

# L3

# The Relational Model

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Fall 2018

# Background

Most widely used data model in the world

## Legacy Models

IMS hierarchical

CODASYL network

Recently popular: NoSQL

attempt at a flexible model

# Key Principles

Data redundancy (or how to avoid it)

Physical data independence

programs don't worry about physical structure

Logical data independence

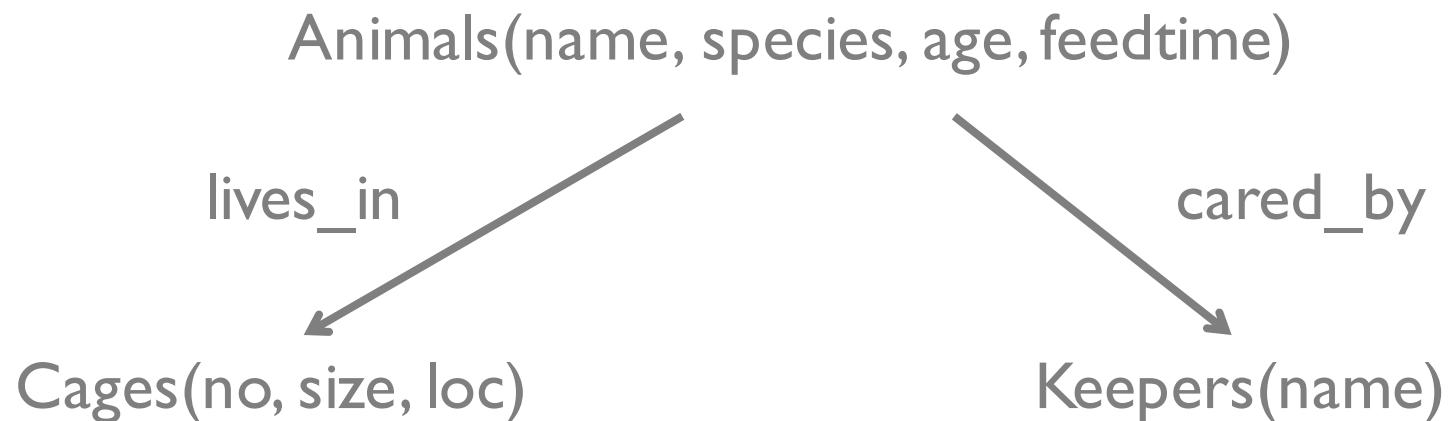
logical structure can change and legacy programs can continue to run

High level languages

# Historical Context (not on test)

Hierarchical model (IMS)  
Network model (CODASYL)  
Relational model (SQL/QUEL)

70s  
80-90s

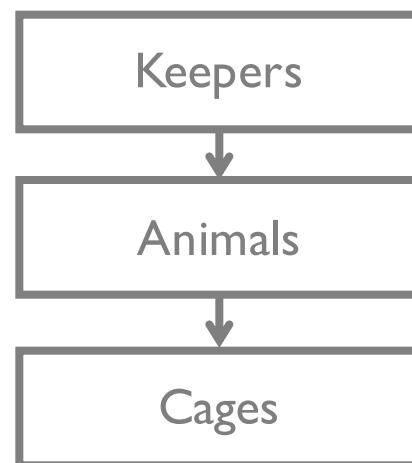


# Hierarchical Model (IMS, circa 1968)

Segment types (objects)

Segment instances (records)

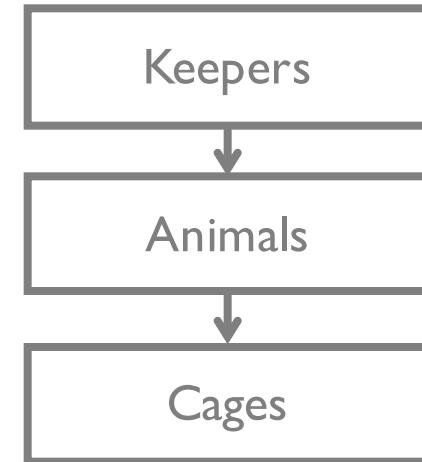
Segment types form a tree



# Data Stored Depth First

Jane (Keeper)	(HSK 1)
Bob, iguana, ...	(2)
1, 100ft <sup>2</sup> , ...	(3)
Joe, student, ...	(4)
1, 100ft <sup>2</sup> , ...	(5)

...



What's repeated?

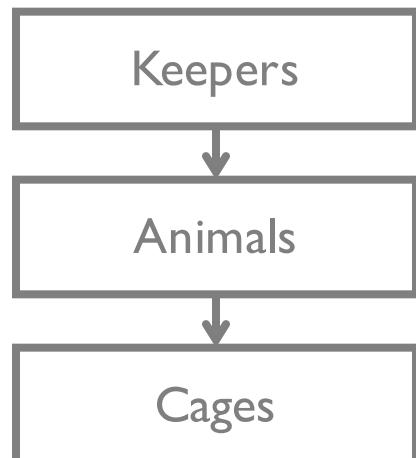
Inconsistencies possible, lack of protections

# Can't Avoid Redundancy

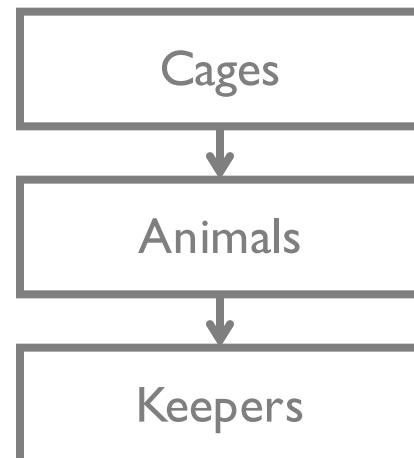
Segment types (objects)

Segment instances (records)

