

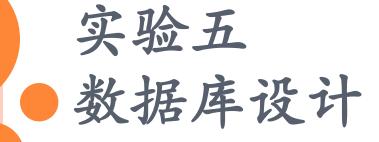
数据库系统

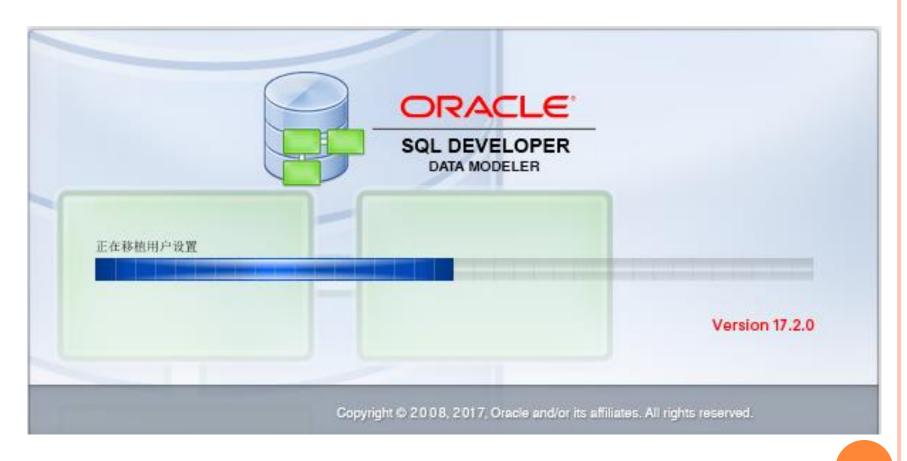
Database System

主讲: 张仲楠 教授

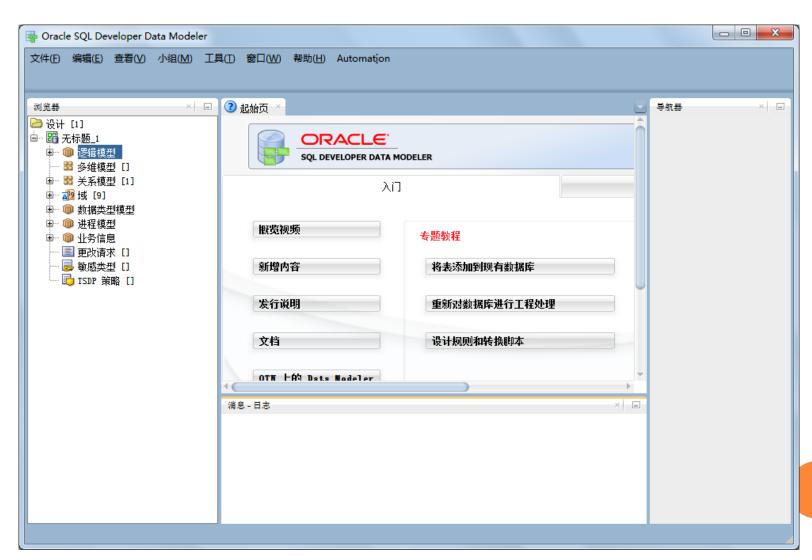
Email: zhongnan_zhang@xmu.edu.cn

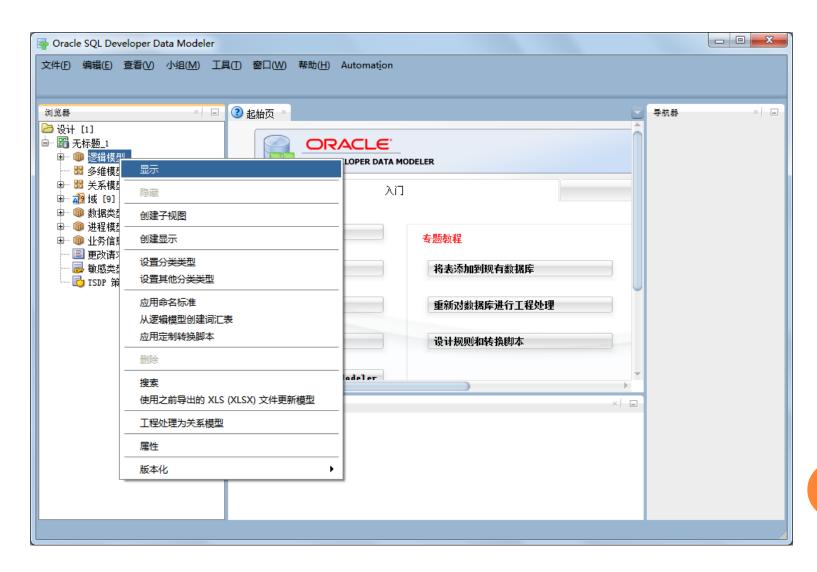
Office: 西部片区5#-202

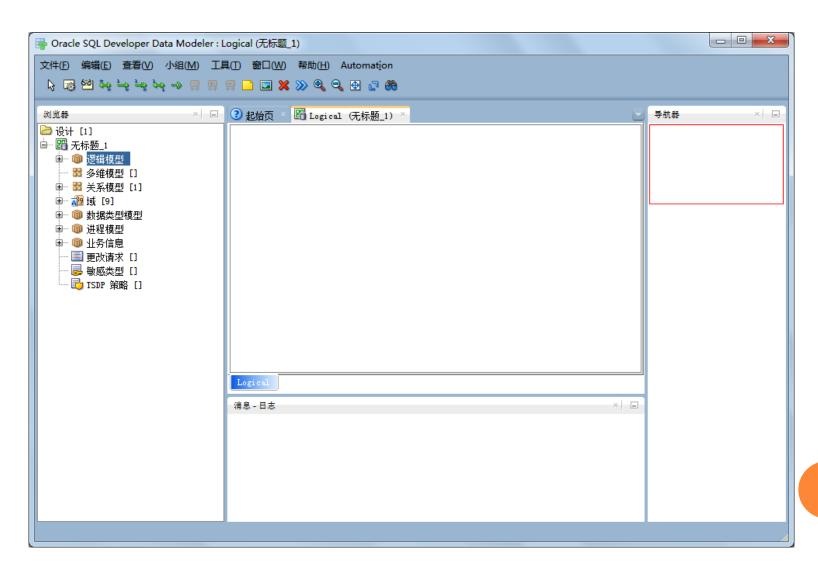




下载地址: ftp://121.192.180.236/教学课件/张仲楠/数据库

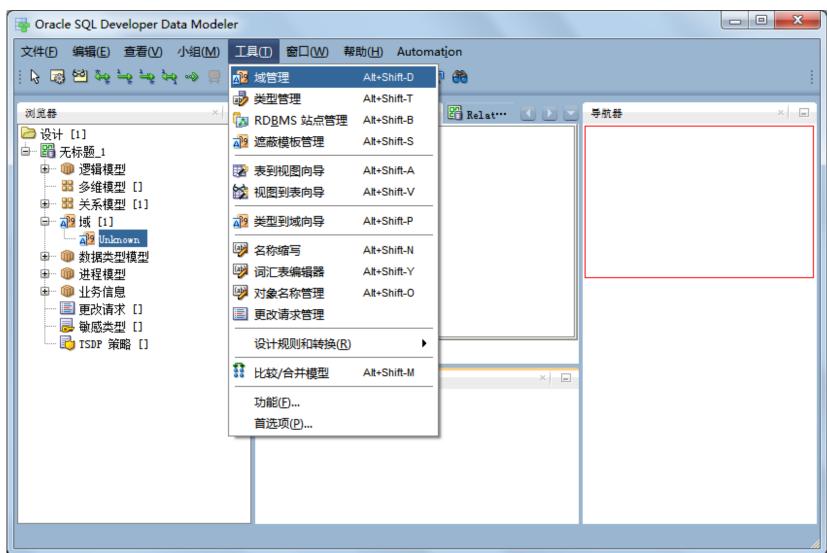


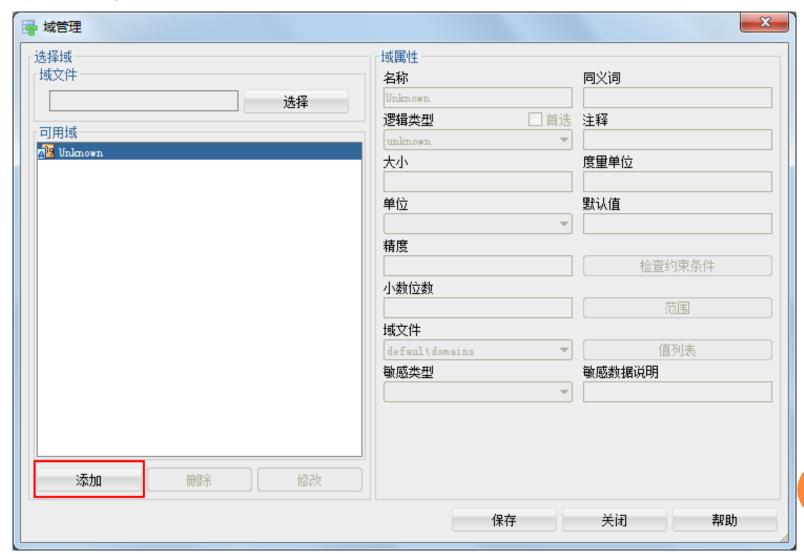




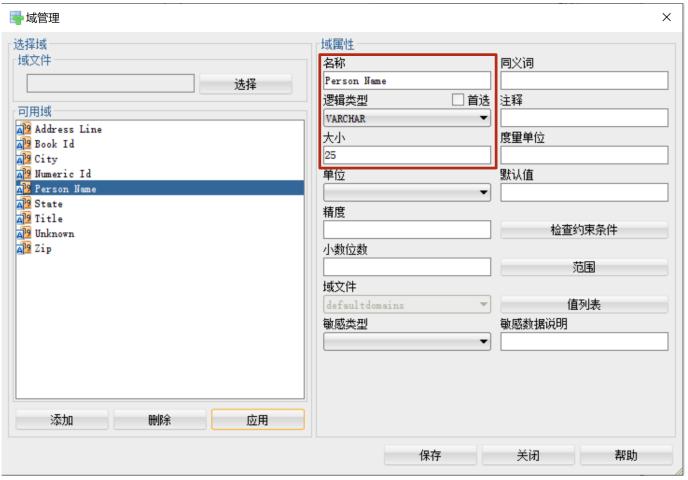
