CSE 344

FEBRUARY 28TH – ENTITIES

ADMINISTRIVIA

- **HW7/8 out**
  - Make sure that you're tagging assignments properly
  - For HW8, only first tag will be graded
- **Remember: 5 late days per person**
  - Accurate through HW5 on canvas
- **OQ #6 out tonight, OQ #7 next week**

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

Conceptual Model:

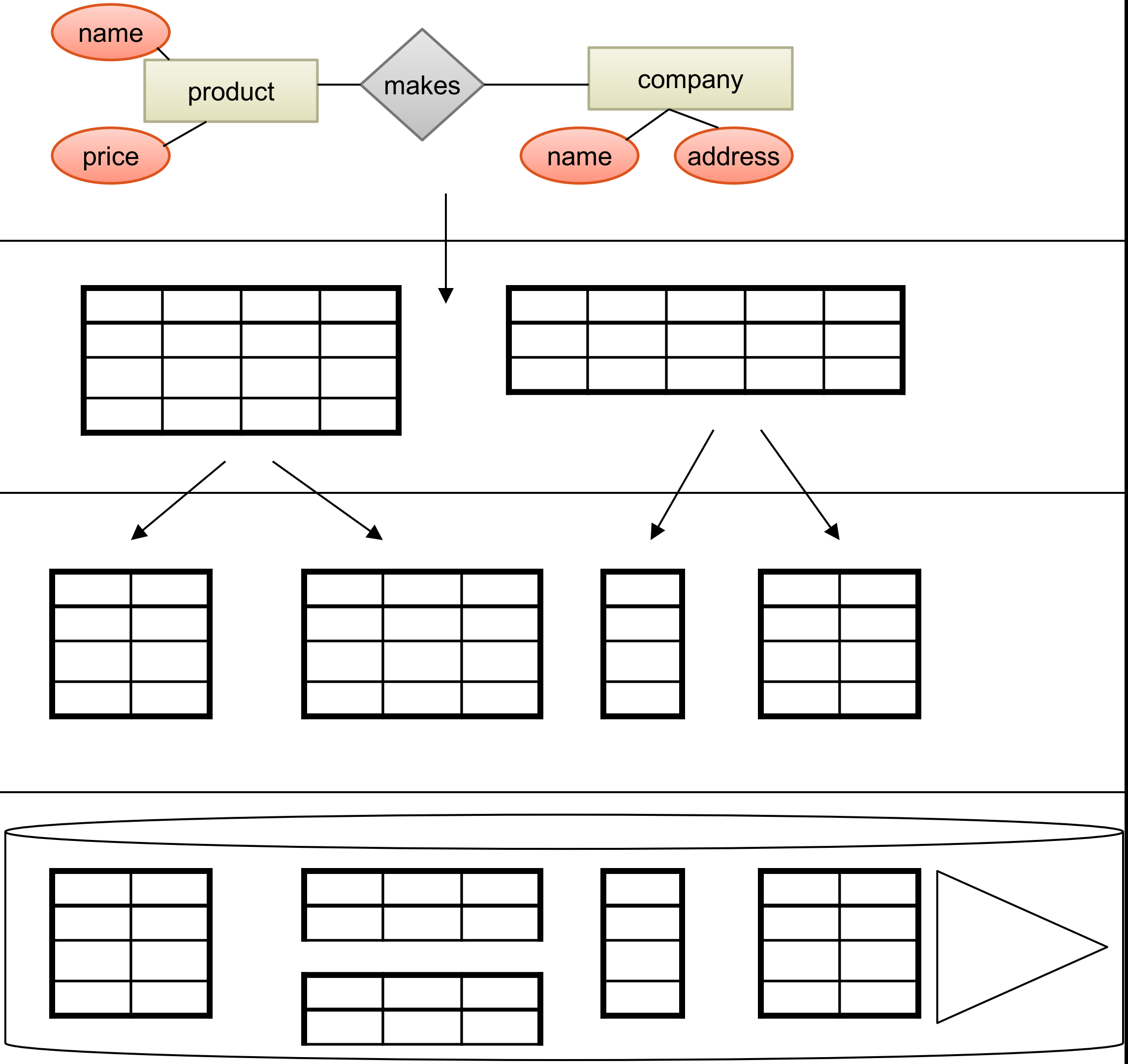
Relational Model:
Tables + constraints
And also functional dep.

Normalization:
Eliminates anomalies

Conceptual Schema

Physical storage details

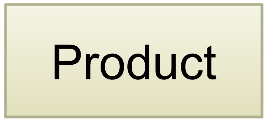
Physical Schema



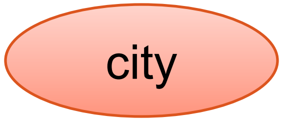
ENTITY / RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAMS

Entity set = a class

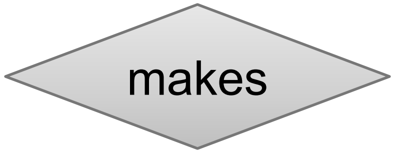
- An entity = an object

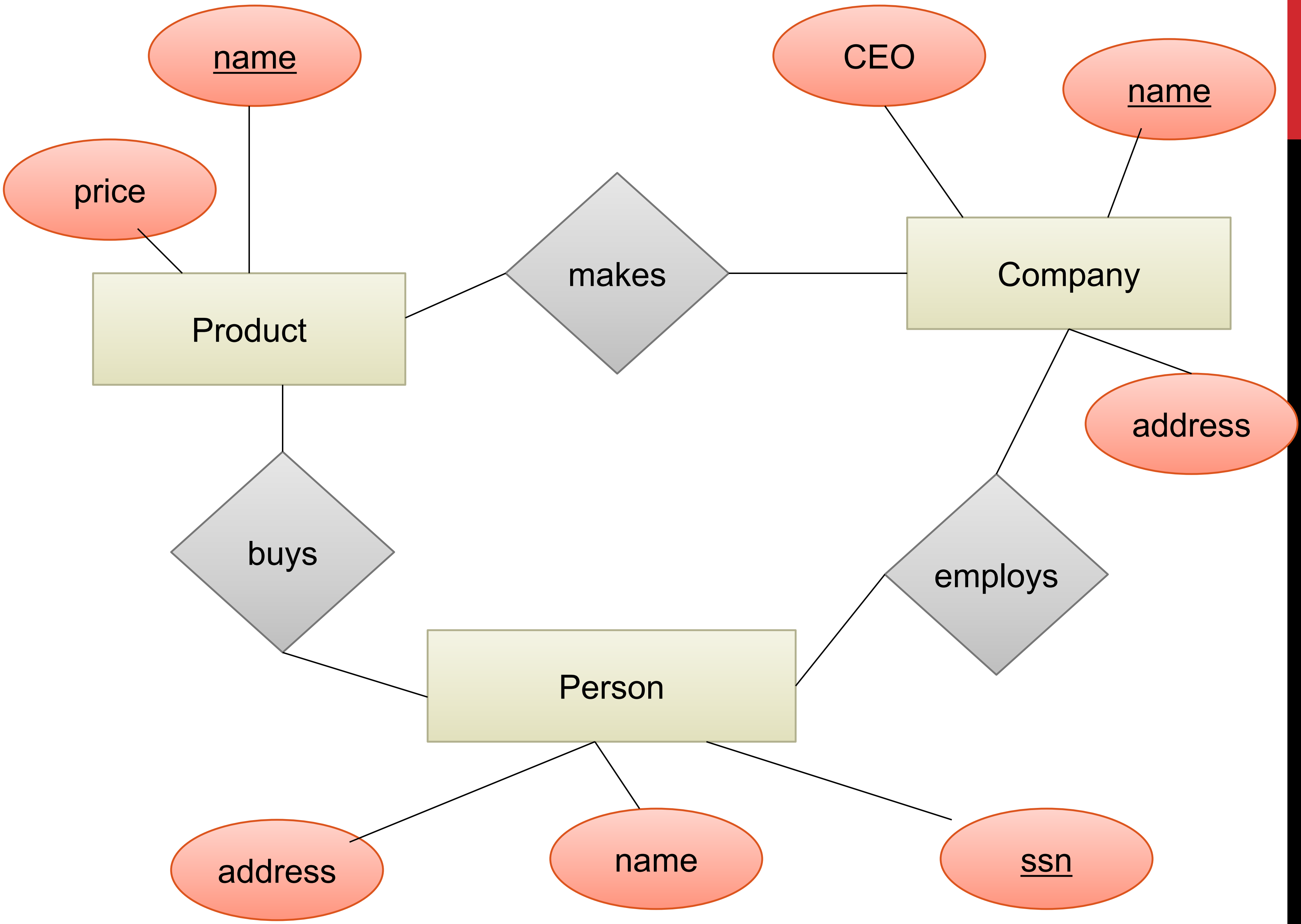


Attribute



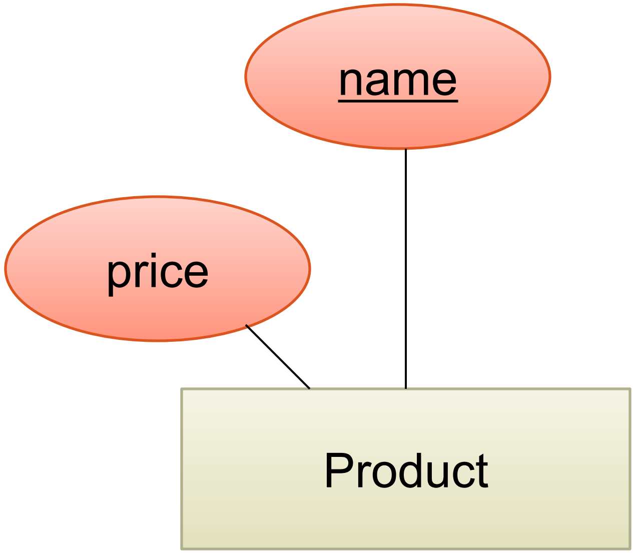
Relationship




name
CEO
name
price
makes
Product
Company
address
buys
employs
Person
address
name
ssn

KEYS IN E/R DIAGRAMS

Every entity set must have a key



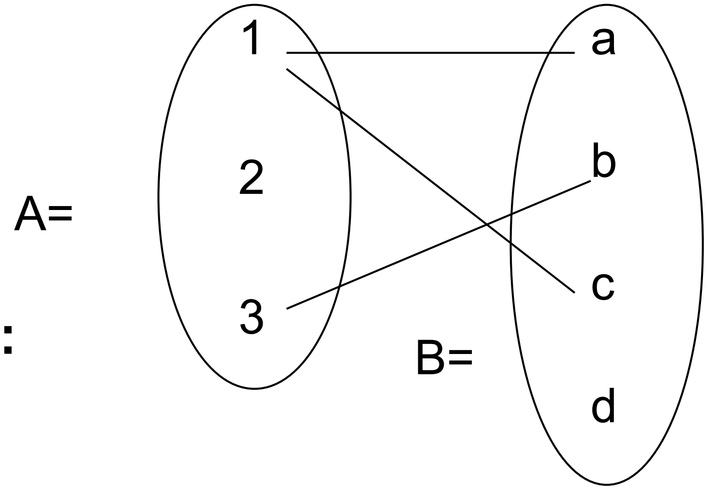
WHAT IS A RELATION ?

A mathematical definition:

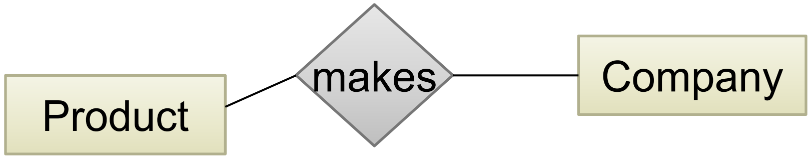
- if A, B are sets, then a relation R is a subset of A × B

A={1,2,3}, B={a,b,c,d},

A × B = {(1,a),(1,b), . . ., (3,d)}
R = {(1,a), (1,c), (3,b)}

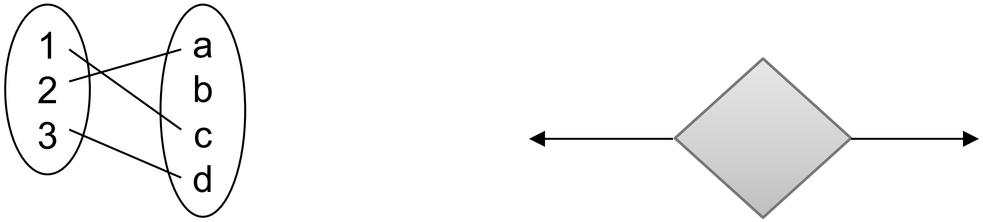


makes is a subset of Product × Company:

