Database Design

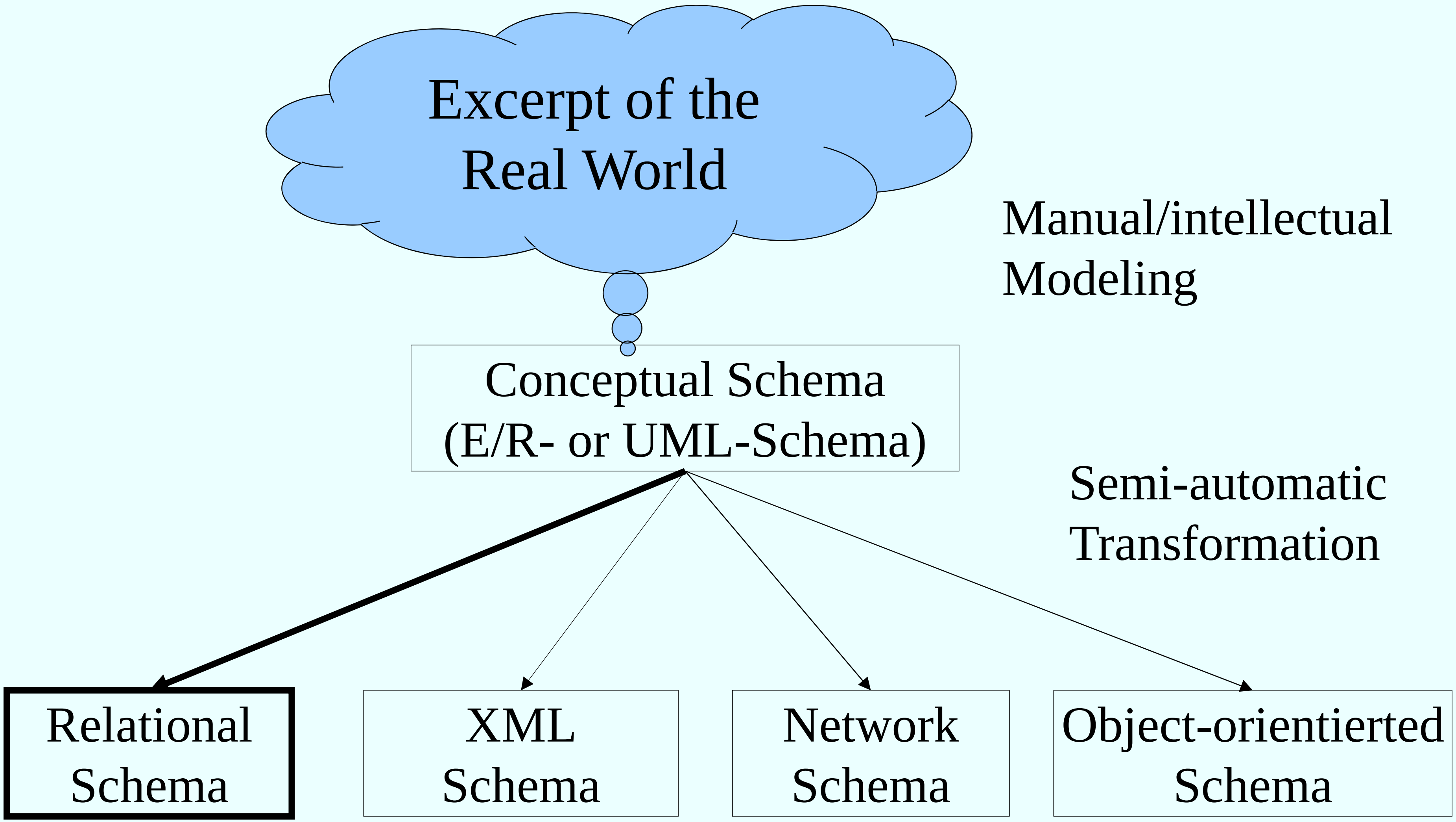
DBS can take care automatically of many things – but the user has to specify

- Requirements of the application
- Characteristics of the data

Two important concepts during DBS design:

- Data Model: How to describe the data?
- Data Schema: Concrete description of the data (using the chosen data model)

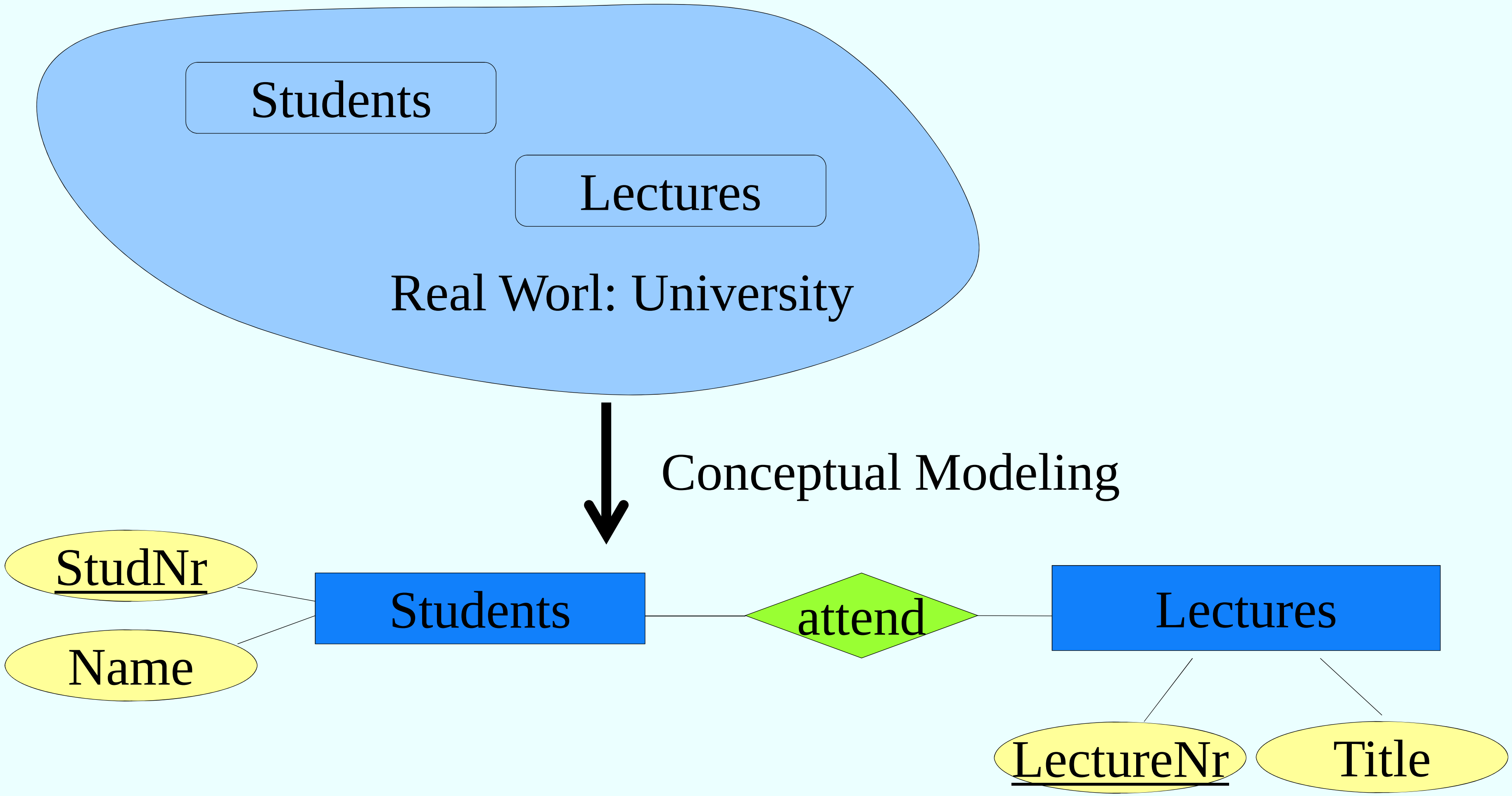
Data modeling



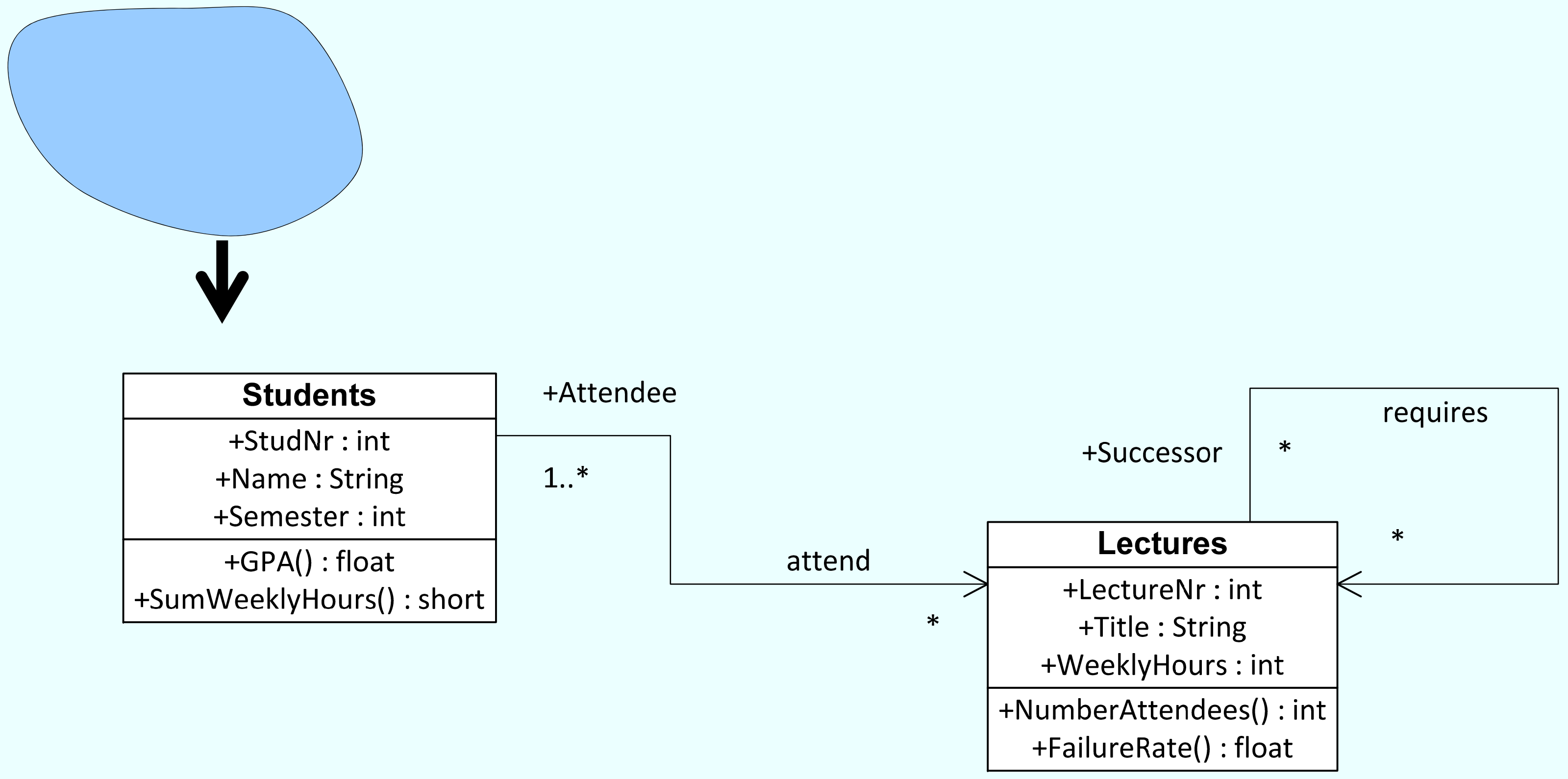
Logical Data Models

- Network Model
- Hierarchical Model
- Relational Data Model
- XML Model
- Object-orientierted Data Model
    - Object-relational Schema
- Deductive Data Model

