



Module 3 Implementing a Database SQL Developer

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Content

- Create the Company database using SQL Developer
 - Create tables
 - Insert data
 - Create constraints (Unique, Foreign Keys, Check)

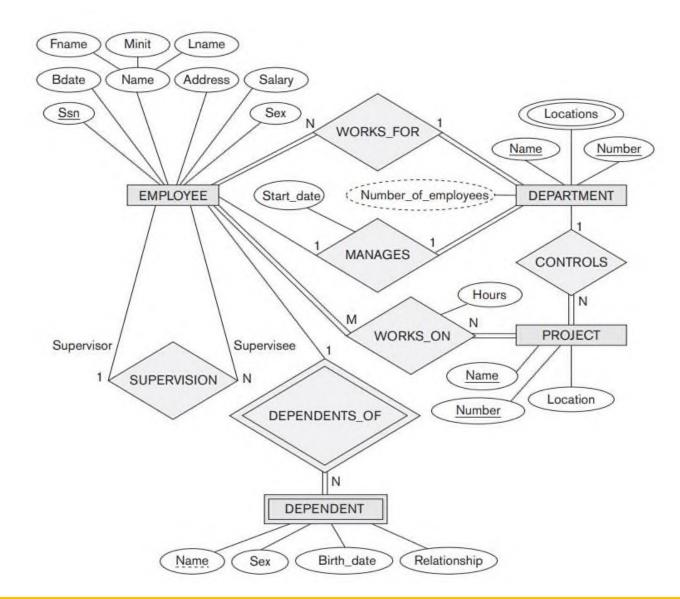


A Sample Database Application: COMPANY database

- The company is organized into departments. Each department has a unique name, a unique number, and a particular employee who manages the department. We keep track of the start date when that employee began managing the department. A department may have several locations.
- A department controls a number of projects, each of which has a **unique name**, a **unique number**, and a single location.
- We store each employee's name, Social Security number, address, salary, sex(gender), and birth date. An employee is assigned to one department, but may work on several projects, which are not necessarily controlled by the same department. We keep track of the current number of hours per week that an employee works on each project. We also keep track of the direct supervisor of each employee (who is another employee).
- We want to keep track of the dependents of each employee for insurance purposes. We keep each dependent's first name, sex, birth date, and relationship to the employee.



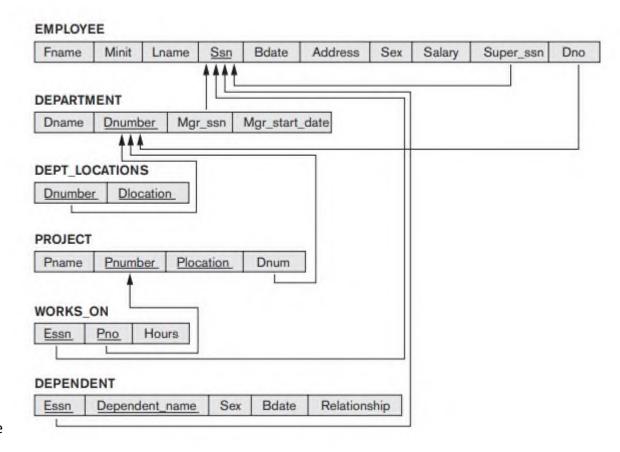
COMPANY ER





COMPANY Relational Model

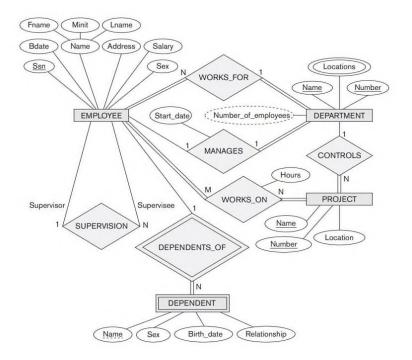
- Constraints:
 - Employee.ssn unique, not null
 - · Employee.Fname not null
 - Employee.Lname not null
 - Employee.Sex IN ('M', 'F')
 - · Department.dname unique, not null
 - · Department.dnumber unique, not null
 - Department.Mgr_ssn not null (1:N mandatory)
 - Project.pname unique, not null
 - Project.pnumber unique, not null
 - Project.dnum not null (1:1 mandatory)
 - Works_on.hours not null
- Other constraints (Triggers)
 - · Works on mandatory.
- Semantic integrity constraints (Triggers)
 - The salary of an employee should not exceed the salary of the employee supervisor

