#### Introduction to Data Management CSE 344

#### Lecture 16: E/R Diagrams and Constraints

#### Announcements

- HW6, WQ6 are out
  - Both due 2/27
- One more HW after that

# Midterm

- Stats:
  - Mean: 73
  - Standard deviation: 13
- Check your UW email to access gradescope
- Solutions posted under "exams" on website
- Retrieve paper copies of your exam from CSE front desk until 3/1 (after which they will be recycled)
- Regrade policy:
  - Submit on gradescope by 2/22
  - Cleary state how you were misgraded
  - We will regrade the entire problem after deadline

### Ask the staff...

- TA lectures not very effective
- Taping lectures
- Course grading
- Reminder: please sit in the back if you use your laptop to take notes
  - But please not sit in the last 3 rows
- Reminder: Keep comments coming via piazza / feedback link on website!

#### Meanwhile in data management...

# Welcome to the 2nd half of 344

- Relational data model
  - Instance
  - Schema
  - Query languages
    - SQL, RA, RC, Datalog
- Query processing
  - Logical & physical plans
  - Indexes
  - Cost estimation
  - Query optimization
- Non-relational data model

- Conceptual design
  - E/R diagrams
  - Converting to SQL
  - Normalization
- Transactions
  - ACID
  - Transaction Implementation
  - Writing DB applications
- Parallel query processing
  - MapReduce
  - Spark

# Database Design

What it is:

 Starting from scratch, design the database schema: relation, attributes, keys, foreign keys, constraints etc

Why it's hard

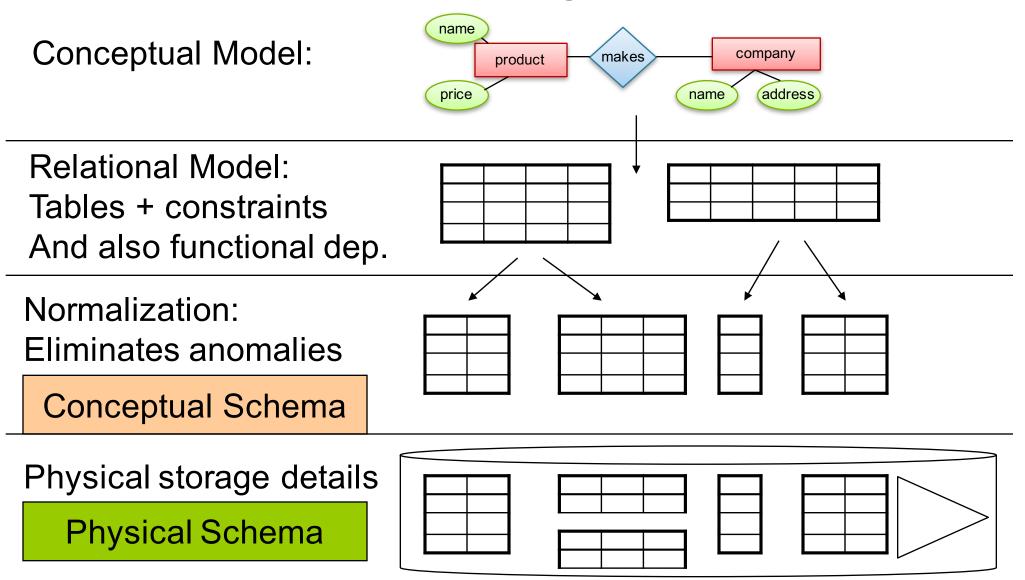
 The database will be in operation for a very long time (years). Updating the schema while in production is very expensive (why?)

