


The Relational Model

Chapter 3


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Why Study the Relational Model?

- ❖ Most widely used model.
 - Vendors: IBM, Informix, Microsoft, Oracle, Sybase, etc.
- ❖ "Legacy systems" in older models
 - E.G., IBM's IMS
- ❖ Recent competitor: object-oriented model
 - ObjectStore, Versant, Ontos
 - A synthesis emerging: *object-relational model*
 - Informix Universal Server, UniSQL, O2, Oracle, DB2

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Relational Database: Definitions

- ❖ *Relational database*: a set of *relations*
- ❖ *Relation*: made up of 2 parts:
 - *Instance* : a *table*, with rows and columns.
#Rows = *cardinality*, #fields = *degree / arity*.
 - *Schema* : specifies name of relation, plus name and type of each column.
 - E.G. Students(*sid*: string, *name*: string, *login*: string, *age*: integer, *gpa*: real).
- ❖ Can think of a relation as a *set* of rows or *tuples* (i.e., all rows are distinct).

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Example Instance of Students Relation



sid	name	login	age	gpa
53666	Jones	jones@cs	18	3.4
53688	Smith	smith@eecs	18	3.2
53650	Smith	smith@math	19	3.8

- ❖ Cardinality = 3, degree = 5, all rows distinct
- ❖ Do all columns in a relation instance have to be distinct?

Relational Query Languages



- ❖ A major strength of the relational model: supports simple, powerful *querying* of data.
- ❖ Queries can be written intuitively, and the DBMS is responsible for efficient evaluation.
 - The key: precise semantics for relational queries.
 - Allows the optimizer to extensively re-order operations, and still ensure that the answer does not change.

The SQL Query Language



- ❖ Developed by IBM (system R) in the 1970s
- ❖ Need for a standard since it is used by many vendors
- ❖ Standards:
 - SQL-86
 - SQL-89 (minor revision)
 - SQL-92 (major revision)
 - SQL-99 (major extensions, current standard)

The SQL Query Language



- ❖ To find all 18 year old students, we can write:

```
SELECT *
FROM Students S
WHERE S.age=18
```

sid	name	login	age	gpa
53666	Jones	jones@cs	18	3.4
53688	Smith	smith@ee	18	3.2

- To find just names and logins, replace the first line:

```
SELECT S.name, S.login
```

Querying Multiple Relations



- ❖ What does the following query compute?

```
SELECT S.name, E.cid
FROM Students S, Enrolled E
WHERE S.sid=E.sid AND E.grade="A"
```

Given the following instance of Enrolled (is this possible if the DBMS ensures referential integrity?):

sid	cid	grade
53831	Carnatic101	C
53831	Reggae203	B
53650	Topology112	A
53666	History105	B

we get:

S.name	E.cid
Smith	Topology112

Creating Relations in SQL



- ❖ Creates the Students relation. Observe that the type (domain) of each field is specified, and enforced by the DBMS whenever tuples are added or modified.

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(sid: CHAR(20),
 name: CHAR(20),
 login: CHAR(10),
 age: INTEGER,
 gpa: REAL)
```
- ❖ As another example, the Enrolled table holds information about courses that students take.

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid: CHAR(20),
 cid: CHAR(20),
 grade: CHAR(2))
```

Destroying and Altering Relations

DROP TABLE Students

- ❖ Destroys the relation Students. The schema information *and* the tuples are deleted.

ALTER TABLE Students

ADD COLUMN firstYear: integer

- ❖ The schema of Students is altered by adding a new field; every tuple in the current instance is extended with a *null* value in the new field.

Adding and Deleting Tuples

- ❖ Can insert a single tuple using:

```
INSERT INTO Students (sid, name, login, age, gpa)
VALUES (53688, 'Smith', 'smith@ee', 18, 3.2)
```

- ❖ Can delete all tuples satisfying some condition (e.g., name = Smith):

```
DELETE
FROM Students S
WHERE S.name = 'Smith'
```

* Powerful variants of these commands are available; more later!

Integrity Constraints (ICs)

- ❖ IC: condition that must be true for *any* instance of the database; e.g., domain constraints.
 - ICs are specified when schema is defined.
 - ICs are checked when relations are modified.
- ❖ A *legal* instance of a relation is one that satisfies all specified ICs.
 - DBMS should not allow illegal instances.
- ❖ If the DBMS checks ICs, stored data is more faithful to real-world meaning.
 - Avoids data entry errors, too!

Primary Key Constraints



- ❖ A set of fields is a key for a relation if :
 1. No two distinct tuples can have same values in all key fields, and
 2. This is not true for any subset of the key.
 - Part 2 false? A *superkey*.
 - If there's >1 key for a relation, one of the keys is chosen (by DBA) to be the *primary key*.
- ❖ E.g., *sid* is a key for Students. (What about *name*?) The set {*sid*, *gpa*} is a superkey.

