ICS 321 Spring 2011

High-Level Database Models (ii)

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Logical DB Design: ER to Relational

- Entity sets to tables:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees
(ssn CHAR(11),
 name CHAR(20),
 lot INTEGER,
 PRIMARY KEY (ssn))
```
• Attributes of the relation must include:
  – Keys for each participating entity set (as foreign keys).
    • This set of attributes forms a *superkey* for the relation.
  – All descriptive attributes.

CREATE TABLE Works_In(
  ssn CHAR(11),
did INTEGER,
since DATE,
PRIMARY KEY (ssn, did),
FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,
FOREIGN KEY (did) REFERENCES Departments)
Translating ER Diagrams with Key Constraints

- Map relationship to a table:
  - Note that did is the key now!
- Since each department has a unique manager, we could instead combine Manages and Departments.

```sql
CREATE TABLE Manages(
    ssn CHAR(11), did INTEGER, since DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY (did),
    FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,
    FOREIGN KEY (did) REFERENCES Departments)
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE Dept_Mgr(
    did INTEGER,
    dname CHAR(20),
    budget REAL,
    ssn CHAR(11), since DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY (did),
    FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees)
```
Participation Constraints in SQL

- We can capture participation constraints involving one entity set in a binary relationship, but little else (without resorting to \texttt{CHECK} constraints).

```sql
CREATE TABLE Dept_Mgr(
  did INTEGER,
  dname CHAR(20),
  budget REAL,
  ssn CHAR(11) NOT NULL,
  since DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY (did),
  FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,
  ON DELETE NO ACTION)
```
Review: Weak Entities

- A *weak entity* can be identified uniquely only by considering the primary key of another (*owner*) entity.
  - Owner entity set and weak entity set must participate in a one-to-many relationship set (1 owner, many weak entities).
  - Weak entity set must have total participation in this *identifying* relationship set.
Translating Weak Entity Sets

• Weak entity set and identifying relationship set are translated into a single table.
  – When the owner entity is deleted, all owned weak entities must also be deleted.

```sql
CREATE TABLE Dep_Policy (  
    pname CHAR(20),  
    age INTEGER,  
    cost REAL,  
    ssn CHAR(11) NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (pname, ssn),  
    FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,  
    ON DELETE CASCADE)
```
ISA Hierarchies

- As in C++, or other PLs, attributes are inherited.
- If we declare A ISA B, every A entity is also considered to be a B entity.

- **Overlap constraints**: Can Joe be an Hourly_Emps as well as a Contract_Emps entity? *(Allowed/disallowed)*
- **Covering constraints**: Does every Employees entity also have to be an Hourly_Emps or a Contract_Emps entity? *(Yes/no)*
Translating ISA Hierarchies to Relations

• **General approach:**
  – 3 relations: Employees, Hourly_Emps and Contract_Emps.
    • *Hourly_Emps*: Every employee is recorded in Employees. For hourly emps, extra info recorded in Hourly_Emps (*hourly_wages, hours_worked, ssn*); must delete Hourly_Emps tuple if referenced Employees tuple is deleted).
    • Queries involving all employees easy, those involving just Hourly_Emps require a join to get some attributes.

• **Alternative:** Just Hourly_Emps and Contract_Emps.
  – *Hourly_Emps*: *ssn, name, lot, hourly_wages, hours_worked*.
  – Each employee must be in one of these two subclasses.
Unified Modeling Language

- Standardized general-purpose modeling language for software design
- Based on object-oriented model
- Class diagrams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UML</th>
<th>E/R Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Entity set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Binary relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association Class</td>
<td>Attributes on a relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
<td>Isa hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation</td>
<td>Many-one relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>Many-one relationship with referential integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UML Classes

ER Entity Set

Movies

- title
- year
- genre
- length

UML Class

Class name

Methods section typically not used in data modeling

Movies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title</th>
<th>PK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>PK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<place for methods>
Associations

Cardinality constraints: one instance of Stars can be connected to at least 0 instance of movies and at most infinite instances of movies.
Referential Integrity

Aggregation: Must be 0..1 (includes 1..1)

Composition: Must be 1..1
Every president runs exactly one studio

Aggregation never named
Association Classes

```
Stars
    name  PK
    address

0..* Stars-in 0..*

Compensation
    salary
    residuals

Movies
    title
    PK
    year
    PK
    length
    genre
```
Sub-Class Hierarchies
Modeling Tips

• Faithful to the semantics of the application
• Model only what is needed in the application
• Minimize redundancy (why?)
• Simple is good
• If the model is getting too complicated, take a step back and ask
  – Am i conceptualizing the right entities ?
  – Am i thinking of the right relationships ?
  – Should some relationships become entities ? Vice versa ?
  – Should some attributes become entities ? Vice versa ?