

Table Relations

Database Design and Rules



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Technical Trainers



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Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

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sli.do
#java-db



Database Design

Fundamental Concepts

Steps in Database Design

1

Identification of
the entities

2

Defining table
columns

3

Defining primary
keys

4

Modeling
relationships

5

Defining
constraints

6

Filling test data

- Entity tables represent objects from the real world
 - Most often they are nouns in the specification
 - For example:

We need to develop a system that stores information about **students**, which are trained in various **courses**. The courses are held in different **towns**. When registering a new student the following information is entered: name, faculty number, photo and date.

- Entities: **Student, Course, Town**

- Columns are clarifications for the entities in the text of the specification, for example:

We need to develop a system that stores information about **students**, which are trained in various **courses**. The courses are held in different **towns**. When registering a new student the following information is entered: **name**, **faculty number**, **photo** and **date**.

- Students have the following characteristics:
 - Name, faculty number, photo, date of enlistment and a list of courses they visit

How to Choose a Primary Key?

- Always define an additional column for the primary key
 - Don't use an existing column (for example SSN)
 - Can be an integer number
 - Must be declared as a **PRIMARY KEY**
 - Use **AUTO_INCREMENT** to implement auto-increment
 - Put the primary key as a first column
- Exceptions
 - Entities that have well known ID, e.g. countries (BG, DE, US) and currencies (USD, EUR, BGN)



- Relationships are dependencies between the entities:

We need to develop a system that stores information about **students**, which **are trained in** various courses. The **courses** are held in different **towns**. When registering a new student the following information is entered: name, faculty number, photo and date.

- "Students are trained in courses" – **many-to-many** relationship.
- "Courses are held in towns" – **many-to-one** (or many-to-many) relationship



Table Relations

Relational Database Model in Action

Relationships (1)

- Relationships between tables are based on interconnections: **PRIMARY KEY / FOREIGN KEY**



Primary key

towns

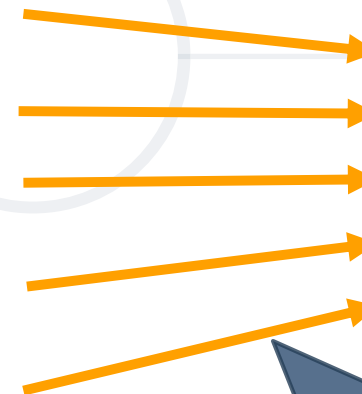
Foreign key

id	name	country_id
1	Sofia	1
2	Varna	1
3	Munich	2
4	Berlin	2
5	Moscow	3

Primary key

countries

id	name
1	Bulgaria
2	Germany
3	Russia



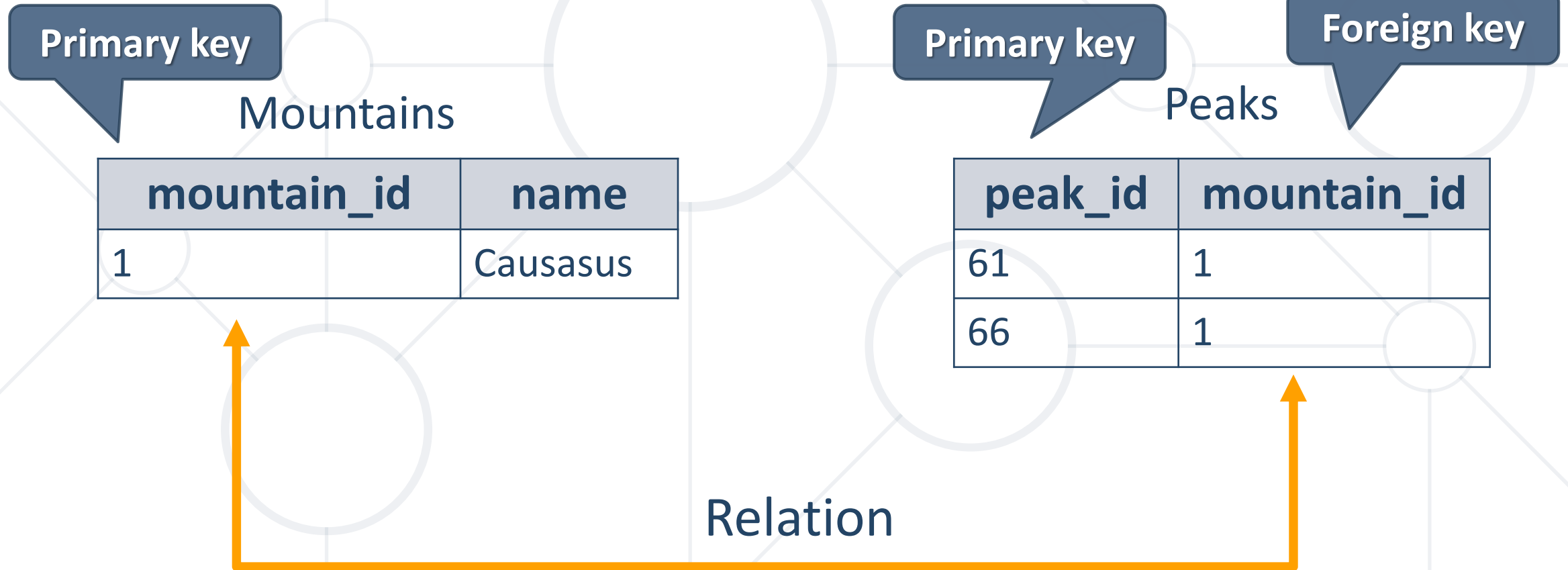
Relationships

Relationships (2)


