Database Systems
CSE 414

Lecture 17: E/R Diagrams (4.1-6) and Constraints (7.1-2)
Announcements

• HW5 due on Thursday
  – (was Tuesday before)

• WQ6 due on Sunday
Database Design

What it is:
• Starting from scratch, design the database schema: relation, attributes, keys, foreign keys, constraints etc

Why it’s hard:
• The database will be in operation for years.
• Updating the schema in production is very hard:
  – schema change modifications are expensive (why?)
  – making the change without introducing any bugs is hard
    • this part is, by far, the most important consideration in practice
Database Design

• Consider issues such as:
  – What entities to model
  – How entities are related
  – What constraints exist in the domain

• Several formalisms exists
  – We discuss E/R diagrams

• Reading: Sec. 4.1-4.6
Database Design Process

Conceptual Model:

Relational Model:
Tables + constraints
And also functional dep.

Normalization:
Eliminates anomalies

Conceptual Schema

Physical storage details
Physical Schema
Entity / Relationship Diagrams

- Entity set = a class
  - An entity = an object

- Attribute

- Relationship

Product

city

makes
Keys in E/R Diagrams

• Every entity set must have a key
What is a Relation(ship)?

- A mathematical definition:
  - if $A$, $B$ are sets, then a relation $R$ is a subset of $A \times B$

- $A=\{1,2,3\}$, $B=\{a,b,c,d\}$, $A \times B = \{(1,a),(1,b), \ldots, (3,d)\}$
  $R = \{(1,a), (1,c), (3,b)\}$

- Makes is a subset of Product $\times$ Company:
Multiplicity of E/R Relations

- one-one:

- many-one

- many-many
What does this say?
How do we model a purchase relationship between buyers, products and stores?

Can still model as a mathematical set (Q. how ?)

A. As a set of triples $\subseteq \text{Person} \times \text{Product} \times \text{Store}$
Q: What does the arrow mean?

A: A given person buys a given product from at most one store.

[Arrow pointing to E means that if we select one entity from each of the other entity sets in the relationship, those entities are related to at most one entity in E]
Q: What does the arrow mean?

A: A given person buys a given product from at most one store AND every store sells to every person at most one product.
Converting Multi-way Relationships to Binary

Arrows go in which direction?
Converting Multi-way Relationships to Binary

Make sure you understand why!
3. Design Principles

What’s wrong?

Moral: be faithful to the specifications of the app!
Design Principles: What’s Wrong?

Moral: pick the right kind of entities.
Design Principles: What’s Wrong?

Moral: don’t complicate life more than it already is.
From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

- Entity set $\rightarrow$ relation
- Relationship $\rightarrow$ relation
Entity Set to Relation

Product(prod-ID, category, price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prod-ID</th>
<th>category</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokemon19</td>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>29.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N-N Relationships to Relations

Represent this in relations
N-N Relationships to Relations

Orders\((\text{prod-ID, cust-ID, date})\)
Shipment\((\text{prod-ID, cust-ID, name, date})\)
Shipping-Co\((\text{name, address})\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prod-ID</th>
<th>cust-ID</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Joe12</td>
<td>UPS</td>
<td>4/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Joe12</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>4/9/2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N-1 Relationships to Relations

Represent this in relations
Orders(prod-ID, cust-ID, date1, ship_co, ship_date)
Shipping-Co(name, address)

Remember: many-one relationship becomes FK not relation
Ex: NFL Game DB

Ex: NFL Game DB

PlayedIn(play_id, player_id, receiving_yds, ...)

(Actually, the key of Play is not play_id. More on this later...)
Multi-way Relationships to Relations

Purchase(prod-ID, ssn, name)
Modeling Subclasses

Some objects in a class may be special
- define a new class
- better: define a subclass

So --- we define subclasses in E/R
Subclasses

Product

name

category

price

isa

isa

Software Product

Educational Product

platforms

Age Group

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Subclasses to Relations (one option)

Other ways to convert are possible…

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Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person or by a company
Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person or by a company

Solution 1. Acceptable but imperfect (What’s wrong?)
Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Solution 2: better, more laborious
Weak Entity Sets

Entity sets are weak when their key comes from other classes to which they are related.

Team(sport, number, universityName)
University(name)
What Are the Keys of R?
Ex: NFL Game_DB

- Game
  - gsis_id
  - price
  - GameOf
    - Drive
      - drive_id
      - pos_team
      - DriveOf
        - Play
          - play_id
          - yardline
Integrity Constraints Motivation

An integrity constraint is a condition specified on a database schema that restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database.

