

TABLE 7.3

Data Dictionary for the Ch07\_SaleCo Database

TABLE NAME	ATTRIBUTE NAME	CONTENTS	TYPE	FORMAT	RANGE	REQUIRED	PK OR FK	FK REFERENCED TABLE
PRODUCT	P_CODE	Product code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y	PK	
	P_DESCRIPTOR	Product description	VARCHAR(35)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
	P_INDATE	Stocking date	DATE	DD-MON-YYYY	NA	Y		
	P_QOH	Units available	SMALLINT	###	0-9999	Y		
	P_MIN	Minimum units	SMALLINT	###	0-9999	Y		
	P_PRICE	Product price	NUMBER(8,2)	####.##	0.00-9999.00	Y		
	P_DISCOUNT	Discount rate	NUMBER(5,2)	0.##	0.00-0.20	Y		
	V_CODE	Vendor code	INTEGER	###	100-999		FK	VENDOR
	V_CODE	Vendor code	INTEGER	####	1000-9999	Y	PK	
	V_NAME	Vendor name	VARCHAR(35)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
V_CONTACT	Contact person	VARCHAR(25)	XXXXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y			
V_AREACODE	Area code	CHAR(3)	999	NA	Y			
V_PHONE	Phone number	CHAR(8)	999-9999	NA	Y			
V_STATE	State	CHAR(2)	XX	NA	Y			
V_ORDER	Previous order	CHAR(1)	X	Y or N	Y			

FK = Foreign key  
 PK = Primary key  
 CHAR = Fixed-length character data, 1 to 255 characters  
 VARCHAR = Variable-length character data, 1 to 2,000 characters. VARCHAR is automatically converted to VARCHAR2 in Oracle.  
 NUMBER = Numeric data. NUMBER(9,2) is used to specify numbers that have two decimal places and are up to nine digits long, including the decimal places. Some RDBMSs permit the use of a MONEY or a CURRENCY data type.  
 INT = Integer values only. INT is automatically converted to NUMBER in Oracle.  
 SMALLINT = Small integer values only. SMALLINT is automatically converted to NUMBER in Oracle.  
 DATE formats vary. Commonly accepted formats are DD-MON-YYYY, DD-MON-YY, MM/DD/YYYY, and MM/DD/YY.

\* Not all the ranges shown here will be illustrated in this chapter. However, you can use these constraints to practice writing your own.