- The **foreign key** is an **identifier** of a record located in another table (usually its primary key)
- By using relationships we avoid repeating data in the database
- Relationships have multiplicity:
 - **One-to-many** – e.g. mountains / peaks
 - **Many-to-many** – e.g. student / course
 - **One-to-one** – e.g. example driver / car



One-to-Many/Many-to-One



Foreign Key



```
CONSTRAINT fk_peaks_mountains  
FOREIGN KEY (mountain_id)  
REFERENCES mountains(mountain_id);
```

Constraint
Name

Foreign Key

Referent Table

Primary Key

Problem: Mountains and Peaks

- Create two tables – **mountains** and **peaks**
- **Link** their fields properly
 - Mountains:
 - Id
 - name
 - Peaks:
 - id
 - name
 - mountain_id

Solution: Mountains and Peaks

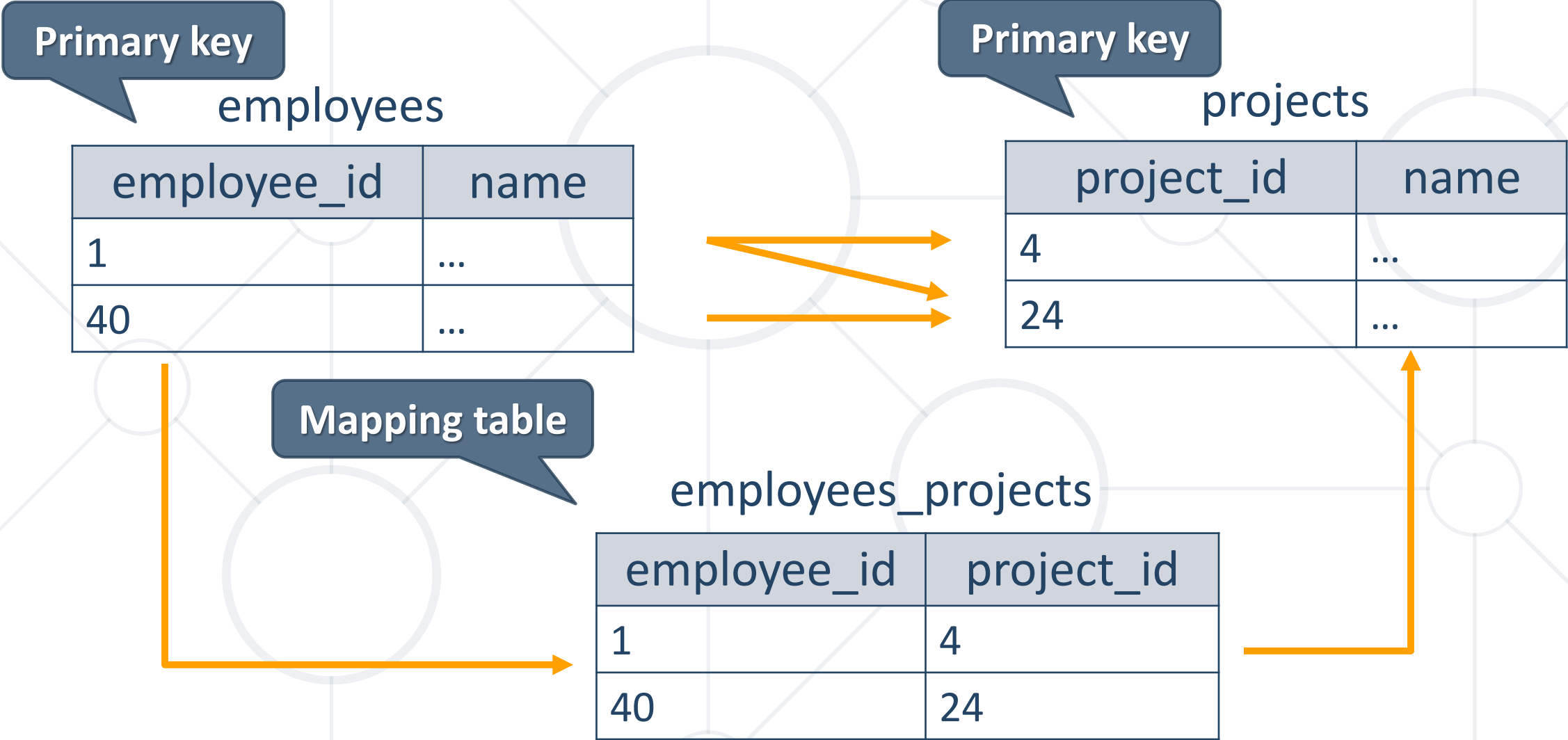
```
CREATE TABLE mountains(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
);  
CREATE TABLE peaks(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    mountain_id INT,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_peaks_mountains  
    FOREIGN KEY (mountain_id)  
    REFERENCES mountains(id)  
);
```