Modeling a small example application: E/R



Modeling a small example application: UML



Relational Data Model

Students	
StudNr	Name
26120	Fichte
25403	Jonas
...	...

attend	
StudNr	Lecture Nr
25403	5022
26120	5001
...	...

Lectures	
Lecture Nr	Title
5001	Grundzüge
5022	Glaube und Wissen
...	...

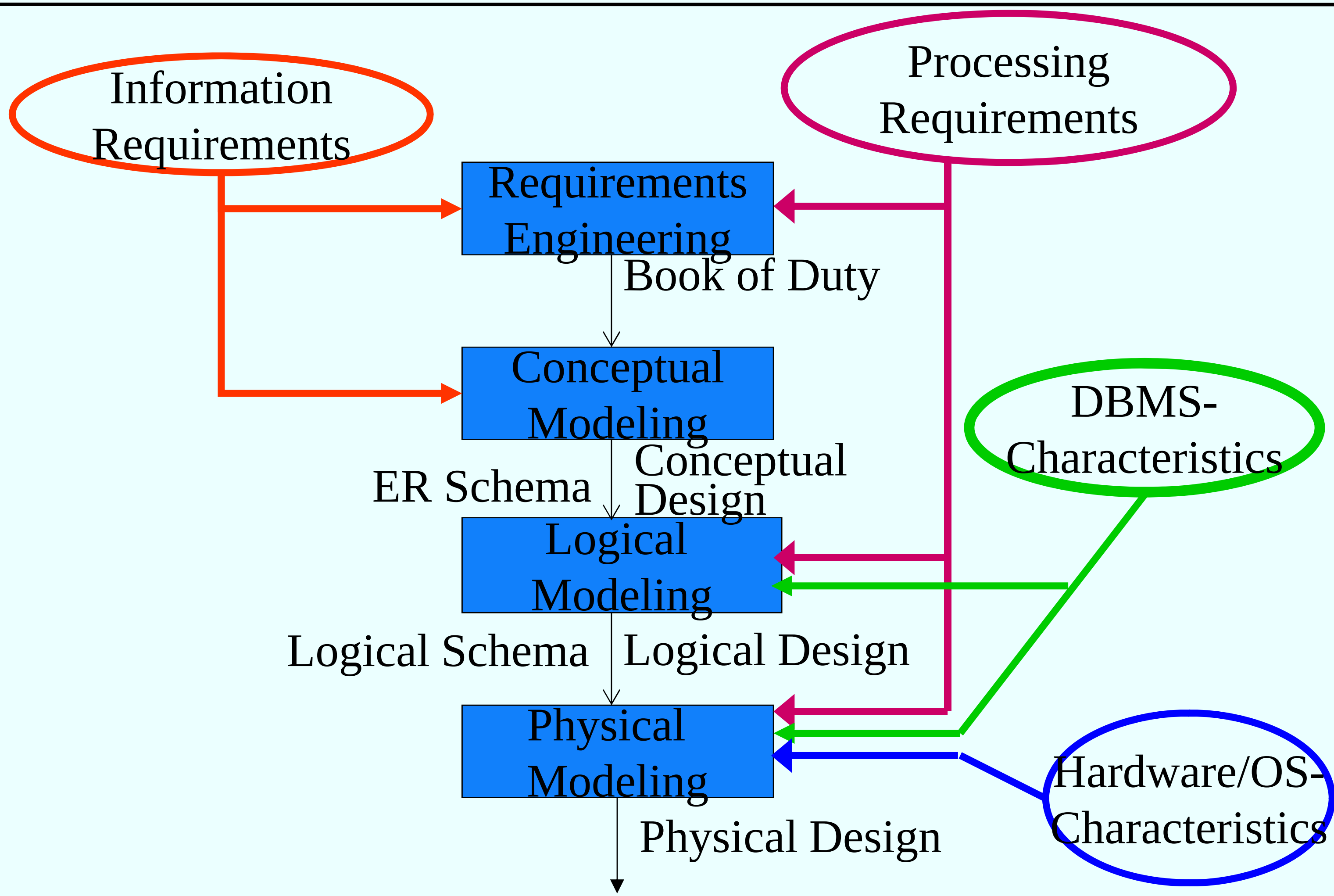
Select Name
From Students, attend, Lectures
Where Students.StudNr = attend.StudNr **and**
attend.LectureNr = Lectures.LectureNr **and**
Lectures.Title = `Grundzüge´**;**

Database Design

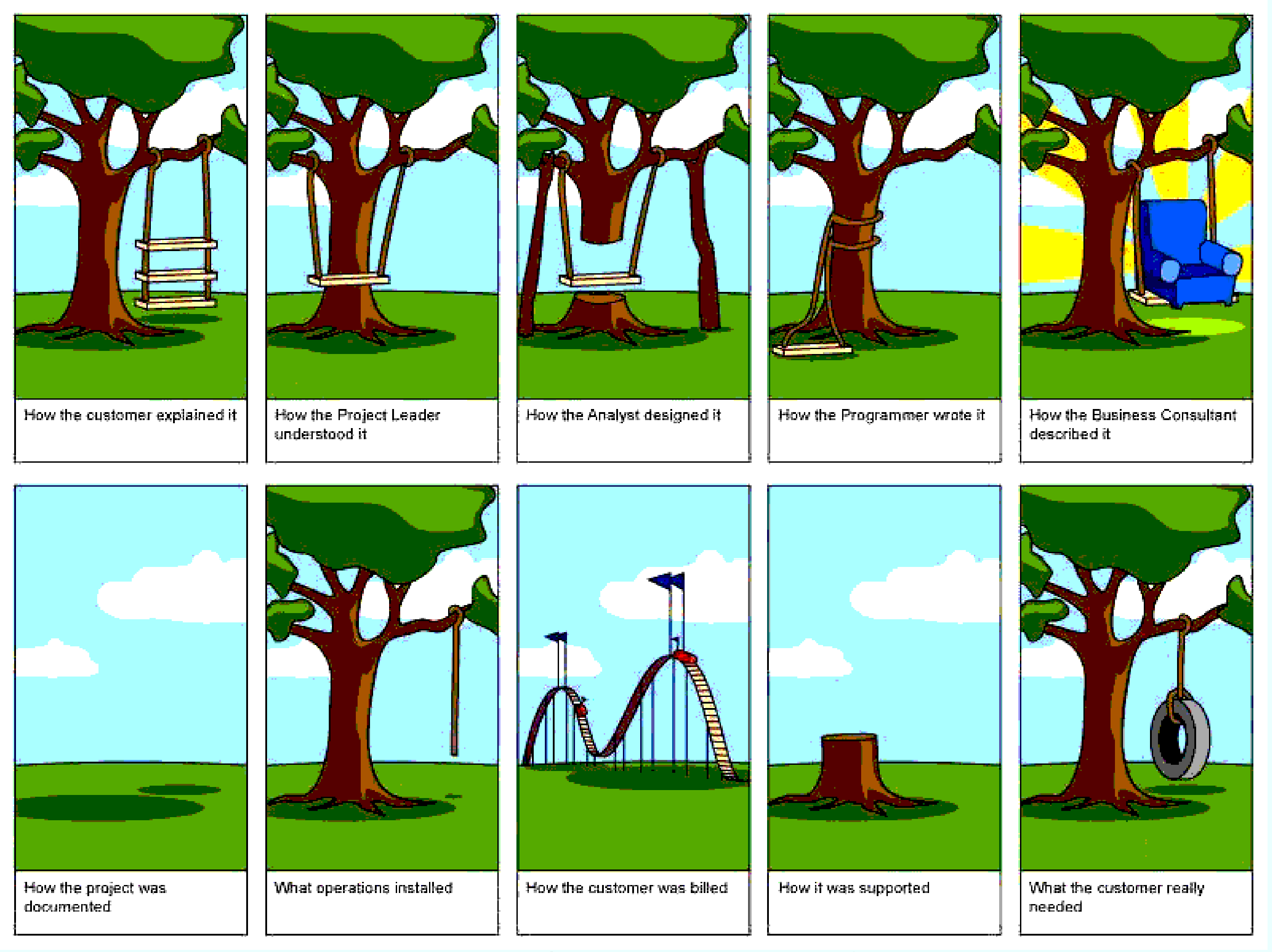
Database Abstraction Layers

1. Conceptual Model
2. Logical Model
3. Physical Database Design

Phases of Database Design



Software Development and Ability to Communicate



Schema Design

Approach in principle:

Information Requirements	Semantical Data Modeling	Logical Data Modeling	Database Installation / Tuning
Semantical Analysis	Coarse Grain Data Modeling Fine Grain Data Modeling		
- Interview	- ERM	- Hierarchical	- IMS
- Brainstorming	- UML	- network	- UDS
- Document‘s Analy.	- …	- relational	- DB2
- …		- object-oriented	- Ozone
		- ….	- …
	Conceptual Schema Design	Logical Schema Design	Physical Schema Design