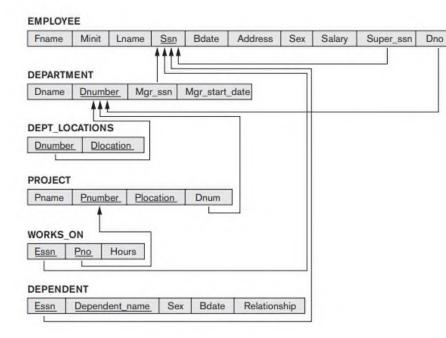






COMPANY ER-Relational Mapping





Constraints:

- Employee.ssn unique, not null
- Employee.Fname not null
- Employee.Lname not null
- Employee.Sex IN ('M', 'F')
- Department.dname unique, not null
- Department.dnumber unique, not null
- Department.Mgr_ssn not null (1:N mandatory)
- Project.pname unique, not null
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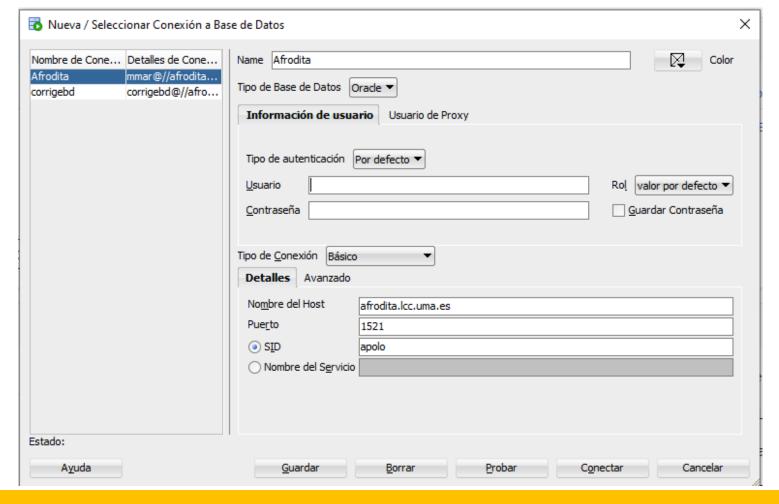
COMPANY database: Create Table sentences

- Step 1: Mapping of Regular Entity Types: Employee, Department, Project
- Step 2: Mapping of Weak Entity Types: Dependent
- Step 3: Mapping of Binary 1:1 Relationship Types: Manages
- Step 4: Mapping of Binary 1:N Relationship Types: Works_for, Supervision, Controls
- Step 5: Mapping of Binary M:N Relationship Types: Works_on
- What about inserting data???
 - Be careful with foreign key constraints!!!!