Primary key

Table Peaks

Foreign Key

Many-to-Many



Setup (1)

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
  employee_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  employee_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Table Employees

```
CREATE TABLE projects(  
  project_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  project_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Table Projects

Setup (2)

```
CREATE TABLE employees_projects(  
  employee_id INT,  
  project_id INT,  
  CONSTRAINT pk_employees_projects  
    PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, project_id),  
  CONSTRAINT fk_employees_projects_employees  
    FOREIGN KEY(employee_id)  
    REFERENCES employees(employee_id),  
  CONSTRAINT fk_employees_projects_projects  
    FOREIGN KEY(project_id)  
    REFERENCES projects(project_id)  
);
```

Mapping Table

Primary Key

Foreign Key

Foreign Key

One-to-One

Primary key

cars

Foreign key

Primary key

drivers

car_id	driver_id
1	166
2	102

driver_id	driver_name
166	...
102	...

Relation

```
CREATE TABLE drivers(  
  driver_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  driver_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Primary key

```
CREATE TABLE cars(  
  car_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  driver_id INT UNIQUE,  
  CONSTRAINT fk_cars_drivers FOREIGN KEY  
    (driver_id) REFERENCES drivers(driver_id)  
);
```

One driver
per car

Foreign Key

Foreign Key



Constraint
Name

```
CONSTRAINT fk_cars_drivers  
FOREIGN KEY (driver_id)  
REFERENCES drivers(driver_id)
```

Foreign Key

Referent Table

Primary Key

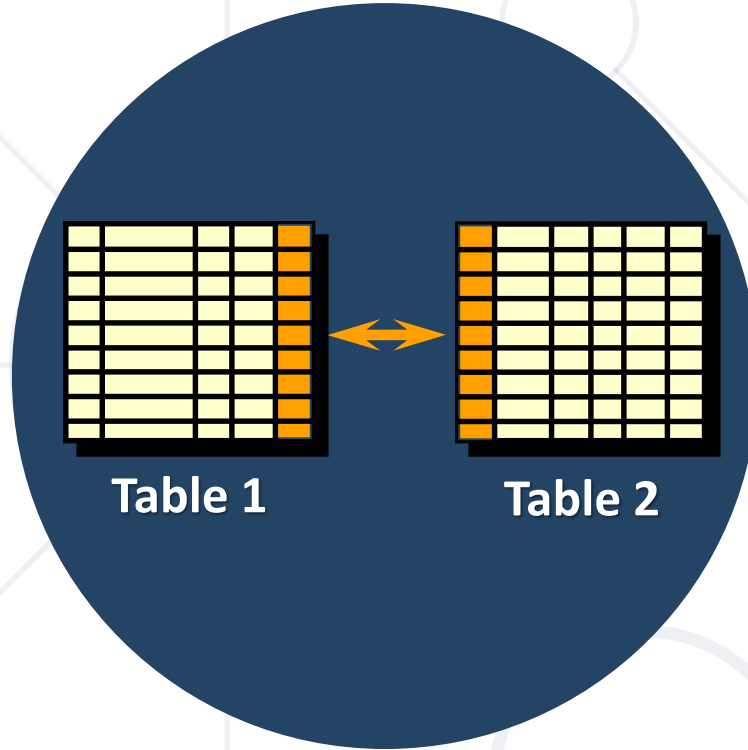


Table 1

Table 2

JOINS

Using Simple JOIN Statements

- Table relations are useful when combined with JOINS
- With JOINS we can get data from two tables **simultaneously**
 - JOINS require at least two tables and a "**join condition**"
 - Example:

Select from Tables

```
SELECT * FROM table_a
JOIN table_b ON
    table_b.common_column = table_a.common_column
```

Join Condition

Problem: Trip Organization

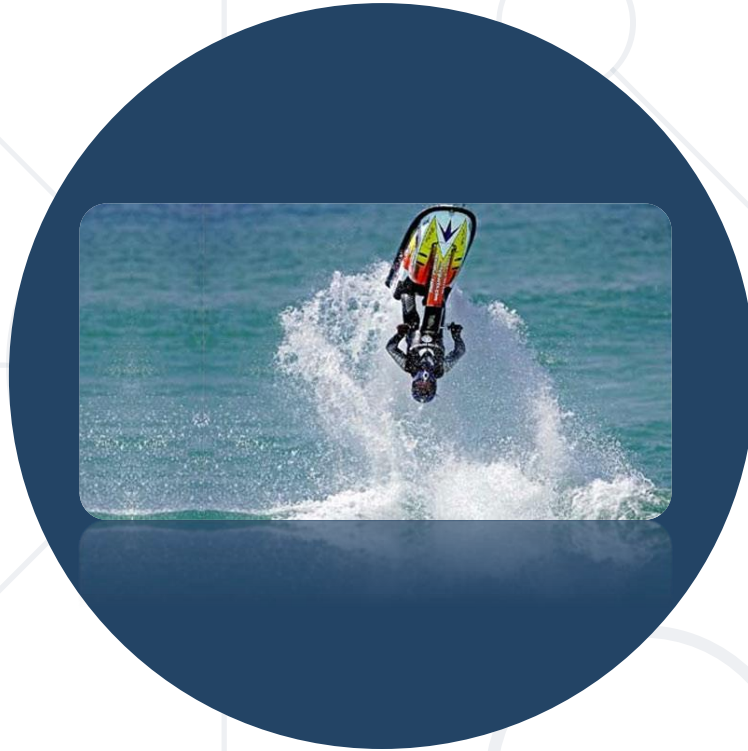
- Write a query to retrieve information about the SoftUni camp's transportation organization
- Get information about the people who drive(name and age) and their vehicle type
 - Use database "camp"

