SCIENCE
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Data Management 03 Data Models & Normalization

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Last update: Oct 21, 2019

Announcements/Org

- **#1 Video Recording**
  - Link in TeachCenter & TUbe (lectures will be public)

- **#2 Reminder Communication**
  - **Newsgroup:** news://news.tugraz.at/tu-graz.lv.dbase (https://news.tugraz.at/cgi-bin/usenet/nntp.csh?tu-graz.lv.dbase)
  - **Office hours:** Mo 3pm-4pm (INF 13/V, PZ 205 014) or after lecture

- **#3 Exercise 1 Submission**
  - **Submission open since Oct 15** (deadline **Nov 05 11.59pm**)

104/92
58

- **#4 Info Study Abroad**
  - 5-10min in lecture **Oct 28** (start 6.10pm)

POP-UP INFORMATION BOOTH - OCTOBER 2019
Mobility Programmes for students
STUDY ABROAD
exchange programmes
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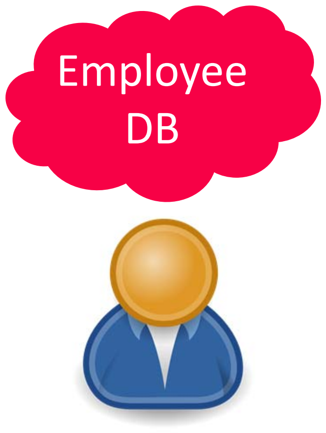
we care about international education

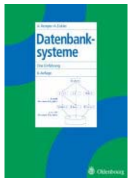
Recap: DB Design Lifecycle Phases



- **#1 Requirements engineering**
  - Collect and analyze data and application requirements
  - ➔ **Specification documents**
- **#2 Conceptual Design** (last lecture)
  - Model data semantics and structure, independent of logical data model
  - ➔ **ER model / diagram**
- **#3 Logical Design** (this lecture)
  - Model data with implementation primitives of concrete data model
  - ➔ **e.g., relational schema** + integrity constraints, views, permissions, etc
- **#4 Physical Design**
  - Model **user-level data organization** in a specific DBMS (and data model)
  - Account for deployment environment and performance requirements

Agenda

- **Relational Data Model**
- **ER-Diagram to Relational Schema**
- **Normalization**



[**Credit:** Alfons Kemper, André Eickler: Datenbanksysteme - Eine Einführung, 10. Auflage. De Gruyter Studium, de Gruyter Oldenbourg 2015, ISBN 978-3-11-044375-2, pp. 1-879]

Relational Data Model

Recap: History 1970/80s (relational)

SQL Standard (SQL-**86**)

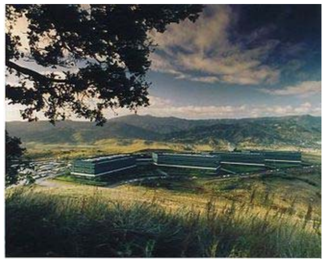
Oracle, IBM DB2, Informix, Sybase
→ MS SQL

SEQUEL

QUEL

Ingres @ UC Berkeley (Stonebraker et al., **Turing Award '14**)

System R @ IBM Research – Almaden (Jim Gray et al., **Turing Award '98**)



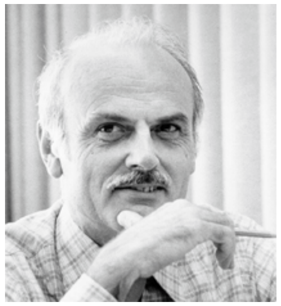
Tuple Calculus

Relational Algebra

Relational Model

Recommended Reading

Goal: **Data Independence** (physical data independence)
- Ordering Dependence
- Indexing Dependence
- Access Path Depend.



Edgar F. "Ted" Codd @ IBM Research (**Turing Award '81**)

[E. F. Codd: A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks. Comm. ACM 13(6), **1970**]

Relations and Terminology

- **Domain D (value domain): e.g., Set S, INT, Char[20]**
- **Relation R**
  - **Relation schema** RS: Set of k attributes $\{A_1,\ldots,A_k\}$
  - **Attribute** A_j: value domain $D_j = \mathrm{dom}(A_j)$
  - **Relation:** subset of the Cartesian product over all value domains D_j
    $\mathbf{R \subseteq D_1 \times D_2 \times \ldots \times D_k, k \geq 1}$

Attribute

A1 INT	A2 INT	A3 BOOL
3	7	T
1	2	T
3	4	F
1	7	T

Tuple

cardinality: 4
rank: 3

- **Additional Terminology**
  - **Tuple**: row of k elements of a relation
  - **Cardinality** of a relation: number of tuples in the relation
  - **Rank** of a relation: number of attributes
  - **Semantics:** Set := no duplicate tuples (in practice: Bag := duplicates allowed)
  - **Order of tuples and attributes is irrelevant**

Relations and Terminology, cont.

