



Week17_Course

Database System Summary



Outline – 重点掌握的内容

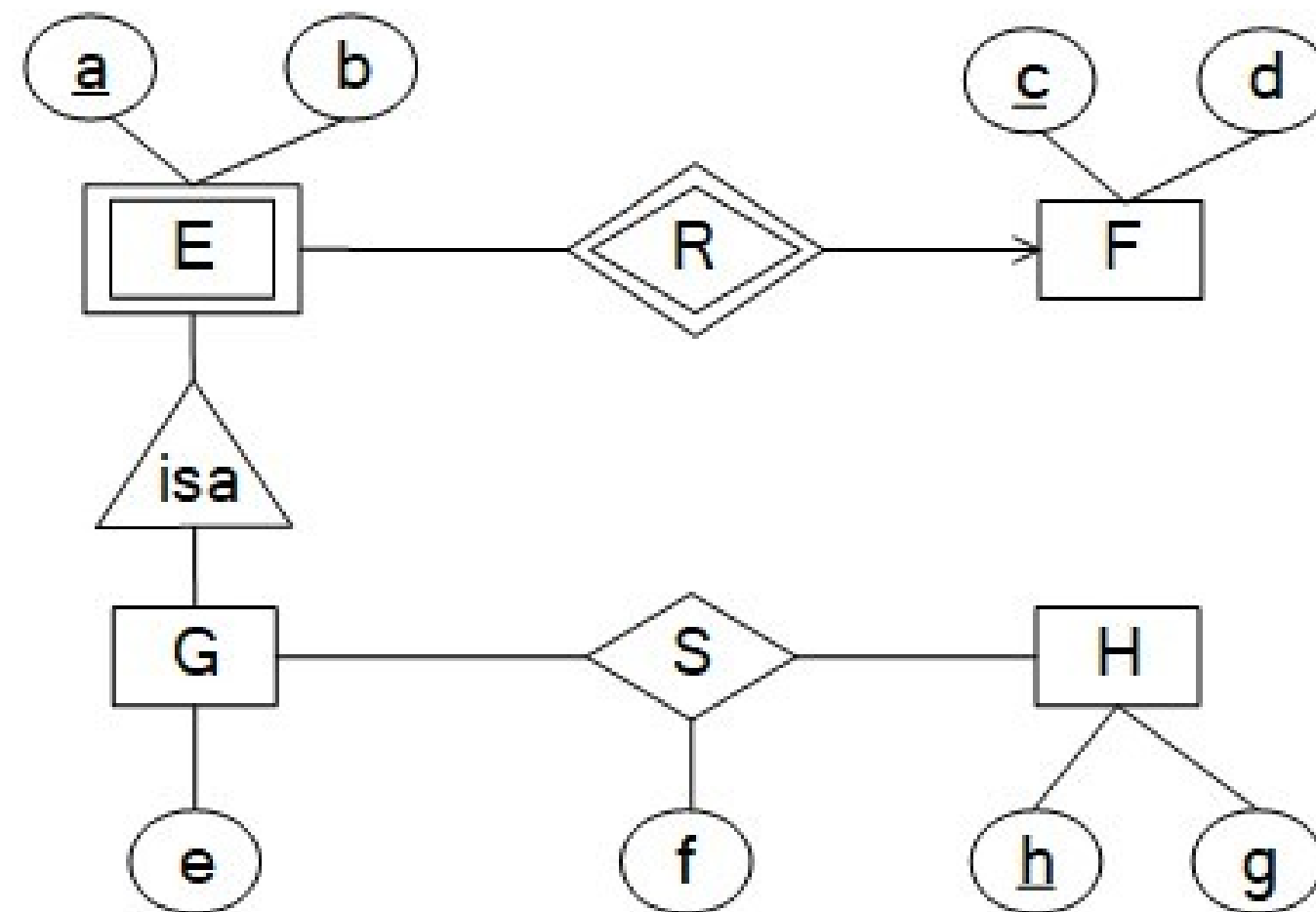
- Introduction to DBMSs (重点知晓数据库系统的三层模式结构和两层映像的功能)
- Principles of Data Layout and Index (本章不考核, SimpleDB实现涉及该部分内容)
- The Entity Relationship model
- E/R to Relational Transformation
- SQL: Introduction
- SQL: Advanced
- DB Schema Design (考核所有知识点)
- Relation Algebra & Query Processing (关系代数基本操作, 查询处理细节不考核)
- Crash Recovery (考核所有知识点)
- Concurrency Control (掌握优先图、两段锁等并发思想, Timestamp & Validation 不考核)