Solution: Trip Organization

Cross Table Selection

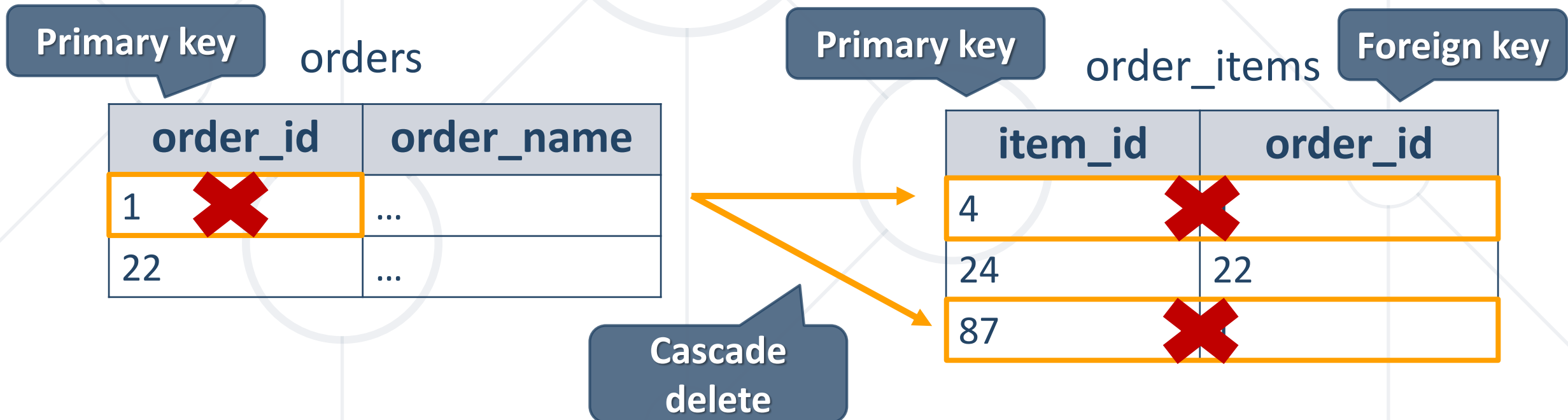
```
SELECT driver_id, vehicle_type,  
       CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS driver_name  
FROM vehicles AS v  
JOIN campers AS c  
ON v.driver_id = c.id;
```

Join Condition



Cascade Operations

- Cascading allows when a change is made to certain entity, this change to apply to all related entities



CASCADE DELETE

- **CASCADE** can be either **DELETE** or **UPDATE**.
- Use **CASCADE DELETE** when:
 - The related entities are **meaningless** without the "main" one
- Do **not** use **CASCADE DELETE** when:
 - You make "**logical delete**"
 - You preserve **history**
- Keep in mind that in more complicated relations it won't work with **circular** references



Problem: Delete Mountains

- Write a query to create a one-to-many relationship
- When an mountains gets removed from the database, all of his peaks are deleted too

```
CREATE TABLE `mountains` (  
  `id` INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL  
);
```

Solution: Delete Mountains

```
CREATE TABLE `peaks` (  
  `id` INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
  `mountain_id` INT,  
  CONSTRAINT `fk_mountain_id`  
  FOREIGN KEY(`mountain_id`)  
  REFERENCES `mountains`(`id`)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

CASCADE UPDATE

- Use **CASCADE UPDATE** when:
 - The primary key is **NOT** identity (not **auto-increment**) and therefore it **can** be changed
 - Best used with **UNIQUE** constraint
- Do **not** use **CASCADE UPDATE** when:
 - The primary is identity (**auto-increment**)
- Cascading can be avoided using triggers or procedures



Foreign Key Delete Cascade

