TDDD12 Databasteknik
TDDD46 Databasteknik
TDDB77 Databaser och bioinformatik

Fö 1: Enhanced Entity-Relationship (EER) Modeling

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Database Applications

- Traditional Applications:
  - Numeric and Textual Databases
- More Recent Applications:
  - **Bioinformatics**
  - Multimedia Databases
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
  - Data Warehouses
  - Real-time and Active Databases
  - Many other applications

Bioinformatics

- Research, development, or application of computational tools and approaches for expanding the use of biological, medical, behavioral or health data, including those to acquire, store, organize, archive, analyze or visualize data. (National Institutes of Health)
- Biological databases: SWISS-PROT, EMBL, DDBJ, PDB, GENBANK, KEGG, ACEDB, etc.

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What is a database?

- A database represents some aspect of the real world, i.e. a mini world.
- A database consists of a logical coherent collection of data with an underlying meaning.
- A database is designed, built and filled with data with respect to an underlying purpose.

Basic Definitions

- Database:
  - A collection of related data.
- Data:
  - Known facts that can be recorded and have an implicit meaning.
- Mini-world:
  - Some part of the real world about which data is stored in a database. For example, student grades and transcripts at a university.
- Database Management System (DBMS):
  - A software package/ system to facilitate the creation and maintenance of a computerized database.
- Database System:
  - The DBMS software together with the data itself. Sometimes, the applications are also included.

Database System Environment

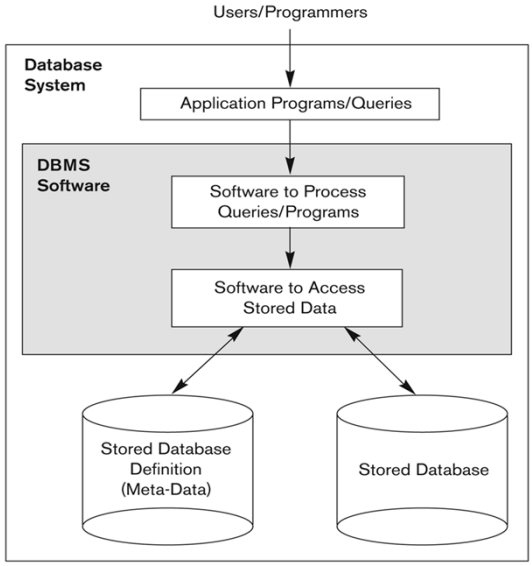

Figure 1.1
A simplified database system environment.

Typical DBMS Functionality

- Define a particular database in terms of its data types, structures, and constraints
- Construct or load the initial database contents on a secondary storage medium
- Manipulate the database:
  - Retrieval: Querying, generating reports
  - Modification: Insertions, deletions and updates to its content
  - Accessing the database through Web applications
- Process and share by a set of concurrent users and application programs – yet, keeping all data valid and consistent

Example of a Database

- Mini-world for the example:
  - Part of a UNIVERSITY environment.
- Some mini-world *entities*:
  - STUDENTs
  - COURSEs
  - SECTIONs (of COURSEs)
  - (academic) DEPARTMENTs
  - INSTRUCTORs
- Some mini-world *relationships*:
  - SECTIONs *are of specific* COURSEs
  - STUDENTs *take* SECTIONs
  - COURSEs *have prerequisite* COURSEs
  - INSTRUCTORs *teach* SECTIONs
  - COURSEs *are offered by* DEPARTMENTs
  - STUDENTs *major in* DEPARTMENTs

COURSE

Course_name	Course_number	Credit_hours	Department
Intro to Computer Science	CS1310	4	CS
Data Structures	CS3320	4	CS
Discrete Mathematics	MATH2410	3	MATH
Database	CS3380	3	CS

SECTION

Section_identifier	Course_number	Semester	Year	Instructor
85	MATH2410	Fall	04	King
92	CS1310	Fall	04	Anderson
102	CS3320	Spring	05	Knuth
112	MATH2410	Fall	05	Chang
119	CS1310	Fall	05	Anderson
135	CS3380	Fall	05	Stone

GRADE_REPORT

Student_number	Section_identifier	Grade
17	112	B
17	119	C
8	85	A
8	92	A
8	102	B
8	135	A

PREREQUISITE

Course_number	Prerequisite_number
CS3380	CS3320
CS3380	MATH2410
CS3320	CS1310

Figure 1.2
A database that stores student and course information.

