Database tables

Customer

CustID	Name	FirstName	Street	Town	PhoneNo
1	Sykes	Jim	2 High Road	Greenwood	01395 211056
2	Perle	Lee	14 Duke Street	Greenwood	01395 237851
3	Hargreaves	Les	11 Forest Road	Prestwich Albans	01462 501339
4	James	Sheena	4 Duke Street	Greenwood	01395 237663
5	Robins	Charlie	11Juniper Road	Greenwood	01395 267843

Figure A.26 (see also Figure 9.12 on Page 237) Example of a table of customers in a relational database

Bike

Bike No.	Available	Type	Size	Make	Model	Daily hire rate	Deposit
249	On hire	mountain	woman's	Scott	Atlantic Trail	£8.00	£50.00
250	Available	tourer	man's	Raleigh	Pioneer	£9.00	£60.00
251	On hire	mountain	woman's	Scott	Atlantic Trail	£8.00	£50.00
252	On hire	tourer	man's	Dawes	Galaxy	£8.00	£50.00
253	Available	mountain	child's	Raleigh	Chopper	£5.00	£25.00

Figure A.27 (see also Figure 9.14 on Page 238) The Bike class implemented as a table

Customer

CustID	Name	FirstName	Street	Town	PhoneNo
1	Sykes	Jim	2 High Road	Greenwood	01395 211056
2	Perle	Lee	14 Duke Street	Greenwood	01395 237851
3	Hargreaves	Les	11 Forest Road	Prestwich	01462 501339
4	James	Sheena	4 Duke Street	Greenwood	01395 237663
5	Robins	Charlie	11Juniper Road	Greenwood	01395 267843

Payment

Payment No	CustID	Date	Total amount paid	Total deposit paid	Total deposit returned
401	4	19/03/04	£56.00	£50.00	£50.00
402	20	19/03/04	£20.00	£25.00	£25.00
403	4	19/03/04	£145.00	£80.00	£80.00
404	3	20/03/04	£186.00	£100.00	£84.00
405	2	20/03/04	£44.00	£40.00	£40.00

Figure A.28 (see also Figure 9.17 on Page 240) One to many association between the Customer and Payment classes implemented as two tables with a foreign key