```
CREATE TABLE drivers(  
    driver_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    driver_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Table Drivers

```
CREATE TABLE cars(  
    car_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    driver_id INT,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_car_driver FOREIGN KEY(driver_id)  
    REFERENCES drivers(driver_id) ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

Table Cars

Foreign Key

Foreign Key Update Cascade

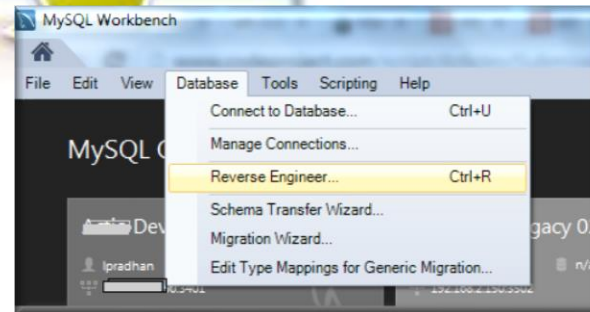
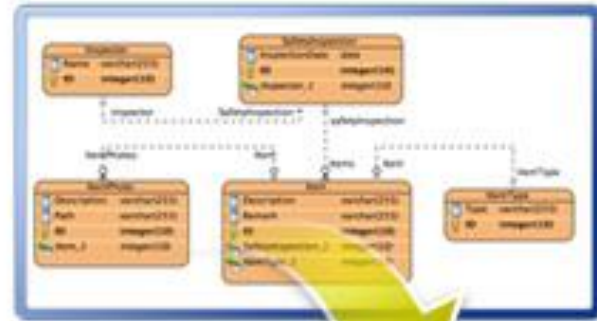
```
CREATE TABLE drivers(  
    driver_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    driver_name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

Table Drivers

```
CREATE TABLE cars(  
    car_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    driver_id INT,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_car_driver FOREIGN KEY(driver_id)  
    REFERENCES drivers(driver_id) ON UPDATE CASCADE  
);
```

Table Cars

Foreign Key



E/R Diagrams

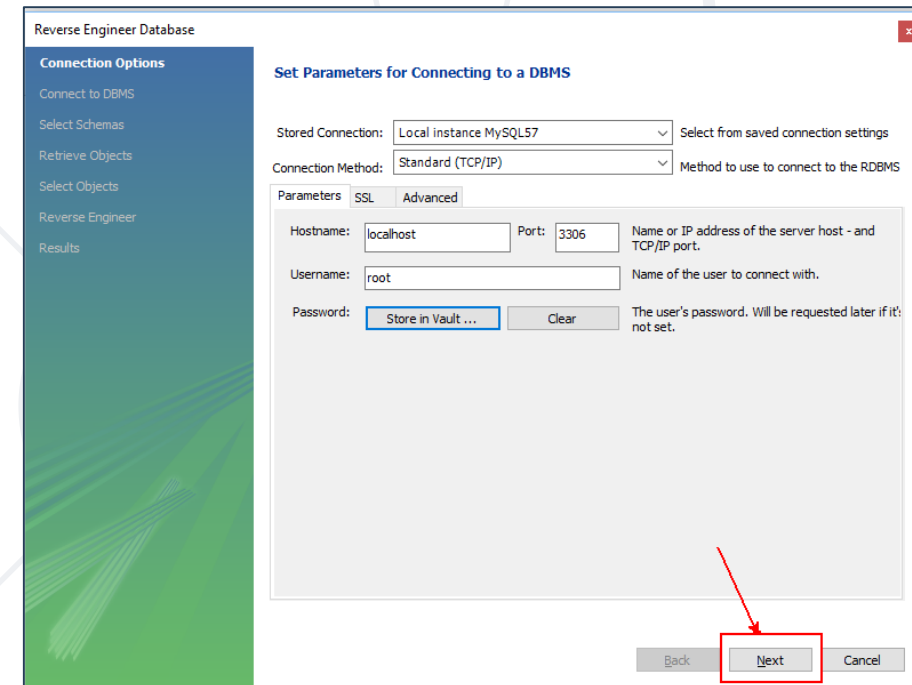
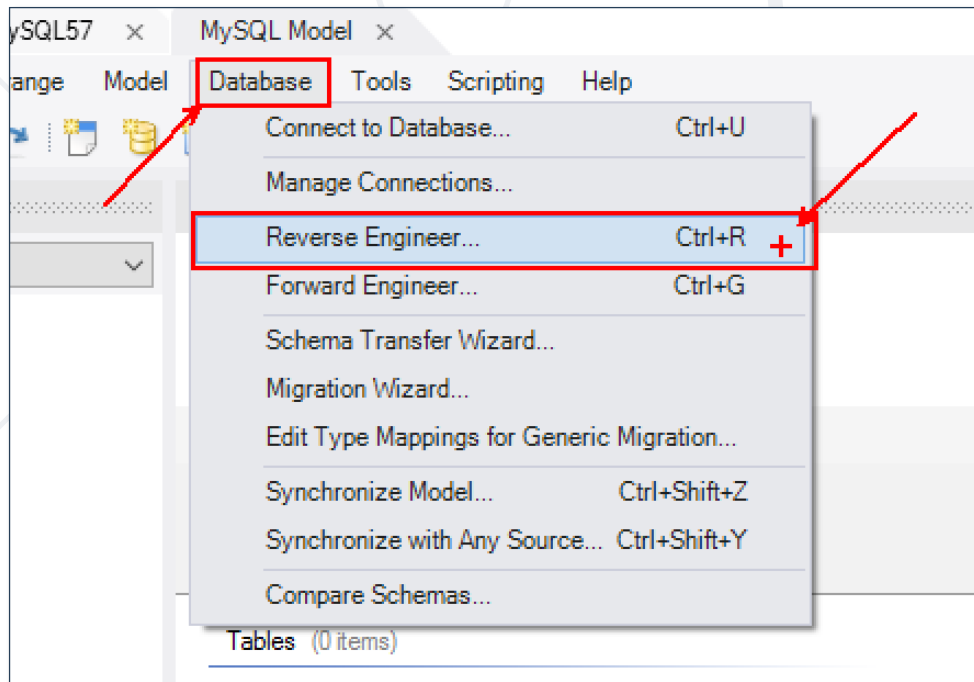
Relational Schema

