Database Management Systems
CS 457/657

Lectures 10: ER Diagram, Constraints
Announcements

• HW1 due today
• HW2 preview
3. Design Principles

• What’s wrong?

- Product
- Purchase
- Person
- Country
- President
- Person
Design Principles: What’s Wrong?

- Product
- Store
- personName
- personAddr
- date

pick the right kind of entities.
Design Principles: What’s Wrong?

• Product
• Purchase
• Dates
• Store
• Person

don’t complicate life more than it already is.
From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

• Entity set $\rightarrow$ relation
• Relationship $\rightarrow$ relation
Entity Set to Relation

Product($prod-ID$, category, price)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prod-ID</th>
<th>category</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokemn19</td>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>29.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N-N Relationships to Relations

Represent this in relations
N-N Relationships to Relations

Orders\text{(prod-ID, cust-ID, date)}

Shipment\text{(prod-ID, cust-ID, name, date)}

Shipping-\text{Co}(name, address)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prod-ID</th>
<th>cust-ID</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Joe12</td>
<td>UPS</td>
<td>4/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo55</td>
<td>Joe12</td>
<td>FEDEX</td>
<td>4/9/2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N-1 Relationships to Relations

- Represent this in relations

Orders

prod-ID

cust-ID

date

Shipment

date

Shipping-Co

name

address
Orders\((prod-ID, cust-ID, date1, name, date2)\)

Shipping-Co\((name, address)\)

• Remember: no separate relations for many-one relationship
Multi-way Relationships to Relations

Product
- prod-ID
- price

Purchase

Person
- ssn
- name

Store
- name
- address

Purchase \((\text{prod-ID}, \text{ssn}, \text{name})\)

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Modeling Subclasses

• Some objects in a class may be special
  • define a new class
  • better: define a subclass

• Products
  • Software products
  • Educational products

• So --- we define subclasses in E/R
• Subclasses

- Product
  - name
  - category
  - price

- isa
  - Software Product
    - platforms
  - Educational Product
    - Age Group

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Subclasses to Relations

- Product
  - name
  - category
  - price

- Software Product
  - isa
  - platforms

- Educational Product
  - isa
  - Age Group

- Other ways to convert are possible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>gadget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>photo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>gadget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sw.Product</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td></td>
<td>unix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ed.Product</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td></td>
<td>toddler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy</td>
<td></td>
<td>retired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Modeling UnionTypes With Subclasses

• FurniturePiece
  • Person
  • Company

• Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person or by a company
Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person or by a company

Solution 1. Acceptable but imperfect

- Person
- FurniturePiece
- Company

• ownedByPerson
• ownedByComp.
Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Solution 2: better, more laborious

- **isa**: FurniturePiece
- **ownedBy**: Person, Company
- **isa**: Owner
- **isa**: Person
- **isa**: Company
Weak Entity Sets

Entity sets are weak when their key comes from other classes to which they are related.

Team(sport, number, universityName)
University(name)
What makes good schemas?
Integrity Constraints Motivation

• An integrity constraint is a condition specified on a database schema that restricts the data that can be stored in an instance of the database.

• ICs help prevent entry of incorrect information
• How? DBMS enforces integrity constraints
  – Allows only legal database instances (i.e., those that satisfy all constraints) to exist
  – Ensures that all necessary checks are always performed and avoids duplicating the verification logic in each application
Constraints in E/R Diagrams

• Finding constraints is part of the modeling process.
• Commonly used constraints:
  
  **Keys:** social security number uniquely identifies a person.

  **Single-value constraints:** a person can have only one father.

  **Referential integrity constraints:** if you work for a company, it must exist in the database.

  **Other constraints:** people’s ages are between 0 and 150.
Keys in E/R Diagrams

- Underline:
  - name
  - category
  - price

No formal way to specify multiple keys in E/R diagrams
Single Value Constraints

- makes

- vs.

