Fundamentals/ICY: Databases 2013/14

WEEK 4: Monday Intro to tables, etc.

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONES	BIRTHDAY
Babloop Porkypasta	107 Worm Drive, Hedgebarton, Birmngham, B15 9ZZ	0121-944-5677 07979-888777	11 January 1969
Coriolanus Zebedee O'Crackpotham	The Wellyboots, Boring-under-Mosswood, Berks, HP11 1XX	016789-997710	
Johnny	Next to the Tesco's in Upper Street	H: 020-7111-2222 W: 020-7111-2255 M: 07887-842657	???
Full Monty chip shop	Harborne		Oct 05
Hilary R. Clinton (grr!)	The Old Black House, 15768 Aplanalp St., Las Cruces, NM 880011, USA	ex-dir	16 Sep? (refused to tell me how old she was)

1 - -

#### Problems with that Table

- Although that table illustrates the sort of table used in databases in some sense, it has many tricky features:
  - Empty entries what's the interpretation?
  - Spelling error (Birmngham)
  - Names/addresses of different forms (perhaps unavoidably)
  - Different numbers of alternatives in different cells
  - Different interpretations of "birthday" field (per year, or when born, or when shop opened)
  - Vague entries (next to the Tesco's in Upper St.; Harborne)
  - Expressed uncertainty (the question marks, alone or attached)
  - Additional comments (grr!, refused ...)
  - Exceptional entry types (ex-dir, and the contents of the chip-shop row)



## Restrictions on *Database* Tables: Overall Structure

- ◆ Regular overall shape: rows all same length, similarly columns.
- **♦ No division into different regions (with a certain exception).**
- ◆ No labels for rows, as opposed to columns.
  Mostly no significance to the order of rows.
- No additional comments, footnotes, etc.

# Restrictions on *Database* Tables: Nature of Entries

- ◆ All cells in any one column are given the same intuitive interpretation.
- **◆** Each cell's item restricted to a pre-specified, usually fairly simple value range (data type), and all cells in any given column restricted to same data type.
- **♦** No exceptional entries ... with one exception!: empty entries
- ◆ One data item per cell (but it can be a variable-length character string, containing anything).
- Uncertainty and vagueness markers not supported.

# Extra, Crucial Restriction (on the main tables)

- ◆ No row can be repeated in a table. (I.e., no two rows can contain exactly the same values.)
- This is equivalent to saying:

Rows are uniquely determined (picked out) by the values in <u>some</u> set of columns (possibly the whole set, but could be fewer).

That is, if you imagine some values for those columns, there is at most one row that has exactly those values in those columns.

# Table on next slide is closer to what might be in a database

LAST N.	FIRST N	MI	ADDRESS	Home Ph	Mobile	B year	B day
Porkypasta	Babloop		107 Worm Drive, Hedgebarton, Birmngham, B15 9ZZ	0121-944-5677	07979- 888777	1969	Jan 11
O'Crackpotham	Coriolanus	Z	The Wellyboots, Boring-under-Mosswood, Berks, HP11	016789- 997710			
Delfino	Johnny		Next to the Tesco's in Upper Street	020-7111-2222	07887- 842657		
Clinton	Hilary	R	The Old Black House, 15768 Aplanalp St., Las Cruces, NM 880011, USA				Sep 16

#### Coordination between Tables

NAME	PHONE	EMPLOYER	AGE
Chopples	0121-414-3816	University of Birmingham	37
Blurp	01600-719975	Monmouth School for Girls	21
Rumpel	07970-852657	University of Birmingham	88

PHONE	TYPE	STATUS
0121-414-3816	office	OK
01600-719975	home	FAULT
0121-440-5677	home	OK
07970-852657	mobile	UNPAID

There should really be a FIRST NAME as well, in practice

<b>EMPLOYER</b>	ADDRESS	NUM. EMPLS	SECTOR
BT	BT House, London,	1,234,5678	Private TCOM
Monmouth School for Girls	Hereford Rd, Monmouth,	245	Private 2E
University of Birmingham	Edgbaston Park Rd,	4023	Public HE

#### Remember:

"Associative Linking"

This is how the tables are linked.

But:

What are the disadvantages of using character strings like "University of Birmingham" as linking values?

## The Disadvantages

- ◆ In entering values, have to ensure exactly the same string of characters on each occasion
  - avoid typos on data entry
  - avoid variants: "The University of Birmingham"
- ◆ Difficult to guarantee that two different entities won't have the same name.
- Inefficiency of comparing such complex values.

#### Reduce such problems by:

 Using artificial linking values that are simpler in form and easier to make distinct .....