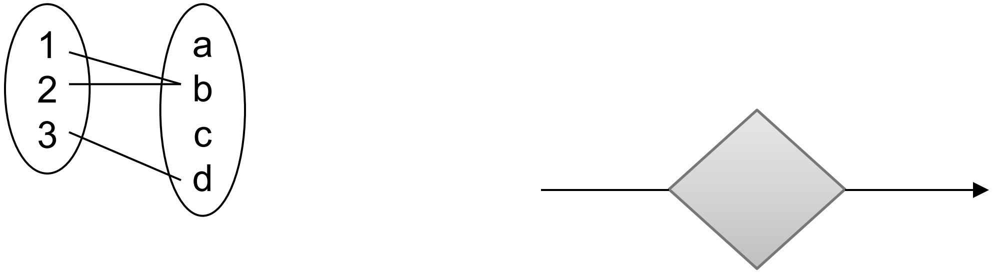


MULTIPLICITY OF E/R RELATIONS

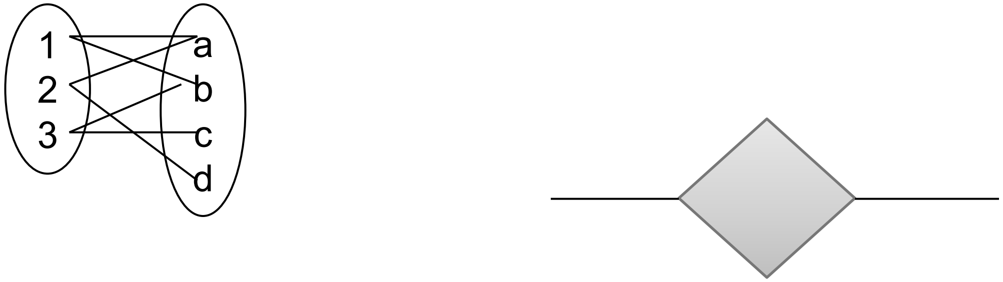
one-one:

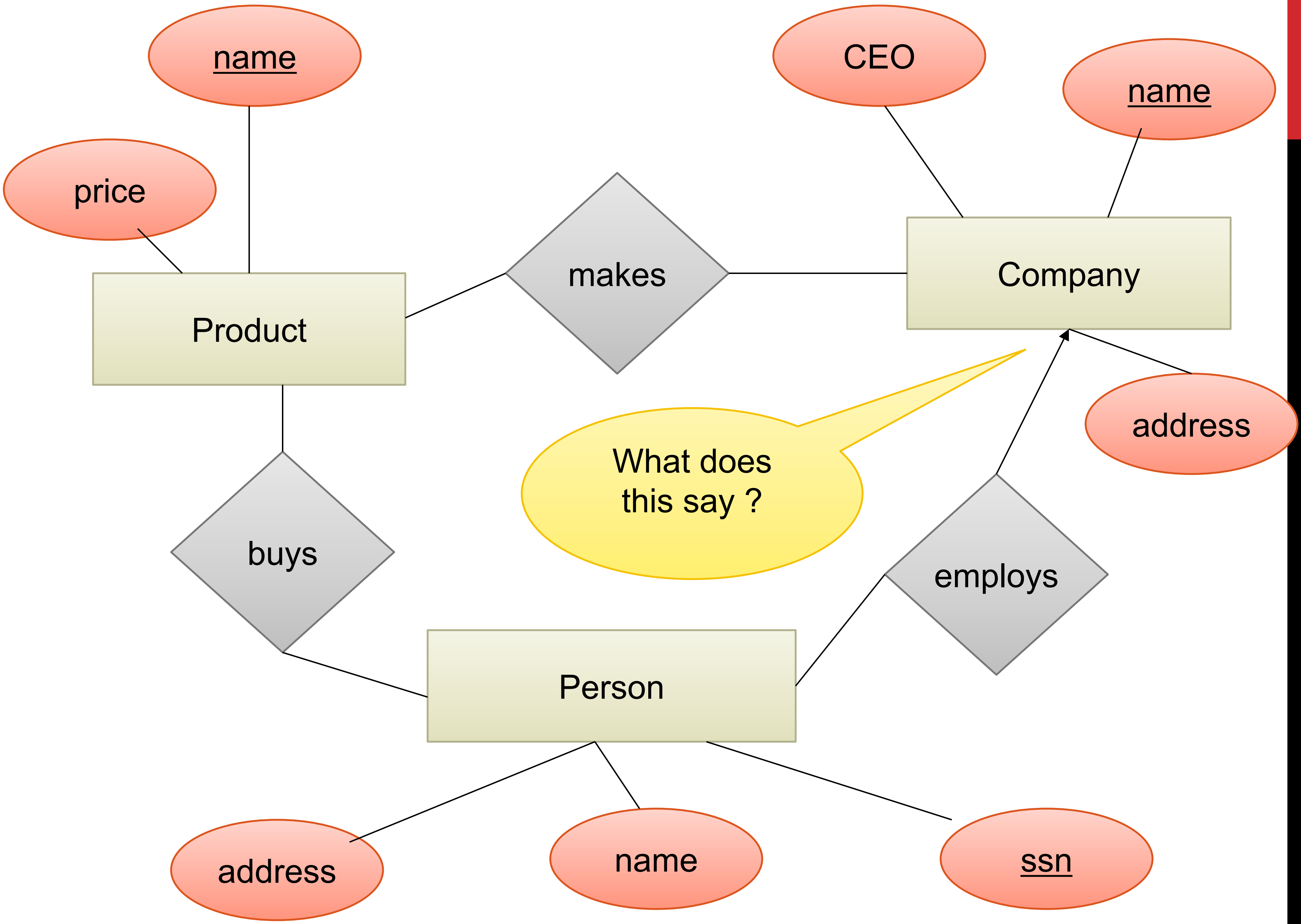


many-one



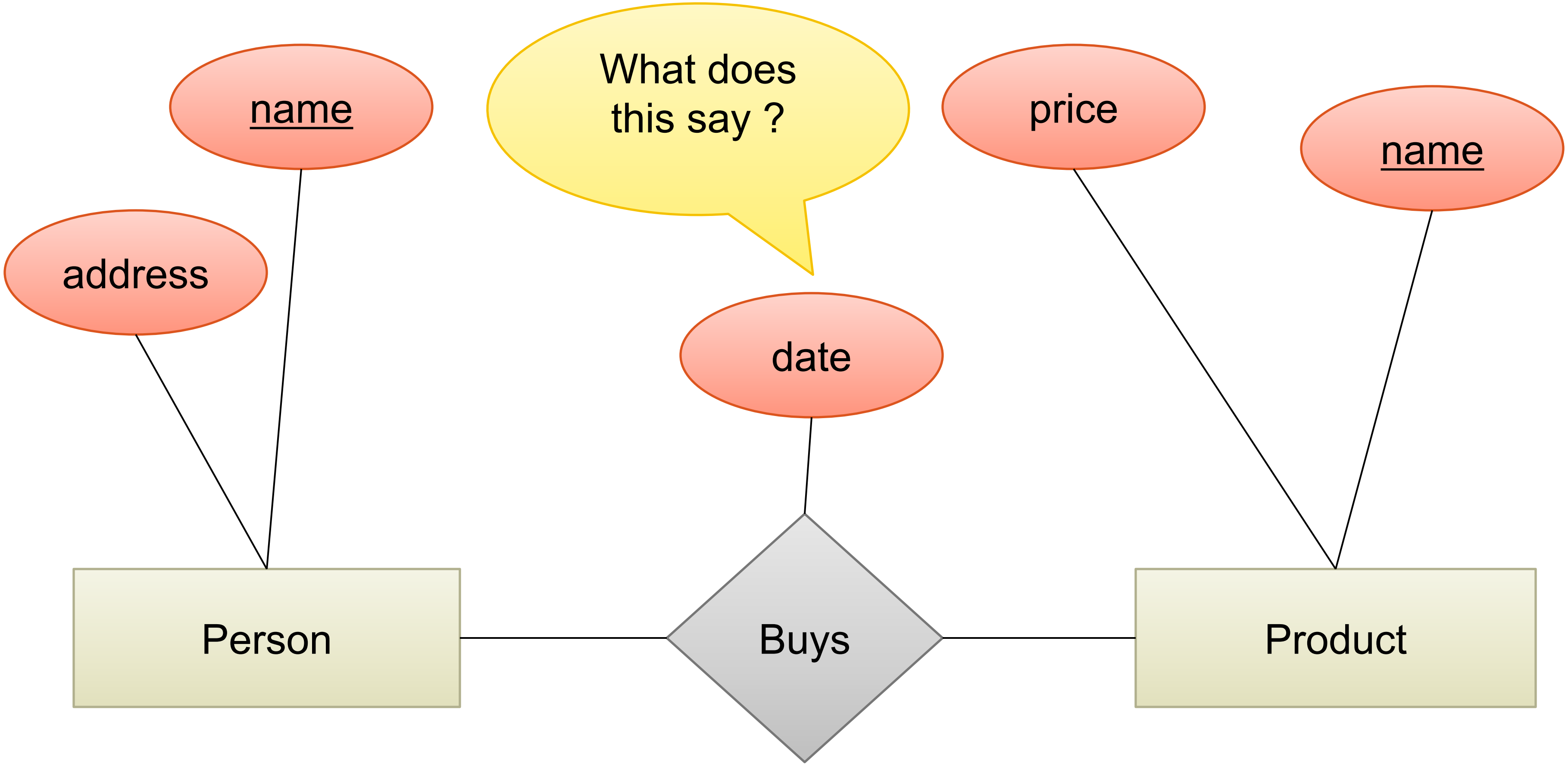
many-many





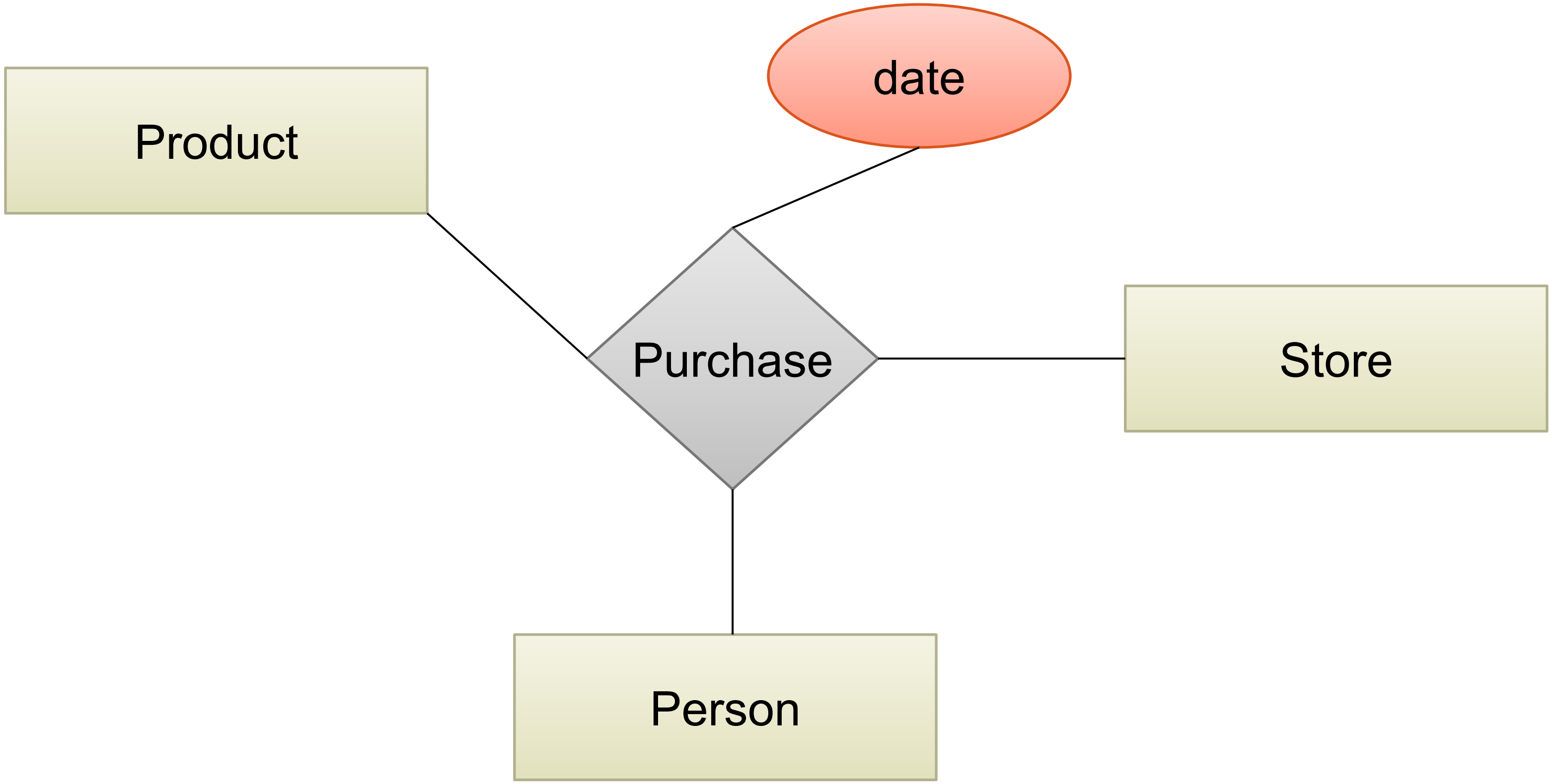
What does this say ?