简介

- o 在这个软件里, "逻辑模型"就是我们在课堂上说的"概念模型",即E-R模型.
- 为图书馆设计一个数据库
- 定义如下3个实体:
 - Books (描述图书馆里的每本书)
 - Patrons (描述每一个用户)
 - Transactions (描述每一个事务)

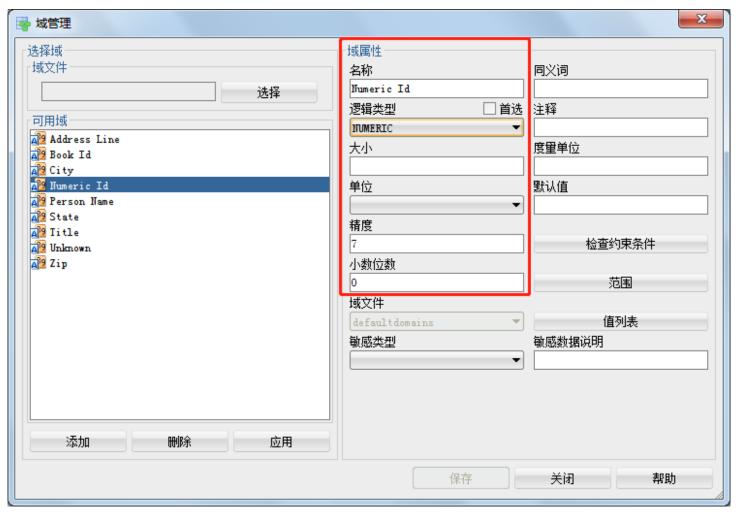




Name	Logical Type Other Information		
Person Name	VARCHAR	Size: 25	
Address Line	VARCHAR	Size: 40	
City	VARCHAR	Size: 25	
State	VARCHAR	Size: 2	
Zip	VARCHAR	Size: 10	
Book Id	VARCHAR	Size: 20	
Numeric Id	NUMERIC	Precision: 7, Scale: 0	
Title	VARCHAR	Size: 50	

