Database Design Process

- Requirements analysis
- Conceptual design: Entity-Relationship Model
- Logical design: transform ER model into relational schema
- Schema refinement: Normalization
- Physical tuning
Goals

- Transform ER model to relational model
- Write SQL statements to create tables

Relational Database

- A relation is a two-dimensional table
- Relation schema describes the structure for the table
  - Relation name
  - Column names
  - Column types
- A relational database is a set of relations
ER to Relational

- Transform entities in tables
- Transform relationships using foreign keys
- Specify logic for enforcing minimum cardinalities

Create a Table for Each Entity

- **CREATE TABLE** statement is used for creating relations/tables
- Each column is described with three parts:
  - column name
  - data type
  - optional constraints
Specify Data Types

- Choose the most specific data type possible!!

- Generic Data Types:
  - CHAR(n)
  - VARCHAR(n)
  - DATE
  - TIME
  - MONEY
  - INTEGER
  - DECIMAL

    CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (  
      EmployeeNumber integer,  
      EmployeeName char(50),  
      Phone char(15),  
      Email char(50),  
      HireDate date,  
      ReviewDate date  
    )

Specify Null Status

- **Null status:** whether or not the value of the column can be NULL

    CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (  
      EmployeeNumber integer NOT NULL,  
      EmployeeName char (50) NOT NULL,  
      Phone char (15) NULL,  
      Email char(50) NULL,  
      HireDate date NOT NULL,  
      ReviewDate date NULL  
    )
Specify Default Values

- **Default value** - value supplied by the DBMS, if no value is specified when a row is inserted

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EmployeeNumber integer NOT NULL,
    EmployeeName char (50) NOT NULL,
    Phone char (15) NULL,
    Email char(50) NULL,
    HireDate date NOT NULL DEFAULT (getdate()),
    ReviewDate date NULL
)
```

Specify Other Data Constraints

- **Data constraints** are limitations on data values

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EmployeeNumber integer NOT NULL,
    EmployeeName char (50) NOT NULL,
    Phone char (15) NULL,
    Email char(50) NULL,
    HireDate date NOT NULL DEFAULT (getdate()),
    ReviewDate date NULL,
    CONSTRAINT Check_Email CHECK (Email LIKE '%@gmail.com')
)
```
Integrity Constraints (IC)

- IC: condition that must be true for any instance of the database
  - Domain constraints
  - Key constraints
  - Foreign Key constraints
- ICs are specified when schema is defined
- ICs are checked when relations are modified
- A legal instance of a relation is one that satisfies all specified ICs
  - DBMS should not allow illegal instances

Keys

- A key is a combination of one or more columns that is used to identify rows in a relation
- A composite key is a key that consists of two or more columns
- A set of columns is a key for a relation if:
  1. No two distinct rows can have same values in all key columns, and
  2. This is not true for any subset of the key
- Part 2 false? A superkey
Candidate and Primary Keys

- A **candidate key** is a key
- A **primary key** is a candidate key selected as the primary means of identifying rows in a relation:
  - There is one and only one primary key per relation
  - The primary key may be a composite key
  - The ideal primary key is short, numeric and never changes

Surrogate Keys

- A **surrogate key** is an artificial column added to a relation to serve as a primary key:
  - DBMS supplied
  - Short, numeric and never changes – an ideal primary key!
  - Has artificial values that are meaningless to users
  - Remember Access (ID – auto number)
Specify Primary Key

- Entity identifier → primary key (usually)

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EmployeeNumber integer NOT NULL,
    EmployeeName char (50) NOT NULL,
    Phone char (15) NULL,
    Email char (50) NULL,
    HireDate date NOT NULL DEFAULT (getdate()),
    ReviewDate date NULL,
    CONSTRAINT Check_Email CHECK (Email LIKE '%@gmail.com'),
    CONSTRAINT PK_Employee PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeNumber)
)

Specify Alternate Keys

- Alternate keys: alternate identifiers of unique rows in a table

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EmployeeNumber integer NOT NULL,
    EmployeeName char (50) NOT NULL,
    Phone char (15) NULL,
    Email char (50) NULL,
    HireDate date NOT NULL DEFAULT (getdate()),
    ReviewDate date NULL,
    CONSTRAINT Check_Email CHECK (Email LIKE '%@gmail.com'),
    CONSTRAINT PK_Employee PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeNumber),
    CONSTRAINT AK_Email UNIQUE (Email),
    CONSTRAINT AK_ENamePhone UNIQUE (EmployeeName, Phone)
)
ER to Relational

