

# DBAS 2010 Design II

## Assignment 2

### Designing Database Tables with SQL

February 21, 2017

(final version with SQL code included)

Carlo Carandang, w0408173

## Table of Contents

1. Objectives.....	page 3
2. Business Rules for Database.....	page 4
3. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD).....	page 5
4. High Level Table and Column Description.....	page 6
5. Questions.....	page 8
6. Tables in Oracle Database.....	page 9
7. SQL code.....	page 10

## 1. Objectives

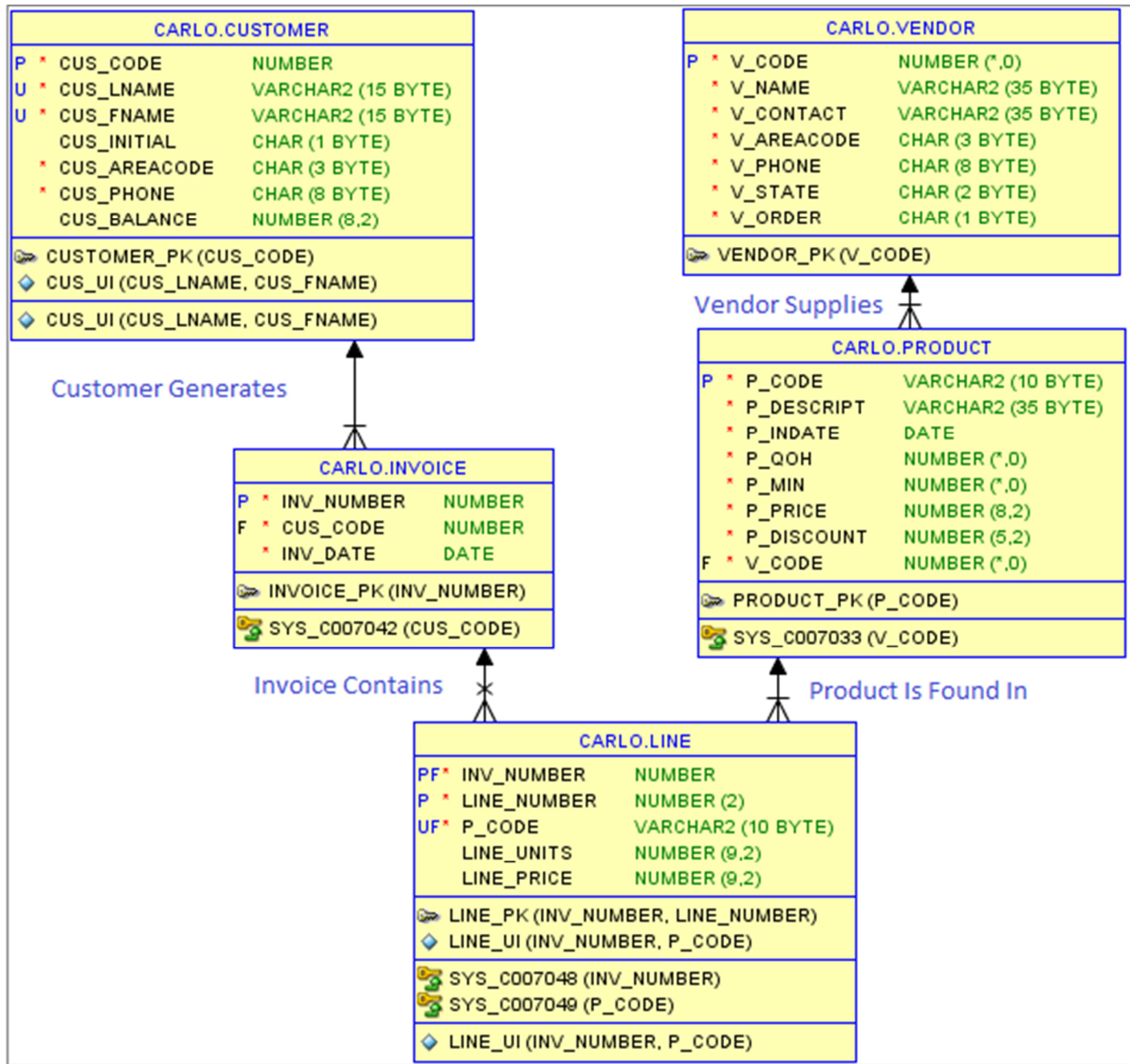
**This assignment has three learning Objectives. They are as follows:**

- 1.1 To further your understanding of database design by transforming business rules and ERD's into database tables that are implemented in a DBMS using SQL.
- 1.2 To introduce ANSI Standard SQL. You will receive more instruction in SQL beginning in the next class, however the instruction you have received to this point will be sufficient to complete this assignment.
- 1.3 To introduce the non-standard and diverse implementation of ANSI Standard SQL across various DBMS platforms and how that implementation may affect your choice of DBMS for the physical implementation of your database.