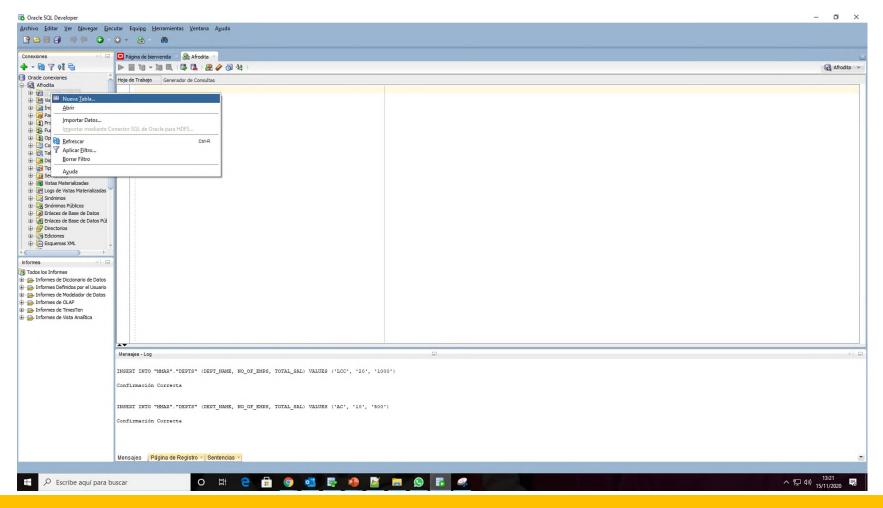
SQL Developer: Create Conection





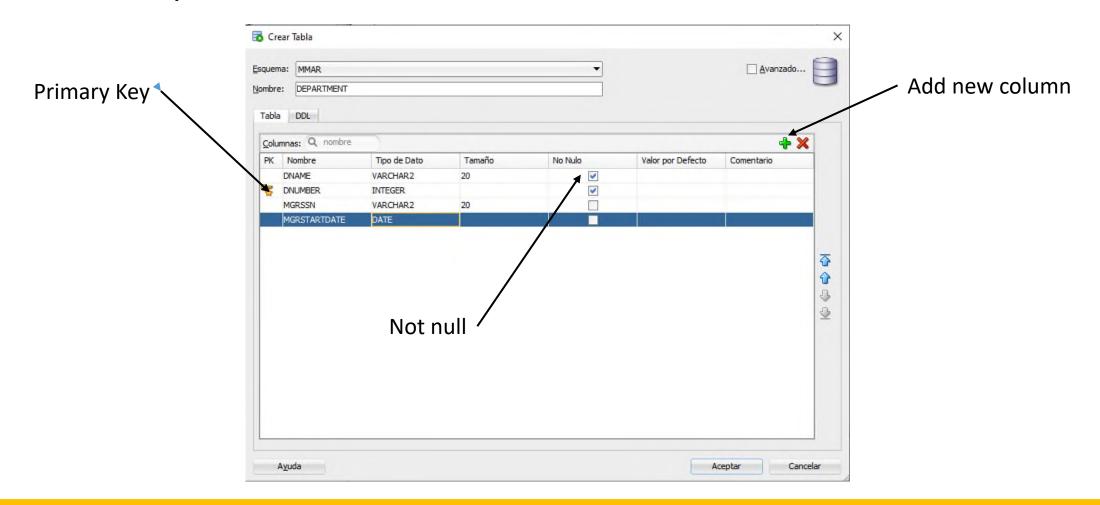


SQL Developer: Create Table



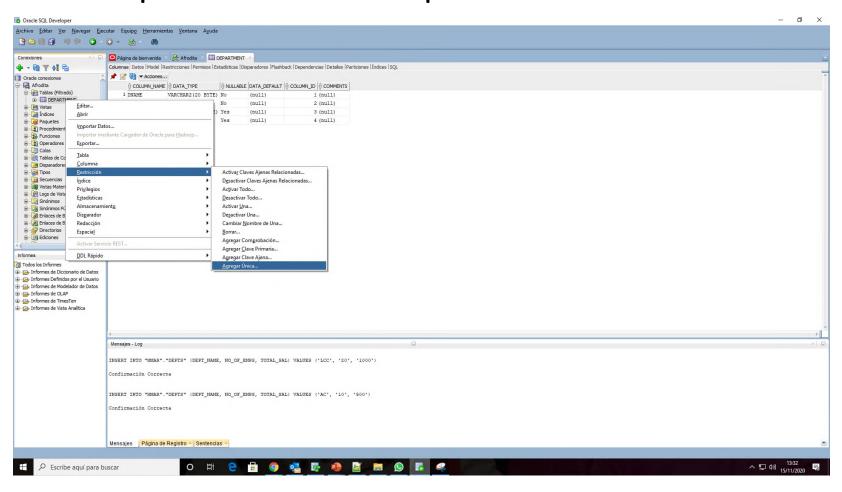


SQL Developer: Create Table