#### 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
  - UML, model-driven architecture
- Reading: Sec. 4.1-4.6



#### **Database Design Process**



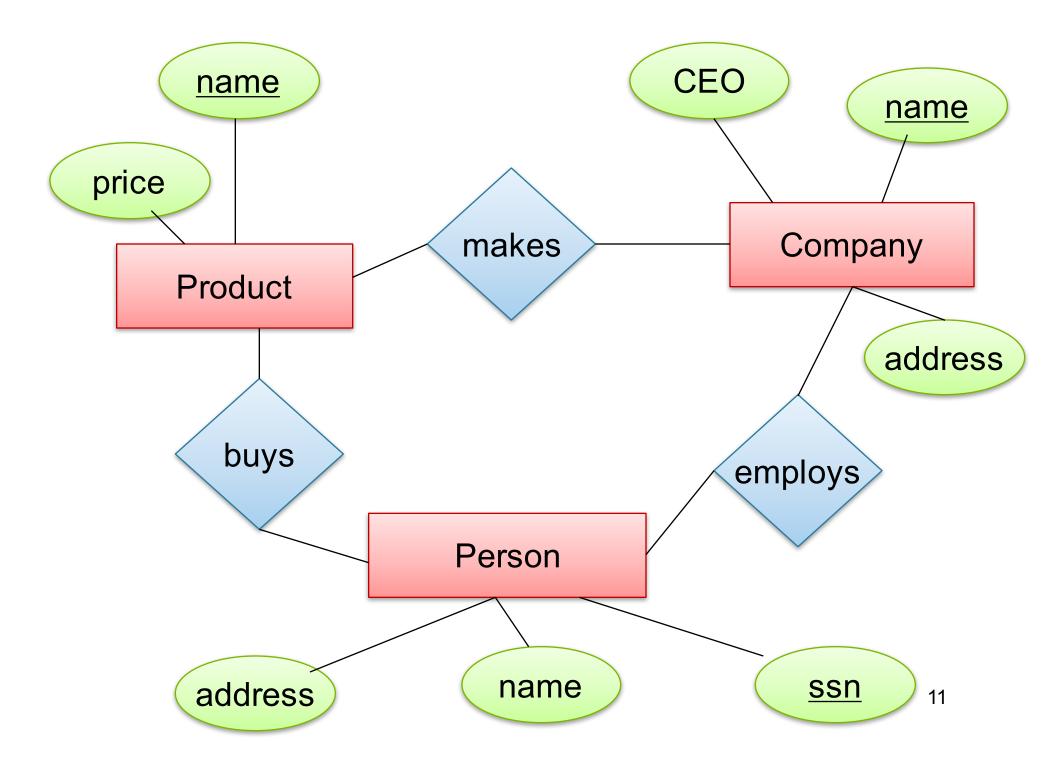
#### Entity / Relationship Diagrams

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



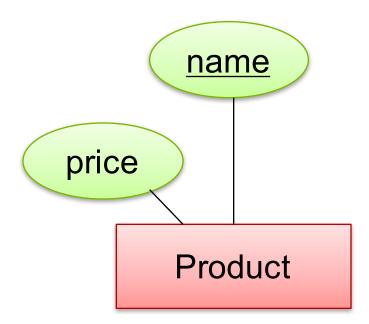
Product

city



## Keys in E/R Diagrams

• Every entity set must have a key



#### What is a Relation ?

- A mathematical definition:
   if A, B are sets, then a relation R is a subset of A X B
- A={1,2,3}, B={a,b,c,d}, A X B = {(1,a),(1,b), ..., (3,d)} R = {(1,a), (1,c), (3,b)}
- makes is a subset of Product X Company:



