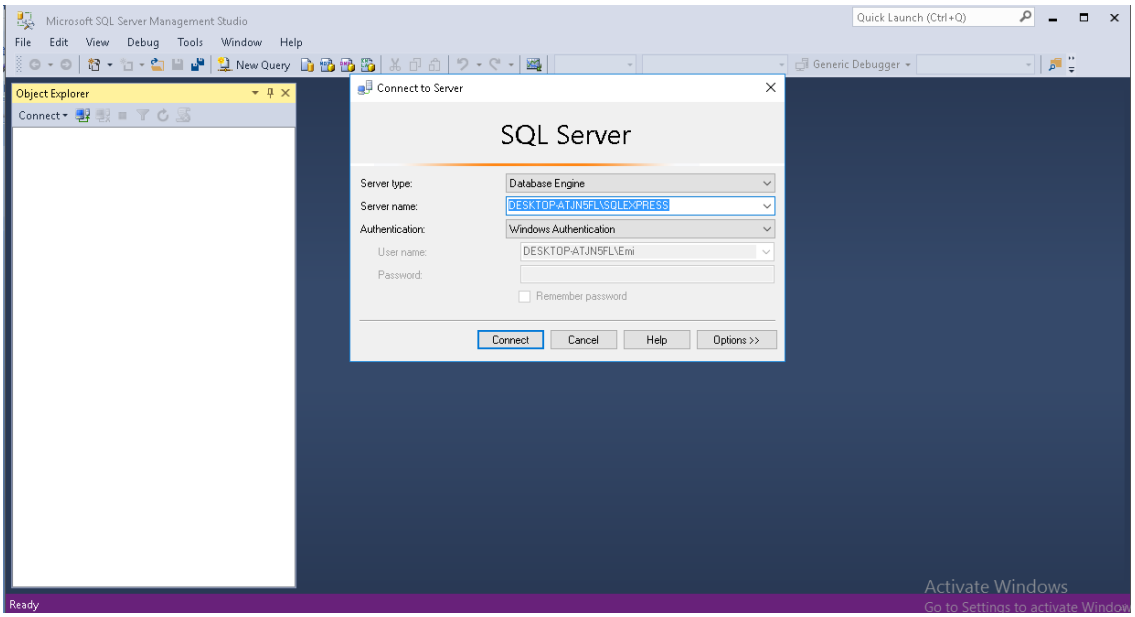
Problem 1. Database design - 2 weeks

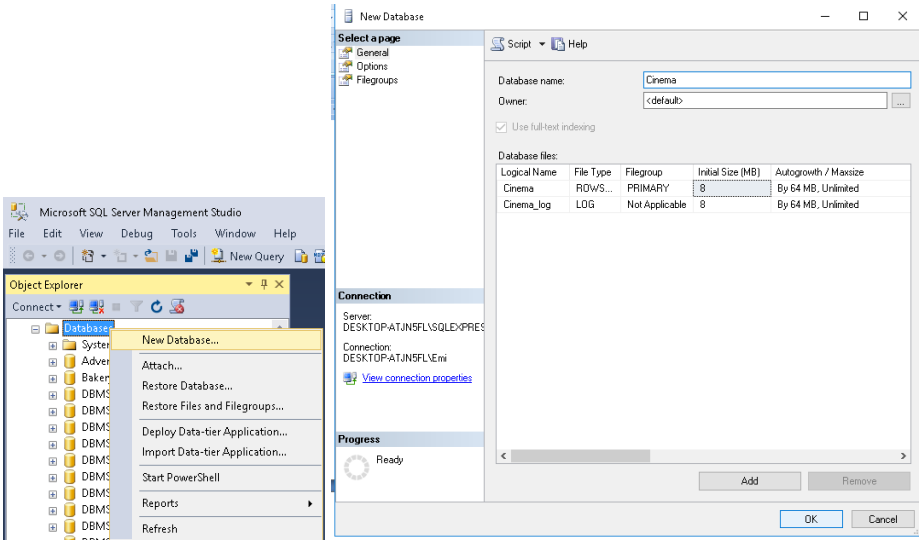
Imagine a simple application that would require a database. Represent the application data in a relational structure and implement the structure in an SQL Server database. The database should contain *at least 10 tables* and should implement *at least one 1 to many relationship* and one *many to many relationship*. Before you start working send an e-mail to laboratory assistant with the subject for which you want to create a database (a short description will be appreciated). In case of conflicts, first in the list wins, so please check existing entries here to make sure your subject is not taken.