Example of a Biological Database

DEFINITION	Homo sapiens adrenergic, beta-1-, receptor
ACCESSION	NM_000684
SOURCE ORGANISM	human
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Frielle, Collins, Daniel, Caron, Lefkowitz, Kobilka
TITLE	Cloning of the cDNA for the human beta 1-adrenergic receptor
REFERENCE	2
AUTHORS	Frielle, Kobilka, Lefkowitz, Caron
TITLE	Human beta 1- and beta 2-adrenergic receptors: structurally and functionally related receptors derived from distinct genes

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Main Characteristics of the Database Approach

- Self-describing nature of a database system:
  - A DBMS catalog stores the description of a particular database (e.g. data structures, types, and constraints)
  - The description is called meta-data.
  - This allows the DBMS software to work with different database applications.
- Insulation between programs and data:
  - Called program-data independence.
  - Allows changing data structures and storage organization without having to change the DBMS access programs.
- Data Abstraction:
  - A data model is used to hide storage details and present the users with a conceptual view of the database.
  - Programs refer to the data model constructs rather than data storage details
- Support of multiple views of the data:
  - Each user may see a different view of the database, which describes only the data of interest to that user.

Database Design Process

- Two main activities:
  - Database design
  - Applications design
- Focus in this course on database design
  - To design the conceptual schema for a database application
- Applications design focuses on the programs and interfaces that access the database
  - Generally considered part of software engineering

Database Design Process

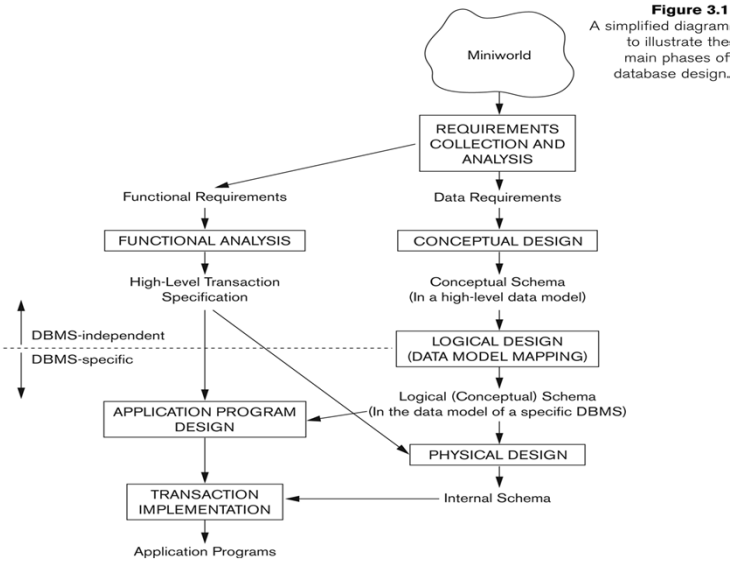
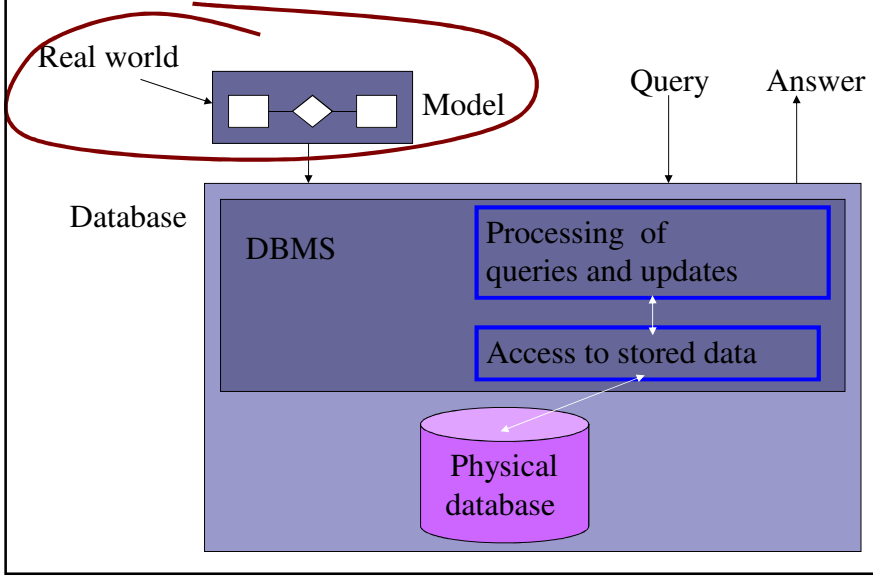


