

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

Street-address.

6. Write the CREATE TABLE statement for the Global Fast Foods locations table to define the constraints at the column level.

```
CREATE TABLE GFFL (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  loc_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  address VARCHAR(30),
  city VARCHAR(20));
```

7. Execute the CREATE TABLE statement in Oracle Application Express.

```
zip_postal VARCHAR(20)
phone VARCHAR(15)
manager_id INT NOT NULL,
open_date DATE
```

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

```
DESC GFFL ;
```

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	

PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, and CHECK Constraints

1. What is the purpose of a
 - PRIMARY KEY
 - FOREIGN KEY
 - CHECK CONSTRAINT

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

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

CREATE TABLE animals

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 (animal_id, name, license,
admit_date, adoption, vaccination)
VALUES (101, 'Spot', 35540, DATE '2004-10-10', 205,
DATE '2004-10-12');

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.

CREATE TABLE animals (
adoption_id NUMBER (5) REFERENCES (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

ON DELETE CASCADE \Rightarrow automatically deleted
ON DELETE SET NULL \Rightarrow set to NULL

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

- * Cannot Reference other rows.
- * Cannot reference other tables
- * Cannot use Non-deterministic

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