

# Relational Databases

INFO6540

Week 7 - Feb 27, 2018

# Questions?



# You Are Invited. Again!

Open Data Day will take place on  
Saturday, 3 March 2018



<http://opendataday.org/>



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# Data Nova Scotia

[Nova Scotia Government's Open Data Portal](#)

# Week 4

- Ontologies
  - Triples
  - Entities
  - Object Properties
  - Knowledge graphs

# DMP Tool

[Data Management Planning tool \(https://dmptool.org/\)](https://dmptool.org/)

# Group project

Number of students: 48

Number of group members: 4

Build your own groups!

I will only interfere if there are any issues.

Send me the names of the group members by March 13

# Standards



<https://www.cablestogo.com>



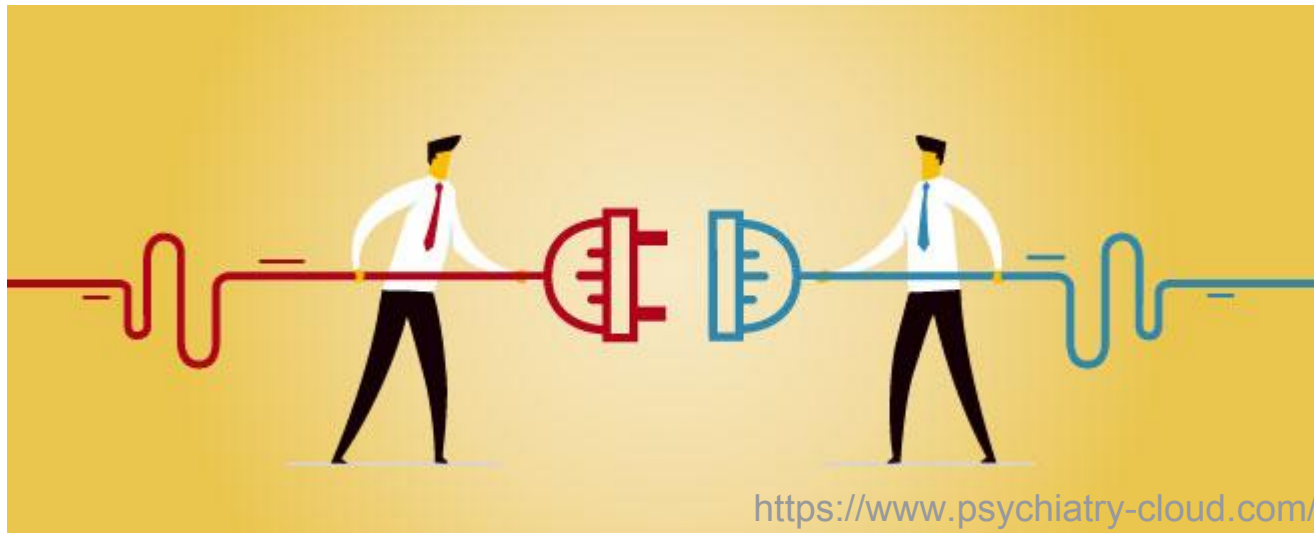
<http://laptops.reviewed.com/>



# Standards

What are they? Why do we need them?

## Interoperability



# Data Standards

## JSON

```
{  
  "author": {"given_name": "Elvira", "family_name": "Mitraka"},  
  
  "title": "Paratransgenesis and ontology driven informatic tools: two different  
  approaches to fight mosquito-borne diseases",  
  
  "date_of_final_accept": "2014-06-17"  
}
```

# Data Standards

## CSV

author\_given\_name, author\_family\_name, title, date\_of\_final\_accept

Elvira, Mitraka, Paratransgenesis and ontology driven informatic tools: two different approaches to fight mosquito-borne diseases, 2014-06-17

# Data Standards

## XML

<thesis>

<author>

<given\_name>Elvira</given\_name>

<family\_name>Mitraka</family\_name>

</author>

<title>Paratransgenesis and ontology driven informatic tools: two different approaches to fight mosquito-borne diseases</title>

<date\_of\_final\_accept>2016-06-17</date\_of\_final\_accept>

</thesis>

# Data Standards

## ISBN

International Standard Book Number is an internationally regulated system of identifying books by number. Publishers purchase a bunch of ISBNs at one time and then assign them to publications.