Time →

Object Description

University Employees

- -Quantity: 1000
- -Attributes
  - ❖ EmpNumber
    - •Type: Integer
    - •Domain: 0...999.999.99
    - •Defined: 100%
    - •Identifying: yes
    - •Example: 007
  - ❖ Salary
    - •Type: decimal
    - •Length: (7,2)
    - •Unit: Euro per month
    - •Defined: 10%
    - •Identifying: no
  - ❖ Level
    - •Type: String
    - •Length: 2
    - •Defined: 100%
    - •Identifying: no
    - •Example: W2

Relation Description: *test*

Involved Objects:

- Professor as Tester
- Student as Testee
- Lecture as Test Subject

Attributes of the Relation:

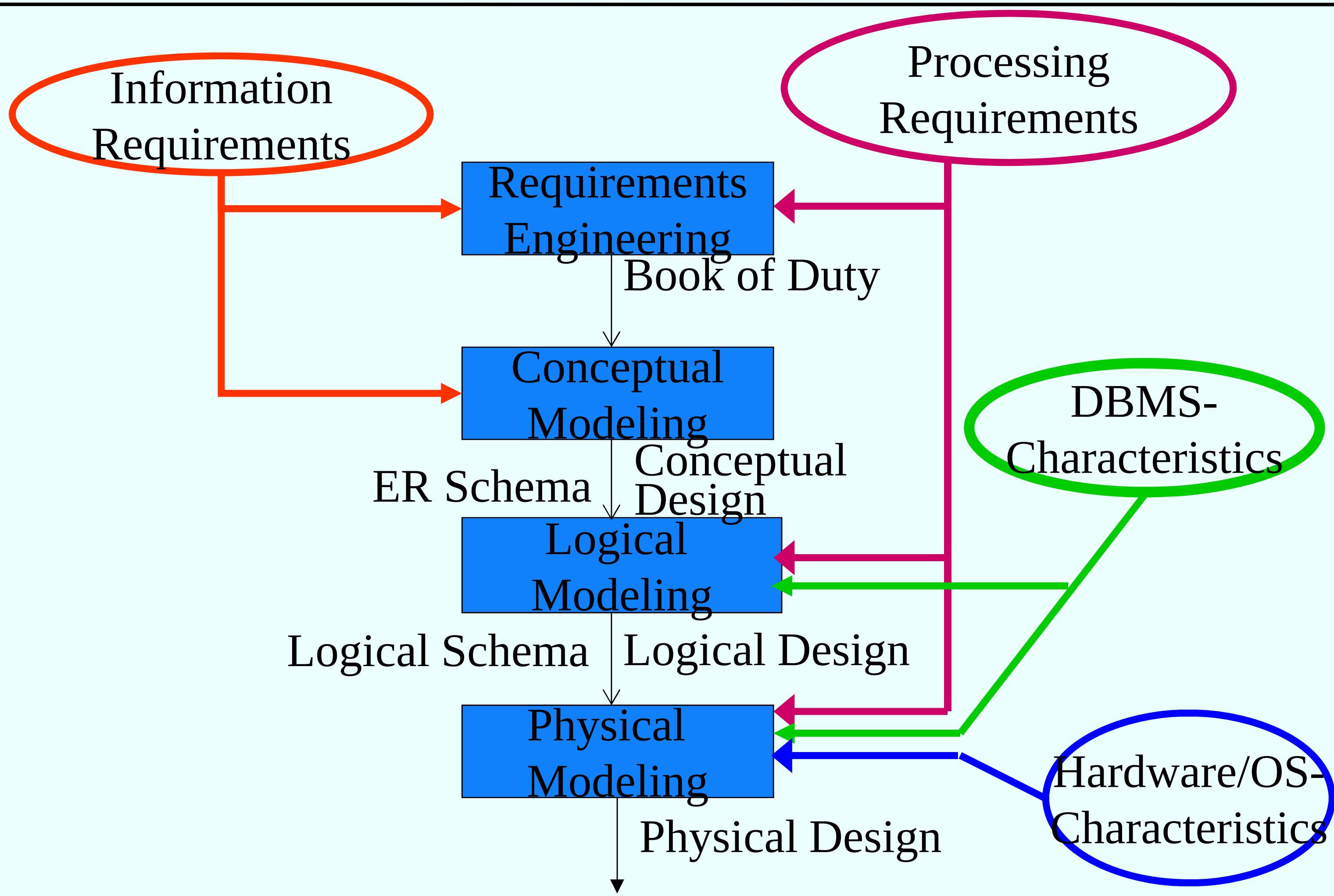
- Date
- Time
- Grade

Quantity: 100 000 per year

Process Description : *Issue a Certificate*

- Frequency: semiannually
- Required Data
  - Tests
  - Examination Rules
  - Student‘s Records
  - ...
- Priority: high
- Data Volume to be processed
  - 500 Students
  - 3000 Tests
  - 10 Versions of Examination Rules

Phases of Database Design



Conceptual Design

The ideal design (the ideal specification) is

- unique
- complete
- comprehensible (for all participants)
- nonredundant
- . . . and not reachable in reality

Creating a Specification

The actual analysis is an iterative process:

- Customer tells developer his/her needs
- Developer notes everything down (s/he understood) in his/her „language" . . .
- . . . and translates it into the " language" of the customer
- This is shown to the customer who does not agree with everything
- Change requests are agreed on
- Back to step 2

Entity/Relationship-Modeling

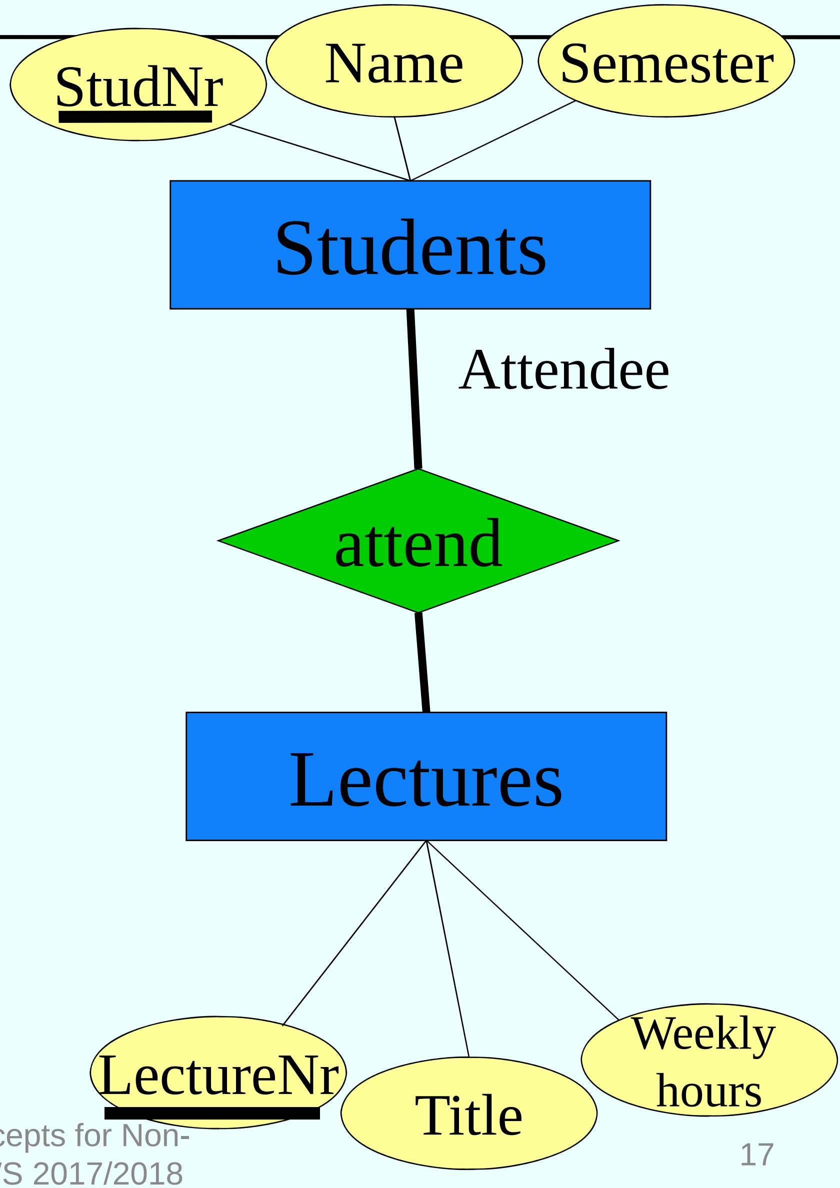
Entity

Relationship

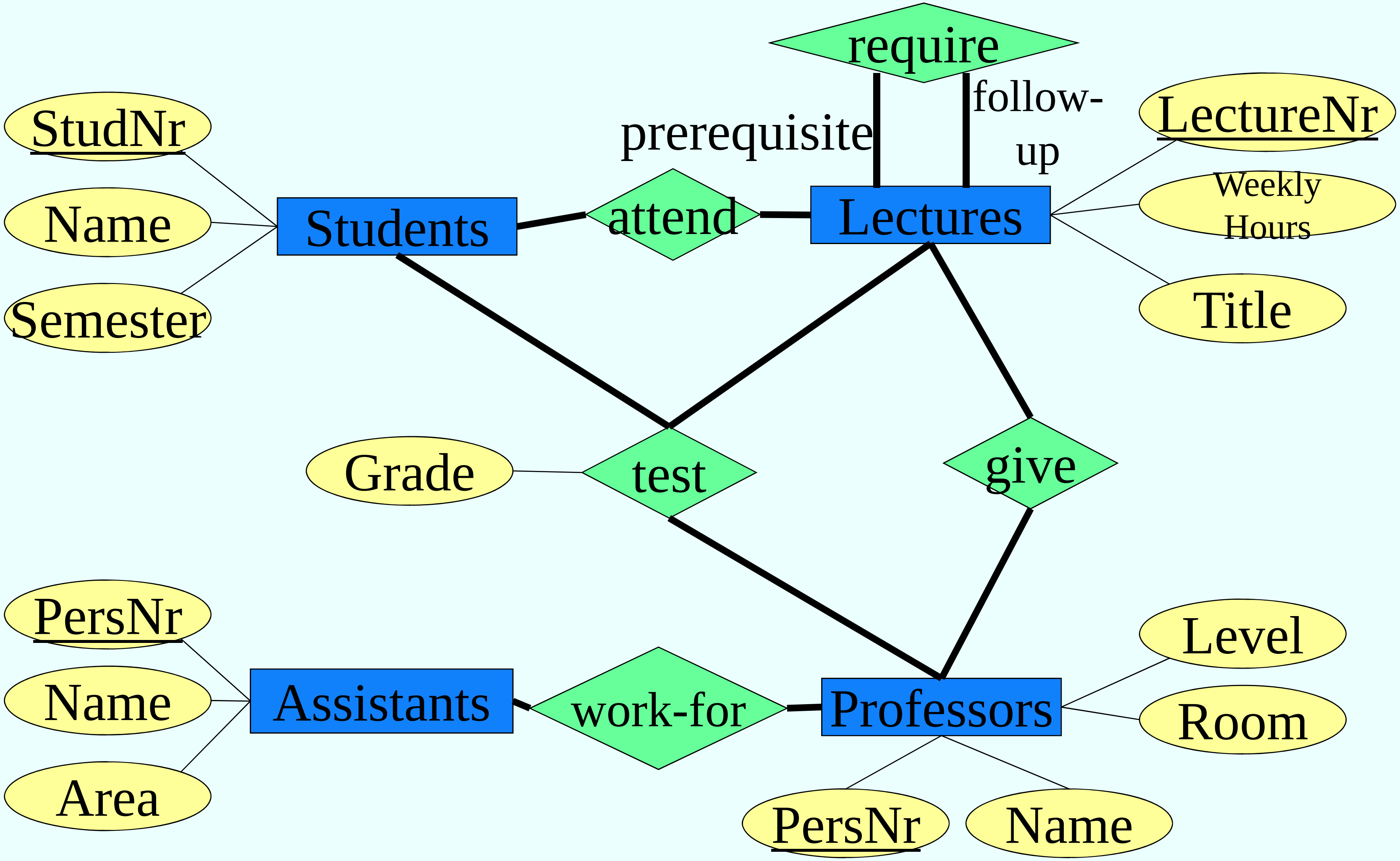
Attribute (property)

