

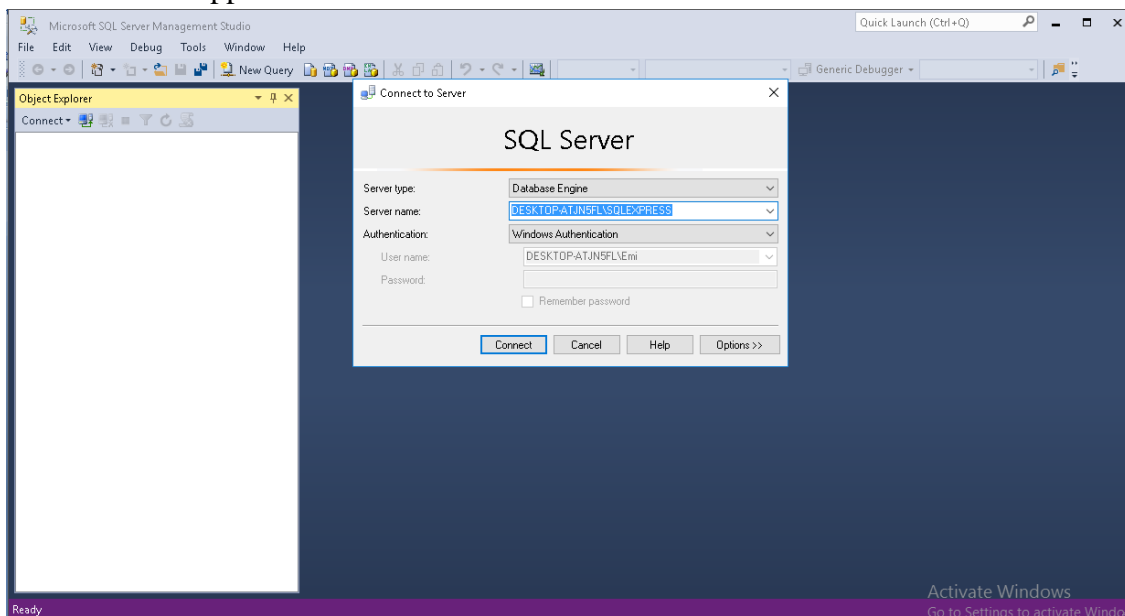
Lab 1. Database Design
assigned: week 1; due: week 3

Imagine a simple application that requires a database. Represent the application data in a relational structure and implement the structure in a SQL Server database. The database must contain at least: 10 tables, two 1:n relationships and one m:n relationship.

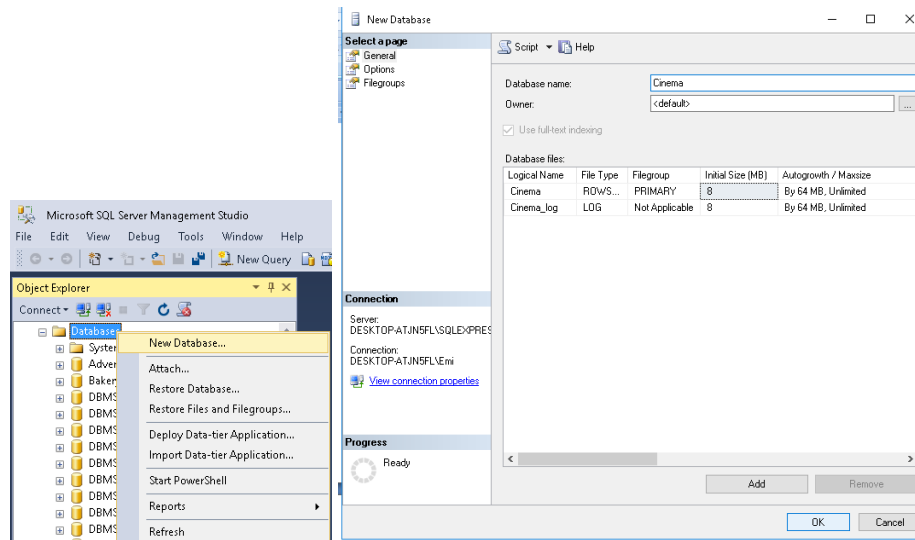
Before you start working, send an e-mail to the lab assistant with the application for which you want to create the database, along with a short description. In case of conflicts, first in the list wins, so check existing entries here to make sure your topic hasn't already been chosen.