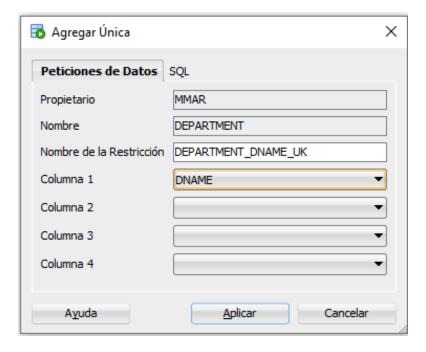
SQL Developer: Add Unique constraint



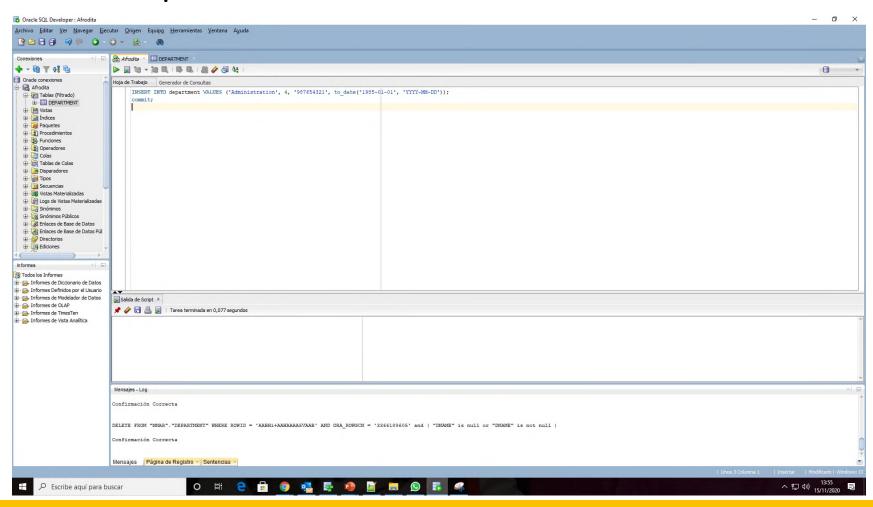




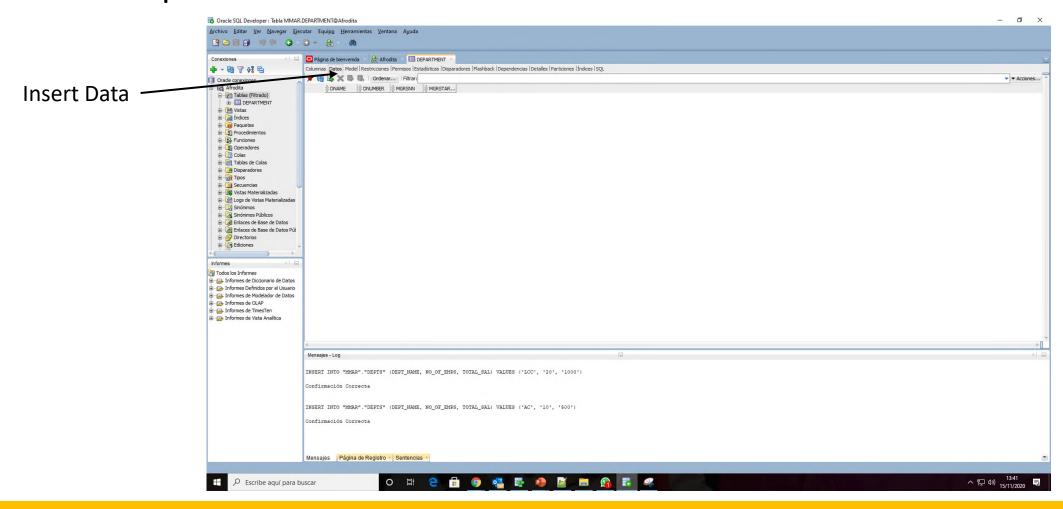
SQL Developer: Add Unique constraint





