

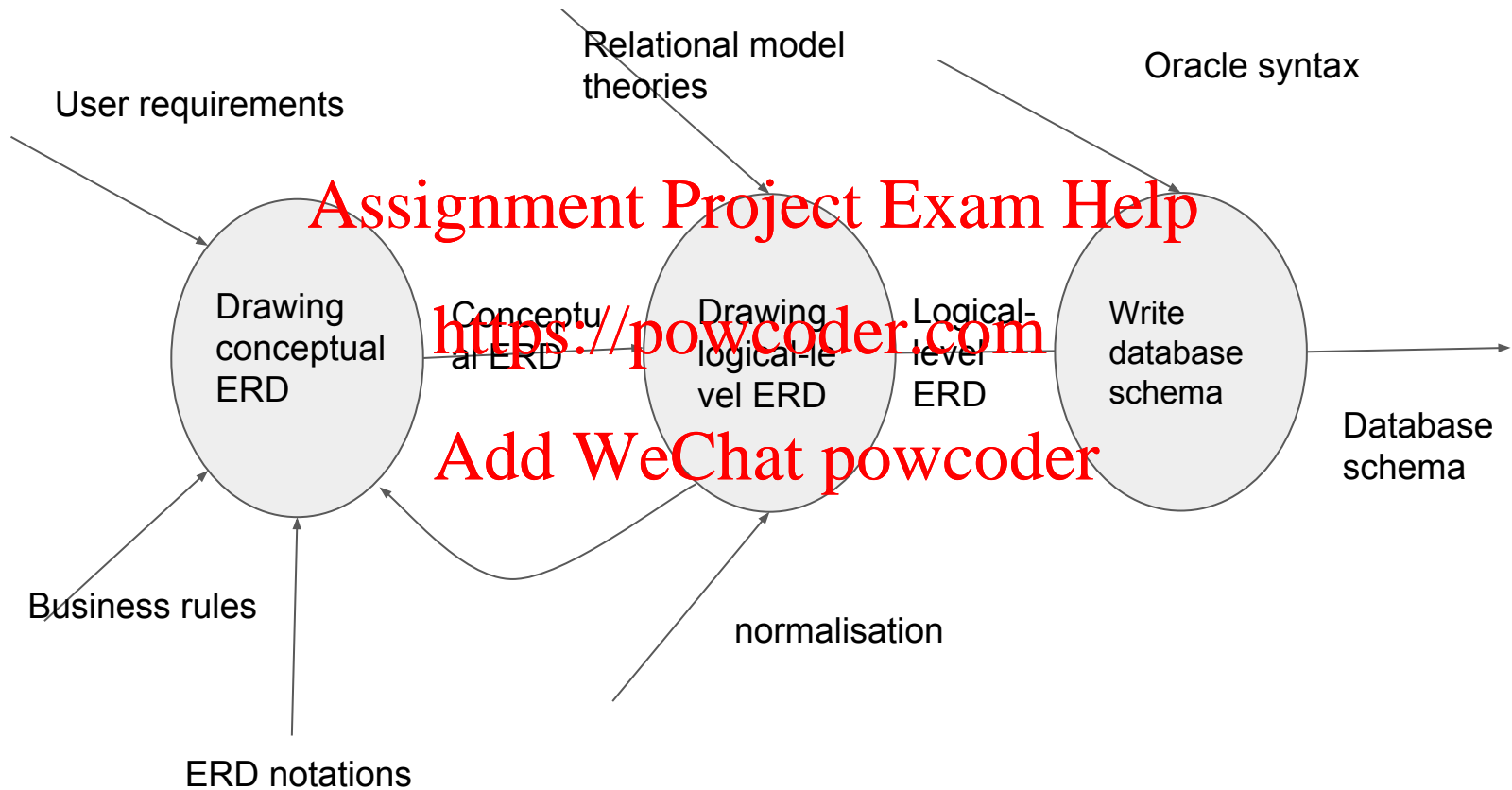
# Assignment Project Exam Help Data Definition Language

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# SQL general syntax

- A single statement is ended with SEMICOLON.
- Predefined KEYWORDS represent clauses (components) of a statement.
- Keywords are NOT case sensitive.
- Examples:

```
CREATE
TABLE unit
(
    unit_code    CHAR(7)        NOT NULL,
    unit_name    VARCHAR(50)    NOT NULL CONSTRAINT uq_unit_name UNIQUE,
    CONSTRAINT pk_unit PRIMARY KEY (unit_code)
);
```

```
SELECT * FROM student;
```

