

SCHEMA DESIGN - 2

AGENDA

- SPARSE RELATION
 - SCALAR SCHEMA DESIGN
 - CHOOSING PRIMARY KEY
 - Foreign Key + Index.
 - [OPTIONAL] SCHEMA DESIGN OF NETFLIX

SPARSE RELATIONS

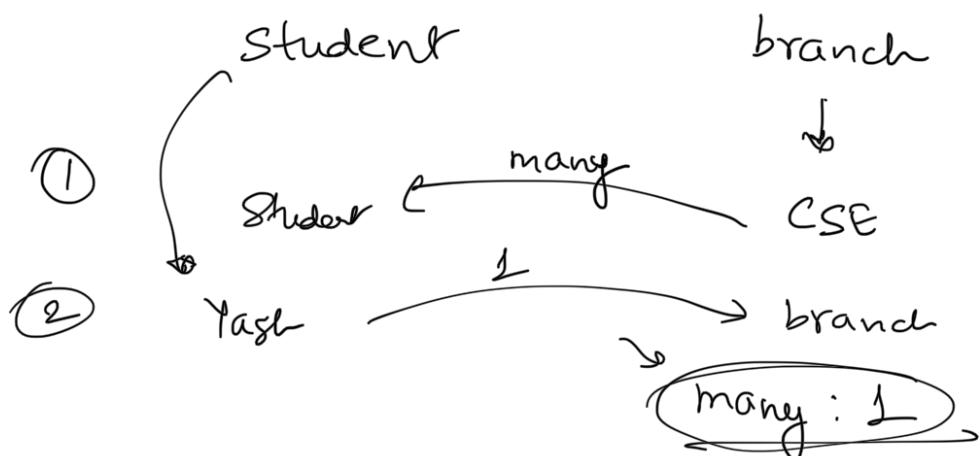
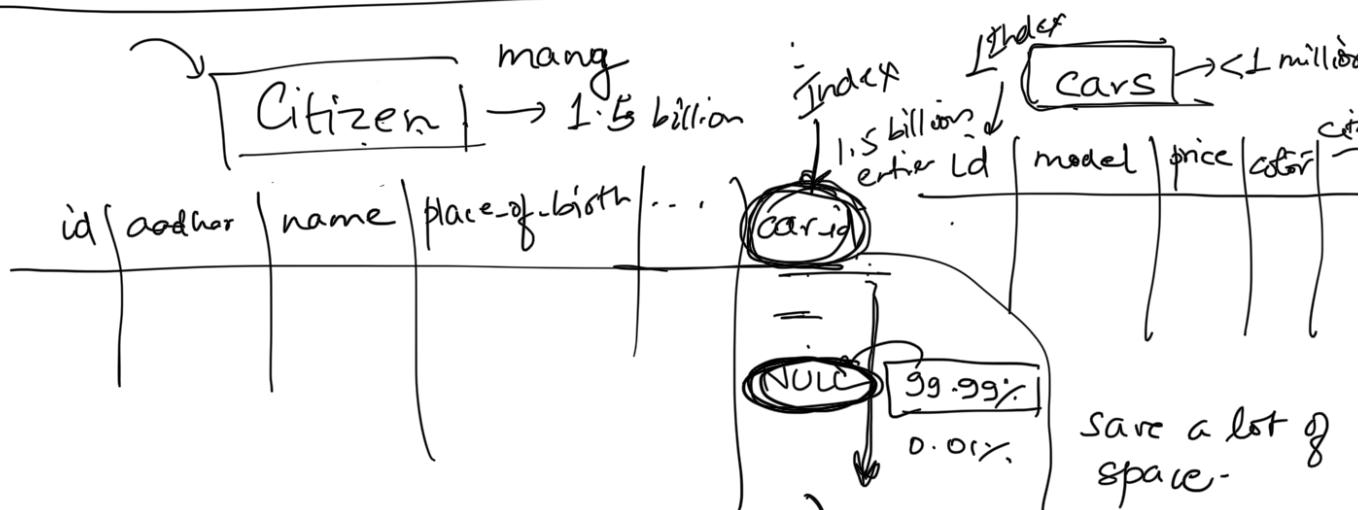