(ER转化为关系模型、SQL操作, 主外键约束)



概念模型设计与关系模型转换

应该掌握ER图中实体、属性、联系、弱实体集和子类的概念，可以将ER图转为满足3NF的关系模式，并深刻理解主键和外键的约束关系



关系表名	表中含有属性	主键	外键	参照表名及属性
.
.

Transform the E-R diagram into relation model (in 3NF)

Write SQL statements that create the tables (primary and foreign keys)

referential integrity :

On insert(S) -> exists(H) and exist(G);

On delete(F) -> delete(E) or not allowed)

设计期末工程作业，选定某个信息系统应用背景，完成如下内容：

1. 调研某一应用领域，给出该应用领域的详细需求描述；
2. 采用教材中介绍的方法实现如下设计：
 - a) 画出该领域的概念模型ER图（至少有五个以上的实体，含有子类的形式，注意一定标明每个实体的主键）；
 - b) 请按课堂上讲授的ER图转换成关系模式的方法，将上述ER图转换成关系模式，并标明每个关系的主键属性和外键属性；
 - c) 用SQL语句创建上述关系模式。
 - d) 给出该数据库模式上5个查询语句样例，分别为：单表查询、多表连接查询、多表嵌套查询和EXISTS查询和聚合操作查询。
3. 使用PowerDesigner工具实现如下设计：
 - a) 画出该领域的概念模型ER图，给出ER图截图；
 - b) 使用PowerDesigner工具，将上述ER图转为关系模型图，给出关系模型图截图；
 - c) 使用PowerDesigner工具，生成创建数据库的SQL语句。
4. 分析比较采用上述两种方法
 - a) 两种关系模式的设计是否存在差异？如有差异，这种差异是否对后期的实现带来不同的影响？
 - b) PowerDesigner工具生成的SQL语句有什么样的特点？为什么会出现一些附加语句？它的作用是什么？



关系代数和SQL语言操作

- 熟练使用关系代数和SQL语言操作数据库
 - 根据SQL语句写出运行结果 Please write each result of the following queries
 - 使用关系代数基本运算实现用户查询（重点掌握9种运算符）
 - 能够使用SQL语句实现用户查询



关系模式设计Normal Form

- 重点掌握3NF、BCNF，掌握保持无损连接和函数依赖的模式分解的算法
 - FD and attribute closure
 - keys and superkeys
 - normal form(3NF,BCNF,4NF)



作业问题讲解

- 难点：函数依赖的分解，一定要在函数依赖的闭包集合上进行分解

例题： $R(A, B, C)$, $F=\{A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C\}$,

F 的闭包中含有 $A \rightarrow C$, F 逻辑蕴含 $A \rightarrow C$,

分解两个关系模式： $R_1(A, B)$, $R_2(A, C)$, R_2 上存在函数依赖 $A \rightarrow C$, 千万不能丢

作业： 设 $R(A, B, C, D)$, $F=\{A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow A\}$, R 的候选码有：_____。对分解 $r = \{R_1(A, B), R_2(B, C), R_3(C, D)\}$, 它_____（是/不是）无损连接, _____（保持/不保持）函数依赖。

正确答案： $B^+ = \{C, D, A, B\}$, F 逻辑蕴含 $B \rightarrow A$, 同理 F 逻辑蕴含 $C \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow C$

$R_1(A, B)$, $F_1=\{A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A\}$; $R_2(B, C)$, $F_2=\{B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B\}$; $R_3(C, D)$, $F_3=\{C \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow C\}$

保持函数依赖, 保持无损连接



• 作业第8题

函数依赖：
(商店编号, 商品编号) \rightarrow 部门编号;
(商店编号, 部门编号) \rightarrow 负责人;
(商店编号, 商品编号) \rightarrow 库存数量

候选码: (商店编号, 商品编号)