- **Database Schema**
  - Set of relation (table) schemas
- **Database**
  - Set of actual relations, including data
  - Database instance: current status of database
- **NULL**
  - Special **NULL** value for unknown or missing values
  - Part of every domain, unless **NOT NULL constraint** specified
  - Special semantics for specific operations, e.g., three-value Boolean logic

```
TRUE OR NULL → TRUE
FALSE OR NULL → NULL
TRUE AND NULL → NULL
FALSE AND NULL → FALSE
```

Example UniversityDB

- **Professors**

PID	Title	Firstname	Lastname
1	Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Inf. Dr.	Stefanie	Lindstaedt
6	Ass.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn.	Elisabeth	Lex
4	Assoc.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn.	Denis	Helic
7	Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing.	Matthias	Boehm

- **Courses**

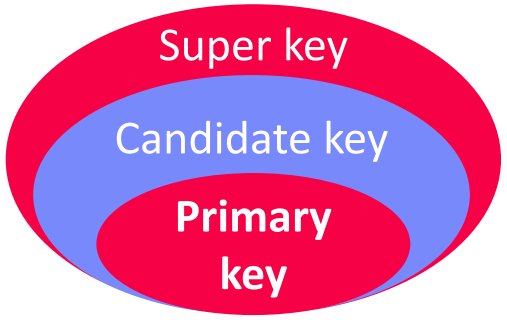
	CID	Title	ECTS
	INF.01014UF	Data Management (VO)	3
Summer/ Winter	INF.02018UF	Data Management (KU)	1
	706.010	Databases	3
Winter	706.520	Data Integration and Large-Scale Analysis	5
	706.543	Architecture of Database Systems	5
Summer	706.550	Architecture of Machine Learning Systems	5

Primary and Foreign Keys

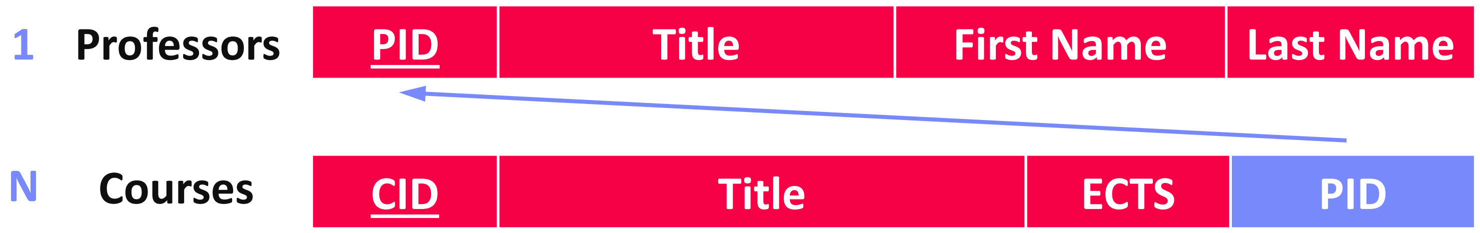
- **Primary Key X**
  - **Minimal set of attributes** X that **uniquely identifies tuples** in a relation R
  - E.g., PID=1 ➔

1	Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Inf. Dr.	Stefanie	Lindstaedt

  - **#1 Unique:** $\forall\, t_i, t_j \in R: t_i[X] = t_j[X] \Rightarrow i = j$
  - **#2 Defined:** $\forall\, t_i \in R: t_i[X] \neq NULL$
  - **#3 Minimal:** no attribute can be removed wrt #1
  - Super key: #1-2, **candidate key:** #1-3,
    primary key: pick one of the candidate keys



- **Foreign Key**
  - Reference of a primary key in another relation



Preview Next Lectures

- **Relational Algebra [Lecture 04]**
  - **Operands: relations** (variables for computing new values)
  - **Operators**: traditional set operations and specific relational operations (symbols representing the computation)

- **Structured Query Language (SQL) [Lecture 05]**
  - **Data Definition Language (DDL)** → Manipulate the database schema
  - Data Manipulation Language (DML) → Update and query database

Example CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE Professors (
   PID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   Title VARCHAR(128),
   Firstname VARCHAR(128),
   Lastname VARCHAR(128)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (
   CID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   Title VARCHAR(256),
   ECTS INTEGER NOT NULL,
   PID INTEGER
      REFERENCES Professors
);
```

Alternative for composite primary key:

```
CREATE TABLE R (
   ...,
   PRIMARY KEY(A1, A2)
);
```

Alternative for composite foreign key:

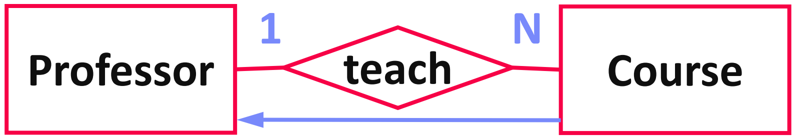
```
CREATE TABLE S (
   ...,
   FOREIGN KEY(A1, A2)
      REFERENCES R(A1, A2)
);
```

Referential Integrity Constraints

- **Foreign Keys:**
  - Reference of a primary key in another relation
  - **Referential integrity:** FK need to reference existing tuples or NULL

- **Enforcing Referential Integrity**
  - **#1 Error** (default)

```
DELETE FROM Professors WHERE PID=7
```



  - **#2 Propagation** on request
    - E.g., for existential dependence

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (...
   PID INTEGER REFERENCES Professors
      ON DELETE CASCADE);
```

