# ER to Relational / SQL Exercises

#### **Announcements**

Feedback sheet: Experiment continues!

Q1: Refer to other attributes using foreign keys?

# Q: Refer to other attributes using foreign keys?

ER diagrams: never happens

SQL: Must refer to primary key or unique (candidate key)

FOREIGN KEY (a, b) REFERENCES other (x, y)

## **Relational Constraints**

Domain constraints

Primary key constraints

Foreign key constraints

Unique constraints

**NOT NULL constraints** 

**CHECK** constraints

# Single Column Shortcut Notation

```
CREATE TABLE A(
   id int,
   ref int,
   PRIMARY KEY (id),
   FOREIGN KEY (ref) REFERENCES other
);
```

# Single Column Shortcut Notation

```
id int PRIMARY KEY,
ref int REFERENCES other,
— PRIMARY KEY (id),
— FOREIGN KEY (ref) REFERENCES other
);
```

## ER -> Relational translation

#### Translate ignoring constraints:

- Entity: new table with primary key, no foreign key
- Relationship: new table;
  - Primary key = set of primary key of related entities
  - Foreign keys: each primary key of related entities
- Aggregation: Relationship like others
- ISA: Create tables for each type

## Add constraints

At most one: On relationship, add: UNIQUE(entity key)
OR combine tables (permit NULL)

Exactly one: Combine tables; NOT NULL constraints

At least one: Not representable

#### Eliminate redundancy:

PRIMARY KEY (a, b) + UNIQUE (b) = PRIMARY KEY (b) (same primary key? Can combine tables)

## Perfect translation

For all possible database instances:

Constraints violated in ER are violated in relational Constraints violated in relational are violated in ER If ER doesn't violate, neither should relational If relational doesn't violate, neither should ER

Some diagrams cannot be perfectly translated (e.g. at least one constraints)

## How to check a translation?

#### For each ER constraint:

- 1. a. Find example that violates ER constraint
- 1. b. Verify it violates relational version
- 2. a. Find example that passes ER constraint
- 2. b. Verify it passes relational version

"Proof by example": No guarantee; effective

## How to check a translation?

#### For each ER constraint:

- 1. a. Find example that violates ER constraint
- 1. b. Verify it violates relational version
- 2. a. Find example that passes ER constraint
- 2. b. Verify it passes relational version

"Proof by example": No guarantee; effective

# Non-exhaustive examples (with bastardized notation!)

And how to check them

```
Instructors(
iid int,
name text,
primary key (iid)
)

Teaches(
iid int,
cid int,
primary key (iid)
cid int,
primary key (iid, cid),
foreign key (iid) references Instructors,
foreign key (cid) references Courses,
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

iid	cid
1	4111
2	4111
3	3827
3	4111
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
3134	Data structures

# Single column keys

Abbreviated syntax:

columnName columnType PRIMARY KEY columnName columnType UNIQUE columnName columnType REFERENCES table

Teaches(

```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)

Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

```
iid int references Instructors,cid int references Courses,primary key (iid, cid)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

iid	cid
1	4111
2	4111
3	3827
3	4111
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
3134	Data structures

```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)

Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

Teaches(
iid int references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (iid, cid)
)

Q1: What data is no longer valid?

Q2: How do we correct the schema?

iid	cid
1	4111
2	4111
3	3827
3	4111
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
3134	Data structures

```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)

Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

Teaches(
iid int references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (iid, cid),
unique (cid)

Q: Is there any redundancy here?

iid	cid
1	4111
2	4111
3	3827
3	4111
3	3134

cid	title
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# Primary key + unique: Superkey

```
primary key (iid, cid),
unique (cid) → primary key (cid)
```

```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)

Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

```
Teaches(
iid int references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (cid)
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

iid	cid
1	4111
3	3827
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
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```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)
Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

```
Teaches(
iid int references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (cid)
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

iid	cid
1	4111
3	3827
null	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
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Null permitted by SQL by default

```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)
Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

```
iid name

1 Evan

2 Luis

3 Martha
```

Teaches(
iid int not null references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (cid),

Q: Is there any redundancy here?

iid	cid
1	4111
3	3827
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
3134	Data structures

```
Instructors(
iid int primary key,
name text
)
```

```
Courses_Teaches(
  cid int primary key,
  title text,
  iid int references Instructors
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

cid	title	iid
4111	databases	1
3827	Systems	3
3134	Data structures	3
4118	operating systems	null

null required to represent the ER diagram

```
Instructors(
iid int primary key,
name text
)
```

```
Courses_Teaches(
  cid int primary key,
  title text,
  iid int references Instructors
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

cid	title	iid
4111	databases	1
3827	Systems	3
3134	Data structures	3
4118	operating systems	null

null required to represent the ER diagram

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cid int references Courses,
primary key (iid, cid)

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Q2: How do we fix the schema?

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2	4111
3	3827
3	4111
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  cid int primary key,
  title text,
  iid int not null references Instructors
)
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4111	databases	1
3827	Systems	3
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3	3134

cid	title
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3827	Systems
3134	Data structures
4118	Operating sys

# At least one: Not easily representable

Permit many relationships: relationship is a separate table Enforce a relationship: merge table, NOT NULL constraint

Effectively: a contradiction

(possible with multi-table assertions; not in this course)

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Permit many relationships: relationship is a separate table Enforce a relationship: merge table, NOT NULL constraint

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  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
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3	Martha

Teaches(
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cid int references Courses,
primary key (iid, cid)

Q1: What data is no longer valid?

Q2: How do we correct the schema?

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1	4111
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3	3827
3	4111
3	3134

cid	title
4111	databases
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cid	title
4111	databases
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```
Instructors(
  iid int primary key,
  name text
)

Courses(
  cid int primary key,
  title text
)
```

```
Teaches(
iid int not null references Instructors,
cid int references Courses,
primary key (cid),
unique (iid)
)
```

iid	name
1	Evan
2	Luis
3	Martha

iid	cid	
1	4111	
2	4111	
3	3827	
3	4111	
3	3134	

cid	title
4111	databases
3827	Systems
3134	Data structures

```
Instructors(
iid int primary key,
name text

iid int references Instructors,
unique (iid)
```

iid	name	
1	Evan	
2	Luis	
3	Martha	

cid	title	iid
4111	databases	1
3827	Systems	3
3134	Data structures	3
4118	operating systems	null