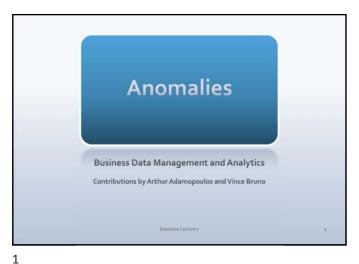
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Anomalies & Dependencies Data Base Design Anomalies Dependency Database Design Process

MOBILE Datatype Size Scale Required MOBILEID 10 0 🗹 20 0 🗆 INT PHONENI IMBER VARCHAR CUSTOMERID **V** CUSTOMERNAME VARCHAR DATE JOINED 20 VARCHAR PLANNAME CONNECTFEE DECIMAL PEAKFEE DECIMAL OFFPEAKFEE DECIMAL Is this database structure OK?

Sample Data mobileid phonenumber customerID customername joined aplanname connectFee PeakFee OffPeakFee
 4851
 412122169
 20698
 GREGORY WARD HA...
 1999-07-19
 Yes10
 1.00

 5427
 413688748
 21808
 MARY NOLA FEKONJA
 1999-07-19
 FreeStyle
 3.95
 1.05 0.50 0.50
 5498
 412070692
 21934
 KATHRYN JANE BRIG...
 1999-07-18
 Yes10
 1.00

 5281
 413011201
 21514
 NTHIVARA ROWLAN...
 1999-07-17
 Yes10
 1.00
 1.05 0.90 1.05 0.90 1.05 4672 410390902 20350 CASSANDRA LILIAN ... 1999-07-16 Yes10 1.00 0.90 4765 412149725 20530 PETER FLATHER 1999-07-16 Yes40 0.45 0.42 4951 411544633 20900 MARK ALOYSIUS ST... 1999-07-15 Yes20 4.55 411791395 22190 ANTHONY TAN 1999-07-15 FreeStyle 3.95 0.50 5625 4537 410502306 20074 ROBERT JOHN GAZZ... 1999-07-13 FreeStyle 3.95 THAI DUY HONG CHIE... 1999-07-13 FreeStyle 3.95 5007 411579679 21012 JOSEPHWALKER 1999-07-11 Yes30 1.50 0.50 4878 410389897 20750 MATTHEW ALEXAND... 1999-07-10 Yes20 1.20 4995 410182045 20988 JOHN WILLIAM LIEW 1999-07-10 Yes20 1.20 0.75 0.65

Problems?

 Anything wrong with the previous database structure?

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• All I want to do is keep track of mobile details, that's all. The mobile phone number, the customers name, and the plan details.

Problems?

- Nothing very complex, anyone should be able to set up such a simple little database. Takes half an hour in MS-Access.
- After all, there is only <u>one</u> table!

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Problems?

• What happens if I have a new mobile phone plan name to insert into my database? Eg. Yes50, connect: \$2, peak \$0.21, offpeak \$0.14

Problems?

• What happens if I want to alter a Connection Fee for a particular plan? Eg. Change connection Fee for 'Yes10' plan changed from \$1.00 to \$1.05

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Problems?

• What happens if all the customers in a plan drop out? Eg. Peter Flather (mobileID 4765) is deleted.

Problems?

• Are all copies of the same plan details the same?

Eq. Yes20 connection Fee \$1.20 or \$4.20?

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ANOMALIES

- An Inconsistency
- A database structure that will be prone to errors in the data.
- Not necessarily wrong, but will promote erroneous data rather than prevent it.
- Will usually also involve more effort in programs/users that maintain the file.

ANOMALIES

- INSERTION ANOMALY
 - Can not insert a value when we want
 - must wait for a un-related event to occur first
 - need to insert new value more than once

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ANOMALIES UPDATE ANOMALY • Change of value must be done multiple times to each copy of the value • Multiple copies of the same value mean we do not know which is correct Duplication wastes resources

ANOMALIES

- DELETE ANOMALY
 - A value is deleted "accidentally" due to an unrelated event occurring
 - need to delete value more than once

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Desired Database Structure

- INSERT
 - Insert when required, in one place, once.
- UPDATE
 - Update in one place, once.
 - Only one copy of each piece of data.
- DELETE
 - Delete in one place, once.
 - Deletions not caused by unrelated events.