  - **#2 Set NULL** on request
    - E.g., for independent entities

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (...
   PID INTEGER REFERENCES Professors
      ON DELETE SET NULL);
```

Domain and Semantic Constraints

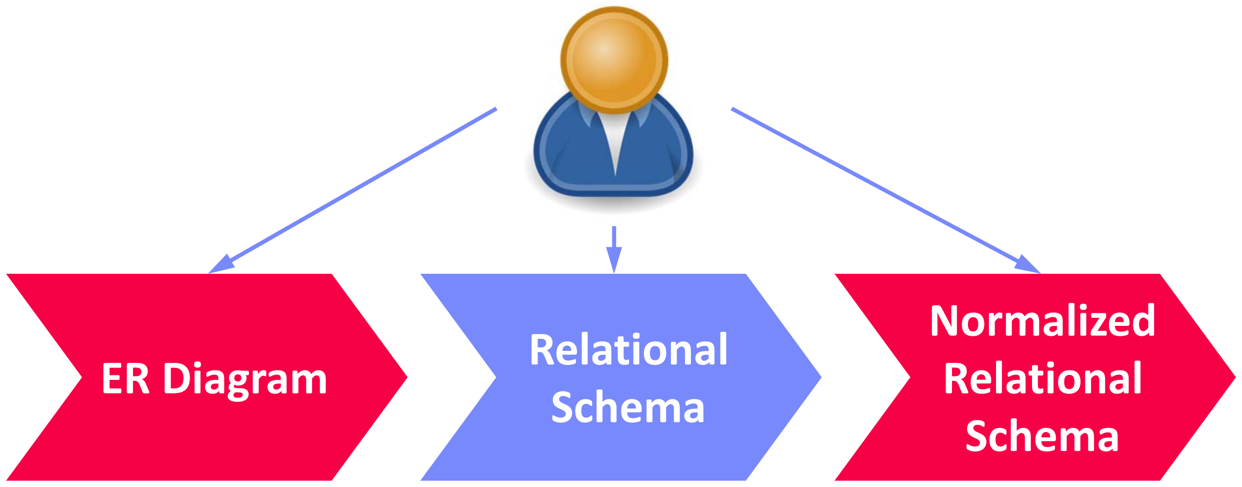
- **Domain/Semantic Constraints**
  - Value constraints of individual attributes (single and multi-column constraints)
  - **CHECK:** Value ranges or enumerated valid values
  - Explicit naming via **CONSTRAINT**