Example: Cinema database

- Connect to the application

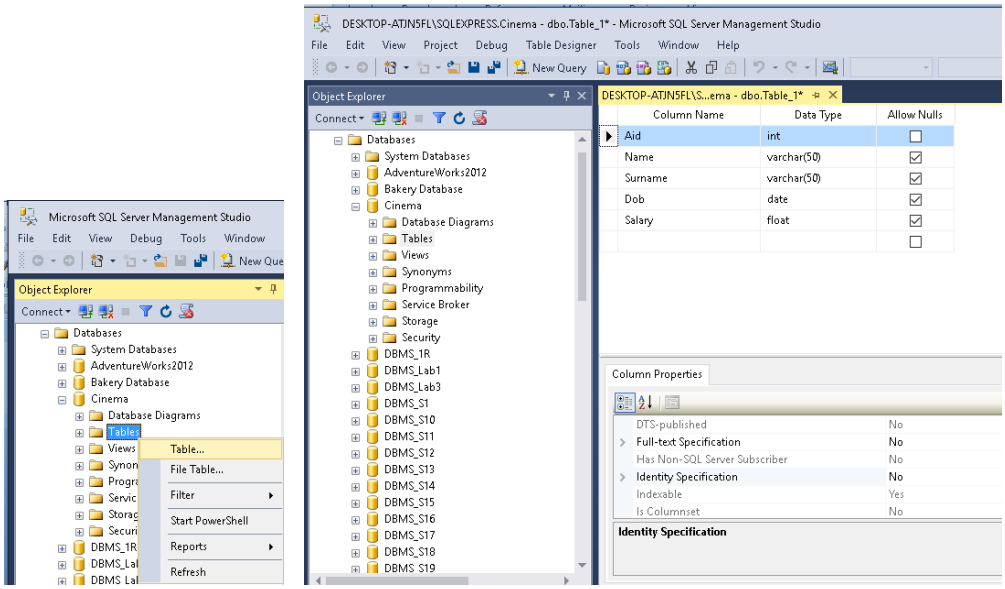


- Create the database: it will be located in C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL13.SQLEXPRESS\MSSQL\DATA\



Then refresh on the Databases.

- Create the tables: primary key, relationships, foreign key, …

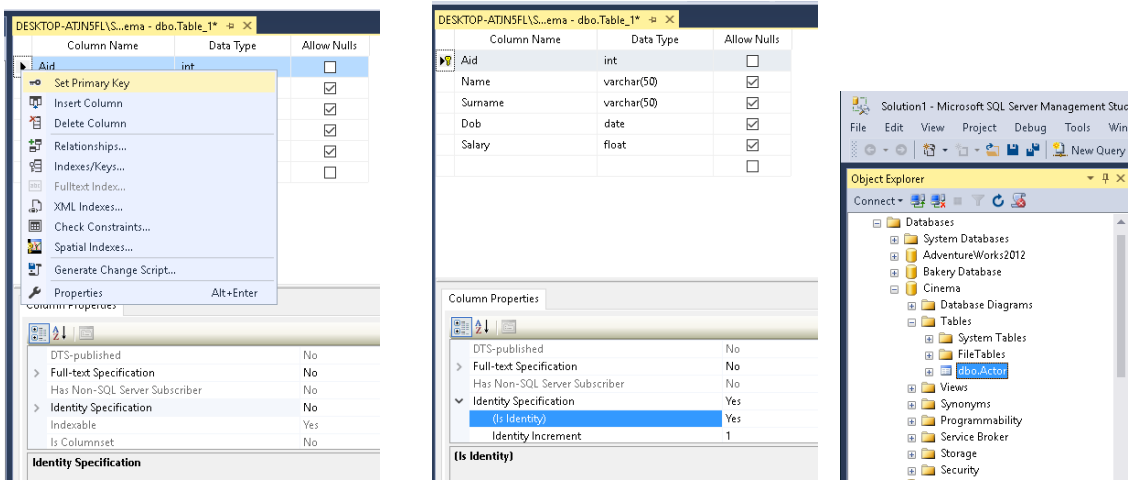


Set the primary key = the values that are unique for each record and not null.

