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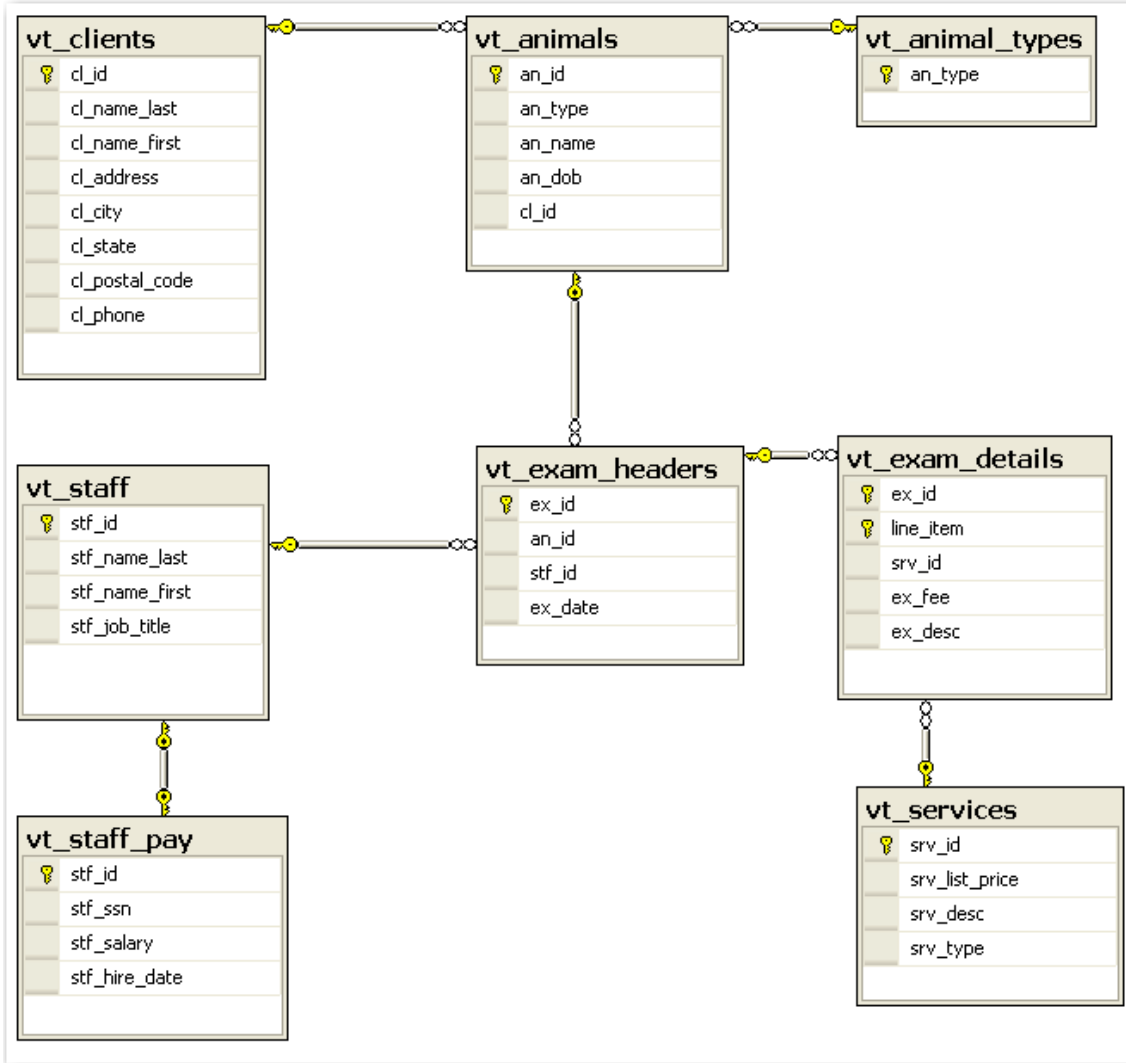
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## 1. Tables in the vets database

Starting with Assignment2 you will need to use tables from the vets database.

The following is a graphical display of the tables and how they are related. This diagram was set up in SQL Server. (It does very nice diagrams.)

For assignment 2 and 3, each query deals with a single table.



## 2. Business Rules:

- Each animal seen at the Vet clinic is the responsibility of a single client.
- We need name and address information for the clients.
- The vets treat only certain type of animals.
- Some animal types are categorized as reptiles; these are: snake, chelonian, crocodilian, lizard.  
Some animal types are categorized as rodents; these are: hamster, capybara, porcupine, dormouse.
- For the staff at the clinic, there are two staff tables- one is `vt_staff` with their public information and a second table, `vt_staff_pay`, with information that would be more private.
- We have a list of the various services that the clinic can provide and we have a list price for each service.
- When an animal comes in for an exam, we keep track of some of the exam data in this database- primarily the data that might be used for billing. The `exam_details` table includes the actual amount the client was charged for services.
- This database does not handle payment of the bills.

For this database, you may assume that each `exam_header` row has at least one associated exam detail row. The database does not enforce this rule.