Key (identification)

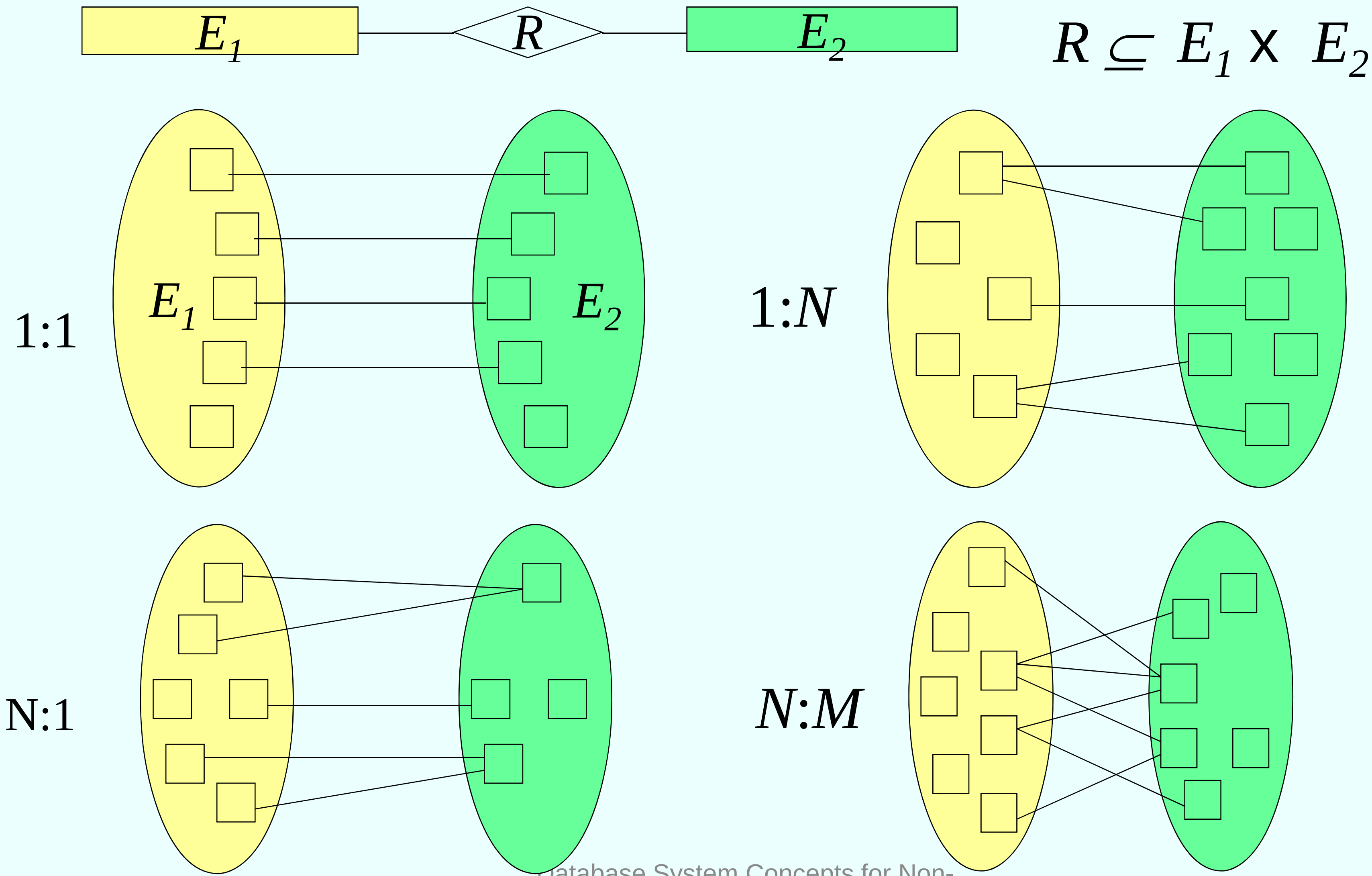
Role



University Schema

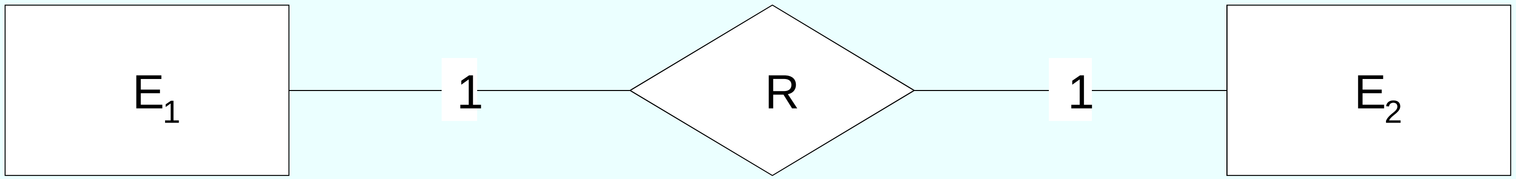


Functionalities



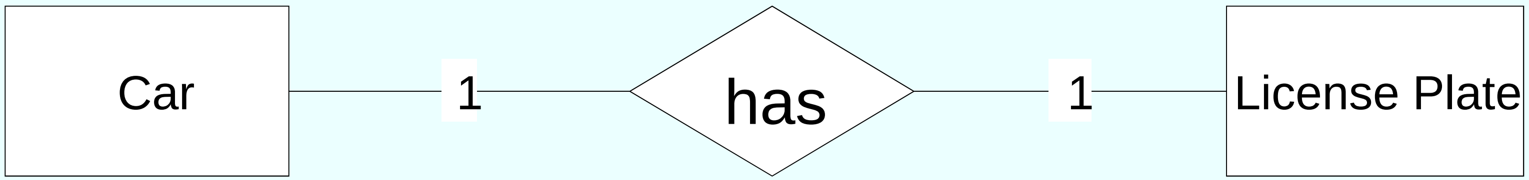
Relationship 1:1

Relationship 1:1



e_1 out of E_1 takes part in 1 relation of type R
e_2 out of E_2 takes part in 1 relation of type R

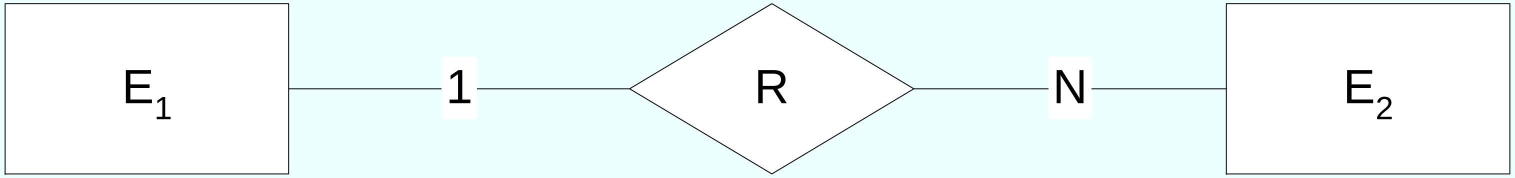
Example:



one car has one license plate
one license plate belongs to one car

Relationship 1:N

Relationship 1:N



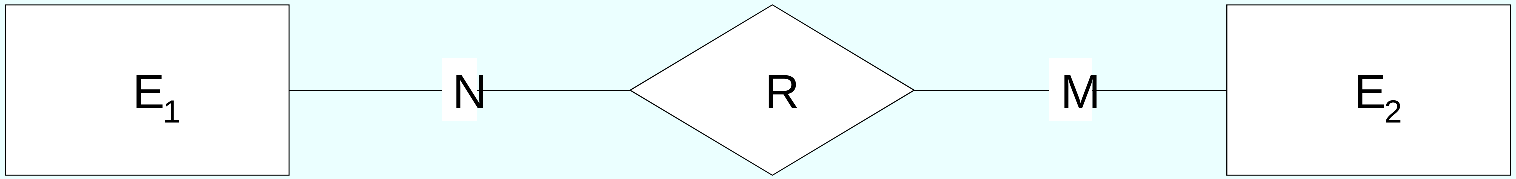
e_1 out of E_1 takes part in N relations of type R
e_2 out of E_2 takes part in 1 relation of type R

Example:

one mentor advises several students
one student is advised by one mentor

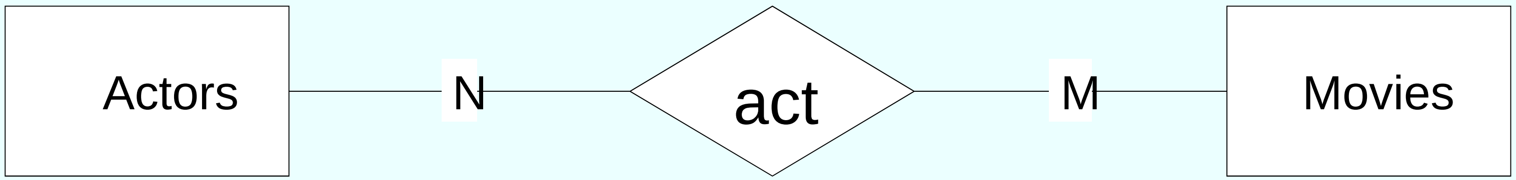
Relationship N:M

Relationship N:M



e_1 out of E_1 takes part in M relations of type R
e_2 out of E_2 takes part in N relation of type R