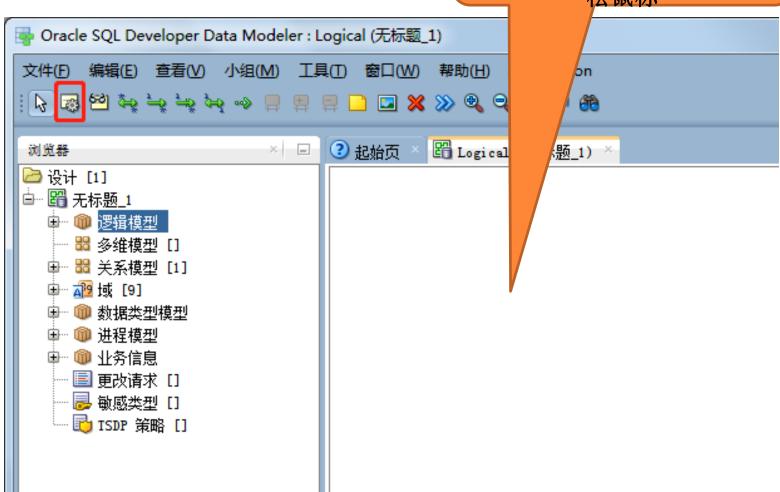


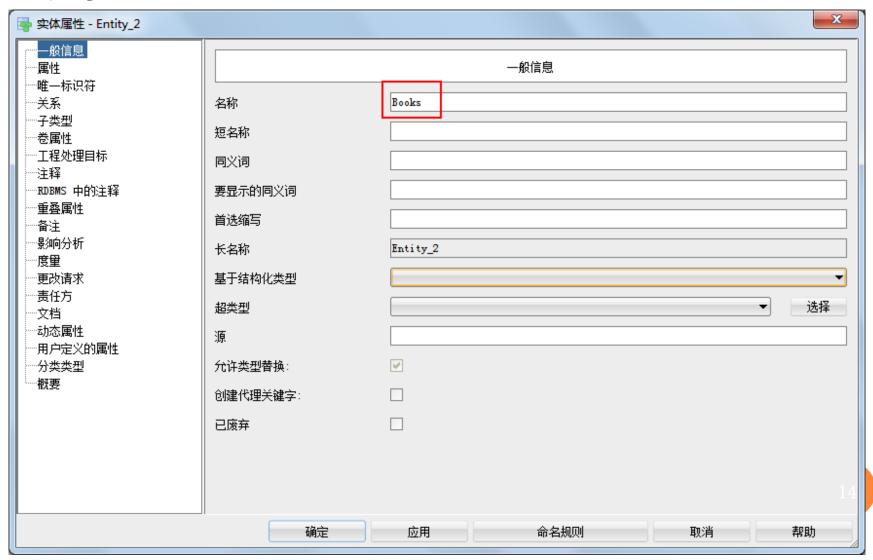
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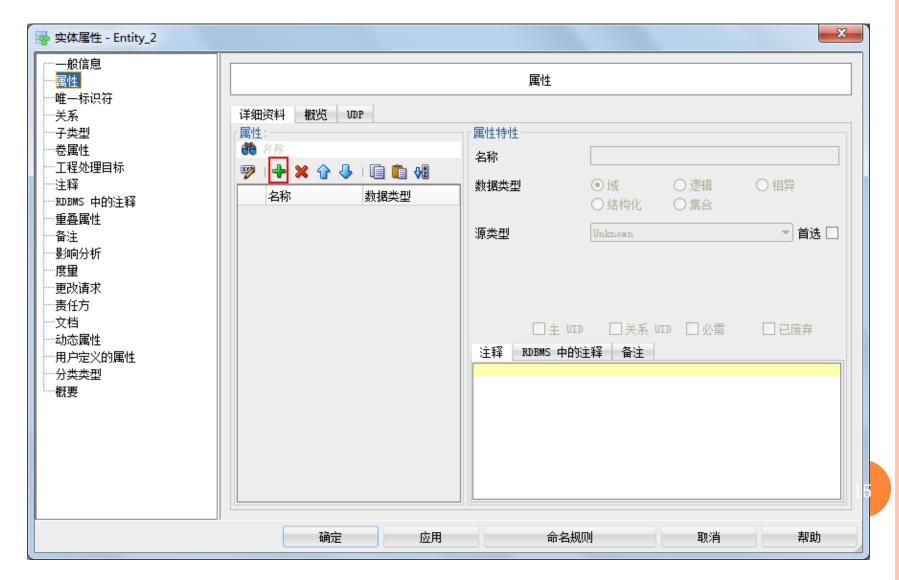


\datamodeler\datamodeler\types\defaultdomains.xml

点完"创建实体"按钮,在工作区会出现一个"十字", 点鼠标左键拉出一个矩形框, 松鼠标







主码

Name	Datatype	Other Information and Notes
book_id	Domain: Book Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (The Dewey code or other book identifier.)
title	Domain: Title	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null).
author_last_name	Domain: Person Name	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null).
author_first_name	Domain: Person Name	(Author's first name; not mandatory, but enter it if the author has a first name.)
rating	Logical type: NUMERIC (Precision=2, Scale= 0)	(Librarian's personal rating of the book, from 1 (poor) to 10 (great).)



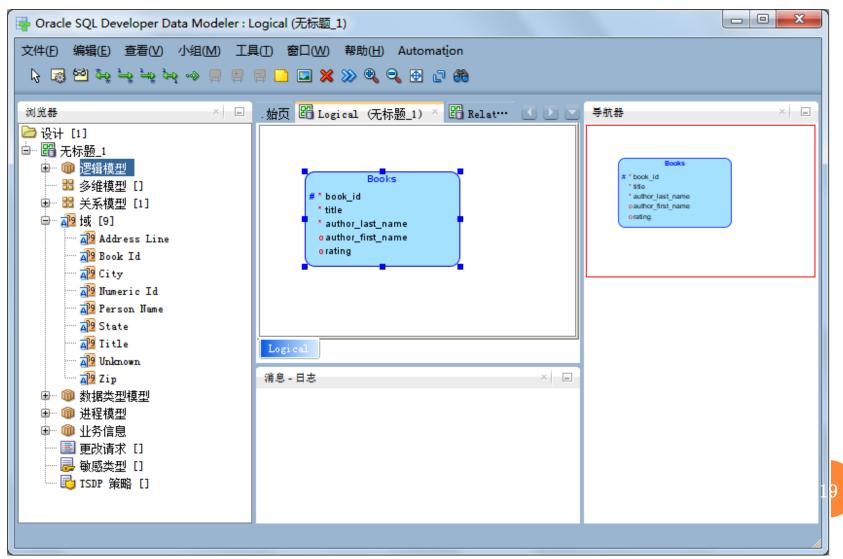




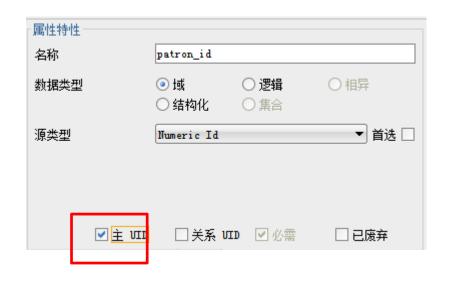


「属性特性 ·		rating	
数据类型		○ 域○ 逻辑○ 指昇○ 结构化○ 集合	
源类型		NUMERIC ▼ 首选	
精度		2	
小数位数		0	
	□ 主 vII	□ 关系 Ⅷ□ □ 必需 □ 已废弃	

名称	数据类型
1 book_i d	Book Id
2 title	Title
3 author_last_name	Person Name
4 author_first	Person Name
5 rating	NUMERIC (2)



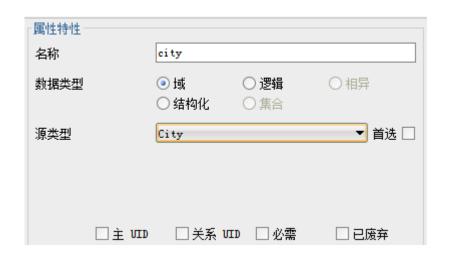
Attribute Name	Туре	Other Information and Notes	
patron_id	Domain: Numeric Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (Unique patron ID number, also called the library card number.)	
last_name	Domain: Person Name	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). 25 characters maximum.	
first_name	Domain: Person Name	(Patron's first name.)	
street_address	Domain: Address Line	(Patron's street address.)	
city	Domain: City	(City or town where the patron lives.)	
state	Domain: State	(2-letter code for the state where the patron lives.)	
zip	Domain: Zip	(Postal code where the patron lives.)	
location	Structured type: SDO_GEOMET RY	Oracle Spatial and Graph geometry object representing the patron's geocoded address.	