DEPENDENCY MOBILE If field A is dependent on field B, A cannot exist until B exists. PhoneNumber Phone number and Joined depend →CustomerID on mobileID. CustomerName Joined What does connectFee depend **≩Planname** on? └ connectFee • What does peakFee depend on? PeakFee OffPeakFee • What does customerName depend on?

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DEPENDENCY

- The field phonenumber stores phone numbers.
- Every person in the street has a phone number. Would you put all those phone numbers in your database?
- We say that phonenumber depends on mobileID, because a phonenumber value would not exist unless a corresponding mobileID existed within mobile phone company.

Dependency

"A FIELD MUST DEPEND ON THE KEY, THE WHOLE KEY, AND NOTHING BUT THE KEY, SO HELP ME CODD"

- Every field in a table should be dependent on the whole primary key.
- If it is not, it should be in another table!
- If there is no other table to fit it, create a new table!!

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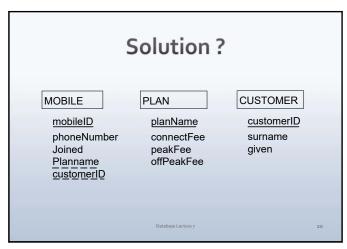
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Data Design Aims/Steps

- Identify Entities/Tables
- Put Fields where they belong
 - where they depend on the whole primary key
 - If cannot be placed, usually signifies a missing entity/table
- ELIMINATE ANOMALIES

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Database Design Process

- Like most design activities, data design is not an exact science. Performing it involves experience and there is no single answer for any problem.
- For small tasks, I encourage you to use an "intuitive", bit by bit approach.
 - May not work for large tasks!

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Database Design Process

- Go through the problem specification (if there is one), picking out any possible attribute/field etc. you think might be important. - Create a big list.
- Work on both an E-R model <u>and</u> a Relational model, <u>at the same time!</u>
 (Make sure they always correspond)

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Database Design Process

- Start by identifying any "easy" entities.
 - People are usually easy (STAFF, STUDENT, CUSTOMER etc.)
 - Fill in the obvious attributes.
- Look for straightforward relationships, keeping both E-R model and relational model corresponding (relationships in E-R become foreign keys!)

Database Design Process

- Continue an iterative process until you have filled in as much as required.
- Part of the design process is deciding what will <u>not</u> be stored. You have to define the scope of the database.
- Continually ensure fields are dependent on their keys and there are no anomalies.

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Database Design Process

- Ask yourself for each field you place in a table:
 - What happens if I insert?
 - What happens if I update?
 - What happens if I delete?
 - Does this field belong here?
 - Does this field depend on the WHOLE PRIMARY KEY?

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Business Case Study: Newsagent (1 of 3)

- At my local newsagency, I got to know the owner. Over lunch we discussed the way in which the business was run, especially in relation to the newspaper ordering and delivery system.
- Currently a register of customers and their orders are kept in a book. The usual information is kept about a customer, the most important being the delivery address.
- Customers order a newspaper to be delivered on a specific day, multiple days or the whole weeks. They may request one paper or a number of different papers. The newsagent must keep a record of all this so that they can organise the paper rounds.

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Business Case Study: Newsagent (2 of 3)

- The paper rounds are performed by boys on bikes. They arrive early each day (about 6:00am) and are given a paper round. A paper round consists of streets and specific houses where customers require a particular newspaper delivered.
- The newsagent receives stocks of a range of different papers for distribution. They consist of the standard Herald SUN, AGE, Australian, to the multi-cultural papers, such as Il Globo. The newsagency also has commenced delivery of magazines to customers.

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Business Case Study: Newsagent (3 of 3)

- Each item is wrapped in glad wrap before delivery, in order to protect it from wet weather.
- Provide the following:
 - Entity Relationship Diagram.
 - Relational Model (showing fields, primary keys, foreign keys and concatenated keys).
 - Justify the choices you have made. Are the entities and relationships you have chosen free of problems? What assumptions have been made?

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