

# Database Design

CS 327E

Feb 12, 2018

1) How does the text suggest mapping the 1:1 relationship `Manages` between `Employee` and `Department` which says that every department has a manager?

- a) Create a `Manages` relation whose primary key is the combination of `{emp_ssn, dept_number}`
- b) Add `dept_number` to `Employee` as a foreign key
- c) Add `mng_ssn` to `Department` as a foreign key
- d) None of the above

- 2) How does the text suggest mapping the *m:n* relationship between `Employee` and `Project` which says that employees work on projects?
- a) Create a `Works_On` relation whose primary key is the combination of `{emp_ssn, proj_number}`
  - b) Add the `emp_ssn` to `Project` as a foreign key
  - c) Add the `proj_number` to `Employee` as a foreign key
  - d) None of the above

3) How does the text suggest mapping the multivalued attribute `dept_locations`, which represents the different locations of a department?

- a) Create  $n$  fields in `Department`, one for each location
- b) Create a relation `Dept_Locations` whose primary key is the combination of `{dep_number, location}`
- c) Create  $n$  fields in `Locations`, one for each department
- d) None of the above

4) Which statement is **true** about mapping a superclass and its subclasses to multiple relations?

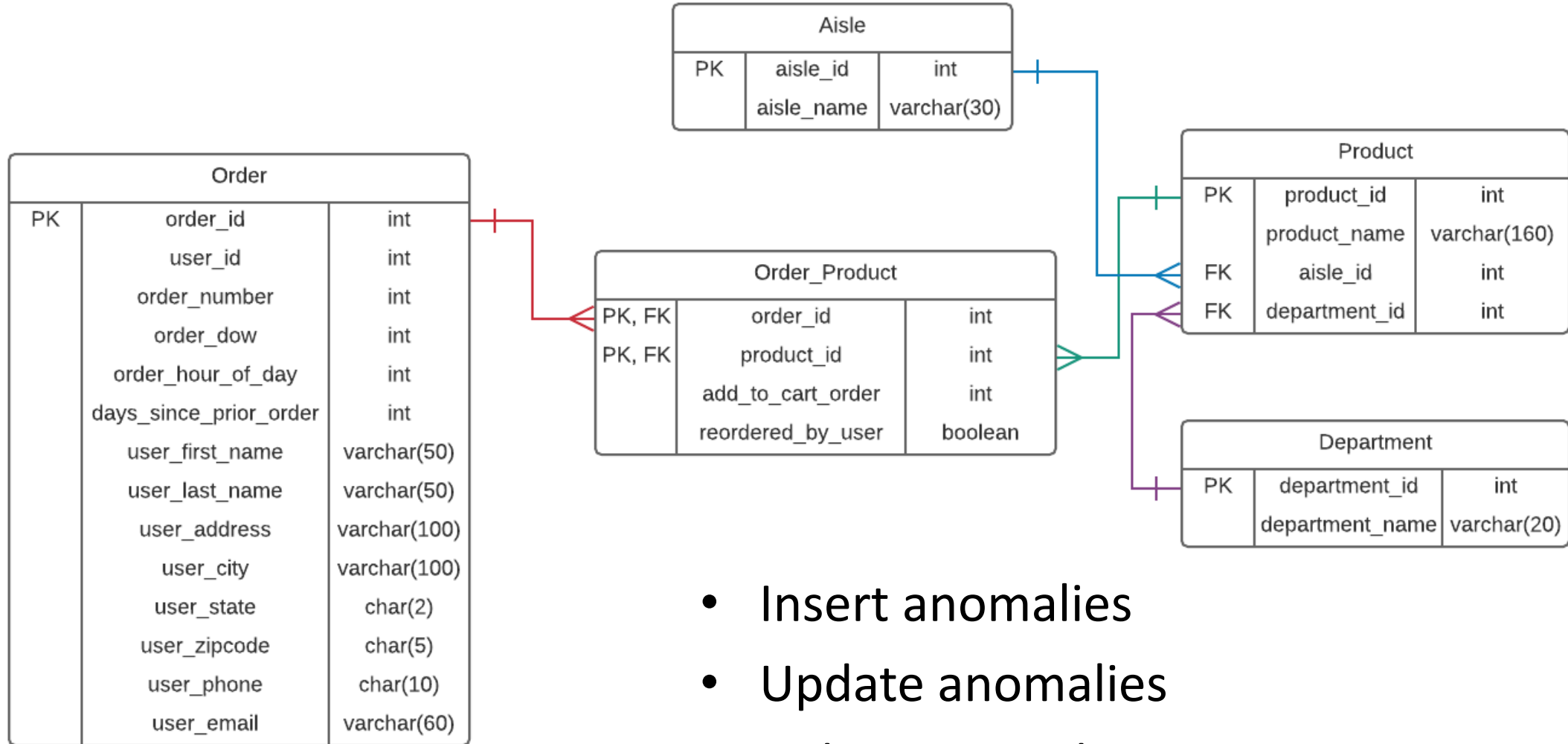
- a) The subclasses inherit all the attributes from the superclass.
- b) The superclass contains a `type` attribute that indicates which subclass a record belongs to.
- c) Only the subclasses become relations.
- d) None of the above.