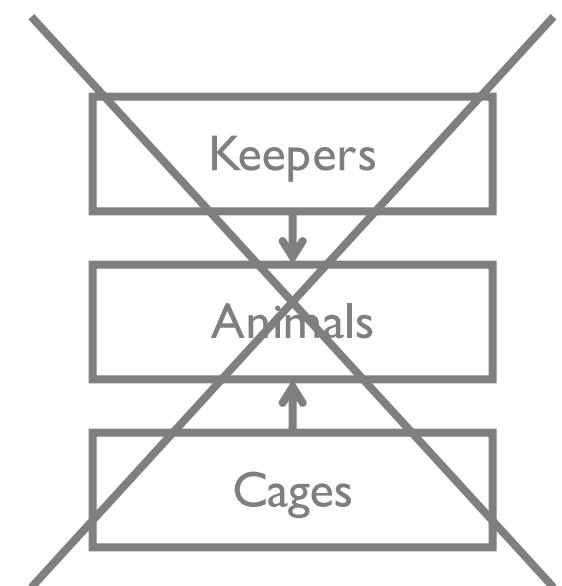
Segment types form a tree



Repeats cage data if  
>>1 animals in a cage



Repeats keeper data if  
keeper cares for >1 animals



DAG != Tree

# Physical Storage

Stored hierarchically

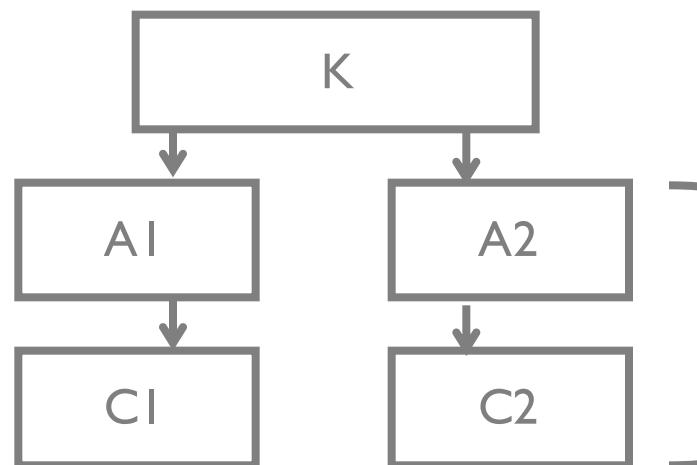
Only root segment can be indexed

Other segments only accessed sequentially

Keepers Segment

Animals Segments

Cages Segments



Can be indexed  
Sequential, hash, tree

Sequential  
access only

# Hierarchical Querying: DL-I

*Navigational Querying through a tree structure*

Core operations

**GX(seg, pred)** general form, takes seg type and a predicate

**Get Unique (GU)** start at parent (root) segment

**Get Next (GN)** next record in HSK order in database

**Get Next in Parent (GNP)** next in HSK order until end of subtree

Fetch cages that Eugene entered

```
GU(Keeper, name = Eugene)  
Until no more records  
  cage = GNP(Cage)  
  print cage.no
```

Find Keepers of Cage 6

```
keeper = GU(Keeper)  
GNP(Cages, no=6)  
print keeper  
Until no more records  
  keeper = GN(Keeper)  
  GNP(Cages, no=6)  
  print keeper
```

# Problems

Duplicates data

Low level programming interface

Almost no physical data independence

Change root from tree to hash index causes programs with GN  
on root to *fail*

Inserts into sequential root structures disallowed

Lacks logical data independence

Changing schema requires changing program

Violates many desirable properties  
of a proper DBMS

# More Problems

Schema changes require program changes because  
pointers after GN calls now different

In reality, schemas change all the time

- Keepers now responsible for a whole cage

- Hummingbirds require multiple feedings

- Merge with another zoo

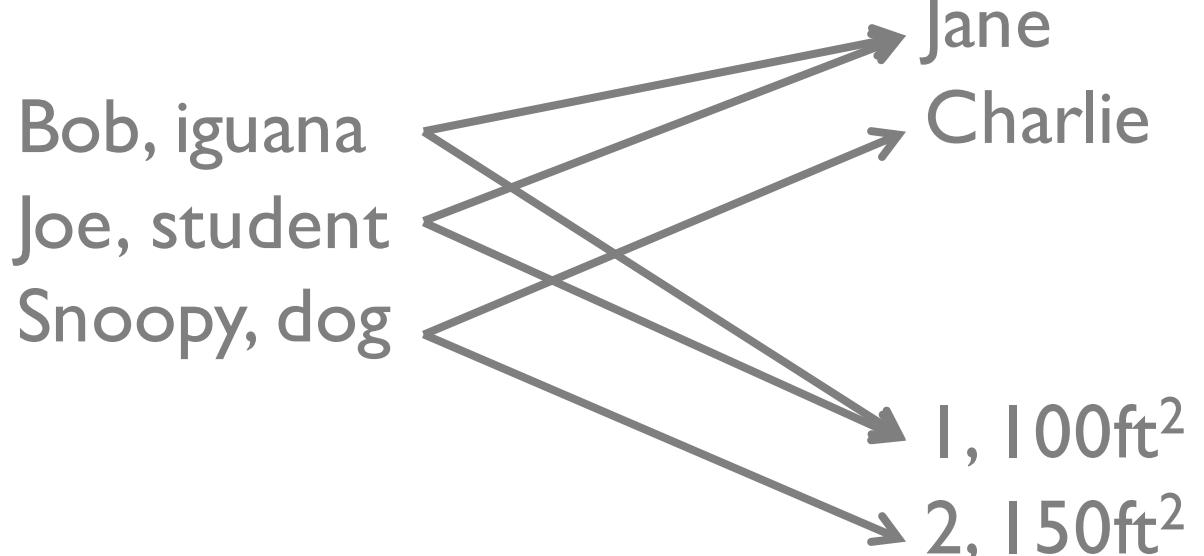
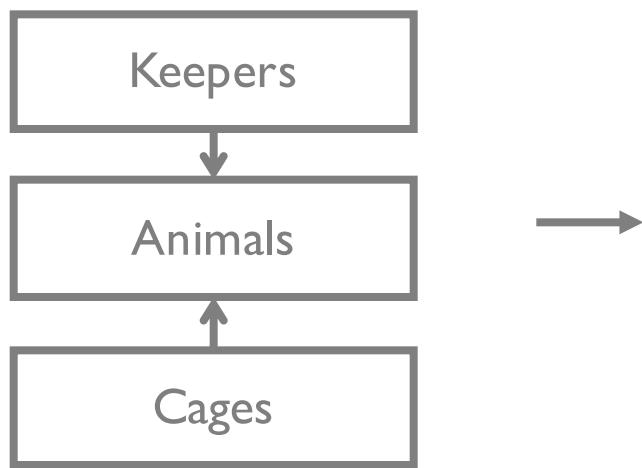
# Network Models (CODASYL, 1969)

## Abstraction

Types of Records

Connected by named sets (one to many relationships)

Modeled as a graph



# Network Models: Queries

Queries are programs that follow pointers (IMS style)

Find Keeper (name = ‘Eugene’)  
until no more

Find next Animal in cares\_for

Find Cage in lives\_in

Get current record

Very Smart people (Charles Bachman, ‘73 Turing Award)  
strongly defended this model but...

# Network Models: Problems

Very complex due to navigational programming  
(not for mere mortals!)

Still no physical nor logical data independence

Implementations were limiting  
must load all data at once

Trades off increased programmer pain for modeling  
non-hierarchical data

# Relational Model (1970)

Ted Codd, 1970

Reaction to CODASYL

Key properties

1. simple representation
2. set oriented model
3. no physical data model needed

*Information Retrieval*

---

A Relational Model of Data for  
Large Shared Data Banks

E. F. CODD

*IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose, California*

Future users of large data banks must be protected from having to know how the data is organized in the machine (the internal representation). A prompting service which supplies such information is not a satisfactory solution. Activities of users at terminals and most application programs should remain unaffected when the internal representation of data is changed and even when some aspects of the external representation are changed. Changes in data representation will often be needed as a result of changes in query, update, and report traffic and natural growth in the types of stored information.