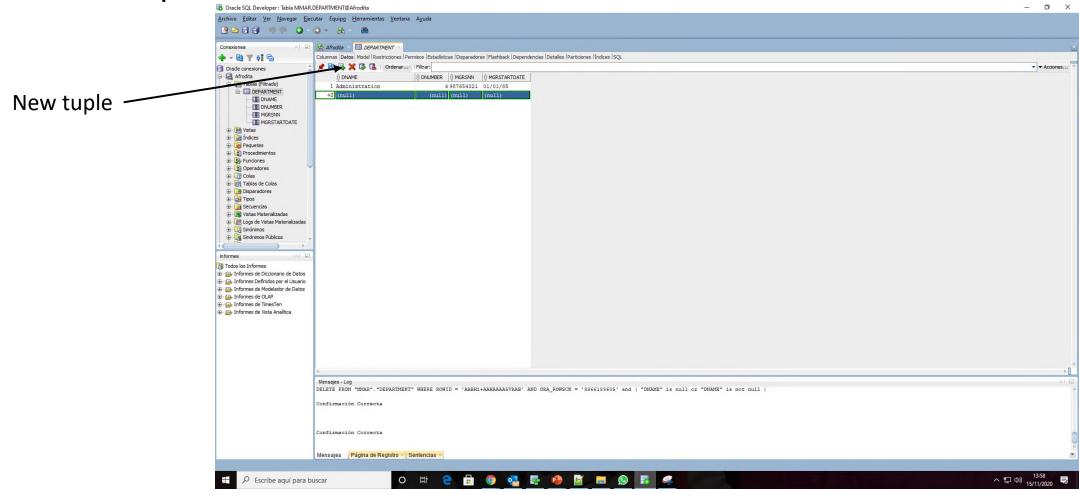




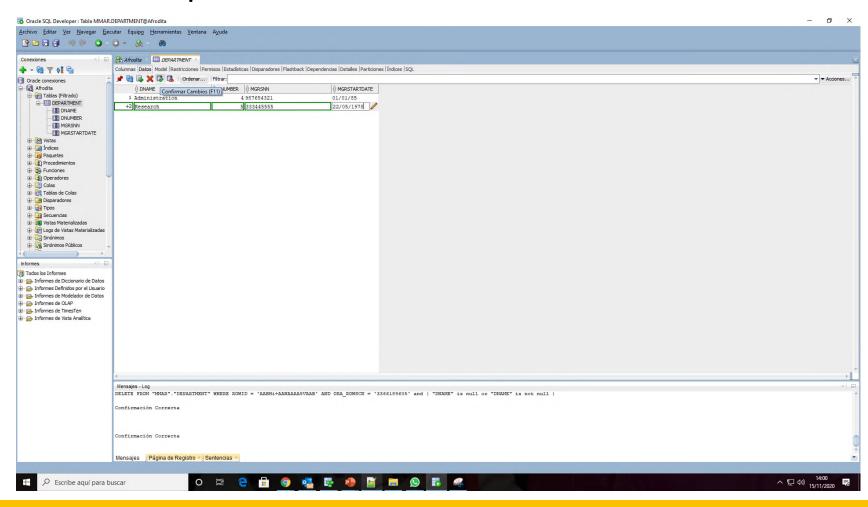






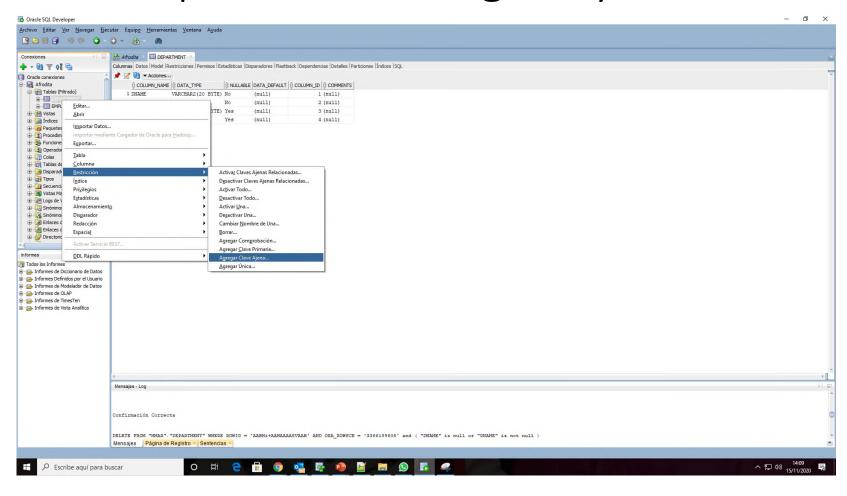








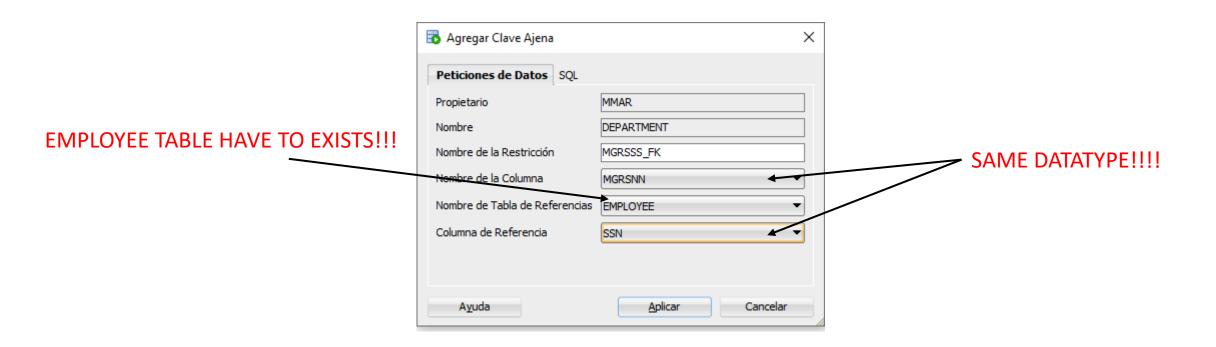
SQL Developer: Add Foreign key





