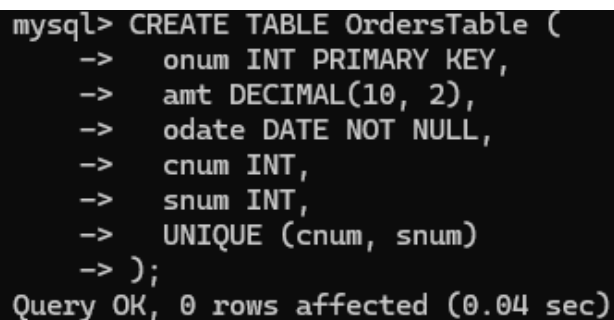## Assignment – 17

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.

Query:

CREATE TABLE OrdersTable (

   onum INT PRIMARY KEY,

   amt DECIMAL(10, 2),

   odate DATE NOT NULL,

   cnum INT,

   snum INT,

   UNIQUE (cnum, snum)

);

Output:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE OrdersTable (
    ->    onum INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ->    amt DECIMAL(10, 2),
    ->    odate DATE NOT NULL,
    ->    cnum INT,
    ->    snum INT,
    ->    UNIQUE (cnum, snum)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 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).

Query:

CREATE TABLE SalespeoplTable (

   snum INT PRIMARY KEY,

   sname VARCHAR(50) CHECK (sname >= 'A' AND sname <= 'M'),

   city VARCHAR(50),

   comm DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.10

);

Output:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE SalespeoplTable (
    ->    snum INT PRIMARY KEY,
    ->    sname VARCHAR(50) CHECK (sname >= 'A' AND sname <= 'M'),
    ->    city VARCHAR(50),
    ->    comm DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.10
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> |
```

3) Create the Orders table, making sure that the onum is greater than the cnum, and

the cnum is greater that the snum. Allow no NULLS in any of these three fields.

Query:

CREATE TABLE Orderss (

   onum INT NOT NULL,

   cnum INT NOT NULL,

   snum INT NOT NULL,

   amt DECIMAL(10, 2),

   odate DATE,

   CHECK (onum > cnum AND cnum > snum)

);

Output:

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

mysql>
```