

数据库系统

Database System

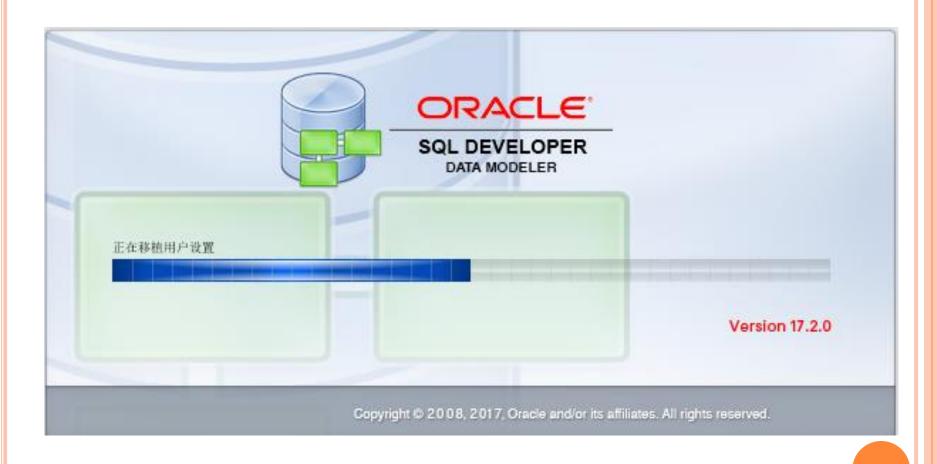
主讲: 张仲楠 教授

Email: zhongnan_zhang@xmu.edu.cn

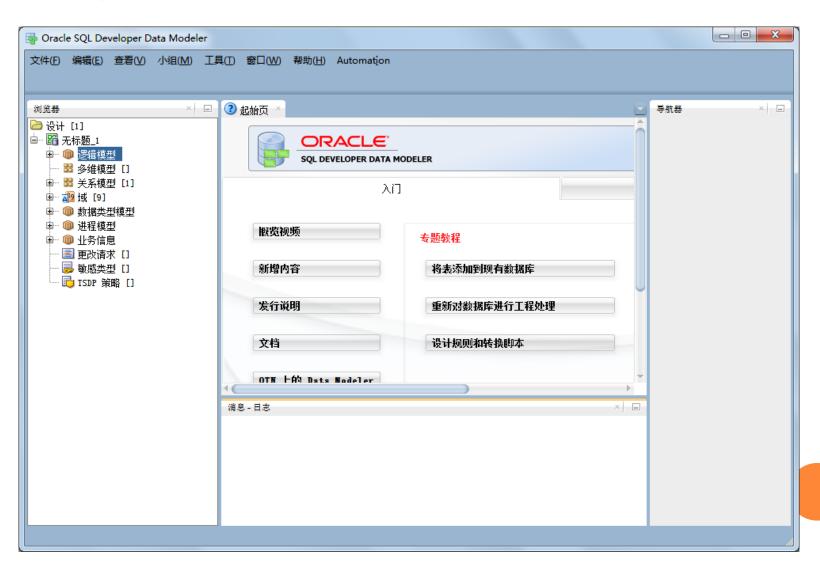
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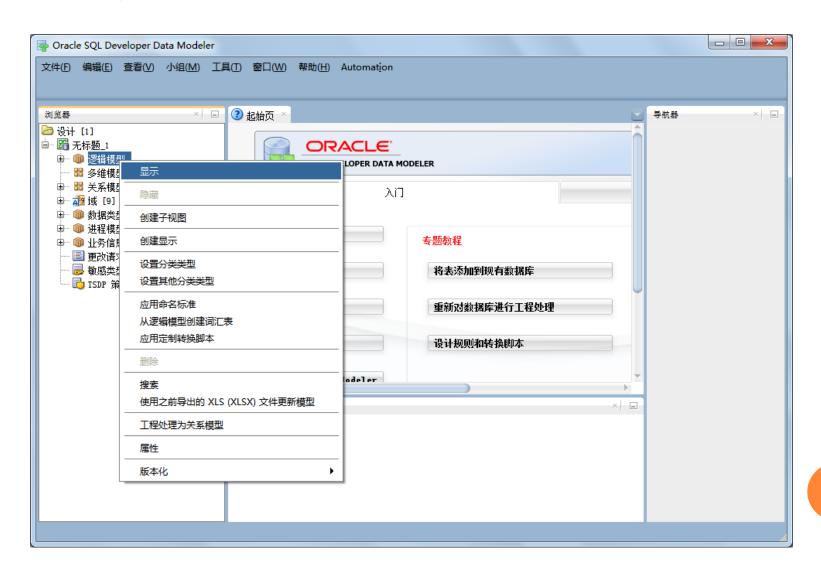
实验五

