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**DATABASE ORACLE**

**KELAS XI-IPA Pertemuan-3**

**BASIC MAPPING: THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS**

Proses mapping yang dimaksud adalah proses penterjemahan dari bentuk ERD menjadi bentuk table.

A table is a simple structure in which data is organized and stored. In the example, the EMPLOYEES table is used to store employees' information.

Table Diagram: EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEES (EPE)		
Key type	Optionality	Column name
pk	*	emp_no
uk	*	payroll_id
	*	lname
	*	fname
	*	nickname
fk	*	Dpt_nbr

Table Diagram: DEPARTMENTS

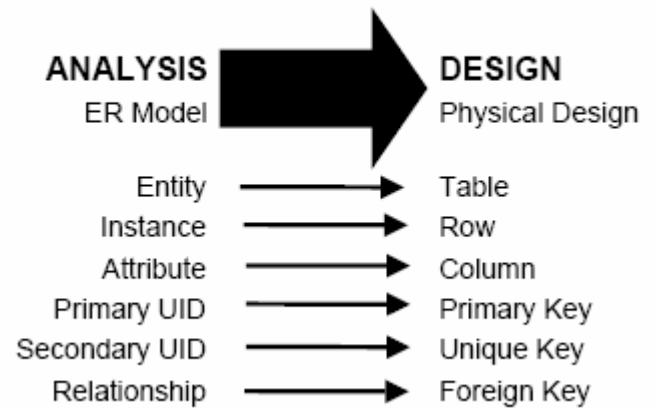
DEPARTMENTS (DPT)		
Key type	Optionality	Column name
pk	*	nbr
	*	name

Table: EMPLOYEES

EMP_NO	LNAME	FNAME	DEPT_NO	PAYROLL_ID	NICK NAME
100	SMITH	DANA	10	21215	Dana
310	ADAMS	TYLER	15	59877	Ty
210	CHEN	LAWRENCE	10	1101	Larry
405	GOMEZ	CARLOS	10	52	Chaz
378	LOUNGANI	NEIL	22	90386	Neil

Labels: Primary Key Column (PK) points to EMP\_NO; Foreign Key Column (FK) points to DEPT\_NO; Unique Key Column (UK) points to PAYROLL\_ID.

**TERMINOLOGY MAPPING**



Tables have columns and rows. Each row, in this example, describes an occurrence of an employee. Each column is used to store a specific type of value, such as employee number, last name, and first name.

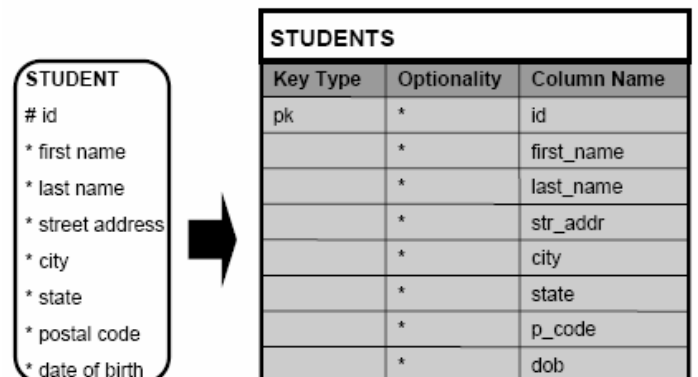
The emp\_no column is a primary key -- that is, every employee has a unique identification number in this table. The value in this column distinguishes each individual row.

The payroll\_id is a unique key. This means that the system does not allow two rows with the same payroll\_id.

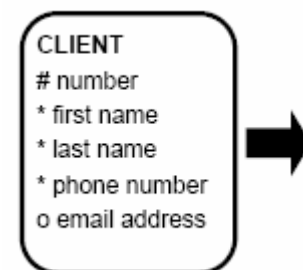
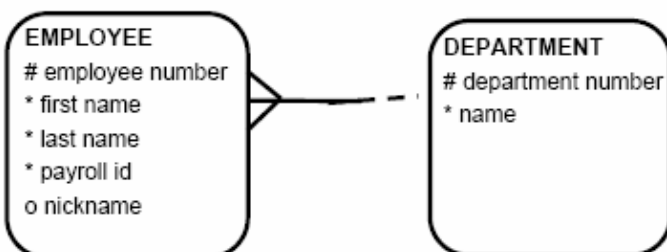
The foreign key column refers to a row in another table. In this example, the dept\_no refers to a row in the DEPARTMENTS table.

The conceptual model is transformed into a physical model. In the example on the right, the physical implementation will be a relational database.

**Contoh mapping dari entity STUDENT menjadi table STUDENTS**



Contoh:



??

## Naming Restrictions with Oracle

Table and column names:

- Must start with a letter
- Can contain up to 30 alphanumeric characters
- Cannot contain spaces or special characters such as “!,” but “\$,” “#,” and “\_” are permitted. Table names must be unique. Column names must be unique within a table.

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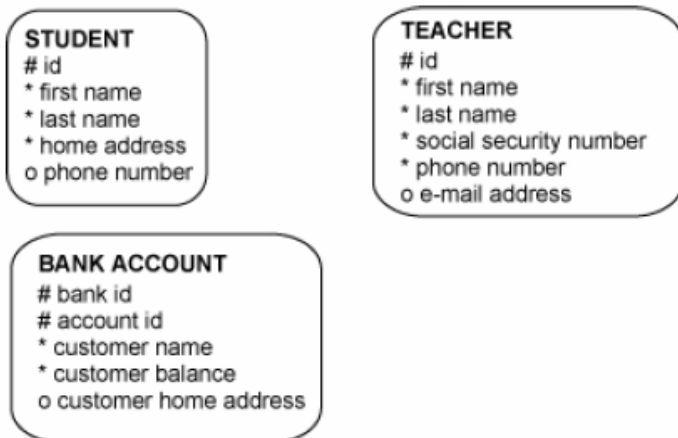
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### LATIHAN:

1. Transform the following entities into table definitions, using suitable naming conventions.



2. Identify what is wrong with each of the table names below.

- 1997classes
- Schedule\_of\_classes\_spring\_2003
- Financial Aid deadlines!

## SQL Introduction: Querying the Database

The DESCRIBE command displays the structure of the table. The syntax is:

```
DESCRIBE <table name>;
```

The SELECT \* command returns all the rows in a table. The syntax is:

```
SELECT * FROM <table name>;
```

To return a subset of the data, modify the SELECT statement. The syntax is:

```
SELECT <column name 1, column name 2, etc.>
```

```
FROM <table name>  
WHERE <condition>
```

Using the INSERT command, you can add a row of data to the table. The syntax is:

```
INSERT INTO <table name>  
VALUES (value 1, value 2, value 3, etc);
```

### Basic Table Modifications

To add a new column to a table, use the ALTER TABLE command. The syntax is:

```
ALTER TABLE <table name>  
ADD (<new_column_name> <data type>
```

To drop a column from a table, use the ALTER TABLE command. The syntax is:

```
ALTER TABLE <table name>  
DROP COLUMN <column_name>;
```

To delete a row from a table, use the DELETE command. The syntax is:

```
DELETE from <table name>  
WHERE <column_name> = 'some value' ;
```

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