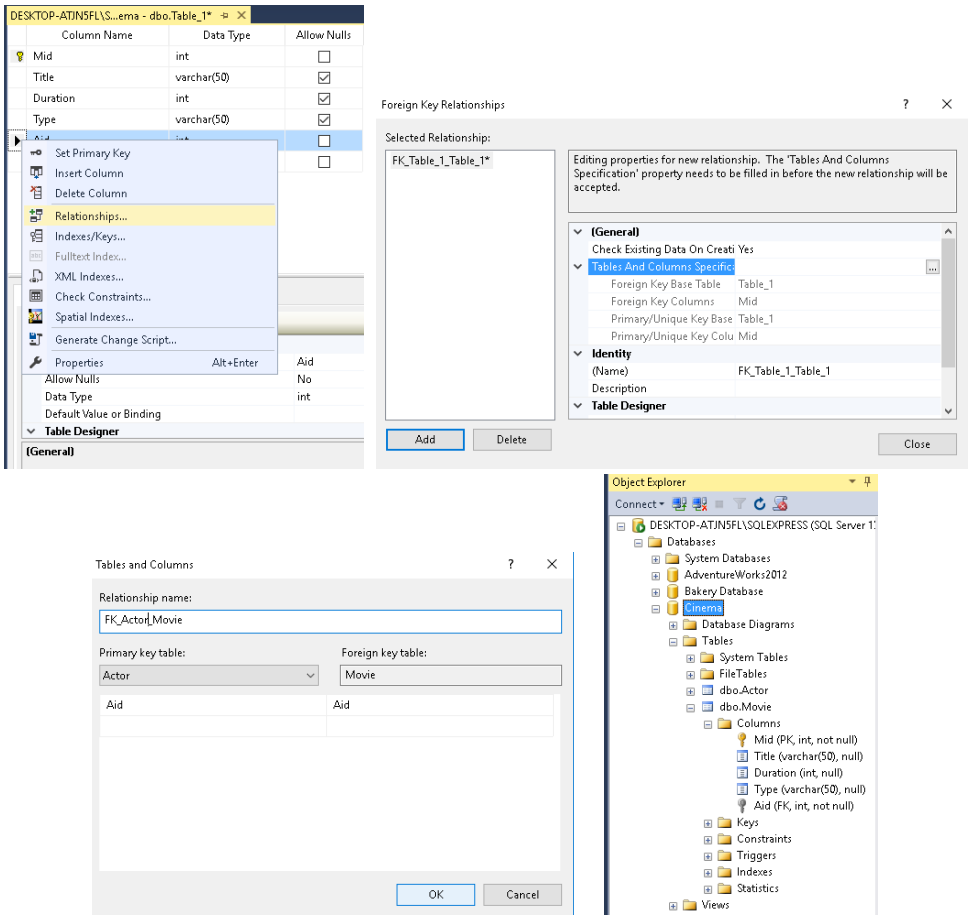
One can make the primary key to be identity (autoincrement). Save the table.

```
CREATE TABLE Actor(
        Aid int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
        Name varchar(50) NULL,
        Surname varchar(50) NULL,
        Dob date NULL,
        Salary float NULL,
        CONSTRAINT PK_Actor PRIMARY KEY
)
```

OR by design view:

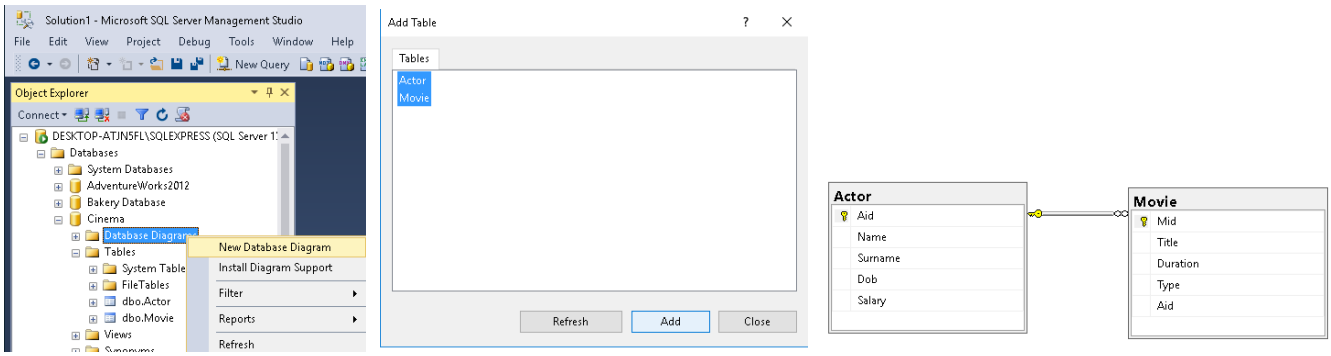


Foreign key = the primary key from the table in which is in a relationship, of the same type (int, varchar, ..) and the same values (but the values can be used for one or more records) and not null.




```
CREATE TABLE Movie(
        Mid int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
        Title varchar(50) NULL,
        Duration int NULL,
        Type varchar(50) NULL,
        Aid int NOT NULL,
        CONSTRAINT FK_Actor_Movie FOREIGN KEY(Aid) REFERENCES Actor (Aid)
)
```

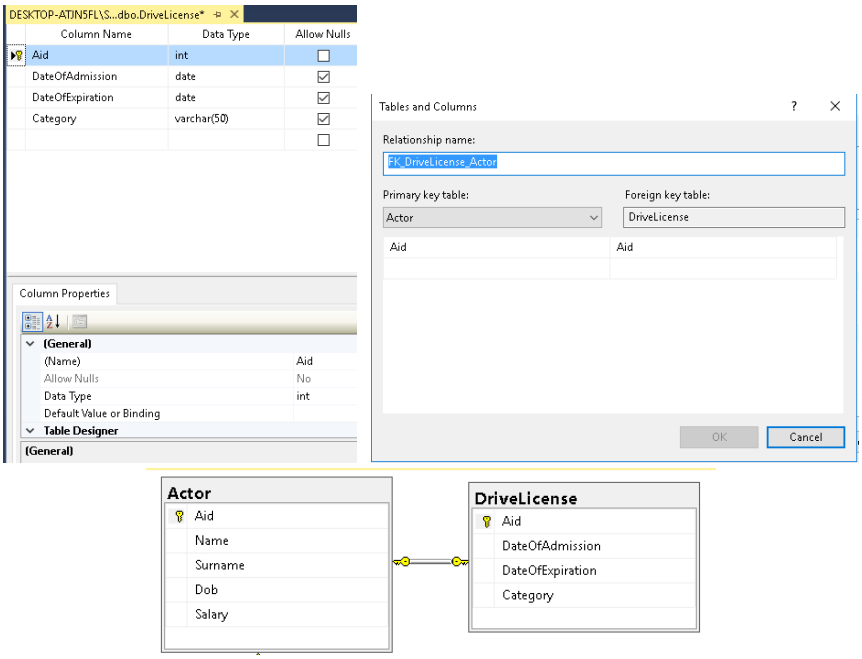
In the diagram can see directly the relation



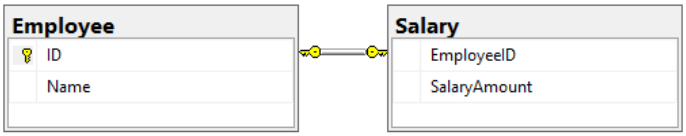
Relationships between the tables: 1-1, 1-n, m-n

Relation 1-1 (1 to 1): Actor-DriveLicense, Actor-IdentityCard, Cinema-Director(Manager), Employee-Salary

It is realized with the primary keys from the 2 tables. (Set the foreign key as a primary key, and then set the relationship on both primary key fields. You should see a key sign on both ends of the relationship line. This represents a one to one relationship.)



