

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and circles on a blue gradient background. The lines are vertical and horizontal, with some diagonal segments, and the circles are of varying sizes, resembling a circuit board or a neural network diagram.

# WEEK 2

## PROPERTIES OF RELATIONS

CS3319

# STUDENT OBJECTIVES

- Upon completion of this video, you should be able to:
  - Identify at least 5 properties of relations
  - Identify mistakes in relations that make the relation(s) invalid

# PROPERTIES OF RELATIONS:

- Each relation name is **unique**
- Each cell in a relation contains 1 atomic value → Normalized, First Normal Form
- Each attribute name within a table is **unique**
- The values of an attribute are from the same domain
- The order of the attributes has no significance
- Each tuple is distinct (no duplicates)
- The order of the tuples has no significance (Tuples in a relation do not have any particular order, however in a file records are physically stored on disk so there is always an order among records. Note: we may chose to display the records in a particular order)

# CONSIDER

This relation, see a problem?  
This relation, see a problem?

This database, see a problem?

EMPLOYEE:

THINGY\_TABLE:

THINGY\_TABLE2:

DEPARTMENT: X Thingy Y Thingy Z Thingy

SSN	FirstName	LastName	DeptID	Name	Location
123	Laura	Reid	CS	Computer Science	MC
005	Bob	Bryan	Ma	Mathematics	MC
125	Sylvia	X Thingy	SA	Statistics and Actuarial Sciences	NCB, WSC
137	Bob	Apple	BI	Biology	BG, NCB
	Orange	Cat	77	Cat	Orange 77
	Apple	Bird	77	Dog	Apple 77
	Orange	Pig	77	Pig	Orange 77
122	Homer	Simpson			
555	Ned	Flanders			
138	Milhouse	Smith			

- MOST OF THE PROPERTIES ARE FROM MATHEMATICAL RELATIONS

- Since a relation is a set, the order doesn't matter, therefore the order of the tuples doesn't matter.
- In a set, no elements are repeated, therefore tuples are unique
- Mathematical Relations are not necessarily *normalized* (reduced redundancy) however Codd chose Relations to be.
- In a relation, possible values for a given position are determined by the set or domain on which the position is defined, thus in a table the values in a column must come from the same domain.

# Example:

Relation (or Table)

**Employee**

**Attribute:** (there are 5 attributes in this table)

SSN	FirstName	LastName	Department	Position
123	Laura	Reid	Computer Science	Lecturer
005	Bob	Bryan	Math	Professor
125	Sylvia	Osborn	Computer Science	Professor
137	Bob	Bryan	Math	Professor

**Key** (each tuple must be different)

**Tuple** (there are 4 tuples in this table)

**Domain** Sample Domain: domain of SSN is 000 to 999 in this table