CSE 416

Database Issues

1

Database Preliminaries

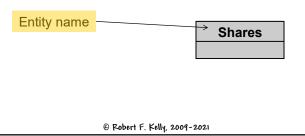
- Recap important topics
- Recap terminology
- Use a good DB modelling tool (e.g., Workbench)
- I You will implement the DB on a shared CS server (e.g., MySQL)

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

2

An Entity

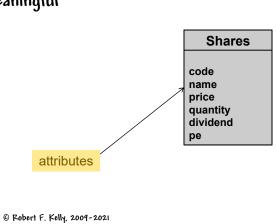
- Usually corresponds to something concrete in the domain of the application
- Represented by a rectangle
- An instance is a particular occurrence of an entity (corresponds to a row in a DB table)



3

Attributes

- Also referred to as properties
- An attribute is a discrete data element that describes an entity
- Attribute names should be meaningful



л

Identifiers (Primary Keys) Every instance of an entity (think row of a table) **Shares** must be uniquely identified An identifier (primary Key) can be one or more *code name attributes price quantity Better to use an identifier that does not relate to dividend a domain attribute (quaranteed uniqueness) pe A leading asterisk denotes an identifier **Shares** (sometimes, another notation is used, e.q., PK) *ID code name price quantity dividend © Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

DB Naming Conventions

- No universal standard
- Good to be consistent within a project
- Camel case used frequently

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

6

CSE416 DB Naming Conventions

- Options
 - Lamel case for table names (upper cc) and column names (lower cc)
 - All caps for table names with underscore (__) as a separator
- Table names plural (unlike 00 convention)
- Column names singular
- Primary Key field ID
- Avoid acronyms and abbreviations except where well known (e.g., Pl for Principal Investigator)

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

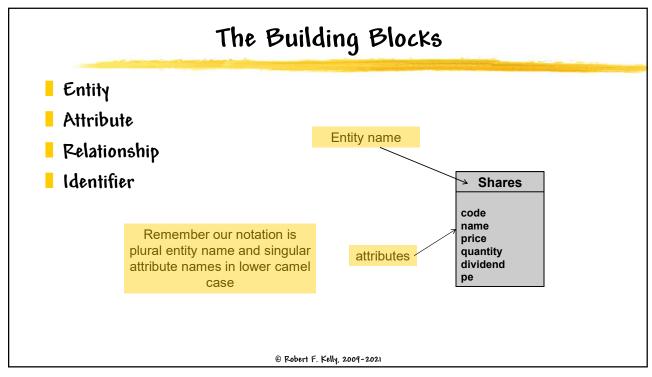
7

Data Modeling

- A technique for modeling data
- We assume
 - | RDM Model (Relational Data Model)
- In the goal is to identify the structure of data to be stored in the database

ER Model is applicable to nonrelational DB, but we assume a relational implementation

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021



9

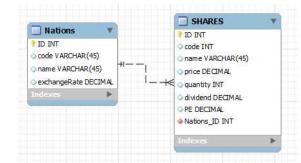
A Well-Formed Data Model

- Follow organization (e.g., your company) convention
- No ambiguity
 - All entities, attributes, relationships, and identifiers are defined
 - Names are meaningful to the client

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

Relationships

- ERD and RDM show relationships between entities
 - 1-1
 - I-many
 - Recursive
- **ERD** shows
 - Many-many
 - No foreign Keys
- RDM usually shows
 - Associative entity (in-between table)
 - Foreign Keys



Workbench uses more of a DB model style (not an ERD)

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

11

Normalization

- A theoretical foundation for the relational model
- Application of a series of rules that gradually improve the design
 - Minimize redundancy
 - Minimize dependency
- Objectives*
 - Free the collection of relations from undesirable insertion, update and deletion dependencies
 - Isolate data so that additions, deletions, and modifications of a field can be made in just one table and then propagated through the rest of the database

You might be asked to show your DB during your code review

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

* Wikipedia

Normal Forms

- Based on rules about relationships among the columns of a table
- Removes data redundancies that can cause update anomalies
- A classification of relations
 - INF
 - 2NF
 - 3NF
 - BCNF
 - 4NF
 - 5NF

Workbench uses more of a DB model style (not an ERD)

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

13

Data Redundancy

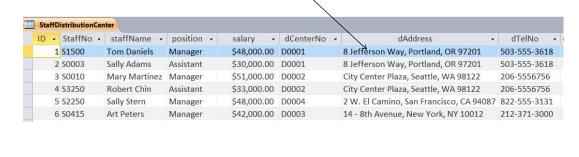
- Major aim of relational database design is to group columns into tables to:
 - 1. minimize data redundancy and
 - 2. reduce file storage space required by implemented base tables

Problems associated with data redundancy are illustrated in the example on the following slides

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

StaffDistributionCenters Table

Note the details of a distribution center are repeated for every employee (not normal form)



