

Assignment – 17

Constraining the Values of your data.

1) Create the Orders table so that all onum values as well as all combinations of cnum and snum are different from one another, and so that NULL values are excluded from the date field.

```
CREATE TABLE Orders1 (onum INT PRIMARY KEY, amt DECIMAL(10,2),odate DATE NOT NULL, cnum INT NOT NULL, snum INT NOT NULL, UNIQUE (cnum, snum));
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>CREATE TABLE Orders1 (onum INT PRIMARY KEY, amt DECIMAL(10,2),odate DATE NOT NULL, cnum INT NOT NULL, snum INT NOT NULL, UNIQUE (cnum, snum));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>select * from orders1;
Empty set (0.01 sec)
```

2) Create the Salespeople table so that the default commission is 10% with no NULLS permitted, snum is the primary key, and all names fall alphabetically between A and M, inclusive (assume all names will be uppercase).

```
CREATE TABLE Salespeople (snum INT PRIMARY KEY, sname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (sname >= 'A' AND sname <= 'M'),city VARCHAR(50),comm DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.10);
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>CREATE TABLE Salespeople1 (snum INT PRIMARY KEY, sname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CHECK (sname >= 'A' AND sname <= 'M'),city VARCHAR(50),comm DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.10);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>select * from salespeople1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

3) Create the Orders table, making sure that the onum is greater than the cnum, and the cnum is greater than the snum. Allow no NULLS in any of these three fields.

```
CREATE TABLE Orders2 (onum INT NOT NULL, cnum INT NOT NULL, snum INT NOT NULL, amt DECIMAL(10,2),odate DATE, PRIMARY KEY (onum),CHECK (onum > cnum AND cnum > snum));
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>CREATE TABLE Orders2 (onum INT NOT NULL, cnum INT NOT NULL, snum INT NOT NULL, amt DECIMAL(10,2),odate DATE, PRIMARY KEY (onum),CHECK (onum > cnum AND cnum > snum));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
W1_89793_Saurabh>select * from orders2;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```