Database Management System – 29 Database design – Informal Guidelines

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Outline

- Database design
- Informal guideline 1
- Informal guideline 2
- Informal guideline 3
- Informal guideline 4

What is relational database design?

- The grouping of attributes to form "good" relation schemas
- Two levels of relation schemas
 - The logical "user view" level
 - The storage "base relation" level
- Design is concerned mainly with base relations
- What are the criteria for "good" base relations?

Database design

- Bottom-up design methodology (also called design by synthesis)
 - Starts with relationships among individual attributes
- Top-down design methodology (also called design by analysis)
 - Starts with a number of groupings of attributes into relations that exist together naturally

Database design

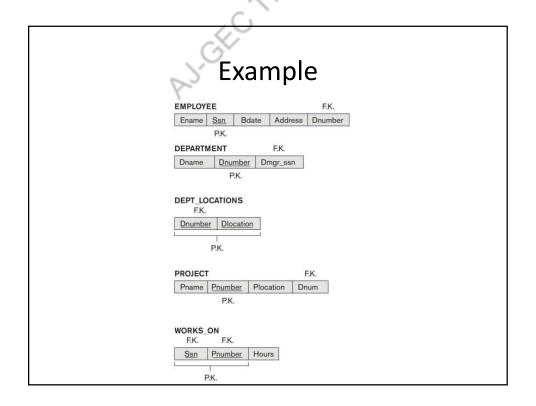
- Relational database design ultimately produces a set of relations
- Information preservation
- Minimum redundancy

Informal Design Guidelines for Relational Databases

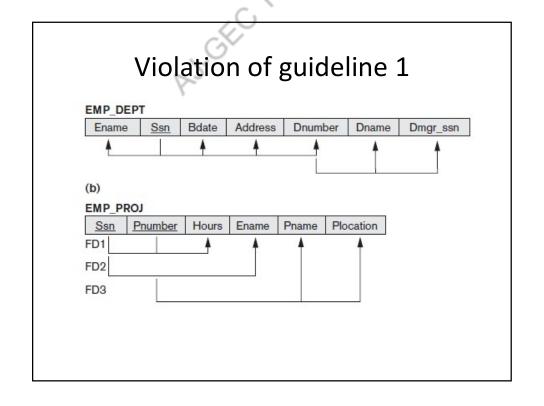
- Make sure that the semantics of the attributes is clear in the schema
- Reduce the redundant information in tuples
- Reduce the NULL values in tuples
- Disallow the possibility of generating spurious tuples

1.1 Semantics of the Relation Attributes

- GUIDELINE 1: Informally, each tuple in a relation should represent one entity or relationship instance. (Applies to individual relations and their attributes)
- Attributes of different entities (EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, PROJECTS) should not be mixed in the same relation
- Only foreign keys should be used to refer to other entities
- Entity and relationship attributes should be kept apart as much as possible.

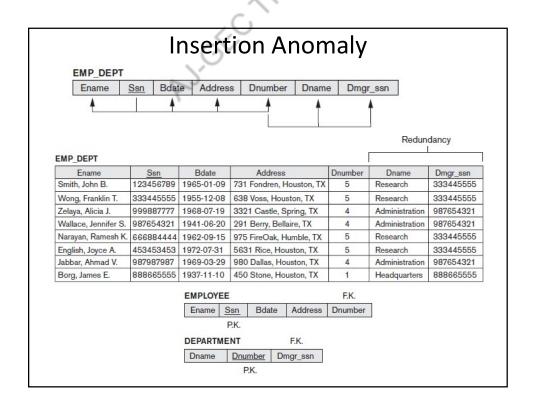






1.2 Redundant Information in Tuples and Update Anomalies

- Information is stored redundantly
- Wastes storage
- Causes problems with update anomalies
 - Insertion anomalies
 - Deletion anomalies
 - Modification anomalies



Insertion Anomaly – example 2

- Consider the relation:
 - EMP_PROJ(<u>Emp#, Proj#</u>, Ename, Pname, No_hours)
- Insert Anomaly:
 - Cannot insert a project unless an employee is assigned to it.
- Conversely
 - Cannot insert an employee unless an he/she is assigned to a project.

