

INFO 90002 Database Systems & Information Modelling

Week 01
Designing a Database

Structure of this section

Designing Databases

- homework: noun-verb analysis
- the database life-cycle
- modelling a database for an example business
 - conceptual model
 - logical model
 - physical model





Recap week 1: Database lifecycle

- Design the database
 - data modelling, E-R diagrams
- Implement the database
 - data definition language (DDL)

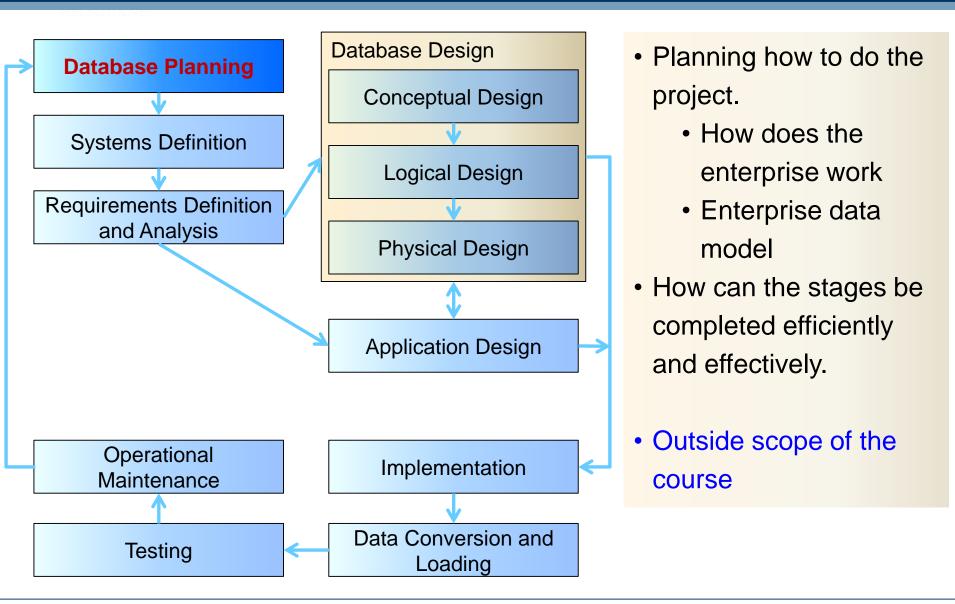
- Create
- Drop
- Alter
- •Rename
- Data access / programming
 - data manipulation language (DML)

- Select
- Insert
- Update
- Delete

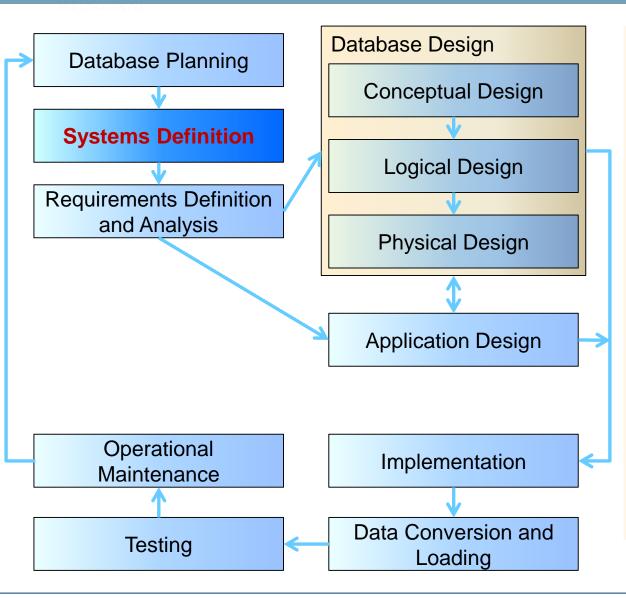
- Database administration
 - data control language (DCL)