- **Relational schema** of a DB is the collection of:
 - The schemas of all tables
 - Relationships between the tables
 - Any other database objects (e.g. constraints)
- The relational schema describes the **structure** of the database
 - Doesn't contain data, but **metadata**
- Relational schemas are **graphically** displayed in Entity / Relationship diagrams (**E/R Diagrams**)

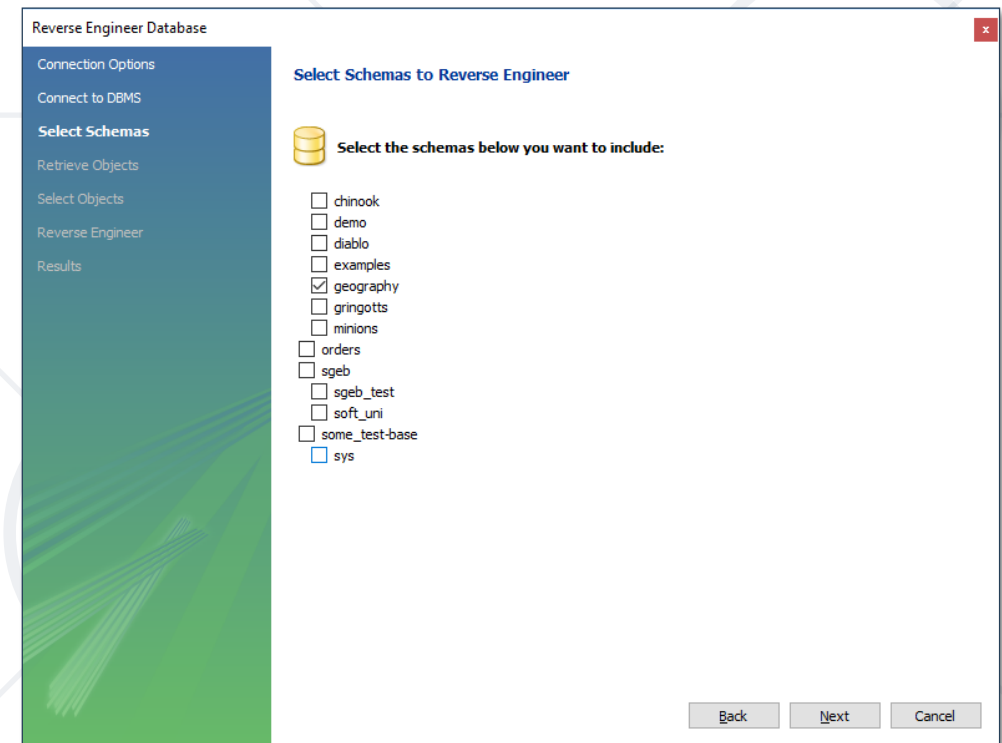
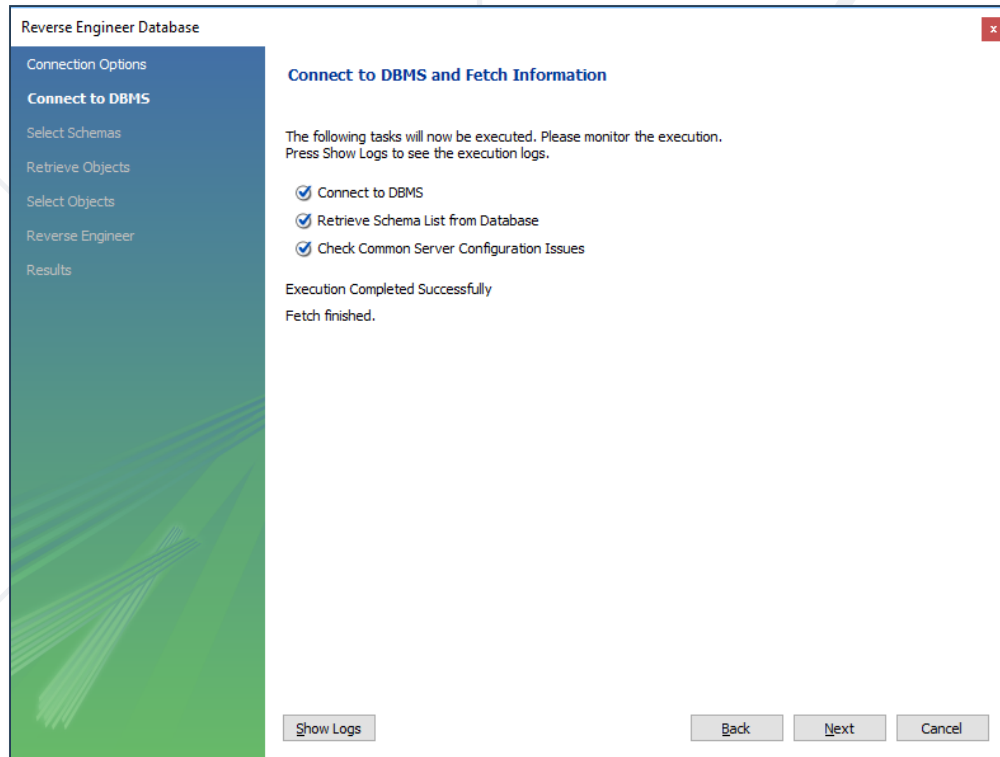