Figure 3.1
A simplified diagram to illustrate the main phases of database design.

Course goals

- Understand the important concepts within databases and database terminology
- Design a database for a given application
  - EER-modelling
- Design and use a relational database
  - Concept of relations
  - Use SQL
  - Use MySQL
  - Decipher a new relational database system
- Theoretical foundations behind relational databases
  - Normalization
- Understand how the database is stored on the computer
  - Basic technology, file structures, indexing
  - Impact on database performance
  - B-Trees, Hashing
- Understand how databases can support multiple users
  - What problems occur
  - Views
  - Transactions
  - Serialisation
- Understand how persistency can be guaranteed
  - Recovery

Overview



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Entity-Relationship (ER) Model

- High-level conceptual data model
  - An overview of the database
  - Easy to discuss with non-database experts
  - Easy to translate to data model of DBMS
- ER diagram

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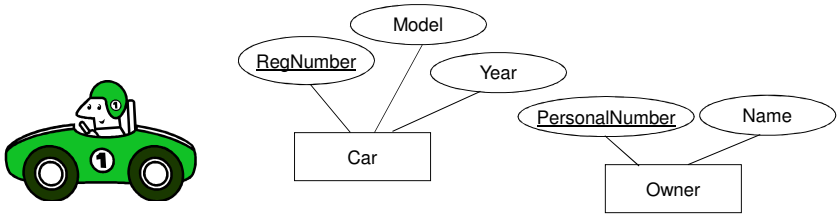
Entity and entity type

- Entity – a ”thing” in the real world with an independent existence
- Attributes – properties that describes an entity
- Entity type – a collection of entities that have the same set of attributes



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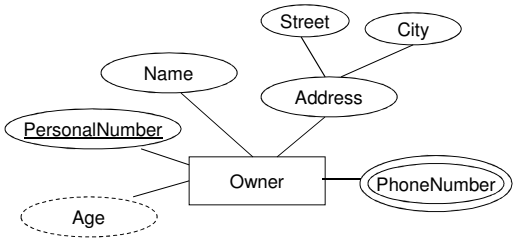
Attributes

- Simple vs composite
- Single-valued vs multivalued
- Stored vs derived



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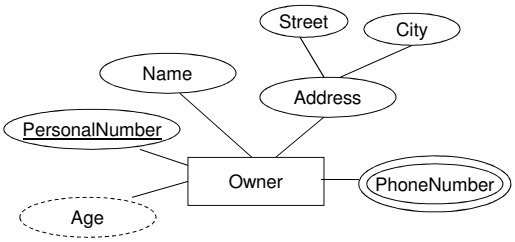
Constraints on attributes

- Value sets (domains) of attributes
- Key attributes



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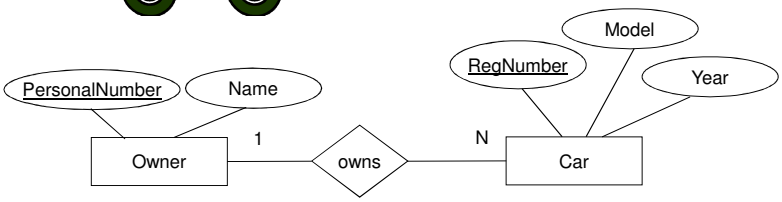
Relationship type

