SQL Lab – Managing Tables and Data – CSC 4480

This lab is from the book Database Concepts, which is on reserve at Falvey. It is reproduced here with questions and figures from that text. All questions refer to Pet_Owner and Pet tables shown below.

- For each question, specify the SQL *and* the results of executing it.
- Write the SQL in SQL Developer, then copy it into this document for your reference.

PET_OWNER

OwnerID	OwnerLastName	OwnerFirstName	OwnerPhone	OwnerEmail
1	Downs	Marsha	555-537-8765	Marsha.Downs@somewhere.com
2	James	Richard	555-537-7654	Richard.James@somewhere.com
3	Frier	Liz	555-537-6543	Liz.Frier@somewhere.com
4	Trent	Miles		Miles.Trent@somewhere.com

PET

PetID	PetName	PetType	PetBreed	PetDOB	OwnerID
1	King	Dog	Std. Poodle	27-Feb-14	1
2	Teddy	Cat	Cashmere	01-Feb-15	2
3	Fido	Dog	Std. Poodle	17-Jul-13	1
4	AJ	Dog	Collie Mix	05-May-14	3
5	Cedro	Cat	Unknown	06-Jun-12	2
6	Wooley	Cat	Unknown		2
7	Buster	Dog	Border Collie	11-Dec-11	4

3.7 Write a SQL CREATE TABLE statement to create the PET_OWNER table, with OwnerID as a surrogate key. Justify your choices of column properties.

3.8 Write a SQL CREATE TABLE statement to create the PET table without a referential integrity constraint on OwnerID in PET. Justify your choices of column properties. Why not make every column NOT NULL?

3.9 Write a SQL statement to create a referential integrity constraint on OwnerID in PET. Hints: This will be an FK constraint. Use ALTER TABLE to add this constraint.

MT1 Write a SQL statement to insert the first row of data in the PET_OWNER table above into the database.

MT2 Write a SQL statement to insert the first row of data in the PET table above into the database.

MT3 Write SQL statements to remove both tables from the database. When executing the statements, does the order matter? Why or why not?