

Relational Database Design Part II

CPS 116
Introduction to Database Systems

Announcements (September 7)

- ❖ Homework #1 assigned today
 - Due on September 19
 - Start early!!!
 - Help session next week (to be scheduled via email)
- ❖ “Notes” vs. “final” versions of lecture slides
- ❖ Handout box outside my office
- ❖ Details of the course project and a list of suggested ideas will be available next Tuesday

Database design steps: review

- ❖ Understand the real-world domain being modeled
- ❖ Specify it using a database design model (e.g., E/R)
- ❖ Translate specification to the data model of DBMS (e.g., relational)
- ❖ Create DBMS schema

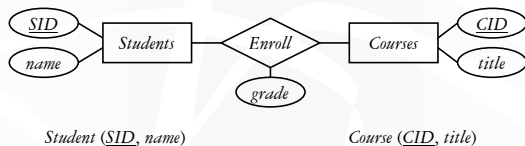
⇒ Next: translating E/R design to relational schema

E/R model: review

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

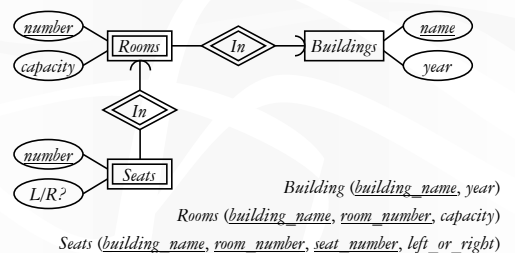
Translating entity sets

- ❖ An entity set translates directly to a table
 - Attributes → columns
 - Key attributes → key columns



Translating weak entity sets

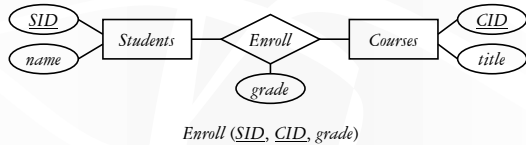
- ❖ Remember the “borrowed” key attributes
- ❖ Watch out for attribute name conflicts



Translating relationship sets

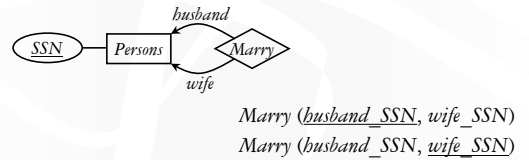
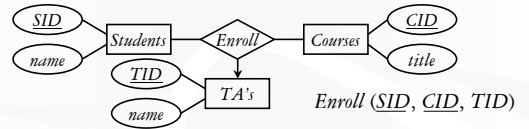
7

- ❖ A relationship set translates to a table
 - Keys of connected entity sets → columns
 - Attributes of the relationship set (if any) → columns
 - Multiplicity of the relationship set determines the key of the table



More examples

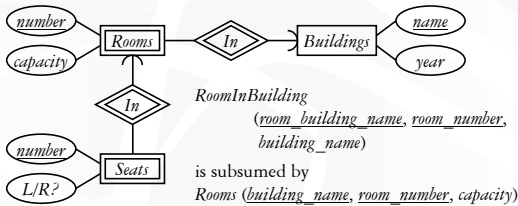
8



Translating double diamonds

9

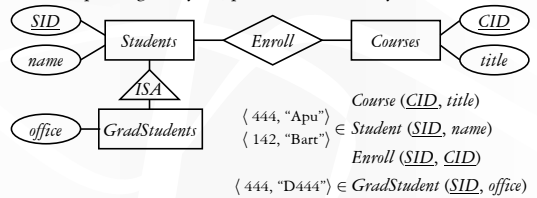
- ❖ Recall that a double-diamond relationship set connects a weak entity set to another entity set
- ❖ No need to translate because the relationship is implicit in the weak entity set's translation



Translating subclasses & ISA (approach 1)

10

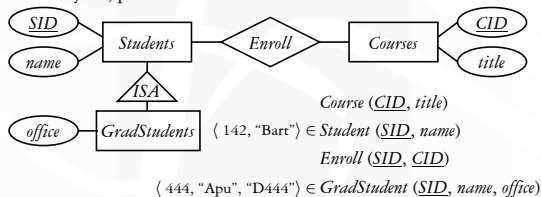
- ❖ Entity-in-all-superclasses approach ("E/R style")
 - An entity is represented in the table for each subclass to which it belongs
 - A table includes only the attributes directly attached to the corresponding entity set, plus the inherited key