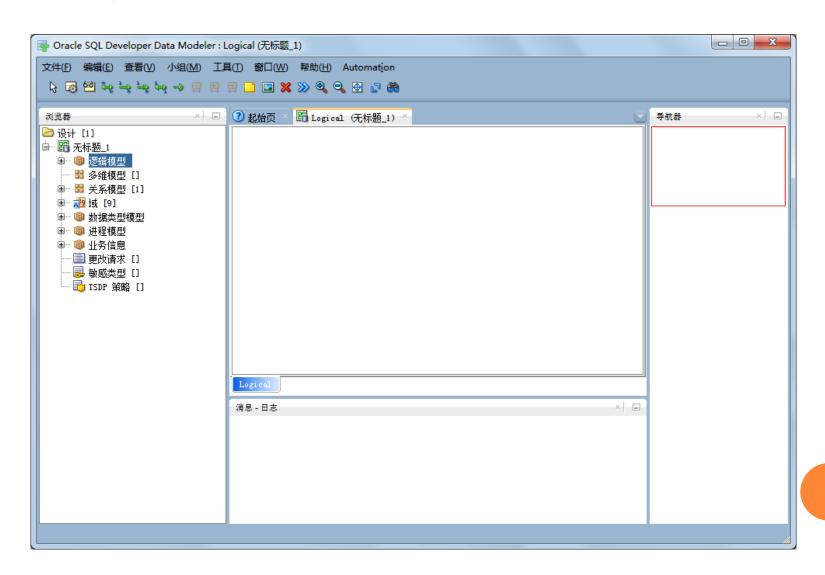
数据库设计



下载地址: ftp://121.192.180.66/教学课件/张仲楠/数据库

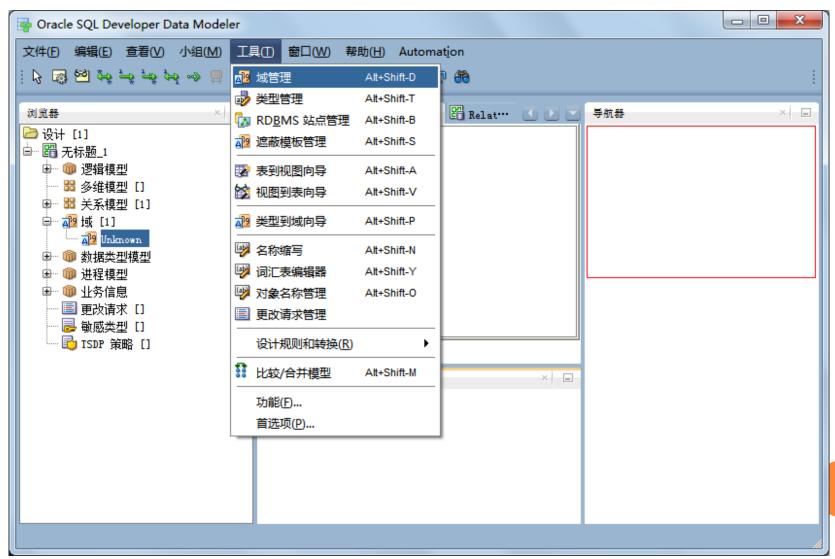


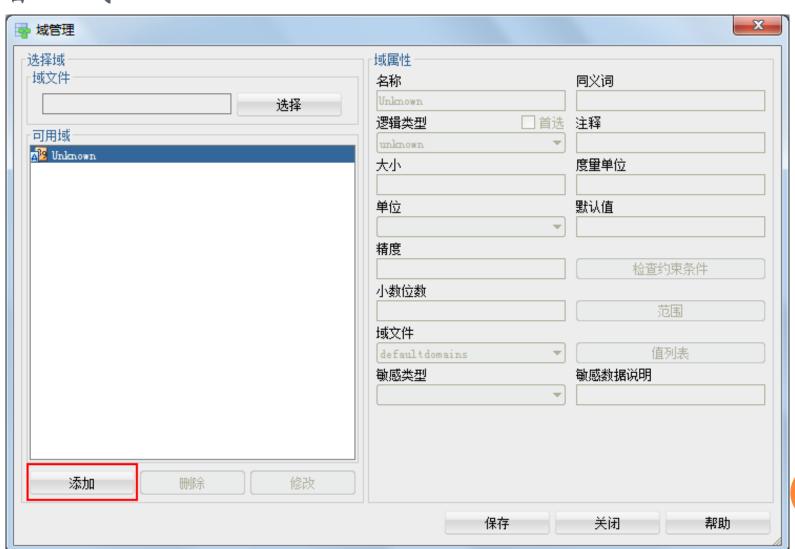




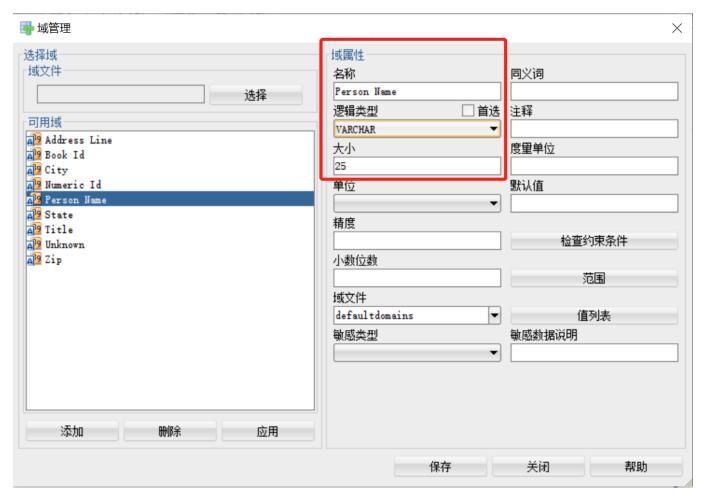
简介

- 注意: 在这个软件里, "逻辑模型"就是我们在课堂上说的"概念模型",即E-R模型.
- 为图书馆设计一个数据库
- 定义如下3个实体:
 - Books (描述图书馆里的每本书)
 - Patrons (描述每一个用户)
 - Transactions (描述每一个事务)

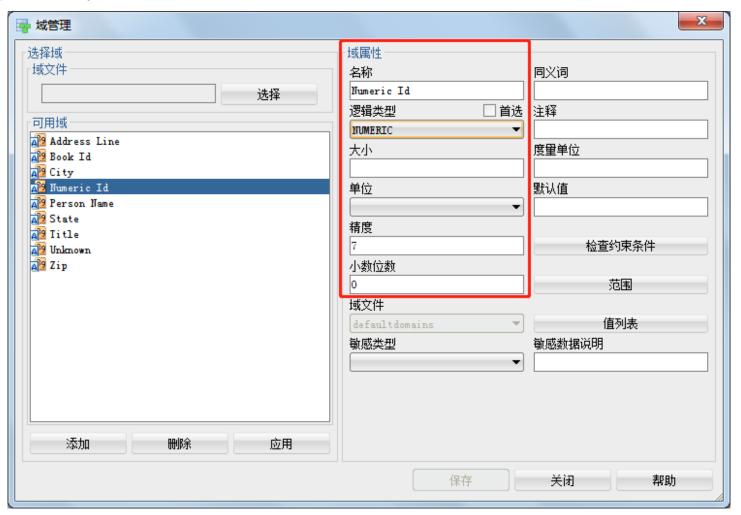




Name	Logical Type	Other Information
Person Name	VARCHAR	Size: 25
Address Line	VARCHAR	Size: 40
City	VARCHAR	Size: 25
State	VARCHAR	Size: 2
Zip	VARCHAR	Size: 10
Book Id	VARCHAR	Size: 20
Numeric Id	NUMERIC	Precision: 7, Scale: 0
Title	VARCHAR	Size: 50

