**Batch: B1 Roll No.: 1711072**

**Experiment / assignment / tutorial No. 5**

**Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD**

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| **Title:** Implementation of Database in SQL -DDL |

**Objective:** Define/modify database definitions with proper constraints

**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

CO 2: Convert entity-relationship diagrams into relational tables, populate a relational

database and formulate SQL queries on the data Use SQL for creation and query the database.

CO 3: Define and apply integrity constraints and improve database design using normalization techniques.

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. Sharaman Shah,”*Oracle for Professional*”, SPD.
2. Dr. P.S. Deshpande, SQL and PL/SQL for Oracle 10g.Black book, Dreamtech Press
3. Korth, Slberchatz, Sudarshan: “Database Systems Concept”, 5th Edition , McGraw Hill
4. Peter Rob and Carlos Coronel,”Database Systems Design, Implementation and Management”, Thompson Learning, 5th Edition

**Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts**:

Resources used: Postgresql

**Theory:** The set of relations in a database must be specifies to the system by means of a data definition language (DDL). The SQL DDL allows specification of not only a set of relations but also specific information about the relation including,

1. The schema for each relation
2. The domain of values associated with each attribute
3. The integrity constraints
4. The set of indices to be maintained for each relation
5. The security and authorization information for each relation
6. The physical storage structure of each relation on disk

# Syntax Create Table:

# create table employee(ssn,fname varchar(10), mname varchar(10), lname varchar(10), desg varchar(20), gender varchar(5), addr varchar(20), bdate datetime, sal float,primary key(ssn));

create table manages(ssn int, dept\_code int, start\_dt datetime, foreign key(ssn)

create table manages(ssn int, dept\_code int, start\_dt datetime, foreign key(ssn)

references employee, foreign key(dept\_code) refrences department, key(ssn,dept\_code) ) on delete set null;primary

# Data Constraints

Busines managers of the organization determine the a set of rules that must be applied before the data is stored in the database. The application of such rules on raw data ensures **data integrity**.

**Eg:-** An employee belonging to Sales department cannot have salary higher than Rs. 1000.

An employee has an unique identification number.

# Applying Data Constraints

Oracle permits data constraints to be attached to table columns using SQL syntax. Constraints can be attached to table columns using

Alter table

# Unique Constraint

**Unique Constraint- At column level Syntax**

**<ColumnName><Datatype>(<size>)**

**UNIQUE Unique Constraint- At table level**

**CREATE TABLE<TableName>(**

**<ColumnName><Datatype>(<size>)**

**<ColumnName><Datatype>(<size>)**

**<Columnname><Datatype>(<size>) UNIQUE(<ColumnName1>,<ColumnName2>);**

**Implementation Details (Problem Statement, Query and Screenshots of Results):**

Problem Statement:

People seek information via words, recommendation letters, etc. The search engines retrieve this information using specific keywords mentioned by the user. Recommendation systems imitate this social process to enable quick filtering of the information on the web.

We aim to develop a database for this movie recommendation system which will contain the details of the following:

1. Movie, like the title, director, movie length;

2. Genre: the basis on which movies will be suggested.

3. Customer: customer id, basic details

4. Theatre: name, address, timings

5. Cast: name, age, no. of movies done

6. Reviews: rating by customer, movie analyst

This database will serve as a basis for our movie recommendation system on the basis of user's genre preference and review of the movies.

Sample Queries:

postgres=# create database recommender;

CREATE DATABASE

postgres=# \c recommender;

You are now connected to database "recommender" as user "postgres".

recommender=# create table Actor(cast\_id int primary key,name varchar(30) not null,age int not null,no\_of\_movies int);

CREATE TABLE

recommender=# ALTER TABLE Actor

recommender-# RENAME TO Cast\_Movie;

ALTER TABLE

recommender=# create table customer(email\_id varchar(40) primary key, name varchar(30) not null, age int not null);

CREATE TABLE

recommender=# create table movie(movie\_id int primary key,movie\_name varchar(60) not null, release\_date date not null,rating float not null);CREATE TABLE

recommender=# create table theatre(theatre\_id int primary key, t\_name varchar(30) not null, location varchar(20) not null);

CREATE TABLE

recommender=# create table review(mov\_id int,cust\_review varchar(200), analyst\_review varchar(200),foreign key(mov\_id) references movie(movie\_id));

CREATE TABLE

recommender=# ALTER TABLE movie

recommender-# ADD genre varchar(15);

ALTER TABLE

recommender=# ALTER TABLE movie ALTER COLUMN genre SET NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE

Screenshots:

# Conclusion: The database was successfully created with various tables using DDL commands.