d

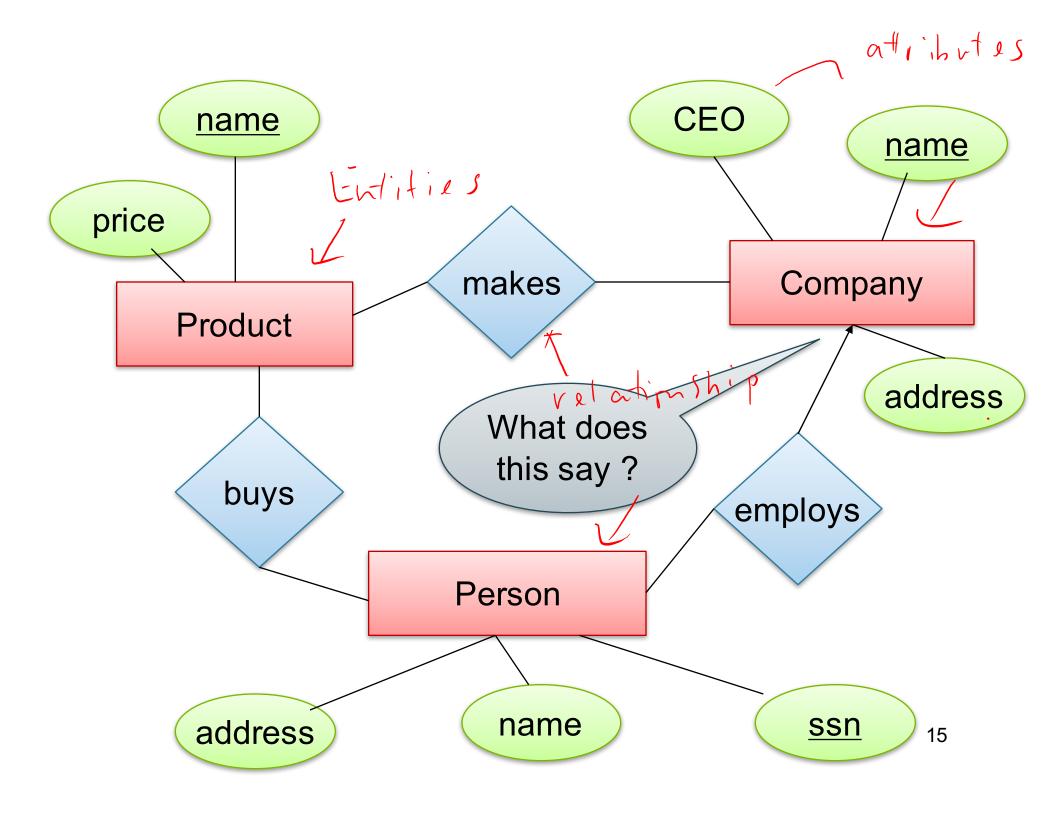
a

3

B=

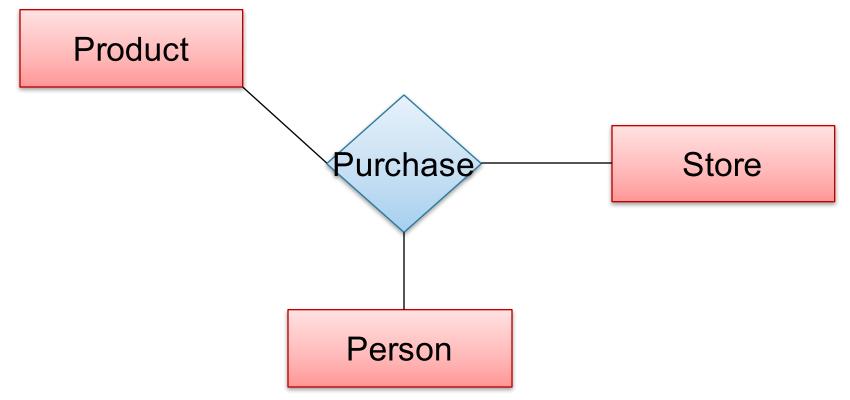
#### Multiplicity of E/R Relations

one-one: a 2 b 3 С many-one • а 2 b 3 С d many-many • 2



## Multi-way Relationships

How do we model a purchase relationship between buyers, products and stores?

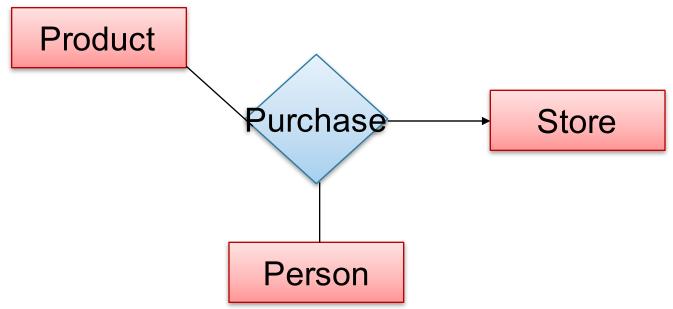


Can still model as a mathematical set (How ?)