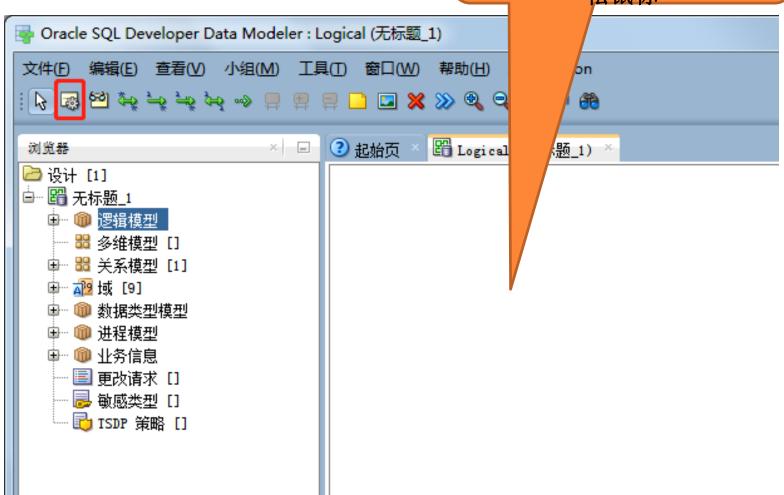


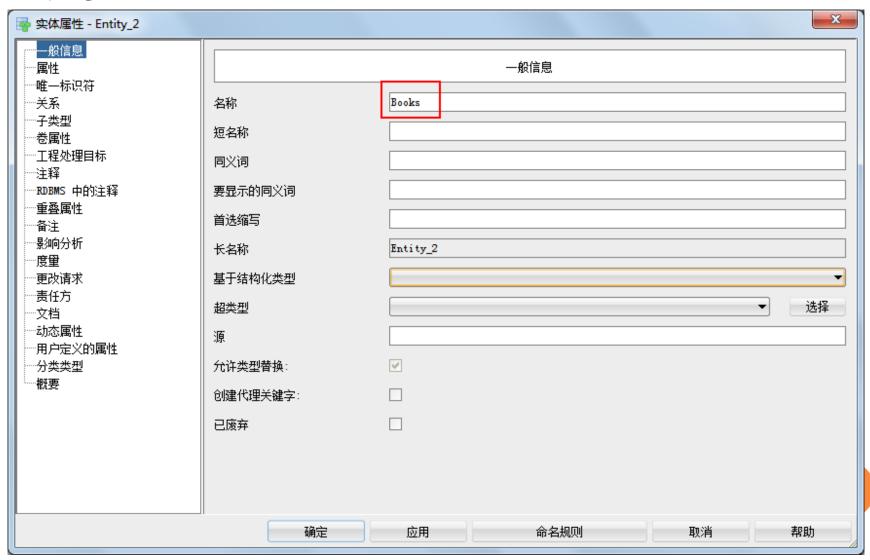
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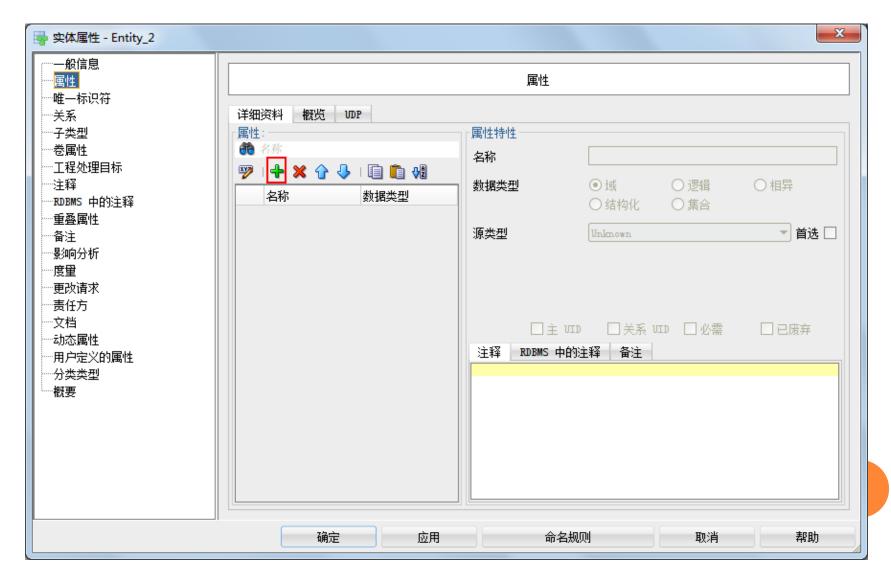


\datamodeler\types\defaultdomains.xml

点完"创建实体"按钮,在工作区会出现一个"十字", 点鼠标左键拉出一个矩形框, 松鼠标





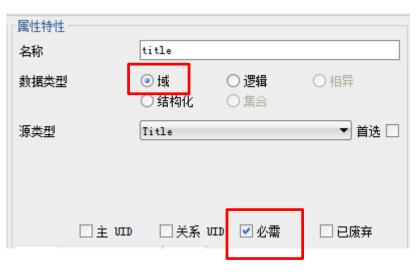


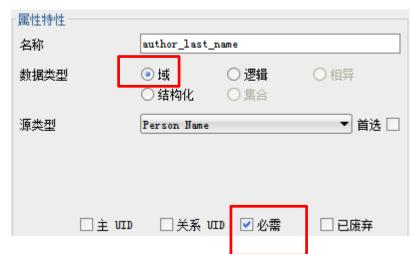
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Name	Datatype	Other Information and Notes	
book_id	Domain: Book Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (The Dewey code or other book identifier.)	
title	Domain: Title	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null).	
author_last_name	Domain: Person Name	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null).	
author_first_name	Domain: Person Name	(Author's first name; not mandatory, but enter it if the author has a first name.)	
rating	Logical type: NUMERIC (Precision=2, Scale= 0)	(Librarian's personal rating of the book, from 1 (poor) to 10 (great).)	