- Grant
- Revoke



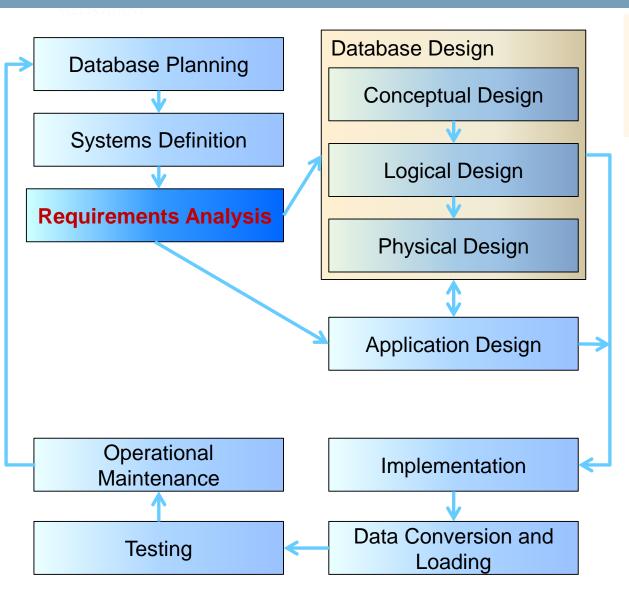






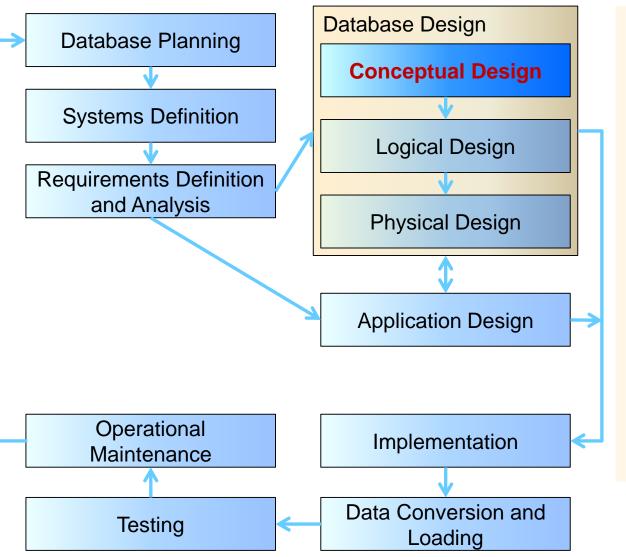
- Specifying scope and boundaries
 - Users
 - Major user views
 - Application areas
- How does it interact with other systems
- User views how the system operates from differing perspectives
- Outside scope of the course (slightly)





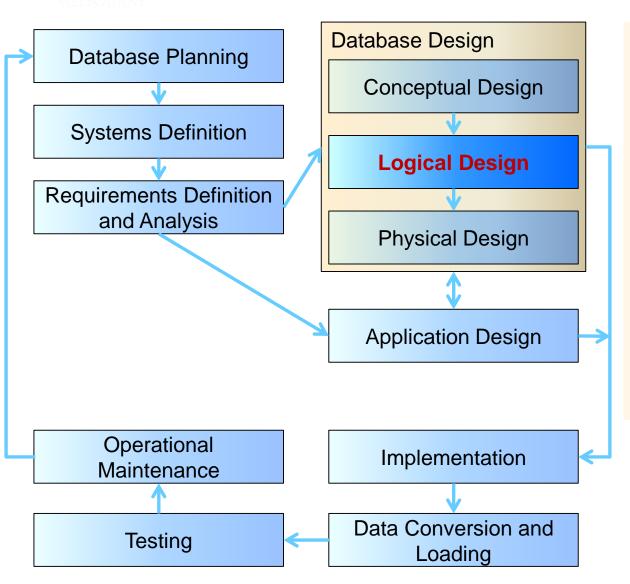
 Collection and analysis of requirements for the new system





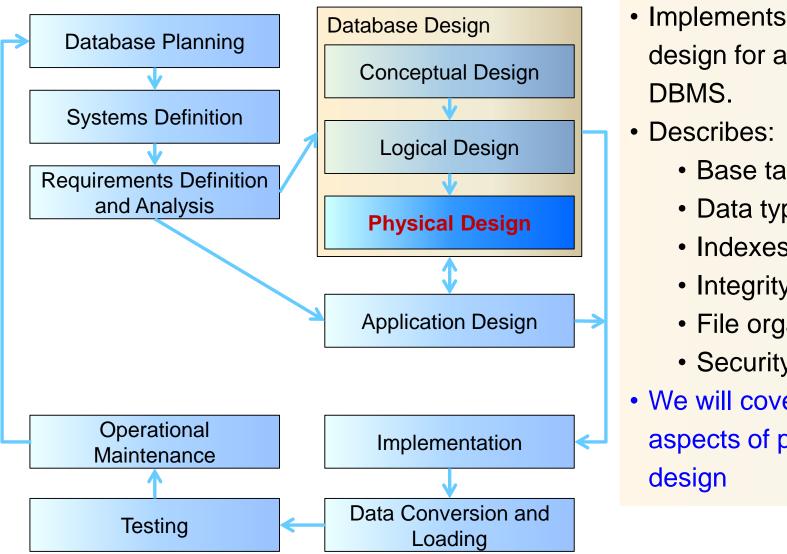
- High-level, first-pass model of entities and their connections
- Typically omits attributes
- Could potentially be implemented in a nonrelational database
- Thus can include manyto-many relationships, repeating groups, composite attributes





