$\ensuremath{\mathsf{CSE}}$ 4020 - Database Systems Project

Lingjing Huang, Shreyas Ugemuge

December 1, 2017

Contents

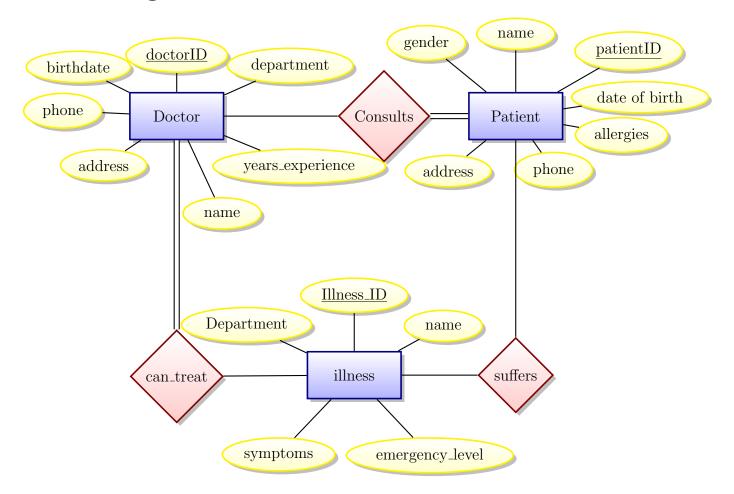
Problem Statement			2		
1	ER-	Diagram	3		
2	Rela 2.1 2.2	tional Representation and Functional Dependencies Relations			
	2.2	2.2.1 Doctor	3 4 4		
3	Dec	mpositions	4		
	3.1	Decomposition 1 3.1.1 Decomposing Doctor 3.1.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving Decomposition 2 3.2.1 Decomposing Patient 3.2.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving 3.2.3 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving	4 4 5 5 5		
4	•	DDLs Version 1 Version 2 Version 3	5 6 7		

Problem Statement

Design a database for storing information about medical doctors, their patients, and ilnesses (using sqlite3):

- 1. Draw its E-R diagram.
- 2. Give a relational representation of the E-R diagram that allows for 2 functional preserving and lossless join decompositions. Describe its functional dependencies.
- 3. Give the two decompositions and prove that they are lossless join and functional preserving.
- 4. Give the SQL DDLs for creating the three versions of the database.
- 5. Fill the first database with data (at least 100 columns in each table).
- 6. Give the SQL queries to copy the data from the first version into its 2 decompositions.
- 7. Propose in english 3 queries that require at least 2 table joins each and such that all tables are involved in at least 2 queries.
- 8. Propose SQL implementations of the 3 queries on all three versions of the database.
- 9. Test the time in ns for exeuting the 3 queries on each database, by running each of them 1000 times.

1 ER-Diagram



2 Relational Representation and Functional Dependencies

2.1 Relations

 $Doctor(\underline{Doctor_ID}, Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Experiences Years, Department) \\ Patient(\underline{Patient_ID}, Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, \\ Gender, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID) \\ Illness(\underline{Illness_ID}, Illness_Name, Department, Symptoms, Emergency Level) \\$

2.2 Functional Dependencies

2.2.1 **Doctor**

 $Doctor_Name, Phone \rightarrow Doctor_ID, Department, Experience Years Doctor_ID \rightarrow Doctor_Name, Address, Phone, Birthday$

2.2.2 Patient

 $Patient_Name, Phone \rightarrow Patient_ID, Address, Birthday, AllergiesHistory Patient_ID \rightarrow Patient_Name, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID, Phone, Gender$

2.2.3 Illness

 $Illness_Name \rightarrow Illness_ID, Department, Symptoms$ $Illness_ID \rightarrow Illness_Name, EmergencyLevel$

3 Decompositions

3.1 Decomposition 1

3.1.1 Decomposing Doctor

R1: Doctor Contact Info (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department)

 $R2: Doctor\ Personal\ Info\ (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)$

All other relations remain the same as the original schema

3.1.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving

First condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cup Att(R2)$

- = (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) \cup (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)
- = (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Experiences Years, Department)
- = Att(R).

Second condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

= (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) \cap (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)

= (Doctor_Name, Phone)

 $\neq \phi$

Third condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2) = (Doctor_Name, Phone, Department)$ is a key of R1 (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) because of the FD's given

Furthermore, all dependencies of R either can be a part of R1 or R2 or must be derivable from combination of FDs of R1 and R2.

3.2 Decomposition 2

3.2.1 Decomposing Patient

R1: Patient Contact Info (Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Gender)
R2: Patient Personal Info (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID,
Birthday, AllergiesHistory, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)

All other relations remain the same as the original schema

3.2.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving

First condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cup Att(R2)$

- = (Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Gender) ∪ (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID, Birthday, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)
- = (Patient_ID, Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Gender, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)

= Att(R).

Second condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

= (Patient_Name, Phone, Address,Gender) \cap (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID, Birthday, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID) $\neq \phi$.

Third condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

= (Patient_Name, Phone) is a key of

R1(Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Patient_ID) because of the given FD's

Furthermore, all dependencies of R either can be a part of R1 or R2 or must be derivable from combination of FDs of R1 and R2.

4 SQL DDLs

4.1 Version 1

This version is the original database as defined in section 2.1.

Filename: create_d.ddl

```
CREATE TABLE 'Patient' (
'Patient_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL,
```

```
'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Address' TEXT,
5
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
6
    'Gender' TEXT,
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL,
'Illness_ID' NUMERIC,
9
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Patient_ID ')
11
  );
12
  CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor" (
13
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
14
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
15
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
16
    'Address' TEXT,
17
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
    'Experiences_Year' INTEGER,
19
    'Department' TEXT,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
21
23 CREATE TABLE 'Illness' (
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
24
    'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
25
    'Department' TEXT,
26
    'Symptoms' TEXT,
27
    'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
28
    PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
30 );
```

4.2 Version 2

This version was created using Decomposition 1 (Section 3.1) Filename: create_d2.dd1

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor Personal Info" (
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
3
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Department' TEXT,
    'Birthday' INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
8);
9 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor Contact Info" (
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Address' TEXT,
12
    'Department' TEXT
13
14);
15 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Illness" (
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
16
    'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
17
    'Department' TEXT,
18
   'Symptom' TEXT,
```

```
'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
21
  );
22
23 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient" (
    'Patient_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
24
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
26
    'Address' TEXT,
27
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
28
    'Gender' TEXT,
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
30
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC,
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Patient_ID ')
33
34 );
```

4.3 Version 3

This version was created using Decomposition 2 (Section 3.2) Filename: create_d3.ddl

```
1 CREATE TABLE 'Doctor' (
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Address' TEXT,
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
    'Experiences_Years 'INTEGER,
    'Department' TEXT,
8
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
9
10
  CREATE TABLE 'Illness' (
11
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
13
    'Department' TEXT,
14
    'Symptom' TEXT,
15
    'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
16
    PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
17
  );
18
  CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient Personal Info" (
19
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
20
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
21
    'Gender' TEXT,
22
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
23
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
24
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC,
25
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC
26
27
  );
28 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient Contact Info" (
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
29
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
30
    'Address' TEXT,
31
   'Patient_ID' INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY('Patient_ID')
34 );
```