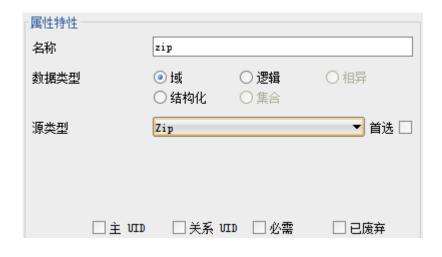




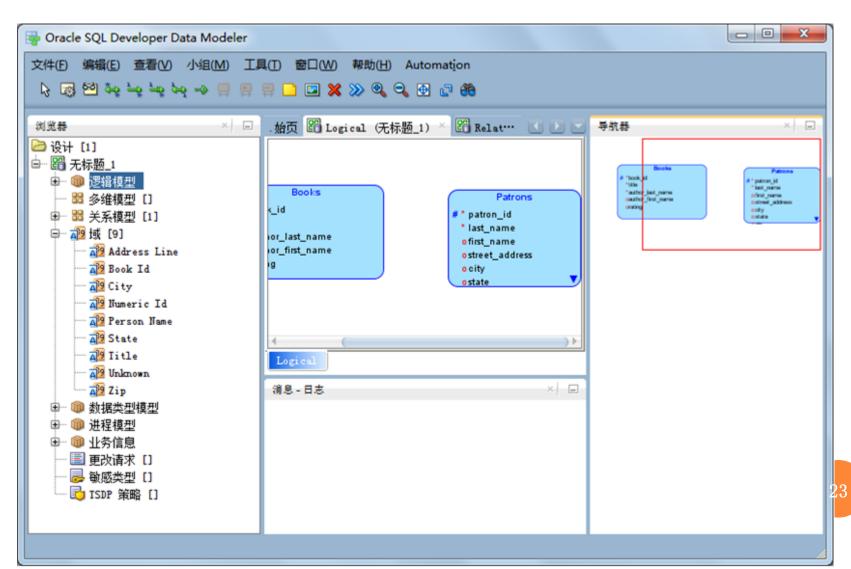








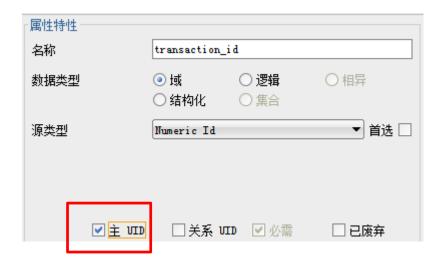
属性特性			
名称	location		
数据类型		○ 逻辑	○相异
	◉ 结构化	○ 集合	
源类型	SDO_GEOMETRY		▼ 首选 □
□ 31.	用		22
□主	UID	□必需	□ 已废弃



创建TRANSACTIONS实体

Attribute Name	Туре	Other Information and Notes
transaction_id	Domain: Numeric Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (Unique transaction ID number)
transaction_date	Logical type: Datetime	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). Date and time of the transaction.
transaction_type	Domain: Numeric Id	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). (Numeric code indicating the type of transaction, such as 1 for checking out a book.)

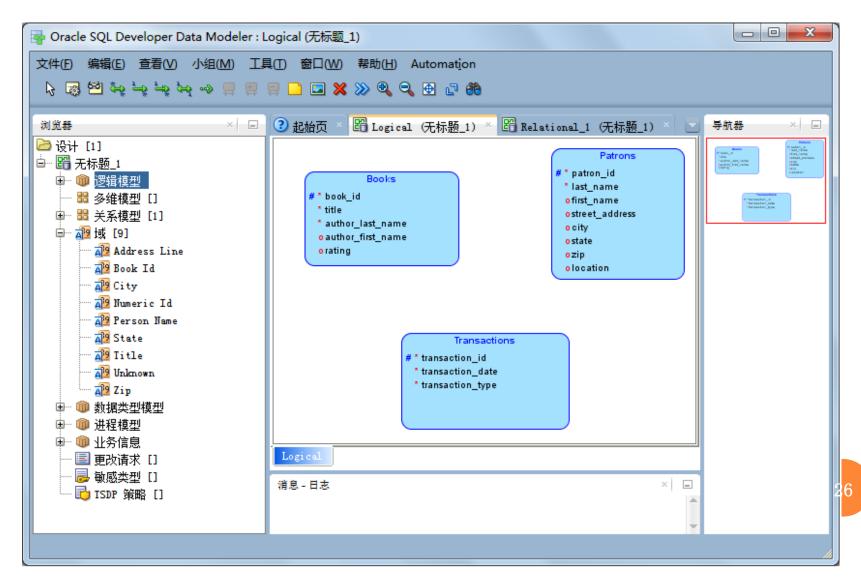
创建TRANSACTIONS实体



属性特性				
名称		transaction_type		
数据类型			○逻辑	○相异
		○ 结构化	○ 集合	
源类型		Numeric Id		首选 □
				•
	□ <u>à</u> vo	□关系 Ⅷ	☑ 必需	□ 已废弃



创建TRANSACTIONS实体



实体间的联系约束

- ○对实体之间联系描述的细化
- ○基数约束(Cardinality constraint)
 - 说明实体型中的任何一个实体可以在联系中出现的 最多次数(上限)
- o参与约束(Participation constraint)
 - 说明实体型中的任何一个实体可以在联系中出现的 最少次数(下限)
 - 类型:强制 (mandatory)—至少参与一次 可选 (optional)—可以参与,也可以不参与

The following relationships exist between the entities:

• Books and Transactions: one-to-many. Each book can be involved in multiple transactions. Each book can have zero transaction; a book that is checked out should have a return due date.

