Table Descriptions

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Schema Descriptions

Overall Description

The sample company portrayed by the Oracle Database Sample Schemas operates worldwide to fulfil orders for several different products. The company has several divisions:

- The Human Resources division tracks information about the employees and facilities of the company.
- The Order Entry division tracks product inventories and sales of the products of the company through various channels.
- The Sales History division tracks business statistics to facilitate business decisions.

Each of these divisions is represented by a schema. In this course, you have access to the objects in all of these schemas. However, the emphasis of the examples, demonstrations, and practices utilize the `Order Entry` (OE) schema.

All scripts necessary to create the sample schemas reside in the `$ORACLE_HOME/demo/schema/` folder.

Order Entry (OE)

The company sells several categories of products, including computer hardware and software, music, clothing, and tools. The company maintains product information that includes product identification numbers, the category into which the product falls, the weight group (for shipping purposes), the warranty period if applicable, the supplier, the status of the product, a list price, a minimum price at which a product will be sold, and a URL for manufacturer information.

Inventory information is also recorded for all products, including the warehouse where the product is available and the quantity on hand. Because products are sold worldwide, the company maintains the names of the products and their descriptions in different languages.

The company maintains warehouses in several locations to facilitate filling customer orders. Each warehouse has a warehouse identification number, name, and location identification number.

Customer information is tracked in some detail. Each customer is assigned an identification number. Customer records include name, street address, city or province, country, phone numbers (up to five phone numbers for each customer), and postal code. Some customers order through the Internet, so e-mail addresses are also recorded. Because of language differences among customers, the company records the NLS language and territory of each customer. The company places a credit limit on its customers to limit the amount for which they can purchase at one time. Some customers have account managers, whom the company monitors. We keep track of a customer's phone number. These days, we never know how many phone numbers a customer might have, but we try to keep track of all of them. Because of the language differences of the customers, we identify the language and territory of each customer.
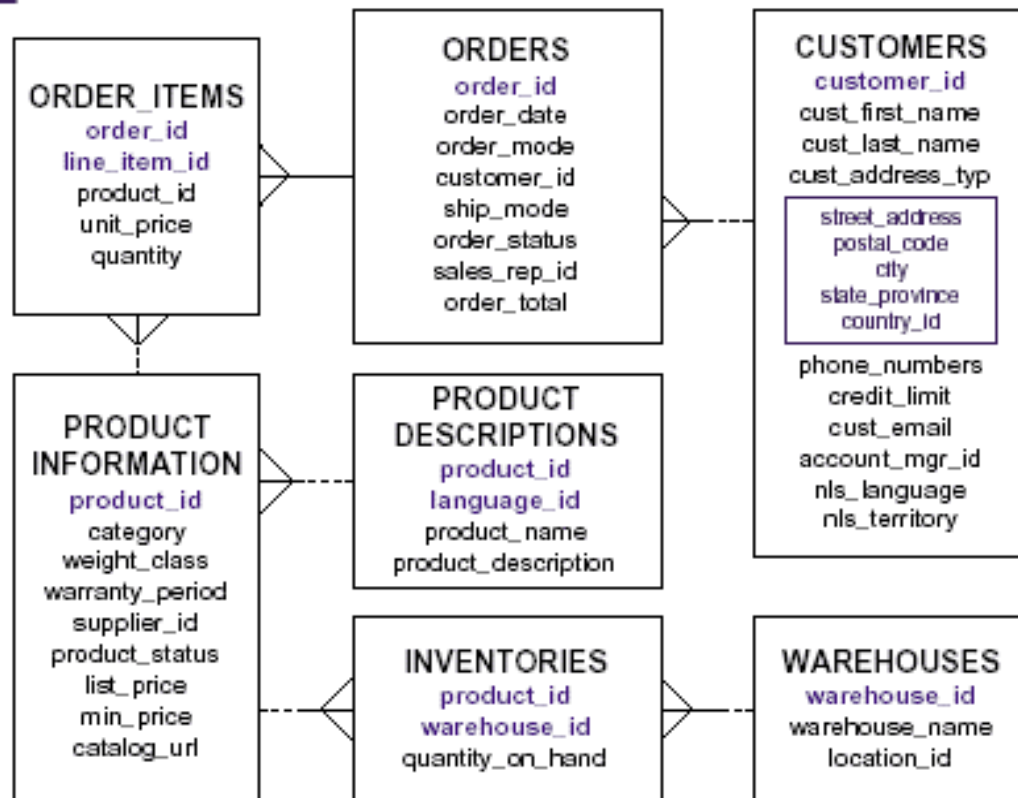
When a customer places an order, the company tracks the date of the order, the mode of the order, status, shipping mode, total amount of the order, and the sales representative who helped place the order. This may be the same individual as the account manager for a customer, it may be different, or, in the case of an order over the Internet, the sales representative is not recorded. In addition to the order information, we also track the number of items ordered, the unit price, and the products ordered.