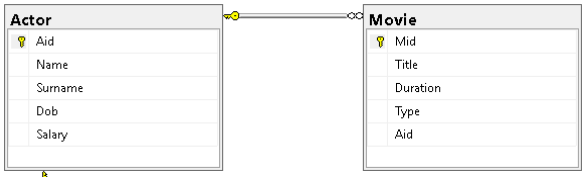
Create table Employee (ID int primary key, Name varchar(50))	Create table Salary (EmployeeID int primary key, SalaryAmount int, Constraint FK_Salary_Employee Foreign key(EmployeeID) References Employee(ID))



Address and Telephone (PhoneNumber) are tables!!! NOT fields (attributes)

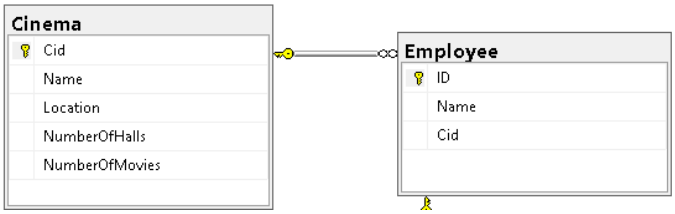
Relation 1-m (one to many)

Actor - Movie (An Actor play in one or more Movie) – Aid (from table Actor) is the primary key in Actor and is part *1 of the relationship* and Aid (from table Movie) is the foreign key in Movie and is part *m of the relationship*.



The relationship is made from the table where is the foreign key!

Cinema – Employee (In a Cinema can work one or more Employee, one or more Employee can work in one Cinema) – primary key in Cinema, foreign key in Employee

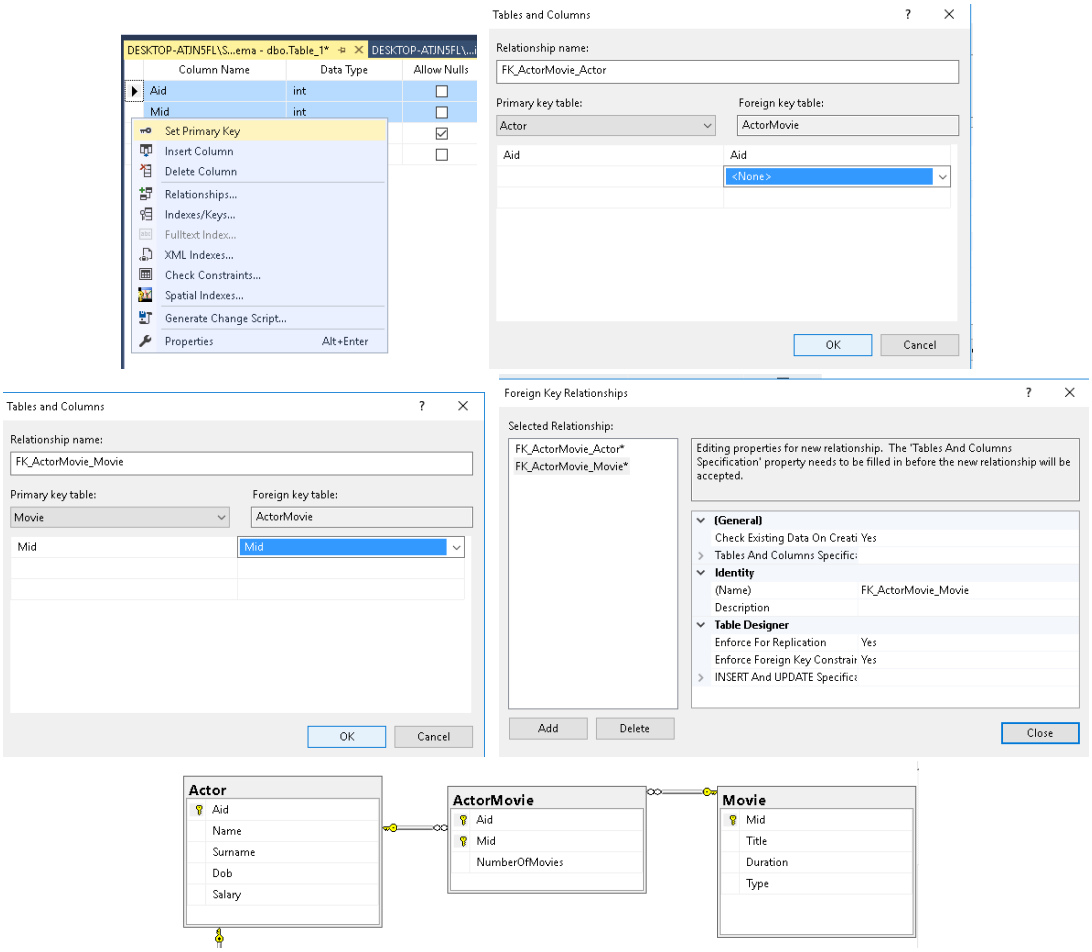


Relation m-m (many to many)

- 2 relations 1-m – this relation can be implemented through an intermediate table.

