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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.

| <pre>1 SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, table_name 2 FROM user_constraints 3 WHERE table_name IN ('ADOPTIONS', 'ANIMALS'); 4 </pre> | | |
|--|-----------------|------------|
| Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History | | |
| CONSTRAINT_NAME | CONSTRAINT_TYPE | TABLE_NAME |
| PK_ADOPTIONS | P | ADOPTIONS |
| PK_ANIMALS | P | ANIMALS |
| FK_ADOPT | R | ANIMALS |