(can have characters in it)*

2. Insert into the above table 3 rows. The first is roomNo 1 which is the address info for your current place that you have been subletting in the previous assignments (you can use your address or any of your choosing). Insert 2 more addresses with room numbers 2 and 3, for the two new rooms you purchased. For all 3, you can makeup apt numbers and addresses.

3. Paste the results of select * from Room.

### III Alter

10. Write a statement to insert into Room a new entry without specifying the apt number. You will need to specify the columns you are inserting values into.

11. What happened? What do you see in the aptNo for that row in the table? Paste the results of a Select * from Room.

12. Write the statement to alter the table Room by specifying a default aptNo. Remember you will need single quotes around the aptNo.

13. Write a statement to insert another row into Room without specifying an aptNo.

14. What happened? What is now in the aptNo column? Paste the results of a select * from Room.

15. Write the statement to drop the column aptNo from the Room table.

16. Paste the result of select * from Room.

17. Write one statement to alter the table Booking to add a column, roomNo, which is an integer representing the roomNo for each booking. The default value should be set to 1 (i.e., your basement that all guests had previously been subletting).

18. Paste the result of Select * from Booking. Check out the roomNo attribute. What happened?

19. Guest 104 would like to sublet one of your new properties, room number 2 from June 1, 2014 until June 30, 2014 for a price of 650.

20. Write an insert statement.

21. Paste the results of a select * from Booking.