## ISSN

International Standard Serial Number is a government regulated system of identifying serials (journals) by number. All issues of the same journal will have the same ISSN unless the journal title has changed.

## DOI

Digital Object Identifiers help identify specific journal articles. These are frequently used for scientific articles.

## PMID

PubMed IDs are strings of numbers that identify records in the PubMed database

## ORCID

Open Researcher and Contributor ID is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors and contributors.

# Data Standards

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:  
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)



<https://xkcd.com/927/>



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# Relational databases (RDB)

- Go-to application for data storage
- Data modelling helps in understanding data
- Data modelling helps in managing data

# Relational database management system (RDBMS)

- Structure
- Consistency
- Integrity
- Efficiency
- Types
- Performance
- Easy to CRUD:
  - Create, update, delete



# What an RDBMS gets from us

- Structure
  - Tables and relationships
- Some standards
  - Every row in any given table is unique
- Relational information
  - Cells in one table can reference rows of another table
- Data of appropriate type

# Data modelling

Going from raw data to an RDBMS-compatible data schema



Defining the structure of your data

# Entity-Relationship modelling



<http://bourdagechiropractic.com/>

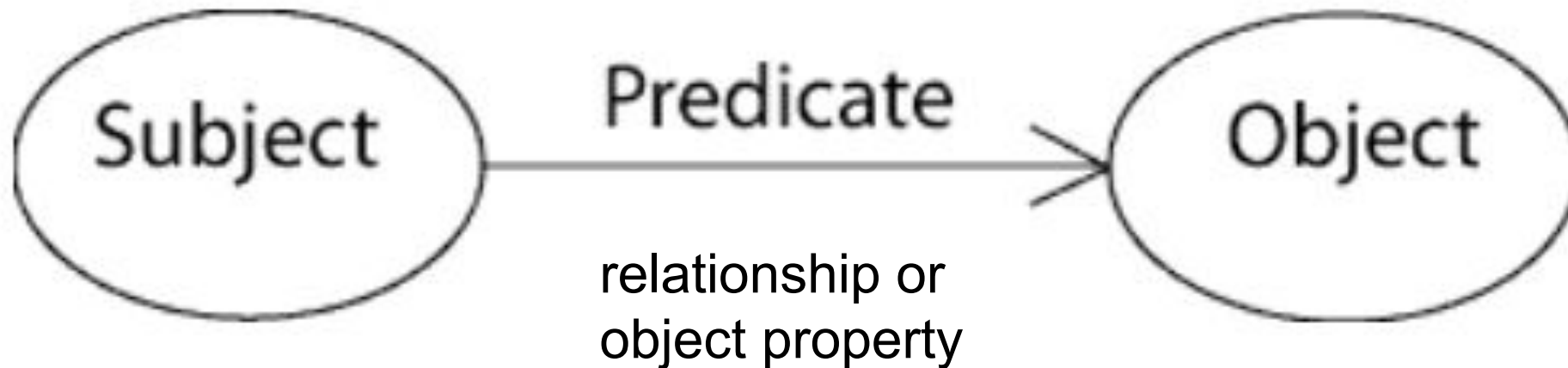


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# Graph data model

Stephen King hasPseudonym Richard Bachman



# Entities

Represent the world: things, structures, objects - e.g. people, places, items



Entity

# Attributes

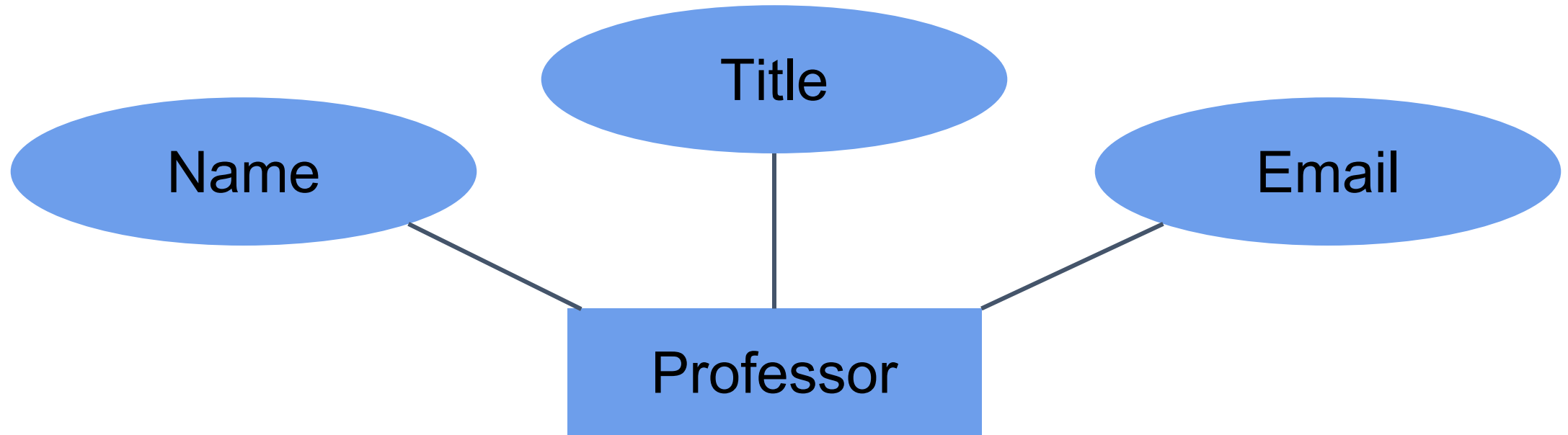
Characteristics of entities

Can be optional



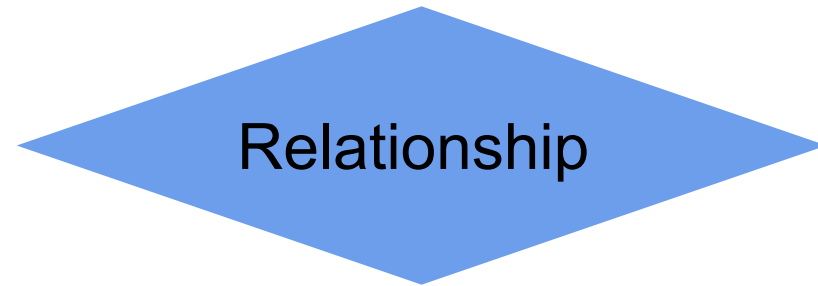
Attribute

# Entity and Attributes



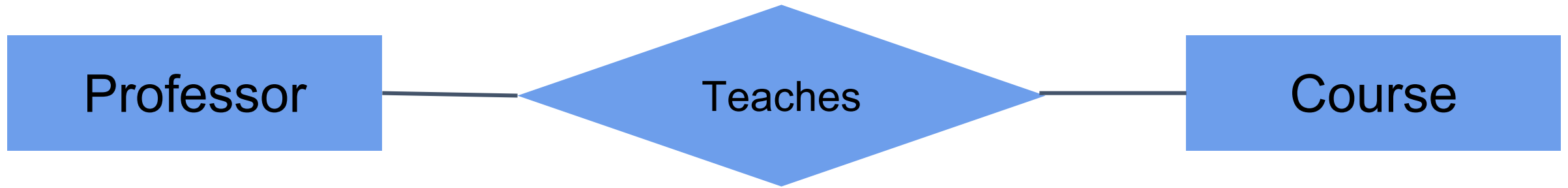
# Relationships

How entities are related.





# Entity-Relationship modelling



# Cardinality (data modelling)

How one table relates to another

One-to-One: One row in table A relates to one row in table B

One-to-Many: One row in table A relates to many rows in table B

Many-to-Many: Many rows in table A relate to many rows in table B

# Maximum cardinality

Many:



One:



# Minimum cardinality (optional or mandatory)

Mandatory many: 

Optional many: 

Mandatory one: 

Optional one: 

# Minimum cardinality (optional or mandatory)

At least one. One or more:



Zero or more:



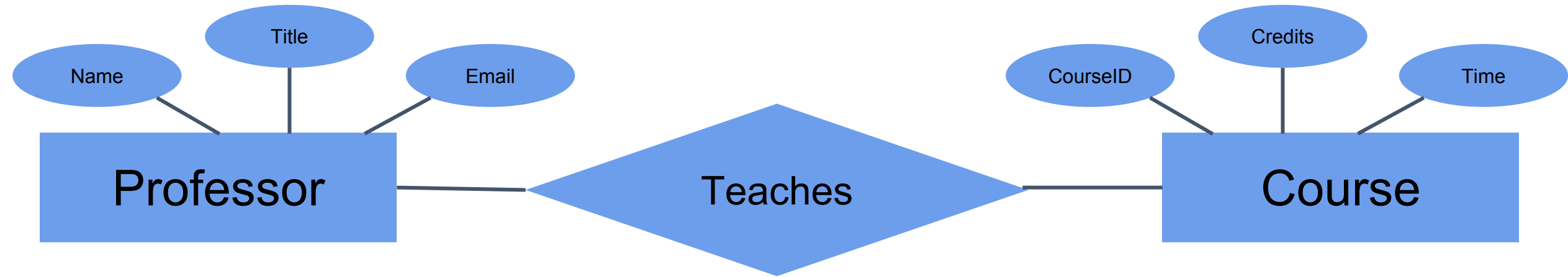
One and only one:



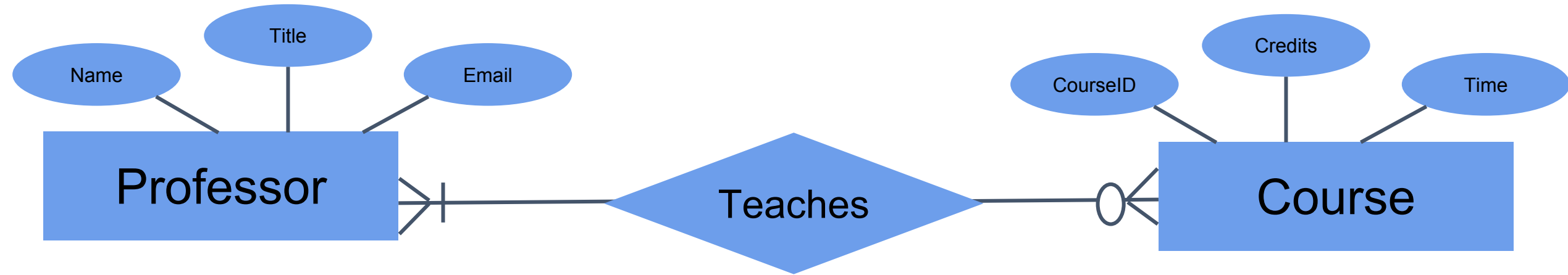
Zero or one:



# Entity-Relationship modelling



# Entity-Relationship modelling





Version A



Version B



Version C



Version D



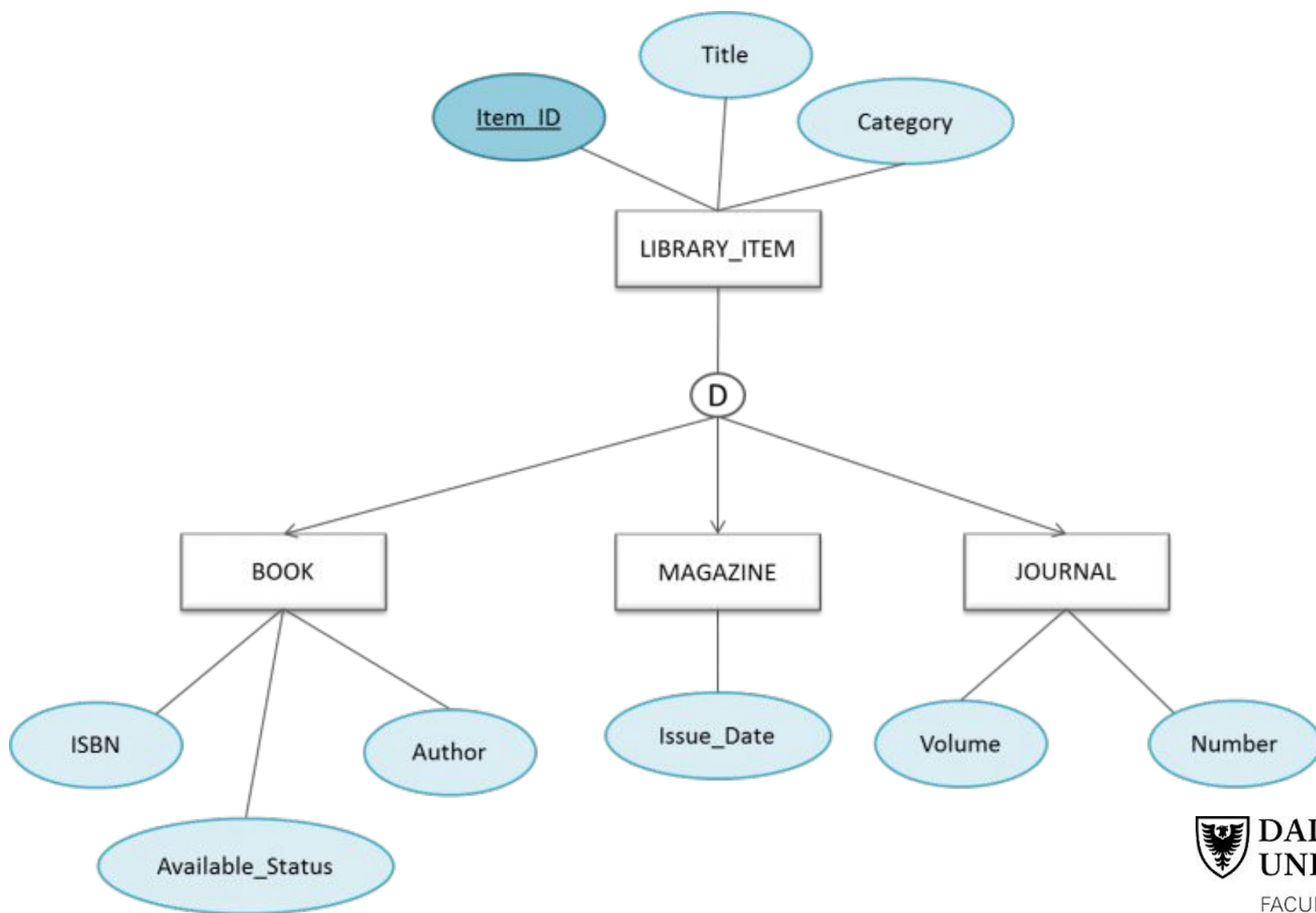
**Version A:** Each employee reports to exactly one department. A department may have many employees reporting to it, but it does not have to have any.

**Version B:** An employee can report to one department or to no departments at all. A department may have many employees reporting to it, but it does not have to have any.