- Transform entities in tables
- Transform relationships using foreign keys
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Foreign Keys and Referential Integrity Constraints

- A foreign key is the primary key of one relation that is placed in another relation to form a link between the relations
- A referential integrity constraint: the values of the foreign key must exist as primary key values in the corresponding relation → No ‘dangling references’
Transform Relationships:
1:1 Strong Entity Relationships

- Place the key of one entity in the other entity as a foreign key:
  - Either design will work – both could be parent, or child
  - Minimum cardinality considerations may be important:
    - O-M will require a different design that M-O

CREATE TABLE CLUB_MEMBER(
    MemberNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    MemberName char(50),
    Phone char(15),
    Email char(50))

CREATE TABLE LOCKER(
    LockerNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    LockerRoom integer,
    LockerSize integer,
    MemberNumber integer NULL,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Member FOREIGN KEY (MemberNumber) REFERENCES CLUB_MEMBER(MemberNumber),
    CONSTRAINT Unique_Member UNIQUE(MemberNumber))
Transform Relationships:
1:1 Strong Entity Relationships

CREATE TABLE LOCKER(
    LockerNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    LockerRoom integer,
    LockerSize integer)

CREATE TABLE CLUB_MEMBER(
    MemberNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    MemberName char(50),
    Phone char(15),
    Email char(50),
    LockerNumber integer NULL,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Locker FOREIGN KEY (LockerNumber)
        REFERENCES LOCKER(LockerNumber),
    CONSTRAINT Unique_Locker UNIQUE(LockerNumber))

Enforcing Referential Integrity

- What if a new “Member” row is added that references a non-existent locker?
  - Reject it!
- What if a Locker row is deleted?
  - Also delete all Member rows that refer to it.
  - Disallow deletion of Locker row that is referred.
  - Set LockerNumber in Member to default value
  - Set LockerNumber in Member to null
- Similar if primary key of Locker row is updated
Referential Integrity in SQL/92

- SQL/92 supports all 4 options on deletes and updates.
  - Default is **NO ACTION** *(delete/update is rejected)*
  - **CASCADE** *(delete/update all rows that refer to deleted/updated row)*
  - **SET NULL / SET DEFAULT**

```sql
CREATE TABLE CLUB_MEMBER(
    MemberNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    MemberName char(50),
    Phone char(15),
    Email char(50),
    LockerNumber integer NULL,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Locker FOREIGN KEY (LockerNumber) REFERENCES LOCKER(LockerNumber) ON DELETE SET NULL ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    CONSTRAINT Unique_Locker UNIQUE(LockerNumber))
```

Transform Relationships:

1:N Relationships

- “Place the key of the parent in the child”
Transform Relationships:
1:N Strong Entity Relationships

CREATE TABLE COMPANY(
  CompanyName char(50) PRIMARY KEY,
  City char(50),
  Country char(50),
  Volume decimal)

CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT(
  DepartmentName char(50) PRIMARY KEY,
  BudgetCode char(5),
  MailStop integer,
  CompanyName char(50) NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT FK_Company FOREIGN KEY
  (CompanyName) REFERENCES COMPANY
  (CompanyName) ON DELETE NO ACTION)

Transform Relationships:
1:N Identifying Relationship

CREATE TABLE BUILDING(
  BuildingName char(50) PRIMARY KEY,
  Street varchar(50),
  City char(50),
  State char(30),
  Zip integer)

CREATE TABLE APARTMENT(
  ApartmentNumber integer NOT NULL,
  BuildingName char(50) NOT NULL,
  NumberBedrooms integer,
  NumberBaths integer,
  MonthlyRent decimal,
  CONSTRAINT PK_Apartment PRIMARY KEY (BuildingName,
  ApartmentNumber),
  CONSTRAINT FK_Building FOREIGN KEY (BuildingName)
  REFERENCES BUILDING (BuildingName) ON DELETE
  CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE)
Transform Relationships: N:M Strong Entity Relationships

- In an N:M relationship there is no place for the foreign key in either table:
  - A COMPANY may supply many PARTs
  - A PART may be supplied by many COMPANYs

Trasnform Relationships: N:M Strong Entity Relationships

- Create an **intersection table:**
  - The primary keys of each table → composite primary key for intersection table
  - Each table’s primary key becomes a foreign key linking back to that table
Trasnform Relationships:
N:M Strong Entity Relationships