## 2. Business Rules for Database:

- 2.1 A customer may generate many invoices.
- 2.2 Each invoice is generated by one customer.
- 2.3 Each invoice contains one or more lines.
- 2.4 Each invoice line is associated with one invoice.
- 2.5 Each invoice line references one product.
- 2.6 A product may be found in many invoice lines (on different invoices).
- 2.7 A vendor may supply many products.
- 2.8 A product is supplied by only one vendor.
- 2.9 A vendor may exist that does not supply any products (yet).

### 3. ER Diagram



## 4. High Level Table and Column Description

Table Name	Column Names	Data Type	Notes (Constraints)
CUSTOMER	CUS_CODE	NUMBER	Primary Key.
	CUS_LNAME	VARCHAR2(15)	Not null.
	CUS_FNAME	VARCHAR2(15)	Not null.
	CUS_INITIAL	CHAR(1)	
	CUS_AREACODE	CHAR(3)	Not null. Default value is 902 for Nova Scotia but check that it is one of 902 or 816.
	CUS_PHONE	CHAR(8)	Not null.
	CUS_BALANCE	NUMBER(8,2)	Default value should be 0.00.
			ADDED CUS_UI CONSTRAINT TO CHECK THAT THE PAIRING OF CUS_LNAME AND CUS_FNAME IS UNIQUE IN THE TABLE.
INVOICE	INV_NUMBER	NUMBER	Primary Key.
	CUS_CODE	NUMBER	Not null and references the customer table.
	INV_DATE	DATE	Not null. Use system date as the default value.
			WAS NOT ABLE TO ADD NAMED CONSTRAINT TO CHECK THAT INV_DATE IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO JANUARY 1, 2017.
LINE	INV_NUMBER	NUMBER	Part of primary key. Not null. Foreign key that references the invoice table. If the invoice is deleted, then this entry in the line table should be automatically deleted.
	LINE_NUMBER	NUMBER(2,0)	Part of primary key. Not null.
	P_CODE	VARCHAR2(10)	Foreign key that references the product table. Not null.
	LINE_UNITS	NUMBER(9,2)	Default value should be 0.00.
	LINE_PRICE	NUMBER(9,2)	Default value should be 0.00.
			Added line_ui constraint to ensure that the pairing of INV_NUMBER and P_CODE is unique in this table.
PRODUCT	P_CODE	VARCHAR2(10)	Primary Key.
	P_DESCRIPT	VARCHAR2(35)	Not null.
	P_INDATE	DATE	Not null.
	P_QOH	SMALLINT	Not null.
	P_MIN	SMALLINT	Not null.
	P_PRICE	NUMBER(8,2)	Not null.
	P_DISCOUNT	NUMBER(5,2)	Not null.
	V_CODE	INTEGER	Not null.

			Added a named constraint that indicates that V_CODE is a foreign key and that it references the vendor table. However, was not able to add the following: If the vendor's V_CODE is updated in the vendor table then this V_CODE entry should be automatically updated.
VENDOR	V_CODE	INTEGER	Primary Key.
	V_NAME	VARCHAR2(35)	Not null.
	V_CONTACT	VARCHAR2(35)	Not null.
	V_AREACODE	CHAR(3)	Not null.
	V_PHONE	CHAR(8)	Not null.
	V_STATE	CHAR(2)	Not null.
	V_ORDER	CHAR(1)	Not null.

## 5. Questions

1. For your chosen DBMS, what observations can you make with respect to the support that exists or does not exist within that DBMS for the required data types and constraints?
  - a. I used Oracle- virtually no support existed when making an error in Oracle SQL command line.
2. If your chosen DBMS cannot support the required constraints as part of a CREATE TABLE command then, for each constraint that cannot be implemented (if any), include a statement that you are deviating from the required constraint as described in the design. Specifically describe the weakness in the chosen DBMS that requires you to abandon this constraint (i.e. *CASCADE ON UPDATE is not supported by .....*).