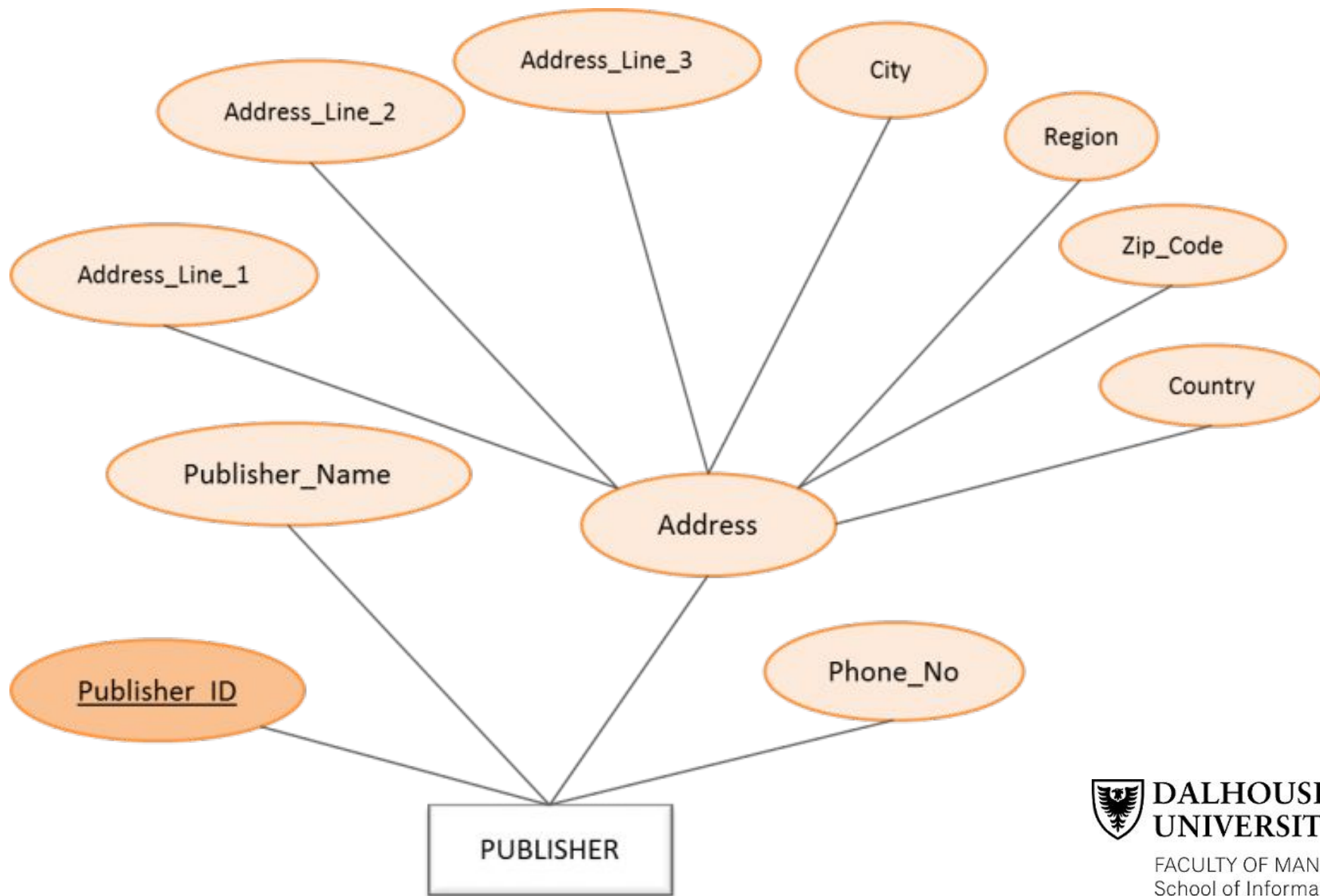
**Version C:** Each employee reports to exactly one department. A department must have at least one employee reporting to it, but it may have many employees reporting to it.

**Version D:** An employee can report to one department or to no departments at all. A department must have at least one employee reporting to it, but it may have many employees reporting to it.