As a set of triples  $\subseteq$  Person X Product X Store

#### Arrows in Multiway Relationships

**Q**: What does the arrow mean ?

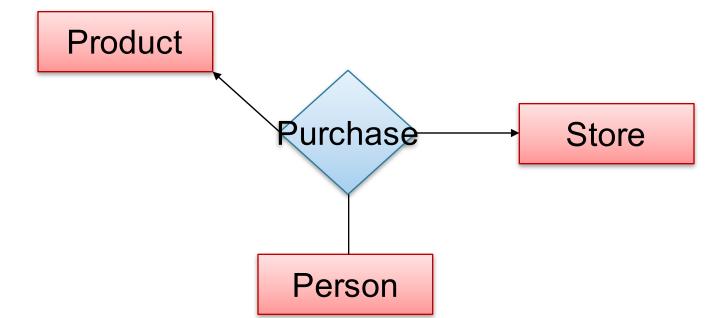


A: A given person buys a given product from at most one store

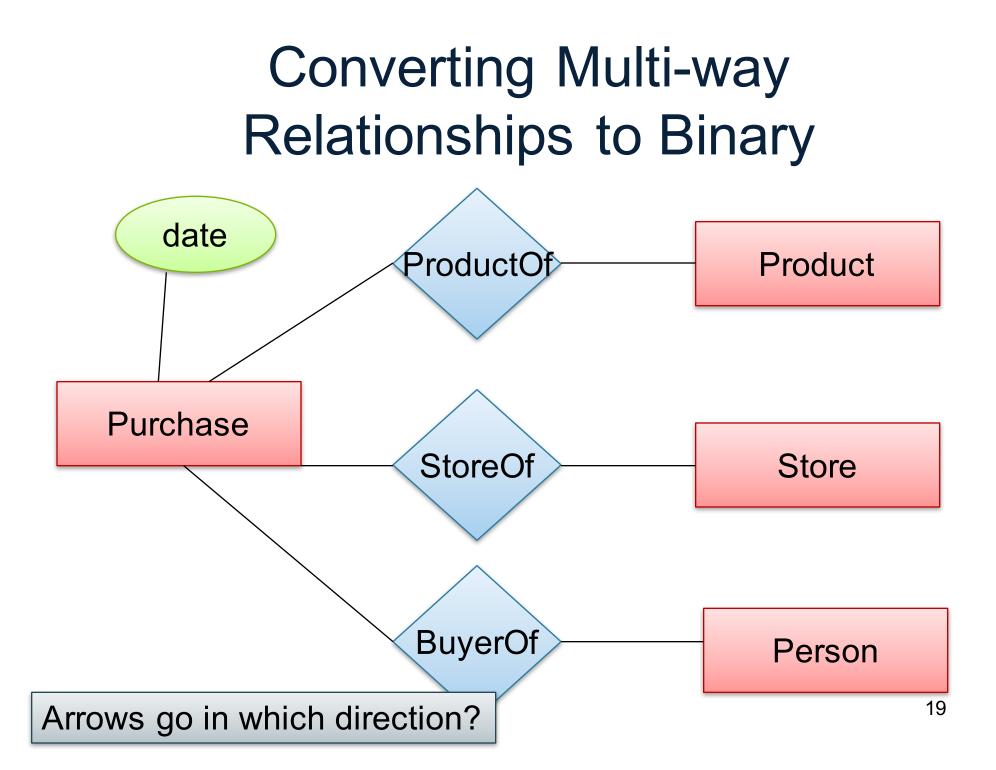
[Fine print: Arrow pointing to E means that if we select one entity from each of the other entity sets in the relationship, those entities are related to at most one entity in E] CSE 344 - Winter 2017