5) The higher the normal form, the fewer the number of tables in a database.

A) True

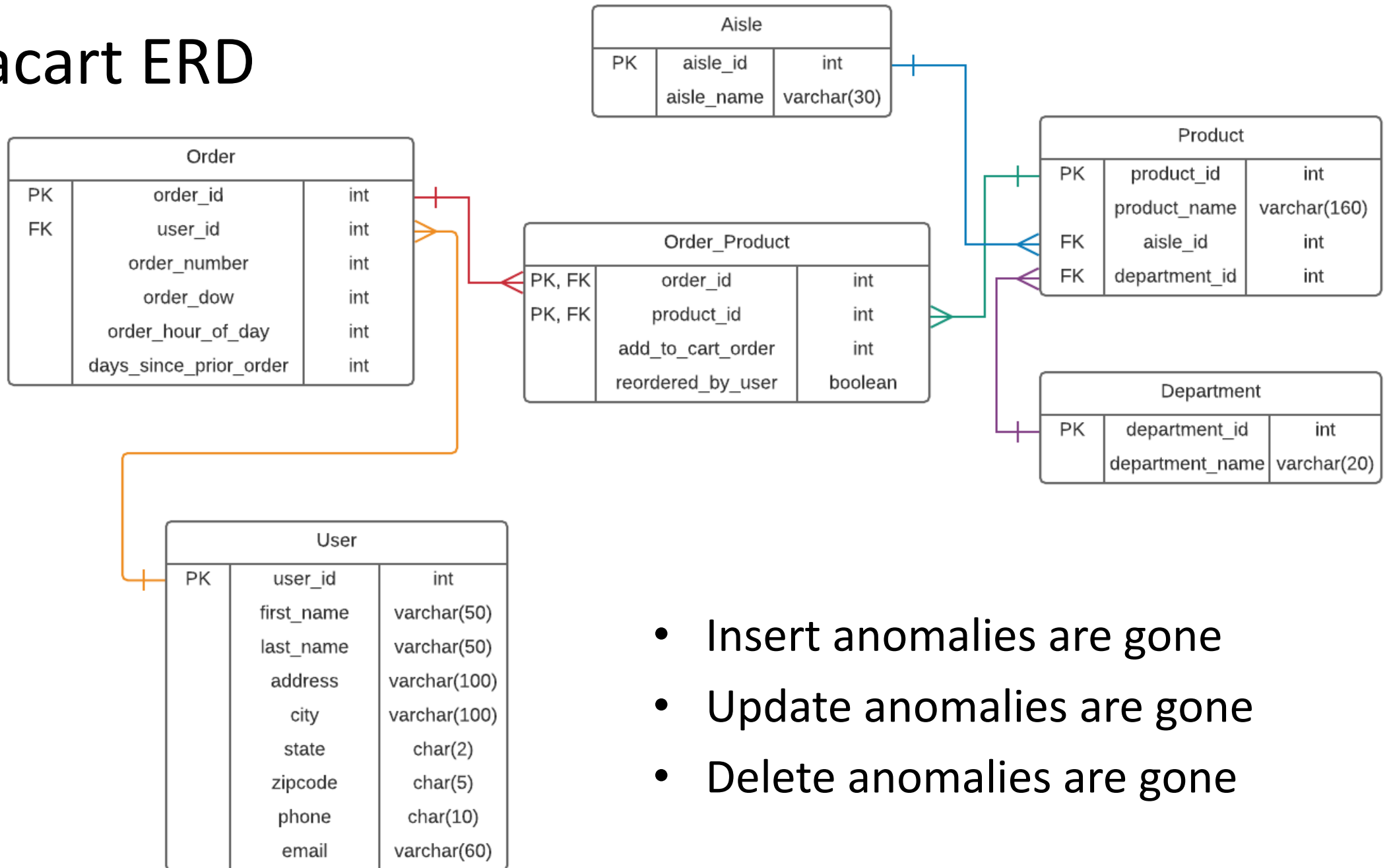
B) False

# Instacart ERD



- Insert anomalies
- Update anomalies
- Delete anomalies

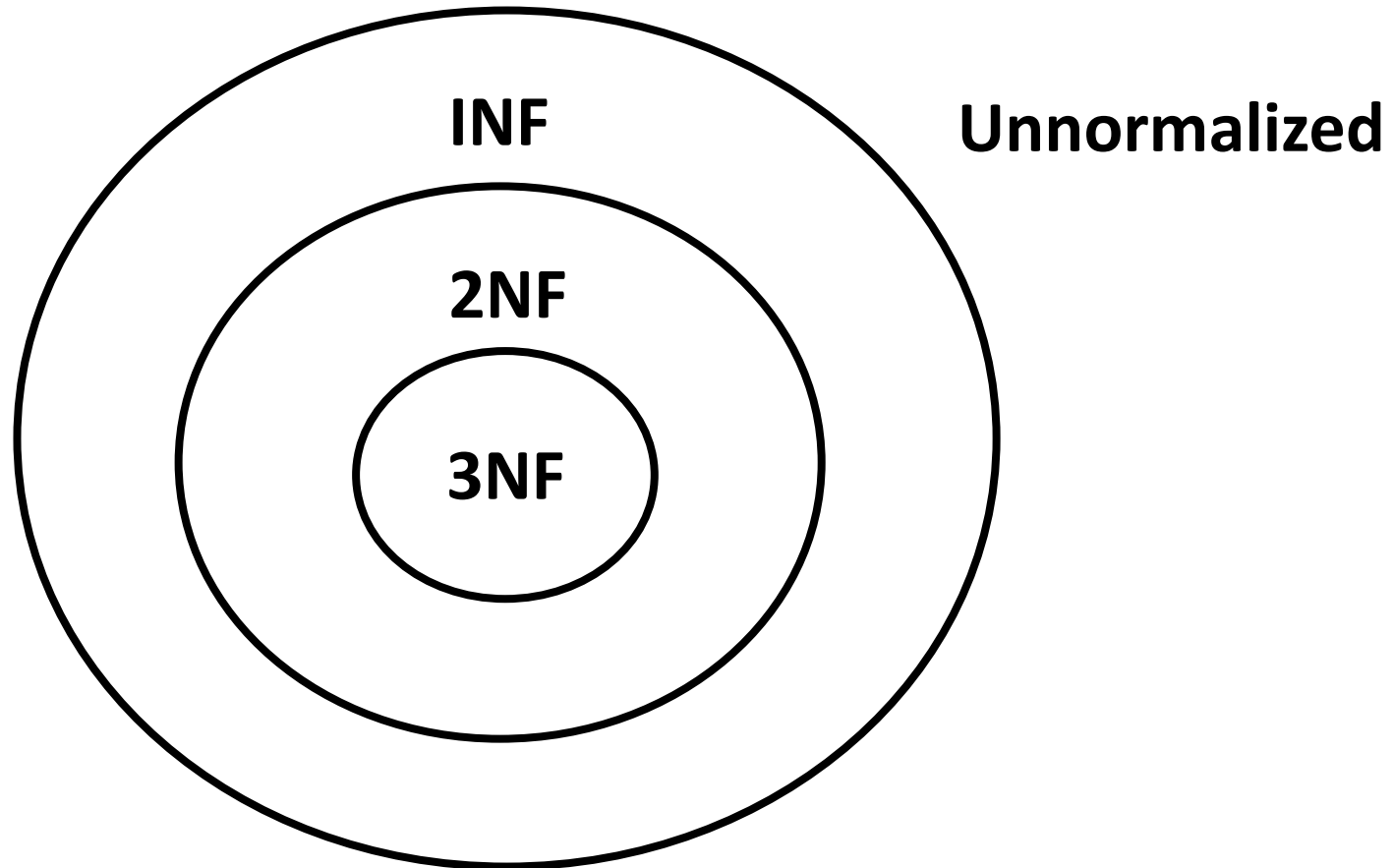
# Instacart ERD



- Insert anomalies are gone
- Update anomalies are gone
- Delete anomalies are gone



# Normalization Theory



# Unnormalized to 1NF

Rule: A database schema is in 1NF *iff* all attributes have scalar values.

**Student\_Semester**

<u>EID</u>	<u>Semester</u>	GPA	Classes	
alice1	Fall17	3.9	Stats	A
			DB	A
			Alg	A-
bob20	Fall17	3.7	DB	A
			Alg	B+
carol30	Fall17	3.5	Stats	A-
			Alg	B+