CREATE TABLE COMPANY(
    CompanyName char(50) PRIMARY KEY,
    City char(50),
    Country char(50),
    Volume decimal)
CREATE TABLE PART(
    PartNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    PartName char(50),
    SalesPrice decimal,
    ReOrderQuantity integer,
    QuantityOnHand integer)

CREATE TABLE COMPANY_PART(
    CompanyName char(50) NOT NULL,
    PartNumber integer NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_CompPart PRIMARY KEY (CompanyName, PartNumber),
    CONSTRAINT FK_Company FOREIGN KEY (CompanyName) REFERENCES COMPANY (CompanyName) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Part FOREIGN KEY (PartNumber) REFERENCES PART (PartNumber) ON DELETE NO ACTION ON CASCADE UPDATE)

Subtype Relationships

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(
    EmployeeNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    ...
)
CREATE TABLE MANAGER(
    EmployeeNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    MgrTrainingDate date,
    ManagerLevel integer,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Emp FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeNumber) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE (EmployeeNumber) ON DELETE CASCADE
)
CREATE TABLE DB_ADMIN(
    EmployeeNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    DB_Name char(50),
    DBMS char(50),
    CONSTRAINT FK_Emp FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeNumber) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE (EmployeeNumber) ON DELETE CASCADE
)
ER to Relational

- Transform entities in tables
- Transform relationships using foreign keys
- Specify logic for enforcing minimum cardinalities

FOREIGN KEY Constraints

```
CREATE TABLE Departments
(DepartmentName char(18),
 Phone char(18) NOT NULL,
 Building char(18),
 Room integer,
 PRIMARY KEY (DepartmentName)
)
```
Enforcing Mandatory Parent

DEPARTMENT (DepartmentName, BudgetCode, ManagerName)

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
    EmployeeNumber integer PRIMARY KEY,
    EmployeeName char(50),
    DepartmentName char(50) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Dept FOREIGN KEY(DepartmentName)
        REFERENCES DEPARTMENT(DepartmentName)
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
        ON UPDATE CASCADE
)

Enforcing Mandatory Child

- More difficult to enforce (write code – “triggers”)

DEPARTMENT (DepartmentName, BudgetCode, ManagerName)
EMPLOYEE (EmployeeNumber, EmployeeName, DepartmentName)

- Tricky:
  - A department must have some employee
  - EMPLOYEE has DepartmentName as FK, NOT NULL
Summary – Relational Model

- 2-D tables
- Relational schema: structure of table
- Constraints
  - Domain
  - Key
    - Candidate, Primary, Alternate, Surrogate
    - Foreign key – Referential integrity constraint

ER to Relational - Summary

- Transform entities in tables
  - Specify primary and alternate keys
  - Specify column types, null status, default values, constraints
- Transform relationships using foreign keys
  - Place the key of the parent in the child
  - Create intersection tables, if needed
- Specify logic for enforcing minimum cardinalities
  - Actions for insert, delete, update
SQL: Creating Tables

CREATE TABLE table_name(
  column_name1 column_type1 [constraints1],
  ...
  [CONSTRAINT constraint_name] table_constraint
)

Table constraints:
- NULL/NOT NULL
- PRIMARY KEY (columns)
- UNIQUE (columns)
- CHECK (conditions)
- FOREIGN KEY (local_columns) REFERENCES foreign_table (foreign_columns) [ON DELETE action_d ON UPDATE action_u]

Specify surrogate key in SQL Server:
  column_name int_type IDENTITY (seed, increment)
Specify surrogate key in MySQL:
  column_name int_type AUTO_INCREMENT

Class Exercise
Class Exercise

![Class Exercise Diagram](image1.png)

Class Exercise

![Class Exercise Diagram](image2.png)
Class Exercise

Class Exercise
Class Exercise

The minimum cardinality is optional to optional because a part need not be a component part, nor does it need to have any subordinate parts.

Class Exercise: University ER Data Model

[Diagram of the University ER Data Model]

- COLLEGE
  - CollegeName
  - DeanFirstName
  - DeanLastName
  - Phone
  - Building

- DEPARTMENT
  - DepartmentName
  - Title
  - Room
  - College

- STUDENT
  - StudentNumber
  - Title
  - FirstName
  - LastName
  - HomeStreet
  - HomeCity
  - HomeState
  - HomeZip
  - Phone

- PROFESSOR
  - ProfessorFirstName
  - ProfessorLastName
  - Building
  - OfficeNumber
  - Phone

- APPOINTMENT
  - Title
  - Terms

- ChairedBy / Chairs

Note: The diagram illustrates the relationships and attributes of the University ER Data Model.