### Table Coordination: Revised

NAME	PHONE	EMPL. ID	AGE
Chopples	0121-414-3816	E22561	37
Blurp	01600-719975	E85704	21
Rumpel	07970-852657	E22561	88

PHONE	TYPE	STATUS
0121-414-3816	office	OK
01600-719975	home	FAULT
0121-440-5677	home	OK
07970-852657	mobile	UNPAID

EMPL. ID	EMPL. NAME	ADDRESS	NUM. EMPLS	SECTOR
E48693	BT	BT House, London,	1,234,5678	Private TCOM
E85704	Monmouth School	Hereford Rd, Monmouth,	245	Private 2E
E22561	University of Birmingham	Edgbaston Park Rd,	3023	Public HE

## Redundancy between Tables

NAME	PHONE	STATUS	EMPLOYER	AGE
Chopples	0121-414-3816	OK	University of Birmingham	37
Blurp	01600-719975	FAULT	Monmouth School	21
Rumpel	07970-852657	UNPAID	University of Birmingham	88

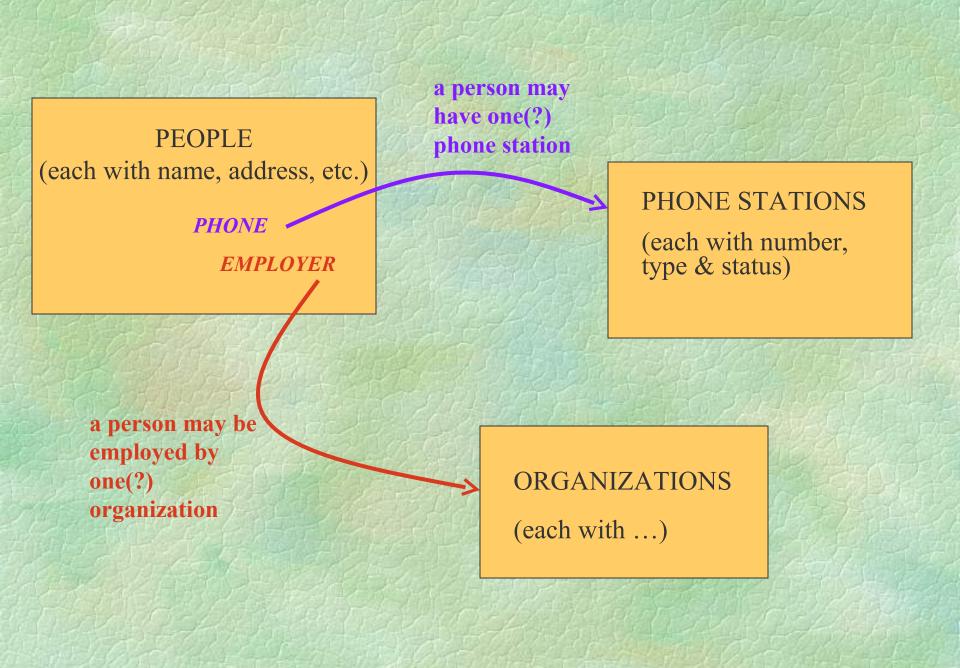
What are the advantages and disadvantages of the sharing of the STATUS attribute?

PHONE	ТҮРЕ	STATUS
0121-414-3816	office	ОК
01600-719975	home	FAULT
0121-440-5677	home	OK
07970-852657	mobile	UNPAID

## Tables and Things

- ◆ The example tables involve various sorts of thing:
  - People
  - People's names
  - Addresses
  - Phone numbers
  - Phone number types
  - Dates
  - Ages
  - Status indicators
  - etc.

- and also various sorts of connection between things,
  e.g.:
  - A person having an address
  - A person being employed by an organization
  - An organization having some employees
  - A person having a birth date
  - A phone number being of a type
  - A phone number having a status
  - etc.



## You Judge Only Some Types of Thing to Merit Tables

- ◆ In the example above we have <u>decreed</u> that only the following TYPES of thing --- people, employing organizations, and phone stations --- correspond to WHOLE TABLES.
  - In one table, each row represents a person.
  - In another table, each row represents an employing organization.
  - In yet another table, each row represents a phone station.
- ◆ We have <u>decreed</u> that the other types of things, such as people's names, addresses, phone numbers, phone-number types, etc. correspond only to COLUMNS of tables, not whole tables, and each individual thing is just represented as a value in a cell.

### Meriting Tables, contd.

- ◆ The question of what types of thing should correspond to tables depends on the application and your design judgment.
- ◆ It all depends on things like:
  - what range of information is needed about something
  - how separate the pieces of info about a given thing are
  - what operations are needed
  - how often they're needed.
- ◆ For example:

## Typical Approach to Phone Numbers

NAME	PHONE	EMPLOYER	AGE
Chopples	0121-414-3816	E12345	37
Blurp	01600-719975	E54321	21
Rumpel	07970-852657	E12345	88

(There should really be a FIRST NAME as well)

## But the following is possible ...

NAME	PHONE ID	EMPLOYER	AGE
Chopples	ABC123	E12345	37
Blurp	ABC137	E54321	21
Rumpel	DEF678	E12345	88

There should really be a FIRST NAME as well

PHONE ID	AREA CODE	BODY
ABC123	0121	414-3816
ABC137	01600	719975
DEF101	0121	440-5677
DEF678	07970	852657