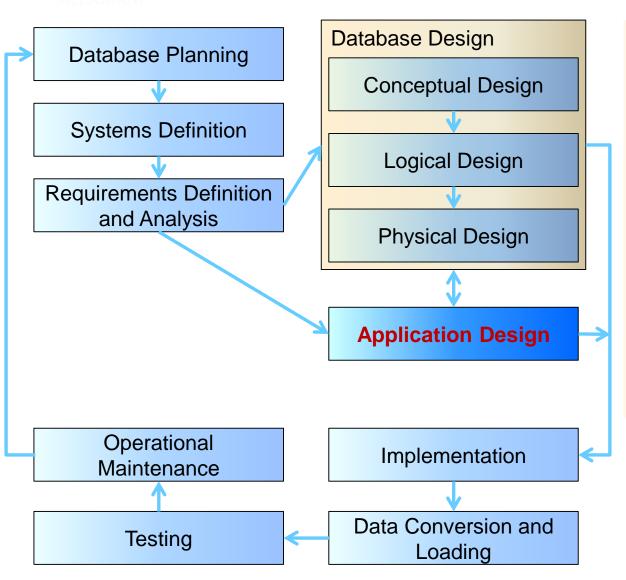
- Builds on the conceptual design
- Designing now for a relational database
- Includes columns and keys
- Independent of a specific vendor and other physical considerations





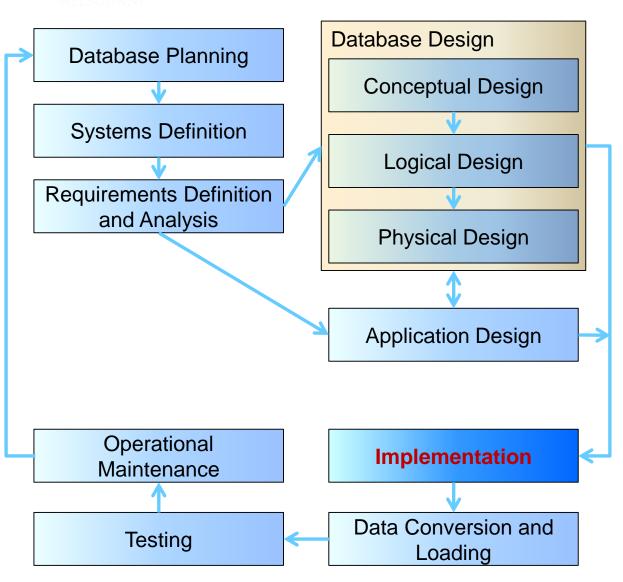
- Implements the logical design for a specific
 - Base tables
 - Data types
 - Indexes
 - Integrity constraints
 - File organisation
 - Security measures
- We will cover some aspects of physical





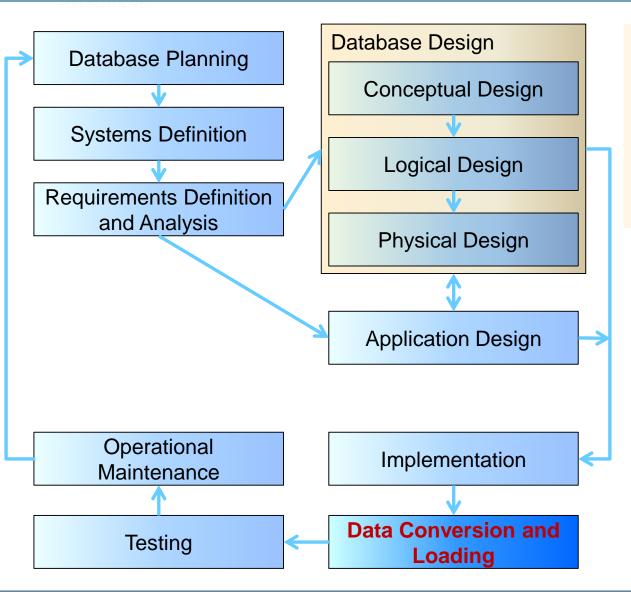
- Done in conjunction with database design
- Design of the interface and application programs that use and process the database
- Mostly outside scope of the course, but discussed in week 7