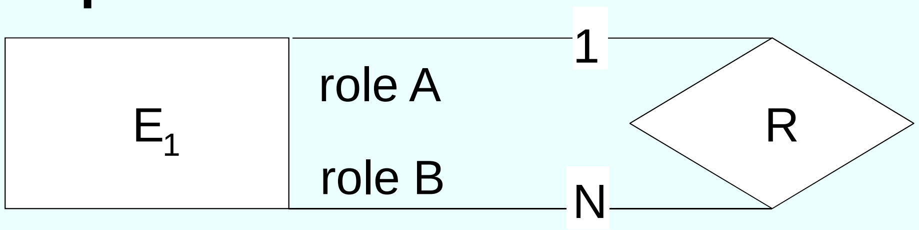
Example:



one actor acts in several movies
one movie has several actors

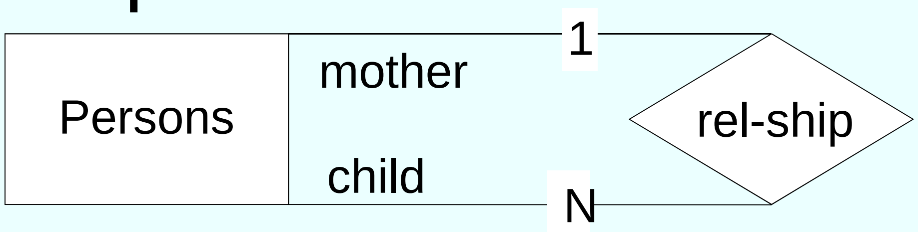
Unary Relationship 1:N

Relationship 1:N



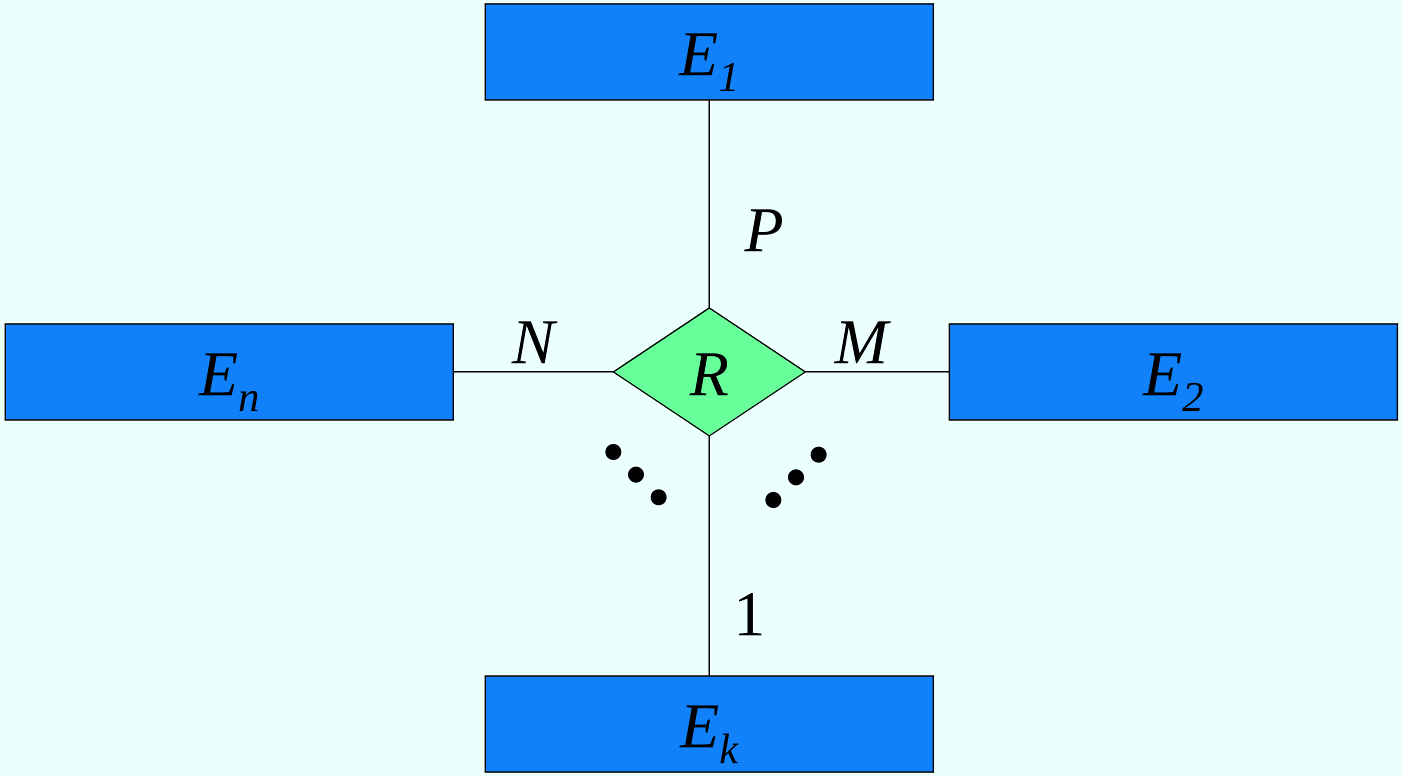
e_1 out of E_1 takes part in role A in N relations of type R
e_1 out of E_1 takes part in role B in 1 relation of type R

Example:



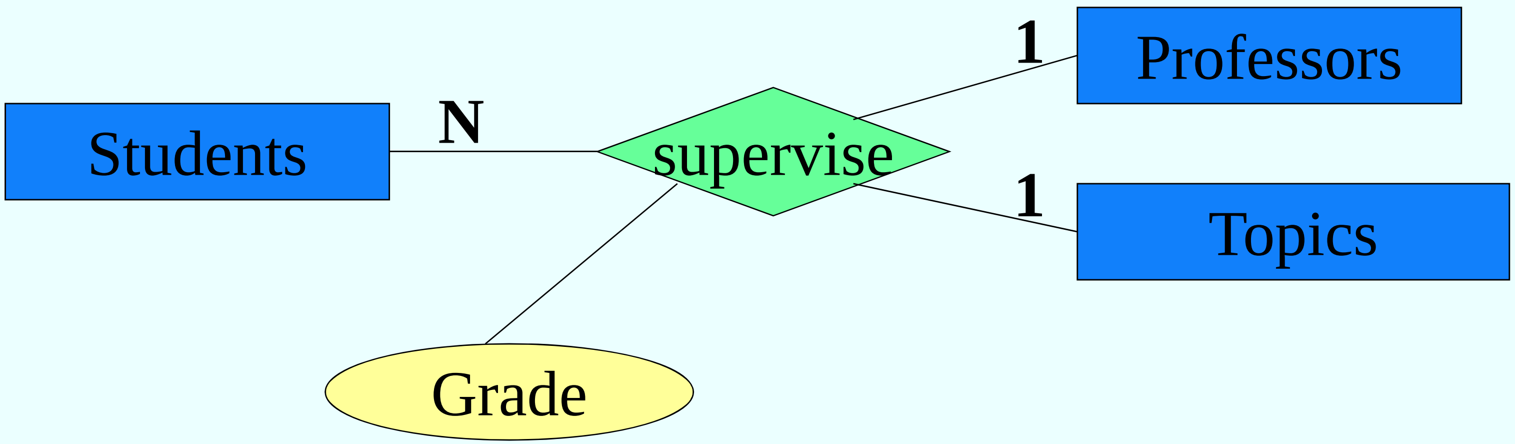
one person is mother of several persons (children)
one person is child of one person (mother)

Functionalities in *n*-ary Relationships



$$R : E_1 \times \ldots \times E_{k\text{-}1} \times E_{k+1} \times \ldots \times E_n \rightarrow E_k$$

Example Seminar



supervise : Professors x Students → Topics

supervise : Topics x Students → Professors

Thereby induced Consistency Constraints

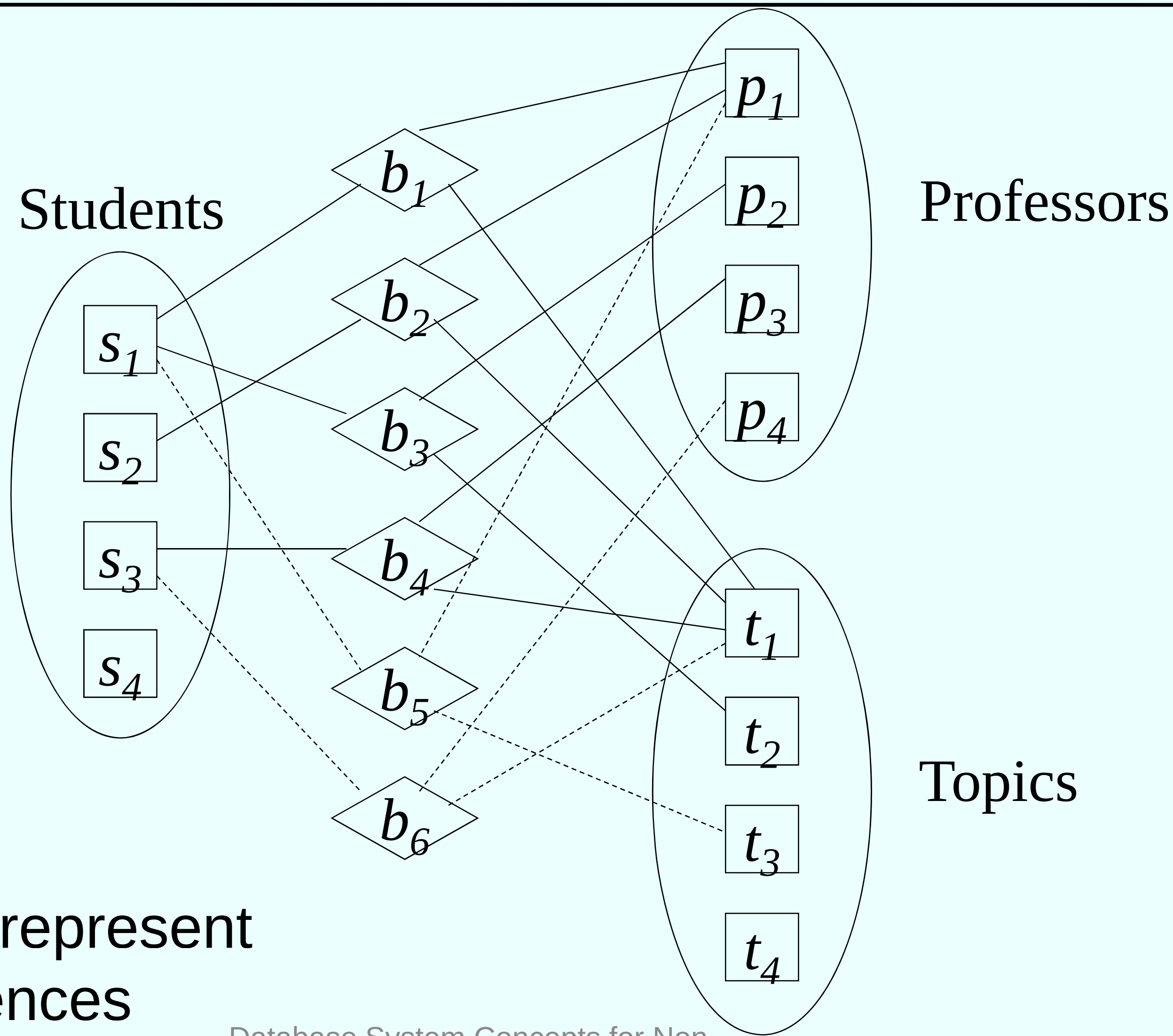
1. Students may work on only one topic with the same professor (to cover a broad spectrum)