ATTRIBUTES ON RELATIONSHIPS



MULTI-WAY RELATIONSHIPS

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

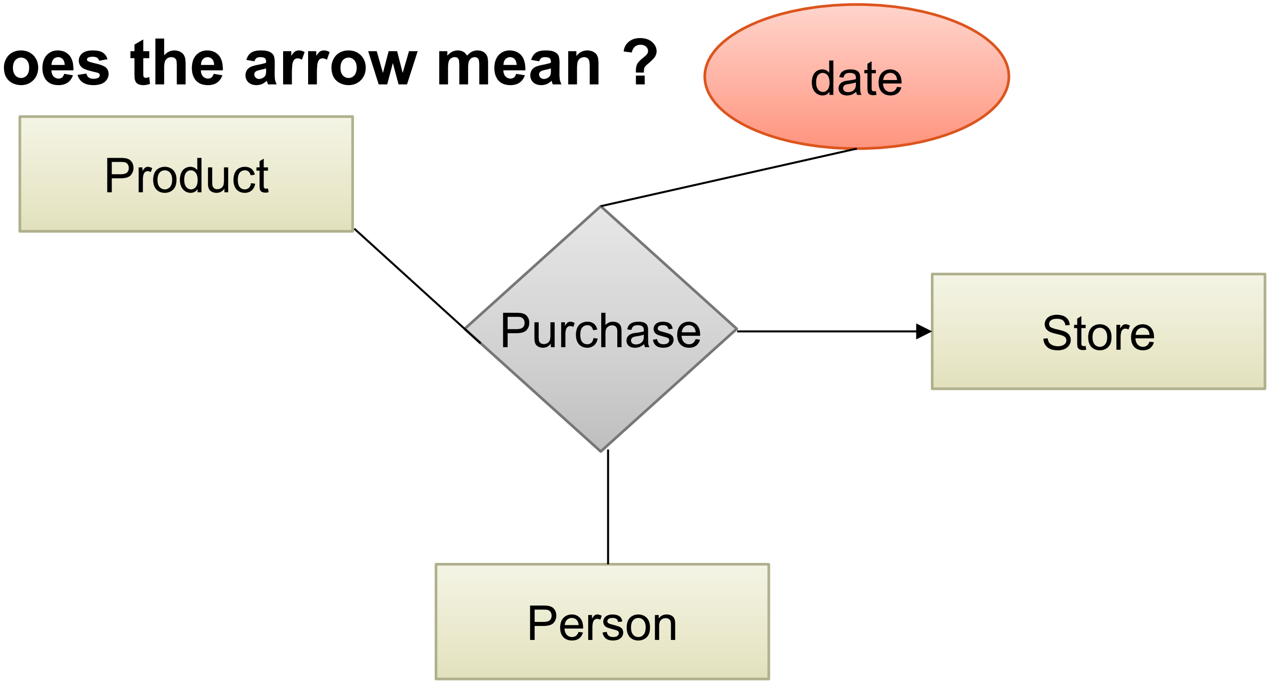


Can still model as a mathematical set (How?)

As a set of triples ⊆ Person × Product × Store

ARROWS IN MULTIWAY RELATIONSHIPS

Q: What does the arrow mean ?

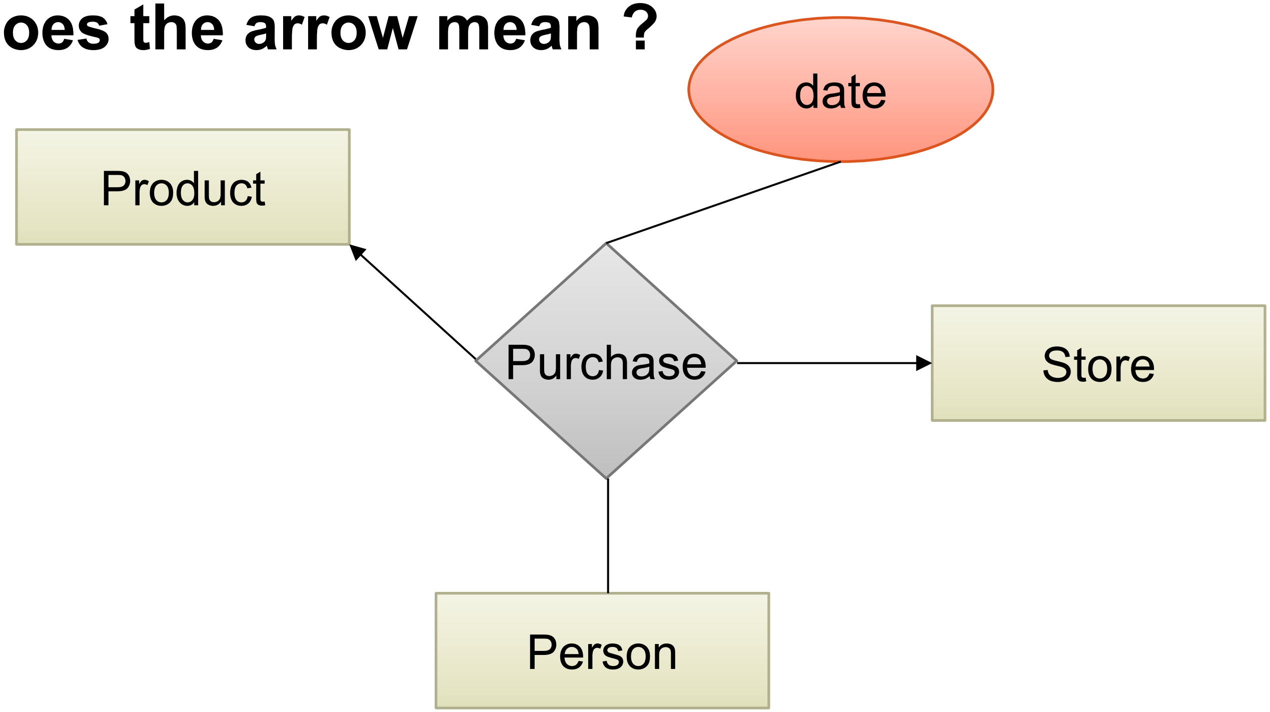


A: Any person buys a given product from at most one store

[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]

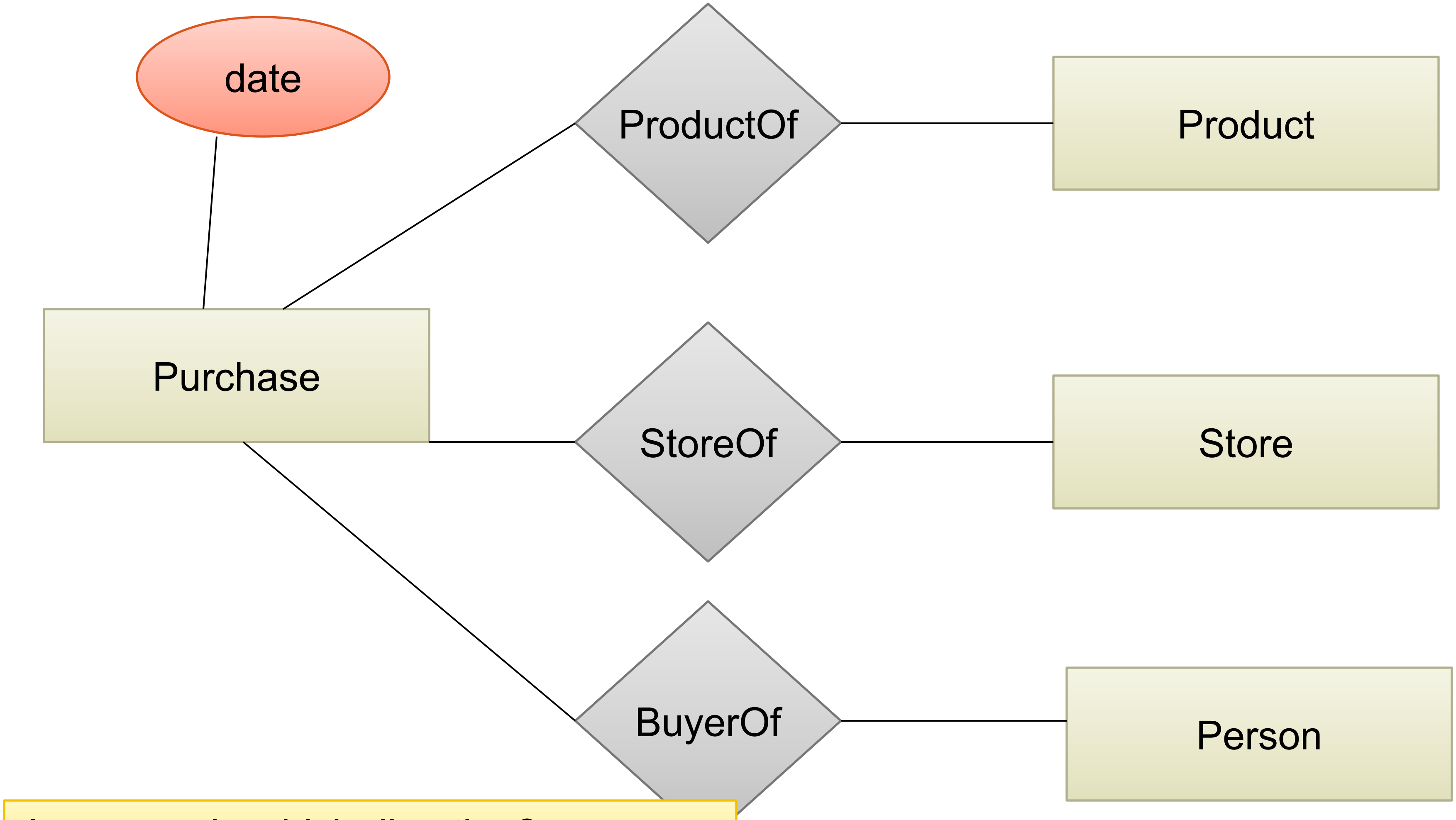
ARROWS IN MULTIWAY RELATIONSHIPS

Q: What does the arrow mean ?



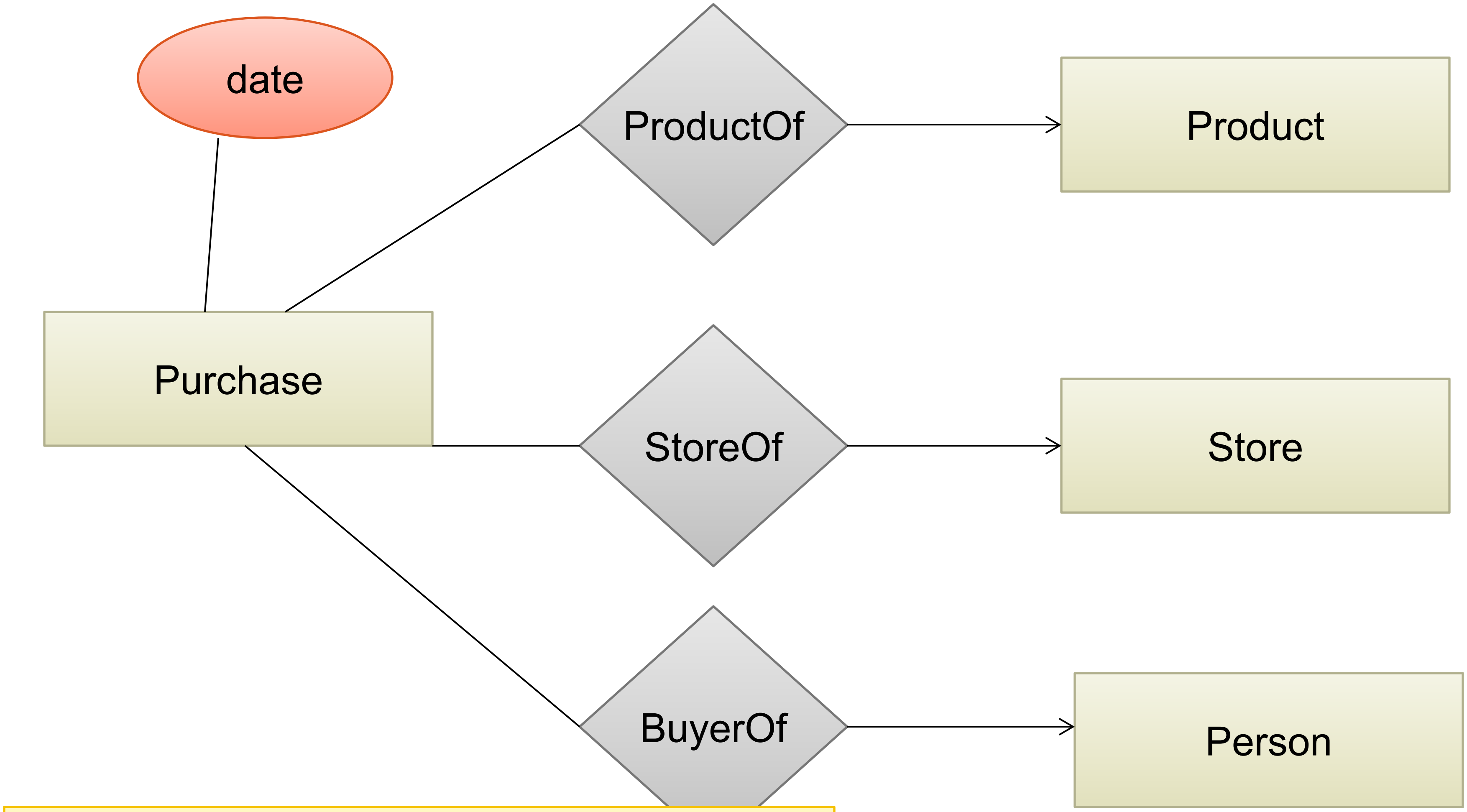
A: Any person buys a given product from at most one store AND every store sells to every person at most one product

CONVERTING MULTI-WAY RELATIONSHIPS TO BINARY



Arrows go in which direction?