- Relationship type – association among entity types



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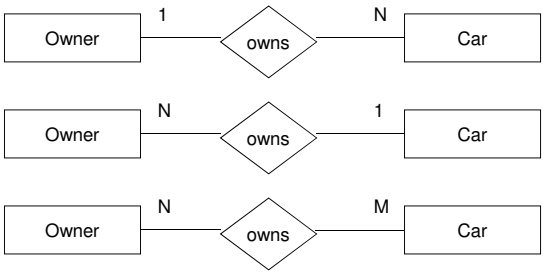
Constraints on relationship types

- Cardinality ratio – maximum number of relationship instances that an entity can participate in
  - possible cardinality ratio: 1:1, 1: N, N:1, N:M



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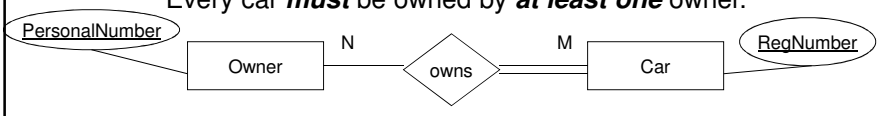
Constraints on relationship types

- Participant constraint
  - Total participation – an entity must **exist** related to another entity

”Every car ***must*** be owned by ***at least one*** owner.”



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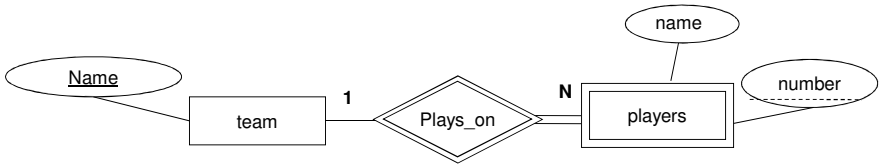
Constraints on relationship types

- Weak entity types– do not have key attibutes of their own.

  A weak entity can be **identified** uniquely by being related to another entity (together with its own attributes).



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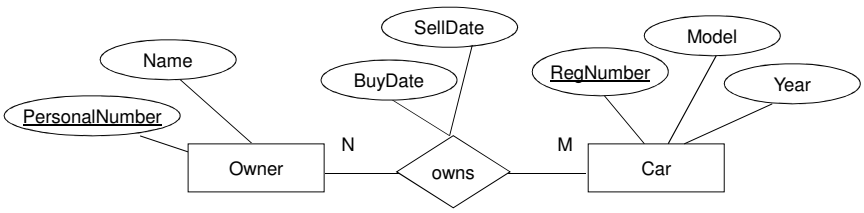
Attributes of relationship types

”Store information on who owned which car and during which period of time”



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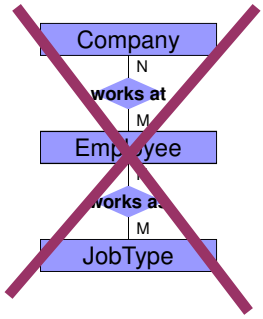
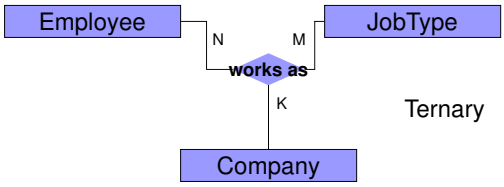
N-ary relationships

- Example. A person works as an engineer at one company and as a gym instructor at another company.





