Physical Design (other issues)

Knowledge Objectives

- 1. Explain how candidate keys are implemented by a RDBMS
- Explain the difference between immediate and deferred constraint checking
- 3. Enumerate two alternatives that allow to disable integrity constraints

Understanding Objectives

 Explain why it is better to use the surrogate mechanisms provided by the DBMS than implementing it ad-hoc

Application Objectives

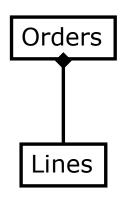
- In an FK-deadlock situation, choose the best solution, given the data statistics and the involved operations
- Given a UML class diagram, identify which constraints can be enforced by just the CREATE TABLE sentence

Candidate keys

- Primary
 - May not be available in our DBMS (rare)
 - Physically, it generates a B-tree index
- Alternatives
 - They are not part of standard SQL
 - Can be implemented by NOT NULL + UNIQUE

Surrogates (I)

- Introduced by E. F. Codd in RM/T
- Substitutes the external key if:
 - There is no such external key
 - Attributes in the external key change often
 - The external demands too much space



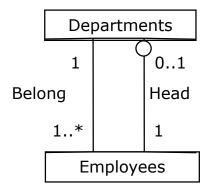
User surrogates in Oracle 11g

```
CREATE SEQUENCE < seqName >
 INCREMENT BY <int>
 START WITH <int>
 ...,
SELECT <seqName>.CURRVAL FROM DUAL;
INSERT INTO  VALUES
 (<seqName>.NEXTVAL, ...);
DROP SEQUENCE < seqName > ;
```

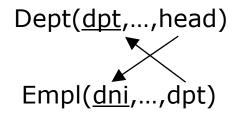
- Multiple sequences can be used in the same table
- A sequence can be used in different tables

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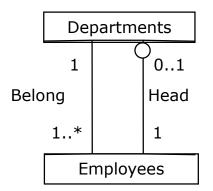
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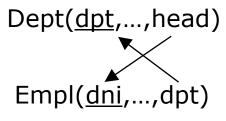


A.



В.

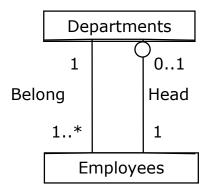


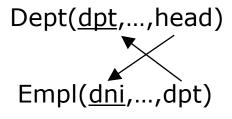


A. Modify the tables

- 1) Create "Dept" without FK
- 2) Create "Empl" with FK
- 3) Alter "Dept" adding the FK

В.





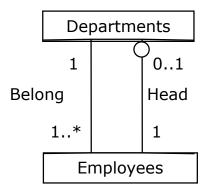
A. Modify the tables

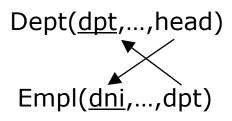
- Create "Dept" without FK
- 2) Create "Empl" with FK
- 3) Alter "Dept" adding the FK

B. Create three tables

- 1) Create "Dept" (it doesn't have FK)
- 2) Create "Empl" with its FK
- 3) Create "Head" with two FK

Dept(\underline{dpt} ,...) Head(\underline{dpt} ,empl) Empl(\underline{id} ,...,dpt)





A. Modify the tables

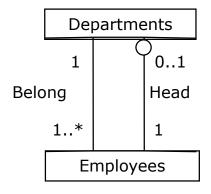
- 1) Create "Dept" without FK
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B. Create three tables

- 1) Create "Dept" (it doesn't have FK)
- 2) Create "Empl" with its FK
- 3) Create "Head" with two FK

Dept(<u>dpt</u>,...)
Head(<u>dpt</u>,empl)
Empl(<u>id</u>,...,dpt)

Deadlock in the load of FK

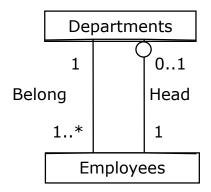


A.

Dept(
$$\frac{dpt}{CS}$$
,..., head)
CS 1
Empl($\frac{dni}{1}$,..., dpt)
CS

B.

Deadlock in the load of FK



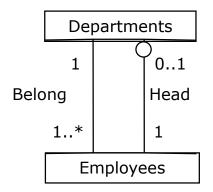
A. Deactivate FK

- 1) Alter "Dept" to drop FK
- 2) Insert the department
- 3) Insert all employees
- 4) Alter "Dept" to add FK

SET CONSTRAINT <name>
 [ENABLE|DISABLE];

Β.

Deadlock in the load of FK



A. Deactivate FK

- Alter "Dept" to drop FK
- 2) Insert the department
- 3) Insert all employees
- 4) Alter "Dept" to add FK SET CONSTRAINT <name> [ENABLE|DISABLE];
- B. Defer the FK checking SET CONSTRAINT < name > [IMMEDIATE|DEFERRED];

Implementing constraints

- In the CREATE TABLE sentence
 Usually available, efficient, automatic and internal
- Assertions
 Efficient, automatic and internal

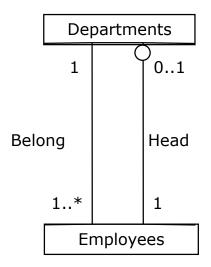
LOGICAL DESIGN

PHYSICALDESIGN

- Persistent Stored Modules
 - Triggers
 Automatic and internal
 - Procedures/functions Internal
- 4. Call Level Interface (Eg: ODBC, JDBC) Always available

Example of constraint implementation

- Constraints reflected in the conceptual schema
 - An employee is head of zero or one department Attribute "empl" in table "Head" is UNIQUE
 - Every department has exactly one head
 - Attribute "empl" in table "Head" is FK and NOT NULL
 - An assertion should be defined to check that each and every department has a head (we may also implement it with two tables)
 - An employee belongs to exactly one department Attribute "dpt" in table employee has been defined as FK and NOT NULL
 - Each and every department has at least one employee
 An assertion should be defined



Dept(<u>dpt</u>,...)
Head(<u>dpt</u>,empl)
Empl(<u>id</u>,...,dpt)

Summary

- Surrogates
- Deadlock
 - In the definition of FK
 - In the load of FK
- Integrity constraints

Bibliography

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- T. Teorey et al. *Database modeling and design*. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 2006. 4th edition