E/R Diagram (1)

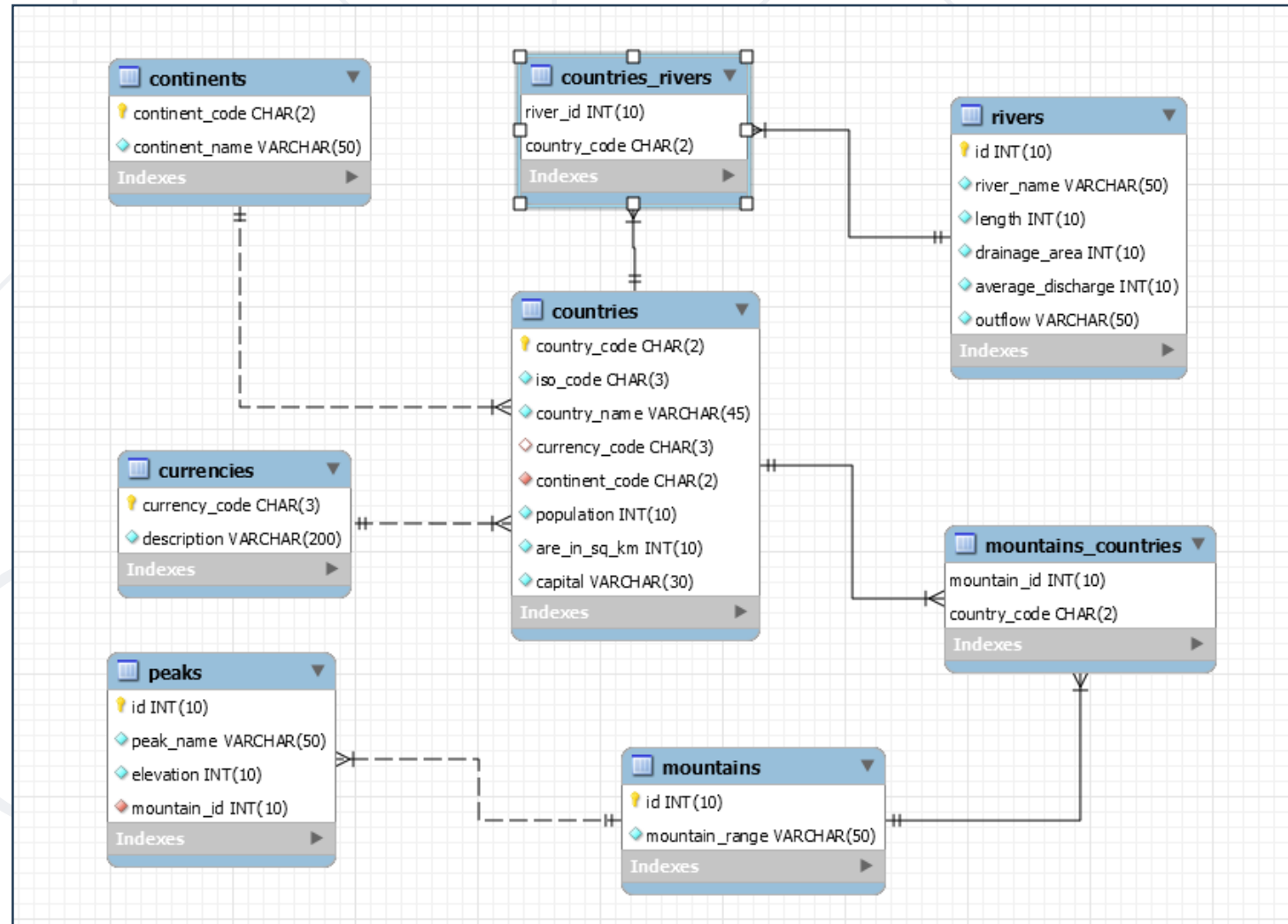
- Click on "Database" then select "Reverse Engineer"



E/R Diagram (2)