Primary and Candidate Keys in SQL



- ❖ Possibly many candidate keys (specified using UNIQUE), one of which is chosen as the *primary key*.
- ❖ "For a given student and course, there is a single grade." vs. "Students can take only one course, and receive a single grade for that course; further, no two students in a course receive the same grade."

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid CHAR(20)
 cid CHAR(20),
 grade CHAR(2),
 PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid) )
```

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid CHAR(20)
 cid CHAR(20),
 grade CHAR(2),
 PRIMARY KEY (sid),
 UNIQUE (cid, grade) )
```
- ❖ Used carelessly, an IC can prevent the storage of database instances that arise in practice!

Foreign Keys, Referential Integrity



- ❖ Foreign key : Set of fields in one relation that is used to 'refer' to a tuple in another relation. (Must correspond to primary key of the second relation.) Like a 'logical pointer'.
- ❖ E.g. *sid* is a foreign key referring to Students:
 - Enrolled(*sid*: string, *cid*: string, *grade*: string)
 - If all foreign key constraints are enforced, referential integrity is achieved, i.e., no dangling references.
 - Can you name a data model w/o referential integrity?
 - Links in HTML!

Foreign Keys in SQL



- Only students listed in the Students relation should be allowed to enroll for courses.

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid CHAR(20), cid CHAR(20), grade CHAR(2),
PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid),
FOREIGN KEY (sid) REFERENCES Students )
```

Enrolled			Students				
sid	cid	grade	sid	name	login	age	gpa
53666	Carnatic101	C	53666	Jones	jones@cs	18	3.4
53666	Reggae203	B	53688	Smith	smith@eeecs	18	3.2
53650	Topology112	A	53650	Smith	smith@math	19	3.8
53666	History105	B					

Enforcing Referential Integrity



- Consider Students and Enrolled; *sid* in Enrolled is a foreign key that references Students.
- What should be done if an Enrolled tuple with a non-existent student id is inserted? (*Reject it!*)
- What should be done if a Students tuple is deleted?
 - Also delete all Enrolled tuples that refer to it.
 - Disallow deletion of a Students tuple that is referred to.
 - Set *sid* in Enrolled tuples that refer to it to a *default sid*.
 - (In SQL, also: Set *sid* in Enrolled tuples that refer to it to a special value *null*, denoting 'unknown' or 'inapplicable'.)
- Similar if primary key of Students tuple is updated.

Referential Integrity in SQL



- SQL/92 and SQL:1999 support all 4 options on deletes and updates.
 - Default is **NO ACTION** (*delete/update is rejected*)
 - CASCADE** (also delete all tuples that refer to deleted tuple)
 - SET NULL / SET DEFAULT** (sets foreign key value of referencing tuple)

```
CREATE TABLE Enrolled
(sid CHAR(20),
cid CHAR(20),
grade CHAR(2),
PRIMARY KEY (sid,cid),
FOREIGN KEY (sid)
REFERENCES Students
ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE SET DEFAULT )
```

Where do ICs Come From?

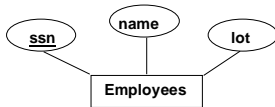


- ❖ ICs are based upon the semantics of the real-world enterprise that is being described in the database relations.
- ❖ We can check a database instance to see if an IC is violated, but we can NEVER infer that an IC is true by looking at an instance.
 - An IC is a statement about *all possible* instances!
 - From example, we know *name* is not a key, but the assertion that *sid* is a key is given to us.
- ❖ Key and foreign key ICs are the most common; more general ICs supported too.

Logical DB Design: ER to Relational



- ❖ Entity sets to tables:



```
CREATE TABLE Employees
(ssn CHAR(11),
 name CHAR(20),
 lot INTEGER,
 PRIMARY KEY (ssn))
```

Relationship Sets to Tables



- ❖ In translating a relationship set to a relation, attributes of the relation must include:
 - Keys for each participating entity set (as foreign keys).
 - This set of attributes forms a *superkey* for the relation.
 - All descriptive attributes.

```
CREATE TABLE Works_In(
 ssn CHAR(11),
 did INTEGER,
 since DATE,
 PRIMARY KEY (ssn, did),
 FOREIGN KEY (ssn)
 REFERENCES Employees,
 FOREIGN KEY (did)
 REFERENCES Departments)
```

Review: Key Constraints

❖ Each dept has at most one manager, according to the *key constraint* on Manages.

Translation to relational model?

1-to-1 1-to-Many Many-to-1 Many-to-Many

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Translating ER Diagrams with Key Constraints

❖ Map relationship to a table:

- Note that did is the key now!
- Separate tables for Employees and Departments.

```
CREATE TABLE Manages(
  ssn CHAR(11),
  did INTEGER,
  since DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY (did),
  FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,
  FOREIGN KEY (did) REFERENCES Departments)
```

❖ Since each department has a unique manager, we could instead combine Manages and Departments.

