## Lab assignment # 1 - DDL, DML, constraints and transaction processing

**How do you write the lab report? You can put your answers in this document and provide your code with comments where you think it's necessary. If you can't use this document I would like you to include the task text in your answer. These goes for all lab reports.**

During this lab you will acquire knowledge required to create database objects in the form of tables and sequences. Furthermore, you will see that certain integrity rules mentioned in the tasks is maintained by constraints on the table level.

Do all labs here: <https://livesql.oracle.com>

**Task 1**

Create a sequence object with the name **my\_seq**. It should start with 1 and increase by 1. The sequence method NEXTVAL returns a numeric data type.

**Task 2**

Create a table structure according to the drawing below:

CUSTOMER

# cust\_id

\* username

\* passwd

\* first\_name

\* last\_name

\* credit\_type

o phone

CUST\_ORDER

# ord\_id

(#)cust\_id

\* order\_date

CART

# row\_id

(#)ord\_id

(#)prod\_id

\* quantity

PRODUCT

# prod\_id

(#)group\_id

\* prod\_name

\* price

PROD\_GROUP

# group\_id

\* group\_name

PROD\_PICT

# pict\_id

(#)prod\_id

\* file\_type

\* width

\* height

\* path

**Explanation of notation**

# = Primary key

(#) = Foreign key

\* = Mandatory (must contain a value => NOT NULL)

o = Optional (must not contain a value can be NULL)

**customer.credit\_type** CHECK ('high','average','low')

**prod\_pict.file\_type** CHECK ('gif','jpg')

**cust\_order.ord\_id** (generated by the sequence my\_seq)

**cart.row\_id** (generated by the sequence my\_seq)

**cust\_order.order\_date** (data type = DATE, DEFAULT SYSDATE)

**customer.username** (should be unique, constraint UNIQUE)

**All Foreign Key columns should have the** column constraint **NOT NULL**

Name all constraints except NOT NULL. Suggestion for a constraint naming convention: **table\_column\_constraint**, you can use the following abbreviations if you like : **CK** = CHECK, **PK** = PRIMARY KEY, **FK** = FOREIGN KEY and finally **UQ** = UNIQUE, or whatever you like as long as you are consistently.

For the customer table above, a primary key constraint would be named:

**customer\_cust\_id\_pk**

**Task 3**

Insert three rows in the **customer** table.

**Task 4**

Insert two rows in the **prod\_group** table.

**Task 5**

Insert two rows in the **product** table.

**Task 6**

Perform a sale by creating **one row** in the **cust\_order** table and **two rows** in the **cart** table. **Remember** to use the sequence to generate primary key in the tables.

**NOTE** that when you have created the cust\_order you must check what value the sequence put in the ord\_id column (i.e. the Primary Key value). Then take that number and use it in the insert on the cart table FK-column. **DO NOT USE** the sequence to generate a number to the foreign key ord\_id in the cart table!

**Task 7**

Increase the price on all articles by 12%.

**Task 8**

Update the phone number for an optional customer.

**Task 9**

Delete all rows from the cust\_order table, by using DML. **What happens and why!**