

Database Design Project

Oracle Baseball League Store Database

Project Scenario:

You are a small consulting company specializing in database development. You have just been awarded the contract to develop a data model for a database application system for a small retail store called Oracle Baseball League (OBL).

The Oracle Baseball League store serves the entire surrounding community selling baseball kit. The OBL has two types of customer, there are individuals who purchase items like balls, cleats, gloves, shirts, screen printed t-shirts, and shorts. Additionally customers can represent a team when they purchase uniforms and equipment on behalf of the team.

Teams and individual customers are free to purchase any item from the inventory list, but teams get a discount on the list price depending on the number of players. When a customer places an order we record the order items for that order in our database.

OBL has a team of three sales representatives that officially only call on teams but have been known to handle individual customer complaints.

Section 6 Lesson 3 Exercise : Data Definition Language

Use DDL to build and maintain database tables (S6L3 Objective 3)

Part 1: Reading information from a script

In this exercise you will use the “obl Sports.ddl” file to consolidate your knowledge of DDL.

Open the “obl Sports.ddl” in a text editor.

1. How many tables have been created using the CREATE TABLE statement?
10
2. How many columns are created for the price history table?
6
3. What statement is used to enforce the constraint that the category column of the items table must have a value?
NOT NULL
4. What is the name of the foreign key constraint between the customers and customer addresses tables?
customer_address_customer_fk
5. What are the lowest and highest values that can be stored in the commission_rate column for the sales_representatives table?
-99.99, 99.99
6. What are the lowest and highest values that can be stored in the price column for the price_history table?
-99999.99, 99999.99
7. What are the 3 columns that make up the primary key for the price_history table?
itm_number, start_date, start_time

Number (2) \Rightarrow precision of 2

- can store up to 2 digit, including both int and fractional parts

eg: 0.01, 12.34, 99.99

Number (7,2) \Rightarrow precision of 7

\Rightarrow scale of 2 (小数点是 2 个而已)

can store up to 7 digits in total, 2 of those can be decimal point

eg: min: -99999.99 max: 99999.99

Part 2 : Updating Constraints

Log-in to APEX and go to the SQL commands environment



Modifying a column

1. Run the DESCRIBE command on the orders table to view its structure.
2. **Task:** Add a default constraint that will use today's date to assign a value to the odr_date column of the orders table if no date is provided.
3. Run the DESCRIBE command again to verify the command was successful.



Adding a check constraint

1. Run the DESCRIBE command on the customers table to view its structure.
2. **Task:** Add a check constraint that will not allow the customers current balance to go below zero.
3. Run the DESCRIBE command again to verify the command was successful.
4. A check constraint is not shown in the results of a describe command.
 - a. Go to the Object Browser
 - b. Select the customers table.
 - c. Click on the CONSTRAINTS tab.
 - d. You will see your constraint here.



Adding a column

The client has decided that they would like a separate column for the customer's mobile phone number. This is an optional column that will be required to store 11 digits.

1. Run the DESCRIBE command on the customers table to view its structure.
2. **Task:** Add column that will satisfy the clients requirements
3. Run the DESCRIBE command on the customers table to view its structure.



Dropping a column

The client has decided that they don't need the mobile number column as most customers only provide a single contact number and that is already catered for with the existing phone_number column.

1. Run the DESCRIBE command on the customers table to view its structure.
2. **Task:** Drop the column that was created to store the mobile phone number.
3. Run the DESCRIBE command on the customers table to view its structure.

①

```
DESCRIBE orders ;  
ALTER TABLE orders  
MODIFY odr_date DATE SYSDATE ;  
DESCRIBE orders ;
```

②

```
DESCRIBE customers ;  
ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD CONSTRAINT check_balance CHECK (current_balance >= 0) ;  
DESCRIBE customers ;
```

③

```
DESCRIBE customers ;  
ALTER TABLE customers  
ADD mobile_phone_number VARCHAR(11) ;  
DESCRIBE customers ;
```

④

```
DESCRIBE customers ;  
ALTER TABLE customers ;  
DROP COLUMN mobile_phone_number ;  
DESCRIBE customers ;
```