Delete Anomaly

Redundancy

Ename	Ssn	Bdate	Address	Dnumber	Dname	Dmgr_ssn
Smith, John B.	123456789	1965-01-09	731 Fondren, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Wong, Franklin T.	333445555	1955-12-08	638 Voss, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Zelaya, Alicia J.	999887777	1968-07-19	3321 Castle, Spring, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Wallace, Jennifer S.	987654321	1941-06-20	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Narayan, Ramesh K.	666884444	1962-09-15	975 FireOak, Humble, TX	5	Research	333445555
English, Joyce A.	453453453	1972-07-31	5631 Rice, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Jabbar, Ahmad V.	987987987	1969-03-29	980 Dallas, Houston, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Borg, James E.	888665555	1937-11-10	450 Stone, Houston, TX	1	Headquarters	888665555

- If we delete Borg, James E, what happens?
- The dept "Headquarters" itself gets deleted

Delete Anomaly example

- Consider the relation:
 - EMP_PROJ(<u>Emp#, Proj#</u>, Ename, Pname, No_hours)
- Delete Anomaly:
 - When a project is deleted, it will result in deleting all the employees who work on that project
 - Alternately, if an employee is the sole employee on a project, deleting that employee would result in deleting the corresponding project

Modification Anomaly

Redundanc

Ename	Ssn	Bdate	Address	Dnumber	Dname	Dmgr_ssn
Smith, John B.	123456789	1965-01-09	731 Fondren, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Wong, Franklin T.	333445555	1955-12-08	638 Voss, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Zelaya, Alicia J.	999887777	1968-07-19	3321 Castle, Spring, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Wallace, Jennifer S.	987654321	1941-06-20	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Narayan, Ramesh K.	666884444	1962-09-15	975 FireOak, Humble, TX	5	Research	333445555
English, Joyce A.	453453453	1972-07-31	5631 Rice, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Jabbar, Ahmad V.	987987987	1969-03-29	9-03-29 980 Dallas, Houston, TX		Administration	987654321
Borg, James E.	888665555	1937-11-10	450 Stone, Houston, TX	1	Headquarters	888665555

 If we want to modify the manager of a department, we need to update in all the rows (or tuples)

Modification Anomaly example

- Consider the relation:
 - EMP_PROJ(Emp#, Proj#, Ename, Pname, No_hours)
- Modification Anomaly:
 - Changing the name of project number P1 from "Billing" to "Customer-Accounting" may cause this update to be made for all 100 employees working on project P1.

Guideline 2

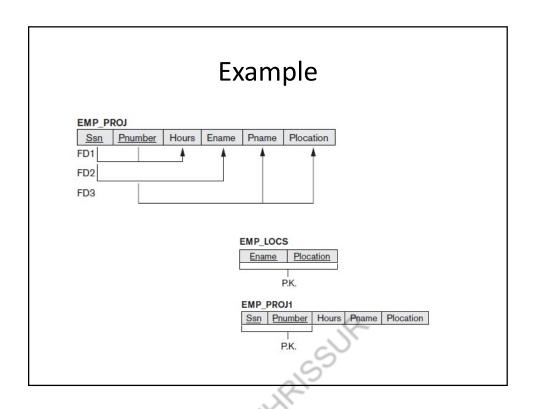
• Design the base relation schemas so that no insertion, deletion, or modification anomalies are present in the relations.

1.3 Null Values in Tuples

- GUIDELINE 3:
 - Relations should be designed such that their tuples will have as few NULL values as possible
 - Attributes that are NULL frequently could be placed in separate relations (with the primary key)
- Reasons for nulls:
 - Attribute not applicable or invalid
 - Attribute value unknown (may exist)
 - Value known to exist, but unavailable

1.4 Generation of Spurious Tuples – avoid at any cost

- Bad designs for a relational database may result in erroneous results for certain JOIN operations
 - The "lossless join" property is used to guarantee meaningful results for join operations
- GUIDELINE 4:
 - The relations should be designed to satisfy the lossless join condition.
 - No spurious tuples should be generated by doing a natural-join of any relations.