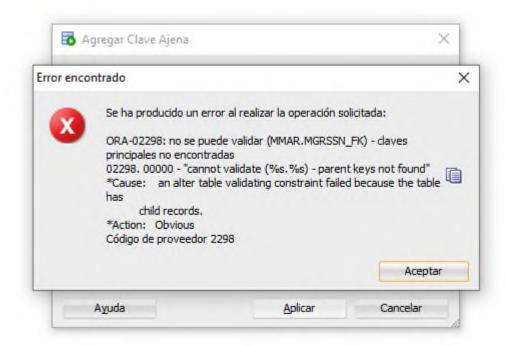


SQL Developer: Add Foreign key





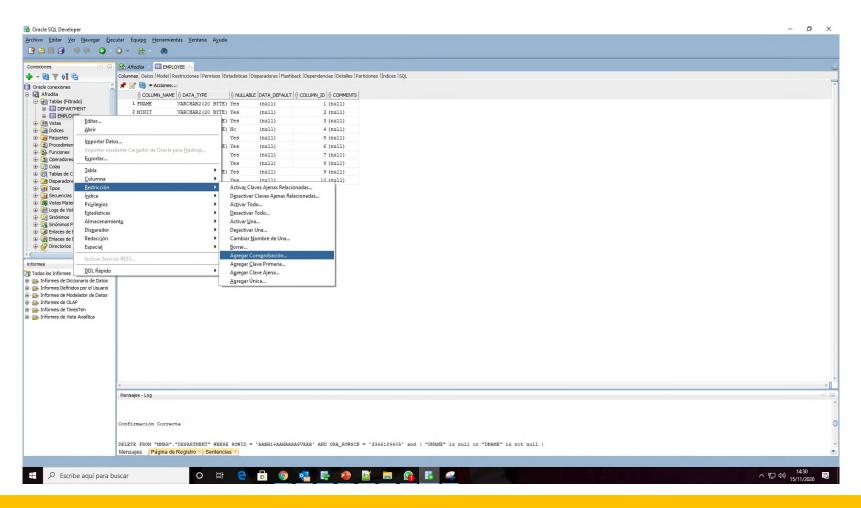
SQL Developer: Add Foreign key



IF DEPARTMENT ALREADY CONTAINS DATA, THEY CANNOT VIOLATE THE NEW RESTRICTION!!!!