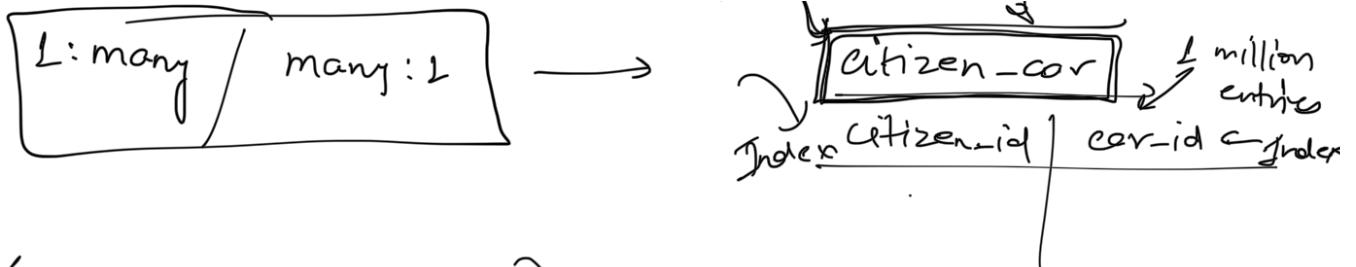
Diagram illustrating a relationship between the **Student** and **branch** tables.

The **Student** table contains columns: **id**, **name**, **age**, and **branch-id**.

The **branch** table contains columns: **id**, **name**, and **HOD**.

An arrow points from the **branch-id** column in the **Student** table to the **id** column in the **branch** table, indicating a foreign key relationship.





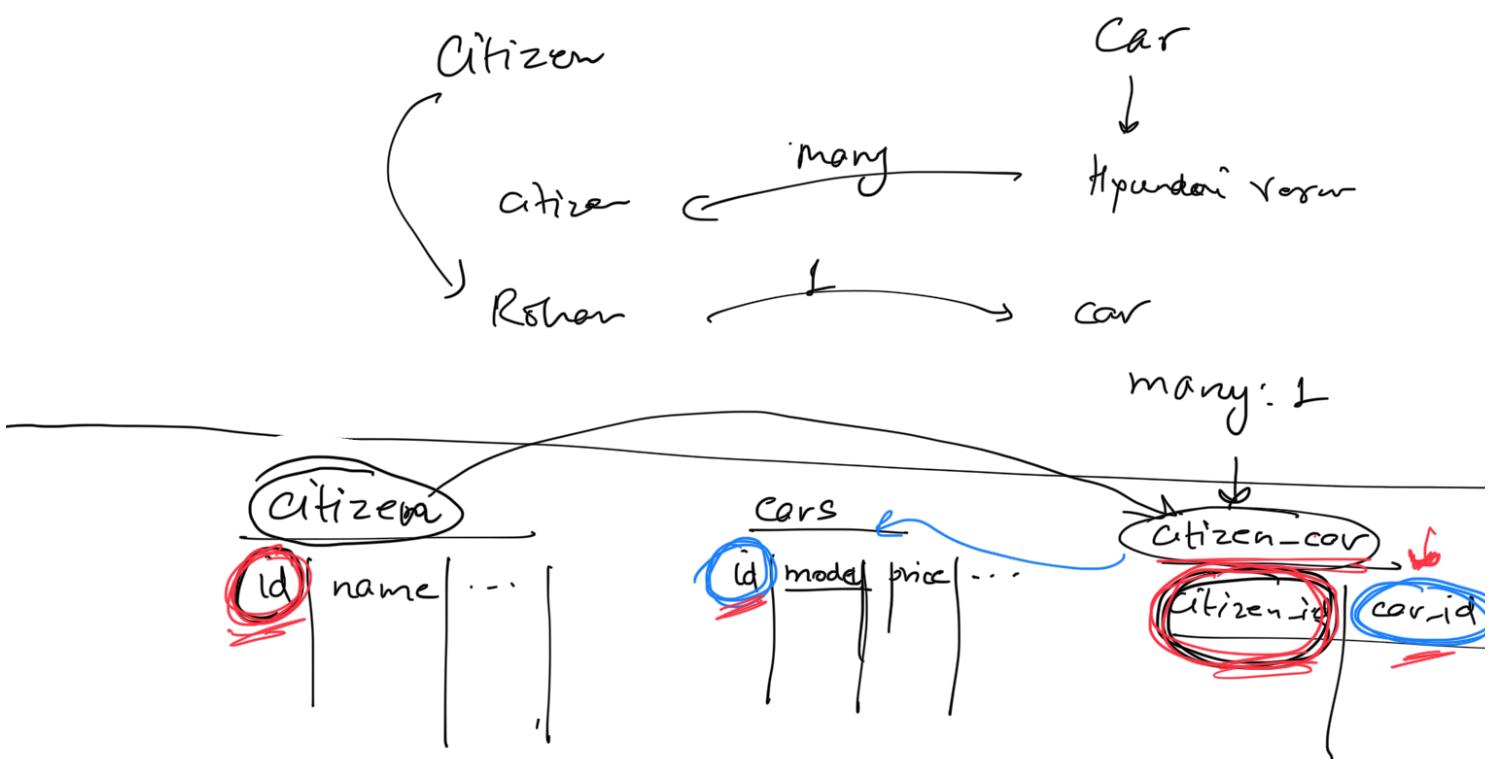
① (L:1, 1:many, many:L)