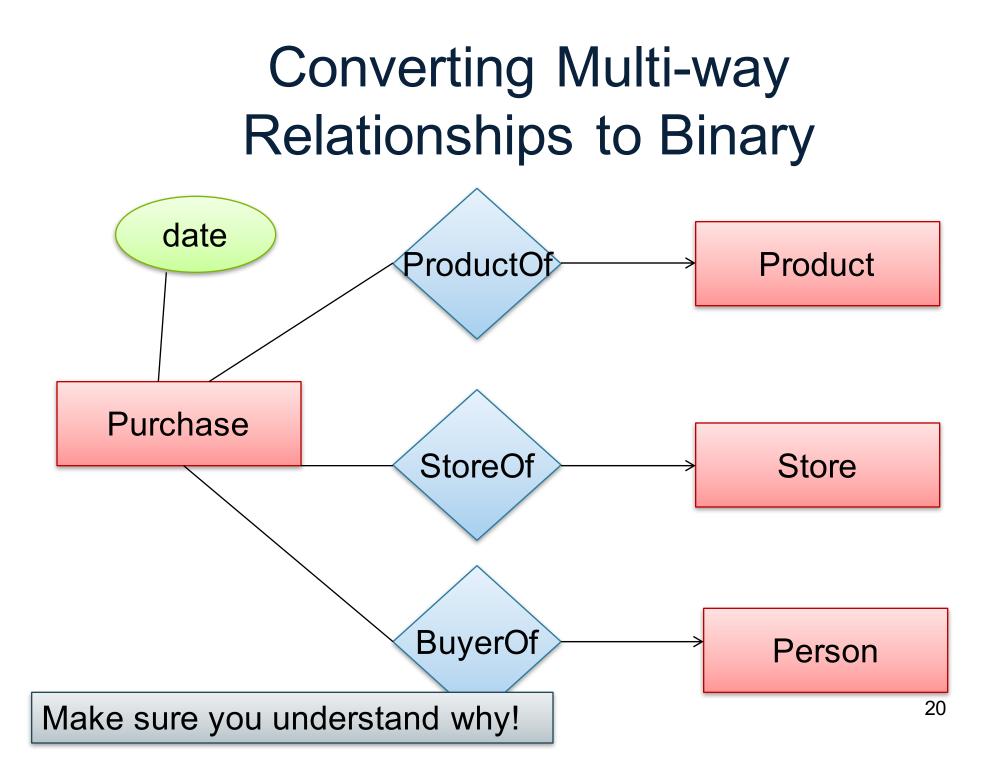
#### Arrows in Multiway Relationships

#### **Q**: What does the arrow mean ?

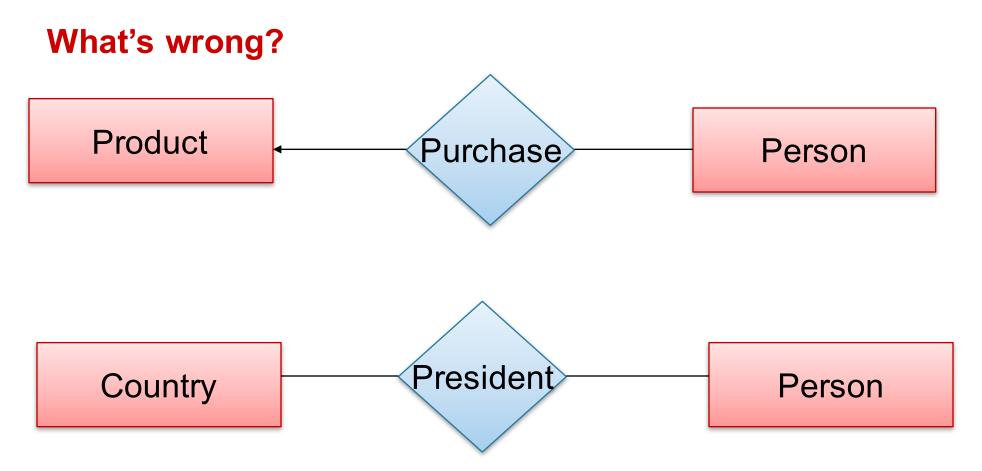


**A**: A given person buys a given product from at most one store AND every store sells to every person at most one product