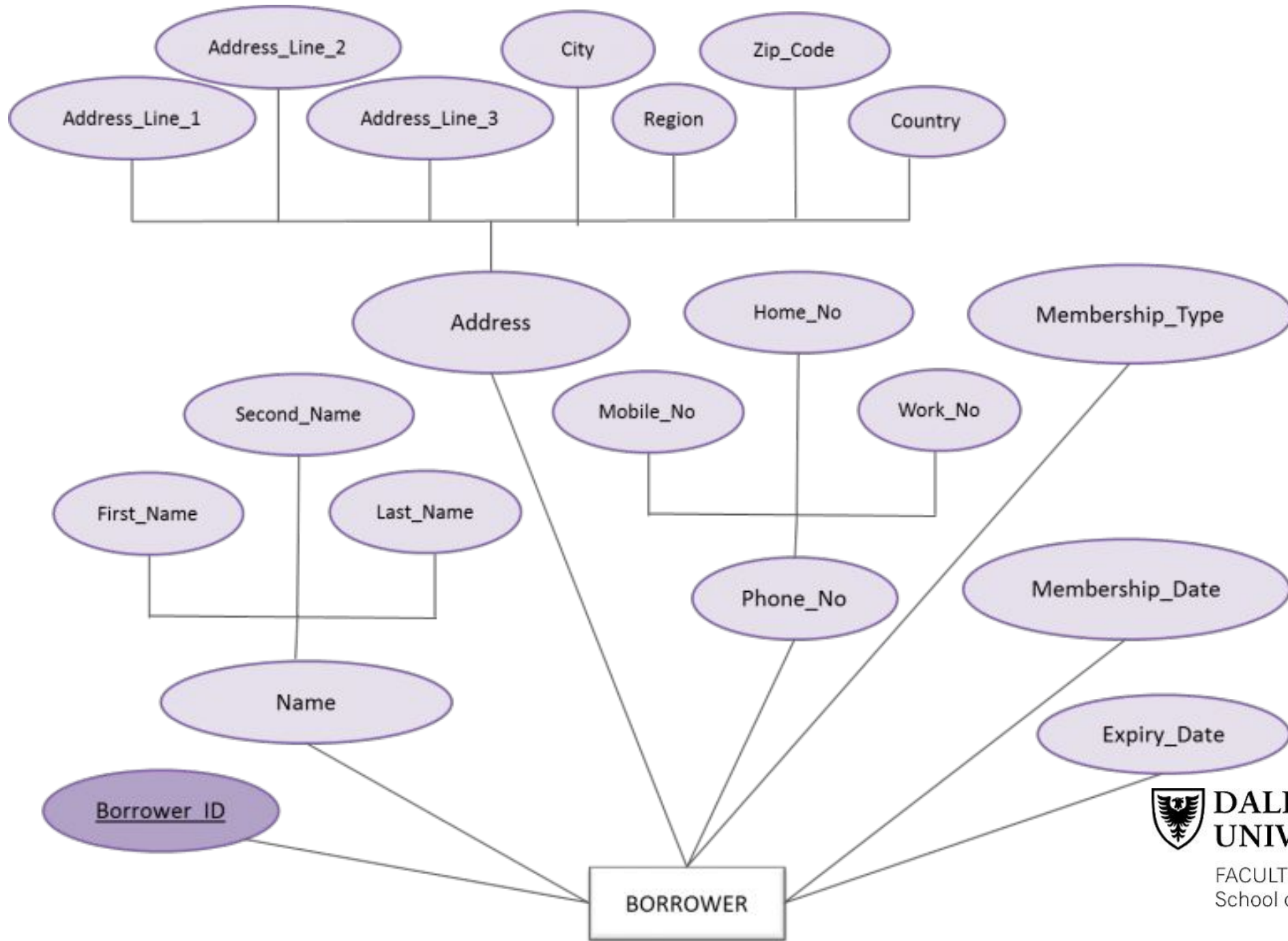
- LIBRARY\_ITEM
  - Item\_ID
  - Title
  - Category
- BOOK
  - ISBN
  - Author
  - Available\_Status
- MAGAZINE
  - Issue\_Date
- JOURNAL
  - Volume
  - Number