Ternary

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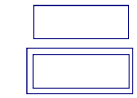
ER Notation

Symbol	Meaning
	ENTITY TYPE
	WEAK ENTITY TYPE
	RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	ATTRIBUTE
	KEY ATTRIBUTE
	MULTIVALUED ATTRIBUTE
	COMPOSITE ATTRIBUTE
	DERIVED ATTRIBUTE
	TOTAL PARTICIPATION OF E_2 IN R
	CARDINALITY RATIO 1:N FOR E_1:E_2 IN R

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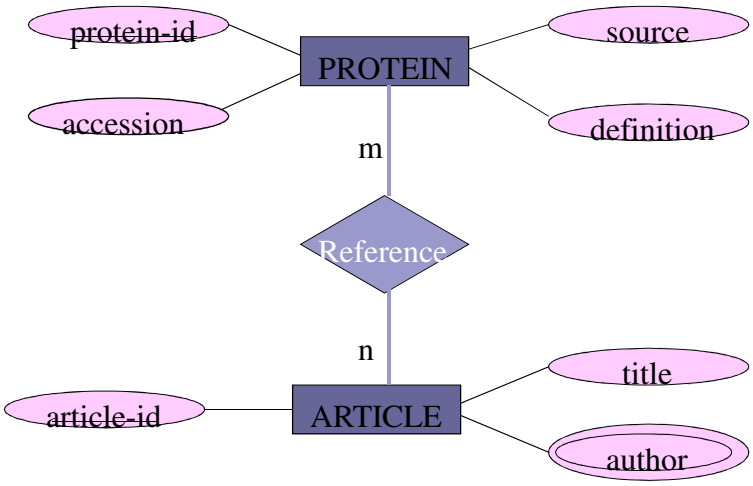
Example of a Biological Database



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Enhanced ER (EER) Model

- Why more?

  More complex data requirements

  - Example. Only some employees can use a company car, only managers have to write a monthly report, but all employees have assigned personal number, salary account and a place in the office.

- Subclass/superclass,
  specialization/generalization,
  union/category
  attribute and relationship inheritance

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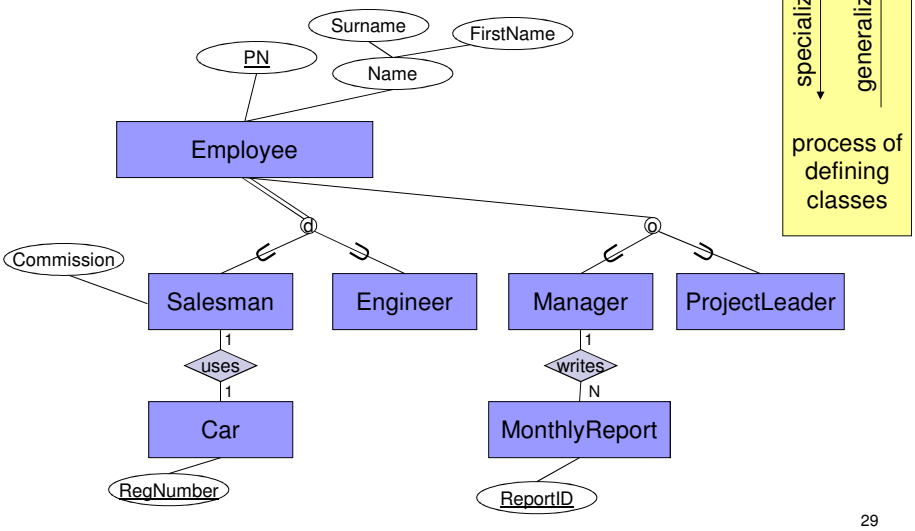
Subclass/Superclass