```
CREATE TABLE Dept_Mgr(
  did INTEGER,
  dname CHAR(20),
  budget REAL,
  ssn CHAR(11),
  since DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY (did),
  FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees)
```

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Review: Participation Constraints

❖ Does every department have a manager?

- If so, this is a *participation constraint*: the participation of Departments in Manages is said to be *total* (vs. *partial*).
 - Every *did* value in Departments table must appear in a row of the Manages table (with a non-null *ssn* value!)

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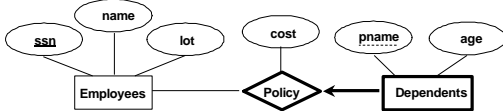
Participation Constraints in SQL

- ❖ We can capture participation constraints involving one entity set in a binary relationship, but little else (without resorting to CHECK constraints).

```
CREATE TABLE Dept_Mgr(  
  did INTEGER,  
  dname CHAR(20),  
  budget REAL,  
  ssn CHAR(11) NOT NULL,  
  since DATE,  
  PRIMARY KEY (did),  
  FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,  
  ON DELETE NO ACTION)
```

Review: Weak Entities

- ❖ A *weak entity* can be identified uniquely only by considering the primary key of another (*owner*) entity.
 - Owner entity set and weak entity set must participate in a one-to-many relationship set (1 owner, many weak entities).
 - Weak entity set must have total participation in this *identifying* relationship set.



Translating Weak Entity Sets

- ❖ Weak entity set and identifying relationship set are translated into a single table.
 - When the owner entity is deleted, all owned weak entities must also be deleted.

```
CREATE TABLE Dep_Policy (  
  pname CHAR(20),  
  age INTEGER,  
  cost REAL,  
  ssn CHAR(11) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (pname, ssn),  
  FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,  
  ON DELETE CASCADE)
```

Review: ISA Hierarchies

- ❖ As in C++, or other PLs, attributes are inherited.
- ❖ If we declare A ISA B, every A entity is also considered to be a B entity.
- ❖ *Overlap constraints*: Can Joe be an Hourly_Emps as well as a Contract_Emps entity? (*Allowed/disallowed*)
- ❖ *Covering constraints*: Does every Employees entity also have to be an Hourly_Emps or a Contract_Emps entity? (*Yes/no*)

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Translating ISA Hierarchies to Relations

- ❖ **General approach:**
 - 3 relations: Employees, Hourly_Emps and Contract_Emps.
 - *Hourly_Emps*: Every employee is recorded in Employees. For hourly emps, extra info recorded in Hourly_Emps (*hourly_wages, hours_worked, ssn*); must delete Hourly_Emps tuple if referenced Employees tuple is deleted).
 - Queries involving all employees easy, those involving just Hourly_Emps require a join to get some attributes.
- ❖ **Alternative: Just Hourly_Emps and Contract_Emps.**
 - *Hourly_Emps*: *ssn, name, lot, hourly_wages, hours_worked*.
 - Each employee must be in one of these two subclasses.

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Review: Binary vs. Ternary Relationships

❖ What are the additional constraints in the 2nd diagram?

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Binary vs. Ternary Relationships (Contd.)

- ❖ The key constraints allow us to combine Purchaser with Policies and Beneficiary with Dependents.
 - ❖ Participation constraints lead to NOT NULL constraints.
 - ❖ What if Policies is a weak entity set?
- ```
CREATE TABLE Policies (
 policyid INTEGER,
 cost REAL,
 ssn CHAR(11) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (policyid),
 FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES Employees,
 ON DELETE CASCADE)

CREATE TABLE Dependents (
 pname CHAR(20),
 age INTEGER,
 policyid INTEGER,
 PRIMARY KEY (pname, policyid),
 FOREIGN KEY (policyid) REFERENCES Policies,
 ON DELETE CASCADE)
```

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## Views

- ❖ A *view* is just a relation, but we store a *definition*, rather than a set of tuples.

```
CREATE VIEW YoungActiveStudents (name, grade)
AS SELECT S.name, E.grade
FROM Students S, Enrolled E
WHERE S.sid = E.sid and S.age < 21
```

- ❖ Views can be dropped using the DROP VIEW command.
  - How to handle DROP TABLE if there's a view on the table?
    - DROP TABLE command has options to let the user specify this.

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## Views and Security

- ❖ Views can be used to present necessary information (or a summary), while hiding details in underlying relation(s).
  - Given YoungStudents, but not Students or Enrolled, we can find students *s* who have are enrolled, but not the *cid*'s of the courses they are enrolled in.

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## Relational Model: Summary



- ❖ A tabular representation of data.
- ❖ Simple and intuitive, currently the most widely used.
- ❖ Integrity constraints can be specified by the DBA, based on application semantics. DBMS checks for violations.
  - Two important ICs: primary and foreign keys
  - In addition, we *always* have domain constraints.
- ❖ Powerful and natural query languages exist.
- ❖ Rules to translate ER to relational model

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