```
CREATE TABLE Courses (
   CID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   ECTS INTEGER
      CHECK (ECTS BETWEEN 1 AND 10)
);
```

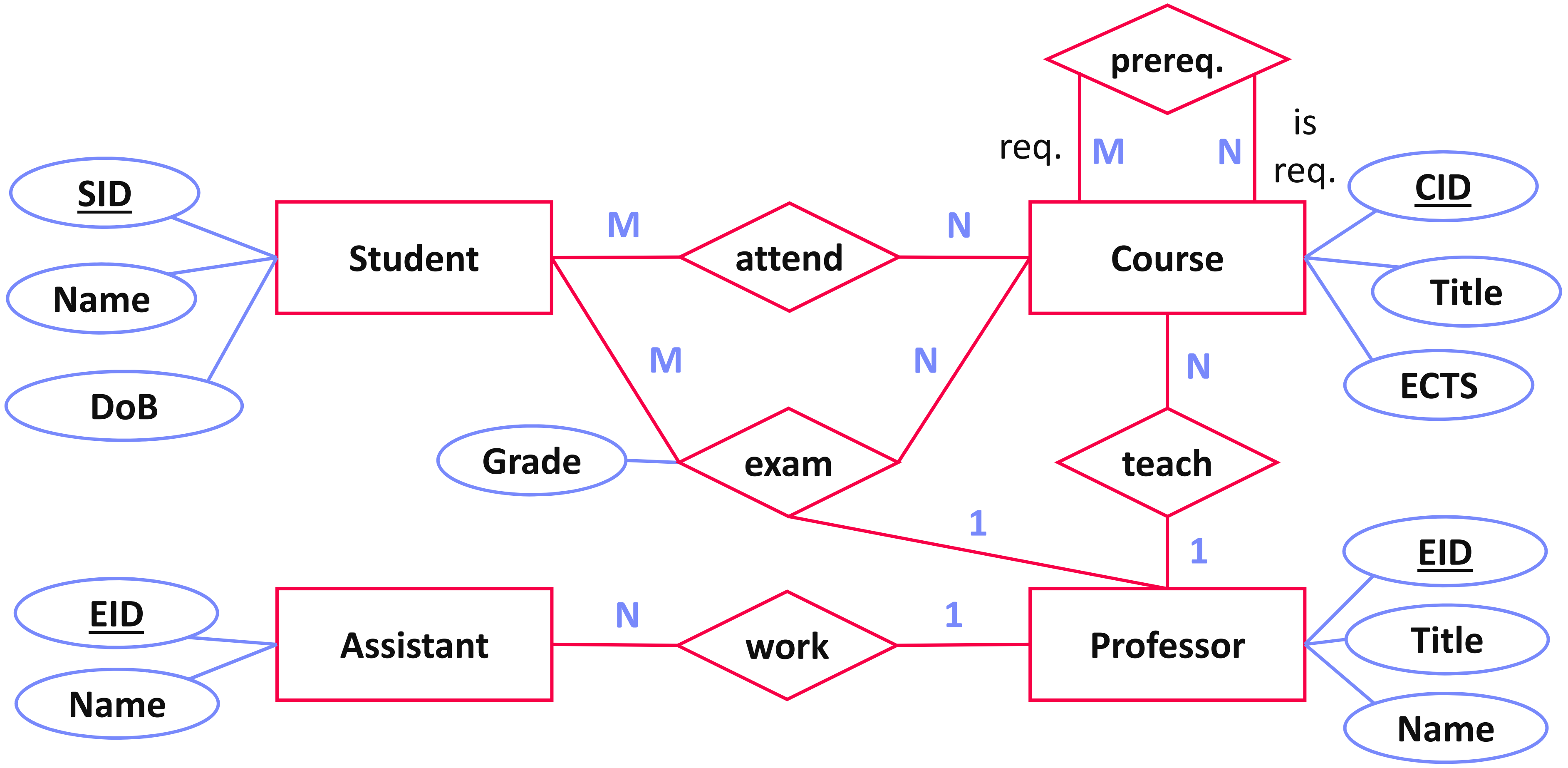
(**In ProstgreSQL:** no subqueries in CHECK constraints)

- **UNIQUE Constraints**
  - Enforce uniqueness of non-primary key attribute
- **NOT NULL Constraints**
  - Enforce known / existing values, potentially with DEFAULT
- **Triggers** (in lecture 05)
  - Run stored procedures on insert/delete/update
  - Full flexibility to specify arbitrary complex constraints

ER-Diagram to Relational Schema



Recap: UniversityDB



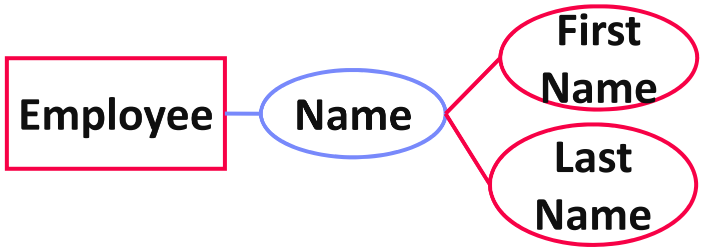
Step 1: Mapping Entity Types

- **Each entity type directly maps to a relation**
  - Introduce surrogate (artificial) keys if needed
- **Examples**

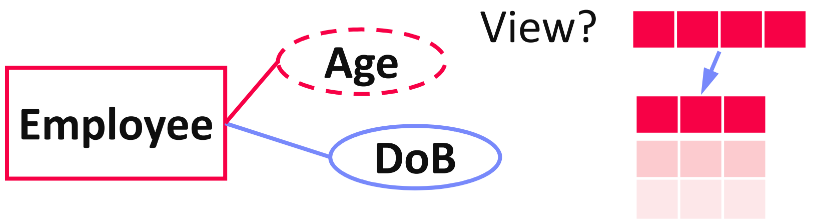
Student	`Students( SID:INTEGER, Name:VARCHAR(128), Semester:INTEGER)`
Course	`Course( CID:INTEGER, Title:VARCHAR(256), ECTS:INTEGER)`
Professor	`Professor( EID:INTEGER, Title:VARCHAR(128), Name:VARCHAR(256))`
Assistant	`Assistant( EID:INTEGER, Name:VARCHAR(256))`

Step 2: Mapping Attributes

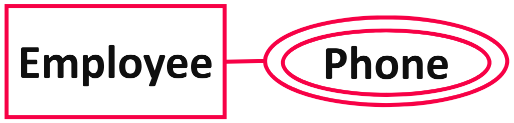