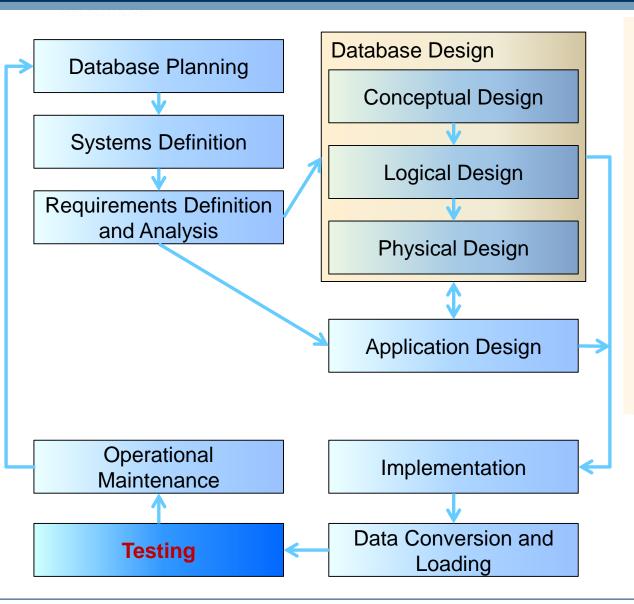
 Implementation of the design as a working database





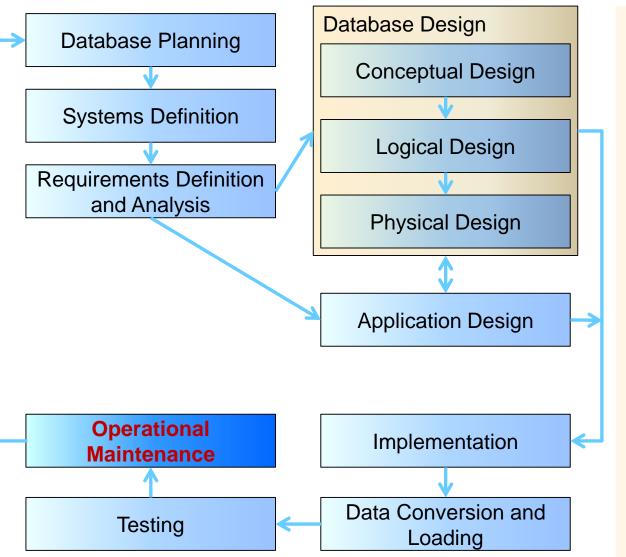
- Transfer existing data into the database
- Conversion from old systems
- Non trivial task





- Running the database to find errors in the design / setup
- Other issues also
 - Performance
 - Robustness
 - Recoverability
 - Adaptability
- Mostly outside scope of the course

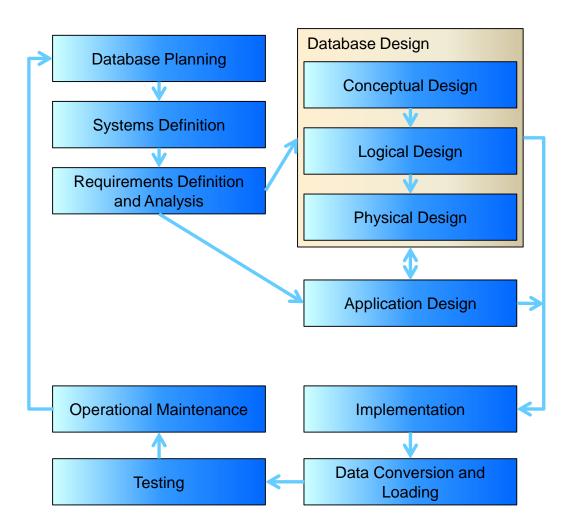




- The process of monitoring and maintaining the database following its commissioning
- Monitoring and improving performance
- Handling changes to requirements
- We will touch on some
 of these topics later in
 the semester, especially
 in week 9



Summary of database lifecycle



Now we'll work through one example ...