Example: Cinema database

- Connect to the application

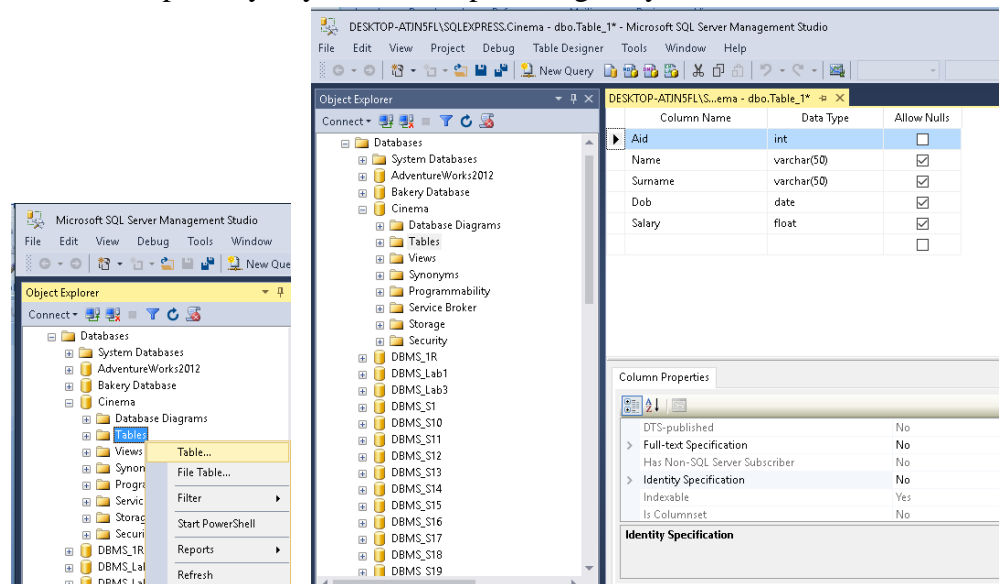


- Create the database: it will be located in
C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL13.SQLEXPRESS\MSSQL\DATA\



Then refresh on the Databases.

- Create the tables: primary key, relationships, foreign key, ...

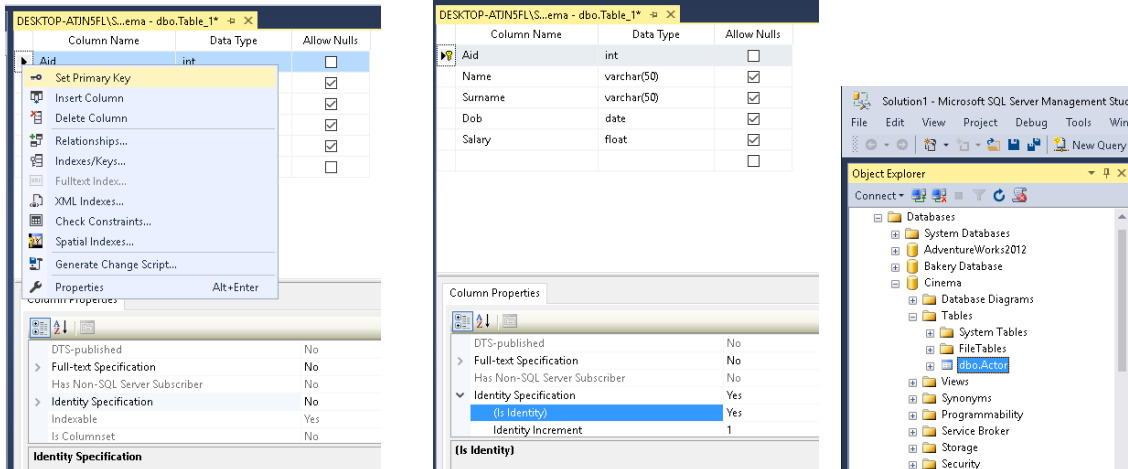


Set the primary key = the values that are unique for each record and not null.