Existing noninferential, formatted data systems provide users with tree-structured files or slightly more general network models of the data. In Section 1, inadequacies of these models

# Roadmap

History lesson

DDLs: Data definition language

Integrity Constraints

DMLs: Data Manipulation Language Selection

Queries

ER → Relational Model



Franck Pachot @FranckPachot · Sep 10

Replies to @MongoDB

Real friends will patiently explain to n00b friends why relational model was invented. #consistency #security #abstraction #encapsulation #normalization #joins #multi-purpose model.

[seas.upenn.edu/~zives/03f/cis...](http://seas.upenn.edu/~zives/03f/cis...)

Future users of large data banks must be protected from having to know how the data is organized in the machine (the internal representation). A prompting service which supplies such information is not a satisfactory solution. Activities of users at terminals and most application programs should remain unaffected when the internal representation of data is changed and even when some aspects of the external representation are changed. Changes in data representation will often be needed as a result of changes in query, update, and report traffic and natural growth in the types of stored information.

Existing noninferential, formatted data systems provide users with tree-structured files or slightly more general network models of the data. In Section 1, inadequacies of these models are discussed. A model based on *n*-ary relations, a normal

# Administrivia

AA1 out: implement OFFSET in DataBass

3.75% of class grade in extra credit

Come by OH for Databass crash course

# Basic Definitions

**Database** a set of relations

Instance set of instances for relations in database

**Relation** 2 parts

Instance a table with rows and columns

Schema name of relation + name & type of each column

e.g., Students(sid: int, name: string, login: string, age: int)

Think of relation as a set (no duplicate rows)

Relation colored glasses

Everything (data, relationships, query results) is a relation

# Terminology

Formal Name	Synonyms
Relation	Table
Tuple	Row, Record
Attribute	Column, Field
Domain	Type

# *Example Instance of Students Relation*

<u>sid</u>	name	login	age	gpa
1	eugene	ewu@cs	20	2.5
2	luis	luis@cs	20	3.5
3	ken	ken@math	33	3.9

Cardinality 3

Degree 5

Do the values of different rows have to be distinct?

Do the values of columns have to be distinct?

# DDL: CREATE TABLE

Create the Students Relation

Note: attribute domains are defined & enforced by DBMS

Create the Enrolled relation

```
CREATE TABLE Students(  
    sid int,  
    name text,  
    login text,  
    age int,  
    gpa float  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled(  
    sid int,  
    cid int,  
    grade char(2)  
)
```

# Integrity Constraints (ICs)

def: a condition that is true for *any* instance of the database

Often specified when defining schema  
DBMS enforces ICs at all times

An instance of a relation is **legal** if it satisfies all declared ICs  
Programmer doesn't have to worry about data errors!  
e.g., data entry errors

PostgreSQL documentation great resource  
[www.postgresql.org/docs/8.1/static/ddl-constraints.html](http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.1/static/ddl-constraints.html)

# Domain Constraints (attr types)

```
CREATE TABLE Students(  
    sid int,  
    name text,  
    login text,  
    age int,  
    gpa float  
)
```

# NULL Constraints

```
CREATE TABLE Students(  
    sid int NOT NULL,  
    name text,  
    login text,  
    age int,  
    gpa float  
)
```

# Candidate Keys

Set of fields is a *candidate key (or just Key)* for a relation if:

1. No two distinct tuples have same values in all key fields
2. This is untrue for any subset of the key
3. Key fields cannot be NULL

If (2) is false, called a *superkey* what's a trivial superkey?

If >1 candidate keys in relation, DBA picks one as *primary key*

sid is key for Students

is name a key?

what is (sid, gpa)?

# Primary and Candidate Keys

**UNIQUE & PRIMARY KEY key words**

Be careful with ICs:

**Each student can enroll in  
a course only once**

**What does this say?**

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled(  
    sid: int,  
    cid: int,  
    grade: char(2),  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid, cid)  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled(  
    sid: int,  
    cid: int,  
    grade: char(2),  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid),  
    UNIQUE (cid, grade)  
)
```

# Primary and Candidate Keys

UNIQUE + NOT NULL == field is a key

PRIMARY KEY is shorthand for UNIQUE NOT NULL

```
CREATE TABLE Students(  
    sid int NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    name text,  
    login text,  
    age int,  
    gpa float,  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid)  
)
```

# Foreign Keys

def: set of fields in Relation  $R_i$  used to refer to tuple in  $R_j$  via  $R_j$ 's primary key (logical pointer)

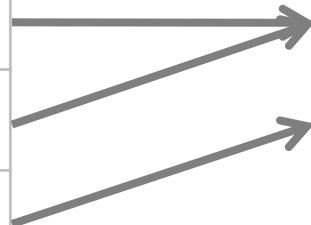
```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled(  
    sid: int, cid: int, grade: char(2),  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid, cid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (sid) REFERENCES Students  
)
```

Enrolled

sid	cid	grade
1	2	A
1	3	B
2	2	A+

Students

sid	name
1	eugene
2	luis



# Referential Integrity

A database instance has *referential integrity* if all foreign key constraints are enforced no dangling references

Examples where referential integrity is not enforced

- HTML links

- Yellow page listing

- Restaurant menus

# CHECK Constraints

Boolean constraint expression added to schema

Very powerful mechanism.

More specific constraints in next slides

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled(  
    sid int,  
    cid int,  
    grade char(2),  
    CHECK (  
        grade = 'A' or grade = 'B' or  
        grade = 'C' or grade = 'D' or  
        grade = 'F'  
    )  
)
```

# How to Enforce Integrity Constraints

Run checks anytime database changes

On INSERT

what if new Enrolled tuple refers to non-existent student?

Reject insertion

On DELETE (many options)

what if Students tuple is deleted?

delete dependent Enrolled tuples

reject deletion

set Enrolled.sid to default value or **null**

(null means ‘unknown’ or ‘inapplicable’ in SQL)

# Where do ICs come from?

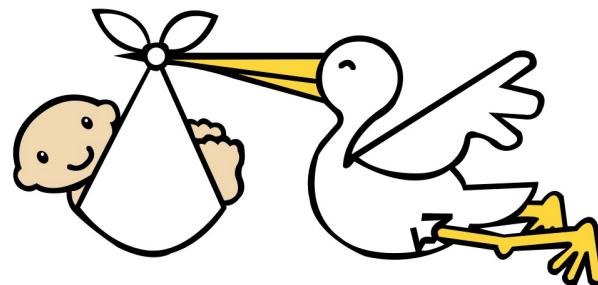
Based on application semantics and use cases

Can check if database instance satisfies ICs

IC is statement about the world (all possible instances)

Can't infer ICs by staring at an instance

Key and foreign key ICs are most common, more general table and database constraints possible as well.



