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

```
1  CREATE TABLE animals (
2      animal_id          NUMBER(6)    CONSTRAINT pk_animals PRIMARY KEY,
3      name                VARCHAR2(25),
4      license_tag_number NUMBER(10)   CONSTRAINT unq_license UNIQUE,
5      admit_date          DATE        CONSTRAINT nn_admit NOT NULL,
6      adoption_id         NUMBER(5),
7      vaccination_date    DATE        CONSTRAINT nn_vaccine NOT NULL
8  );
9
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

Table created.

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

```
1  SELECT * FROM animals;
2
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

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

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.

```
1  SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, table_name
2  FROM user_constraints
3  WHERE table_name IN ('ADOPTIONS', 'ANIMALS');
4  |
```

Results	Explain	Describe	Saved SQL	History
CONSTRAINT_NAME	CONSTRAINT_TYPE	TABLE_NAME		
PK_ADOPTIONS	P	ADOPTIONS		
PK_ANIMALS	P	ANIMALS		
FK_ADOPT	R	ANIMALS		