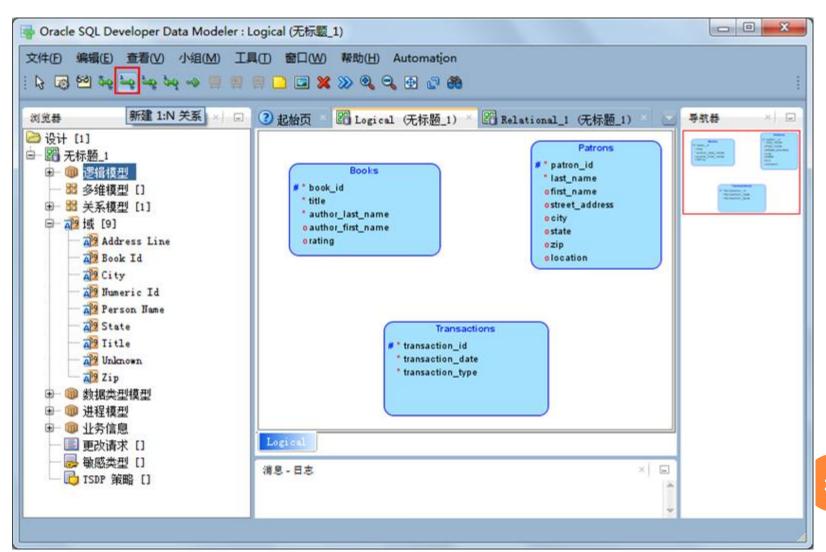
○ Books:参与约束--可选

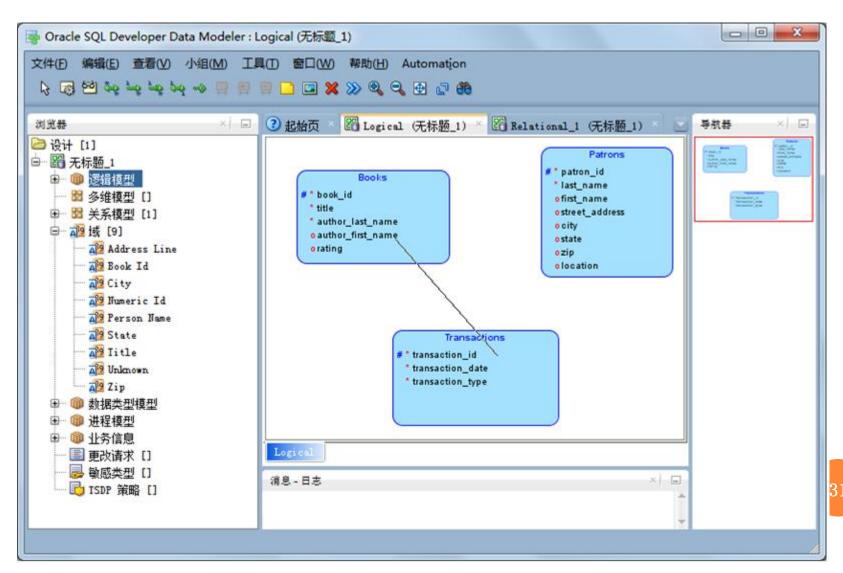
○ Transactions:参与约束--强制

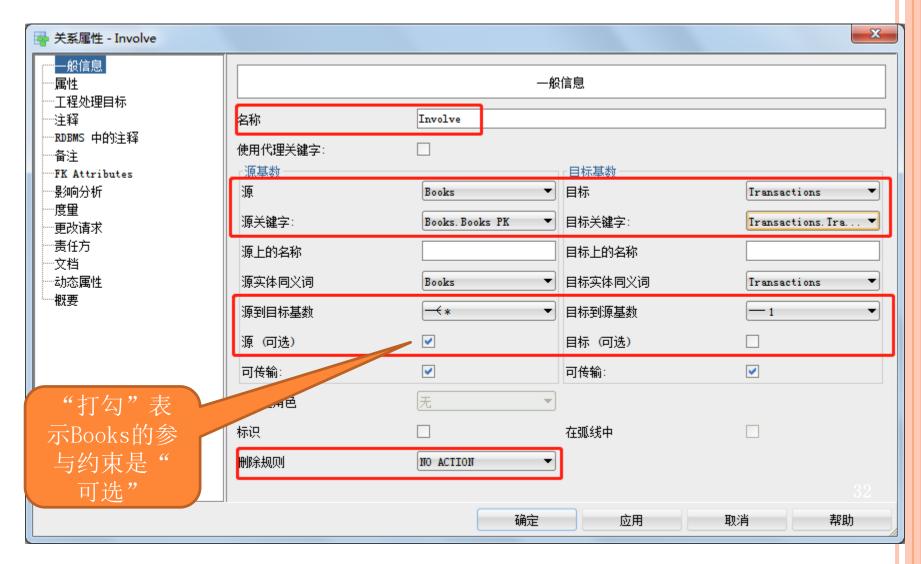
联系的属性

The following relationships exist between the entities:

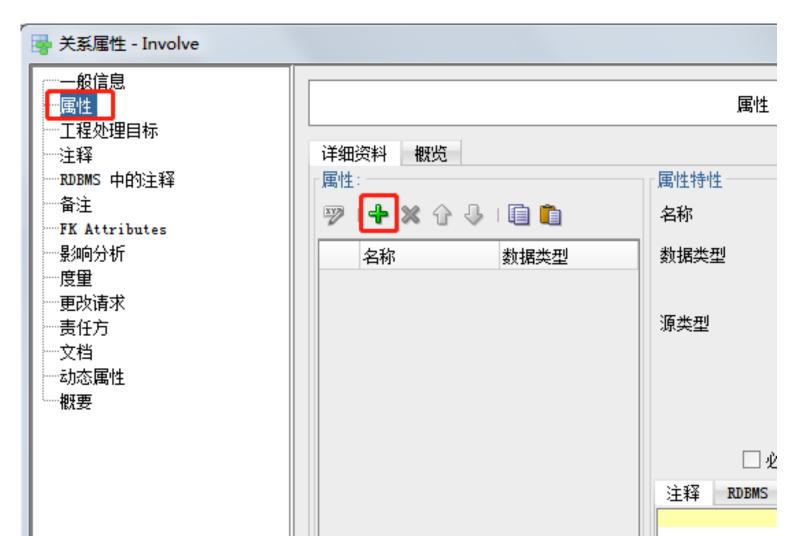
- Patrons and Transactions: one-to-many. Each patron can be involved in multiple transactions. Each patron can have zero; each patron can also return checked out books at anytime.
- o Patrons:参与约束--可选
- Transactions:参与约束--强制



