

EXERCISE 12

Intro to Constraints: NOT NULL and UNIQUE Constraints

Global Fast Foods has been very successful this past year and has opened several new stores. They need to add a table to their database to store information about each of their store's locations. The owners want to make sure that all entries have an identification number, date opened, address, and city and that no other entry in the table can have the same email address. Based on this information, answer the following questions about the global_locations table. Use the table for your answers.

NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE	DEFAULT
id	Number	4			Not null	
name	Varchar	20			Not null	
date_opened	Date				Not null	
address	Varchar2	30			Not null	
city	Varchar2	20			Not null	
zip/postal code	Varchar2	20			Nullable	
phone	Varchar2	15			Nullable	
email	Varchar2	80			Nullable	
manager_id	Number	4			Nullable	
Emergency contact	Varchar2	40			Nullable	

1. What is a "constraint" as it relates to data integrity?

A constraint is a rule applied to a database column to ensure data integrity. It ensures that the data entered into a table meets specific conditions.

2. What are the limitations of constraints that may be applied at the column level and at the table level?

Column-level constraints can only apply to a single column. Constraints must be logical and not contradict each other.

3. Why is it important to give meaningful names to constraints?

Identifying which constraint called as error, maintain or modify the database later. Debug & comment database design effectively.

4. Based on the information provided by the owners, choose a datatype for each column. Indicate the length, precision, and scale for each NUMBER datatype.

zip, postal, phone, manager_id, contact are unwise

5. Use "(nullable)" to indicate those columns that can have null values.

zip / postal code

Phone

Manager-id

Emergency contact

6. Write the CREATE TABLE statement for the Global Fast Foods locations table to define the constraints at the column level.
 CREATE TABLE global_locations (
 id number (4) constraint PK-global_locations id Primary Key
 loc_name varchar (20) NOT NULL city varchar (20) NOT NULL,
 date_opened date NOT NULL zip_postal varchar (20).
 address varchar2 (30) NOT NULL;
 7. Execute the CREATE TABLE statement in Oracle Application Express.

CREATE TABLE global_locations (...);

8. Execute a DESCRIBE command to view the Table Summary information:

DESC global_locations;

9. Rewrite the CREATE TABLE statement for the Global Fast Foods locations table to define the UNIQUE constraints at the table level. Do not execute this statement.

NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NULLABLE	DEFAULT
id	number	4				
loc_name	varchar2	20			X	
	date					
address	varchar2	30				
city	varchar2	20				
zip_postal	varchar2	20			X	
phone	varchar2	15			X	
email	varchar2	80			X	
manager_id	number	4			X	
contact	varchar2	40			X	

(CREATE TABLE global_locations

id number(4) NOT NULL,
 loc_name varchar2(20) NOT NULL,
 date_opened Date NOT NULL,
 address varchar2(30) NOT NULL,
 city varchar2(20) NOT NULL
 zip_postal varchar(20)
 email varchar(80) NOT NULL
 manager_id number(4)
 contact varchar(40)

constraint PK_global_locations

primary key (id).

constraint loc_global_locations

unique (email)

constraint loc_global_locations

unique (email)

);

PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, and CHECK Constraints

- What is the purpose of a
 - PRIMARY KEY *uniquely identified each record in a table.*
 - FOREIGN KEY *Establish a relationship between two tables.*
 - CHECK CONSTRAINT *ensures that values in a column meet specific conditions*

2. Using the column information for the animals table below, name constraints where applicable at the table level, otherwise name them at the column level. Define the primary key (animal_id). The license_tag_number must be unique. The admit_date and vaccination_date columns cannot contain null values.

animal_id NUMBER(6)
name VARCHAR2(25)
license_tag_number NUMBER(10)
admit_date DATE
adoption_id NUMBER(5),
vaccination_date DATE

- animal_id → Primary Key
- license_tag_number → unique
- admit_date & vaccination_date → NOT null

3. Create the animals table. Write the syntax you will use to create the table.

```
CREATE TABLE animals (
  animal_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT PK_animal
  PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(25),
  license_tag_number NUMBER(10) CONSTRAINT UG_
  license_tag UNIQUE,
  admit_date DATE CONSTRAINT NN_admit
  NOT NULL,
  adoption_id NUMBER(5),
  vaccination_date DATE CONSTRAINT NN_vac
  NOT NULL);
```

4. Enter one row into the table. Execute a SELECT * statement to verify your input. Refer to the graphic below for input.

ANIMAL_ID	NAME	LICENSE_TAG_NUMBER	ADMIT_DATE	ADOPTION_ID	VACCINATION_DATE
101	Spot	35540	10-Oct-2004	205	12-Oct-2004

```
INSERT INTO animals
VALUES ('101', 'SPOT', 35540, TO_DATE('10-OCT-2004',
'DD-MON-YY'), 205,
TO_DATE('12-OCT-2004', 'DD-MON-YY'));
```

5. Write the syntax to create a foreign key (adoption_id) in the animals table that has a corresponding primary-key reference in the adoptions table. Show both the column-level and table-level syntax. Note that because you have not actually created an adoptions table, no adoption_id primary key exists, so the foreign key cannot be added to the animals table.

```
ALTER TABLE animals
ADD CONSTRAINT LK-adoption
FOREIGN KEY (adoption_id)
REFERENCE adoption (adoption_id);
```

6. What is the effect of setting the foreign key in the ANIMAL table as:

- a. ON DELETE CASCADE
b. ON DELETE SET NULL

a) When a record in a parent table is deleted, all related records in child table are automatically deleted.
b) When a record in the parent table is deleted, the foreign key value in child table is set to null instead of deleting child record.

7. What are the restrictions on defining a CHECK constraint?

- The condition must be boolean expression
- Cannot include subqueries
- Cannot reference other tables columns
- Cannot call non-deterministic function

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	