数据库期末工程作业设计

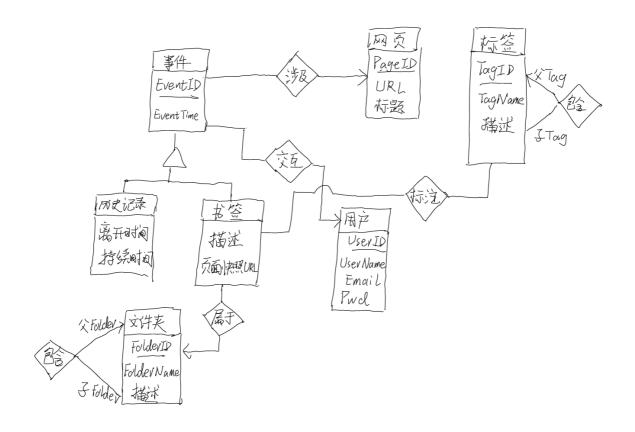
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1 需求描述

随着互联网的普及,用户在浏览器中访问的网页数量激增,管理和组织这些网页信息的需求 日益增加。且由于用户可能使用多个浏览器,这些浏览器之间数据无法轻易互通,导致对书 签、历史记录的使用不方便。多用户浏览器历史记录与书签管理系统旨在为多个用户提供个 性化的网页访问历史记录和书签管理功能。

2 实现设计

2.1 概念模型 E-R 图



2.2 转换成的关系模式

```
事件 (<u>EventID</u>, EventTime, UserID(FK), PageID (FK), )
历史记录 (ExitTime, Duration)
书签 (Description, SnapshotURL, FolderID (FK))
文件夹 (<u>FolderID</u>, FolderName, Description, ParentFolderID (FK))
网页 (<u>PageID</u>, URL, Title)
标签 (<u>TagID</u>, TagName, Description, ParentTagID(FK))
用户 (<u>UserID</u>, UserName, Email, Password)
标注 (<u>labelID</u>, UserID (FK), TagID (FK))
```

2.3 创建上述关系模式的 SQL 语句

```
-- 创建事件表
 1
   CREATE TABLE Event (
 2
 3
       EventID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
 4
       EventTime DATETIME NOT NULL,
 5
       UserID INT,
 6
       PageID INT,
 7
        FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES User (UserID),
        FOREIGN KEY (PageID) REFERENCES WebPage (PageID)
 8
 9
   );
10
   -- 创建历史记录表
11
   CREATE TABLE History (
12
        ExitTime DATETIME NOT NULL,
13
14
        DurationTime INT NOT NULL
   );
15
16
   -- 创建书签表
17
18
   CREATE TABLE Bookmark (
19
       Description TEXT,
20
        SnapshotURL VARCHAR (255),
21
        FolderID INT,
22
        FOREIGN KEY (FolderID) REFERENCES Folder (FolderID)
23
   );
24
   -- 创建文件夹表
25
26
   CREATE TABLE Folder (
        FolderID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
27
28
       FolderName VARCHAR (100),
29
       Description TEXT,
30
       ParentFolderID INT,
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (ParentFolderID) REFERENCES Folder (FolderID)
32 );
33
34 |-- 创建网页表
35
   CREATE TABLE WebPage (
36
       PageID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
37
       URL VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
38
       Title VARCHAR (255)
39
   );
40
41 |-- 创建标签表
42 | CREATE TABLE Tag (
43
       TagID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
44
       TagName VARCHAR (100),
45
       Description TEXT,
46
       ParentTagID INT,
       {\tt FOREIGN~KEY~(ParentTagID)~REFERENCES~Tag~(TagID)}
47
48
   );
49
50 -- 创建用户表
51 CREATE TABLE User (
52
       UserID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
53
       UserName VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL,
54
       Email VARCHAR (100),
55
       Password VARCHAR (255)
56);
57
58 | -- 创建标注表
59 CREATE TABLE Label (
60
       LabelID INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
61
       UserID INT,
62
       TagID INT,
63
       FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES User (UserID),
64
       FOREIGN KEY (TagID) REFERENCES Tag (TagID)
65 );
```

2.4 5 个查询样例

1. 单表查询:

查询所有用户的用户名和电子邮件:

```
1 SELECT UserName, Email 2 FROM User;
```

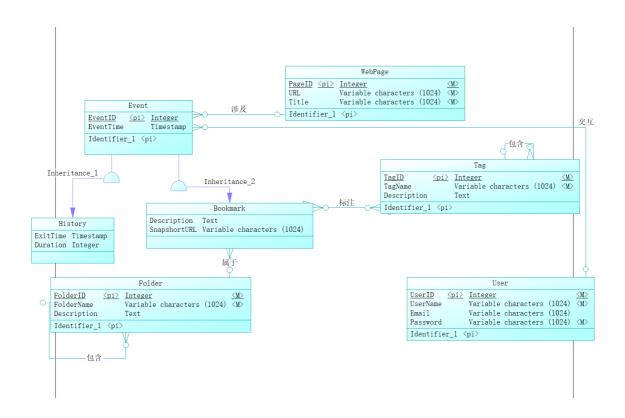
2. 多表连接查询: 查询每个事件的事件时间、用户名和网页标题: 1 | SELECT Event.EventTime, User.UserName, WebPage.Title FROM Event JOIN User ON Event. UserID = User. UserID 4 JOIN WebPage ON Event.PageID = WebPage.PageID; 3. 多表嵌套查询: 查询所有标签名和其父标签名(如果有的话): SELECT Tag. TagName, 2 (SELECT TagName FROM Tag AS ParentTag WHERE ParentTag.TagID = Tag.ParentTagID) AS ParentTagName 3 FROM Tag; 4. EXISTS 查询: 查询所有有标注(即至少有一个标签)的用户用户名: 1 SELECT UserName FROM User WHERE EXISTS (3 SELECT 1 4 5 FROM Label WHERE Label.UserID = User.UserID 7); 5. 聚合操作查询:

查询每个文件夹下书签的数量:

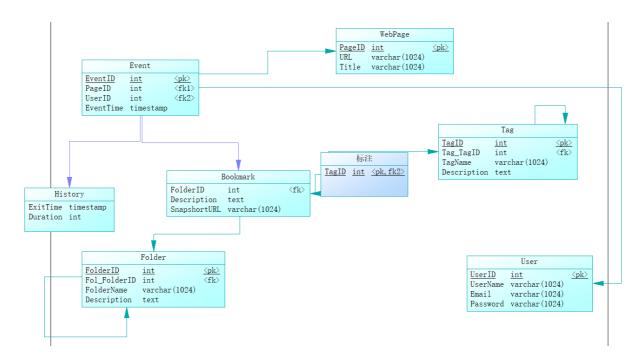
```
SELECT Folder.FolderName, COUNT(Bookmark.Description) AS BookmarkCount
FROM Folder
LEFT JOIN Bookmark ON Folder.FolderID = Bookmark.FolderID
GROUP BY Folder.FolderName;
```

3 PowerDesigner 设计

3.1 PowerDesigner E-R 图截图。



3.2 关系模型图截图



3.3 PowerDesigner 生成的创建数据库的 SQL 语句

```
8
  drop table if exists Event;
10
  drop table if exists Folder;
11
12
  drop table if exists History;
13
14
  drop table if exists Tag;
15
16
17
  drop table if exists User;
18
19
  drop table if exists WebPage;
20
  drop table if exists 标注;
21
22
  /*========*/
23
24
  /* Table: Bookmark
  /*----*/
25
26
  create table Bookmark
27
28
   FolderID
                 int,
29
   Description
                 text,
30
    SnapshortURL
                 varchar (1024)
31 );
32
  /*----*/
33
  /* Table: Event
34
  35
36
  create table Event
37
38
   EventID
                 int not null,
39
   PageID
                  int,
40
    UserID
                  int,
41
    EventTime
                  timestamp not null,
42
    primary key (EventID)
  );
43
44
  /*----*/
45
46
  /* Table: Folder
  /*-----/
  create table Folder
48
49
50
    FolderID
                 int not null,
    Fol_FolderID
51
                 int,
```

```
FolderName varchar (1024) not null,
52
53
   Description
               text,
   primary key (FolderID)
54
55 );
56
  /*----*/
57
58
  /* Table: History
  /*===========*/
59
60
  create table History
61
  (
  ExitTime
62
           timestamp,
63
   Duration
               int
64 );
65
  /*========*/
66
67
  /* Table: Tag
  /*========*/
68
69
  create table Tag
70
  (
71
  TagID
               int not null,
72 Tag_TagID
               int,
73
   TagName
               varchar (1024) not null,
74
  Description
               text,
75
   primary key (TagID)
76 );
77
78
  /*-----/
  /* Table: User
79
  /*========*/
80
81
  create table User
82
83
   UserID
               int not null,
               varchar (1024) not null,
84
   UserName
85
   Email
               varchar (1024),
   Password
86
               varchar (1024) not null,
   primary key (UserID)
87
88 );
89
  /*----*/
90
  /* Table: WebPage
91
  /*=========*/
92
93
  create table WebPage
94
   PageID
95
               int not null,
```

```
URL
                      varchar (1024) not null,
96
97
      Title
                        varchar (1024) not null,
      primary key (PageID)
98
99 );
100
    /*========*/
101
102
    /* Table: 标注
                                                             */
    /*========*/
103
104
    create table 标注
105
    (
    TagID
106
                int not null,
107
     primary key (TagID)
    );
108
109
    alter table Bookmark add constraint FK_属于 foreign key (FolderID)
110
        references Folder (FolderID);
111
112
alter table Event add constraint FK Inheritance 1 foreign key ()
114
        references History;
115
116 alter table Event add constraint FK_Inheritance_2 foreign key ()
117
        references Bookmark;
118
   alter table Event add constraint FK_交互 foreign key (UserID)
119
         references User (UserID);
120
121
   alter table Event add constraint FK 涉及 foreign key (PageID)
122
         references WebPage (PageID);
123
124
125 | alter table Folder add constraint FK_包含 folder foreign key
    (Fol FolderID)
126
        references Folder (FolderID);
127
    alter table Tag add constraint FK_包含 tag foreign key (Tag_TagID)
128
129
         references Tag (TagID);
130
    alter table 标注 add constraint FK_标注 foreign key ()
131
        references Bookmark;
132
133
134 | alter table 标注 add constraint FK_标注 2 foreign key (TagID)
135
        references Tag (TagID);
136
137
```

4 比较两种方法

4.1 差异

没有太大差异。只是约束写的位置不一样,风格不同而已。

4.2 PowerDesigner 特点

PowerDesigner 会自动为表之间的关系生成外键约束。例如,它会为父表和子表之间的关系 生成外键,并且如果表设计中存在层级关系,PowerDesigner 会自动为层级之间的关联生成 外键约束。

PowerDesigner 会先检查是否存在这个表,如果存在则将其 DROP 掉,这样比较安全。