Should not create separate table. Add a column

Exception: Sparse relationship

man marriage wife

② many: many → create a sep table for relationship



SELECT ... (name, car-model)

citizen C

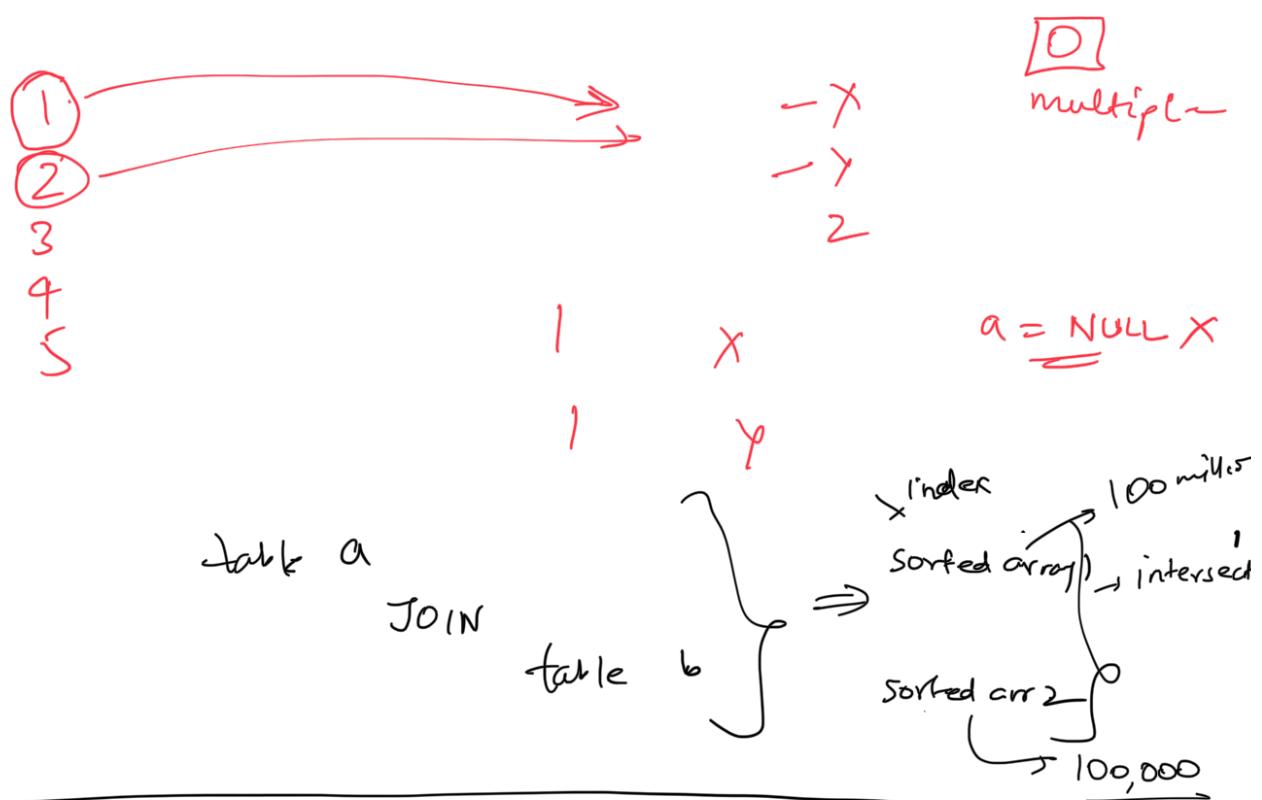
JOIN citizen-car cc

ON c.id = cc.citizen-id

JOIN cars cr

~~Q is null~~

ON cr.id = cc.car_id



Schema design

- Multiple batches
- Batch → name, start month,
current-instructor, course
- Batch → a lot of students.
- batch → a lot of classes.
- Classes → name, date & time, instructor
- Students → name, graduation year, university, email,
phone-number, attendance.
↓
- move batches
- Student → mentor
 - name
 - current employer
 - email, ph-n.
- mentor - Sessions → time, duration, agenda, student-name

- instructor

mentor_rating.

Students

Instructors

Mentors

Classes

Batches

Courses

CREATE TABLE Student (
id INT AUTO_INCREMENT primary key,
email VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE,

Student		Instructor	
id	name	email	id
1	John Doe	john.doe@example.com	1
2	Jane Smith	jane.smith@example.com	2

Mentors			
id	name	email	employer
1	Mike Johnson	mike.johnson@example.com	ABC Company

Classes			
id	name	topic	date_time
1	Mathematics	Calculus	2023-10-15 10:00

Class-type

Batches

id	name	start_date	type
1	Batch A	2023-09-01	Online

Courses			
id	name
1	Course 1

batch-classes

batch_id, class_id

batch_id	class_id	...
1	1	...

Student-classes				
Student-id	class_id	perc-attended	is-bookmarked	rating
1	1	85	Yes	4.5
2	2	90	No	4.8
3	3	75	Yes	4.2
4	4	80	No	4.6

