

Exercise 8

For this exercise, we will use the MS Access database called “sarsdbase2” that we used in Exercise 6. There are three tables: “patients”, the case table; “contact”, the contacts of the cases; and “casecontlink”, the linking table between the “patients” and the “contact” table. Look at the three tables to refamiliarize yourself with the dataset, then complete the following.

In this exercise, you will use modify the tables and rows of an existing database as well as create new tables using the UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE commands.

1. Add another row to the patients table using column names with the following values:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
CDCID	8
StateID	20048
City =	“Oakland”
County	“Alameda”
State	“CA”
age	35
ageyrs	“yes”
agemos	“no”
gender	“male”
ethnic	“non-hispanic”
raceamerind	“no”
raceasian	“no”
raceblack	“no”
racehawaii	“no”
racewhite	“yes”
raceunkn	“no”
residency	“US Residency”
lname	“Smith”
fname	“Joe”
hew	“no”
hcwtype	NULL (leave BLANK)
ptdirect	“no”

occupation "salesperson"

2. Change the first name of the added record to 'Joseph' instead of 'Joe' using UPDATE. (Do not forget your WHERE clause!)
3. Create a copy of the patients table and name it "copypt".
4. Insert all rows from the patients table into the new table copypt by using INSERT INTO with a SELECT statement.
5. Delete the row you added in (10) and modified in (11), that is, where first name is 'Joseph' and last name is 'Smith'.
6. Delete the table you created (called "copypt").
7. Create a new case table and call it "casetble" with the following field specifications:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>
caseid	INTEGER NOT NULL
city	VARCHAR(30)
county	VARCHAR(30)
state	CHAR(2)
age	INTEGER
gender	VARCHAR(6)
ethnic	VARCHAR(12)
race	VARCHAR(15)
residency	CHAR(16)
lname	VARCHAR(30)
fname	VARCHAR(30)
occupation	VARCHAR(30)

In order to do this, we would type the following:

```
CREATE TABLE casetble (  
  caseid INTEGER NOT NULL,  
  city VARCHAR(30),  
  county VARCHAR(30),  
  state CHAR(2),  
  age INTEGER,  
  gender VARCHAR(6),  
  ethnic VARCHAR(12),
```

```

race VARCHAR(15),
residency CHAR(16),
lname VARCHAR(30),
fname VARCHAR(30),
occupation VARCHAR(30),
PRIMARY KEY(caseid)
);

```

8. Load in the patient data from a comma-delimited file called “casedata.csv”.
 - a) Click on “File” from the main menu.
 - b) Select “Get External Data”, then “Import”.
 - c) Select the “casedata.csv file from the CIDER directory.
 - d) Select “Delimited”. The file, “casedata.csv” is a comma-delimited file with a header (ie, the first row contains field names) and no text qualifier (text strings are not surrounded with single or double quotes).
 - e) Store the data into the new table you just created called “casetble”.
9. Insert the following row into the casetble.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
caseid	5
city	“San Francisco”
county	“San Francisco”
state	“CA”
age	35
gender	“Male”
ethnic	“Latino”
race	“Cuban”
residency	“US Resident”
lname	“Guerrero”
fname	“Alejandro”
occupation	“lawyer”

10. Update the residency for Rosario Dela Cruz from “Non-US Resident” to “US Resident”.
11. Delete Margaret Smith from the database.

12. Make a copy of your casetble (both structure and data) by using the SELECT INTO command. Name the table “copycase1”. Take a look at the table to see if both the structure and the data have been copied.
13. Make a copy of your casetble (structure only and NOT the data) by using the SELECT INTO command with a WHERE condition that is always false (eg, WHERE 1=2). Name the table “copycase2”. Take a look at the table to see if only the structure has been copied and not the data as well.
14. Delete the table you created in (13) above (called “copycase2”).