2. Students may work on the same topic only once – thus they may not work on the same topic again with another professor

3. Professors can reuse the same topic – i.e. give the same topic to different students

4. One topic can be given by different professors – but to different students

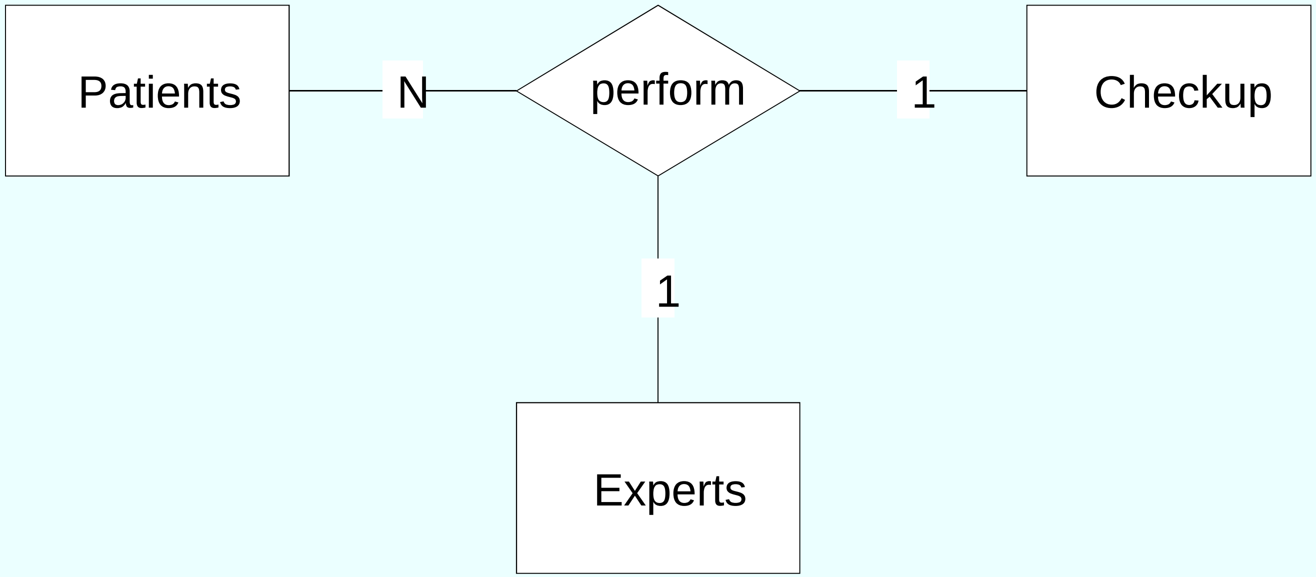
Occurrence of the Relationship *supervise*



Dashed lines represent illegal occurrences

One more Example

3-ary relationship:

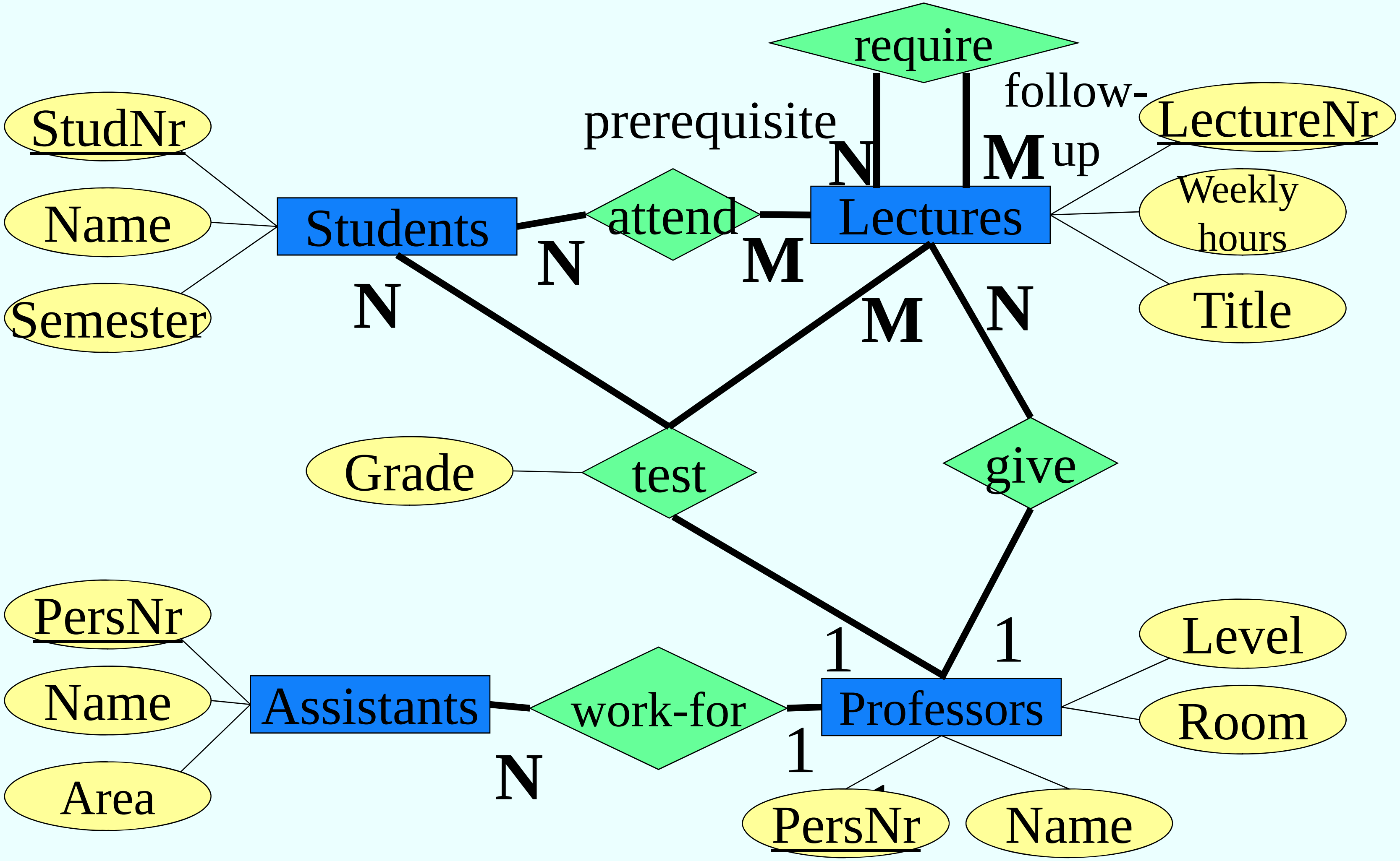


One checkup is performed by one expert with several patients

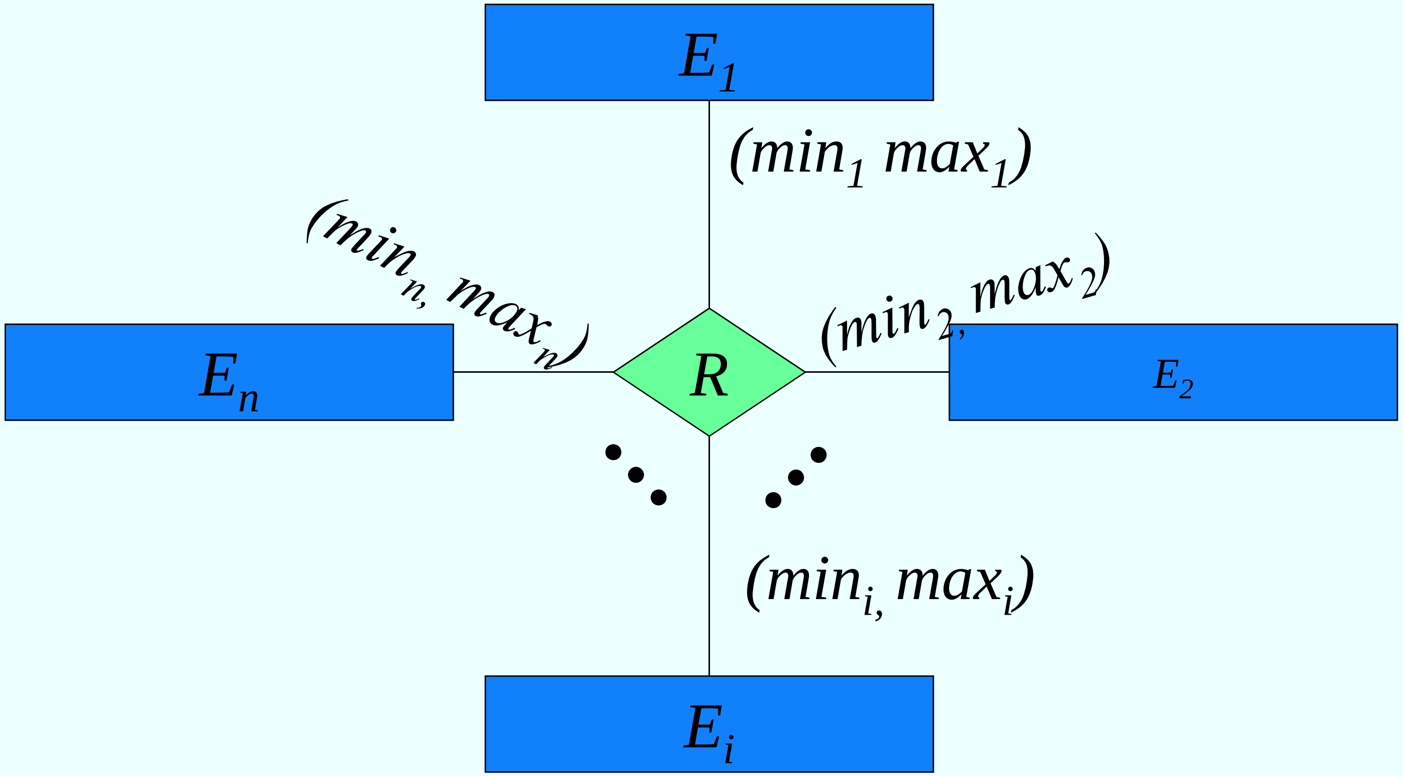
One Patient gets only one checkup from one expert