many

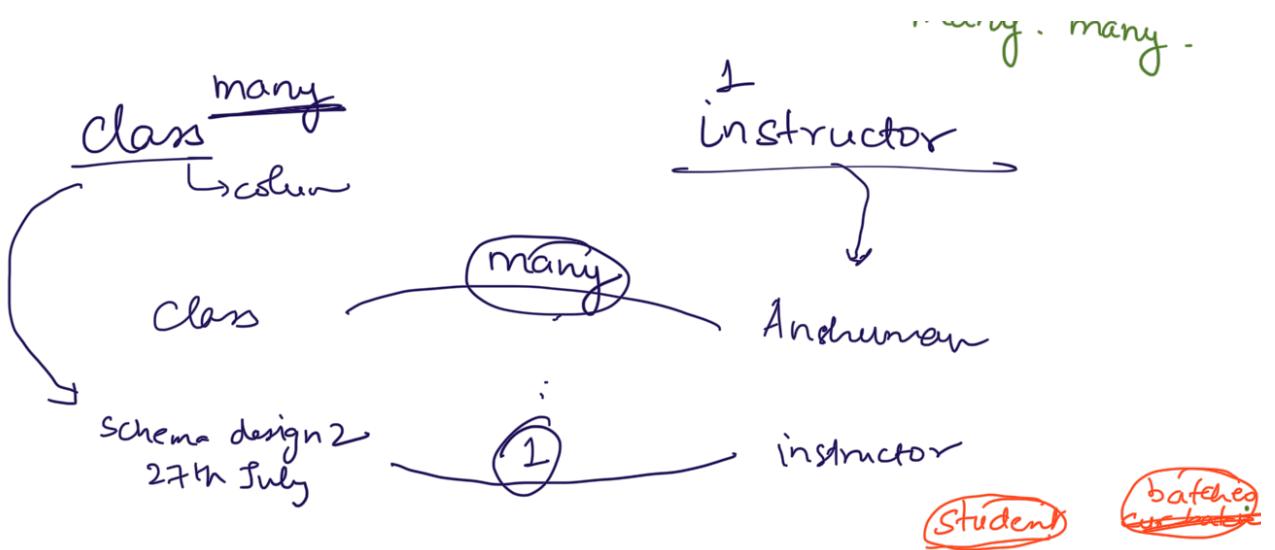
Schema design 2

Nov 22 Beg

many

class-

many ...



Student

8th

many

batched

Fees Beg

Saurabh

many

batch

saurabh's
8th

100

Student - batch		properties of relationship		
student-id	batch-id	is_current	start_date	end_date
100	113	0	2023-01-01 ..	2023-02-01
100	114	0	2023-02-01 ..	2023-03-01
100	115	1	2023-03-01 ..	NULL