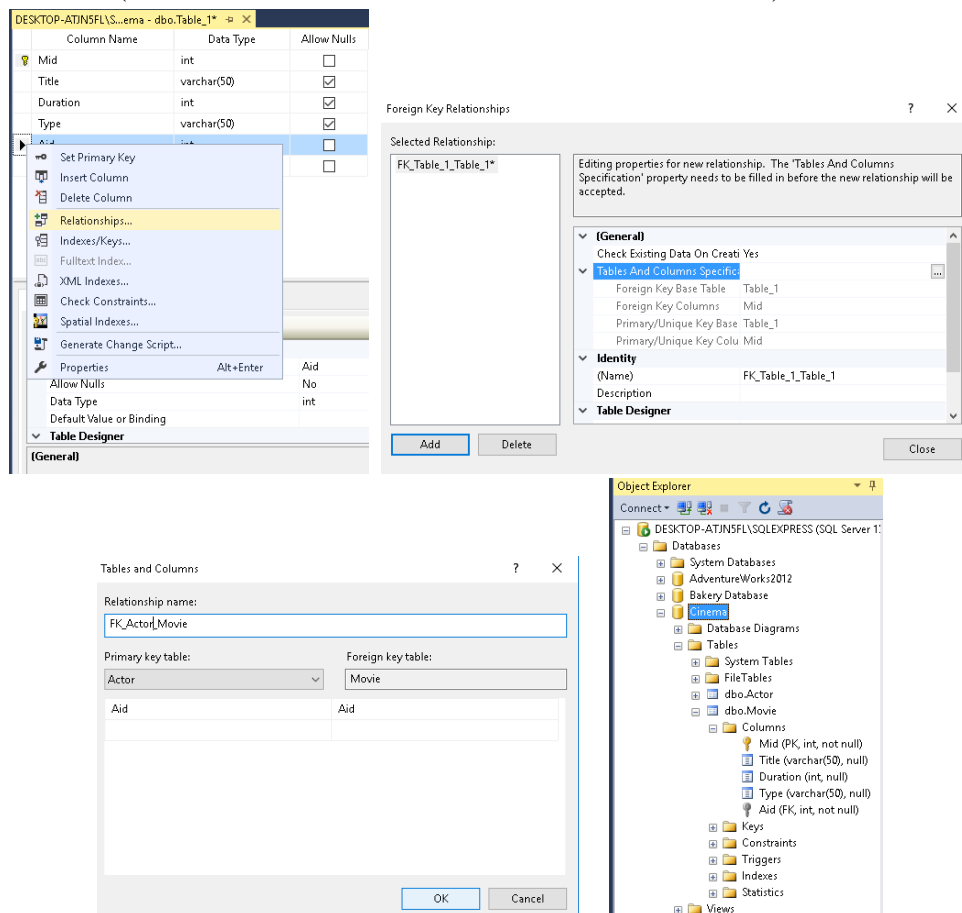
One can make the primary key to be identity (autoincrement). Save the table.

```
CREATE TABLE Actor(
    Aid int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    Name varchar(50) NULL,
    Surname varchar(50) NULL,
    Dob date NULL,
    Salary float NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Actor PRIMARY KEY
)
```

OR by design view:

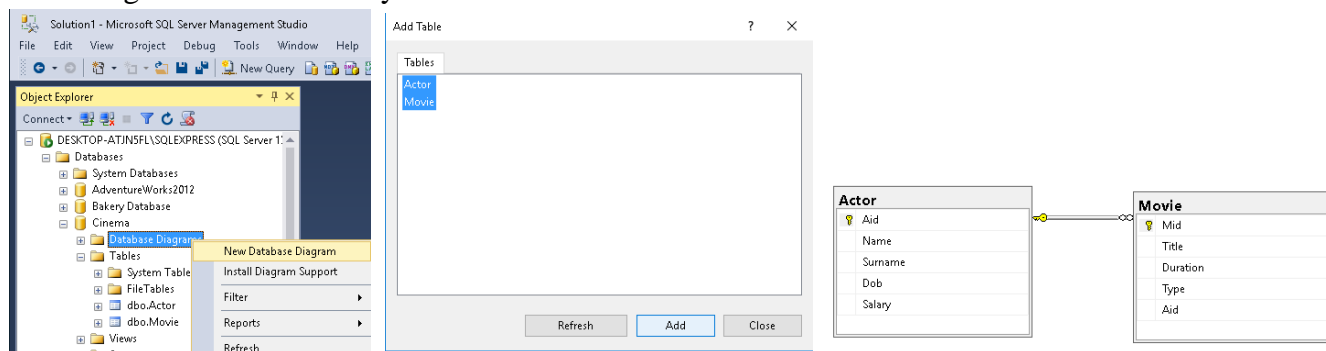


Foreign key = the primary key from the table in which is in a relationship, of the same type (int, varchar, ..) and the same values (but the values can be used for one or more records) and not null.



```
CREATE TABLE Movie(
    Mid int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    Title varchar(50) NULL,
    Duration int NULL,
    Type varchar(50) NULL,
    Aid int NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT FK_Actor_Movie FOREIGN KEY(Aid) REFERENCES Actor (Aid)
```