# SQL Statements

- Creating database structure.
  - CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE
- Adding and Manipulating database contents (rows).
  - INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- Retrieving data from database
  - SELECT

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## **CREATING TABLES**

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT (  
    stu_nbr          NUMBER          NOT NULL,  
    stud_lname       VARCHAR2(50)    NOT NULL,  
    stud_fname       VARCHAR2(50)    NOT NULL,  
    stu_dob          DATE             NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT STUDENT_PK PRIMARY KEY (stu_nbr)  
);
```

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What relational model component(s) is/are defined in the above create table statement?

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- a. Relation, Attribute, Domain
- b. Primary Key
- c. Foreign Key
- d. Referential Integrity constraint
- e. All of the options in a-d are correct.
- f. Some of the options in a-d are correct.

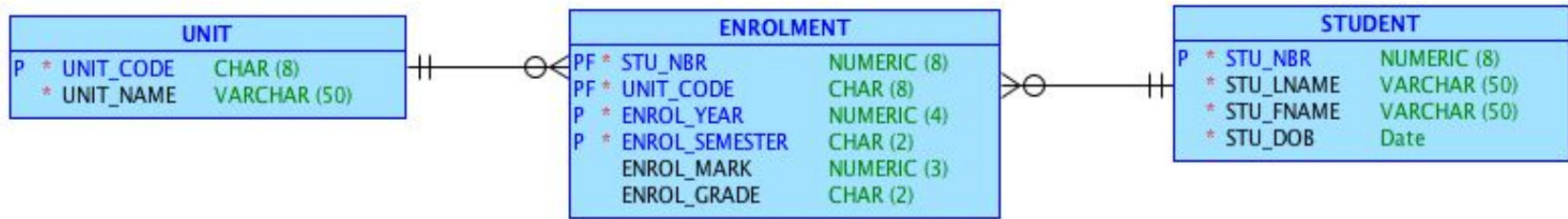
# Column VS Table Level Constraints

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT (  
  stu_nbr      NUMBER      NOT NULL,  
  stud_lname   VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
  stud_fname   VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
  stu_dob      DATE        NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT STUDENT_PK PRIMARY KEY (stu_nbr)  
);
```

Diagram illustrating constraints in the SQL statement:

- Column constraints:** Indicated by arrows pointing to the NOT NULL constraints for `stu_nbr`, `stud_lname`, `stud_fname`, and `stu_dob`.
- Table constraint:** Indicated by an arrow pointing to the `CONSTRAINT STUDENT_PK PRIMARY KEY (stu_nbr)` line.

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CREATE

TABLE student

```

(
  stu_nbr NUMBER(8) NOT NULL,
  stu_lname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  stu_fname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  stu_dob DATE NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT pk_student PRIMARY KEY (stu_nbr)
);

```

CREATE

TABLE unit

```

(
  unit_code CHAR(7) NOT NULL,
  unit_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT uq_unit_name UNIQUE,
  CONSTRAINT pk_unit PRIMARY KEY (unit_code)
);

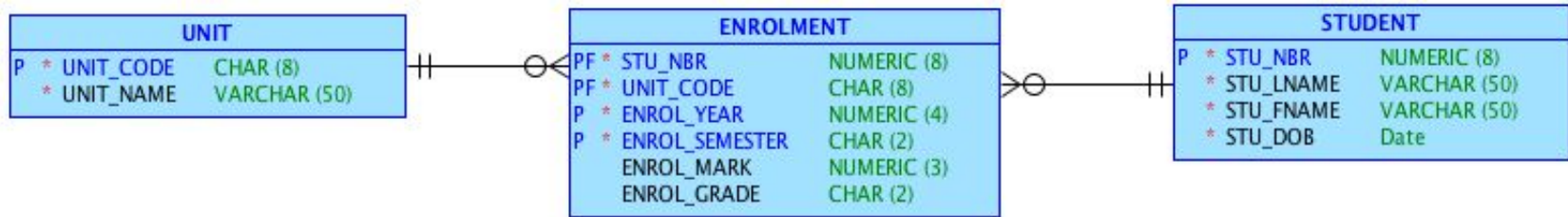
```