One checkup is performed at one patient only by one expert

University Schema



(min, max)-Notation



$$R \subseteq E_1 \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_i \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_n$$

For every $e_i \in E_i$ *there are*

- *at least* min_i tuples $(\ldots, e_i, \ldots) \in R$ and
- at most max_i tuples $(\ldots, e_i, \ldots) \in R$

Example (min, max)

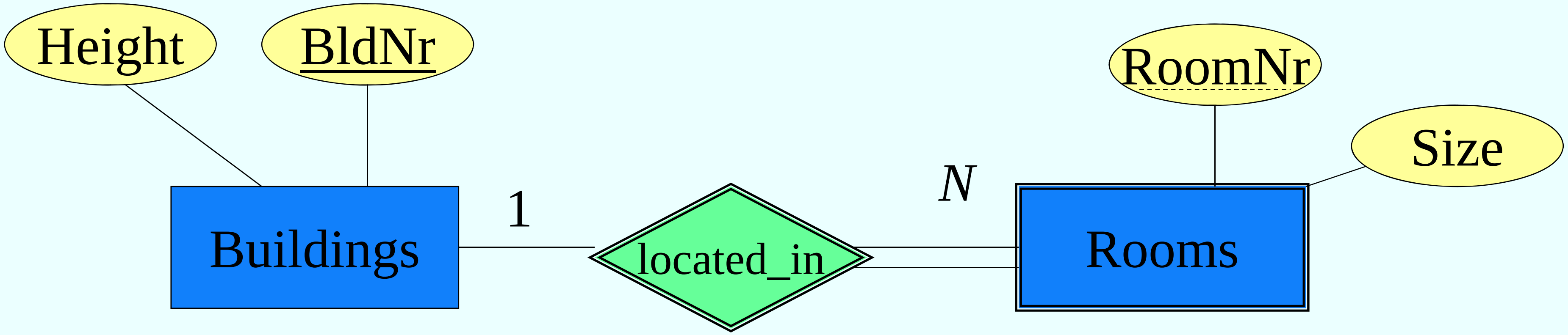
one mentor advises up to 20 students
one student is advised by exactly one mentor

Excercise for next class

Inform yourself about unary – binary – ternary relationships

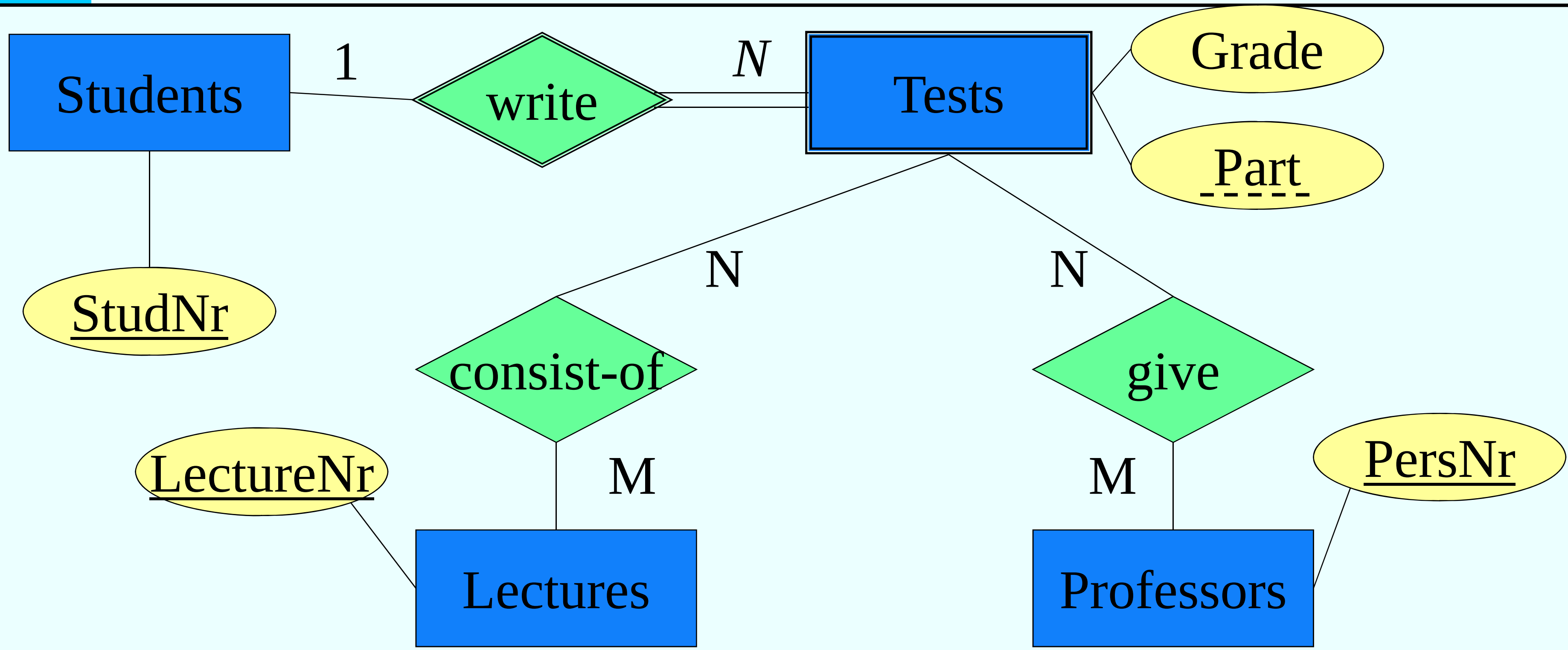
Discussion / new examples next class!

Weak Entities



- Relationship between "strong" and "weak " type is 1:*N* (or 1:1 in rare cases) - why not *N:M*?
- The existence of a room depends on the existence of the associated building
- RoomNr is unique only within the building
- Key of Rooms is: RoomNr **and** BldNr

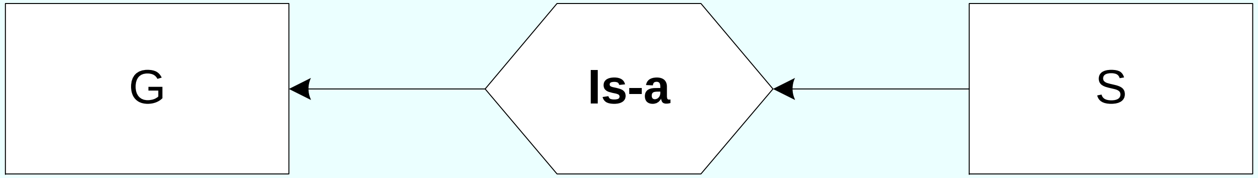
Tests as weak entity type



- Several professors design one test
- Several lectures are inquired in one test

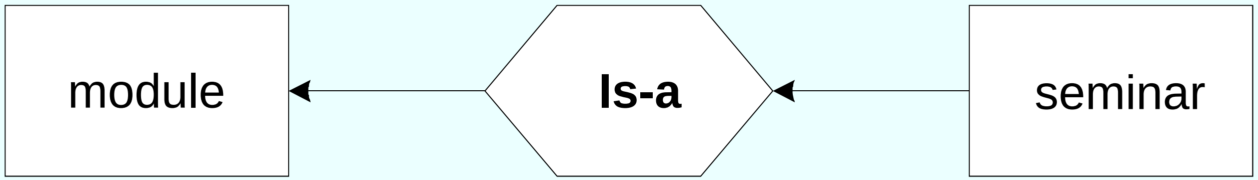
Generalization

Generalization / Specialization:

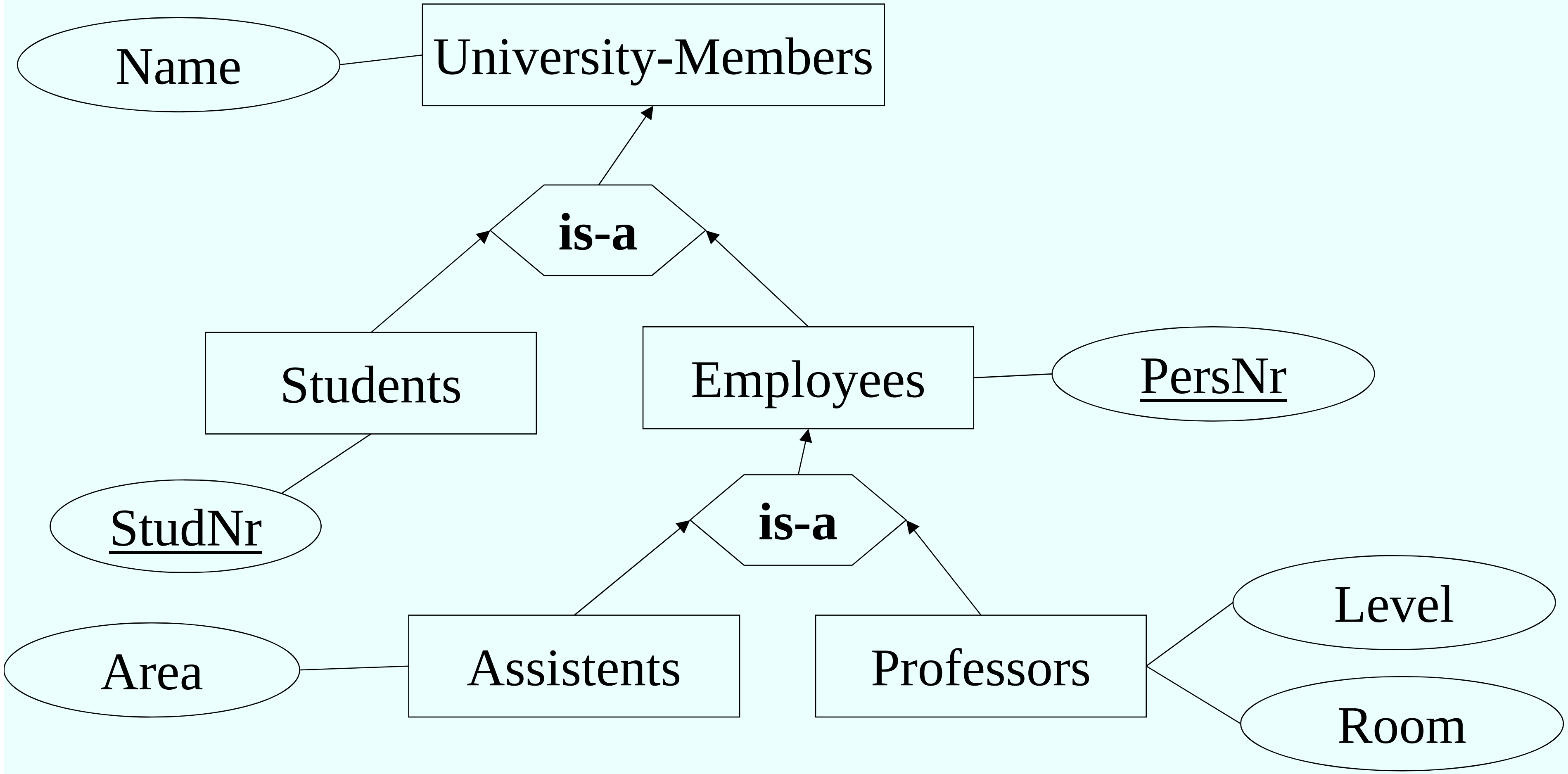


S is a specialization of G

Example:



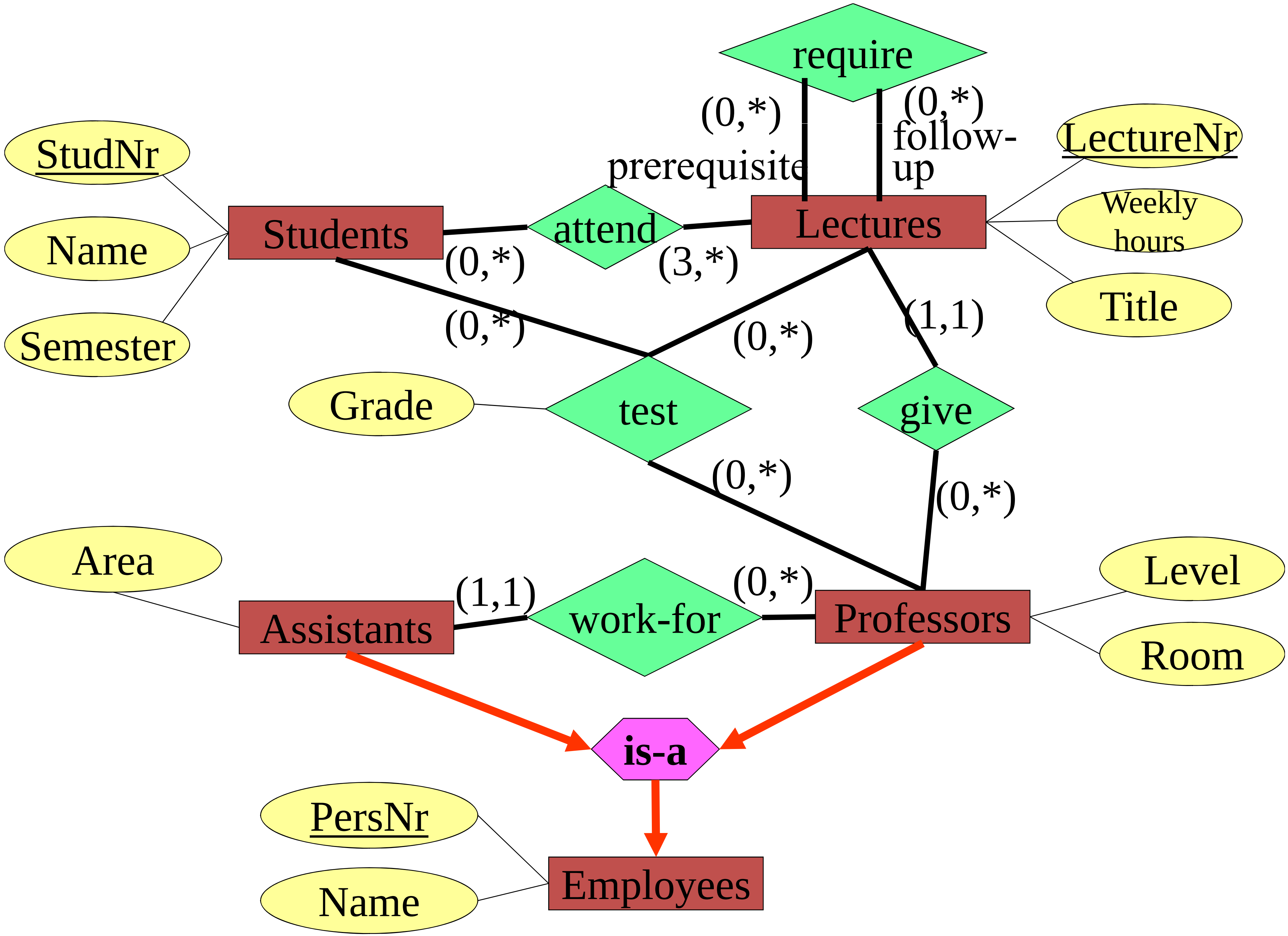
Generalization University



Conclusion

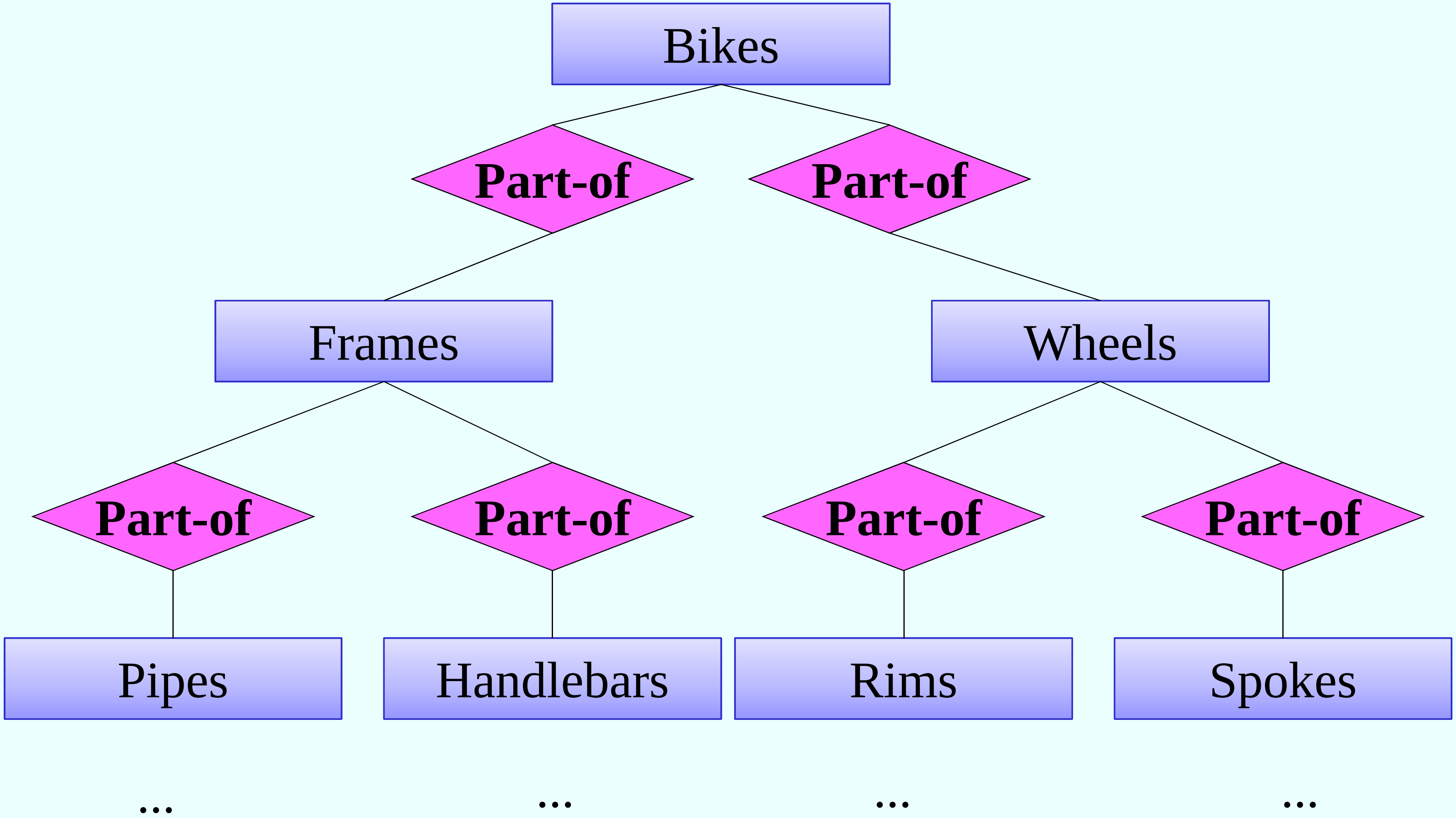
University schema with generalization and (min, max)-notation

➔ Nextpage



require
(0,*)
prerequisite
(0,*)
follow-
up
StudNr
Name
Semester
Students
attend
(0,*)
(3,*)
Lectures
LectureNr
Weekly
hours
Title
(0,*)
(0,*)
(1,1)
Grade
test
give
(0,*)
(0,*)
Area
Assistants
(1,1)
work-for
(0,*)
Professors
Level
Room
is-a
PersNr
Name
Employees

Aggregation



Aggregation and Generalization