mandatory:必需,也就是不能为null



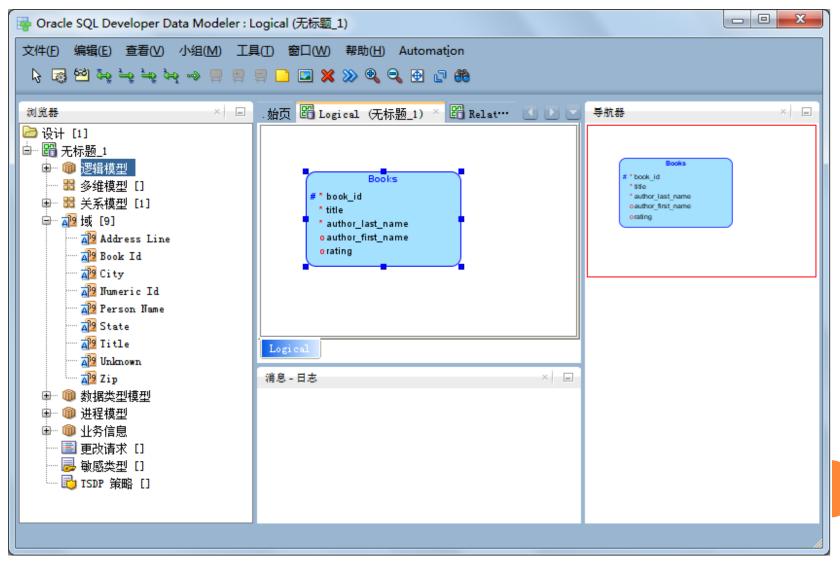






属性特性一	
名称	rating
数据类型	○ 域○ 逻辑○ 指异○ 结构化○ 集合
源类型	
精度	2
小数位数	0

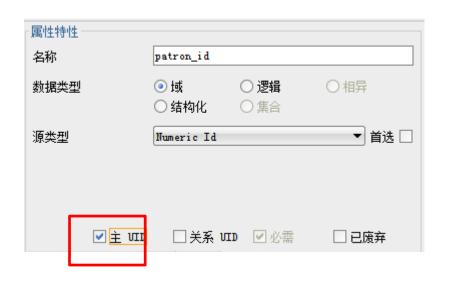
	名称	数据类型
1	book_i d	Book Id
2	title	Title
3	author_last_name	Person Name
4	author_first	Person Name
5	rating	NUMERIC (2)



主码

Attribute Name	Туре	Other Information and Notes
patron_id	Domain: Numeric Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (Unique patron ID number, also called the library card number.)
last_name	Domain: Person Name	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). 25 characters maximum.
first_name	Domain: Person Name	(Patron's first name.)
street_address	Domain: Address Line	(Patron's street address.)
city	Domain: City	(City or town where the patron lives.)
state	Domain: State	(2-letter code for the state where the patron lives.)
zip	Domain: Zip	(Postal code where the patron lives.)
location	Structured type: SDO_GEOMET RY	Oracle Spatial and Graph geometry object representing the patron's geocoded address.

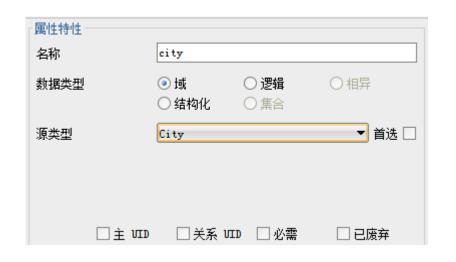
mandatory:必需,也就是不能为null







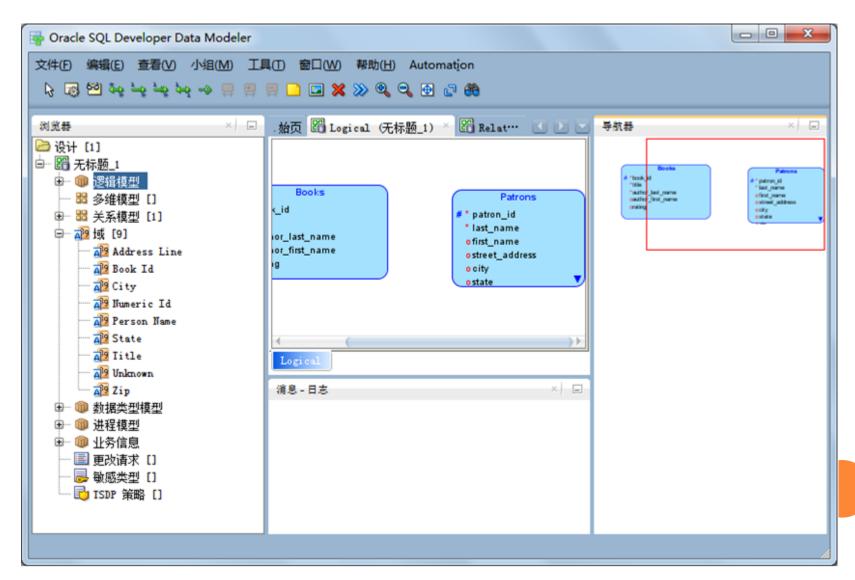
属性特性一					
名称		street_address			
数据类型		● 域○ 结构化	○ 逻辑○ 集合	○相异	
源类型		Address Lin	e	▼ 首选 □	
	□ 主 VID		JID 🗌 必需 🗀	□ 已废弃	







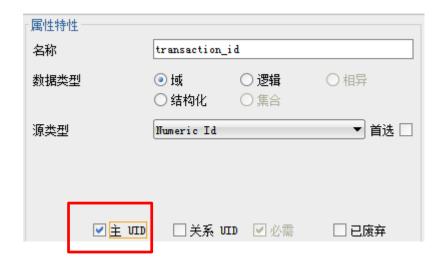




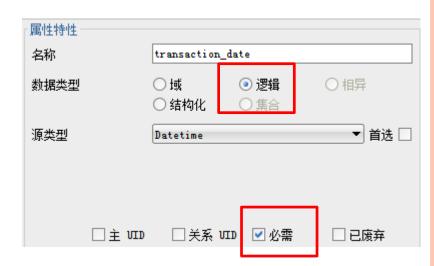
创建TRANSACTIONS实体

Attribute Name	Туре	Other Information and Notes
transaction_id	Domain: Numeric Id	Primary UID (unique identifier). (Unique transaction ID number)
transaction_date	Logical type: Datetime	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). Date and time of the transaction.
transaction_type	Domain: Numeric Id	M (mandatory, that is, must not be null). (Numeric code indicating the type of transaction, such as 1 for checking out a book.)