For each country in which it does business, the company records the country name, currency symbol, currency name, and the region where the country resides geographically. This data is useful to interact with customers living in different geographic regions around the world.

OE

Schema Descriptions (continued)

Order Entry (OE) Row Counts

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers;
  COUNT(*)
----------
       319

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM inventories;
  COUNT(*)
----------
      1112

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM orders;
  COUNT(*)
----------
       105

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM order_items;
  COUNT(*)
----------
       665

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM product_descriptions;
  COUNT(*)
----------
      8640

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM product_information;
  COUNT(*)
----------
       288

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM warehouses;
  COUNT(*)
----------
         9
```
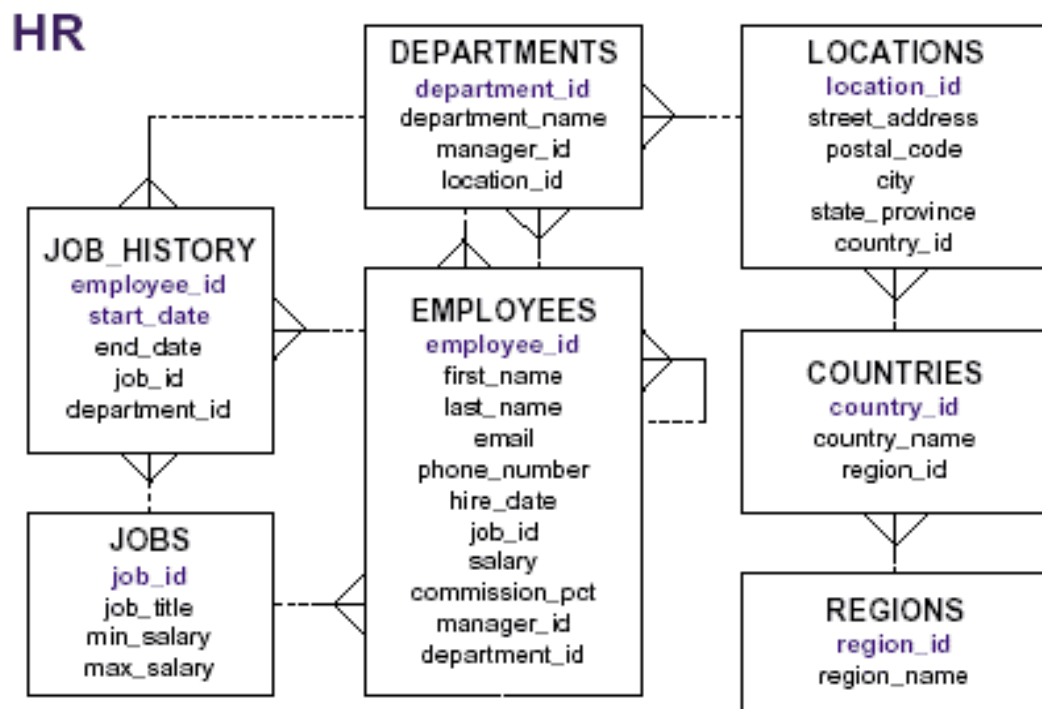
Schema Descriptions (continued)

Human Resources (HR)

In the human resource records, each employee has an identification number, e-mail address, job identification code, salary, and manager. Some employees earn a commission in addition to their salary.

The company also tracks information about jobs within the organization. Each job has an identification code, job title, and a minimum and maximum salary range for the job. Some employees have been with the company for a long time and have held different positions within the company. When an employee switches jobs, the company records the start date and end date of the former job, the job identification number, and the department.

The sample company is regionally diverse, so it tracks the locations of not only its warehouses but also of its departments. Each company employee is assigned to a department. Each department is identified by a unique department number and a short name. Each department is associated with one location. Each location has a full address that includes the street address, postal code, city, state or province, and country code.

For each location where it has facilities, the company records the country name, currency symbol, currency name, and the region where the country resides geographically.

Schema Descriptions (continued)

Human Resources (HR) Row Counts

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
  COUNT(*)
----------
       107

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM departments;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        27

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM locations;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        23

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM countries;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        25

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM regions;
  COUNT(*)
----------
         4

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM jobs;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        19

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM job_history;
  COUNT(*)
----------
        10
```