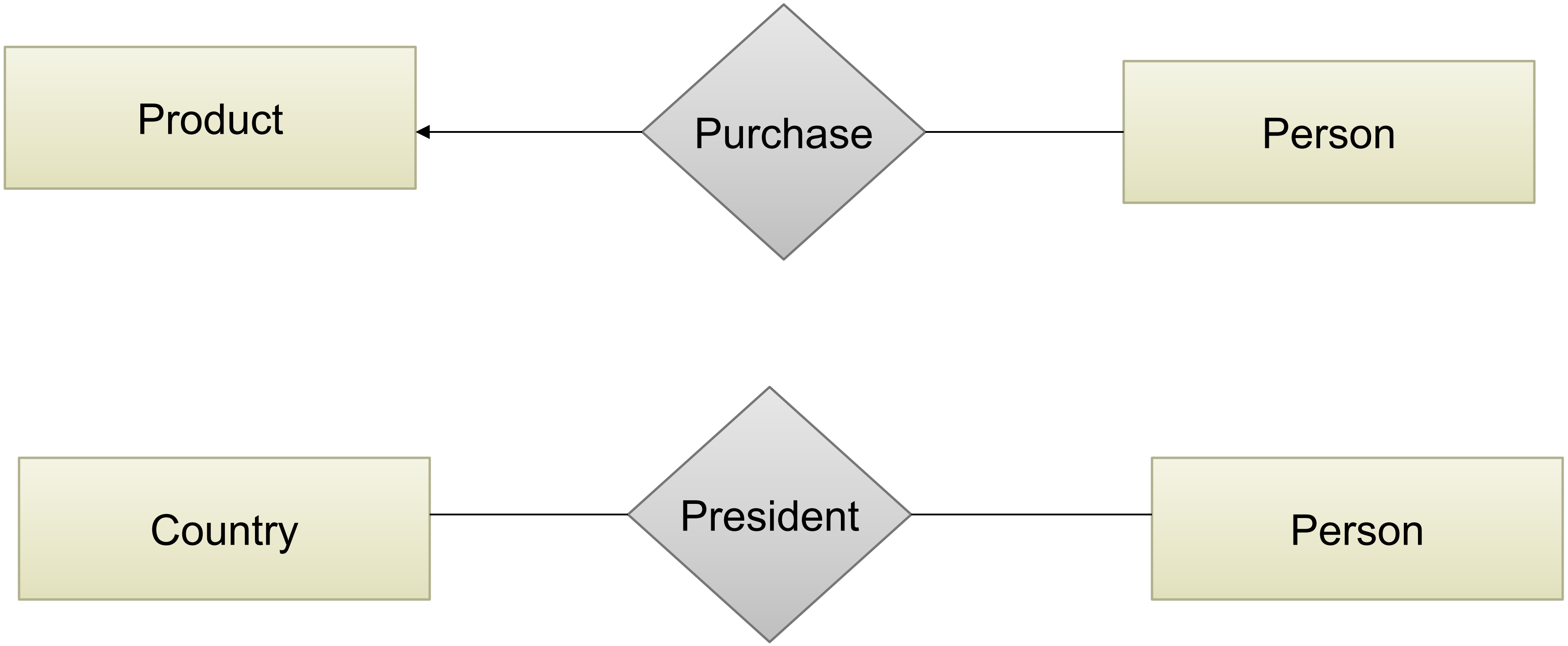
CONVERTING MULTI-WAY RELATIONSHIPS TO BINARY



Make sure you understand why!

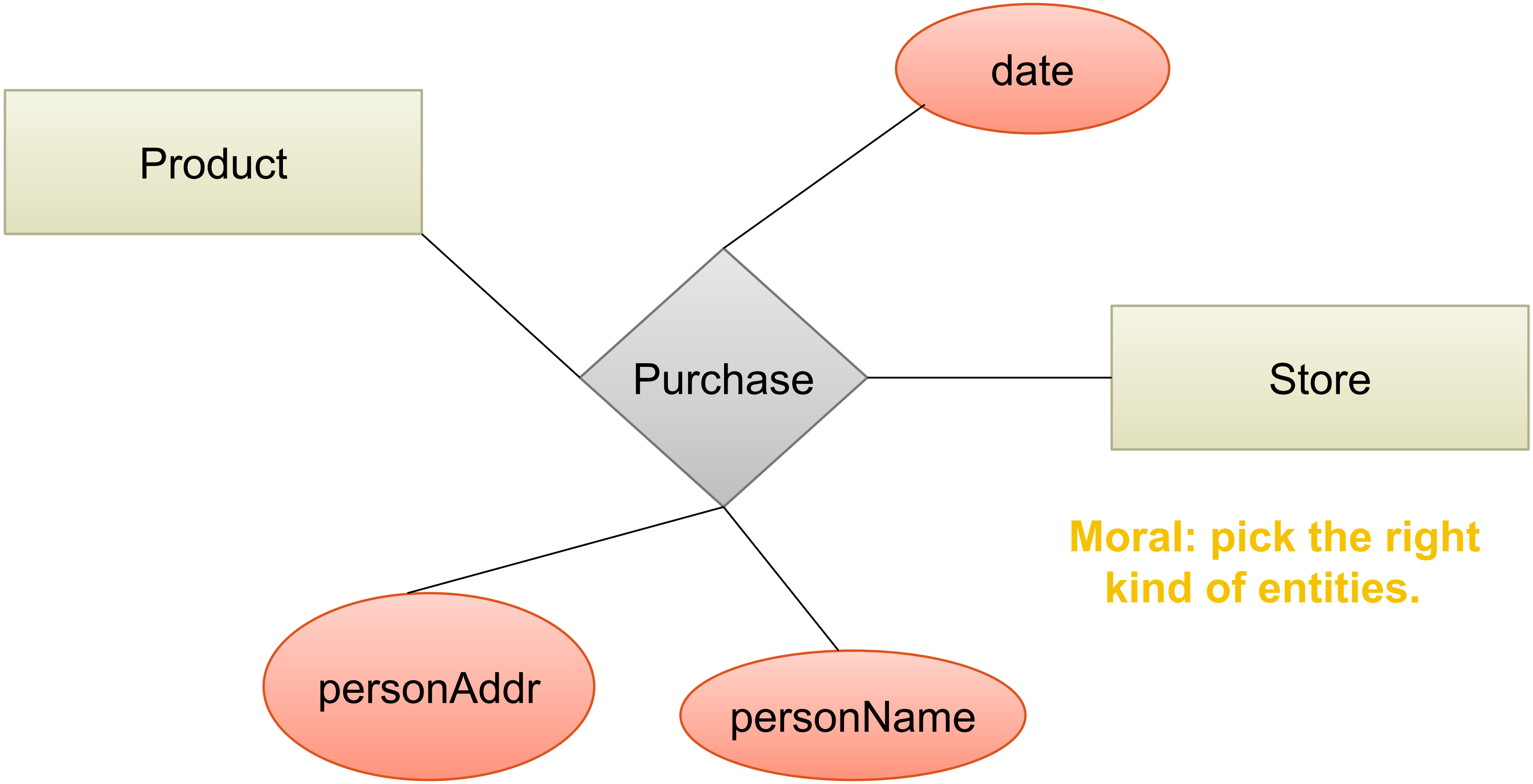
3. DESIGN PRINCIPLES

What's wrong?



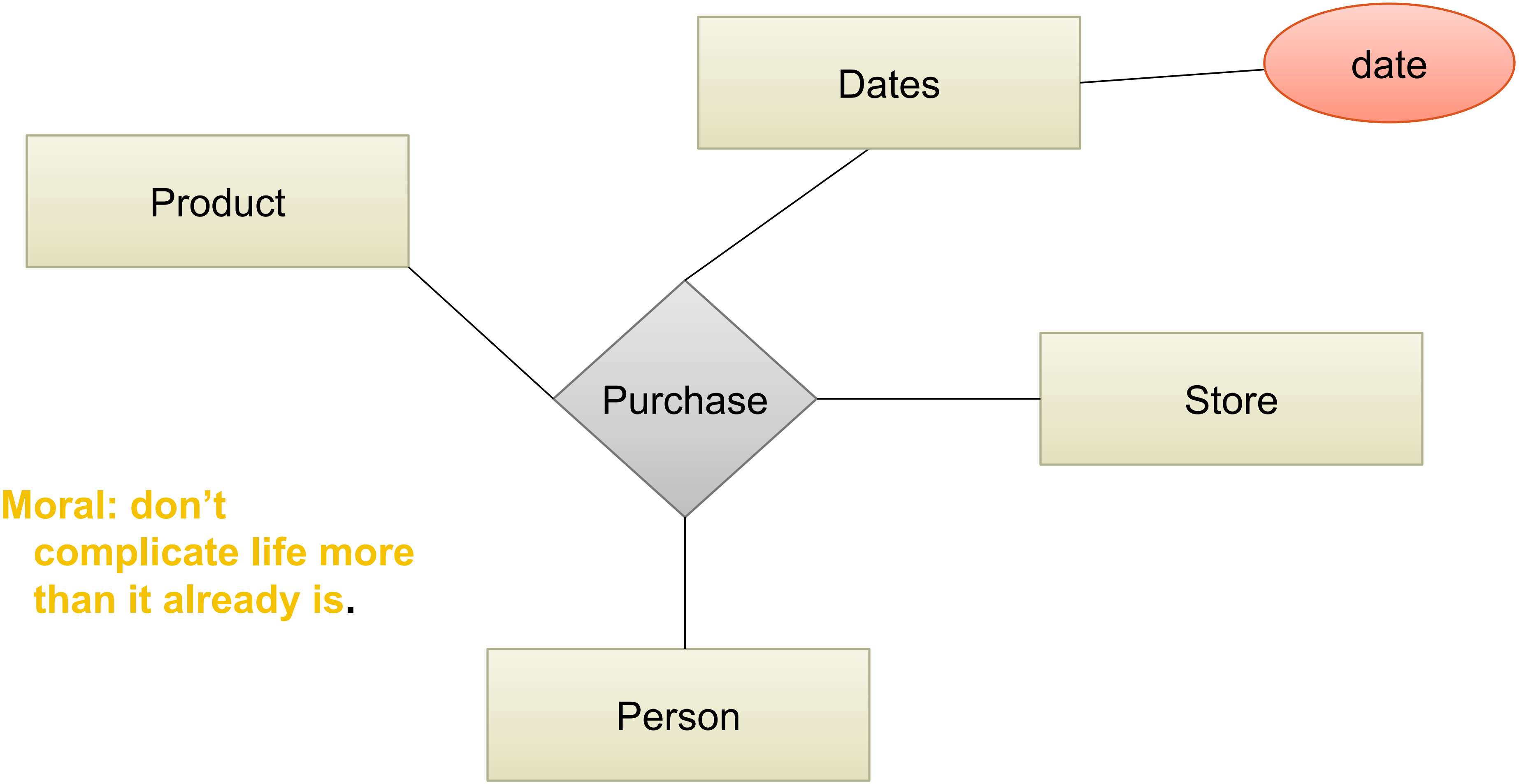
Moral: Be faithful to the specifications of the application!

DESIGN PRINCIPLES: WHAT'S WRONG?



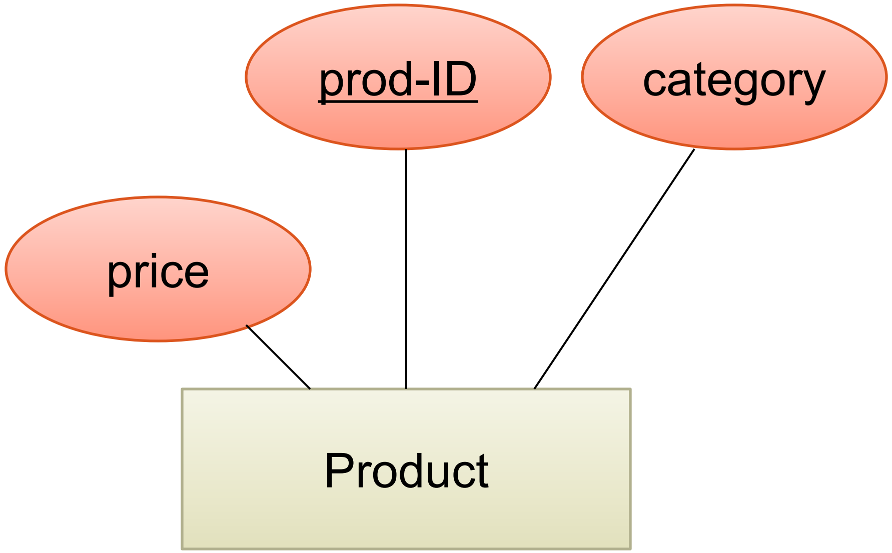
Moral: pick the right kind of entities.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES: WHAT'S WRONG?



