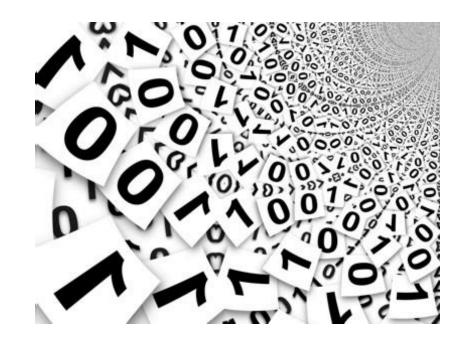


Geo-Databases

Mapping and Normalization

From UML to SQL

Institute for Geodesy and Geoinformation Science Technische Universität Berlin





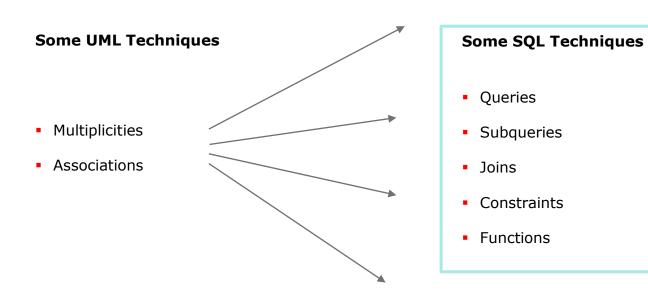
How to: UML to Table

CristName clastName cPhone cStreet CristName character(30) NOT NULL, character(30) NOT NULL, cStreet CristName character(30) NOT NULL, character(30) NOT NULL, cPhone varchar(30), cStreet character(30));

UML SQL — TABLE



Small SQL Toolbox



They want to get used by you!!



Normalization

There are several levels of normalization called *normal forms*, each addressing additional situations where problems may occur. Normalisation ensures, that the DB is structured in the best possible way.

Small summary:

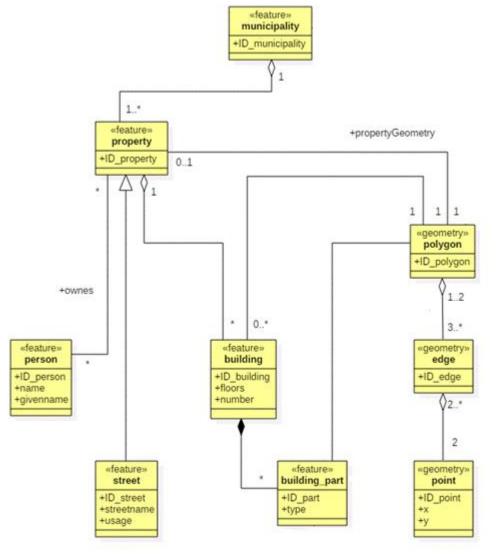
First Normalform (1NF)	Second Normalform (2NF)	Third Normalform (3NF)	Boyce Codd Normalform (BCNF)	
 No repeating Attributes 	• 1NF	■ 2NF	 If every determination could be a primary key 	
Each cell contains only one value	 No dependency of a column that is not part of the primary key Strong related to the concept of 	 There are no non-key columns dependant on other non-key columns that could not act as the primary key 	> A table is based on the key, the whole key, and nothing but the key	
	functional dependency	ргітагу кеу		



Task 1

The following UML diagram represents the model of a simplified cadastre database.

Your task now is to map the UML classes to relational tables.





Task 2

Practice each of the normal forms using the following Table.

StudentNo	LastName	FirstName	Class	Teacher	Subject	SubjectNo	Time in h
1	Mustermann	Laura	11	Baum	Math	1	17
2	Musterfrau	Jens	12	Tree	Physics	2	22
3	Mannmuster	Robert	12	Richter	Math, Sport, Chemistry	1, 3, 4	17, 7, 13
4	Fraumuster	Adela	13	Tree	Electronics	5	11
5	Mustermann	Laura	11	Summer	Physics	2	22