Current - batch

mentor

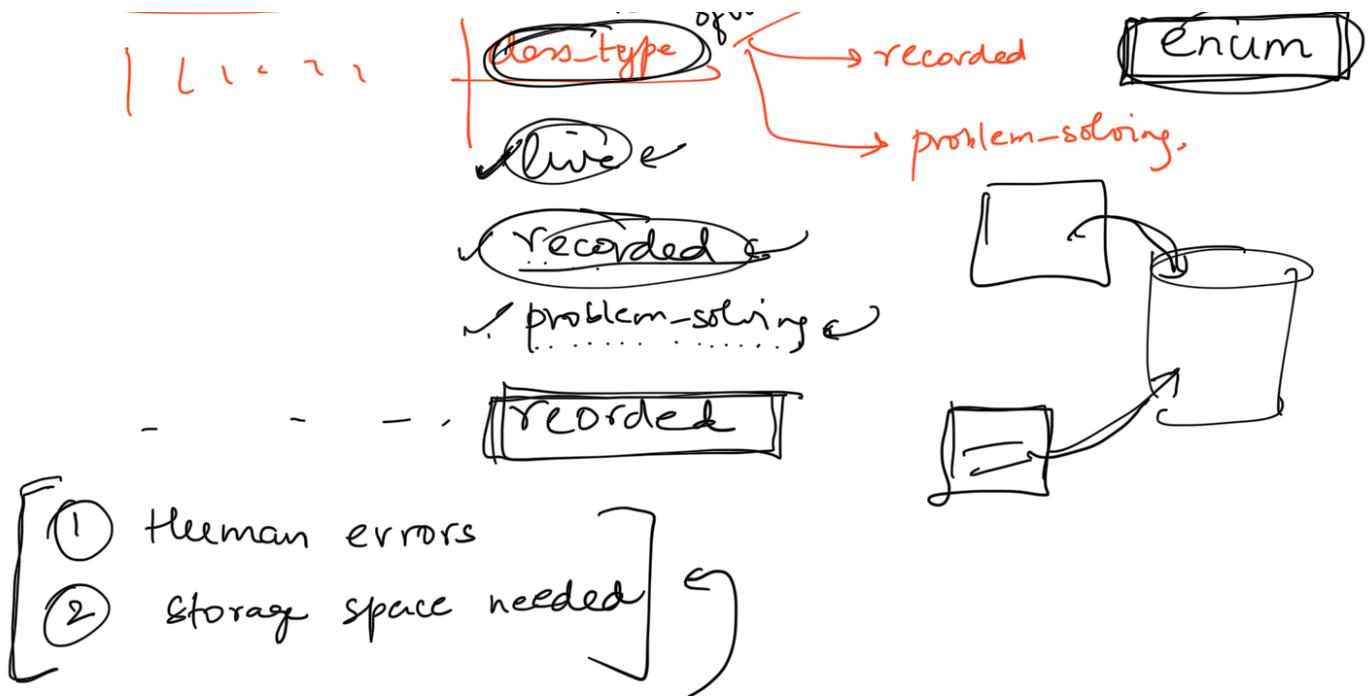
Student	mentor_id

mentor_session

classes

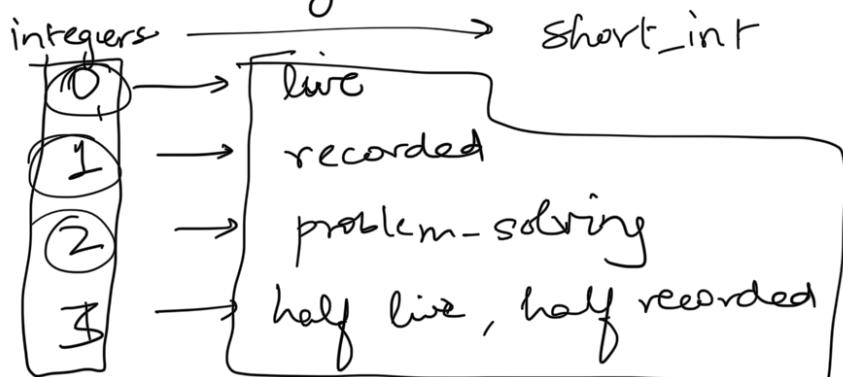
3 kinds of values → live

10:40 pm



Option 1: Use strings

Option 2:



Con: ~~where~~ mapping not being available

Option 3:

class-type-mapping	
0	live
1	recorded
2	int
3	str

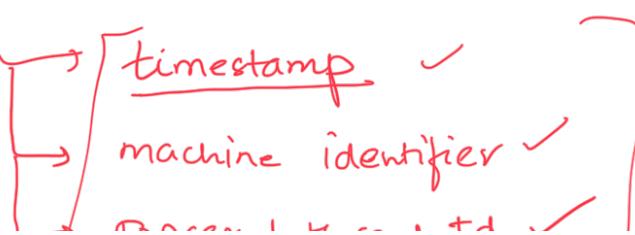
Enum

int a

Spring

5

uvid

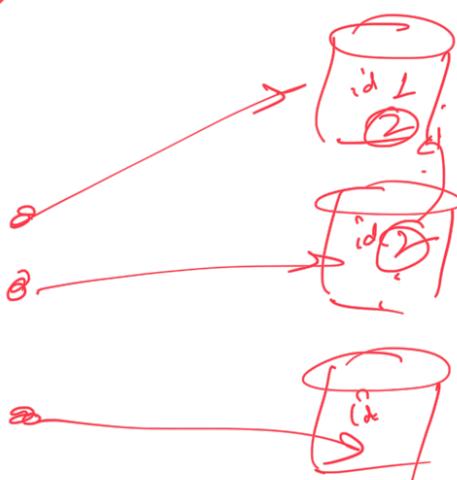


A hand-drawn diagram of a cylinder. The word "integer" is written above it, with an arrow pointing to the top circular edge of the cylinder. The letter "d" is written inside the cylinder, with an arrow pointing to its center.

[process + thread + ...]

client

UUID



{List of classes}

Student-id

~~list of classes~~

title	date	per attended	rating
...

class 1 (tit 100%.

Class 2 (tit 80%.

Class 3 (tit) -

SELECT

c.title, c.date, sc.per_attended, . . .

