Relational Database Design
Part I

CPS 116
Introduction to Database Systems

Announcements (September 6)

❖ DB2 accounts created; change your password!
  • Let me know if you have NOT received the email
❖ Homework #1 out today
  • Due next Thursday (September 15) at 11:59pm
    • Start early!
❖ Read instructions on Gradiance carefully
❖ Make use of office hours

Relational model: review

❖ A database is a collection of relations (or tables)
❖ Each relation has a list of attributes (or columns)
❖ Each attribute has a domain (or type)
❖ Each relation contains a set of tuples (or rows)
**Keys**

- A set of attributes $K$ is a key for a relation $R$ if
  - In no instance of $R$ will two different tuples agree on all attributes of $K$
    - That is, $K$ is a "tuple identifier"
  - No proper subset of $K$ satisfies the above condition
    - That is, $K$ is minimal
- Example: *Student* ($SID$, name, age, GPA)
  - $SID$ is a key of *Student*
  - age is not a key (not an identifier)
  - $\{SID, \text{name}\}$ is not a key (not minimal)

**Schema vs. data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Is name a key of *Student*?
  - Yes? Seems reasonable for this instance
  - No! Student names are not unique in general
- Key declarations are part of the schema

**More examples of keys**

- *Enroll* ($SID$, $CID$)
- *Address* ($street\_address$, city, state, zip)
Usage of keys

- More constraints on data, fewer mistakes
- Look up a row by its key value
  - Many selection conditions are “key = value”
- "Pointers"
  - Example: Enroll (SID, CID)
    - SID is a key of Student
    - CID is a key of Course
    - An Enroll tuple “links” a Student tuple with a Course tuple
  - Many join conditions are “key = key value stored in another table”

Database design

- Understand the real-world domain being modeled
- Specify it using a database design model
  - Design models are intuitive and convenient for schema design, but are not necessarily implemented by DBMS
  - Popular ones include
    - Entity/Relationship (E/R) model
    - Object Definition Language (ODL)
    - UML (Unified Modeling Language)
- Translate specification to the data model of DBMS
  - Relational, XML, object-oriented, etc.
- Create DBMS schema

Entity-relationship (E/R) model

- Historically and still very popular
- Can think of as a “watered-down” object-oriented design model
- Primarily a design model—not directly implemented by DBMS
- Designs represented by E/R diagrams
  - We use the style of E/R diagram covered by GMUW; there are other styles/extensions
  - Very similar to UML diagrams
E/R basics

- Entity: a “thing,” like a record or an object
- Entity set: a collection of things of the same type, like a relation of tuples or a class of objects
  - Represented as a rectangle
- Relationship: an association among entities
- Relationship set: a set of relationships of the same type (associations among same entity sets)
  - Represented as a diamond
- Attributes: properties of entities or relationships, like attributes of tuples or objects
  - Represented as ovals

An example E/R diagram

- Students enroll in courses

- A key of an entity set is represented by underlining all attributes in the key
  - A key is a set of attributes whose values can belong to at most one entity in an entity set—like a key of a relation

Attributes of relationships

- Example: students take courses and receive grades

- Where do the grades go?
More on relationships

- There could be multiple relationship sets between the same entity sets
  - Example: Students Enroll Courses; Students TA Courses
- In a relationship set, each relationship is uniquely identified by the entities it connects
  - Example: Between Bart and CPS116, there can be at most one Enroll relationship and at most one TA relationship
  - What if Bart took CPS116 twice and got two different grades?

Multiplicity of relationships

- E and F: entity sets
- Many-many: Each entity in E is related to 0 or more entities in F and vice versa
  - Example: Students Enroll Courses
- Many-one: Each entity in E is related to 0 or 1 entity in F, but each entity in F is related to 0 or more in E
  - Example: Courses TaughtBy Instructors
- One-one: Each entity in E is related to 0 or 1 entity in F and vice versa
  - Example: Students Own AcpubAccounts
  - “One” (0 or 1) is represented by an arrow
  - “Exactly one” is represented by a rounded arrow

N-ary relationships

- Example: Each course has multiple TA’s; each student is assigned to one TA
  - Meaning of an arrow into E: Pick one entity from each of the other entity sets; together they must be related to either 0 or 1 entity in E
N-ary versus binary relationships

- Can we model \( n \)-ary relationships using just binary relationships?

Roles in relationships

- An entity set may participate more than once in a relationship set
- May need to label edges to distinguish roles
- Examples
  - People are married as husband and wife; label needed
  - People are roommates of each other; label not needed

Weak entity sets

- Sometimes the key of an entity set \( E \) comes not completely from its own attributes, but from the keys of other (one or more) entity sets to which \( E \) is linked by many-one (or one-one) relationship sets
  - \( E \) is called a weak entity set
  - Represented by double rectangle
  - Many-one (or one-one) relationship sets required
    - Represented by double diamonds
    - With many-many, we would not know which entity provides the key value
Weak entity set examples
- Seats in rooms in buildings

![Diagram of Weak Entity Set](image)

Modeling $n$-ary relationships
- An $n$-ary relationship set can be replaced by a weak entity set (called a connecting entity set) and $n$ binary relationship sets

![Diagram of $n$-ary Relationship](image)

Note that the multiplicity constraint is lost.

ISA relationships
- Similar to the idea of subclasses in object-oriented programming: subclass = special case, fewer entities, and possibly more properties
  - Represented as a triangle (direction is important)
- Example: Graduate students are students, but they also have offices

![Diagram of ISA Relationship](image)
Summary of E/R concepts

- Entity sets
  - Keys
  - Weak entity sets
- Relationship sets
  - Attributes of relationships
  - Multiplicity
  - Roles
  - Binary versus N-ary relationships
    - Modeling N-ary relationships with weak entity sets and binary relationships
  - ISA relationships

Case study 1

- Design a database representing cities, counties, and states
  - For states, record name and capital (city)
  - For counties, record name, area, and location (state)
  - For cities, record name, population, and location (county and state)
- Assume the following:
  - Names of states are unique
  - Names of counties are only unique within a state
  - Names of cities are only unique within a county
  - A city is always located in a single county
  - A county is always located in a single state

Case study 1: first design
Case study 1: second design

Cities
- name
- population
- isCapital

Counties
- name
- area

States
- name

Case study 2

- Design a database consistent with the following:
  - A station has a unique name and an address, and is either an express station or a local station
  - A train has a unique number and an engineer, and is either an express train or a local train
  - A local train can stop at any station
  - An express train only stops at express stations
  - A train can stop at a station for any number of times during a day
  - Train schedules are the same everyday

Case study 2: first design

Trains
- number
- engineer
- E/L?
- stops
  - Stations
    - name
    - address
    - E/L?
    - time
Is the extra complexity worth it?