- ICs help prevent entry of incorrect information
- How? DBMS enforces integrity constraints
  - Allows only legal database instances (i.e., those that satisfy all constraints) to exist
  - Ensures that all necessary checks are always performed and avoids duplicating the verification logic in each application

Most important issue in practice
Constraints in E/R Diagrams

Finding constraints is part of the modeling process.
Commonly used constraints:

**Keys:** social security number uniquely identifies a person.

**Single-value constraints:** can have only one genetic father

**Referential integrity constraints:** if you work for a company, it must exist in the database.

**Other constraints:** peoples’ ages are between 0 and 150. some values should not be NULL
Keys in E/R Diagrams

No formal way to specify multiple keys in E/R diagrams

Underline:
Single Value Constraints

makes vs. makes
Referential Integrity Constraints

Each product made by at most one company. Some products made by no company.

Each product made by **exactly** one company.

Which one is FK?
Q: What does this mean?
A: A Company entity cannot be connected by relationship to more than 99 Product entities.
Constraints in SQL:

• Keys, foreign keys
• Attribute-level constraints
• Tuple-level constraints
• Global constraints: assertions

• The more complex the constraint, the harder it is to check and to enforce…
  – (Still, performance is secondary to correctness.)
Key Constraints

Product(name, category)

CREATE TABLE Product (name CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY, category VARCHAR(20))

OR:

CREATE TABLE Product (name CHAR(30), category VARCHAR(20), PRIMARY KEY (name))
Keys with Multiple Attributes

Product(name, category, price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Gadget</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Gadget</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CREATE TABLE Product (  
productID CHAR(10),  
name CHAR(30),  
category VARCHAR(20),  
price INT,  
PRIMARY KEY (productID),  
UNIQUE (name, category))

There is at most one PRIMARY KEY; there can be many UNIQUE
Foreign Key Constraints

CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
    prodName CHAR(30)  
    REFERENCES Product(name),  
    date DATETIME)  

prodName is a **foreign key** to Product(name)

name must be a **key** in Product  
(i.e., PK or UNIQUE)
Foreign Key Constraints

• Example with multi-attribute primary key

```sql
CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
prodName CHAR(30),  
category VARCHAR(20),  
date DATETIME,  
FOREIGN KEY (prodName, category)  
REFERENCES Product(name, category)
)
```

• (name, category) must be a KEY in Product
What happens when data changes?

Types of updates:
• In Purchase: insert/update
• In Product: delete/update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>gadget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneClick</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ProdName</th>
<th>Store</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Wiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Ritz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Wiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happens when data changes?

SQL has three options for maintaining referential integrity on changes:

- **NO ACTION** reject bad modifications (default)
- **CASCADE** after delete/update do delete/update
- **SET NULL** set foreign-key field to NULL
- **SET DEFAULT** set FK field to default value
  - need to be declared with column, e.g.,
    CREATE TABLE Product (pid INT DEFAULT 42)
Maintaining Referential Integrity

CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
    prodName CHAR(30),  
    category VARCHAR(20),  
    date DATETIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (prodName, category)  
    REFERENCES Product(name, category)  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE  
    ON DELETE SET NULL
)
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

• Constraints on attributes:
  NOT NULL  -- obvious meaning...
  CHECK condition  -- any condition !

• Constraints on tuples
  CHECK condition
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

CREATE TABLE Product (  
  productID CHAR(10),  
  name CHAR(30),  
  category VARCHAR(20),  
  price INT CHECK (price > 0),  
  PRIMARY KEY (productID))
CREATE TABLE Product (  
productID CHAR(10),  
name CHAR(30),  
category VARCHAR(20)  
  CHECK (category in (‘toy’,’gadget’,’apparel’)),  
price INT CHECK (price > 0),  
PRIMARY KEY (productID))
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

```sql
CREATE TABLE Product (  
productID CHAR(10),  
name CHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
category VARCHAR(20)  
CHECK (category in ('toy','gadget','apparel')),  
price INT CHECK (price > 0),  
PRIMARY KEY (productID))
```
CREATE TABLE R (  
A int NOT NULL,  
B int CHECK (B > 50 and B < 100),  
C varchar(20),  
D int,  
CHECK (C >= 'd' or D > 0))
CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
  prodName CHAR(30)  
  CHECK (prodName IN  
    (SELECT Product.name  
     FROM Product)),  
  date DATETIME NOT NULL)
CREATE ASSERTION myAssert CHECK
(NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT Product.name
    FROM Product, Purchase
    WHERE Product.name = Purchase.prodName
    GROUP BY Product.name
    HAVING count(*) > 200)
)

But most DBMSs do not implement assertions
Because it is hard to support them efficiently
Instead, they provide triggers