## 3. SQL Discussion:

This discussion will take you through some of the details in a Create Table statement. You do not need to remember all of these details yet but you should be able to understand these. It will help you understand the tables if you read through the Create statements.

Note that when you actually create these tables, you need to follow the order of statements in the script. For example the client table has to be created before the animals table.

**The best way to do this is to run the script that I have provided- do not try to copy and create the table one table at a time.**

Some MySQL specific features:

- Depending on your OS, the table names may be case specific. I am using all lower case letters for the table names. This is not an issue with the Windows O/S but can be with a Linux O/S.
- I end each of the create statements with the phrase `engine = INNODB`. This ensures that we have transactional tables; don't worry about that now. This is the default in my installation of MySQL but not in all installations.
- I am including check constraints to show you what types of constraint rules you might want to use. Unfortunately, at this time, MySQL does not enforce check constraints.

### 3.1. `vt_animals`

Let's start with the animal table. For each animal, we want to know what type of animal it is- a cat, dog, lizard etc. We also want to know its name- but we do not insist that it has a name. We want a date of birth for each animal to calculate its age. If necessary, the vet will estimate this date. Since we are storing data for a veterinary clinic, we need to know who will pay the vet bills and make the treatment decisions- so for each animal we will also store the id of the client responsible for this animal. And we need an identifier for the animals.

This is the create table statement for the animals table. I added line numbers to make this easier to discuss but the line numbers are not part of the SQL.

```

1.  create table a_vets.vt_animals(
2.      an_id          int unsigned not null
3.      , an_type       varchar(25)    not null
4.      , an_name       varchar(25)    null
5.      , an_dob        date           not null

```

```

6.      , cl_id          int unsigned not null
7.      , constraint vt_animals_pk primary key (an_id)
8.      , constraint vt_animals_animal_types_fk
          foreign key (an_type) references a_vets.vt_animal_types (an_type)
9.      , constraint vt_animals_clients_fk
          foreign key (cl_id) references a_vets.vt_clients (cl_id)
10.     , constraint an_id_range check (an_id > 0)
11.     ) engine = INNODB;

```

The statement starts by saying we want to create a table and supplies a name for the table ( line 1)

The statement lists the various attribute names and their data type (lines 2-6). "Int" is an integer number; int unsigned means the numbers cannot be negative; "varchar" is used for character data and includes a maximum length- in this case the animal name must be no more than 25 characters long; "date" is used for date values- these store the date without a time component.

We also indicate if a value is required to be entered for each attribute. "not null" means that we have to supply a value and "null" means that the value is optional.

Then we have some constraints defined for the various attributes.

The phrase "primary key" on line 2 is used to indicate that this column- an\_id- is the identifier for the table. Designating a column as a primary key means that it cannot be null and it must be unique in this table. This means that every animal has an an\_id value and every animal has a different value for the an\_id. It also means that we can use this value to identify the animal in another table- such as the exam headers table.

There are two "foreign key ... references" phrases (lines 8 and 9).

```

1.  , constraint vt_animals_animal_types_fk
          foreign key (an_type) references a_vets.vt_animal_types (an_type)
2.  , constraint vt_animals_clients_fk
          foreign key (cl_id) references a_vets.vt_clients (cl_id)
3.

```

The vet is not willing to treat all types of animals- for example, our vet will not treat fish. So we have a table vt\_animal\_types that includes the allowed values for an\_type. The references phrase in the animals tables enforces the rule that any value entered for the an\_type column must be a value in the vt\_animal\_types table. If the vet later decides to treat fish, we can add that value to the vt\_animal\_types table. This has a second purpose in that we can restrict the spelling of the values entered- so a dog gets the value "dog"- not "dogs", "puppy", "canine", "poodle" or other terms. This helps keep our data more organized.

The other references clause is used to be certain that each animal does have an associated client. This also means that you have to create tables in a specific order.

Line 10 adds a traditional sql check constraint that the an\_id values have to be positive values.(MySQL does not enforce this check constraint.)

Now let's think about bringing an animal into the vet clinic for an exam. We will need to have data for the animal and its client in our tables- this is sometimes called registering the animal and client. The vet will keep some information about the exam- such as the date and time of the exam, which staff person did the exam and what was done for the animal. These tables are not keeping all of the exam details but it is quite likely that an exam will include more than one treatment- and more than one billing item.

We want to keep track of the various treatments the animal has on an exam and a standard way of dealing with this is to have two tables: one table for the exam includes those attributes that occur only once per exam (the animal identifier and the date) and another table that can have one row for each treatment provided. Then we need to associate those two tables.