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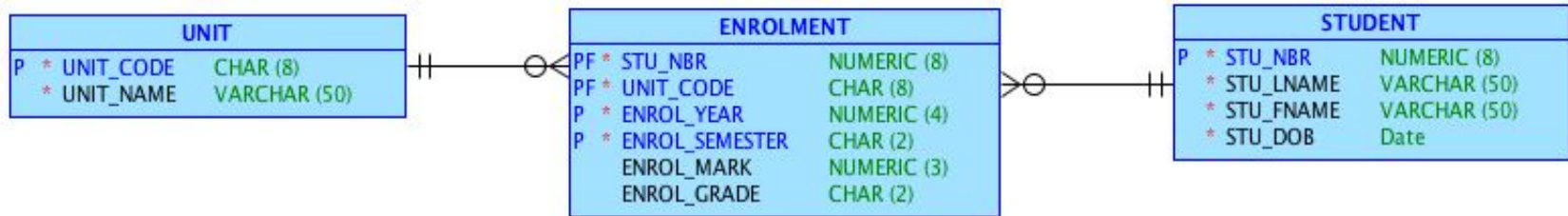
How many foreign key (FK) will be in the database when the three table are created?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

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During discussion, name the attribute(s) that will be assigned as FK and what table(s) would it “link”?

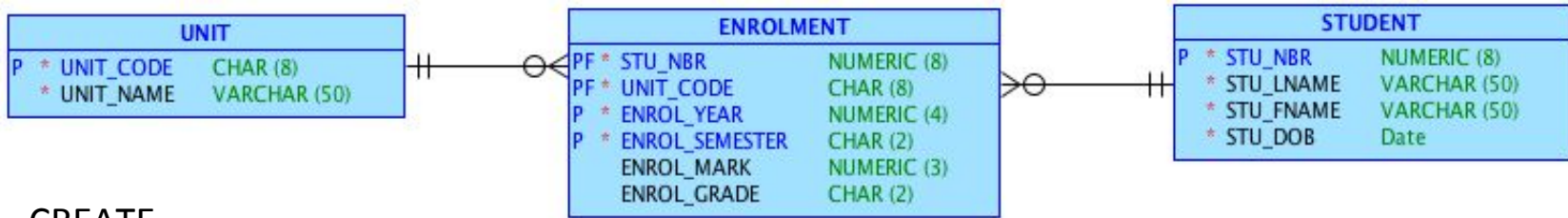


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What would be the order of the CREATE TABLE statements in the schema script to successfully creating a database based on the above diagram?  
 (assuming that we will define the FK as part of the create table statement)

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- UNIT, ENROLMENT, STUDENT
- ENROLMENT, STUDENT, UNIT
- STUDENT, UNIT, ENROLMENT
- UNIT, STUDENT, ENROLMENT
- More than one option is correct.



CREATE

TABLE enrolment

(

stu\_nbr                   NUMBER(8)       NOT NULL,  
 unit\_code                CHAR(7)           NOT NULL,  
 enrol\_year               NUMBER(4)       NOT NULL,  
 enrol\_semester          CHAR(1)           NOT NULL,  
 enrol\_mark               NUMBER(3) ,  
 enrol\_grade              CHAR(3),

CONSTRAINT pk\_enrolment PRIMARY KEY (stu\_nbr, unit\_code, enrol\_year, enrol\_semester),

CONSTRAINT fk\_enrolment\_student FOREIGN KEY (stu\_nbr) REFERENCES student (stu\_nbr),

CONSTRAINT fk\_enrolment\_unit FOREIGN KEY (unit\_code) REFERENCES unit (unit\_code)

);

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## Alternative method of defining FKs

```
CREATE
TABLE enrolment
(
  stu_nbr          NUMBER(8)    NOT NULL,
  unit_code        CHAR(7)      NOT NULL,
  enrol_year       NUMBER(4)    NOT NULL,
  enrol_semester   CHAR(1)      NOT NULL,
  mark             NUMBER(3),
  grade            CHAR(3),
  CONSTRAINT pk_enrolment PRIMARY KEY (stu_nbr, unit_code, enrol_year, enrol_semester)
);
```

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```
ALTER TABLE enrolment
ADD
  ( CONSTRAINT fk_enrolment_student FOREIGN KEY (stu_nbr)
    REFERENCES student ( stu_nbr),
    CONSTRAINT fk_enrolment_unit FOREIGN KEY (unit_code) REFERENCES unit (
      unit_code)
  );
```

## ALTER TABLE

It is used to change table structure. For example:

- Adding column(s).
- Removing column(s).
- Adding constraint(s).
- Removing constraint(s)

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```
ALTER TABLE student
  ADD (stu_address varchar(200),
       status char(10) DEFAULT 'current',
       constraint status_chk CHECK (status in ('graduated','current')))
  );
```

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# DELETING TABLE

- Use the DROP statement.
- Examples:
  - DROP TABLE enrolment PURGE;
  - DROP TABLE student CASCADE CONSTRAINTS PURGE;

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# Notes on Creating Database Schema in Oracle

- Put all the create table statements into a single SQL script file.
- Create another SQL script file containing the DROP table statements.