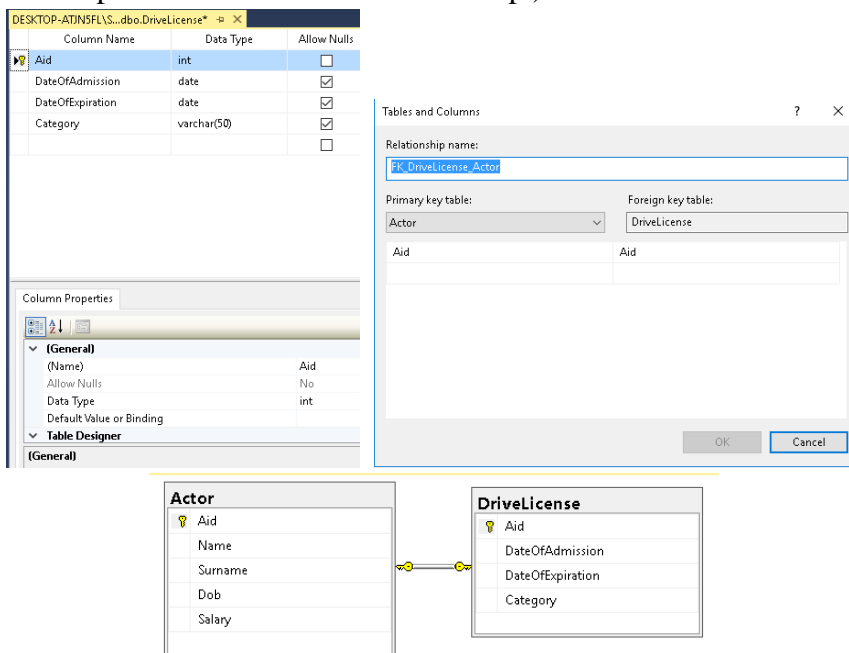
In the diagram can see directly the relation



Relationships between the tables: 1-1, 1-n, m-n

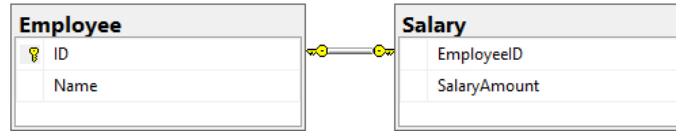
Relation 1-1 (1 to 1): Actor-DriveLicense, Actor-IdentityCard, Cinema-Director(Manager), Employee-Salary

It is realized with the primary keys from the 2 tables. (Set the foreign key as a primary key, and then set the relationship on both primary key fields. You should see a key sign on both ends of the relationship line. This represents a one to one relationship.)



Create table Employee (
ID int primary key,
Name varchar(50)
)

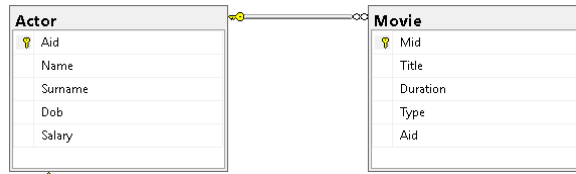
Create table Salary (
EmployeeID int primary key,
SalaryAmount int,
Constraint FK_Salary_Employee Foreign key(EmployeeID)
References Employee(ID)
)



Address and Telephone (PhoneNumber) are tables!!! NOT fields (attributes)

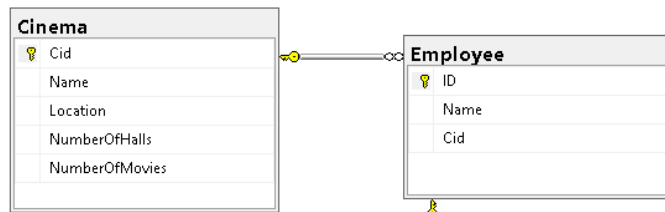
Relation 1-m (one to many)

Actor - Movie (An Actor play in one or more Movie) – Aid (from table Actor) is the primary key in Actor and is part *1 of the relationship* and Aid (from table Movie) is the foreign key in Movie and is part *m of the relationship*.