Unnormalized

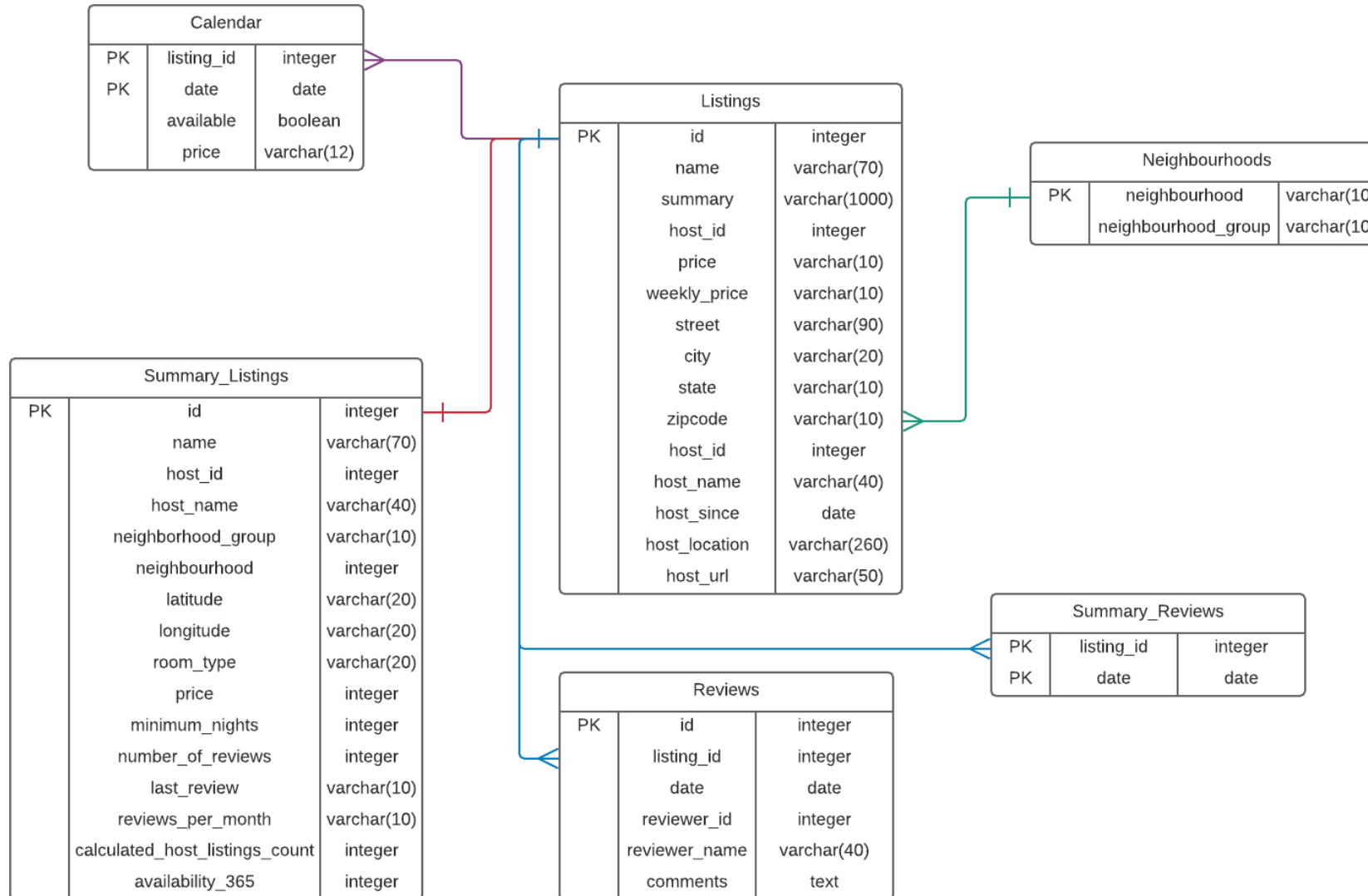


**Student\_Semester'**

<u>EID</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>GPA</u>
alice1	Fall17	Stats	A	3.9
alice1	Fall17	DB	A	3.9
alice1	Fall17	Alg	A-	3.9
bob20	Fall17	DB	A	3.7
bob20	Fall17	Alg	B	3.7
carol30	Fall17	Stats	3.5	3.5
carol30	Fall17	Alg	3.5	3.5

1NF

# Practice Problem 1: Is the Airbnb Staging Schema in 1NF?



- A) Yes
- B) No

# Functional Dependencies

## Definition:

If two records agree on the attributes

$$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$$

then they must also agree on the attributes

$$B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$$

## Formally:

$$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \rightarrow B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$$

# FD Example

Which FDs **hold** and **do not hold** on this table?

<u>ID</u>	Name	Phone	City
C0012	Smith	5555	Austin
C3412	Wallace	9876	Houston
C1111	Smith	9876	Dallas
C2323	Johnston	5555	Austin

