Module 2 - Lecture 6

Database Design



REVIEW

- How do we...
 - o write data to our database?
 - o modify data in our database?
 - o remove data from our database?
- Transactions
 - What can we do with them?
- Constraints



Data Definition Language

```
CREATE TABLE table 1
        column1 <data type> <constraint(s)>,
        column2 <data type> <constraint(s)>,
    );
    ALTER TABLE table 1 ADD COLUMN new column <data type>;
    ALTER TABLE table 1 ADD CONSTRAINT pk constraint name PRIMARY
KEY (column name(s));
    ALTER TABLE table 1 DROP COLUMN column name;
    ALTER TABLE table 1 DROP CONSTRAINT constraint name;
    DROP TABLE table 1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE random purchase
 id serial PRIMARY KEY,
 order number integer UNIQUE,
 user id integer REFERENCES "user" (id),
 total money CHECK(total > '0.0'),
 purchase time timestamp DEFAULT(current_timestamp) NOT NULL
-- written another way with table constraints
CREATE TABLE random purchase
 id serial,
 order number integer,
 user_id integer,
 total money,
 purchase time timestamp DEFAULT(current_timestamp) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT pk blah purchase id PRIMARY KEY (id),
 CONSTRAINT uq_order_number UNIQUE (order_number),
 CONSTRAINT fk user id FOREIGN KEY (user id) REFERENCES "user" (id),
 CONSTRAINT gt_zero_total CHECK(total > '0.0')
```



Normalization

Normalization is the process of organizing a database to eliminate duplicate and null values.

There are different forms of normalization. We will focus on the first 3 forms, namely first normal form (1NF), second normal form (2NF), and third normal form (3NF).



Gallery Customer History Form

Customer Name

Jackson, Elizabeth Phone (206) 284-6783

 $123-4^{\text{th}}\ Avenue$

Fonthill, ON

L3J 4S4

Purchases Made

Artist	Title	Purchase Date	Sales Price
03 - Carol Channing	Laugh with Teeth	09/17/2000	7000.00
15 - Dennis Frings	South toward Emerald Sea	05/11/2000	1800.00
03 - Carol Channing	At the Movies	02/14/2002	5550.00
15 - Dennis Frings	South toward Emerald Sea	07/15/2003	2200.00

The Gill Art Gallery wishes to maintain data on their customers, artists and paintings. They may have several paintings by each artist in the gallery at one time. Paintings may be bought and sold several times. In other words, the gallery may sell a painting, then buy it back at a later date and sell it to another customer.



QUESTIONS?