FROM

(student-classes) SC

JOIN classes C

ON

c.id = SC.class_id

AND

SC.student_id = <student_id>

already
has index
classes
id

Student-classes
(Student_id) → class_id

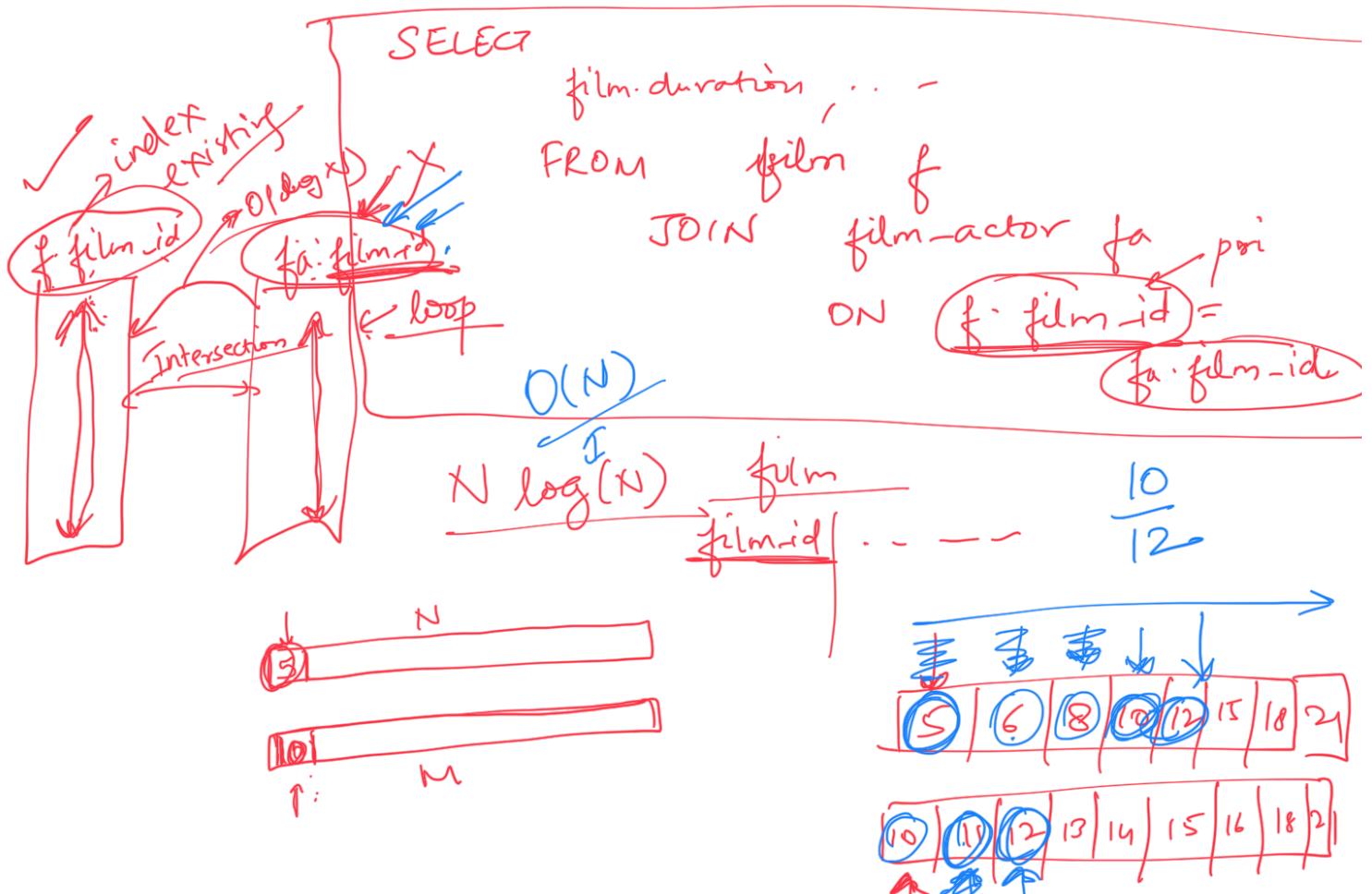


Steps

- ① Filter student-classes table on $\boxed{\text{student_id} = \text{xyz}}$
- \hookdownarrow
 $O(N)$
 \downarrow
- For every matching row,
 $\underline{\text{classes}}(\text{id}) = \underline{\text{class_id}}$

```

SELECT
    name, university
  FROM students
 WHERE  $\boxed{\text{email} = \text{XYZ}}$ 
  