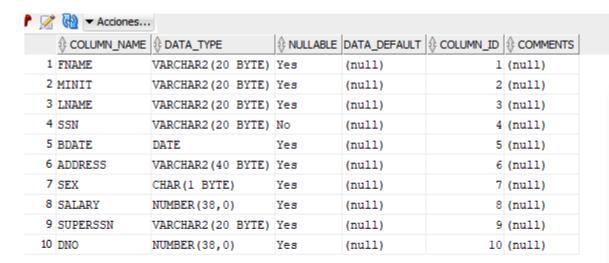
SQL Developer: Add Check Constraint

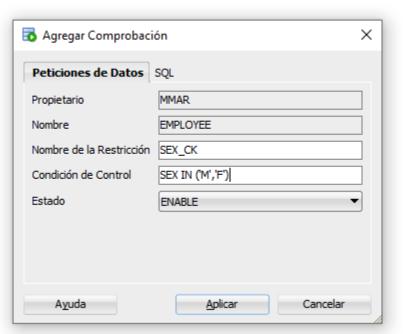






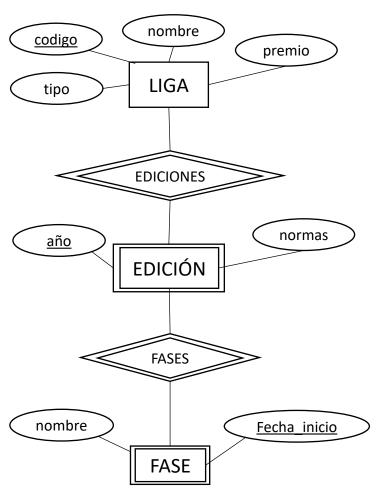
SQL Developer: Add Check Constraint







SQL Developer: Foreing key with multiple components





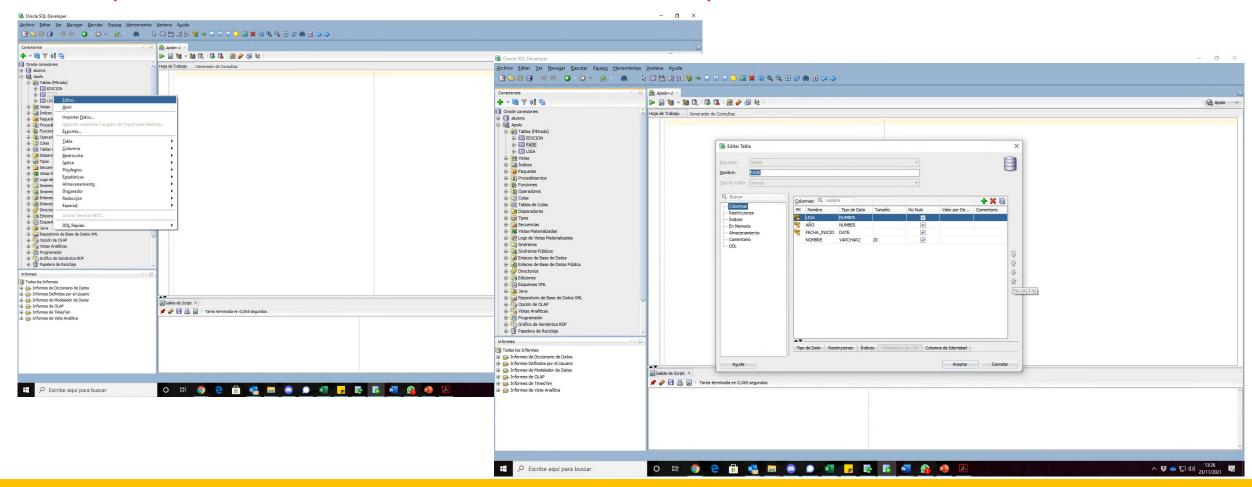
SQL Developer: Foreing key with multiple components

```
create table edicion (
create table liga (
                                                            liga number,
 codigo number primary key,
                                                            año number,
 nombre varchar2(30) not null,
                                                            normas varchar2(100),
 tipo varchar2(10) not null,
                                                            PRIMARY KEY (liga,año),