主属性: 商店编号, 商品编号; 非主属性: 部门编号, 负责人, 库存数量

没达到3NF: 对于 (商店编号, 部门编号) \rightarrow 负责人, 左边不是superkey, 右边不是主属性

达到2NF: (商店编号) \neq { }; (商品编号) \neq { }

商店编号和商品编号单独不能推出任何属性, 不存在非主属性对候选码的部分依赖



关系模式设计重要的知识点

Consider a relation $R = (\dots\dots)$ with FD's $\dots\dots$

- What is the attribute **closure** of ***?
- Of the following FDs, circle the ones that are **implied by the functional dependencies** given above.
- List **all keys** for R .
- Write down two functional dependencies that causes this relation to **violate NF**.
- We decompose R into $R_1(\dots\dots)$ and $R_2(\dots\dots)$. What are the keys of R_1 ? What are the keys of R_2 ?
- Decompose R into two or more relations that are all in 3NF. And make sure your decomposition is (i) dependency preserving, and (ii) lossless join.



数据库故障恢复

- 掌握日志的记录方式: What are the all of the possible values on disk for each of the database elements A, B and C?
- 掌握日志的恢复过程: Which, if any, transactions will need to be redone and undone in the recovery process?
- 知道日志恢复后数据库的正确状态: If finished the system recovery, what are the values on disk for each of the database elements A, B and C



课堂练习

Consider a system that uses undo-redo logging. After a system crash, we find the following log entries on disk:

<START T1>	<COMMIT T2>
<T1,A,5,0>	<END CKPT>
<START T2>	<START T3>
<T1,B,1,2>	<T3,A,0,10>
<COMMIT T1>	<START T4>
<T2,B,2,3>	<T4,A,10,11>
<START CKPT(T2)>	<T3,C,9,7>
<T2,C,8,9>	<T4,B,3,22>

What are the all of the possible values on disk for each of the database elements **A**?

- ☐ A 5,0,10,11
- ☐ B 0,10,11
- ☐ C 10,11
- ☐ D 11



并发控制

- 若干事务并发运行，能够判断所给的调度是不是可串行化调度
(优先图)
- 如果已知几个事务，如何添加合适的锁，保证是可串行化调度
(两段锁协议 多粒度锁)
- 了解死锁是怎样形成的



作业练习

For each of the following schedules, answer the questions below:

$S_b = W_3(A) R_1(B) R_2(A) R_4(D) W_1(B) R_4(A) W_2(B) R_1(D) R_4(B)$

- (a) What is the precedence graph for the schedule S_b ?
- (b) Is the schedule conflict serializable? If so, show all equivalent serial transaction orders. If not, describe why not.