```



~~T $\neq 1$~~
 $O(N+M)$

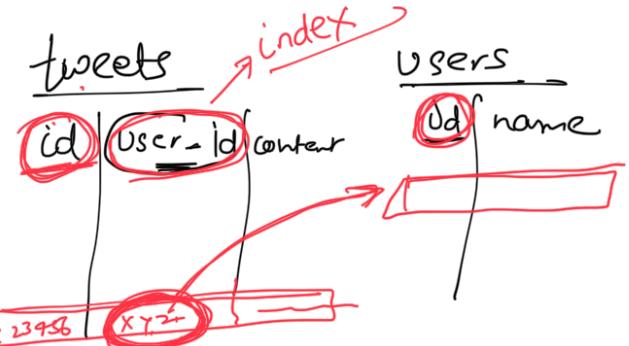
SELECT

t.content, u.name

FROM users u

JOIN

tweets t



ON $t \cdot \text{user_id} = u \cdot \text{id}$
 AND $t \cdot \text{id} = 123456$

SELECT *

FROM tweets t

LEFT JOIN

users u

WHERE

$u \cdot \text{name} = "Vijay"$
 AND $u \cdot \text{city} = "Lucknow"$
 $u \cdot \text{name} = "Vijay Sharma"$
 AND $u \cdot \text{city} = "Lucknow"$

index on
user_id

users
(name, city)
name ✓
city ✓

10 million

tweets

Userid

users

10 million

$O(N)$

10 million

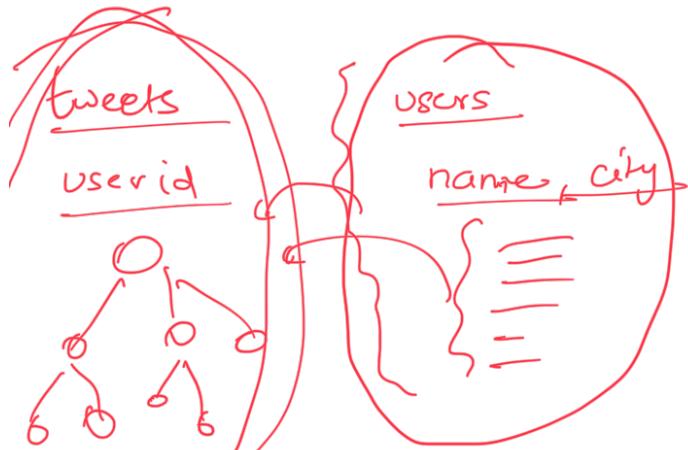
SHOW INDEX FOR —

index_name	cols	... -	cardinality	... -
	content		1	

'city' | 

EXPLAIN SELECT *

FROM



tweets (t)

JOIN users (u)

ON t.user_id = u.id

AND u.name = "Virgil"

AND u.city = "Lack"



Candidate

index

(index), inf. -

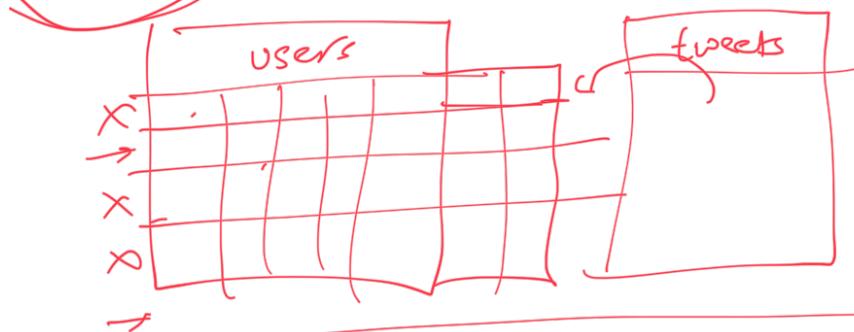


Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