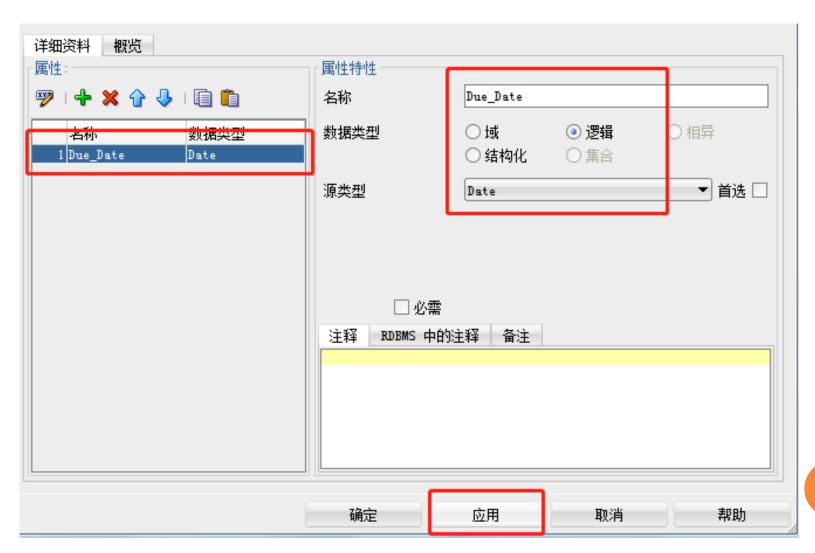


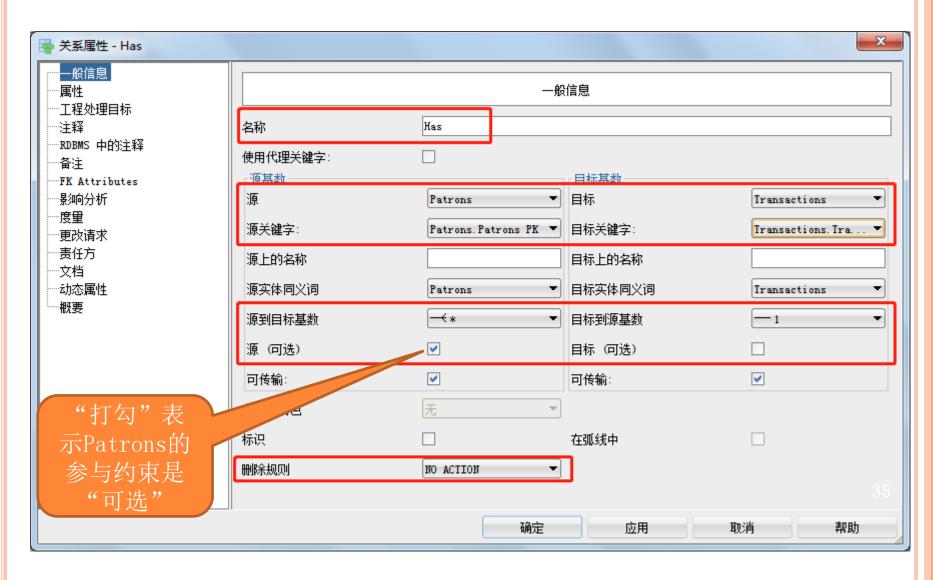


为联系增加属性

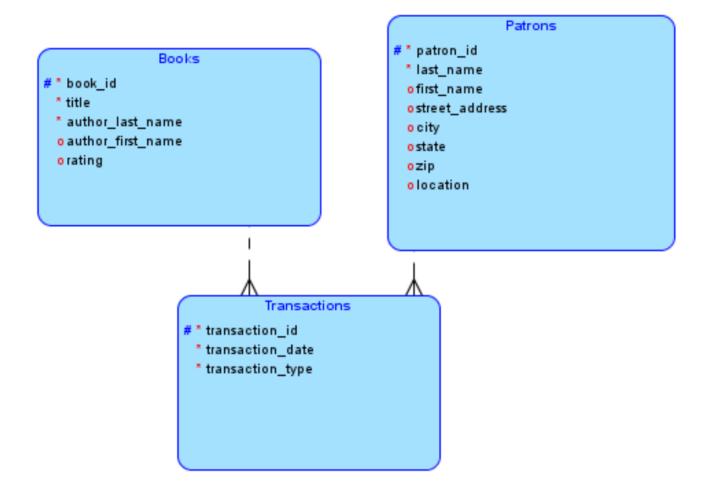


为联系增加属性

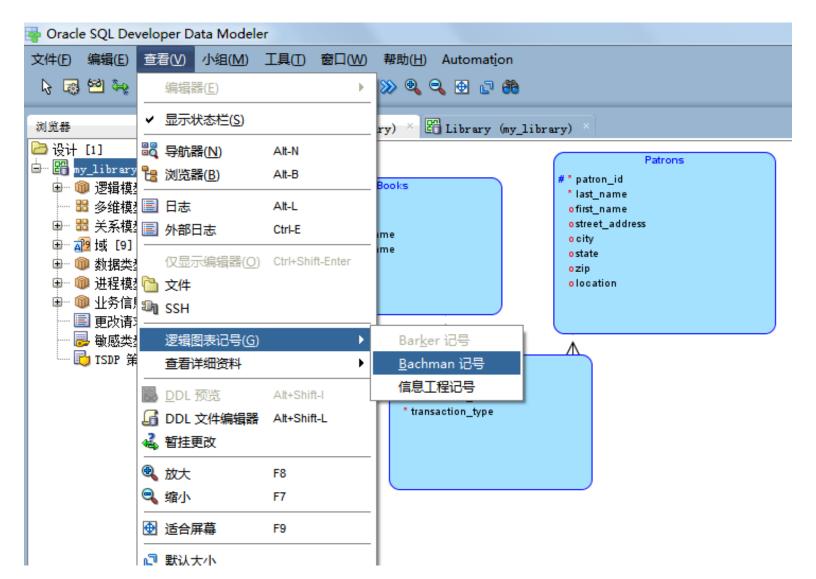


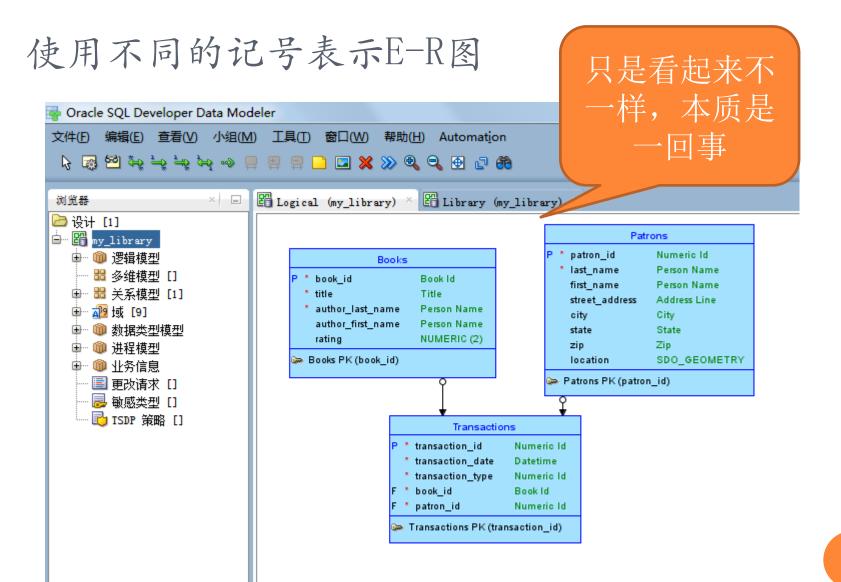


完整的E-R图

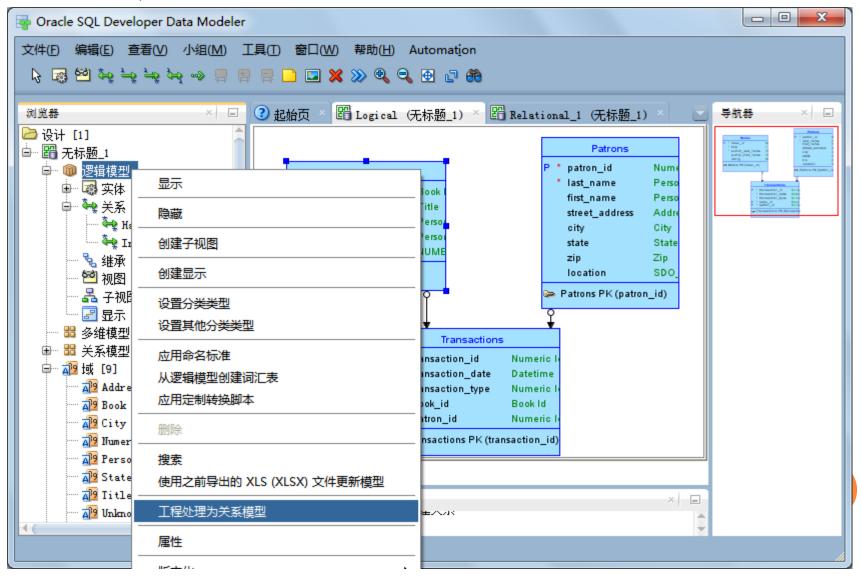


使用不同的记号表示E-R图



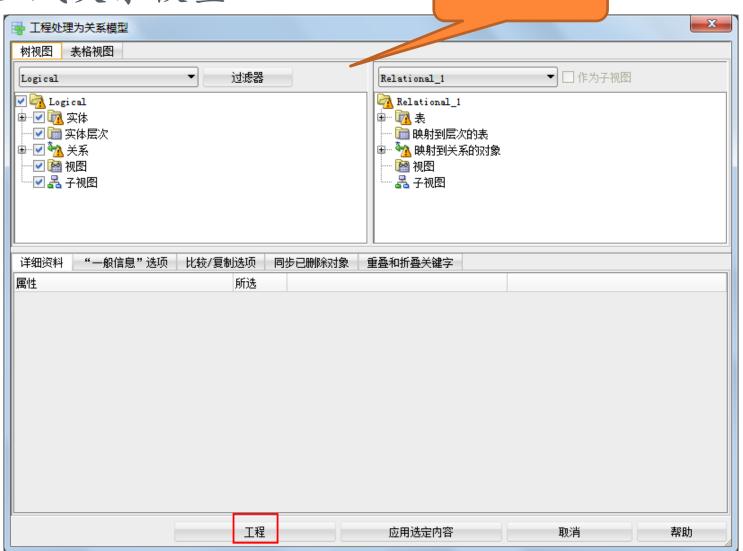


生成关系模型



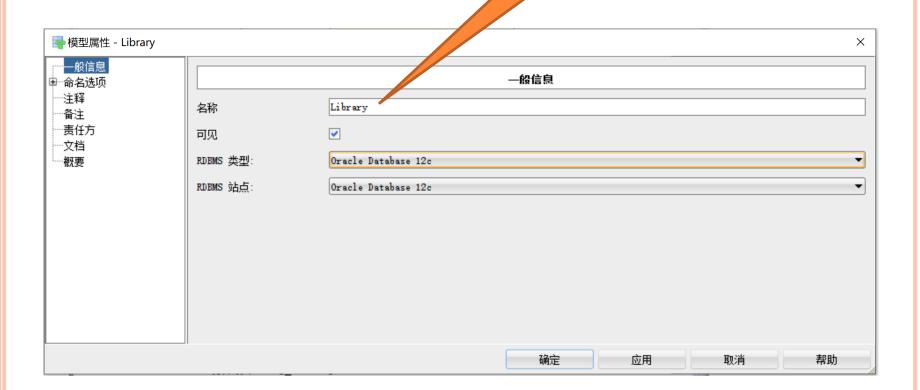
生成关系模型

不用改动

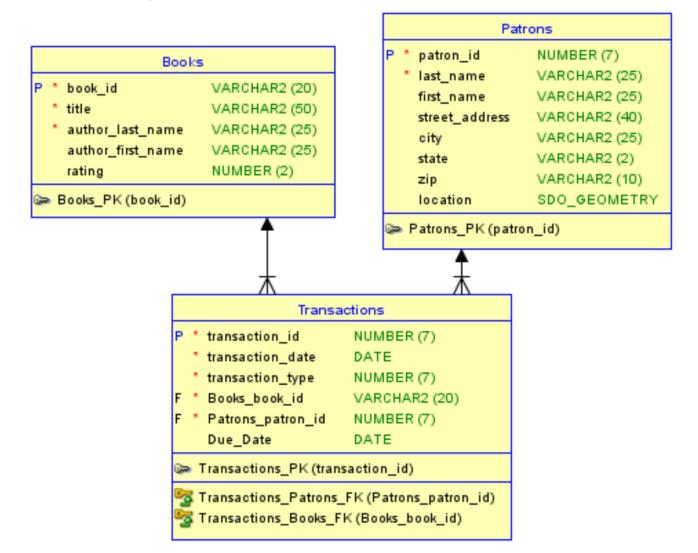


生成关系模型

自己命名

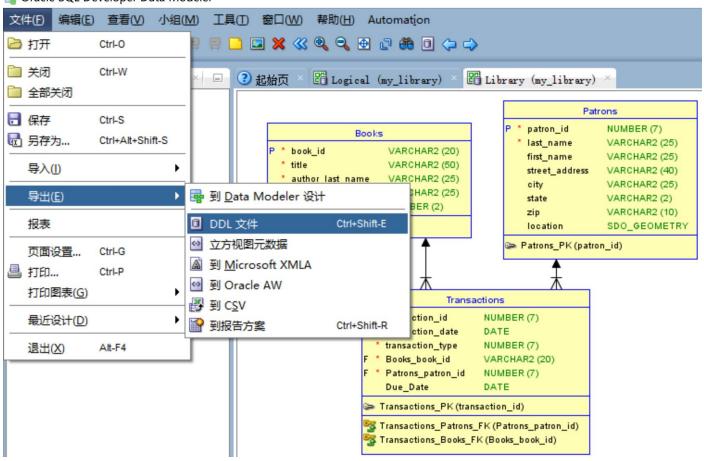


完整的数据库关系模式



生成DDL

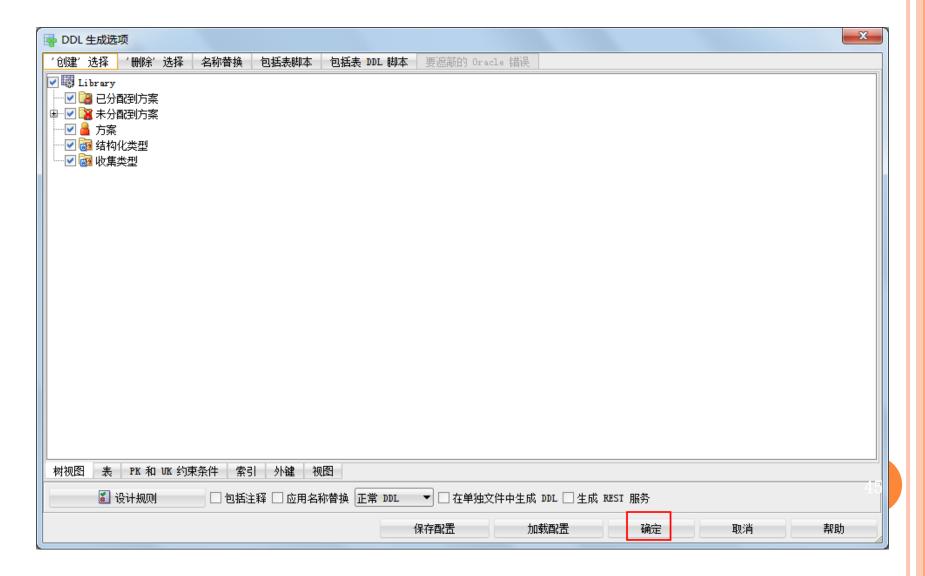
oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler



生成DDL



生成DDL



生成 DDL

```
8 CREATE TABLE books (
       book id
                          VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL,
10
       title
                         VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL,
11
     author last name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
12
       author first name VARCHAR2(25),
13
       rating
                          NUMBER (2)
14
   );
15
16
   ALTER TABLE books ADD CONSTRAINT books pk PRIMARY KEY ( book id );
```

Books表的定义