课堂练习

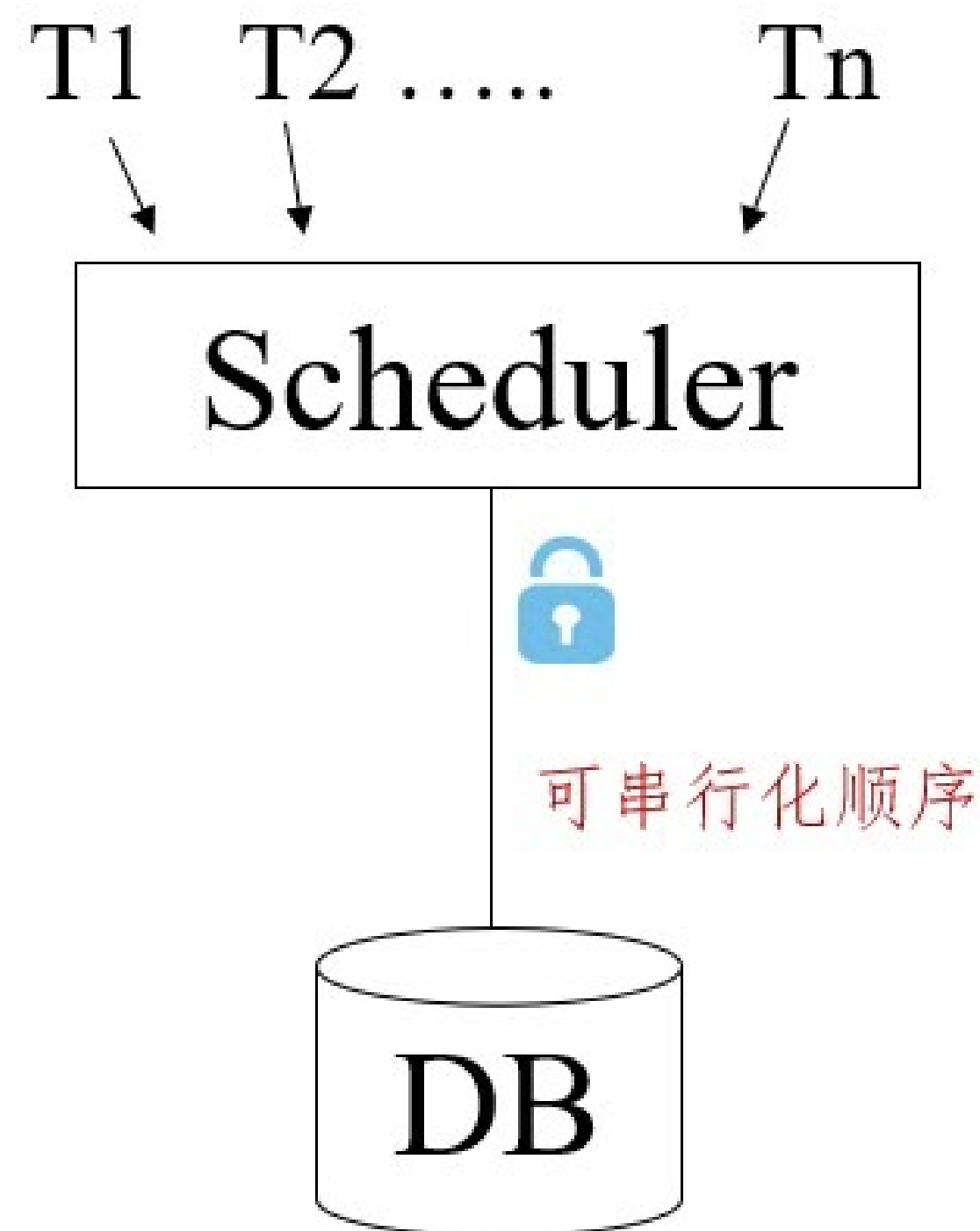
Consider the following two transactions:

$T1 = R1(C) R1(A) R1(B) W1(A) W1(C);$

$T2 = R2(B) W2(A) R2(A) R2(C) W2(C);$

(a) 请添加合适的加锁和解锁命令，使事务T1和T2在并发运行时可以保证数据库的一致性；

(b) 请说明这两个事务会引起死锁吗？如果会引起死锁，请给出死锁的示例；如果不会引起死锁，请说明为什么？





期末考试重点

- Data Models (ER转关系, SQL DDL, 主外键约束)
- Join query semantics (写SQL查询结果)
- Normal Form (候选码, 3NF, BCNF, FD, 无损连接)
- Relational Algebra and SQL Queries (关系代数、SQL查询)
- Concurrency Control (优先图, 冲突可串行化调度, 两段锁)
- Transaction Management (undo/redo logging)
- 简答题 (数据库架构, SQL授权, 意向锁, 多值依赖, 逻辑优化等)



Why-What-How

问题引出与剖析 问题的解决与思路



Entity-Relationship Model



Why do database systems need modeling tools ?

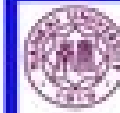


What is the core technique of conceptual model?

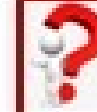


How to design conceptual model of DBs ?

Database System - Nankai



Schema Design and Refinement



Why to design and refine DB schema?



What is the key points of schema design ?



How to design DB schema?

Database System - Nankai



Data Layout - Index



Why database system needs index technology?



What is the core technique of index ?



How to realize index of database system?

Database System - Nankai



Database System Crash Recovery



Why database system needs crash recovery technology?



What is the core technique of crash recovery?



How to realize crash recovery of database system?

Database System - Nankai

Database System - Nankai



Key Questions We Will Answer

- How can we **collect and store** large amounts of data?
 - By building tools and data structures to efficiently index and serve data
- How can we **efficiently query** data?
 - By compiling high-level declarative queries into efficient low-level plans
- How can we **safely update** data?
 - By managing concurrent access to state as it is read and written

The world is increasingly driven by data...