Chapter 15

		Gui dline
Clear Semantics of relation Attributes	- Semantics of a relation: -Meaning resulting from interpreation of attribute values in a tuple Easier to explain semantics of relation: - indecates better schema design.	- Design relation Schema so that it is easy to explain its meaning. - Do not combine altributes from multiple entity types and relationship types into a single relation.
Redundant info in Tuples and UPdate Anomalies	- Grouping attribute into relation schemas: - Significant effect on storage space: - Sorting natural joins of base relations leads to update anomalies Types of update anomalies: 1- Insertion: 2- Deletion: 3- Modification:	- Design base relation schema so that no update anomalies are present in the relation. - If any anomalies are present: - Note them clearly: - Make sure that the program that update the database will operate correctly.
Null Values in Tuples	- May group many attributes together into a "fat" relation: -can end up with many nulls Problems with nulls wasted storage space Problems understanding meaning.	- Avoid Placing affributes in a base relation whose values may frequently be Null. - If Nulls are unavoidable: - Make sure that they apply in exceptional cases only, not to a majority of tuples.
Generation of spurious Tuples	- Natural join: - Result Produces many more tuples than the original set of tuples. - Called Spurious tuples. - Represent Spurious information that is not valid.	- Design relation schemas to be jained with equality Conditions on aftributes that are appropriately related: - Guarantees that no spurious tuples are generated Avoid relations that contain matching aftributes that are not Cforeign key, Primary Key) Combinations.

Summary:

- 1. Anomalies cause redundant work to be done.
- 2. Waste of Storage space due to Nulls.
- 3- Difficulty of preforming operations and joins due to Null Values.
- 4. Generation of invalid and spurious data during joins.