### 3.2. vt\_exam\_headers and vt\_exam\_details

This is the Create Table statement for the exam header table which stores the information for the exam. We need an identifier for the exam (line 6) and each exam is for one animal- that uses the an\_id (line 3) which must refer

to an animal that we have in the animal table (line 7). We also have a value for the staff person who did the exam which refers to a person in the staff table (line 8). The exam date is stored as a DateTime field which will store both the date and the time of the exam. The exam date has to be no earlier than Jan 1, 1995- the date that the clinic opened (line 10- which is not enforced in MySQL) All of these fields need to have an entry.

```

1.  create table vt_exam_headers(
2.    ex_id          int unsigned not null
3.    , an_id         int unsigned not null
4.    , stf_id        int unsigned not null
5.    , ex_date       datetime      not null
6.    , constraint vt_exam_headers_pk primary key (ex_id)
7.    , constraint vt_exam_headers_animals_fk
      foreign key (an_id) references vt_animals (an_id)
8.    , constraint vt_exam_headers_staff_fk
      foreign key (stf_id) references vt_staff (stf_id)
9.    , constraint exam_id_range check (ex_id >0)
10.   , constraint exam_date_range  check (ex_date >= date '2010-01-01')
11. )engine = INNODB;

```

This is the Create Table statement for the exam detail table which stores the detailed information for the exam. You should identify the rules in the create table statement as you read this discussion.

We have one row in this table for each treatment that was done during an exam. So we need to be able to associate a row in the table with the exam it belongs to; this is done by including the exam identifier in this table and referencing that attribute to the exam header table.

But now we cannot make that attribute the primary key for this table since we will generally have multiple rows for each exam. In this table design we are including a second attribute - the line\_item which is part of the primary key. We expect that the first item for an exam will be line\_item 1 and the second line\_item 2- but the design does not enforce that rule. We are declaring the combination of these two attributes ( ex\_id and line\_item) to be the primary key (line 7)- that the values exist and that the pair of values (ex\_id, line\_item) will be unique in the table.

We include the treatment identifier- the service id- in the detail table and associate it with the services table. The exam detail table includes an attribute for actual fee charged. This could be the same as the list price in the services table- but the vet could choose to charge less than the list fee- or more.

```

1.  create table vt_exam_details(
2.    ex_id          int unsigned not null
3.    , line_item     int unsigned not null
4.    , srv_id        int unsigned not null
5.    , ex_fee        numeric(6,2) unsigned not null
6.    , ex_desc       varchar(25)      not null
7.    , constraint evt_exam_details_pk primary key (ex_id, line_item )
8.    , constraint evt_exam_details_headers_fk
      foreign key (ex_id) references vt_exam_headers (ex_id)
9.    , constraint evt_exam_details_services_fk
      foreign key (srv_id) references vt_services (srv_id)
10.   , constraint line_item_range check (line_item >0)
11.   , constraint ex_fee_range  check (ex_fee >= 0)
12. )engine = INNODB;

```

This shows two possible rows from the exam headers tables and the related rows from the exam details table.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ex_id | an_id | stf_id | ex_date          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1982  | 21001 | 15     | 2011-10-23 10:30:00 |
| 1988  | 15001 | 25     | 2011-11-09 09:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

ex_id	line_item	srv_id	ex_fee	ex_desc
1982	1	523	60.00	yearly checkup
1982	2	110	50.00	NULL
1988	1	104	30.00	check up
1988	2	1002	25.00	NULL
1988	3	687	45.00	shell softening

### 3.3. vt\_services

The Create Table statement for the services has two additional rules: There is a column `srv_type` and we want to restrict the values to 4 possible values. In this table this is done with a check constraint which lists the allowed values (line 7- this is not enforced by MySQL). This is a different technique than was used for the animal types and is useful when we have a short list of possible values that is not apt to change frequently. You can see this technique also used in the staff table. The second rule is that the values in `srv_desc` must all be different; it would be confusing to have two rows for a service which have the same name; this is done with a **Unique** constraint.

```

1. create table vt_services(
2.   srv_id          int unsigned not null
3.   , srv_list_price numeric(6,2) unsigned not null
4.   , srv_desc      varchar(50) not null Unique
5.   , srv_type      varchar(25) not null
6.   , constraint vt_services_pk primary key (srv_id)
7.   , constraint srv_type_ck check (srv_type in
      ('office visit', 'consult', 'medicine', 'treatment'))
8. )engine = INNODB;
```

MySQL has a different way of handling the rule that we want to limit the values for `srv_type`; we will see this later in the semester.

### 3.4. Inserting data

Because our tables are related to each other, the inserts have to be done in a specific order. Suppose you are a new client to the vet clinic and you are bringing in your dog "mittens" for a checkup. The person registering you will need to store your client information first in the `vt_clients` table before they can store the animal's information. This is because in the `vt_animals` table, there is a required `cl_id` value that has to match a `cl_id` value in the client's table. And the exam data cannot be stored until there is a related animal row. The exam header row needs to be entered before the exam detail rows.

The clinic would be using an application that handles these details and the person at the registration desk would not need to know those details. But when we enter the data using our inserts statements we have to insert these in the proper order. The inserts script uses the following order for the inserts

1. staff
2. staff\_pay
3. services
4. animal types
5. clients
6. animals
7. exam headers
8. exam details

Take a look at the delete statements at the top of the script and you can see that these delete statements are written in the opposite order. This is because the way the database is set up, we cannot delete a parent row if there are related child rows. For example, we cannot delete a client if the client has animals in the animals table. In our database we do not want to store data about animals for which we do not have a client to pay the bills!