# More Powerful than ER Constraints

## Functional dependencies

*A dept can't order two distinct parts from the same supplier.*

Can't express this wrt ternary Contracts relationship.

Normalization refines ER design by considering FDs.

## Inclusion dependencies

Special case: ER model can express Foreign keys

*At least 1 person must report to each manager.*

## General constraints

*Each donation is less than 10% of the combined donations to all humanities courses.*

# What Can ER Express?

Key constraints,  
participation constraints,  
overlap/covering constraints

Some foreign key constraints as part of relationship set  
Some constraints require general CHECK stmts  
ER cannot express e.g., function dependencies at all  
Constraints help determine best database design

# DML: Introduction to Queries

Key strength of relational model  
declarative querying of data

Queries are high level, readable  
DBMS makes it fast, user don't need to worry

Precise semantics for relational queries  
Lets DBMS choose different ways to run query while  
ensuring answer is the same

# INSERT/DELETE

## Add a tuple

```
INSERT INTO Students(sid, name, login, age, gpa)  
VALUES (4, 'wu', 'wu@cs', 20, 5)
```

## Delete tuples satisfying a predicate (condition)

```
DELETE FROM Students S  
WHERE S.name = 'wu'
```

# Basic SELECT

Get all attributes of <21 year old students

```
SELECT *
FROM Students S
WHERE S.age < 21
```

Get only names

```
SELECT S.name
FROM Students S
WHERE S.age < 21
```

sid	name	login	age	gpa
1	eugene	ewu@cs	20	2.5
2	luis	luis@cs	20	3.5
3	ken	ken@math	33	3.9

# Multi-table SELECT

What does this return?

```
SELECT S.name, E.cid  
FROM Students S, Enrolled E  
WHERE S.sid = E.sid AND  
E.grade = "A"
```

Enrolled

sid	cid	grade
1	2	A
1	3	B
2	2	A+

Students

sid	name
1	eugene
2	luis

Result

name	cid
eugene	2

# Single Table Semantics

A *conceptual evaluation method* for previous query:

1. FROM clause: retrieve Students relation
2. WHERE clause: Check conditions, discard tuples that fail
3. SELECT clause: Delete unwanted fields

Remember, this is *conceptual*. Actual evaluation will be much more efficient, but must produce the same answers.

# Multi-Table Semantics

Modify the FROM clause evaluation

I. FROM clause: compute *cross-product* of Students and Enrolled

Enrolled

sid	cid	grade
1	2	A
1	3	B
2	2	A+

Cross-product

sid	cid	grade	sid	name
1	2	A	1	eugene
1	3	B	1	eugene
2	2	A+	1	eugene
1	2	A	2	luis
1	3	B	2	luis
2	2	A+	2	luis

Students

sid	name
1	eugene
2	luis

# Multi-Table Semantics

Modify the FROM clause evaluation

1. FROM clause: compute *cross-product* of Students and Enrolled
2. WHERE clause: Check conditions, discard tuples that fail
3. SELECT clause: Delete unwanted fields

SELECT a1, a2, a3

FROM A, B, C

WHERE A.a1 = B.b1

for row1 in A

    for row2 in B

        for row3 in C

            if (row1.a1 == row2.b1) {

                yield [row1.a1, row1.a2, row1.a3]

    }

# Administrivia

Project I Part I

Meetings this week and next

Who hasn't signed up yet?

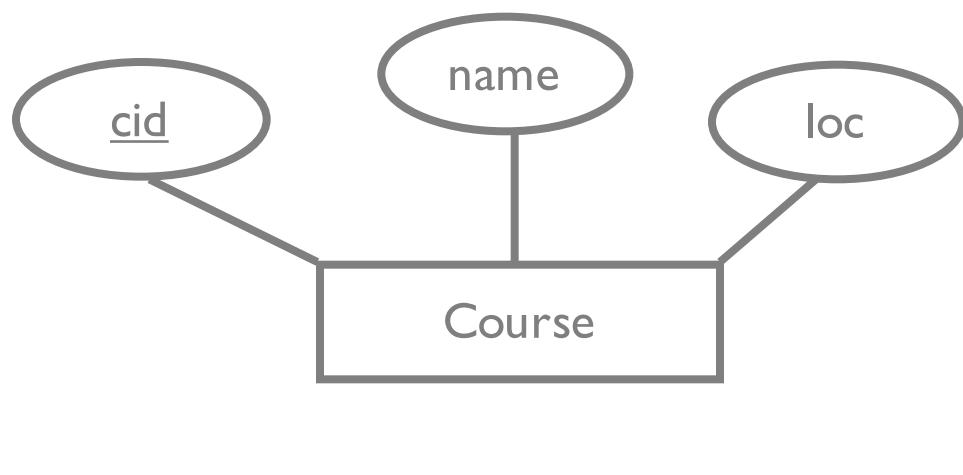
Extra OH after class today to go over DataBass

Set up environment before coming!

(See DataBass readme)

# Translating ER → Relational Models

# Entity Set → Relation



```
CREATE TABLE Course(  
    cid int,  
    name text,  
    loc text,  
    PRIMARY KEY (cid)  
)
```

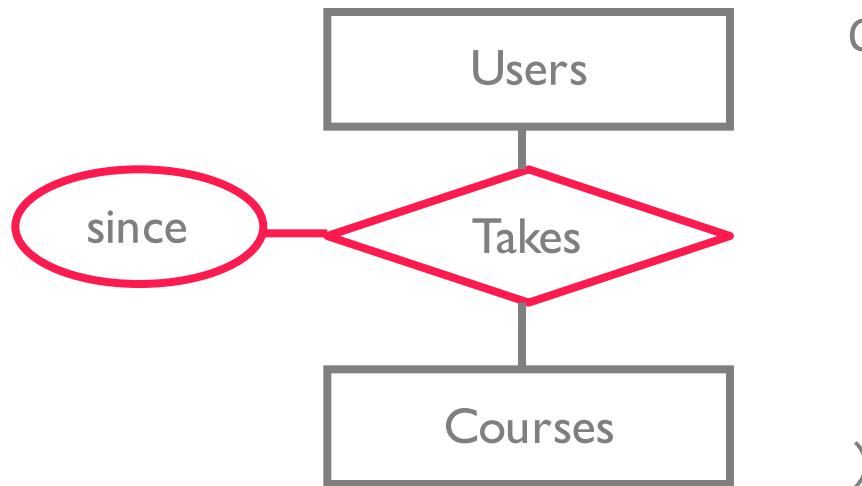
# Relationship Set w/out constraint → Relation