- **Atomic Attributes**
  - Direct mapping to attributes of relation
  - Choice of **data types and constraints**
- **Composite Attributes**
  - **Split into atomic attributes**,
  - Composite value, or
  - Object-relational data types



- **Derived Attributes**
  - Generated columns or **via views**

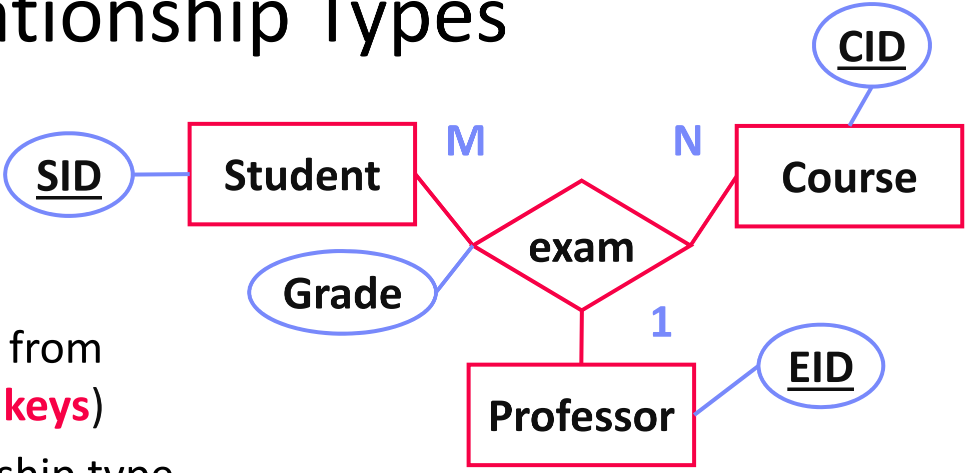


- **Multi-valued Attributes**
  - **Relation with FK** to originating relation



Step 3: Mapping Relationship Types

- **Generic Solution**
  - Map every relationship type to a **relation**
  - **Compose primary key** of keys from involved entity types (**foreign keys**)
  - **Append attributes** of relationship type
  - **Recursive relationships:** careful naming

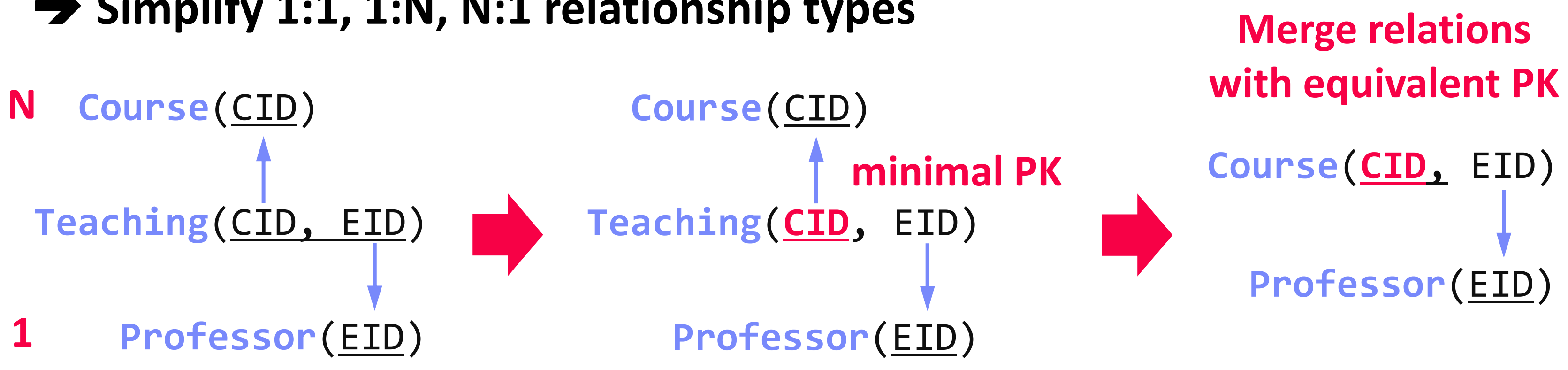


Exams:

<u>SID</u>	<u>CID</u>	<u>EID</u>	Grade
12345	706.010	7	1.0
12399	706.550	7	1.7
12399	706.010	7	1.3
12282	INF.01014UF	7	1.0

Step 4: Simplification

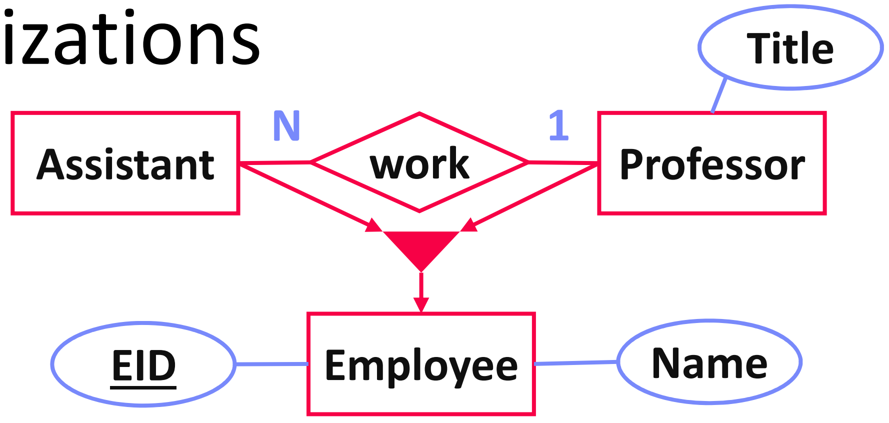
- **Issue: Unnecessary Relation per Relationship Type**
  ➔ Simplify 1:1, 1:N, N:1 relationship types



- **Examples Fused Step 1-4**
  - For **E1 – R – E2**
  - Modified Chen

Cardinality	Implementation
1:1	One relation **E12**, PK from E1 or E2