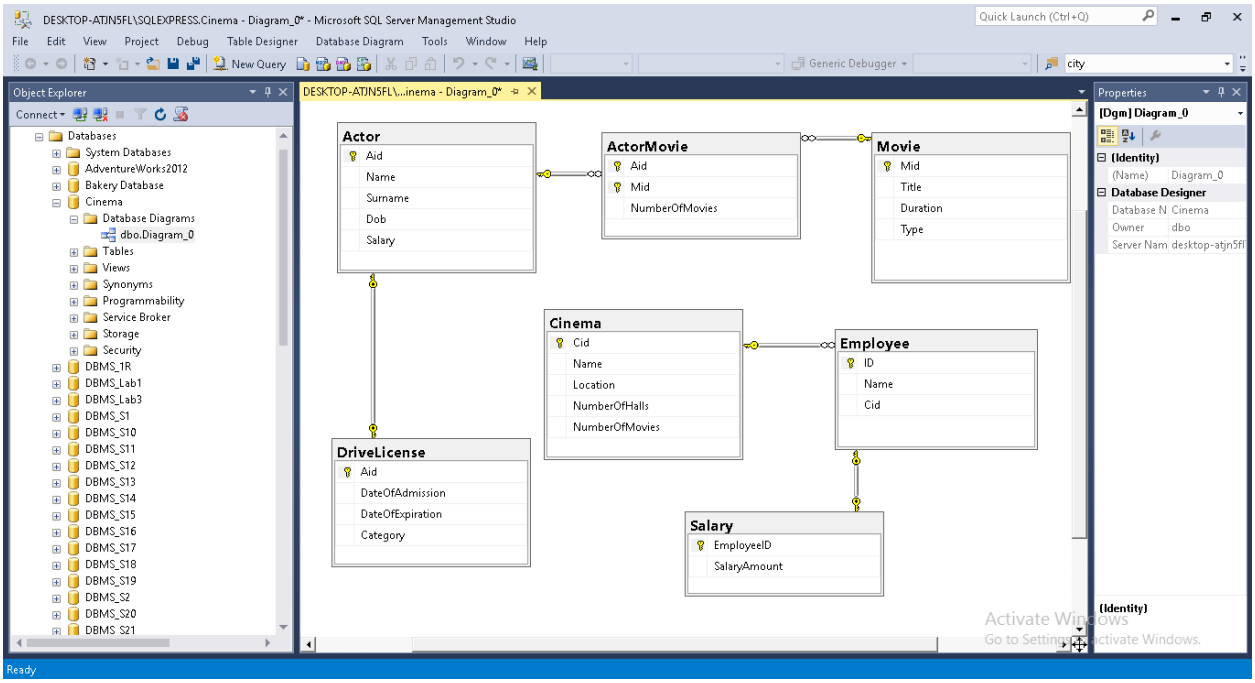
Actor – Movie (one or more Actor can play in one or more Movie) – we will have 2 relationships Actor – ActorMovie and ActorMovie – Movie, that are 1-m. ActorMovie is the intermediate table and contain the primary keys of the 2 tables (Actor, Movie) as primary key of this table, that are also foreign keys in the relationships.

- Create primary key "in pair"