Relation must include

Keys for each entity set as foreign keys

these form superkey for relation

All attributes of the relationship set



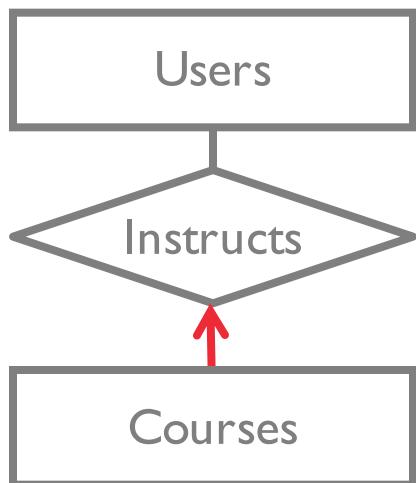
```
CREATE TABLE Takes(  
    uid int,  
    cid int,  
    since date,  
    PRIMARY KEY (uid, cid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users,  
    FOREIGN KEY (cid) REFERENCES Courses  
)
```

# Key Constraint → Relation

Note only cid is a Key

Why don't we have UNIQUE(uid, cid)?

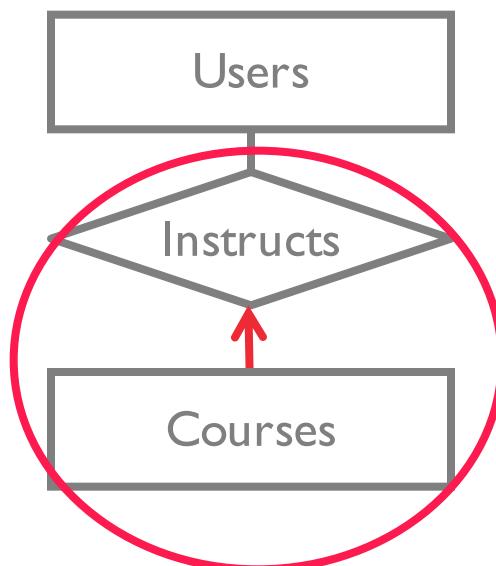
User and Courses are separate relations



```
CREATE TABLE Instructs(  
    uid int NOT NULL,  
    cid int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (cid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users,  
    FOREIGN KEY (cid) REFERENCES Courses  
)
```

# Key Constraint → Relation

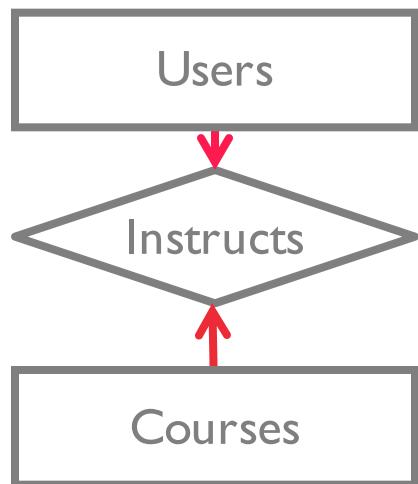
Alternatively combine Courses and Users  
(this is the preferred way)



```
CREATE TABLE Course_Instructs(  
    cid int  
    uid int,  
    name text,  
    loc text,  
    PRIMARY KEY (cid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users  
)
```

# Key Constraint → Relation

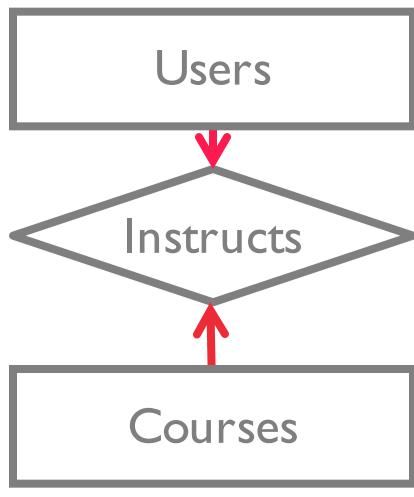
How to translate this ER diagram?



```
CREATE TABLE Course_Instructs(  
    ???  
)
```

# Key Constraint → Relation

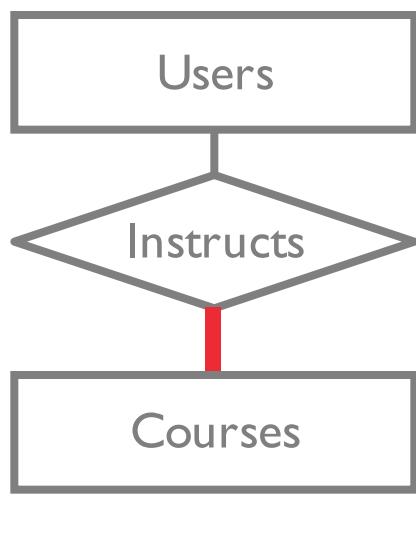
How to translate this ER diagram?



```
CREATE TABLE Course_Instructs_Users(
    cid int
    uid int,
    name text,
    loc text,
    username text,
    age text,
    PRIMARY KEY (cid, uid)
)
```

# Participation Constraint → Relation

Only participation constraints with one entity set in binary relationship (others need CHECK constraint)



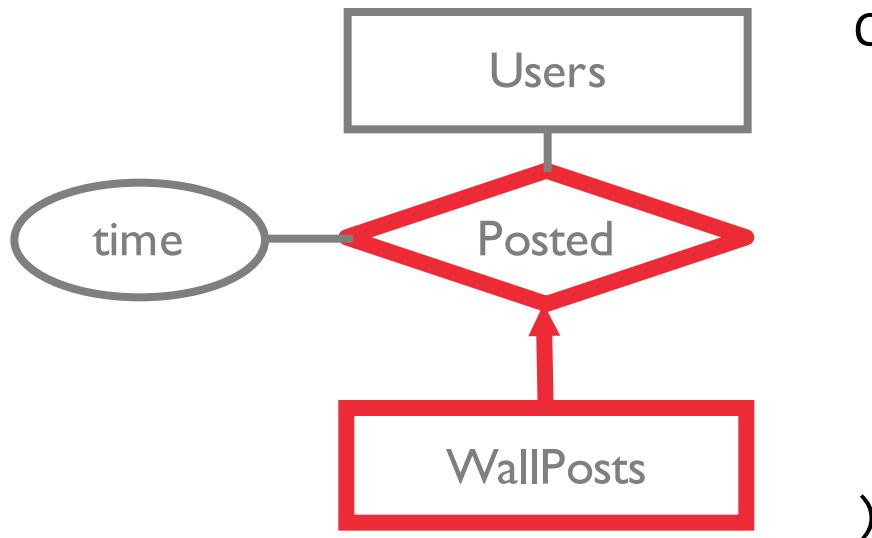
```
CREATE TABLE Course_Instructs(
    cid int,
    uid int NOT NULL,
    name text,
    loc text,
    PRIMARY KEY (cid),
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
)
```

# Weak Entity → Relation

Weak entity set and identifying relationship set are translated into a single table.