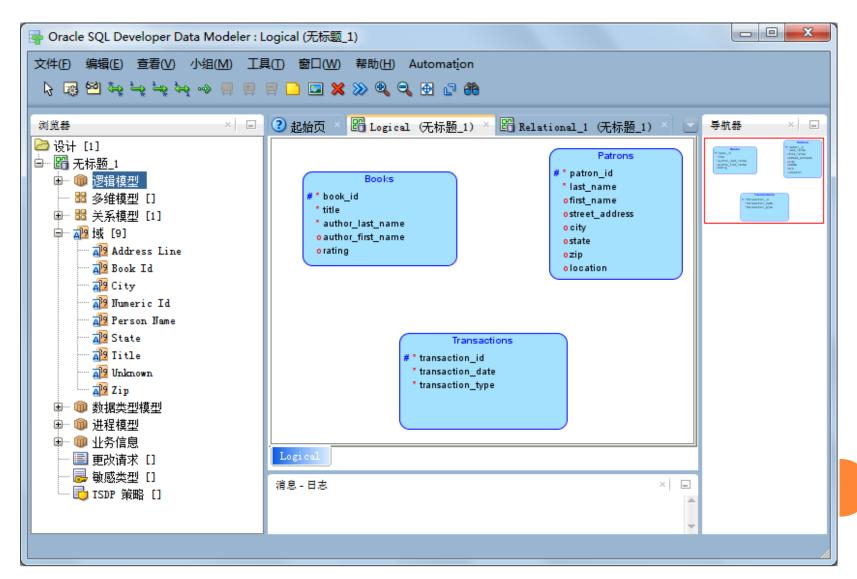
创建TRANSACTIONS实体



属性特性	_				
名称	[•	transaction_type			
数据类型	(● t或	○ 逻辑	○相异	
	(○ 结构化	○ 集合		
源类型	[i	Numeric Id		▼ 首选 □	
	□ ± vi d	□ 关系 VID	☑ 必需	□ 已废弃	



创建TRANSACTIONS实体



实体间的联系约束

- ○对实体之间联系描述的细化
- ○基数约束(Cardinality constraint)
 - 说明实体型中的任何一个实体可以在联系中出现的 最多次数(上限)
- o参与约束(Participation constraint)
 - 说明实体型中的任何一个实体可以在联系中出现的 最少次数(下限)
 - 类型:强制 (mandatory)—至少参与一次 可选 (optional)—可以参与,也可以不参与

The following relationships exist between the entities:

• Books and Transactions: one-to-many. Each book can be involved in multiple transactions. Each book can have zero transaction; a book that is checked out should have a return due date.

