Codd's Rules

Codd's Rules #1

<u>Information rule:</u> All information in the relational database is represented in exactly one and only one way – by values/stored data in cells of tables.

Example from project:

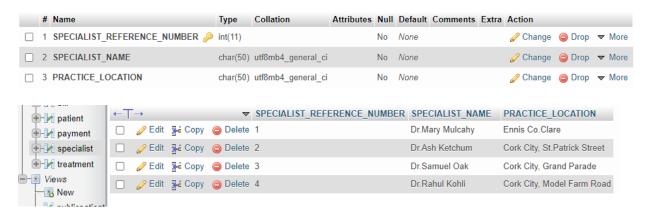
CREATE TABLE SPECIALIST (

SPECIALIST_REFERENCE_NUMBER INT(11) NOT NULL,

SPECIALIST_NAME CHAR(50) NOT NULL,

PRACTICE LOCATION CHAR(50) NOT NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (SPECIALIST_REFERENCE_NUMBER));



<u>Guaranteed Access Rule:</u> Each and every value is guaranteed to be logically accessible by resorting to a combination of table name, primary key value, and column name.

Example from project:

SELECT DESCRIPTION from appointment where APPOINTMENT_REFERENCE_NUMBER=5;

DESCRIPTION

Broken tooth requires crown

Codd's Rule #3

<u>Systematic Treatment of NULL values:</u> NULL values are supported in the fully relational DBMS for representing missing information in a systematic way, independent of data type. We must be able to use NULL values irrespective of data type. NULL values are distinct from empty character strings or zeros.

Example from project:

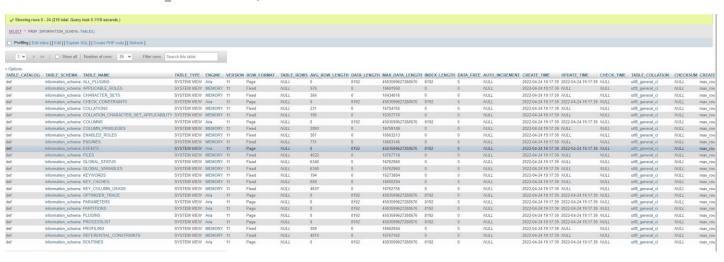
SELECT PATIENT_REFERENCE_NUMBER, PATIENT_NAME, EMAIL, LAST_VISIT_DATE FROM PATIENT WHERE LAST_VISIT_DATE IS NULL;

PATIENT_REFERENCE_NUMBER	PATIENT_NAME	EMAIL	LAST_VISIT_DATE
7	John Lyons	LYONSJ@GMAIL.COM	NULL

<u>Dynamic Online Catalog Based on the Relational Model:</u> The database description is represented at the logical level in the same way as ordinary data, authorized users can apply the same relational language to its interrogation as they apply to regular data. The catalog must be governed by the same rules as the rest of the database. The same query language should be used on the catalog as used to query the database.

Example from project:

SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES;



<u>Comprehensive Data Sublanguage Rule:</u> A relational system must support at least one relational language that has a linear syntax, can be used interactively and within application programs, supports data definition operations, data manipulation operations, security and integrity constraints, and transaction management operations.

Example from project:

UPDATE PATIENT SET EMAIL = 'AARONTALTY@LIVE.COM' WHERE PATIENT NAME = 'AARON TALTY';



Codd's Rule #6

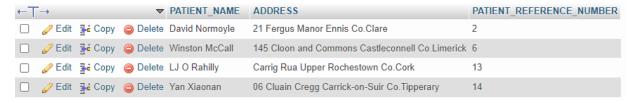
<u>View Updating Rule:</u> Views are the virtual tables created by using queries to show the partial view of the table. These partial table views contain few rows and columns, and are also able to be updated.

Example from project:

CREATE VIEW PublicPatientInfo AS SELECT PATIENT_NAME, PHONE, ADDRESS, EMAIL FROM PATIENT WHERE OUTSTANDING_BALANCE > 150.00;



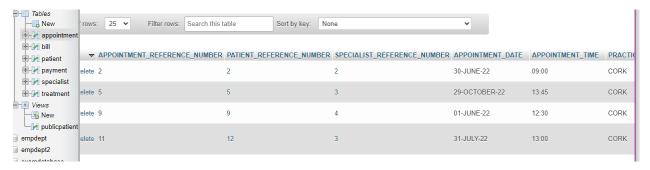
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW publicpatientinfo AS SELECT PATIENT_NAME, ADDRESS, PATIENT_REFERENCE_NUMBER FROM PATIENT WHERE OUTSTANDING BALANCE > 150.00;



High level INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE: There must be INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE, operations at each level of relations.