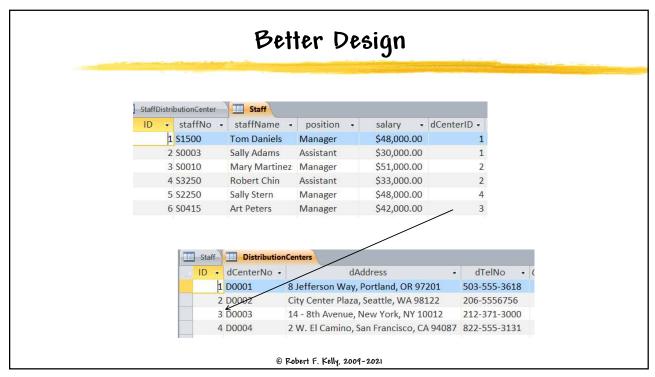
© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

15

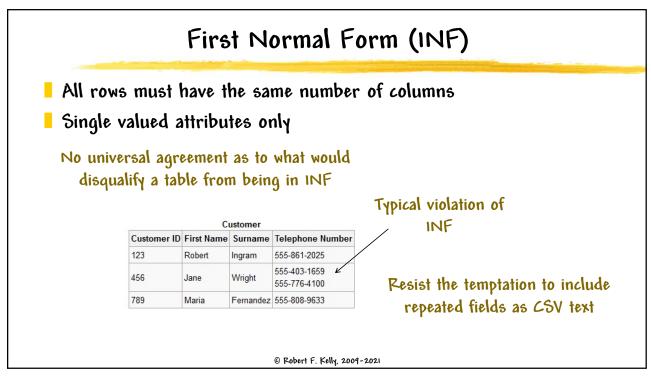
Update Anomalies

- Tables that contain redundant information may potentially suffer from update anomalies
- Types of update anomalies include:
 - Insertion how do you insert details of a new distribution center that has no employees?
 - Deletion when we delete the last employee in a distribution center, we lose the information about the distribution center
 - Modification changes to a distribution center must be made for all records containing that distribution center

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

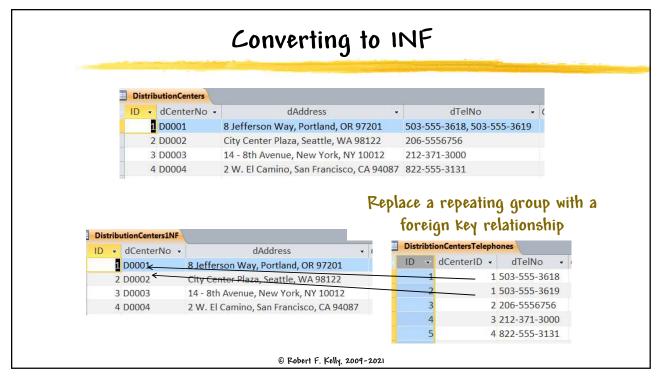


17





19



Second Normal Form (2NF)

- Violated when a non-key column is a fact about part of the primary key
- A column is not fully functionally dependent on the primary Key
 - customer-credit in this case

Mainly applies to tables with multiple natural Keys

order			
<u>itemno</u>	<u>customerid</u>	quantity	customer-credit
12	57	25	OK
34	679	3	POOR

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021

21

Third Normal Form (3NF)

- Violated when a non-key column is a fact about another non-key column, restated as
 - A column is not fully functionally dependent on the primary Key

stock

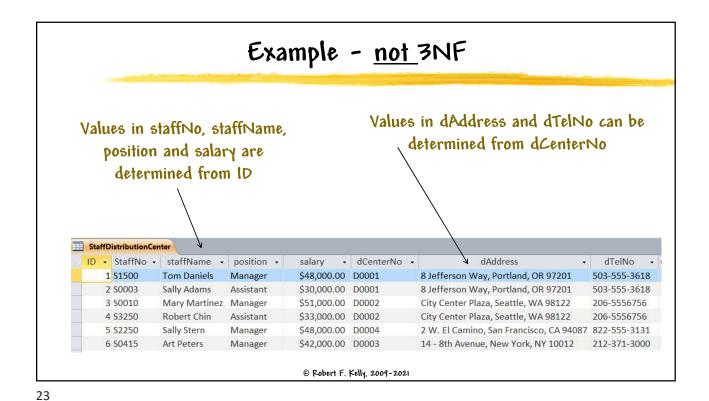
Stock code nation exchange rate

MG USA 0.67

IR AUS 0.46

Exchange rate is a fact about a nation

© Robert F. Kelly, 2009-2021



Interface Issues

Application code JDBC

Application code ODBC

The application deals with objects, language specific data types, and higher level concepts

The DB deals with relational tables and SQL

Translation is usually performed to allow the two components to work together

Probert F. Kelly, 2009-2021