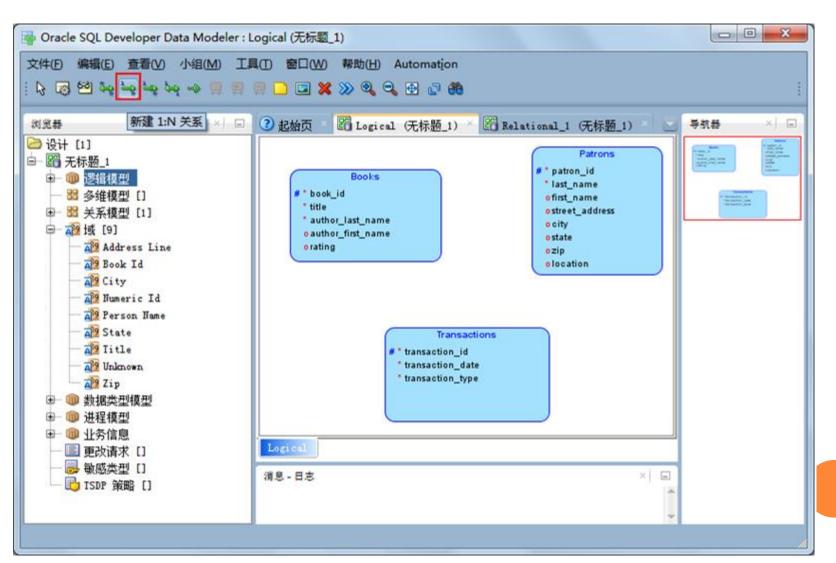
○ Books: 可选

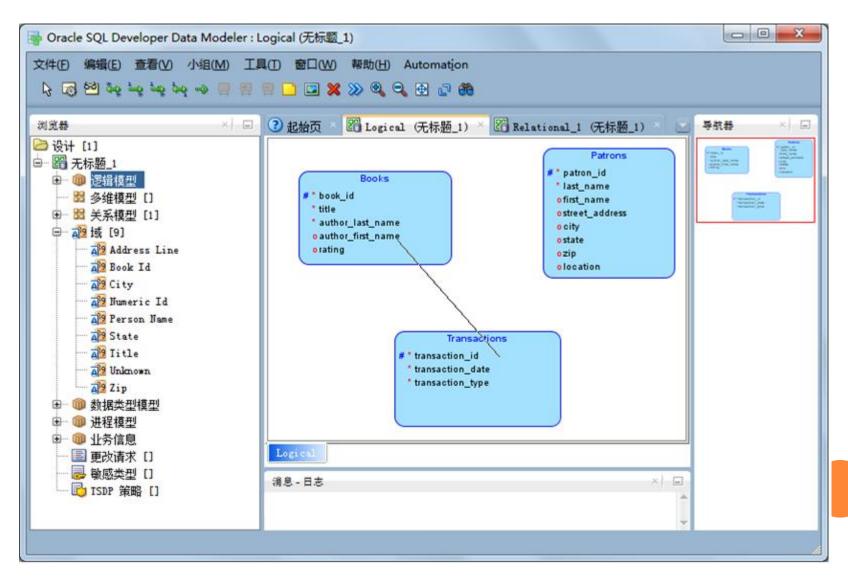
o Transactions: 强制

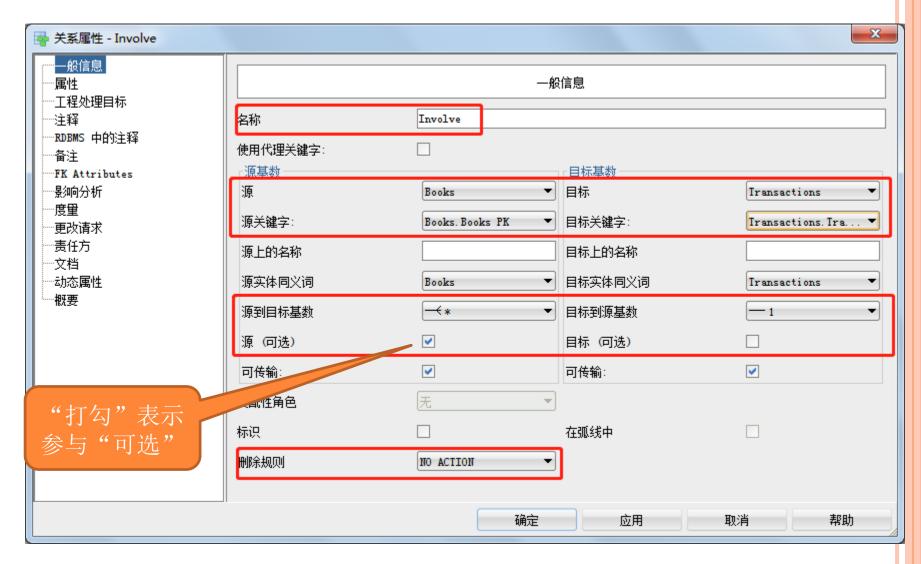
联系的属性

The following relationships exist between the entities:

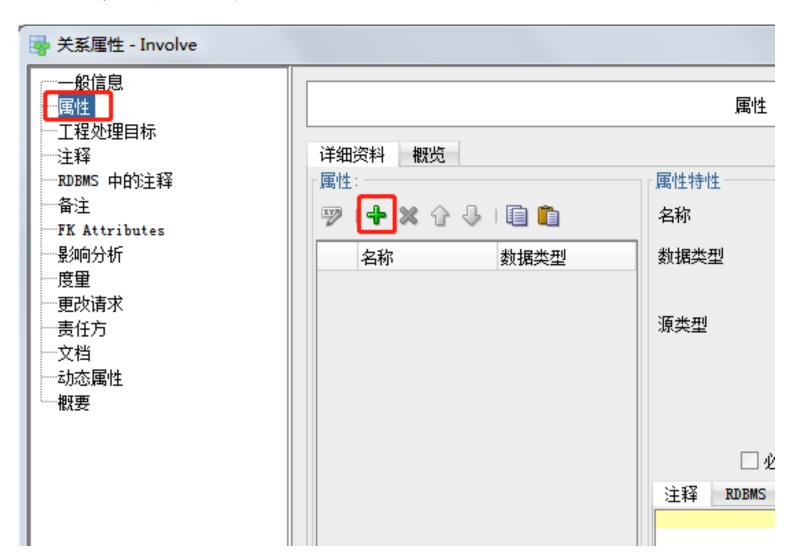
- Patrons and Transactions: one-to-many. Each patron can be involved in multiple transactions. Each patron can have zero; each patron can also return checked out books at anytime.
- o Patrons:参与约束--可选
- Transactions:参与约束—强制