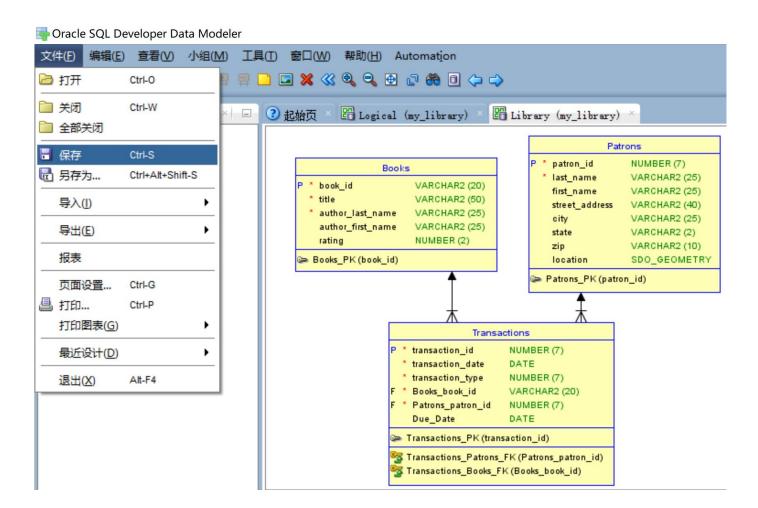
生成 DDL

```
18 E CREATE TABLE patrons (
19
       patron id
                 NUMBER (7) NOT NULL,
20
       last name VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL,
21
       first name VARCHAR2 (25),
      street address VARCHAR2(40),
                     VARCHAR2 (25),
23
     city
24
     state
                    VARCHAR2(2),
                     VARCHAR2 (10),
     zip
       location
26
                     mdsys.sdo geometry
27
   );
28
   ALTER TABLE patrons ADD CONSTRAINT patrons pk PRIMARY KEY ( patron id );
```

生成 DDL

```
31 CREATE TABLE transactions (
        transaction id
32
                           NUMBER (7) NOT NULL,
33
       transaction date DATE NOT NULL,
34
      transaction type NUMBER(7) NOT NULL,
35
      books book id VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
       patrons patron id NUMBER(7) NOT NULL,
36
37
        due date
                           DATE
38
   );
39
40
   ALTER TABLE transactions ADD CONSTRAINT transactions pk PRIMARY KEY ( transaction id );
41
42
   ALTER TABLE transactions
43
       ADD CONSTRAINT transactions_books_fk FOREIGN KEY ( books_book_id )
