

Object-Relational Databases

Object-relational data model

- relational data model : Object orientation type system
- 가 data type SQL relational query
- tuple attribute complex type

- *Nested Relational Model* : 1st NF(Normal Form) relation Hierarchical Structure
direct representation
- *SQL DDL* : type system object orientation 가
- *SQL query language* : nested relation object SQL query language
- *Persistent Programming Language* *Object-relation System* *criteria*

Nested Relations

- **1NF** : all attributes have *atomic domains*

cf. *A set of integers* vs. *A set of all sets of integers*

integer : interger subpart
 Set of integers subpart(integer)
 integer digit ordered list (, 245 (2,4,5)) nonatomic
 application 1NF

- **Nested Relation Model** : Relational Model

. Domain atomic relation . , tuple attribute relation .
 (Relation relation 가)

. Complex object가 nested relation tuple 가

- OIS(Office Information System) nested relation : Document

. Document title

. Author list : nonatomic

. Date : (day, month, year) nonatomic

. Keyword list : nonatomic

title	author-list	date	keyword-list
		(day, month, year)	
salesplan	{Smith	(1, April, 89)	{profit, strategy}
status r	rJohn, Fe	(17, June, 99}	{profit, personnel}

. Nonatomic decomposition (p277,p278 Fig9.2, Fig9.3)
 join

Complex Type and Object Orientation

- Complex Type system Object orientation Entity ID, multivalued attributes, generalization, specialization relational model 가
- nested relation object-oriented SQL
- .
- . SQL:1999

Structured and Collection Types

- OIS Document(Doc)
 create type MyString **char varying**
 create type MyDate
 (day **integer**,
 month **chat(10)**,
 year **integer**)
 create type Document
 (name MyString,
 author-list **setof**(MyString),
 date MyDate,
 keyword-list **setof**(MyString))
 create table doc **of type** Document
- ER diagram composite attributes multivalued attribute가 가
- Collection types(array, multisets) Complex Type system
 author-array MyString[10]
 print-runs **multiset(integer)**

Inheritance

- *Inheritancy*

```
create type Person
  (name MyString,
   social-security integer)
```

```
create type Student
  (degree MyString,
   department MyString)
under Person
```

```
create type Teacher
  (salary integer,
   department MyString)
under Person
```

```
/* ***** conflict ***** */
```

```
create type TeachingAssistant
  under Student, Teacher // conflict
  (Student Teacher department)
```

```
/* ***** conflict ***** */
```

```
create type TeachingAssistant
  under Student with (department as student-dept),
  Teacher with (department as teacher-dept)
```

- *Inheritancy* (*table*)

```
create table person
  (name MyString,
   social-security integer)
```

```
create table student
  (degree MyString,
   department MyString)
under Person
```

```
create table teacher
  (salary integer,
   department MyString)
under Person
```

```
/* ***** */
```

```
create table teaching-assistant
  under student with (department as student-dept),
  teacher with (department as teacher-dept)
```

Reference Types

- Type attribute type object reference가
 .Ex) author-list **setof(ref(Person))** : a set of references to Person objects

- table primary reference
 (: table tuple implicit attribute tuple ID reference tuple ID
 subtable table ID inherit

Querying with Complex Types

- Complex type SQL query language
 . Ex) **select** name, date.year
 from doc

Relation-Valued Attributes

- Example: **create table** pdoc
 (name MyString,
 author-list **setof**(**ref**(people)),
 date MyDate,
 keyword-list **setof**(MyString))
select name
from pdoc
where “database” **in** keyword-list

select B.name, Y.name
from pdoc **as** B, B.author-list **as** Y

select name, **count**(author-list)
from pdoc

Path Expressions

- dot notation : composite attribute dot notation reference
 - Example: **create table** phd-students
 (advisor **ref**(people)) // a foreign key of **people** table
 under people
- select** phd-student.advisor.name // *path expression*
from phd-students
- // path expression collection .
- select** Y.name
from pdoc.author-list **as** Y

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Nesting and Unnesting

- **Unnesting** : a transformation of a nested relation into unnested relation

. Nested relation nested relation attribute structures type single flat relation

```
select name, A as author, date.day, date.month, date.year, K as keyword
from pdoc as B, B.author-list as A, B.keyword-list as K
```

- **Nesting** : INF relation nested relation

```
/** keyword      relation      nest      **/
```

```
select title, author, (day, month, year) as date, set(keyword) as keyword-list
from flat-doc
group by title, author, date
```

```
/**      **/
```

```
select title, set(author) as author-list, (day, month, year) as date, set(keyword) as keyword-list
from flat-doc
group by title, date
```

Functions

- 가 function
- Function C, C++ programming language SQL DML 가
- Example :

```
create function author-count(one-doc Document)
  returns integer as
  select count(author-list)
  from one-doc

select name
from doc
where author-count(doc) > 1
```
- Function return type collection collection

Creation of Complex Values and Objects

- Complex type relation tuple
- Example : *doc* relation tuple ("salesplan", **set**("Smith","Jones"), (1, "April", 89), **set**("profit", "strategy"))

```
insert into doc
values ("salesplan", set("Smith","Jones"), (1, "April", 99), set("profit", "strategy"))
```

- Query complex value 가

```
select name, date
from doc
where name in set("salesplan", "opportunities", "risks") // Complex values
```

- Object *constructor* function 가
- . Object T constructor function **T()**
- . Constructor function type object **oid**
- object return
- Update 1NF relation update SQL **update** complex relation
- update

Comparison of Object-Oriented and Object-Relational Databases

Object-Relational Database

- ORDB SQL language
 - . Programming error
 - . I/O
- Complex data types
 - optimization
 - data modeling
 - querying
- application
 - complex data

Object-Oriented Databases

- application .
- Persistent data overhead , 가 programming language data 가 .
- : programming error data corruption query

database system

- **Relational systems** : simple data types, powerful query language, high protection
- **Persistent programming language based OODBs** : complex data type, integration with programming, high performance
- **Object-relational system** : complex data type, powerful query languages, high protection