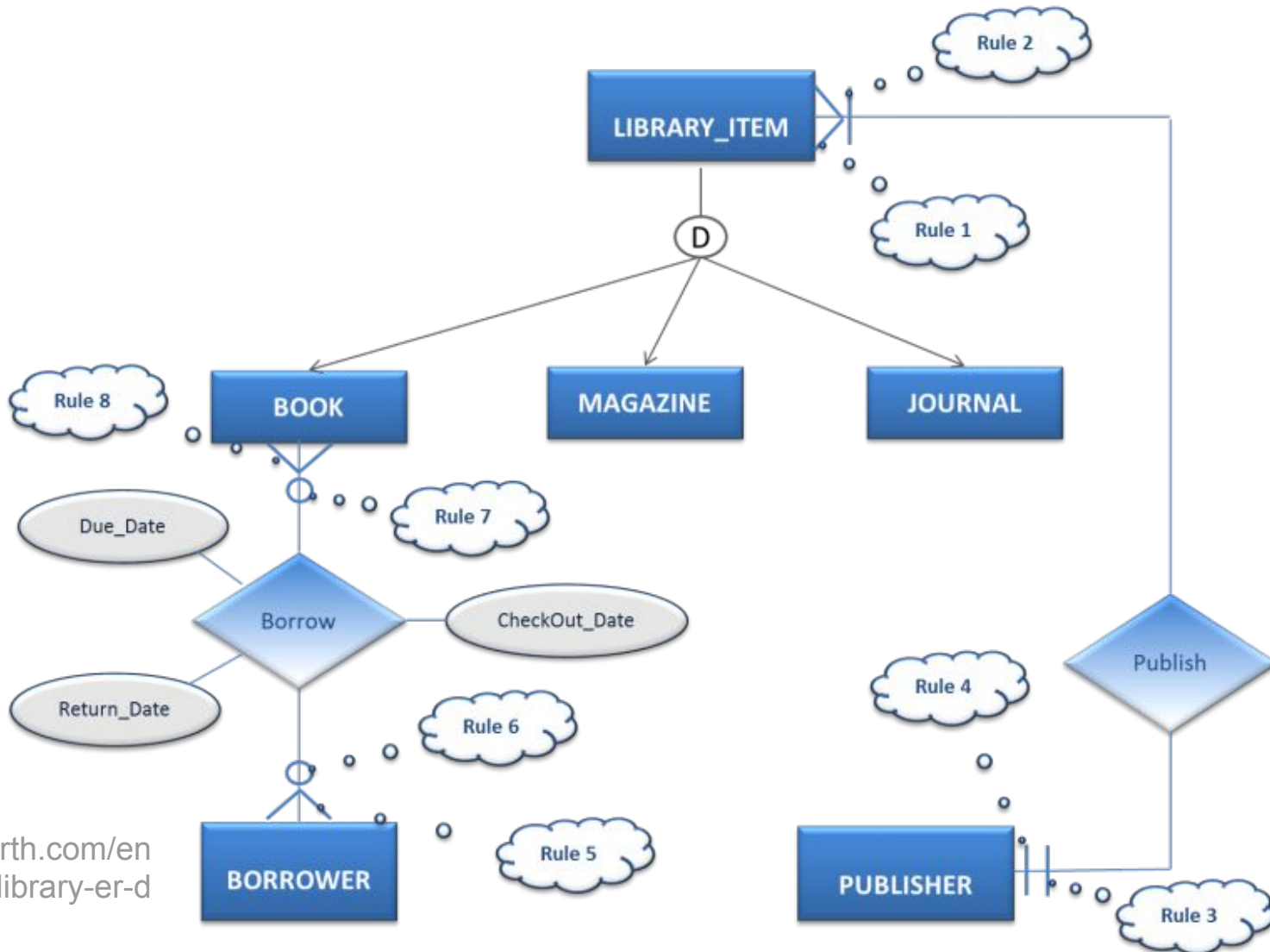
- PUBLISHER
  - Publisher\_ID
  - Publisher\_Name
  - Phone\_No
  - Address
    - Address\_Line\_1
    - Address\_Line\_2
    - Address\_Line\_3
    - City
    - Region
    - Zip\_Code
    - Country



- BORROWER
  - Borrower\_ID
  - Name
  - Membership\_Type
  - Membership\_Date
  - Expiry\_Date
  - Phone\_No
    - Mobile\_No
    - Home\_No
    - Work\_No
  - Address
    - Address\_Line\_1
    - Address\_Line\_2
    - Address\_Line\_3
    - City
    - Region
    - Zip\_Code
    - Country



# Library ER diagram





# Library ER diagram

**Rule 1:** A publisher can publish more than one library item. This is denoted by three lines.

**Rule 2:** A publisher must publish a library item. This is denoted by 1 (one) sign. This rule depends on your design. There is no need to keep publisher information if the publisher had no library items.

**Rule 3:** A library item must belong to a publisher. This is denoted by 1 (one) sign.

**Rule 4:** A library item belongs to only one publisher. This is denoted by 1 (one) sign.

**Rule 5:** A book can be borrowed by more than one person. This is denoted by three lines. Note that, there is a checkout attribute and available status attribute. If these two attributes do not exist, then this rule will not be valid. A book cannot be borrowed by different people at the same time.

**Rule 6:** A book does not have to be borrowed by a person. This is denoted by 0 (zero) sign.

**Rule 7:** A person does not have to borrow a book. This is denoted by 0 (zero) sign.

**Rule 8:** A person can borrow more than one book. This is denoted by three lines.

<http://www.gliffy.com>