Example from project:

DELETE FROM APPOINTMENT WHERE SPECIALIST_REFERENCE_NUMBER=1;



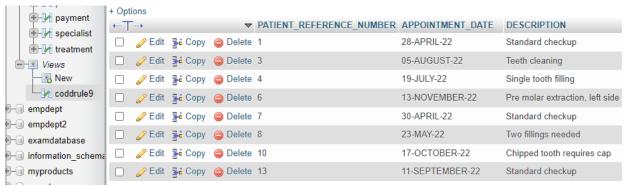
Codd's Rule #8 not required

Codd's Rule #9

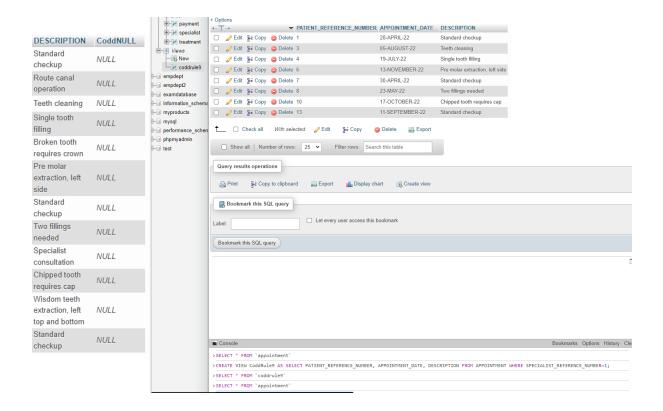
<u>Logical Data Independence:</u> The ability to change the conceptual schema without having to change the next higher level external schema. Insulation of application programs and terminal users from the negative effects of information-preserving changes of the logical database schema.

Example from project:

CREATE VIEW CoddRule9 AS SELECT PATIENT_REFERENCE_NUMBER, APPOINTMENT_DATE, DESCRIPTION FROM APPOINTMENT WHERE SPECIALIST REFERENCE NUMBER=1;



ALTER TABLE APPOINTMENT ADD CoddNULL VARCHAR(40);



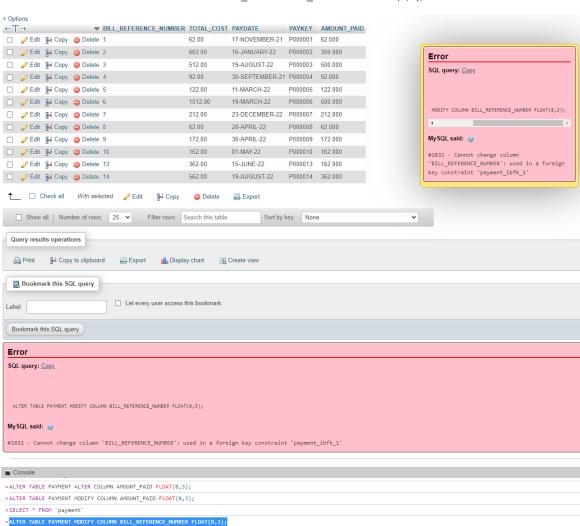
The new row was added and the integrity of the table and the view remain intact.

<u>Integrity Independence:</u> The database should be able to enforce its own integrity rather than using other programs. No records can have NULL in their PRIMARY KEY attribute.

Example from project:



ALTER TABLE PAYMENT MODIFY COLUMN BILL_REFERENCE_NUMBER FLOAT(8,3);



<u>Distribution Independence:</u> A database should work properly regardless of its distribution across a network. Even if a database is geographically distributed, with data stored in pieces, the end user should get an impression that it is stored at the same place. The data manipulation sub-language of a relational DBMS must enable application programs and terminal activities to remain logically unimpaired.

Codd's Rule #12

<u>Non-Subversion Rule:</u> If a low level access is given to a system it should not be able to subvert or bypass integrity rules to change the data. The system must not have features that allow this bypassing of the security.