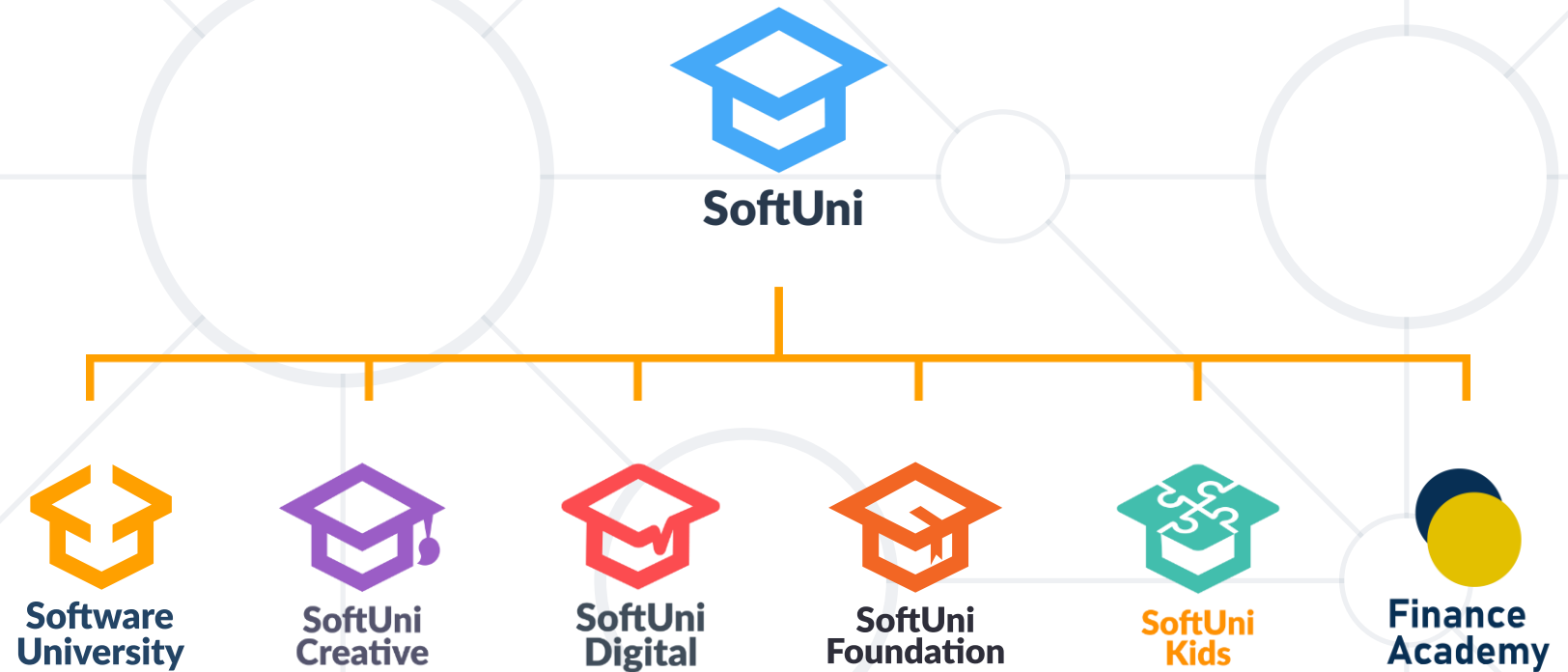
E/R Diagram (3)



- We design databases by specification **entities** and their **characteristics**
- Types of relations:
 - **One-to-one**
 - **One-to-many**
 - **Many-to-many**
- We visualize relations via E/R diagrams



Questions?



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Решения за твоето утре

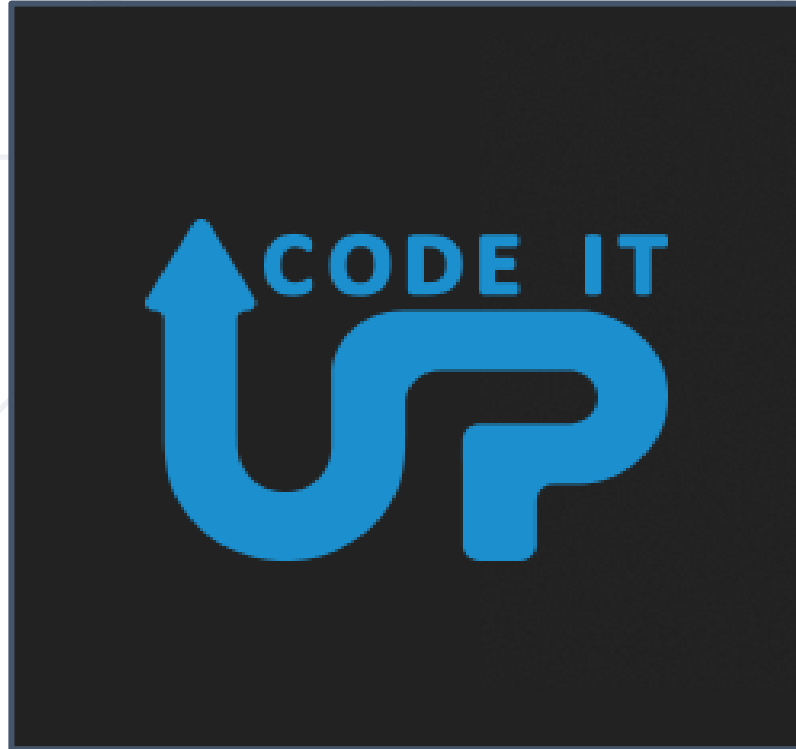


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