When owner entity is deleted, all owned weak entities also deleted.

pid in this example is a partial key: it alone does not identify a given wall post! For example, if each user's first wall post is given pid 1, then pid does not uniquely identify a wall post.



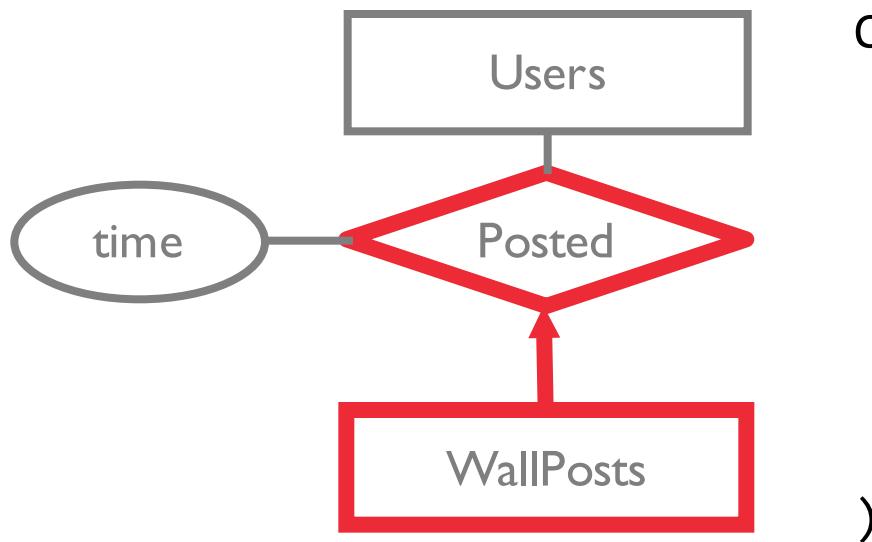
```
CREATE TABLE Wall_Posted(  
    pid int,  
    post_text text,  
    posted_at DATE,  
    uid int NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (pid, uid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users  
        ON DELETE CASCADE  
)
```

# Weak Entity → Relation

Weak entity set and identifying relationship set are translated into a single table.

When owner entity is deleted, all owned weak entities also deleted.

In practice, pid in a CREATE TABLE statement *is unique*, so the primary key would simply be pid.



```
CREATE TABLE Wall_Posted(  
    pid int,  
    post_text text,  
    posted_at DATE,  
    uid int NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (pid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (uid) REFERENCES Users  
        ON DELETE CASCADE  
)
```

# ISA Hierarchies

## Option 1: Keep base relation

Instructors & Students recorded in Users

Extra info in Instructors or Students relation

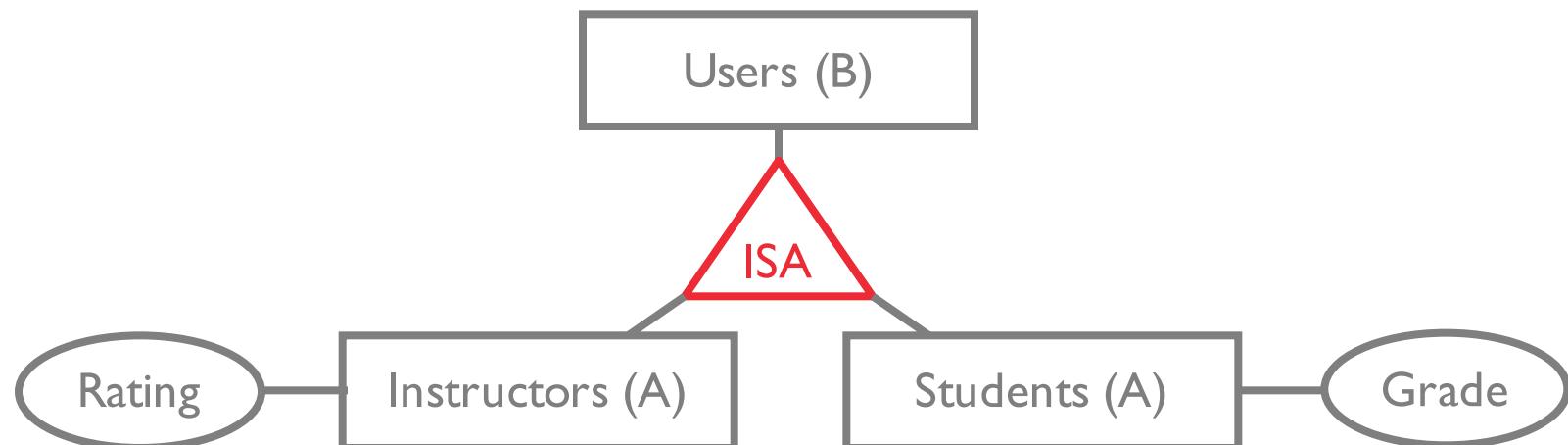
JOIN between child and base relations for all attributes