Translating subclasses & ISA (approach 2)

11

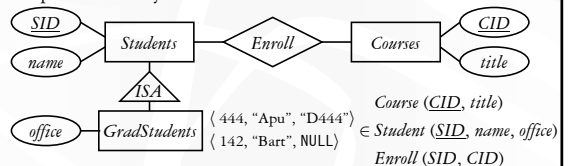
- ❖ Entity-in-most-specific-class approach ("OO style")
 - An entity is only represented in one table (corresponding to the most specific entity set to which the entity belongs)
 - A table includes the attributes attached to the corresponding entity set, plus all inherited attributes



Translating subclasses & ISA (approach 3)

12

- ❖ All-entities-in-one-table approach ("NULL style")
 - One relation for the root entity set, with all attributes found anywhere in the network of subclasses
 - Use a special NULL value in columns that are not relevant for a particular entity



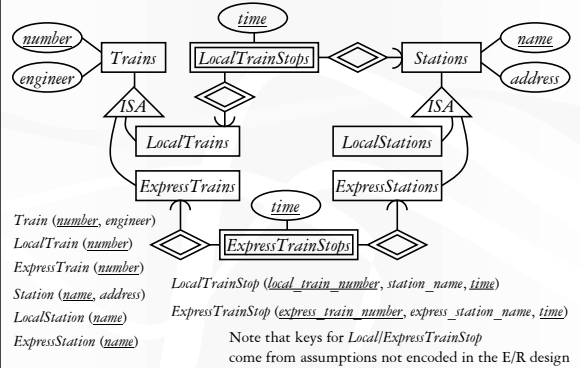
Comparison of three approaches

13

- ❖ Entity-in-all-superclasses
 - *Student* (*SID*, *name*), *GradStudent* (*SID*, *office*)
 - Pro: All students are found in one table
 - Con: Attributes of grad students are scattered in different tables
- ❖ Entity-in-most-specific-class
 - *Student* (*SID*, *name*), *GradStudent* (*SID*, *name*, *office*)
 - Pro: All attributes of grad students are found in one table
 - Con: Students are scattered in different tables
- ❖ All-entities-in-one-table
 - *Student* (*SID*, *name*, *office*)
 - Pro: Everything is in one table
 - Con: Too many NULL's; complicated if class hierarchy is complex

A complete example

14



Simplifications and refinements

15

Train (*number*, *engineer*), *LocalTrain* (*number*), *ExpressTrain* (*number*)
Station (*name*, *address*), *LocalStation* (*name*), *ExpressStation* (*name*)
LocalTrainStop (*local_train_number*, *station_name*, *time*)
ExpressTrainStop (*express_train_number*, *express_station_name*, *time*)

- ❖ Eliminate *LocalTrain* table
 - Can be computed as $\pi_{number}(Train) - ExpressTrain$
 - Slightly harder to check that *local_train_number* is indeed a local train number
- ❖ Eliminate *LocalStation* table
 - It can be computed as $\pi_{number}(Station) - ExpressStation$

An alternative design

16

Train (*number*, *engineer*, *type*)
Station (*name*, *address*, *type*)
TrainStop (*train_number*, *station_name*, *time*)

- ❖ Encode the type of train/station as a column rather than creating subclasses
- ❖ Some constraints are no longer captured
 - Type must be either "local" or "express"
 - Express trains only stop at express stations
- ☞ Fortunately, they can be expressed/declared explicitly as database constraints in SQL
- ☞ Arguably a better design because it is simpler!

Design principles

17

- ❖ KISS
 - Keep It Simple, Stupid
- ❖ Avoid redundancy
 - Redundancy wastes space, complicates updates and deletes, promotes inconsistency
- ❖ Capture essential constraints, but don't introduce unnecessary restrictions
- ❖ Use your common sense
 - Warning: Mechanical translation procedures given in this lecture are no substitute for your own judgment