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cookbook / table-inheritance

## table inheritance

#ObjectRelationshipDataModeling #Postgres #SQL

# financial products modeling on an object-relational database

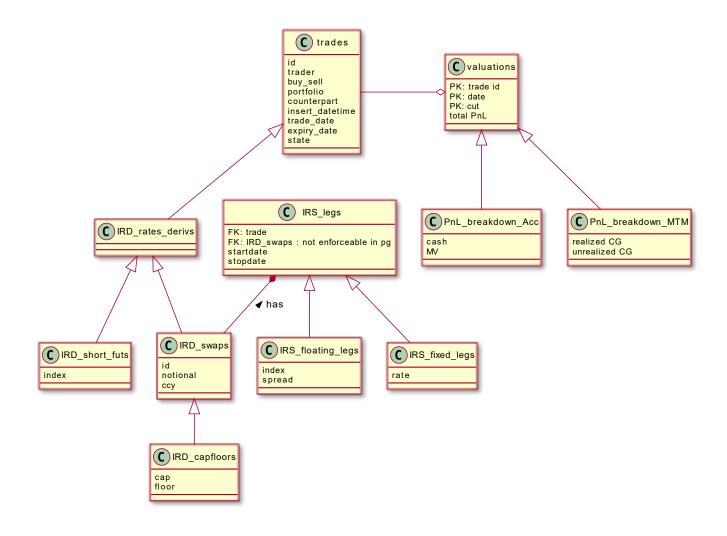
- the financial products found in all the major cross-asset risk-management applications can be modeled with an inheritance pattern: basic products have evolved into more sophisticated, "exotic" products.
- an object-relational database like postgres can help with the definition of such products and a better support for consistency.
- for example: the dates attribute of the legs of a swap should all have the same value.
- in a traditional model, the swaps are in one table and their legs are in other tables; the consistency of the dates has to be guaranteed by the application.
- by adopting this model, the same is guaranteed by design.

### example of class diagram

glossary:

IRD = interest-rate derivative

IRS = interest-rate swap, a type of IRD



## database image

```
1 image: "postgres:9.6.20"
```

#### **SQL** script

```
drop table if exists IRS_fixed_legs;
2
    drop table if exists IRS_floating_legs;
3
    drop table if exists IRS_legs;
    drop table if exists IRD_swaps;
4
    drop table if exists IRD_rates_derivative_trades;
5
    drop table if exists trades;
6
    CREATE TYPE buysell_ AS ENUM ('B', 'S');
8
    CREATE TYPE upfront_inarrears_ AS ENUM ('UF', 'AR');
9
10
    CREATE TABLE trades (
11
       id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, -- integer + AUTO_INCREMENT
12
13
       trader
                text,
14
       buysell
                 buysell_,
15
       portfolio
                   text,
16
       counterpart text,
```

```
17
       insert_datetime timestamp ,
18
       trade_date date,
19
      expiry_date date,
20
       state text
21
    );
22
   CREATE TABLE IRD_rates_derivative_trades (
23
24
     ccy char(3),
                money -- two-digit precision
25
     notional
    ) INHERITS (trades);
26
27
   CREATE TABLE IRD_swaps (
28
29
     id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY
     -- this PK override will allow the the proper FK in table IRS_legs
30
    ) INHERITS (IRD_rates_derivative_trades);
31
32
33
34
   CREATE TABLE IRS_legs (
35
     id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
36
     trade integer REFERENCES IRD_swaps(id),
37
     startdate date,
38
39
     enddate date,
40
     upfront_inarrears upfront_inarrears_
41
    );
42
43
    CREATE TABLE IRS_fixed_legs (
     44
45
    ) INHERITS (IRS_legs);
46
47
   CREATE TABLE IRS_floating_legs (
48
     floating_index text,
     floating_index_spread real -- 6 decimal digits precision
49
50
   ) INHERITS (IRS_legs);
```

#### selecting entries - example:

```
1    SELECT * FROM IRD_swaps;
2    SELECT * FROM ONLY trades; -- i.e. not IRD_swaps
```

ref.

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/tutorial-inheritance.html 🖸

"

The inheritance hierarchy is actually a directed acyclic graph

 $\underline{\text{https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/datatype.html}} \ \square$ 

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