## Option 2: Only keep child relations

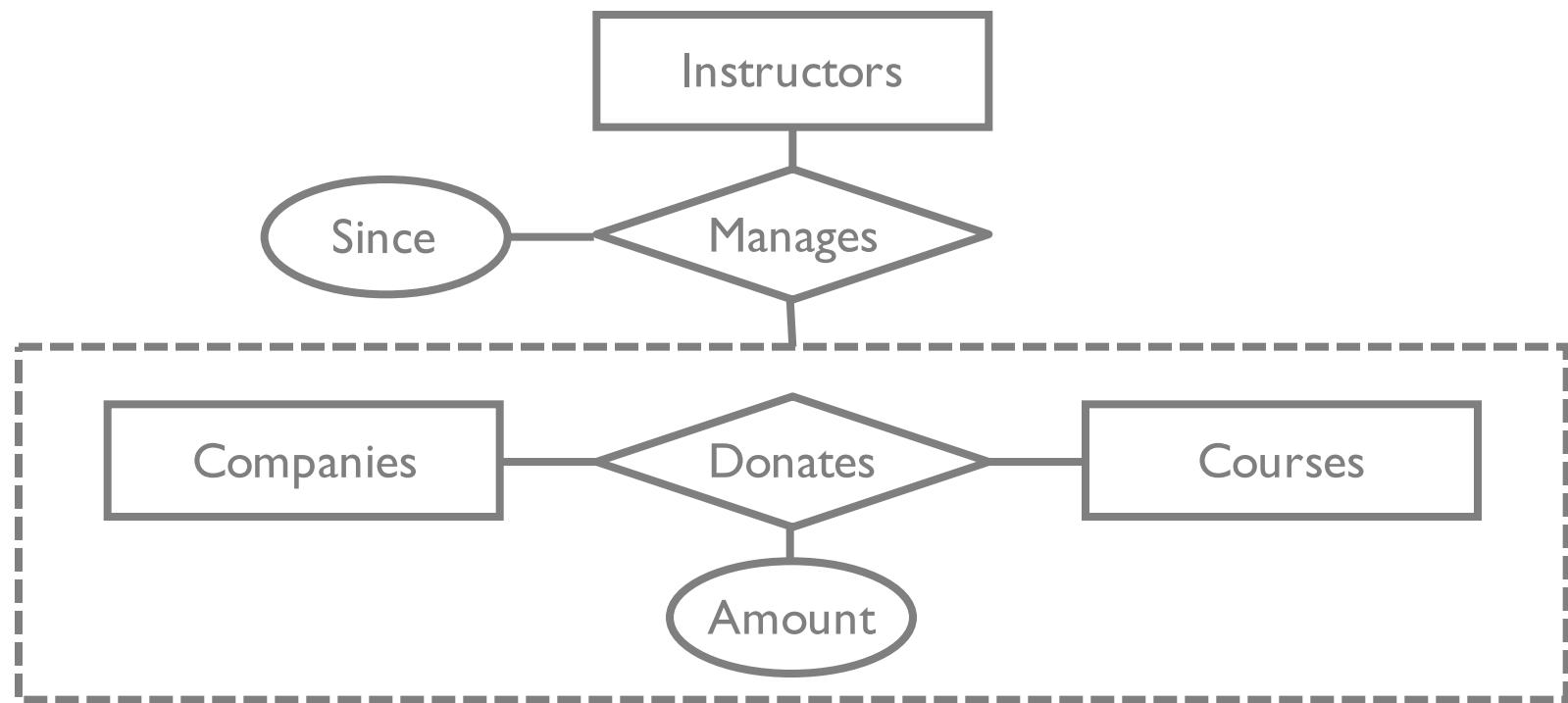
Instructors copies attributes from Users

Instructors(uid, name, age, ..., rating)

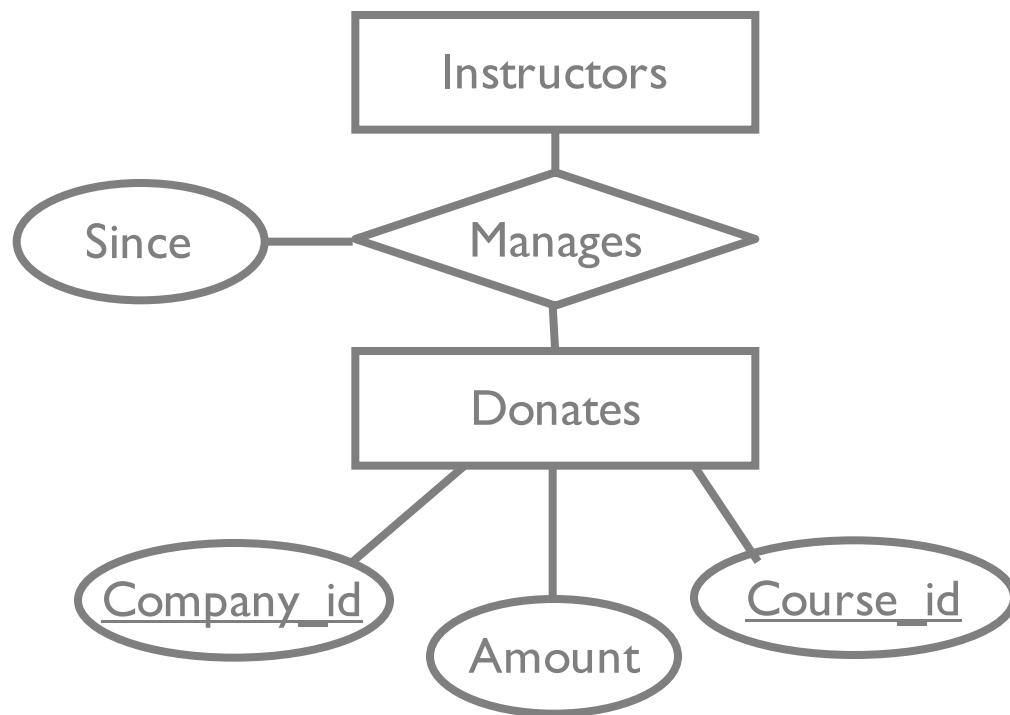
Only if covering  
constraint = yes



# Aggregation



# Aggregation



# in-class demo on instabase

<https://www.instabase.com/user/w4111-nb/notebooks/ewu/w4111-public/fs/Instabase%20Drive/Examples/lec5.ipynb>

note: the database doesn't support BEGIN transactions, so the cyclic references example doesn't run.

# **REVIEW OF ER AND RELATIONAL**

# ER Overview

Ternary relationships

Relationships constraints

At most one

At least one

Exactly one

Weak entities

Aggregation

Is-A

# Relational Overview

Relations  $\approx$  Sets

Schema = structure

Instance = the data

# Relational Review

Relations ~= Sets

Schema = structure

Instance = the data

"every relation is guaranteed to have a key" ?