Moral: don't complicate life more than it already is.

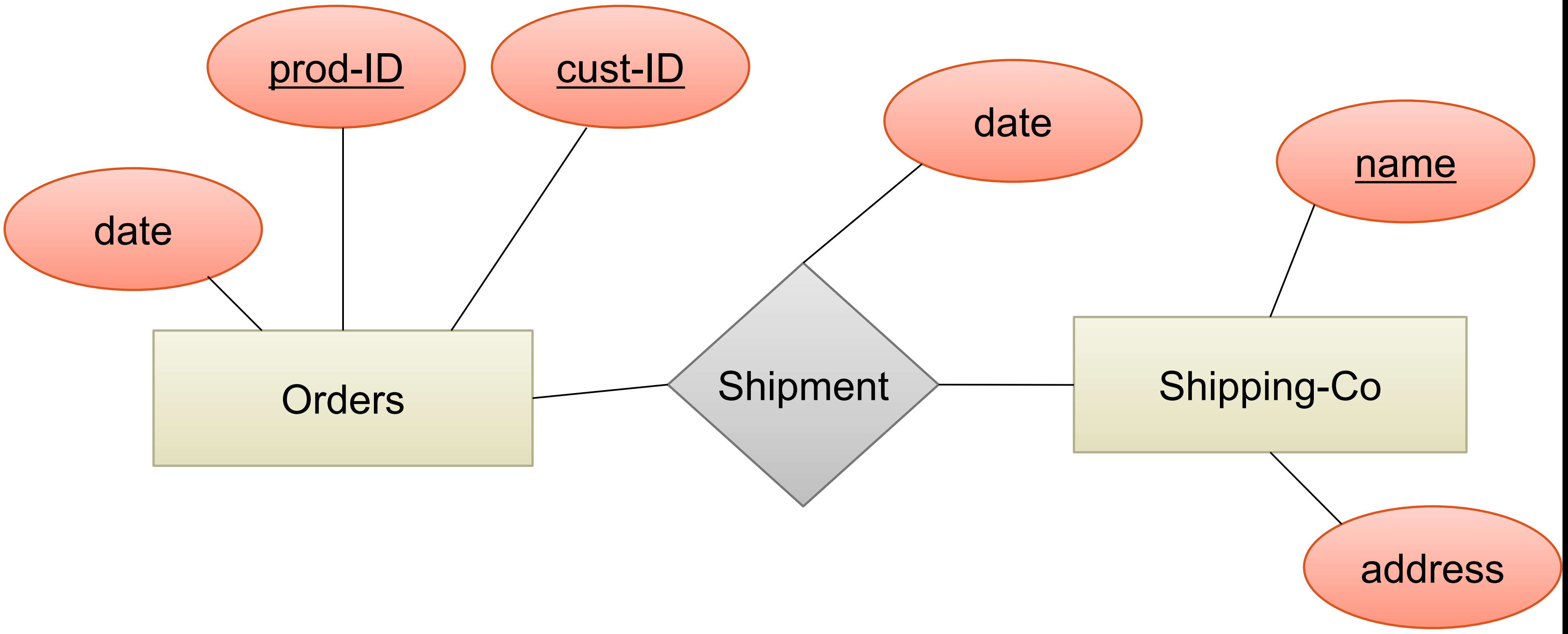
ENTITY SET TO RELATION



Product(prod-ID, category, price)

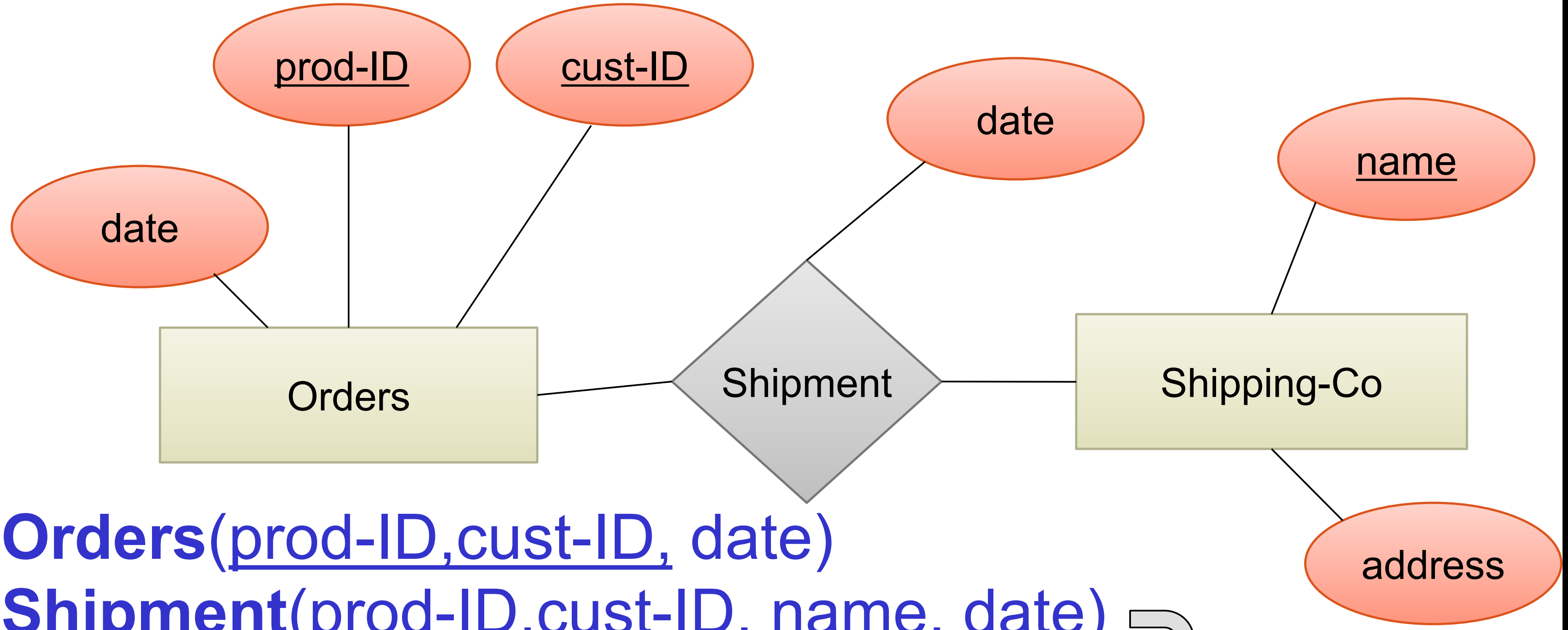
prod-ID	category	price
Gizmo55	Camera	99.99
Pokemn19	Toy	29.99

N-N RELATIONSHIPS TO RELATIONS



Represent this in relations

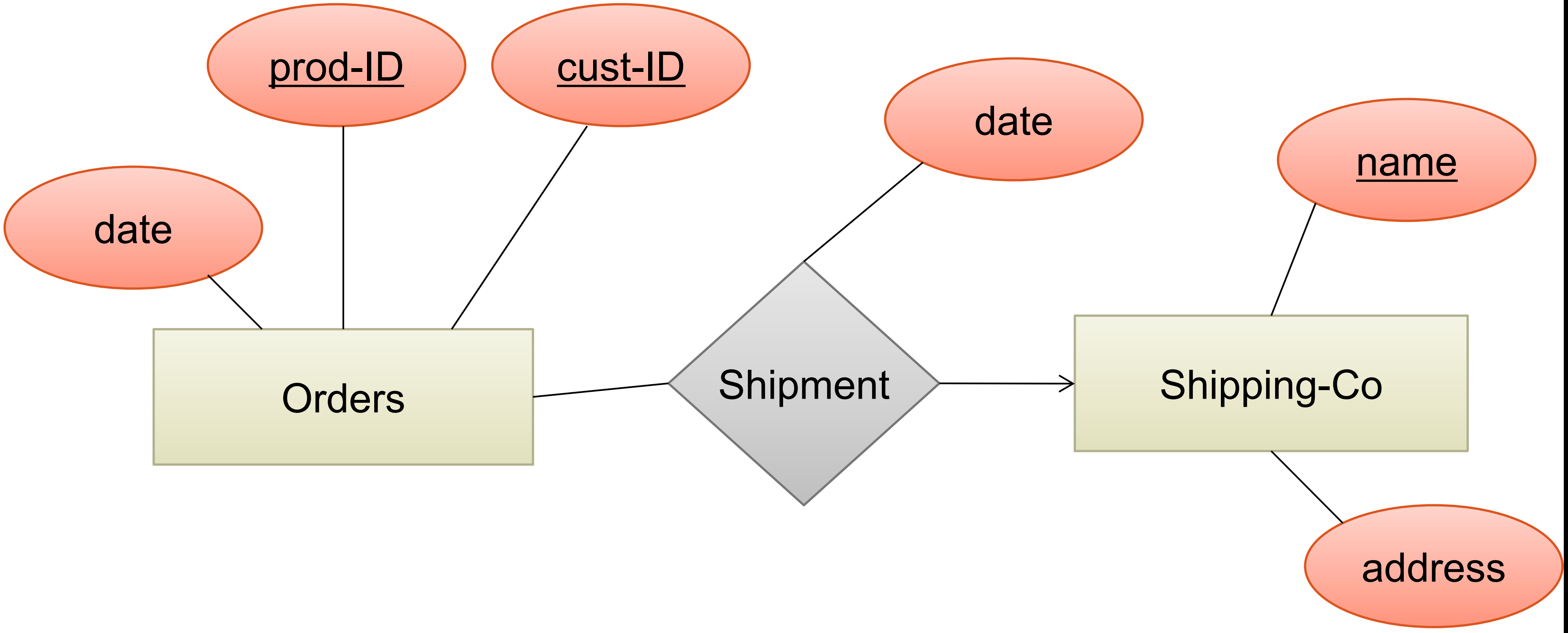
N-N RELATIONSHIPS TO RELATIONS



Orders(prod-ID,cust-ID, date)
Shipment(prod-ID,cust-ID, name, date)
Shipping-Co(name, address)

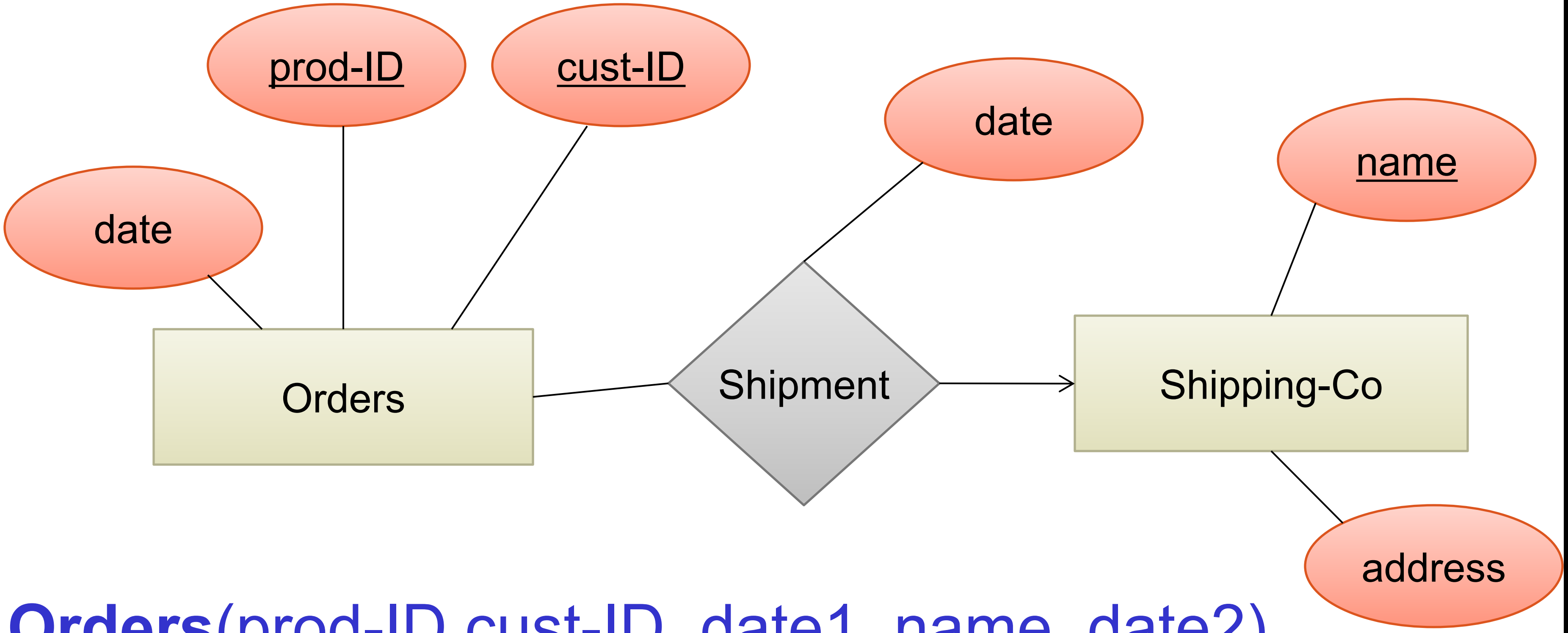
prod-ID	cust-ID	name	date
Gizmo55	Joe12	UPS	4/10/2011
Gizmo55	Joe12	FEDEX	4/9/2011