 premio number,
                                                            FOREIGN KEY (liga) REFERENCES LIGA
 UNIQUE (nombre)
);
                         create table fase (
                          liga number,
                          año number,
                          fecha inicio date,
                          nombre varchar2(20) not null,
                          UNIQUE(nombre),
                          PRIMARY KEY (liga, año, fecha inicio),
                          FOREIGN KEY (liga, año) REFERENCES edicion
```



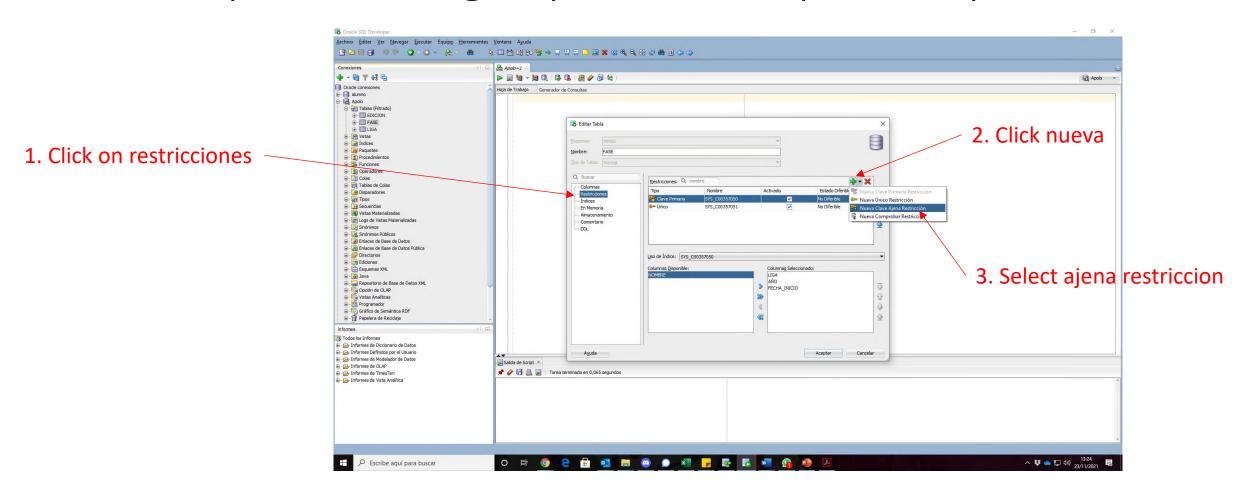


SQL Developer: Foreing key with multiple components (SAME PROCESS FOR UNIQUE KEYS)





SQL Developer: Foreing key with multiple components







SQL Developer: Foreing key with multiple components