The relationship is made from the table where is the foreign key!

Cinema – Employee (In a Cinema can work one or more Employee, one or more Employee can work in one Cinema) – primary key in Cinema, foreign key in Employee

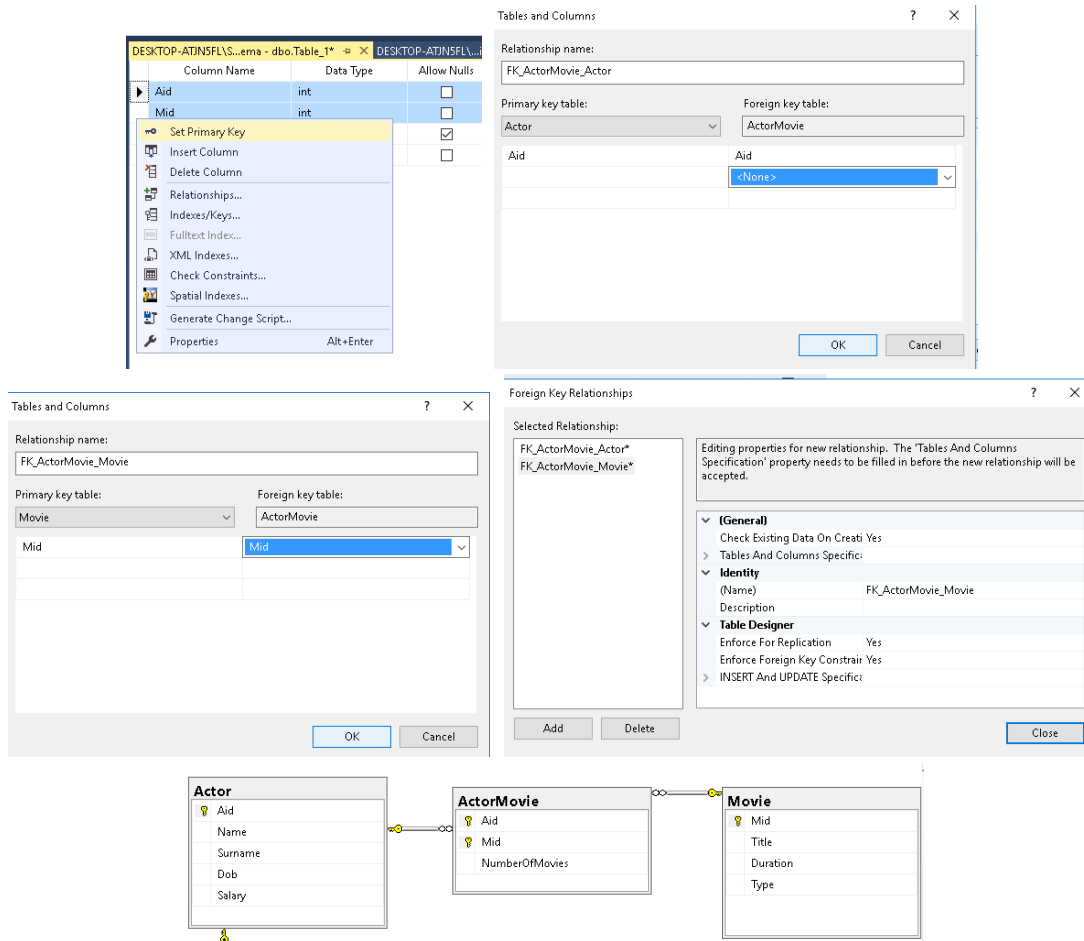


Relation m-m (many to many)

- 2 relations 1-m – this relation can be implemented through an intermediate table.

Actor – Movie (one or more Actor can play in one or more Movie) – we will have 2 relationships Actor – ActorMovie and ActorMovie – Movie, that are 1-m. ActorMovie is the intermediate table and contain the primary keys of the 2 tables (Actor, Movie) as primary key of this table, that are also foreign keys in the relationships.