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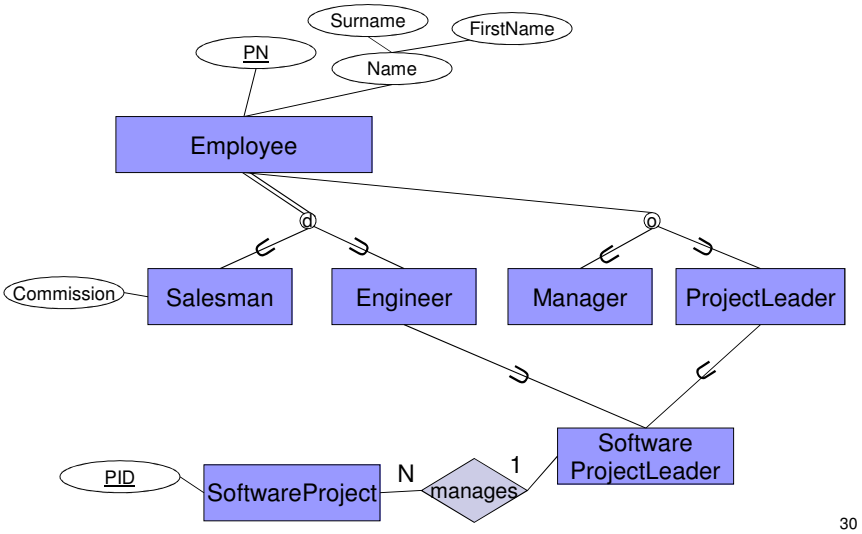
Single vs. Multiple inheritance



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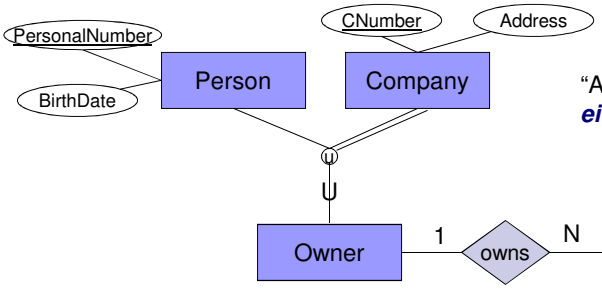
Union/category

- A subclass represents a collection of entities that is a subset of the UNION of the entities of multiple distinct superclasses



"An owner of a car is ***either*** a person ***or*** a company."

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Example 3
A taxi company needs to model their activities

There are two types of employees in the company: drivers and operators. For drivers it is interesting to know the date of issue and type of the driving license, and the date of issue of the taxi driver's certificate. For all employees it is interesting to know their personal number, address and the available phone numbers.

The company owns a number of cars. For each car there is a need to know its type, year of manufacturing, number of places in the car and date of the last service.

The company wants to have a record of car trips (körningar). A taxi may be picked on a street or ordered though an operator who assigns the order to a certain driver and a car. Departure and destination addresses together with times should also be recorded.