- a. I was not able to add named constraint to check that inv\_date is greater than or equal to January 1, 2017:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE
 2 invoice
 3 ADD CONSTRAINT
 4 DATE
 5 CHECK(inv_date)>TO_DATE('01-JAN-2017','DD-MON-YYYY');
CHECK(inv_date)>TO_DATE('01-JAN-2017','DD-MON-YYYY')
*
ERROR at line 5:
ORA-00920: invalid relational operator
```

- b. Added a named constraint that indicates that V\_CODE is a foreign key and that it references the vendor table. However, was not able to add the following: If the vendor's V\_CODE is updated in the vendor table then this V\_CODE entry should be automatically updated.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE
 2 product
 3 ADD CONSTRAINT
 4 FOREIGN KEY (v_code) REFERENCES vendor,
 5 ON UPDATE CASCADE;
FOREIGN KEY (v_code) REFERENCES vendor,
*
ERROR at line 4:
ORA-00902: invalid datatype
```

3. Continuing from question 2 above, are you aware of a DBMS that supports the required constraint directly within its implementation of SQL? If so, then name the other DBMS and explain why you did not choose that DBMS instead. For example, a reason could be that you did not have ready access to that other DBMS for this assignment or there were more constraints supported in your chosen DBMS, just not the constraint in question or the constraint is implemented automatically by the DBMS because (for example) it is enforced by referential integrity.
  - a. As a novice to DBMS systems in general, I only know of the Oracle database. I have Oracle Express Edition and SQL Developer installed on my laptop.
  - b. I also have MS Access installed on my laptop, but I am not familiar with it. I hope to gain familiarity with other DBMS's, especially those used in industry.



## 6. Tables in Oracle Database

Includes table names, attributes, and datatypes:

```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> select tablespace_name, table_name from user_tables;

TABLESPACE_NAME          TABLE_NAME
-----
SYSTEM                   CUSTOMER
SYSTEM                   VENDOR
SYSTEM                   PRODUCT
SYSTEM                   INVOICE
SYSTEM                   LINE

SQL> describe customer;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUS_CODE                          NOT NULL NUMBER
CUS_LNAME                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(15)
CUS_FNAME                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(15)
CUS_INITIAL                         CHAR(1)
CUS_AREACODE                       NOT NULL CHAR(3)
CUS_PHONE                          NOT NULL CHAR(8)
CUS_BALANCE                        NUMBER(8,2)

SQL> describe vendor;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
V_CODE                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
V_NAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(35)
V_CONTACT                          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(35)
V_AREACODE                         NOT NULL CHAR(3)
V_PHONE                             NOT NULL CHAR(8)
V_STATE                            NOT NULL CHAR(2)
V_ORDER                            NOT NULL CHAR(1)

SQL> describe product;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
P_CODE                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
P_DESCRIPT                         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(35)
P_INDATE                           NOT NULL DATE
P_QOH                              NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
P_MIN                              NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
P_PRICE                            NOT NULL NUMBER(8,2)
P_DISCOUNT                       NOT NULL NUMBER(5,2)
V_CODE                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

SQL> describe invoice;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
INV_NUMBER                         NOT NULL NUMBER
CUS_CODE                           NOT NULL NUMBER
INV_DATE                           NOT NULL DATE

SQL> describe line;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
INV_NUMBER                         NOT NULL NUMBER
LINE_NUMBER                       NOT NULL NUMBER(2)
P_CODE                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
LINE_UNITS                        NUMBER(9,2)
LINE PRICE                        NUMBER(9,2)
```

## 7. SQL Code

```
xe_carlo.sql 1/2

CREATE TABLE vendor(
v_code INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
v_name VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,
v_contact VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,
v_areacode CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
v_phone CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
v_state CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
v_order CHAR(1) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE product(
p_code VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
p_descript VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,
p_indate DATE NOT NULL,
p_qoh SMALLINT NOT NULL,
p_min SMALLINT NOT NULL,
p_price NUMBER(8,2) NOT NULL,
p_discount NUMBER(5,2) NOT NULL,
v_code INTEGER NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (v_code) REFERENCES vendor);
CREATE TABLE customer (
cus_code NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
cus_lname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
cus_fname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
cus_initial CHAR(1),
cus_areacode CHAR(3)
DEFAULT '902' NOT NULL
CHECK(cus_areacode IN('902','816')),
cus_phone CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
cus_balance NUMBER(8,2) DEFAULT 0.00,
CONSTRAINT cus_ui UNIQUE(cus_lname,cus_fname));
CREATE TABLE invoice (
inv_number NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
cus_code NUMBER NOT NULL,
inv_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
```

1.1/2

2017.02.10 23:39:51

```
FOREIGN KEY(cus_code) REFERENCES customer);  
CREATE TABLE line (  
  inv_number NUMBER NOT NULL,  
  line_number NUMBER(2,0) NOT NULL,  
  p_code VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
  line_units NUMBER(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00,  
  line_price NUMBER(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00,  
  PRIMARY KEY(inv_number,line_number),  
  FOREIGN KEY(inv_number) REFERENCES  
  invoice ON DELETE CASCADE,  
  FOREIGN KEY(p_code) REFERENCES product,  
  CONSTRAINT line_ui UNIQUE(inv_number,p_code)  
);
```