C:1	One relation **E12**, PK from **E2**
1:M	Two relations **E1** + **E2**, E2 w/ FK to E1 (see Professor-Course above)
MC:MC	Three relations **E1**, **R**, **E2**; R w/ FKs to E1/E2

Step 5: Mapping Specializations



- **#1 Universal Relation**
  - One relation, **NULL** assigned for non-applicable attributes
  - → **Employee**

- **#2 Object-oriented**
  - One relation per specialized entity
  - Horizontally partitioned
  - → **Employee, Assistant, Professor**

EID	Name

EID	Title	Name
7	Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing.	Matthias Boehm

- **#3 ER-oriented**
  - One relation per specialized entity
  - Vertically partitioned
  - → **Employee, Assistant, Professor**

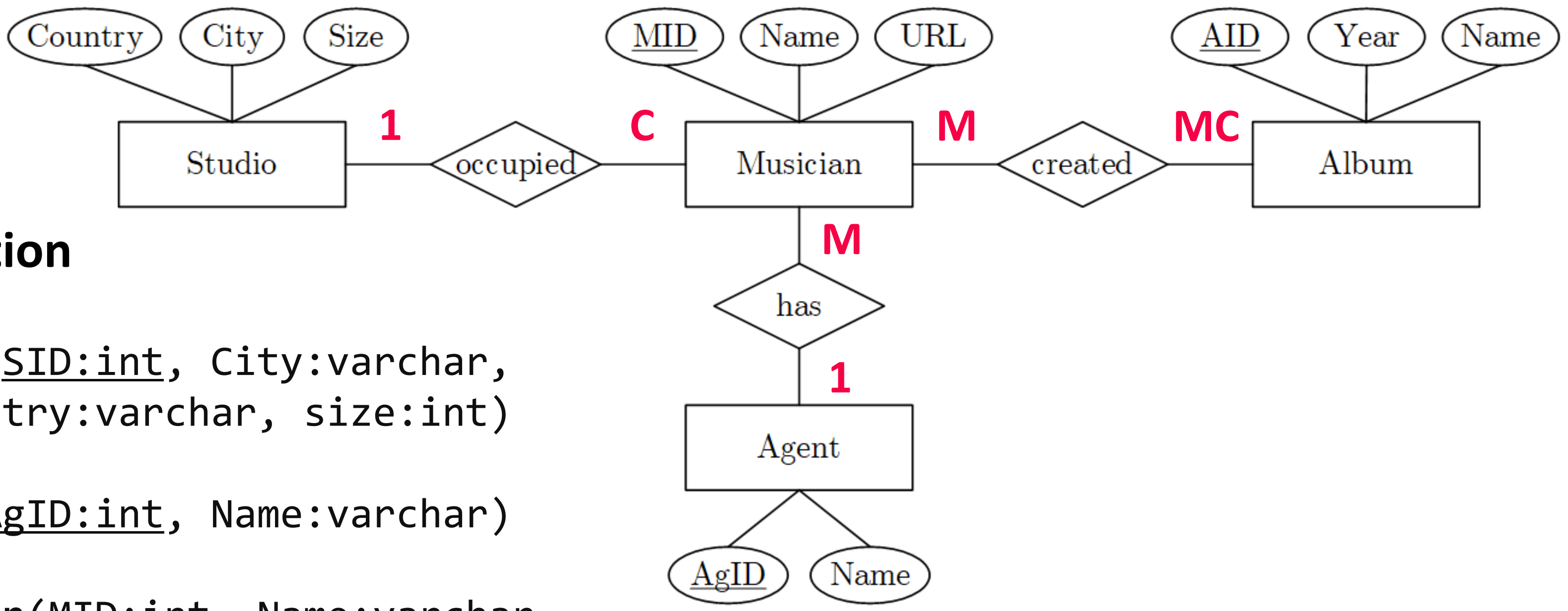
EID	Name
7	Matthias Boehm

EID	Title
7	Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing.

[**Credit:** Jeffrey D. Ullman: CS145 Introduction to Databases - Entity-Relationship Model]

BREAK (and Test Yourself #1)

- **Task: Map the given ER diagram into a relational schema, including data types, primary keys, and foreign keys** (prev. exam 9/100 points)

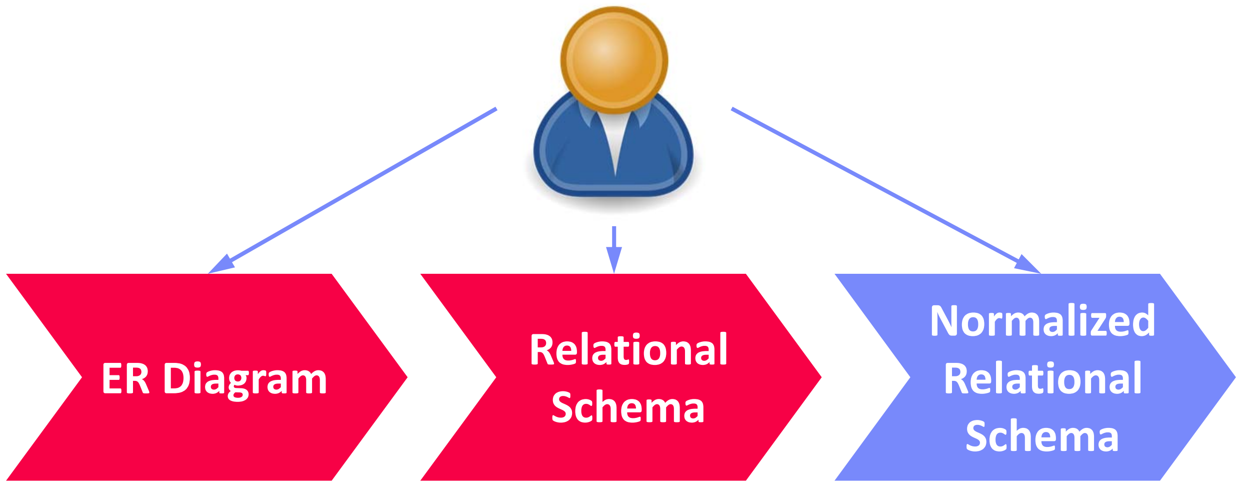


- **Solution**