- makes
Referential Integrity Constraints

- Each product made by at most one company.
- Some products made by no company

- Each product made by exactly one company.
Q: What does this mean?
A: A Company entity cannot be connected by relationship to more than 99 Product entities.
Constraints in SQL:

- Keys, foreign keys
- Attribute-level constraints
- Tuple-level constraints
- Global constraints: assertions

- The more complex the constraint, the harder it is to check and to enforce
Key Constraints

• Product(name, category)

CREATE TABLE Product (  
  name CHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,  
  category VARCHAR(20))

OR:

CREATE TABLE Product (  
  name CHAR(30),  
  category VARCHAR(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (name))
Keys with Multiple Attributes

- Product(name, category, price)

CREATE TABLE Product (  
  name CHAR(30),  
  category VARCHAR(20),  
  price INT,  
  PRIMARY KEY (name, category))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Gadget</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Gadget</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Keys

CREATE TABLE Product (  
    productID CHAR(10),  
    name CHAR(30),  
    category VARCHAR(20),  
    price INT,  
    PRIMARY KEY (productID),  
    UNIQUE (name, category))

• There is at most one PRIMARY KEY; there can be many UNIQUE
CREATE TABLE Purchase (prodName CHAR(30) REFERENCES Product(name), date DATETIME)

• prodName is a foreign key to Product(name).
• name must be a key in Product.

• Referential integrity constraints

• May write just Product if name is PK
Foreign Key Constraints

- Example with multi-attribute primary key

CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
prodName CHAR(30),  
category VARCHAR(20),  
date DATETIME,  
FOREIGN KEY (prodName, category)  
REFERENCES Product(name, category))

- (name, category) must be a KEY in Product
What happens when data changes?

Types of updates:
- In Purchase: insert/update
- In Product: delete/update

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>gadget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneClick</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ProdName</th>
<th>Store</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gizmo</td>
<td>Wiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Ritz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Wiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happens when data changes?

- SQL has three policies for maintaining referential integrity:
  - **NO ACTION** reject violating modifications (default)
  - **CASCADE** after delete/update do delete/update
  - **SET NULL** set foreign-key field to NULL
  - **SET DEFAULT** set foreign-key field to default value

  – need to be declared with column, e.g.,
  CREATE TABLE Product (pid INT DEFAULT 42)
CREATE TABLE Purchase (  
    prodName CHAR(30),  
    category VARCHAR(20),  
    date DATETIME,  
    FOREIGN KEY (prodName, category)  
    REFERENCES Product(name, category)  
    ON UPDATE CASCADE  
    ON DELETE SET NULL  
)
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

- Constraints on attributes:
  - **NOT NULL** -- obvious meaning...
  - **CHECK** condition -- any condition!

- Constraints on tuples
  - **CHECK** condition
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

```sql
CREATE TABLE R (  
A int NOT NULL,  
B int CHECK (B > 50 and B < 100),  
C varchar(20),  
D int,  
CHECK (C >= 'd' or D > 0))
```
Constraints on Attributes and Tuples

CREATE TABLE Product (  
    productID CHAR(10),  
    name CHAR(30),  
    category VARCHAR(20),  
    price INT CHECK (price > 0),  
    PRIMARY KEY (productID),  
    UNIQUE (name, category))
CREATE TABLE Purchase (
    prodName CHAR(30)
    CHECK (prodName IN
        (SELECT Product.name
        FROM Product)),
    date DATETIME NOT NULL)
CREATE ASSERTION myAssert CHECK
(NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT Product.name
    FROM Product, Purchase
    WHERE Product.name = Purchase.prodName
    GROUP BY Product.name
    HAVING count(*) > 200) )

• But most DBMSs do not implement assertions
• Because it is hard to support them efficiently
• Instead, they provide triggers
Database Triggers

• **Event-Condition-Action** rules
• **Event**
  – Can be insertion, update, or deletion to a relation
• **Condition**
  – Can be expressed on DB state before or after event
• **Action**
  – Perform additional DB modifications
More About Triggers

• Row-level trigger
  – Executes once for each modified tuple

• Statement-level trigger
  – Executes once for all tuples that are modified in a SQL statement
Database Triggers Example

• When Product.price is updated, if it is decreased then set Product.category = ‘On sale’

```sql
CREATE TRIGGER ProductCategories
AFTER UPDATE OF price ON Product
REFERENCING
   OLD ROW AS OldTuple
   NEW ROW AS NewTuple
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN (OldTuple.price > NewTuple.price)
   UPDATE Product
   SET category = ‘On sale’
WHERE productID = OldTuple.productID
```
CREATE TRIGGER ProductCategory
ON Product
AFTER UPDATE
AS
BEGIN
  UPDATE Product
  SET category='sale' WHERE productID IN
  (SELECT i.productID from inserted i, deleted d
   WHERE i.productID = d.productID
   AND i.price < d.price)
END