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## **ADDING TUPLES/ROWS TO TABLE**



# INSERT

- Adding data to a table in database.

- SYNTAX:

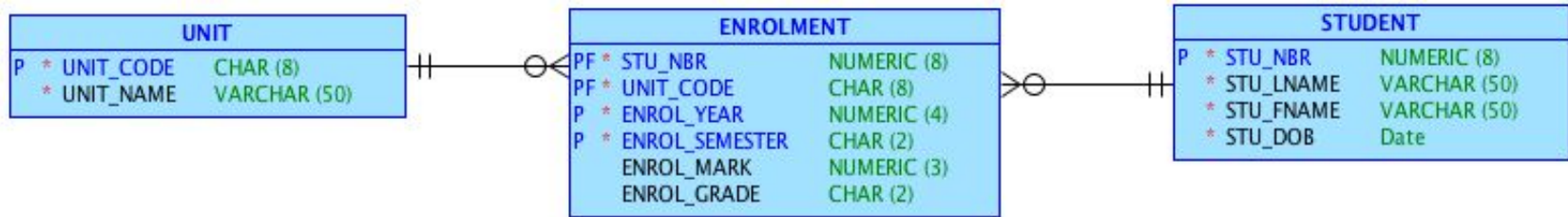
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INSERT INTO *table* [(*column* [, *column...*])]  
VALUES (*value* [, *value...*]);

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INSERT INTO unit VALUES ('FIT1004','Database');

INSERT INTO student VALUES

(*112233*, 'Indrawan-Santiago', 'Maria', '01-Jan-1995'  
)



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Assume the tables have been created and there is no data currently in the tables.  
In what order should we populate the table?

- UNIT -> STUDENT -> ENROLMENT
- ENROLMENT -> UNIT -> STUDENT
- STUDENT -> UNIT -> ENROLMENT
- More than one option is correct.

# COMMIT and ROLLBACK

```
INSERT INTO enrolment VALUES (112233, 'FIT1004',1,2012,45,'N');  
INSERT INTO enrolment VALUES (112233, 'FIT1001',1,2012,80,'HD');  
COMMIT;
```

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COMMIT makes the changes to the database permanent.

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ROLLBACK will undo the changes.

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# Using a SEQUENCE

- Oracle supports auto-increment of a numeric PRIMARY KEY.
  - SEQUENCE.

- Steps to use:

- Create sequence

```
CREATE SEQUENCE sno_seq  
INCREMENT BY 1;
```

- Access the sequence using two built-in variables (pseudocolumns):

- NEXTVAL and CURRVAL

- INSERT INTO student  
VALUES (sno\_seq.nextval, 'Bond', 'James', '01-Jan-1994');
      - INSERT INTO enrolment  
VALUES (sno\_seq.currval, 'FIT1004', ...);

Two new students and their enrolment details need to be added, James Bond wants to enrol in FIT1004 and FIT1001, Bruce Lee only wants to enrol in FIT1004. The sequence for sno is called sno\_seq.

```
-- Add two students
INSERT INTO student VALUES (sno_seq.nextval,'Bond','James','01-Jan-1994');
INSERT INTO student VALUES (sno_seq.nextval,'Lee','Bruce','01-Feb-1994');
-- Add the enrolments
INSERT INTO enrolment VALUES (sno_seq.currval,1,2012,'FIT1004',0,'NA');
INSERT INTO enrolment VALUES (sno_seq.currval,1,2012,'FIT1001',0,'NA');
INSERT INTO enrolment VALUES (sno_seq.currval,1,2012,'FIT1004',0,'NA');
COMMIT;
```

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What is/are the problem(s) with the use of SEQUENCE in the above SQL script?

- There will be an error message. It states that a violation of primary key constraint in the ENROLMENT has occurred.
- Bruce Lee will be enrolled in FIT1001.
- There will be NO enrolment record for James Bond.
- All of the options a-c are problems that will be caused by the script.
- Some of the options in a-c are problems that will be caused by the script.
- There will be no problem caused by the script.

# Summary

- CREATE TABLE statements
    - PK, FK, data type and constraints
  - INSERT statements.
    - Sequence
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