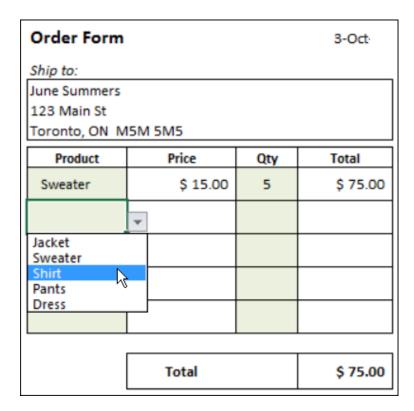
Case Study: design the db

Data Modelling



Case for this lecture: Orders system

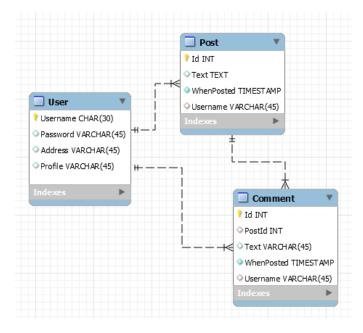
- Our company sells many products. About each product we record its id, name, and price.
- We have many customers. About each customer we record their customer id, name, and address.
- Customers place orders for products.
 Each order is placed by one customer on a particular date. Over time a customer may place several orders, though some may register but not place any orders.
- Each order must contain at least one order-item, but may contain several.
 Each order-item records a quantity ordered of one product.





Recall from week 1: Data Modelling

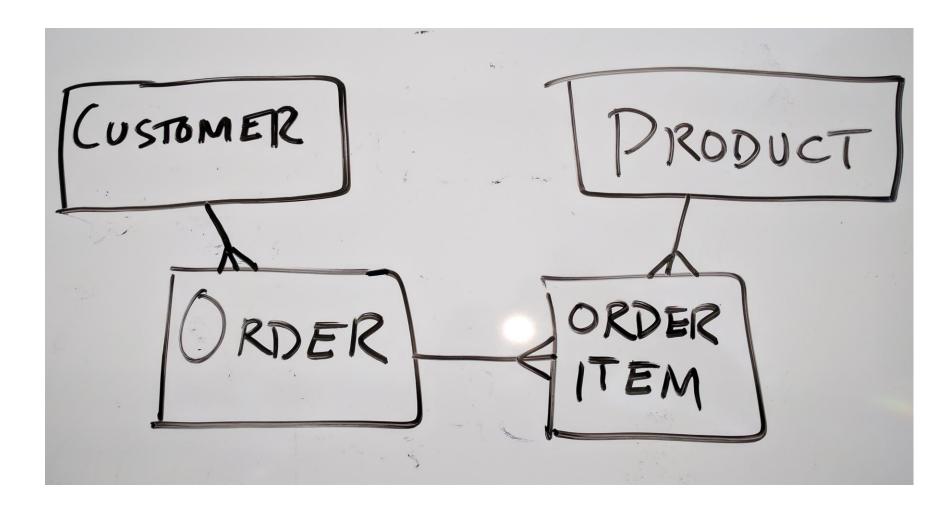
- 1. What are the entities that need to be tracked?
- 2. What information will be recorded about each entity?
- 3. What are the relationships between entities?
- 4. What are the cardinalities of relationships?





Conceptual Data Model

(we will create this together during the lecture)

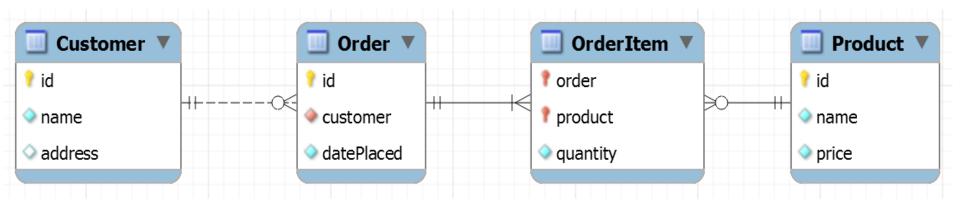


Logical Data Model

(we will create this together during the lecture)

New question:

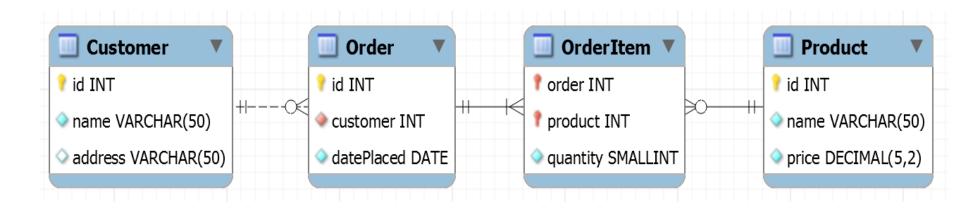
What is the *primary key* of each table?



Physical Model

(we will create this together during the lecture)

New question: What is the *data type* of each column?



- More detailed understanding of database design
 - Conceptual design
 - Logical design
 - Physical design
- More detailed understanding of SQL
 - Operations on a single table
 - Joining multiple tables