N-1 RELATIONSHIPS TO RELATIONS



Represent this in relations

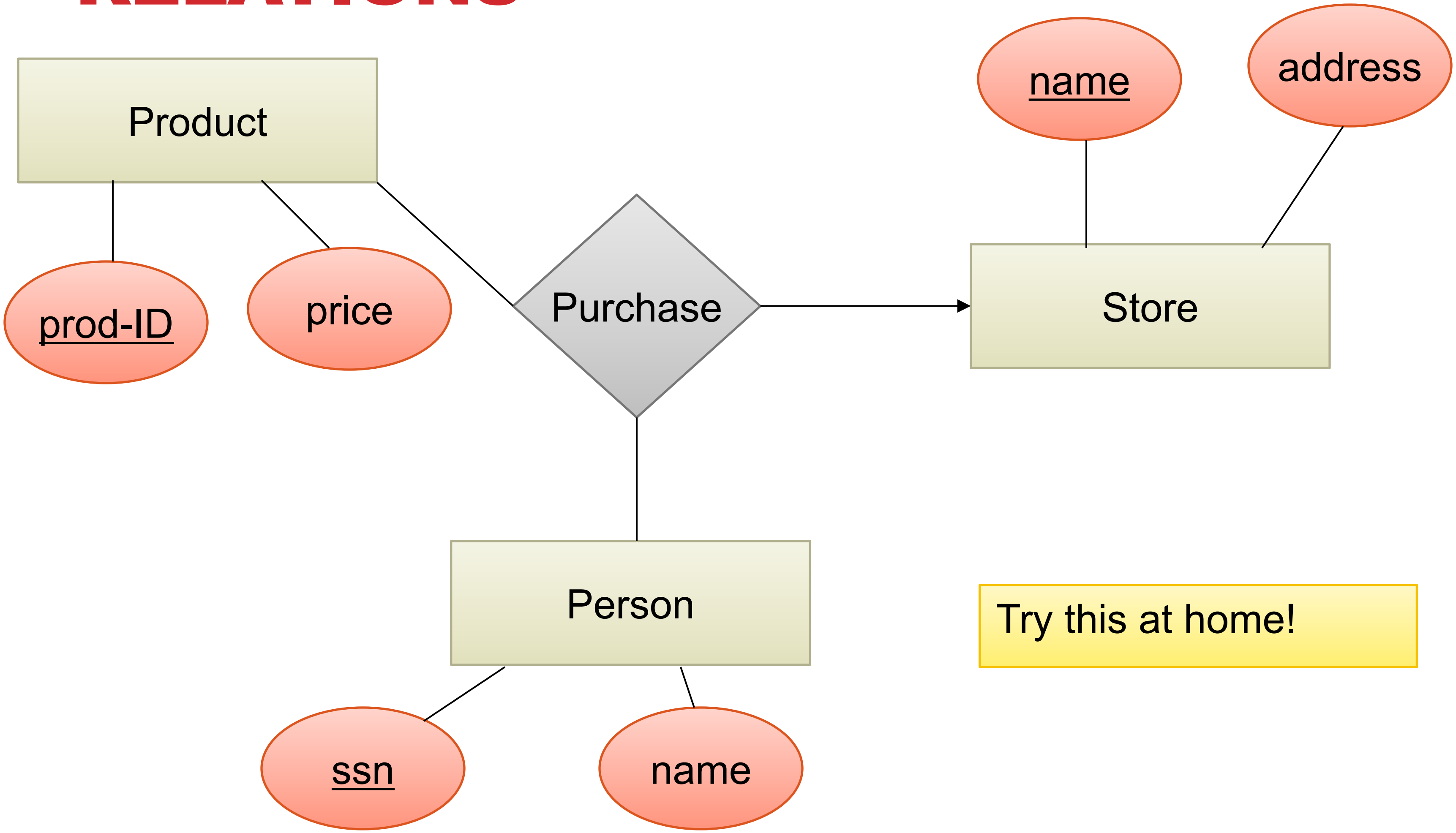
N-1 RELATIONSHIPS TO RELATIONS



Orders(prod-ID,cust-ID, date1, name, date2)
Shipping-Co(name, address)

Remember: no separate relations for many-one relationship

MULTI-WAY RELATIONSHIPS TO RELATIONS



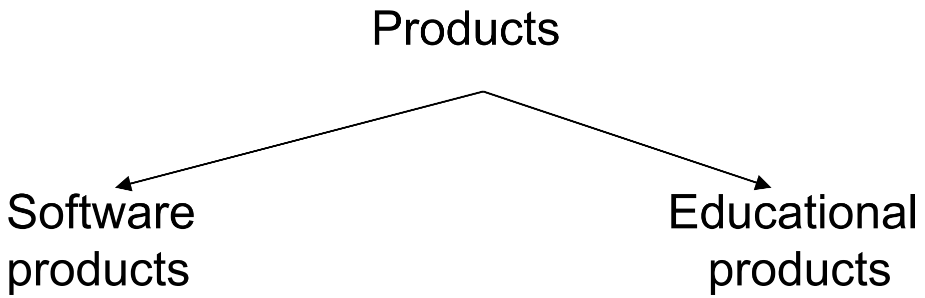
Try this at home!

Purchase(prod-ID, ssn, name)