```
Studio(SID:int, City:varchar,
   Country:varchar, size:int)

Agent(AgID:int, Name:varchar)

Musician(MID:int, Name:varchar,
   URL:varchar, SID^FK:int, AgID^FK:int)

Album(AID:int, Year:int, Name:varchar)

Created(MID^FK:int, AID^FK:int)
```

5x relations
1x data types
1x primary keys
1x FKs in Musician
1x Composite PK in Created

Normalization



Motivation Poor Relational Schemas

ProfCourse (mixed entity types → **redundancy**)

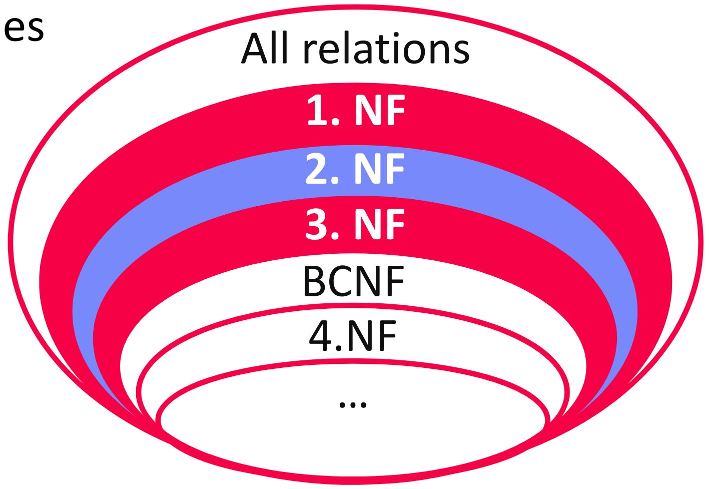
EID	Name	CID	Title	ECTS
7	Boehm	INF.01014UF	Data Management (VO)	3
7	Boehm	INF.02018UF	Data Management (KU)	1
7	Boehm	706.010	Databases	3
7	Boehm	706.520	Data Integration and Large-Scale Analysis	5
7	Boehm	706.543	Architecture of Database Systems	5
7	Boehm	706.550	Architecture of Machine Learning Systems	5

- **Insert Anomaly: How to insert a new lecture or prof?**
- **Update Anomaly: How to update "Boehm" → "Böhm"?**
- **Delete Anomaly: What if we delete all data management lectures?**

→ **Goal Normalization: Find good schema to avoid redundancy, ensure consistency, and prevent information loss**

Overview Normalization

- **Normalization Process**
  - "[…] reversible process of replacing a given collection of relations […] a progressively simpler and more regular structure"
  - Principled approach of improving the quality (redundancy, inconsistencies)
  - Input: DB-Schema and functional dependencies

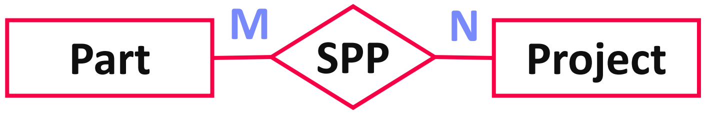


- **1st Normal Form: no multi-valued attributes**
- **2nd Normal Form: all non-key attributes fully functional dependent on primary key**
- **3rd Normal Form: no dependencies among non-key attributes**
- Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)
- 4th, 5th,6th Normal Form

[E. F. Codd: Normalized Data Structure: A Brief Tutorial. SIGFIDET Workshop 1971: 1-17]

[E. F. Codd: Further Normalization of the Data Base Relational Model. IBM Research Report, San Jose, California RJ909 (1971)]

Unnormalized Relation



- **Relation PartProject**

<u>P#</u>	PDesc	Qty	Project (J#, JDesc, Mgr, Qty)			
203	CAM	30	12	Sorter	007	5
			73	Collator	086	7
206	COG	155	12	Sorter	007	33
			29	Punch	086	25
			36	Reader	111	16

- **Issues**
  - Column **'Project'** is **not atomic, but set of tuples**
  - **Redundancy** across projects appearing in multiple parts

1st Normal Form

- **Definition and Approach**
  - Relation is in 1NF if all its **attributes are atomic**
  - ➔ **Split relations with 1:N and M:N relationships (lossless)**
- **Example**

Relation Part

P#	PDesc	Qty
203	CAM	30
206	COG	155

FK

Relation Project

P#	J#	JDesc	Mgr	Qty
203	12	Sorter	007	5
203	73	Collator	086	7
206	12	Sorter	007	33
206	29	Punch	086	25
206	36	Reader	111	16

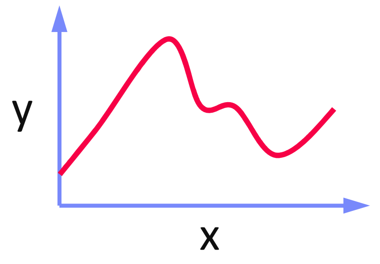
depend on J#

depends on (J#,P#)

- **Issues**
  - **Insert anomaly** (e.g., no project without parts)
  - **Update anomaly** (e.g., redundant updated Mgr)
  - **Delete anomaly** (e.g., project deleted on last part)

Background: Functional Dependency

- **Function y = f(x)**
  - For deterministic functions f, the value x determines y (aka, y depends on x)

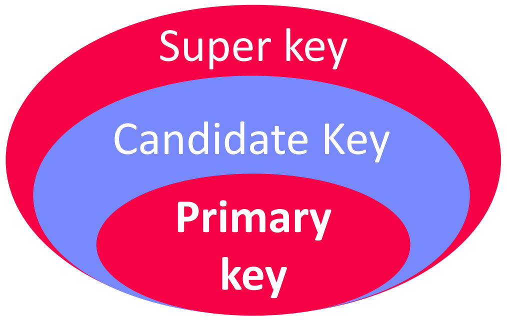


- **Functional Dependency (FD) X → Y**
  - X and Y are sets of attributes, Y functionally depends on X
  - $X \rightarrow Y \;\Leftrightarrow\; \forall t_1, t_2 \in R: t_1[X] = t_2[X] \Rightarrow t_1[Y] = t_2[Y]$
- **Examples**
  - J# → {JDesc,Mgr}
  - {P#,J#} → Qty
- **FDs derived from schema semantics not existing data**

P#	J#	JDesc	Mgr	Qty
203	12	Sorter	007	5
203	73	Collator	086	7
206	12	Sorter	007	33
206	29	Punch	086	25
206	36	Reader	111	16