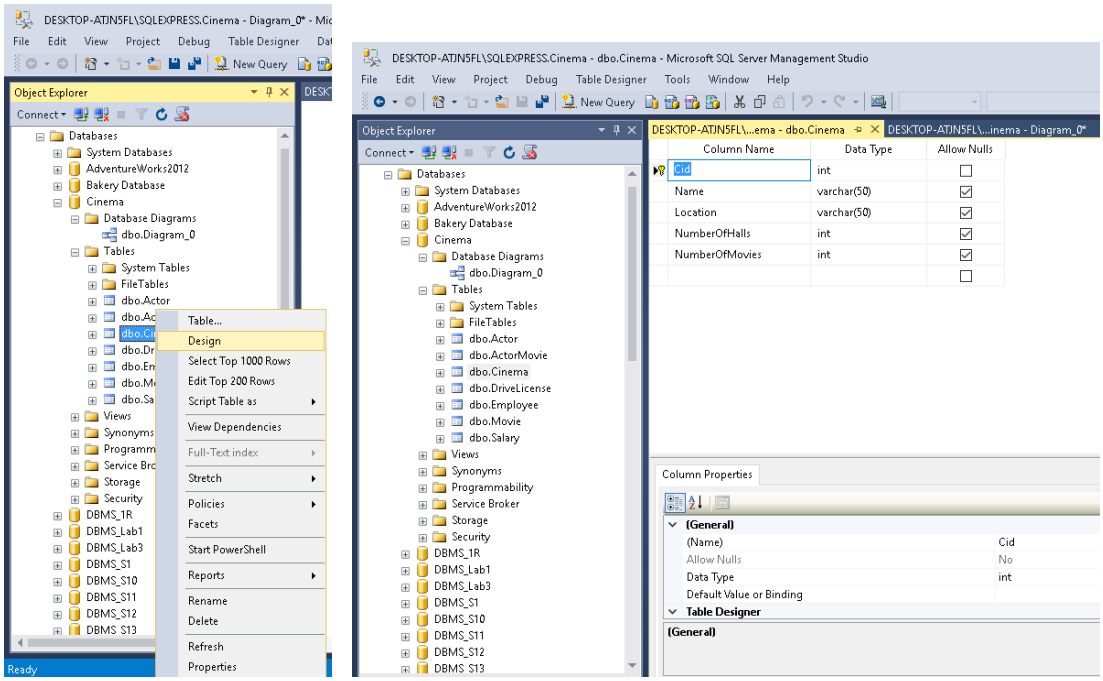


- It is not really correct to create a primary key that does not contain the primary keys of the 2 tables involved, because someone can have duplicates. For example, now we have pairs like (1,1), (1,2),…, but otherwise we could have 1 (1,1), 2 (1,1), ….

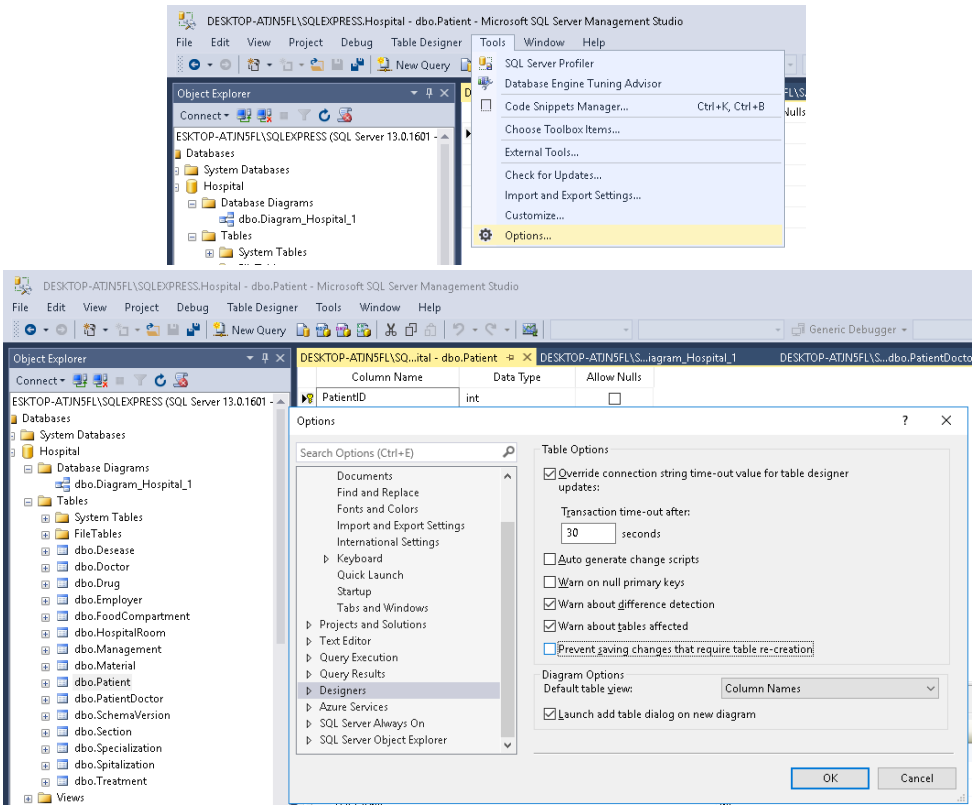
Diagram:



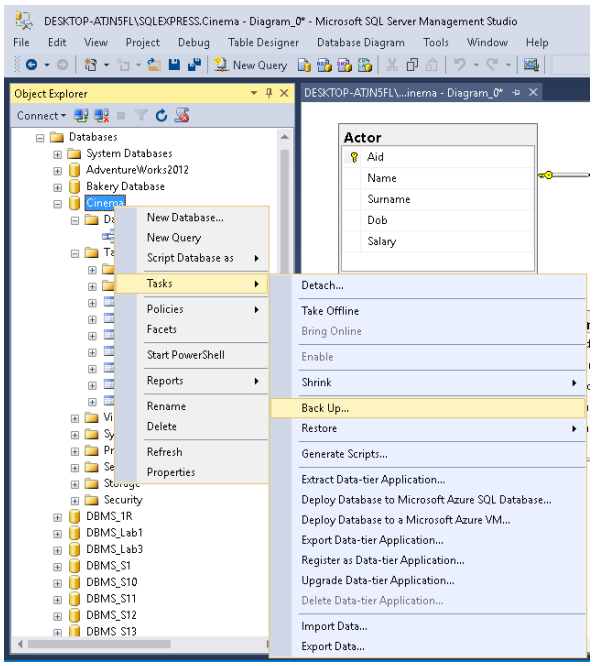
Modifications on tables (add new columns…)

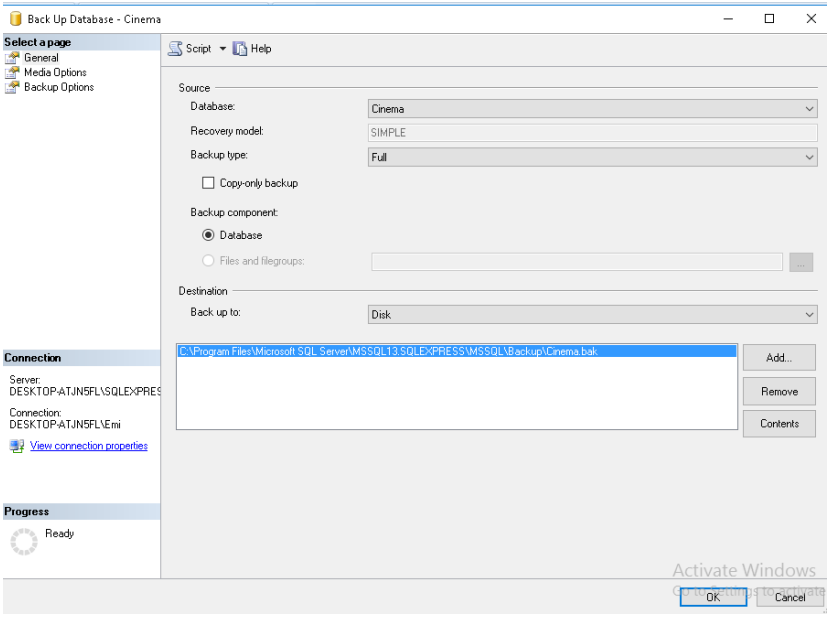


If someone cannot save: Tools menu -> Options -> Designers -> Uncheck - Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation -> ok



Back-up the database




Back Up Database - Cinema
Select a page
General
Media Options
Backup Options
Script
Help
Source
Database:
Cinema
Recovery model:
SIMPLE
Backup type:
Full
Copy-only backup
Backup component:
Database
Files and filegroups:
Destination
Back up to:
Disk
C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL13.SQLEXPRESS\MSSQL\Backup\Cinema.bak
Add...
Remove
Contents
Connection
Server:
DESKTOP-ATJN5FL\SQLEXPRES
Connection:
DESKTOP-ATJN5FL\Emi
View connection properties
Progress
Ready
Activate Windows
OK
Cancel