MODELING SUBCLASSES

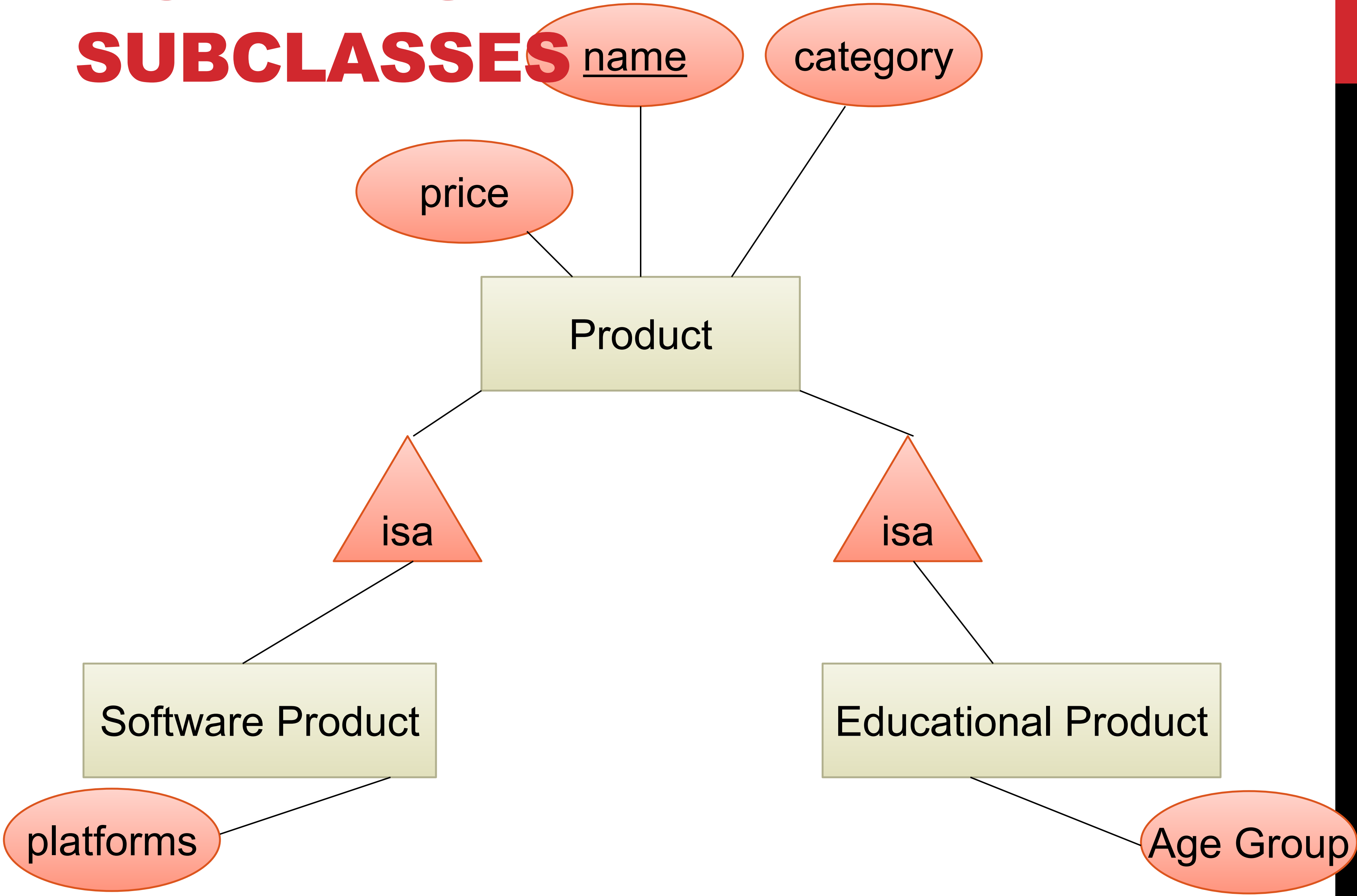
Some objects in a class may be special

- define a new class
- better: define a *subclass*

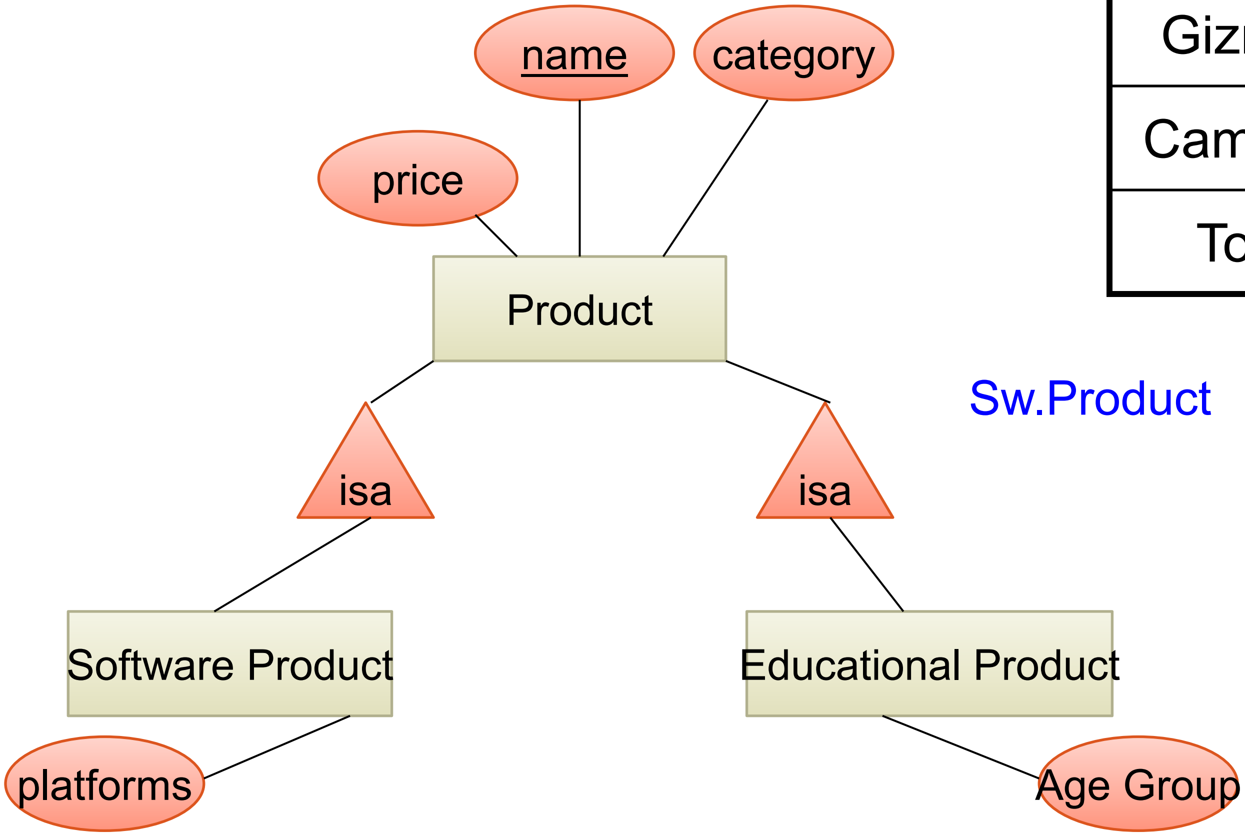


So --- we define subclasses in E/R

MODELING SUBCLASSES



MODELING SUBCLASSES



Product

Name	Price	Category
Gizmo	99	gadget
Camera	49	photo
Toy	39	gadget

Sw.Product

Name	platforms
Gizmo	unix

Ed.Product

Name	Age Group
Gizmo	toddler
Toy	retired

Other ways to convert are possible

MODELING UNION TYPES WITH SUBCLASSES

FurniturePiece

Person

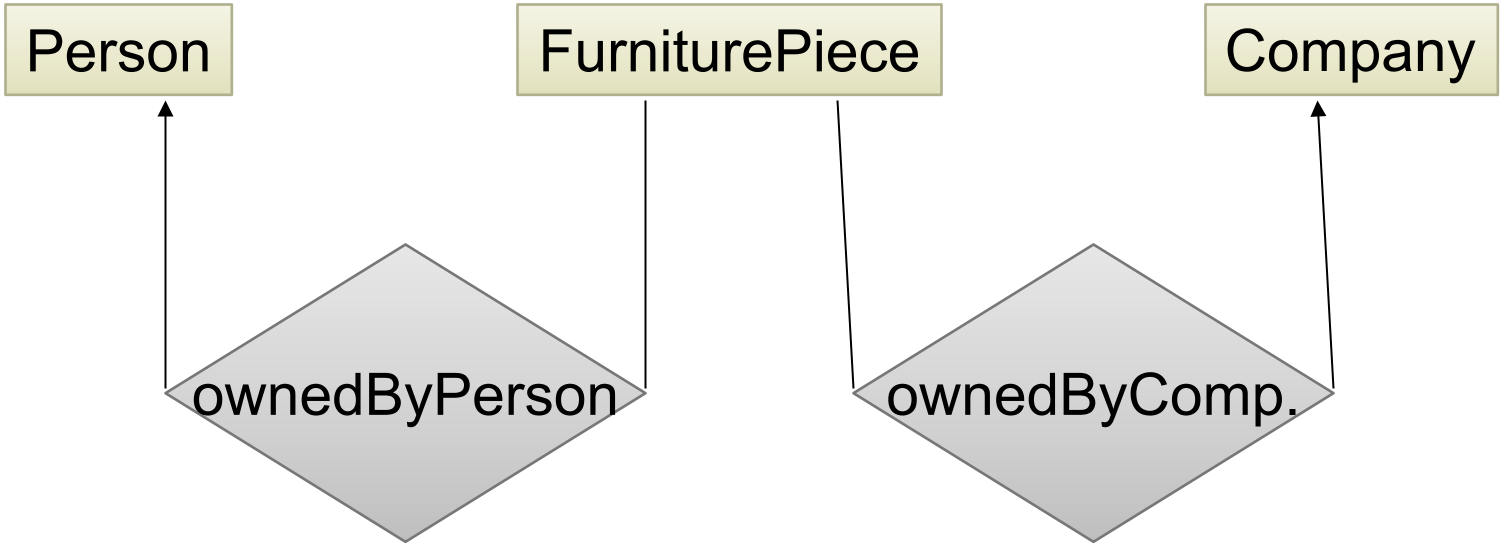
Company

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

MODELING UNION TYPES WITH SUBCLASSES

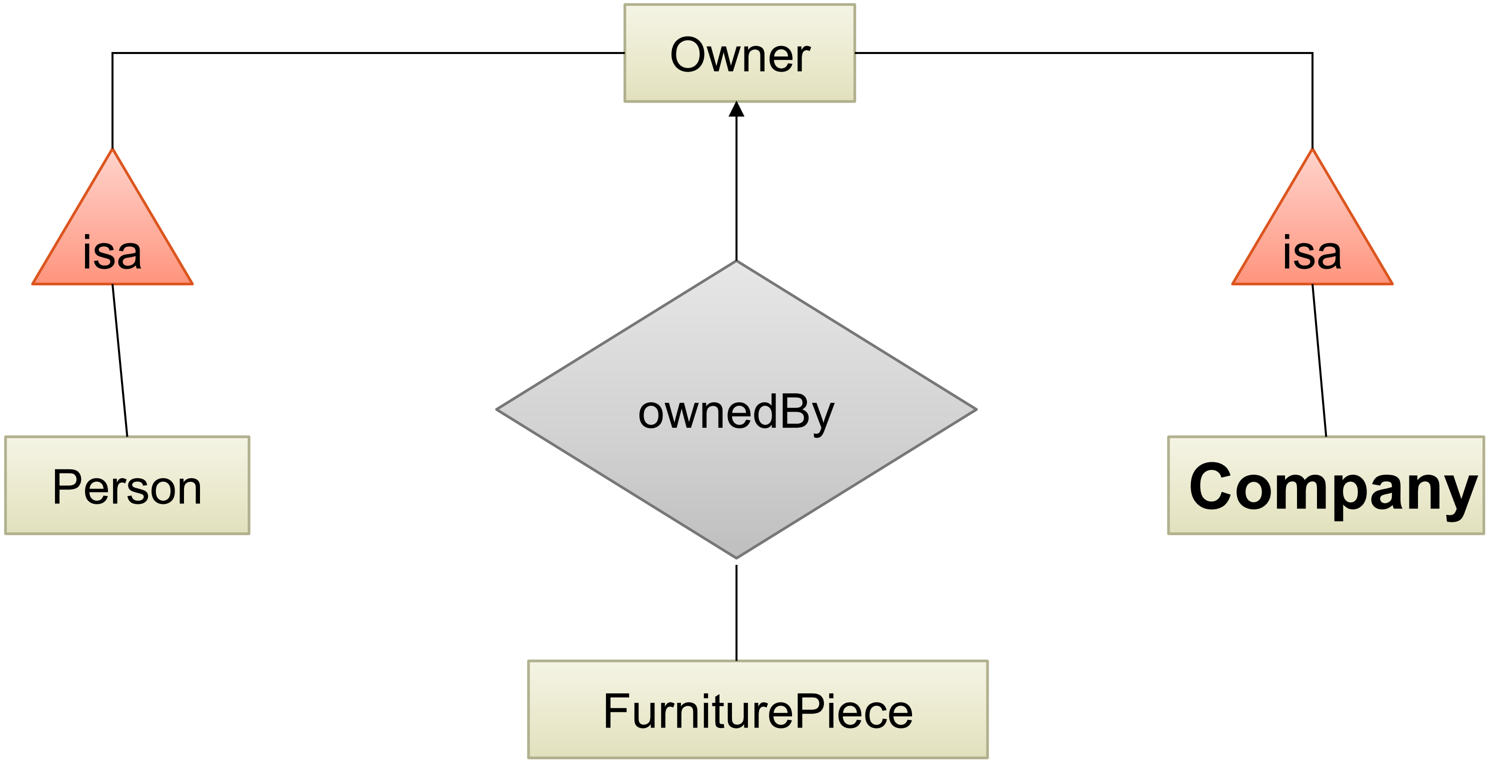
Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person or by a company

Solution 1. Acceptable but imperfect (What's wrong ?)



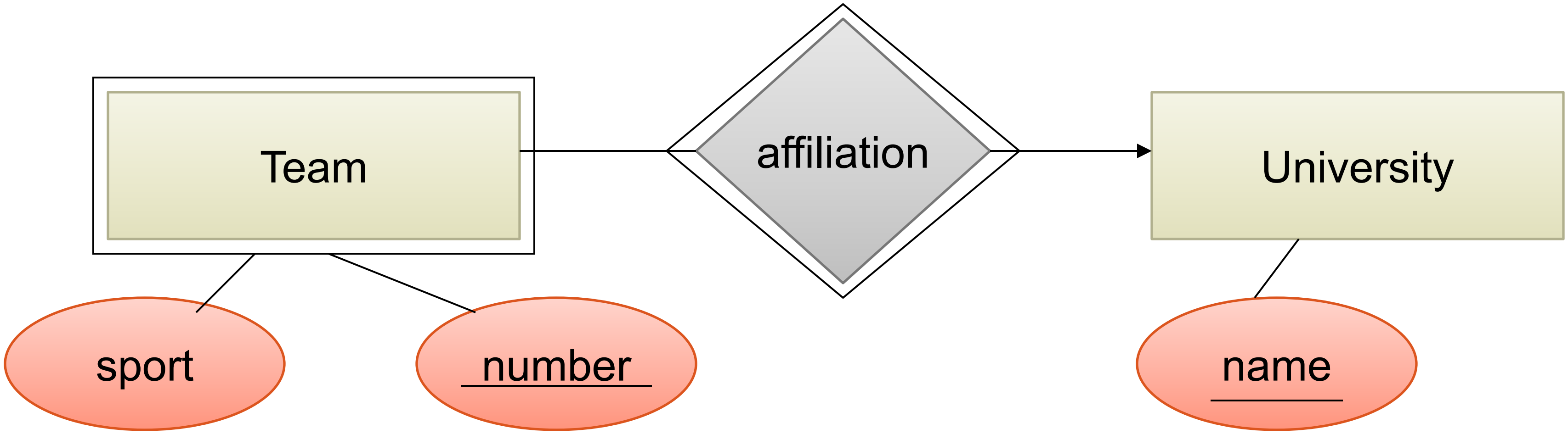
MODELING UNION TYPES WITH SUBCLASSES

Solution 2: better, more laborious



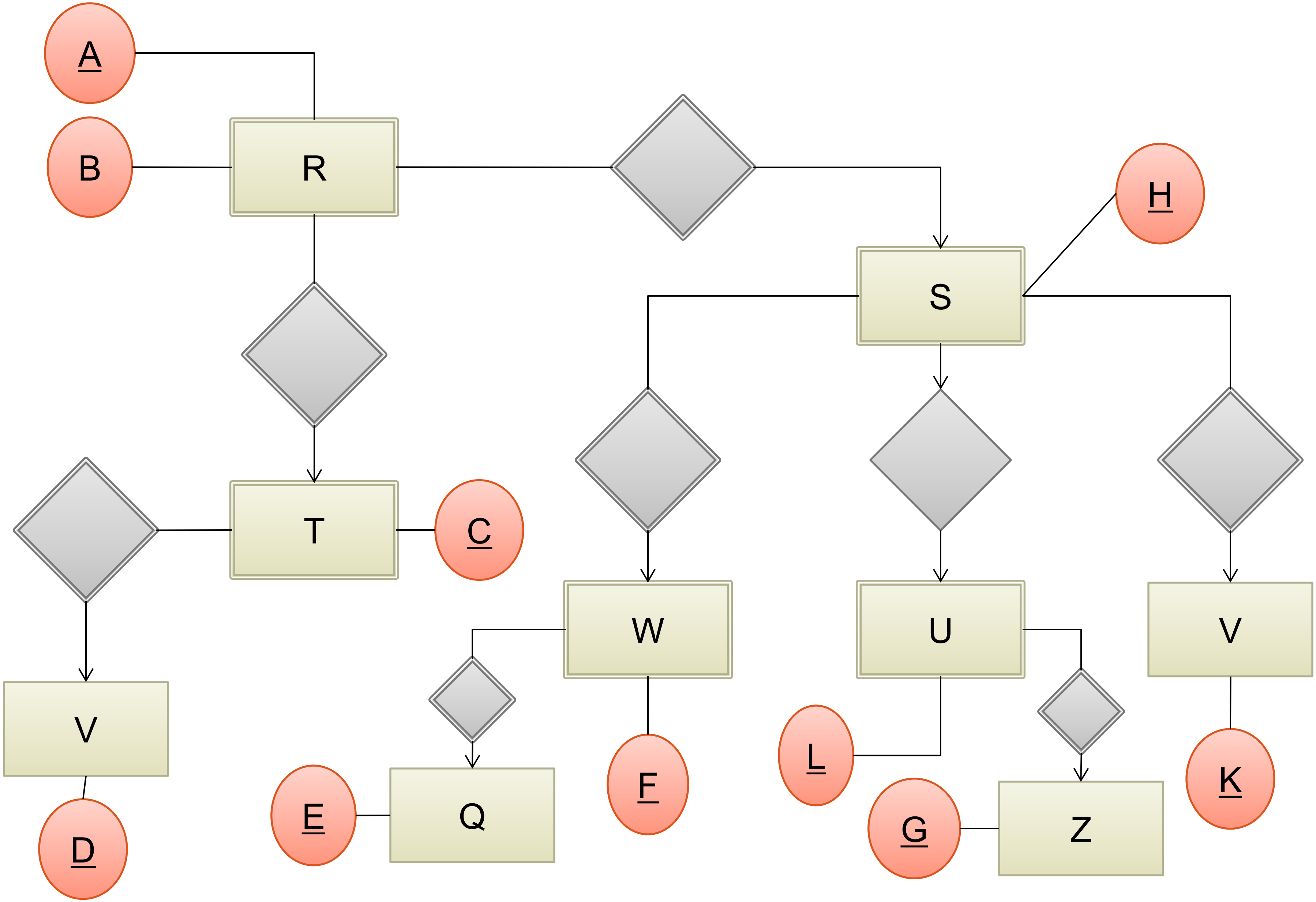
WEAK ENTITY SETS

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 ?



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

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: a person can have only one father.