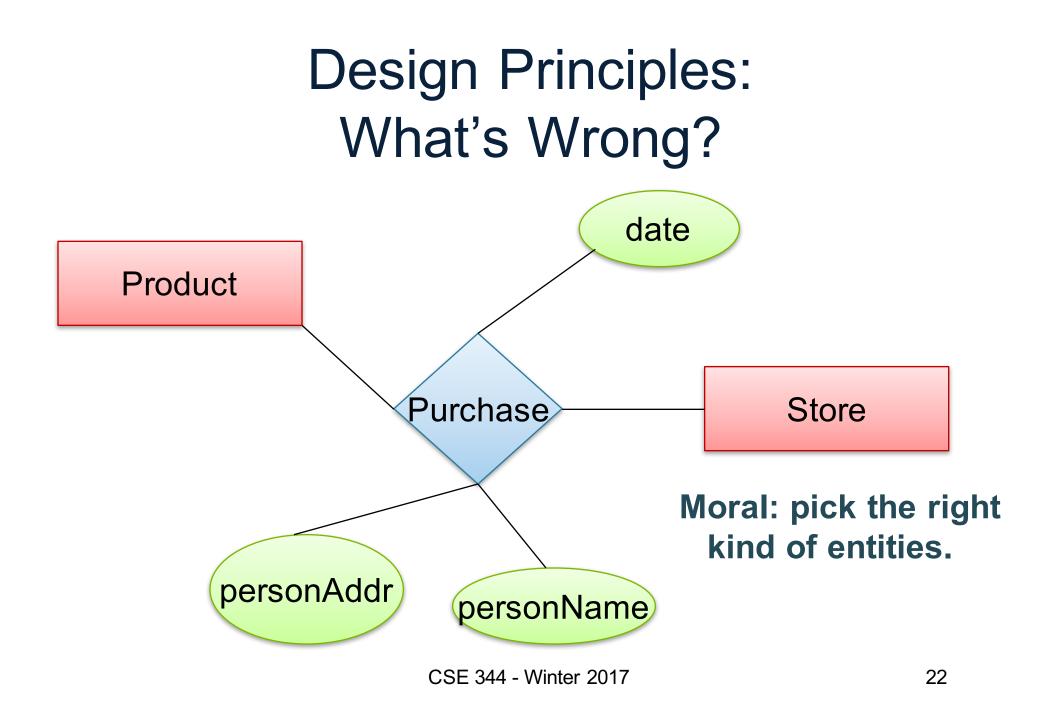




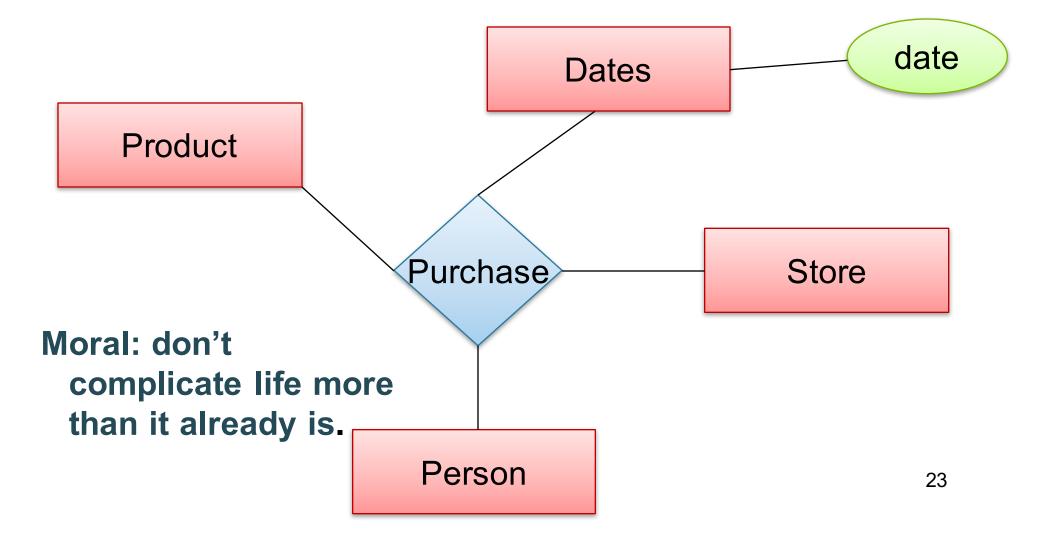
# 3. Design Principles



Moral: Be faithful to the specifications of the application!



### Design Principles: What's Wrong?



# From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

- Entity set  $\rightarrow$  relation
- Relationship  $\rightarrow$  relation