- Create primary key “in pair”



- It is not really correct to create a primary key that does not contain the primary keys of the 2 tables involved, because someone can have duplicates. For example, now we have pairs like (1,1), (1,2),..., but otherwise we could have 1 (1,1), 2 (1,1),

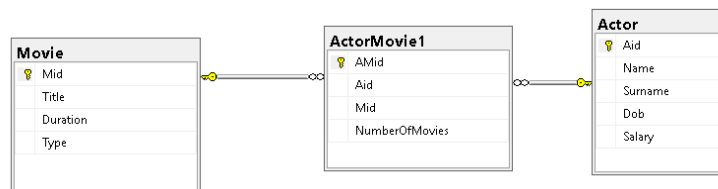
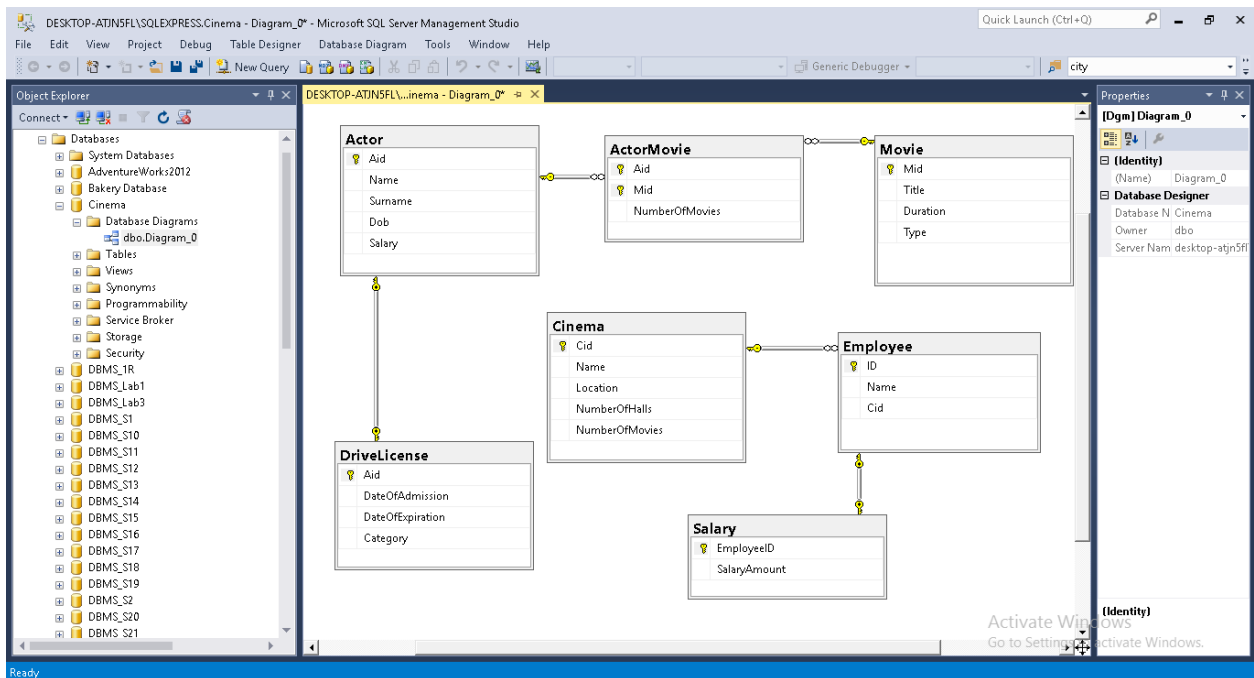
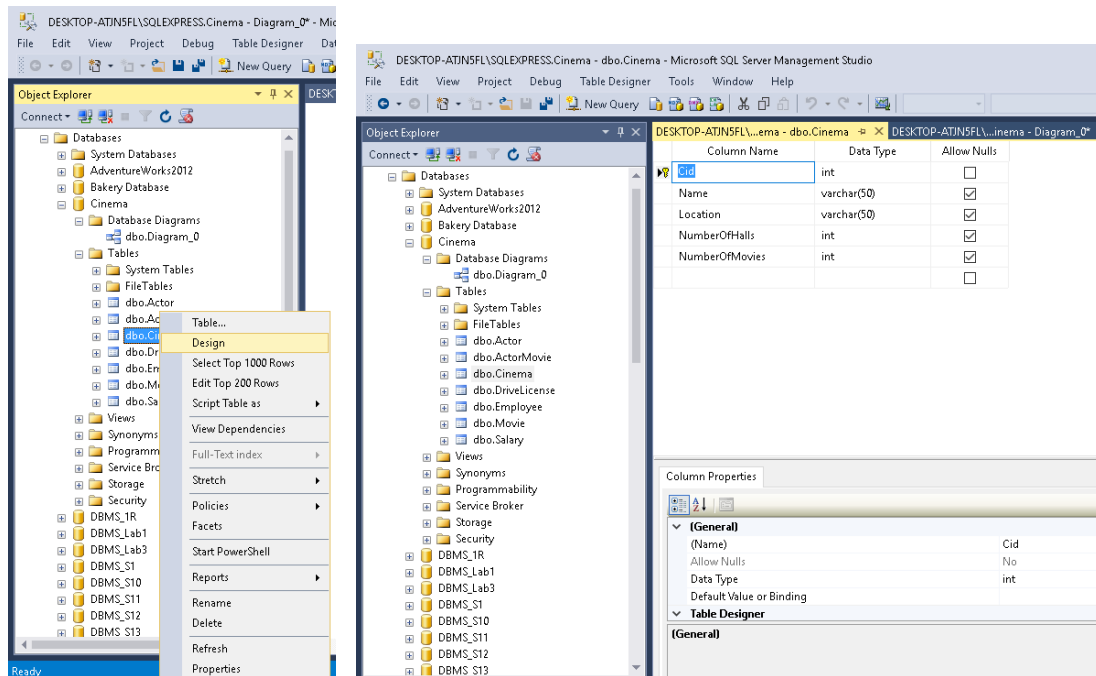