Integrity Constraints

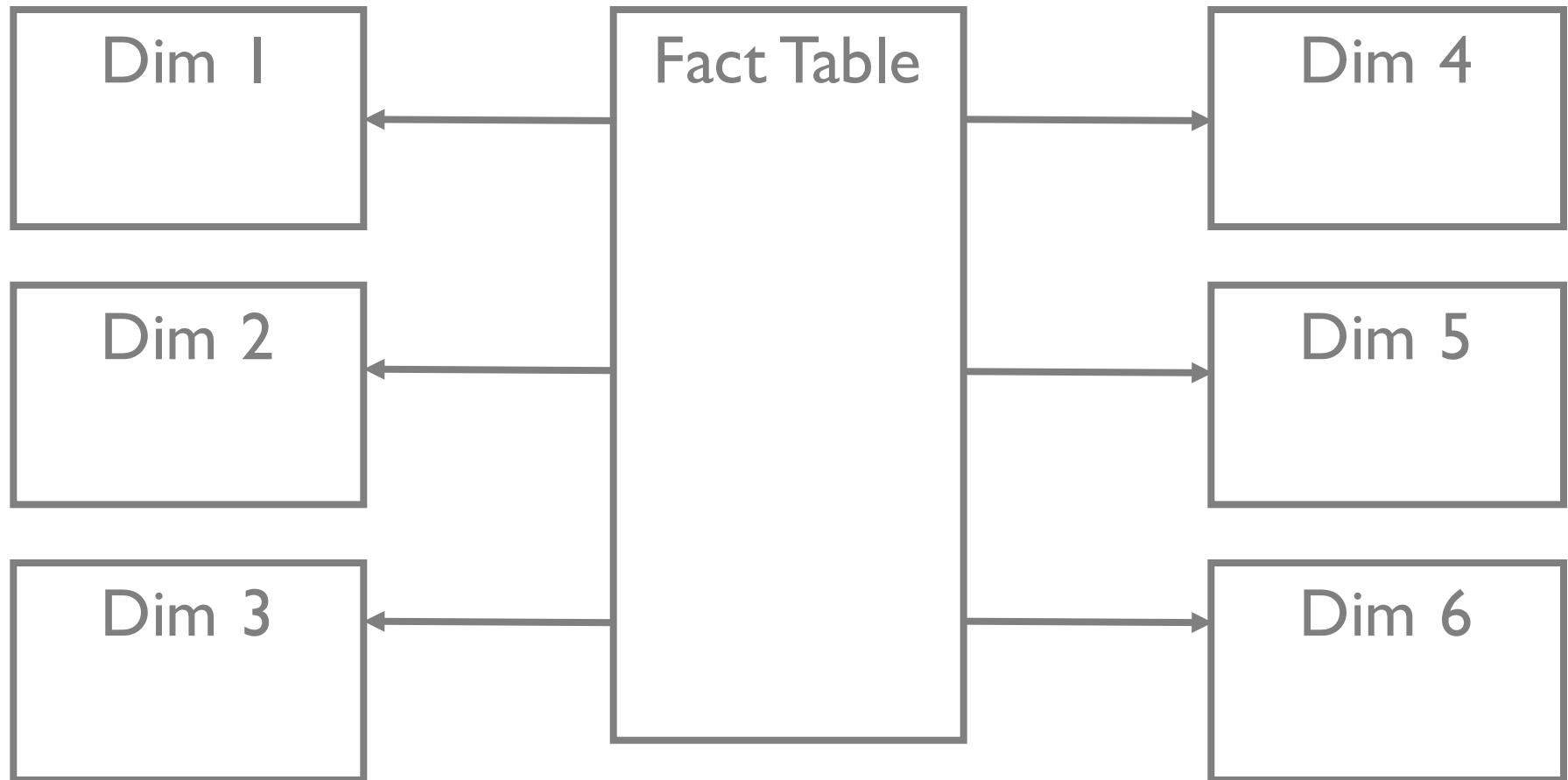
Candidate and primary keys

NOT NULL

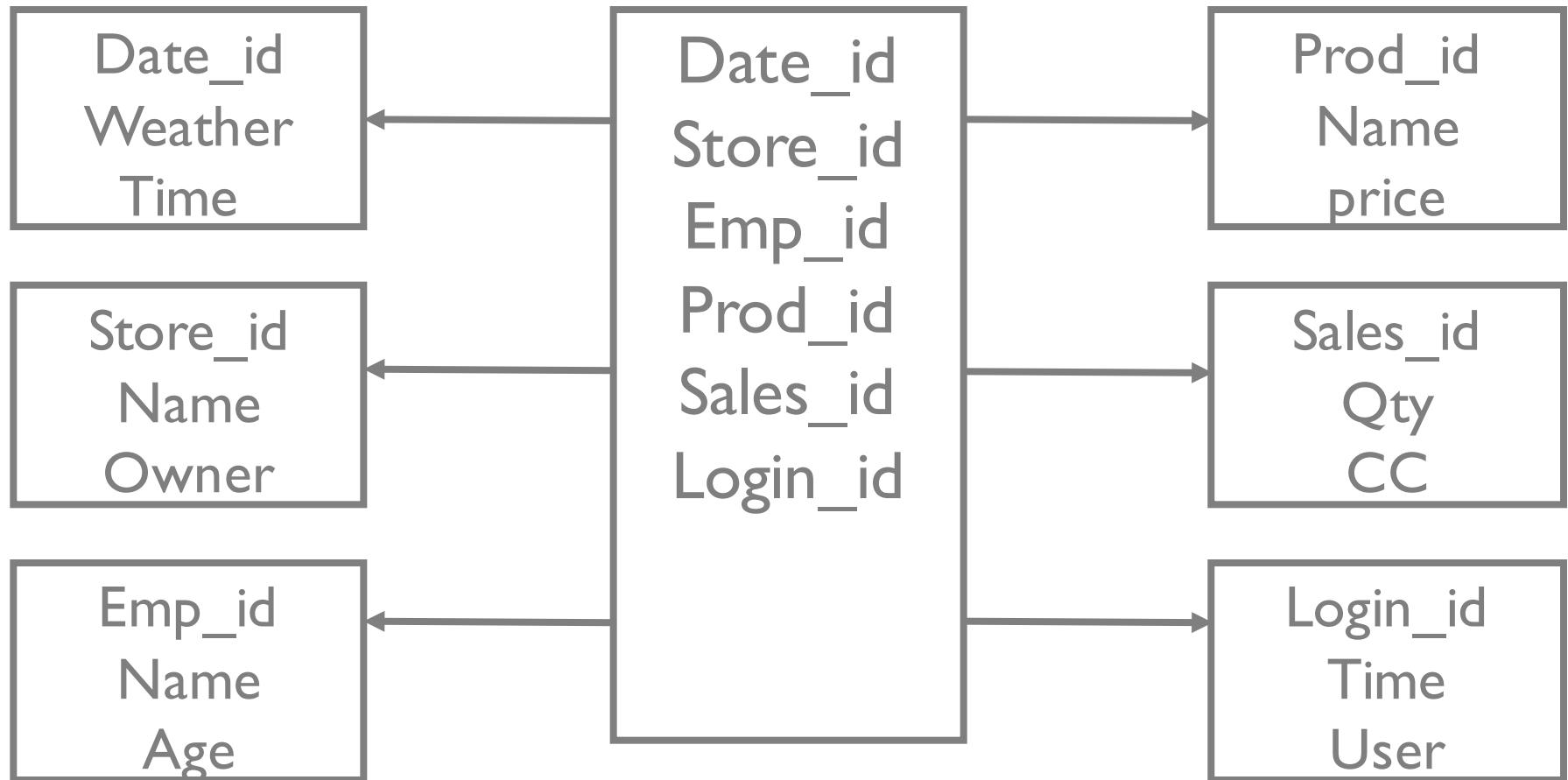
Referential integrity

How are foreign keys managed by the DBMS?

# Star Schema



# Star Schema



# So What Happened?

1970 heated debates about CODASYL vs Relational Network arguments

low level languages more efficient (performance)

relational queries would never be fast (performance)

Relational arguments

data independence

high level *simpler* languages

Market spoke.

Other models beyond relational!

# Summary

Better than IMS/CODASYL

- allows us to talk about constraints!

- allows us to talk at a logical level

- declarative queries better than navigational programs

Everything is a relation (table)

DBA specifies ICs based on app, DBMS enforces

- Primary and Foreign Keys most used

- Types == Domain constraints

SQL

# Next Time

Relational Algebra

A set-oriented theory for relational data

Finish history lesson