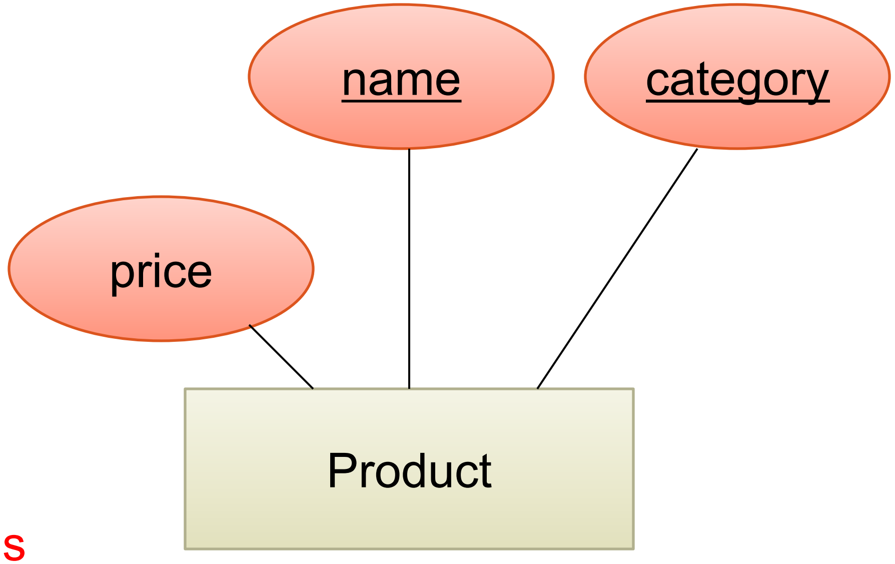
Referential integrity constraints: if you work for a company, it must exist in the database.

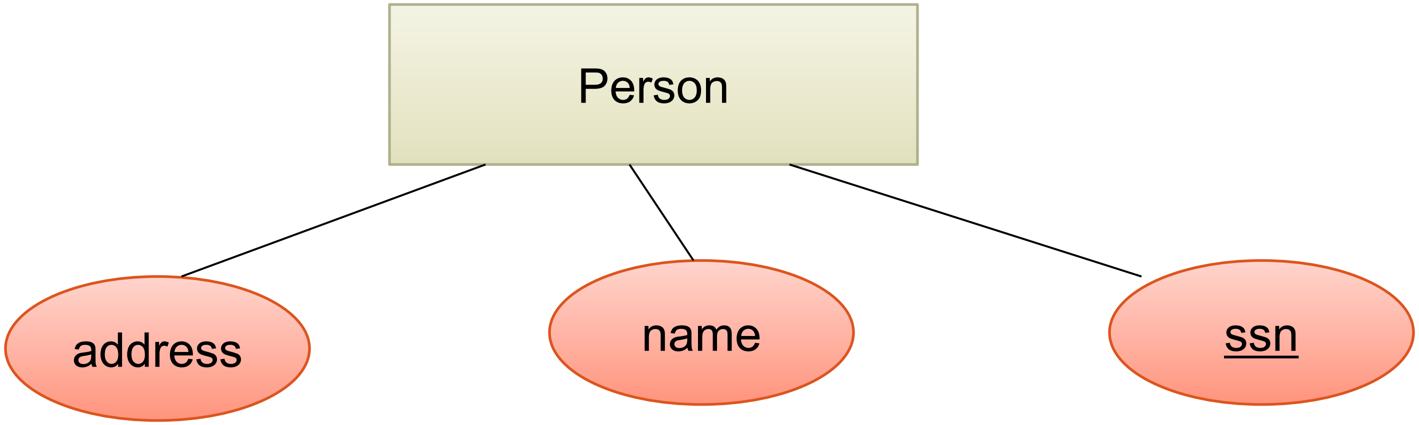
Other constraints: peoples' ages are between 0 and 150.

KEYS IN E/R DIAGRAMS

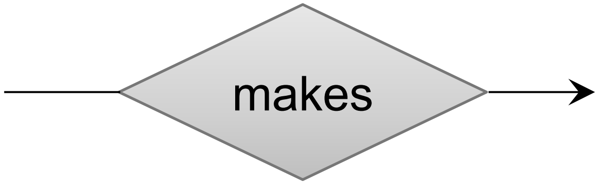
Underline:

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



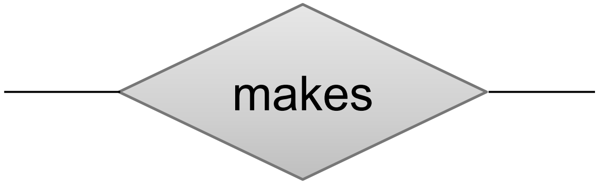


SINGLE VALUE CONSTRAINTS



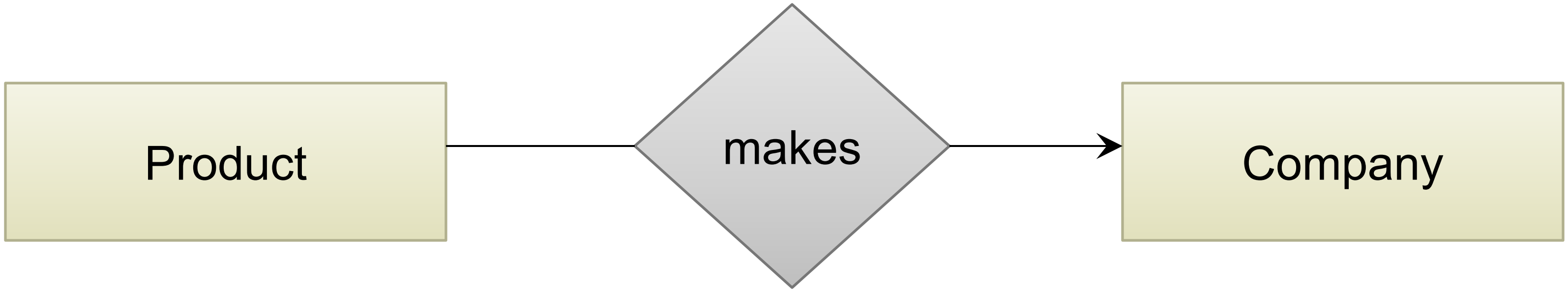
makes

vs.

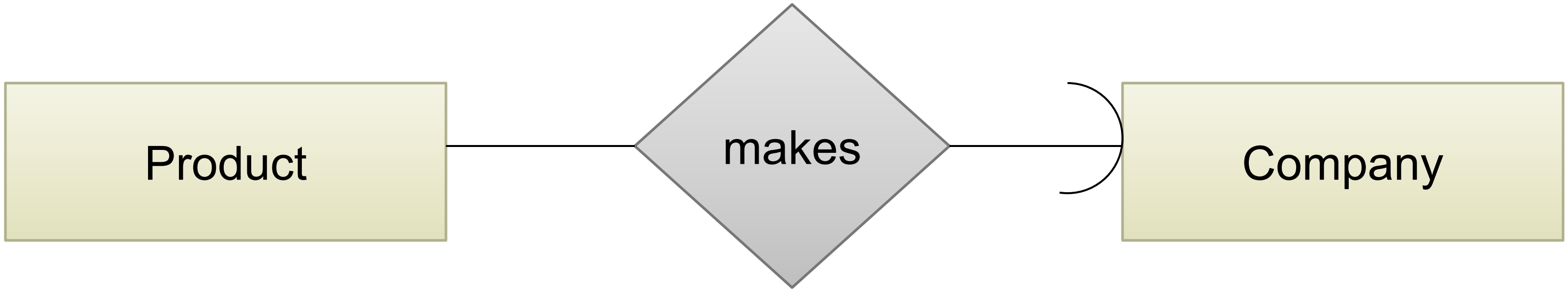


makes

REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS

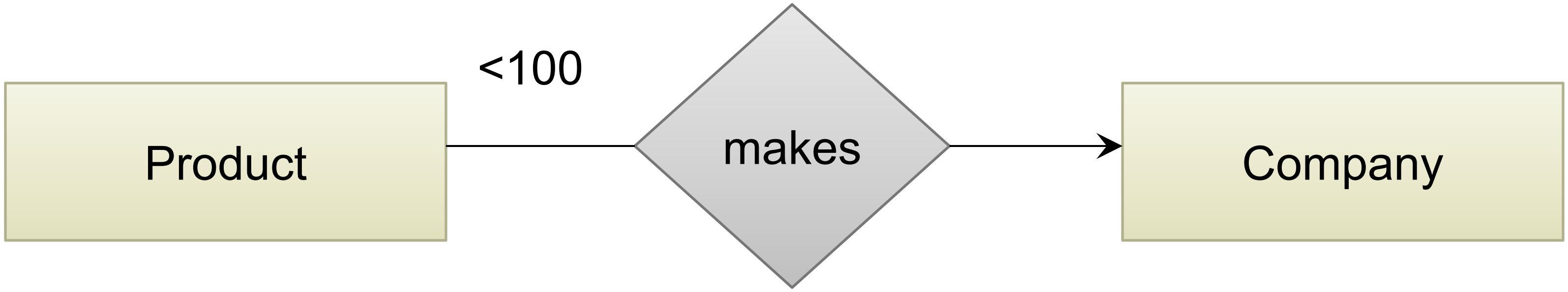


Each product made by at most one company.
Some products made by no company



Each product made by *exactly* one company.

OTHER CONSTRAINTS



Q: What does this mean ?
A: A Company entity cannot be connected
by relationship to more than 99 Product entities

CONSTRAINTS IN SQL

Constraints in SQL:

Keys, foreign keys

Attribute-level constraints

Tuple-level constraints

Global constraints: assertions

simplest

Most complex

The more complex the constraint, the harder it is to check and to enforce

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)

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

Name	Category	Price
Gizmo	Gadget	10
Camera	Photo	20
Gizmo	Photo	30
~~Gizmo~~	~~Gadget~~	~~40~~

OTHER KEYS

```
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)
```

Referential integrity constraints

May write just Product if name is PK

prodName is a **foreign key** to Product(name)
name must be a **key** in Product

FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINTS

Example with multi-attribute primary key

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

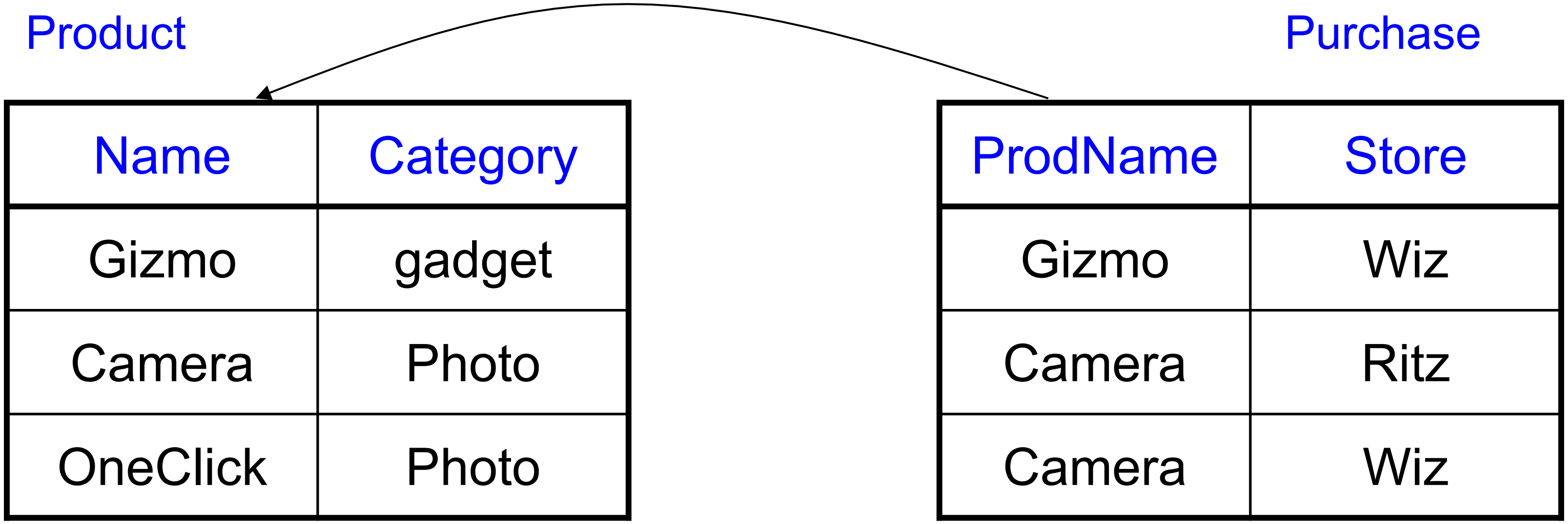
(name, category) must be a KEY in Product

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN DATA CHANGES?

Types of updates:

In Purchase: insert/update

In Product: delete/update



Product

Name	Category
Gizmo	gadget
Camera	Photo
OneClick	Photo

Purchase

ProdName	Store
Gizmo	Wiz
Camera	Ritz
Camera	Wiz

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN DATA CHANGES?

SQL has three policies for maintaining referential integrity:

NO ACTION reject violating modifications (default)

CASCADE after delete/update do delete/update

SET NULL set foreign-key field to NULL

SET DEFAULT set foreign-key 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    )
```

Product

Name	Category
Gizmo	gadget
Camera	Photo
OneClick	Photo

Purchase

ProdName	Category
Gizmo	Gizmo
Snap	Camera
EasyShoot	Camera

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 R (
            A int NOT NULL,
            B int CHECK (B > 50 and B < 100),
            C varchar(20),
         D int,
            CHECK (C >= 'd' or D > 0))
```

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),
        UNIQUE (name, category))
```

Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

What does this constraint do?

```
CREATE TABLE Purchase (
      prodName CHAR(30)
            CHECK (prodName IN
                             (SELECT Product.name
                              FROM Product),
      date DATETIME NOT NULL)
```

What
is the difference from
Foreign-Key ?

GENERAL ASSERTIONS

```
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