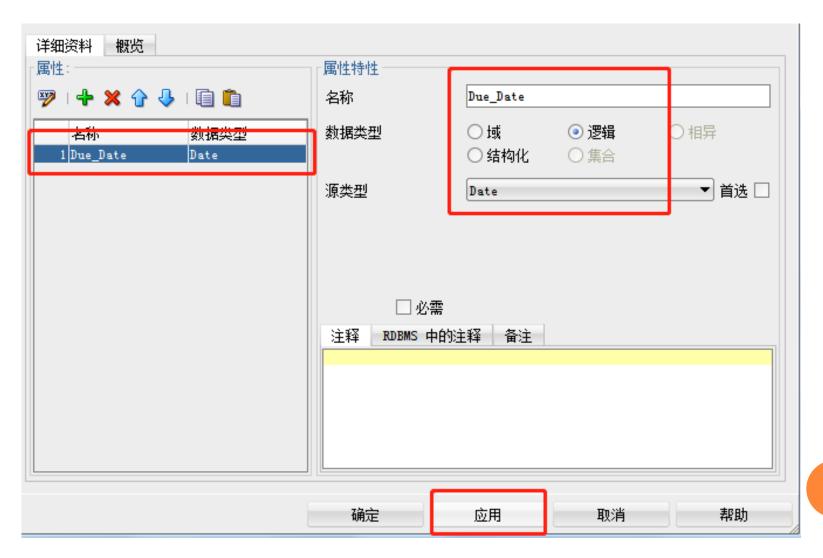


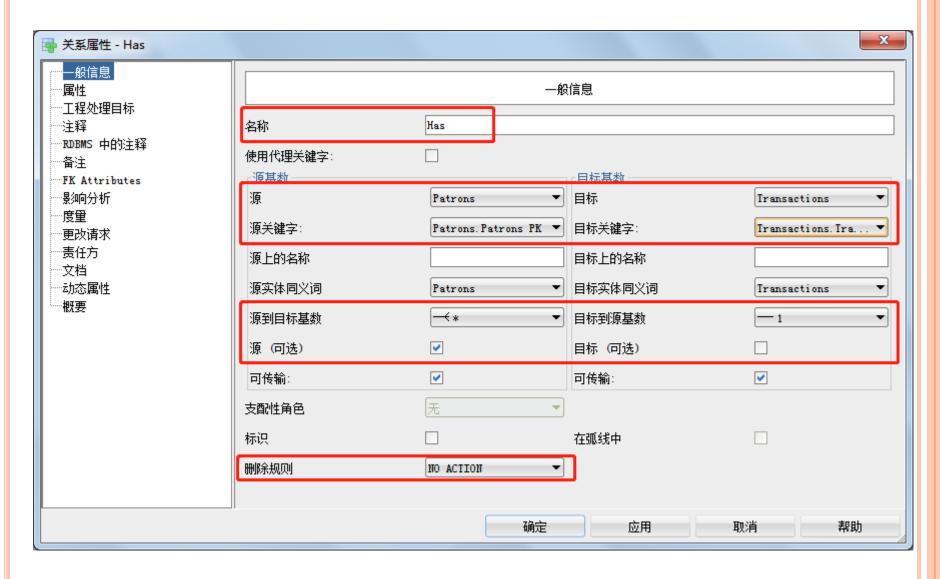


为联系增加属性

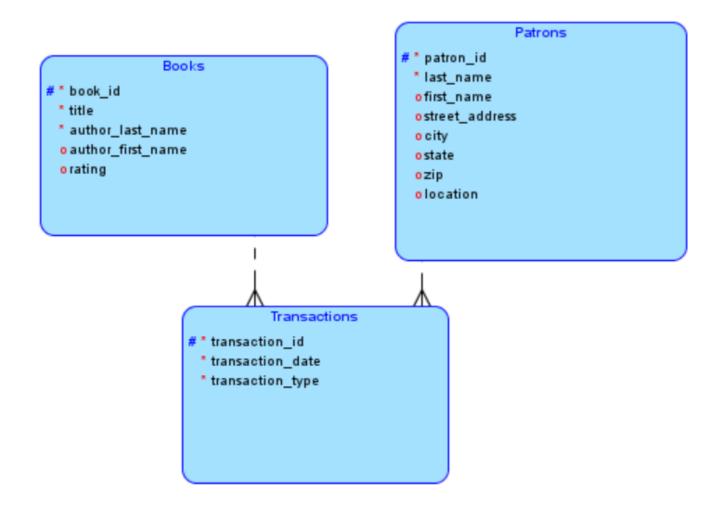


为联系增加属性

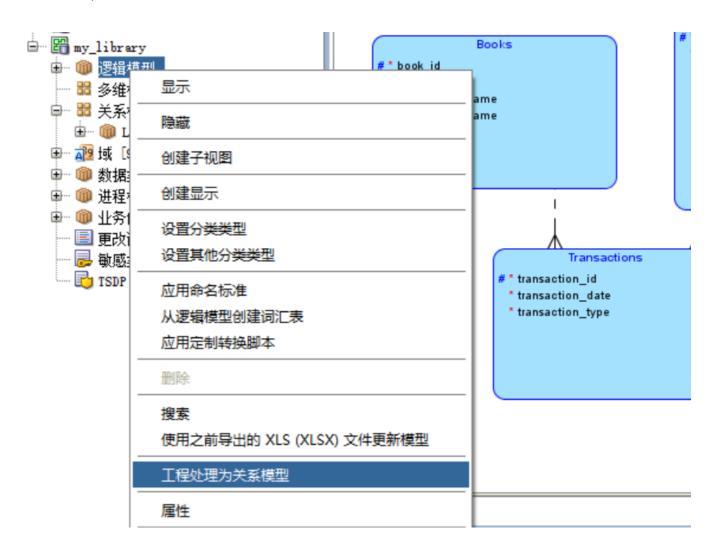




完整的E-R图

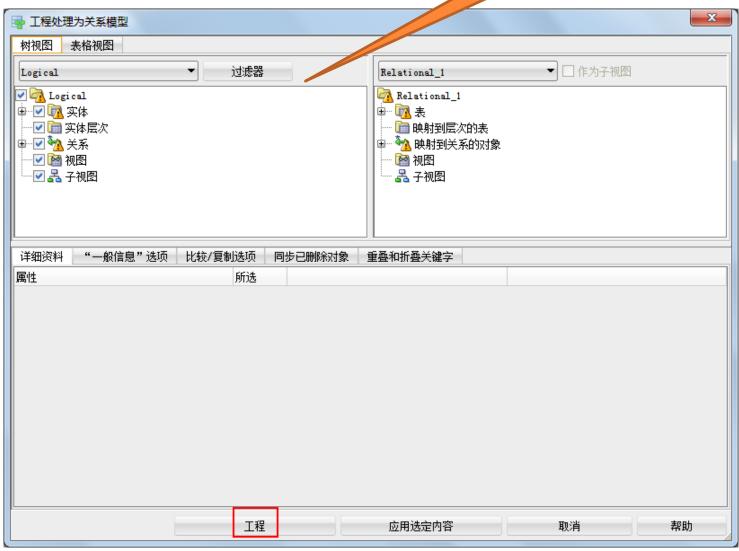


生成关系模型



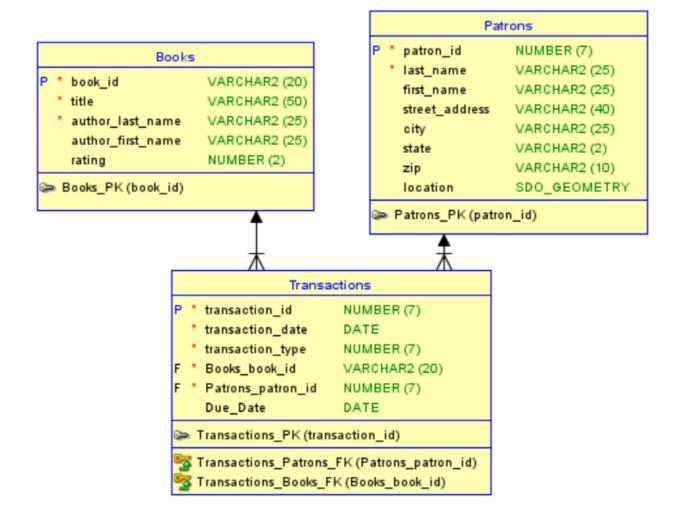
不用改动

生成关系模型



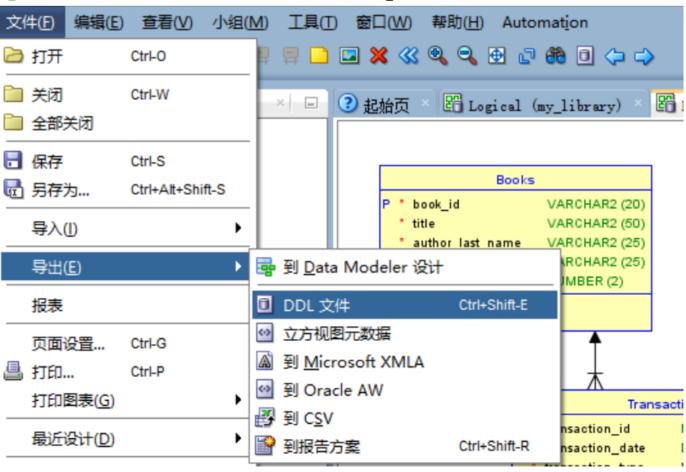


完整的数据库关系模式



生成DDL

Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler: Library (my_library)



