



! = exactly one

? = zero or one

\* = zero or many

## Additional Constraints

- ① No replica can be shared between any two Brokers in "stores" relation.
- ② No two replicas of a given partition can be on the same broker.

## Relational constraints

replicates: some to one

stores: one to many

\* Check cardinality of domain and range of a relation: Possible cardinality:  $[0, 1, 2]$

# domain	# range	Name
0	0	N/A
0	1	N/A
0	2	N/A
1	0	N/A
v1 1	1	one - one
v2 1	2	one - many
2	0	N/A
v3 2	1	many - one
v4 2	2	many - many

## \* APPROACH

- For every pair of relations, assign any one of  $[v1, v2, v3, v4]$  to each and generate instances with each pairwise combination:

$[(v1, v1), (v1, v2), (v1, v3) \dots, (v3, v4) \dots]$   
 (16 pairs / relation)

- For " $n_r$ " relations, check with  
 $n_r C_2 \times 16 = \underline{\underline{8n(n-1)}}$  constraints.

## TODO

- ☑ Create predicates to constrain relation & derive rules:

- is OneOne  $[x: \text{univ} \rightarrow \text{univ}] \{$

$$\# \text{ dom}[x] = 1$$

$$\# \text{ ran}[x] = 1$$

$$\}$$

Similarly:

- is One Many  $[x: \text{univ} \rightarrow \text{univ}]$

- is Many One  $[x: \text{univ} \rightarrow \text{univ}]$

- is Many Many  $[x: \text{univ} \rightarrow \text{univ}]$

- ☑ Create 16 constraints for Kotke relation pair (replicates, stores)

- ☑ Document Results