44
            REFERENCES books ( book id );
45
   ALTER TABLE transactions
46
47
        ADD CONSTRAINT transactions patrons fk FOREIGN KEY ( patrons patron id )
48
            REFERENCES patrons ( patron id );
```

保存设计



作业

考虑一个电影数据库,其中记录了有关电影行业的数据。数据要求总结如下:

- □ 每部电影都有片名(title)和发行年份(year_of_release)。每部电影有一个时长(length),比如120分钟。每部电影类型都有一个制作公司(production company),并且属于一种或多种类型(genre)(如恐怖、动作、戏剧等)。每部电影都有一个或多个导演(director),其中有一个或多个演员(actor)。每部电影都有一个情节大纲(plot)。最后,每部电影都有零条或多条可引用的引语(quote),每一条引语都是由电影中出现的一位演员所说的,一位演员可以提供多条引语。
- □ 演员通过名字(name)和出生日期(date_of_birth)来识别,并出现在一部或多部电影中。每个演员在电影中都有一个角色(role)。
- □ 导演也可以通过姓名(name)和出生日期来确定,并导演一部或多部电影。导演也可以在电影中表演(包括他或她可能导演的电影)。
- □ 制作公司按名称(name)标识,每个公司都有地址(address)。制作公司制作一部或多部电影。

作业要求

- 属性的数据类型可以自己合理地定义
- 画出E-R图
- 转换成一系列关系模式
- 生成这一系列关系模式的DDL (SQL脚本)

作业提交须知

- 需提交的文件包括:实验报告. doc(包含sq1代码文本和两个设计的清晰截图)
- o在课程中心(1nt.xmu.edu.cn)提交实验报告
- o 截止时间: 2024-05-22 23:59:59

作业提交须知

·迟交作业

```
update sc
set grade=0
where sno='2432018220xxxx'
and grade is null
and miss_deadline = 1;
```

o抄袭作业

```
update sc
set grade=0
where sno='2432018220xxxx'
   and grade is null
and plagiarize = 1;
```



