LAPORAN TUGAS 1 DATA WAREHOUSE DAN BISNIS INTELLIGENCE

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FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER - TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

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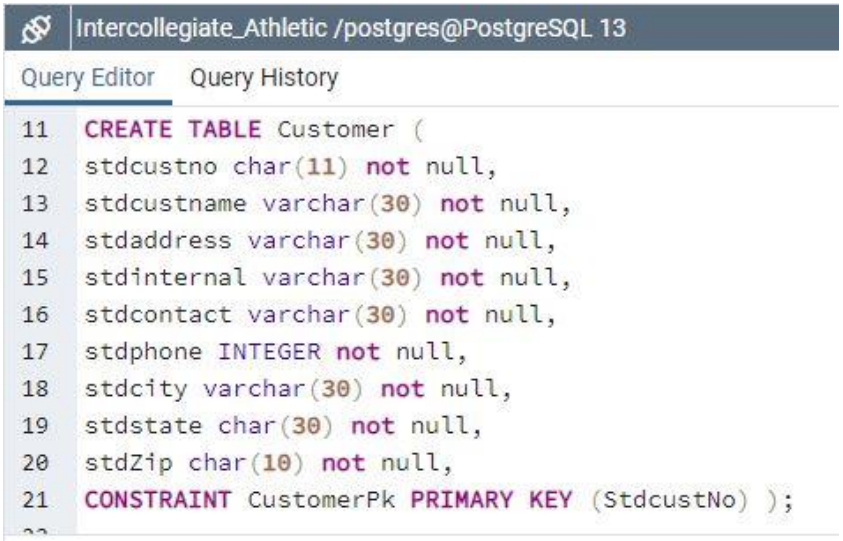
1. Write a CREATE TABLE statement for the *Customer* table. Choose data types appropriate for the DBMS used in your course. All columns are required (not null).

   Jawaban :



2. Write a CREATE TABLE statement for the *Facility* table. Choose data types appropriate for the DBMS used in your course. All columns are required (not null).

   Jawaban :

```
-------------------- Facility --------------------------------

CREATE TABLE Facility(
Facno   char(6) not null,
Facname varchar(30) not null,
CONSTRAINT FacilityPK PRIMARY KEY (FacNo) );
```

3. Write a CREATE TABLE statement for the *Location* table. Choose data types appropriate for the DBMS used in your course. *LocName* column is required (not null).

   Jawaban :

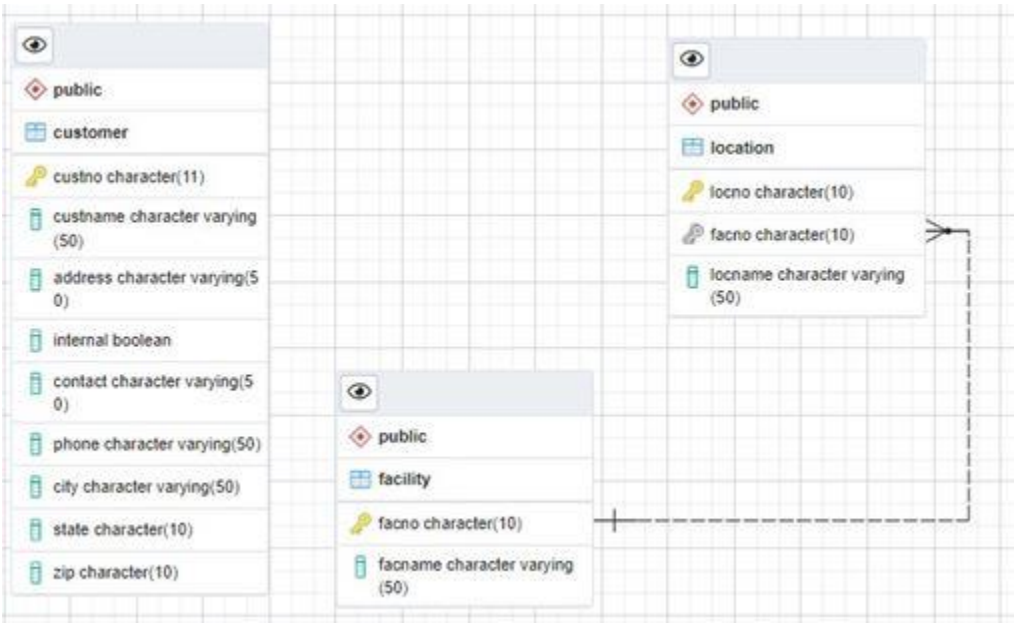
```
-------------------- Location --------------------------------

CREATE TABLE Location(
Locno           char(11) not null,
Facno   char(6) not null,
Locname     varchar(30) not null);
```

4. Identify the foreign key(s) and 1-M relationship(s) among the *Customer*, *Facility*, and *Location* tables. For each relationship, identify the parent table and the child table.

   Jawaban :

   Facility – Location(1-1 realtionship dengan tabel Facility sebagai parent tabel dan tabel Location sebagai child table.Tabel customer tidak memiliki foreign key didalamnya namun tabel Customer bertindak sebagai parent tabel.



5. Extend your CREATE TABLE statement from problem (3) with referential integrity constraints.

   Jawaban :

   Terdapat foreign key yaitu atribut facno dari table Facility di dalam table Location.

Query Editor | Query History

```
1  CREATE TABLE Location
2  (Locno VARCHAR(8) not null,
3  FacNo VARCHAR(8),
4  locname VARCHAR(30) not null,
5  CONSTRAINT PK_Location PRIMARY KEY(Locno),
6  CONSTRAINT PK_FACNO FOREIGN KEY(Facno)
7  REFERENCES FACILITY (Facno));
```

6. From examination of the sample data and your common understanding of scheduling and operation of events, are null values allowed for the foreign key in the *Location* table? Why or why not? Extend the CREATE TABLE statement in problem (5) to enforce the null value restrictions if any.

   Jawaban :

   Nilai null tidak diperbolehkan untuk foreign key di table Location,Foreign key yang berisi nilai null tidak dapat cocok dengan nilai parent key, karena parent key tidak boleh memiliki nilai null. Namun, nilai foreign key null selalu valid, terlepas dari nilai bagian mana pun yang bukan null.

```
-------------------- Location -----------

CREATE TABLE Location(
Locno           char(11) not null,
Facno   char(6) not null,
Locname     varchar(30) not null,
CONSTRAINT locationPK PRIMARY KEY(Locno),
CONSTRAINT FacnoPK FOREIGN KEY(Facno)
    REFERENCER Facility (Facno));
```

7. Extend your CREATE TABLE statement for the *Facility* table (problem 2) with a unique constraint for *FacName*. Use an external named constraint clause for the unique constraint.

   Jawaban :

   Menambahkant batasan constraints unique di kolom FacName pada pembuatan table Facility.

```
-------------------- Facility -----------------

CREATE TABLE Facility(
Facno   char(6) not null,
Facname varchar(30) not null,
CONSTRAINT FacilityPK PRIMARY KEY (FacNo),
CONSTRAINT unique_facname UNIQUE (FacName));
```