Background: Functional Dependency, cont.

- **Full Functional Dependency**
  - Full functional dependency X → Y iff there is no proper subset $Z \subset X$ such that Z → Y
  - **Candidate key:** X → relational schema (**minimal**)



- **Implied FDs via Armstrong Axioms**
  - Given a set **F** of FDs, the **closure F+** is the set of all implied FDs (which can be derive by the following axioms)
  - Reflexivity: $X \supseteq Y \Rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$
  - Augmentation: $X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow XZ \rightarrow YZ$
  - Transitivity: $(X \rightarrow Y) \wedge (Y \rightarrow Z) \Rightarrow X \rightarrow Z$

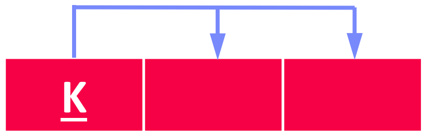
- **Composition**
  - Composition: $(X \rightarrow Y) \wedge (X \rightarrow Z) \Rightarrow X \rightarrow YZ$
  - Decomposition: $X \rightarrow YZ \Rightarrow (X \rightarrow Y) \wedge (X \rightarrow Z)$
  - Pseudo-Transitivity: $(X \rightarrow Y) \wedge (YW \rightarrow Z) \Rightarrow XW \rightarrow Z$

Example:
(J# → JDesc, J# → Mgr)
→ (J# → {JDesc,Mgr})

2nd Normal Form

- **Definition and Approach**
  - Relation is in 2NF if it's **in 1NF** and every non-key attribute **fully functional dependent** from every candidate key

  → **Split relations with 1:N and M:N relationships (lossless)**



- **Example**

Relation Part

P#	PDesc	Qty
203	CAM	30
206	COG	155

Relation PJ

FK FK

P#	J#	Qty
203	12	5
203	73	7
206	12	33
206	29	25
206	36	16

Relation Project

J#	JDesc	Mgr
12	Sorter	007
73	Collator	086
29	Punch	086
36	Reader	111

Split PJ and Project because **J# → {JDesc, Mgr}**, **instead of {P#,J#} → {JDesc, Mgr}**

3rd Normal Form

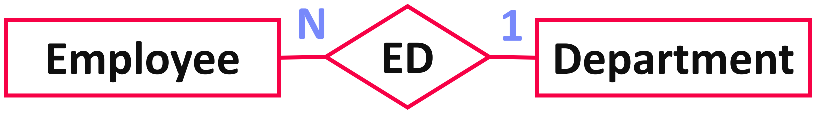
- **Definition and Approach**
  - Relation is in 3NF if it's **in 2NF** and every non-key attribute is **non-transitively dependent** from every candidate key (→ no non-key dependencies)
  - → **Split relations with 1:N and M:N relationships (lossless)**
  - Preserves all dependencies but might still contain anomalies (→ BCNF)

- **Example**
  NOT in 3NF
  - **E# → D#**
  - **D#→DMgr**
  - **D#→CType**

Relation Employee

<u>E#</u>	JCode	D#	DMgr	CType
1	A	X	11	G
2	C	X	11	G
3	A	Y	12	N
4	B	X	11	G
5	B	Y	12	N
6	C	Y	12	N
7	A	Z	13	N
8	C	Z	13	N

3rd Normal Form, cont.



- **Example**

Relation Employee FK → **Relation Department**

<u>E#</u>	JCode	D#
1	A	X
2	C	X
3	A	Y
4	B	X
5	B	Y
6	C	Y
7	A	Z
8	C	Z

D#	DMgr	CType
X	11	G
Y	12	N
Z	13	N

➔ **"Denormalization":**
Conscious creation of materialized views in non-3NF/2NF to improve performance (primarily for read-only DBs)

BREAK (and Test Yourself #2)

- **Task: Assume the functional dependency City→Country. Bring your schema into 3NF and explain why it is in 3NF** (prev. exam 10/100 points)

  Studio(<u>SID:int</u>, City:varchar, Country:varchar, size:int)

- **Solution**

  Studio(<u>SID:int</u>, CName^{FK}:varchar, size:int)

  Cities(<u>CName:varchar</u>, Country:varchar)

  - **1st Normal Form:** no multi-valued attributes
  - **2nd Normal Form:** all non-key attributes fully functional dependent on PK
  - **3rd Normal Form:** no dependencies among non-key attributes

Conclusions and Q&A

- **Summary**
  - Fundamentals of the relational data model + SQL DDL
  - Mapping ER diagrams into relational schemas
  - Relational normalization (1NF, 2NF, 3NF)

- **Exercise 1 Reminder**
  - All background to solve tasks 1.1-1.3 + 1.4
  - Deadline: **Nov 05, 11.59pm** in TeachCenter
  - Make use of the news group and office hours (**no email**)

- **Next lectures**
  - **04 Relational Algebra and Tuple Calculus** [Oct 28]
  - **05 Query Languages (SQL)** [Nov 04]