生成DDL

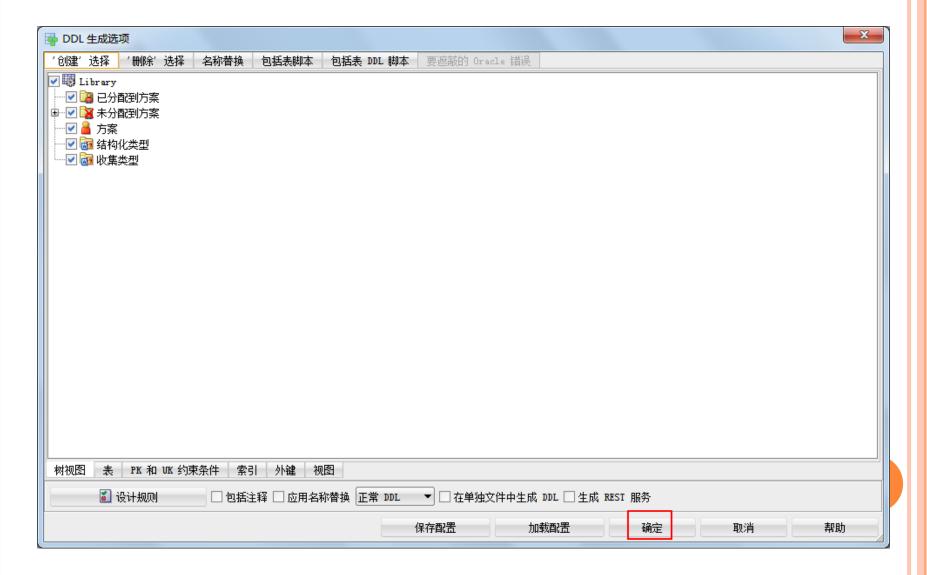
■ DDL 文件编辑器 -Oracle Database 12c

Oracle Database 12c

Library

生成

生成DDL



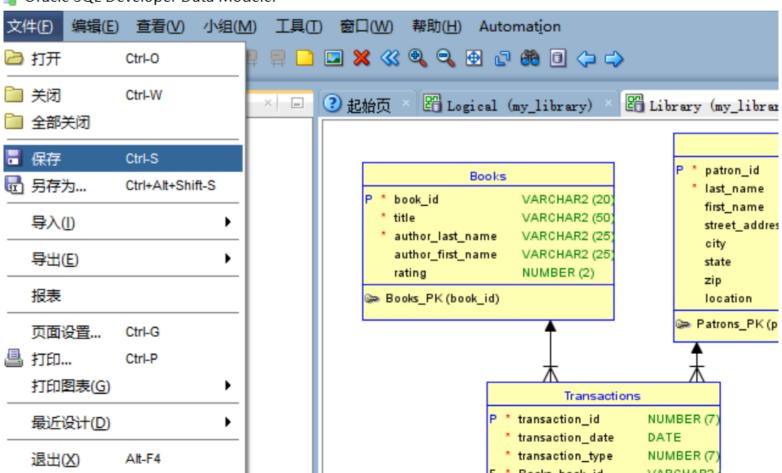
生成 DDL

```
8 CREATE TABLE books (
                      VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL,
      book id
10 title
                      VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL,
    11 ;
12
    author_first_name VARCHAR2(25),
13
      rating
                      NUMBER (2)
14 );
15
16
   ALTER TABLE books ADD CONSTRAINT books pk PRIMARY KEY ( book id );
```

Books表的定义

保存设计

👺 Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler



作业

考虑一个电影数据库,其中记录了有关电影行业的数据。数据要求总结如下:

- □ 每部电影都有片名(title)和发行年份(year of release)。每部电影有一个时长(length),比如120分钟。每部电影类型都有一个制作公司(production company),并且属于一种或多种类型(genre)(如恐怖、动作、戏剧等)。每部电影都有一个或多个导演(director),其中有一个或多个演员(actor)。每部电影都有一个情节大纲(plot)。最后,每部电影都有零条或多条可引用的引语(quote),每一条引语都是由电影中出现的一位演员所说的,一位演员可以提供多条引语。
- □ 演员通过名字(name)和出生日期(date of birth)来识别,并出现 在一部或多部电影中。每个演员在电影中都有一个角色(role)。
- □ 导演也可以通过姓名(name)和出生日期来确定,并导演一部或多部电影。导演也可以在电影中表演(包括他或她可能导演的电影)。
- □ 制作公司按名称(name)标识,每个公司都有地址。制作公司制作 □ 部或多部电影。

作业要求

- 属性的数据类型可以自己合理地定义
- o 画出E-R图
- 转换成一系列关系模式
- 生成这一系列关系模式的DDL (SQL脚本)

作业提交须知

- 提交的文件包括: 实验报告.doc(包含**sq1代码文本**和**两个设计的清晰截图**) 在课程中心(course.xmu.edu.cn)提交实验报告
- **o** 截止时间: 2023-05-26 23:59:59

作业提交须知

·迟交作业

```
update sc
set grade=0
where sno='2432018220xxxx'
and grade is null
and miss_deadline = 1;
```

o抄袭作业

```
update sc
set grade=0
where sno='2432018220xxxx'
   and grade is null
and plagiarize = 1;
```



