Relational Models

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Definitions

- data model: transforms real world objects into structures a computer can store
 - many approaches: relational, ER, object-oriented, network, hierarchical, ...
- relational model:
 - rows (Tuples/records)
 - columns (attributes/fields)
 - primary keys and foreign keys to link relations
- relational database: set of relations
- relation: consists of schema + instance
 - schema: name of relation plus name and type of each attribute
 - instance: table with rows and columns
 - * cardinality: number of rows
 - * **degree/arity**: number of fields
 - consider relation a set of rows/tuples
 - all rows are **distinct and unordered**
- logical design: entity set \rightarrow relation
- physical design: select data types

1. Conceptual Design:



3. Physical Design: Employee (<u>ssn</u> CHAR(11), name VARCHAR(20), age INTEGER)

Figure 1: database_design

1. Conceptual Design:



2. Logical Design: Employee (<u>ssn</u>, name, age)

3. Physical Design:

Employee (<u>ssn</u> CHAR(11), name VARCHAR(20), age INTEGER)

4. Implementation:

CREATE TABLE Employee (ssn CHAR(11), name VARCHAR(20), age INTEGER, PRIMARY KEY (ssn))

5. Instance:

EMPLOYEE

<u>ssn</u>	name	age
0983763423	John	30
9384392483	Jane	30
3743923483	Jill	20

Figure 2: database_cycle

Keys

- keys associate tuples/rows in different relations
- integrity constraint [TODO]
- superkey: set of fields used to uniquely identify a record
- key: minimal subset that uniquely identifies a record
 - set of fields for a relation if it is a superkey and no subset is a superkey
- primary key: key chosen
 - others are candidate keys
 - every relation has a primary key
 - 'PRIMARY KEY ()
- foreign key: set of fields in one relation used to refer to a tuple/row in another relation
 - must correspond to primary key of other relation
- referential integrity: implies all foreign key constraints are enforced in DBMS
 - FOREIGN KEY (<key>)REFERENCES
 - i.e. referenced tuple exists in referenced table
 - can define behaviour on tuple deletion: disallow deletion of referenced object, cascade deletion through relations that reference the object, …

Integrity Constraints

- **integrity constraint**: condition must be true for *any* instance of database
 - e.g. domain constraints
 - ICs specified when schema defined
 - ICs checked when relations modified
- **legal** instance \iff all specified ICs satisfied
 - DBMS should not allow illegal instances.

Logical Design

Multi-valued Attributes

• multi-valued attributes: options

- unpack/flatten when converting to logical design
- otherwise create a lookup table
- e.g. multiple phone numbers for an employee ⇒ (home_num, work_num)

Composite Attributes

• e.g. address: flatten by breaking into components (postcode, street name, street num)

Many-to-many relationships

- many-to-many relationship \rightarrow relation
 - attributes include:
 - * keys for each participating entity set (as foreign keys)
 - set of attributes forms **superkey** of relation
 - * all descriptive attributes





Ternary Relationships

[TODO]

Key constraints rule

- primary key from the many side becomes a foreign key on the one side
 - ensures key constraint holds

Participation constraints

- total participation is specified with key words NOT NULL, i.e. this field cannot be empty
- every time you specific an attribute you need to indicate whether NULL or NOT NULL

Translating weak entities

- weak entity set and identifying relationship set are translated to a single table
 - when owner is deleted, all owned weak entities must be deleted