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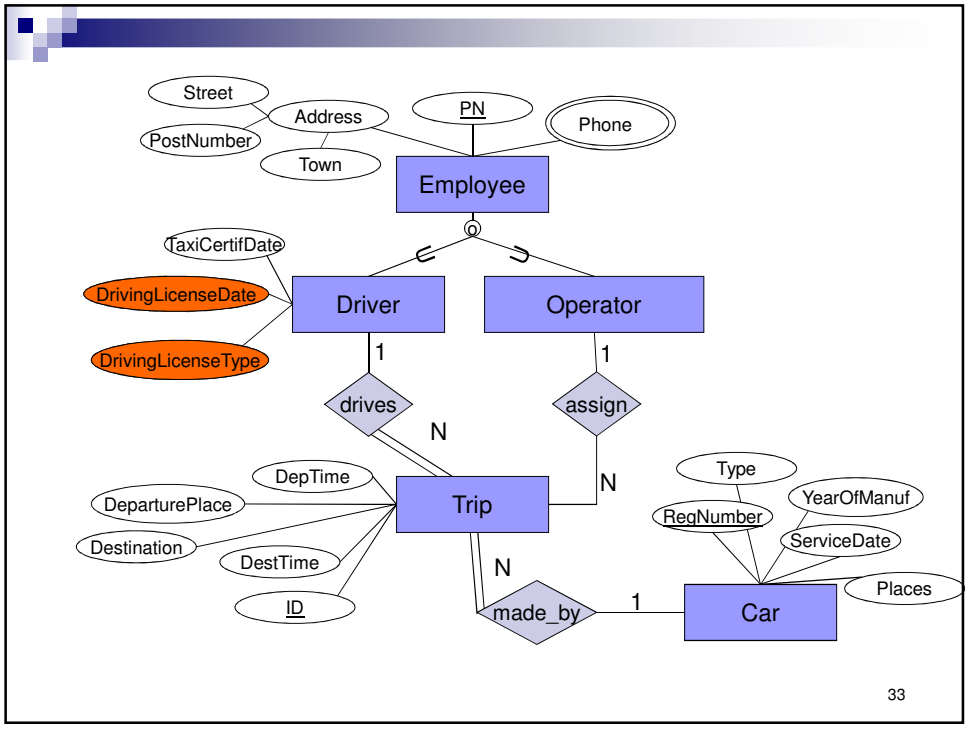
Street
Address
PostNumber
Town
PN
Phone
Employee
TaxiCertifDate
DrivingLicenseDate
DrivingLicenseType
Driver
Operator
1
1
drives
assign
N
N
DepTime
DeparturePlace
Destination
DestTime
ID
Trip
N
made_by
1
Type
YearOfManuf
RegNumber
ServiceDate
Places
Car
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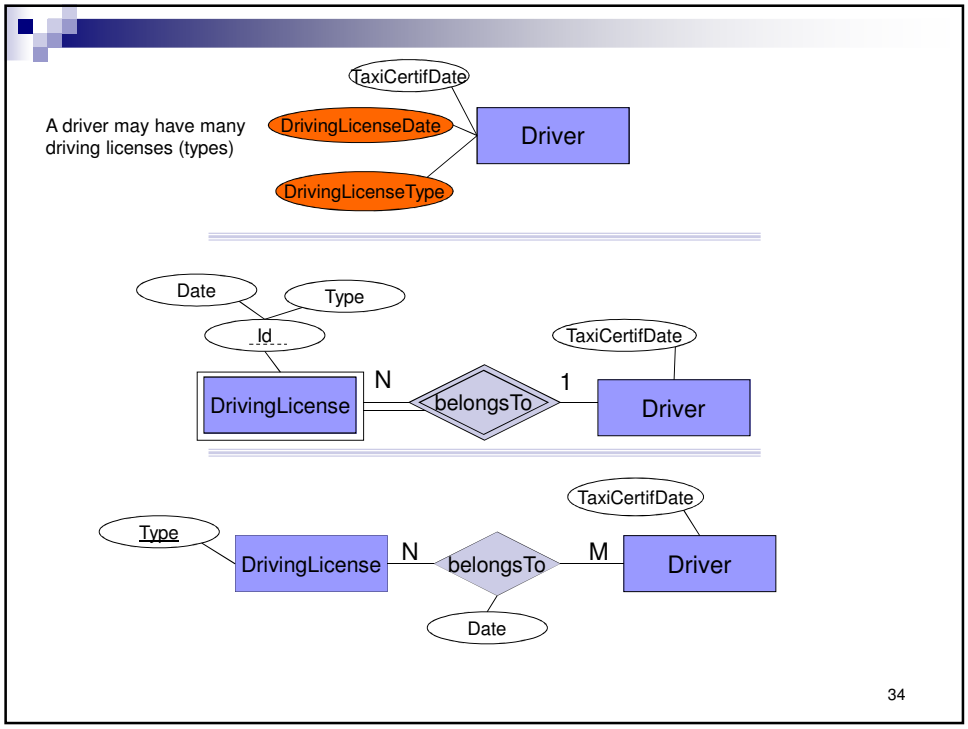
A driver may have many
driving licenses (types)
TaxiCertifDate
DrivingLicenseDate
DrivingLicenseType
Driver
Date
Type
Id
DrivingLicense
N
belongsTo
1
TaxiCertifDate
Driver
Type
DrivingLicense
N
belongsTo
M
TaxiCertifDate
Driver
Date
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Summary

- Entity-Relationship (ER) diagram – a graphical way to model the world
- Main concepts - entity, relationship and attribute
- Different types of constraints
- Enhanced ER model

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