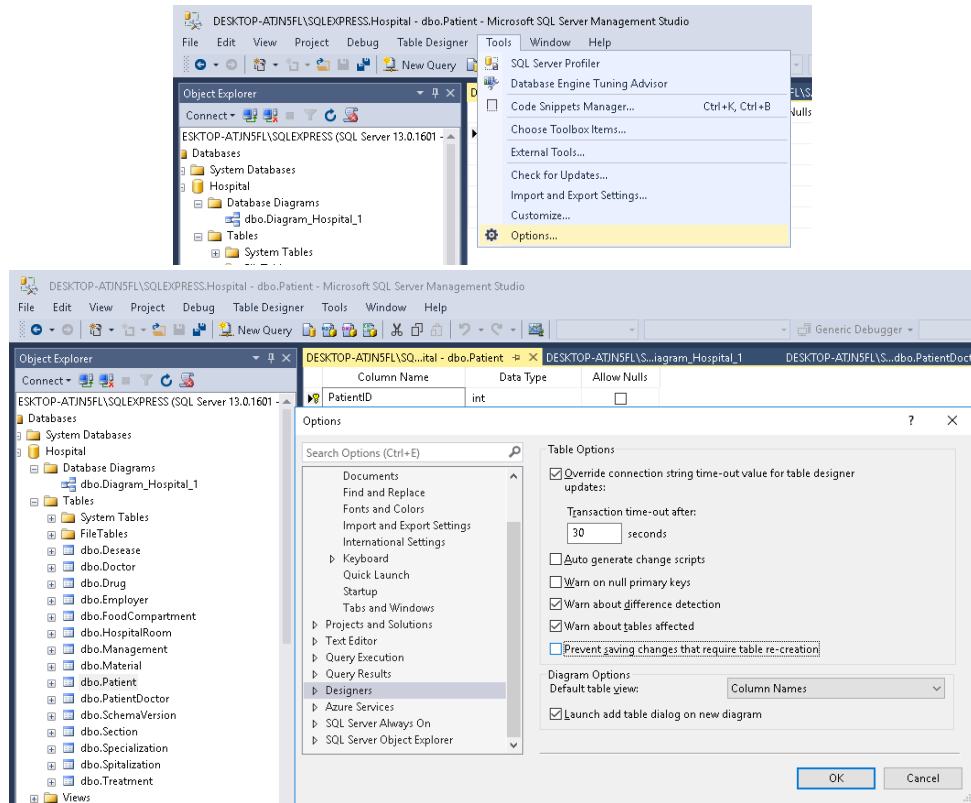
Diagram:



Modifications on tables (add new columns...)



If someone cannot save: Tools menu -> Options -> Designers -> Uncheck - Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation -> ok



Back-up the database