Example

EMP_LOCS

222		
Plocation		
Bellaire		
Sugarland		
Houston		
Bellaire		
Sugarland		
Sugarland		
Houston		
Stafford		
Houston		
Houston		

EMP_PROJ1

Ssn	Pnumber	Hours	Pname	Plocation
123456789	1	32.5	ProductX	Bellaire
123456789	2	7.5	ProductY	Sugarland
666884444	3	40.0	ProductZ	Houston
453453453	1	20.0	ProductX	Bellaire
453453453	2	20.0	ProductY	Sugarland
333445555	2	10.0	ProductY	Sugarland
333445555	3	10.0	ProductZ	Houston
333445555	10	10.0	Computerization	Stafford
333445555	20	10.0	Reorganization	Houston
999887777	30	30.0	Newbenefits	Stafford
999887777	10	10.0	Computerization	Stafford
987987987	10	35.0	Computerization	Stafford
987987987	30	5.0	Newbenefits	Stafford
987654321	30	20.0	Newbenefits	Stafford
987654321	20	15.0	Reorganization	Houston
888665555	20	NULL	Reorganization	Houston
	1			

	Ssn	Pnumber	Hours	Pname	Plocation	Ename
	123456789	1	32.5	ProductX	Bellaire	Smith, John B.
*	123456789	1	32.5	ProductX	Bellaire	English, Joyce A.
	123456789	2	7.5	ProductY	Sugarland	Smith, John B.
*	123456789	2	7.5	ProductY	Sugarland	English, Joyce A.
*	123456789	2	7.5	ProductY	Sugarland	Wong, Franklin T.
	666884444	3	40.0	ProductZ	Houston	Narayan, Ramesh K.
*	666884444	3	40.0	ProductZ	Houston	Wong, Franklin T.
*	453453453	1	20.0	ProductX	Bellaire	Smith, John B.
	453453453	1	20.0	ProductX	Bellaire	English, Joyce A.
*	453453453	2	20.0	ProductY	Sugarland	Smith, John B.
	453453453	2	20.0	ProductY	Sugarland	English, Joyce A.
*	453453453	2	20.0	ProductY	Sugarland	Wong, Franklin T.
*	333445555	2	10.0	ProductY	Sugarland	Smith, John B.
*	333445555	2	10.0	ProductY	Sugarland	English, Joyce A.
	333445555	2	10.0	ProductY	Sugarland	Wong, Franklin T.
*	333445555	3	10.0	ProductZ	Houston	Narayan, Ramesh K.
	333445555	3	10.0	ProductZ	Houston	Wong, Franklin T.
	333445555	10	10.0	Computerization	Stafford	Wong, Franklin T.
*	333445555	20	10.0	Reorganization	Houston	Narayan, Ramesh K.
	333445555	20	10.0	Reorganization	Houston	Wong, Franklin T.

• NATURAL JOIN to the tuples in EMP_PROJ1 and EMP_LOCS just for employee with Ssn = "123456789".

Spurious tuples

- There are two important properties of decompositions:
 - a)Non-additive or losslessness of the corresponding ioin
 - b)Preservation of the functional dependencies.
- Note that:
 - Property (a) is extremely important and cannot be sacrificed.
 - Property (b) is less stringent and may be sacrificed. (See Chapter 15).

Summary and Discussion of Design Guidelines

- Anomalies that cause redundant work to be done
- Waste of storage space due to NULLs
- Generation of invalid and spurious data during joins on base relations

Reference

 Elmasri R. and S. Navathe, Database Systems: Models, Languages, Design and Application Programming, Pearson Education 6th edition and 7th edition Thank you