ID → Name, Phone, City

City → Phone

**Not** Phone → City

**Not** Name → Phone

# 1NF to 2NF

Rule: A database schema is in 2NF *iff* it is in 1NF and there exists no partial FDs on the primary key (i.e. all non-key attributes must be dependent on the entire PK)

**Student\_Semester**

<u>EID</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Sem_GPA</u>
alice1	Fall17	Stats	A	3.9
alice1	Fall17	DB	A	3.9
alice1	Fall17	Alg	A-	3.9
bob20	Fall17	DB	A	3.7
bob20	Fall17	Alg	B+	3.7
carol30	Fall17	Stats	A-	3.5
carol30	Fall17	Alg	B+	3.5

1NF

**Student\_Semester\_Grade**

<u>EID</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Grade</u>
alice1	Fall17	Stats	A
alice1	Fall17	DB	A
alice1	Fall17	Alg	A-
bob20	Fall17	DB	A
bob20	Fall17	Alg	B+
carol30	Fall17	Stats	A-
carol30	Fall17	Alg	B+

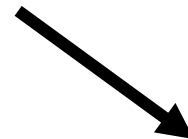
2NF



**Student\_Semester\_GPA**

<u>EID</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>GPA</u>
alice1	Fall17	3.9
bob20	Fall17	3.7
Carol30	Fall17	3.5

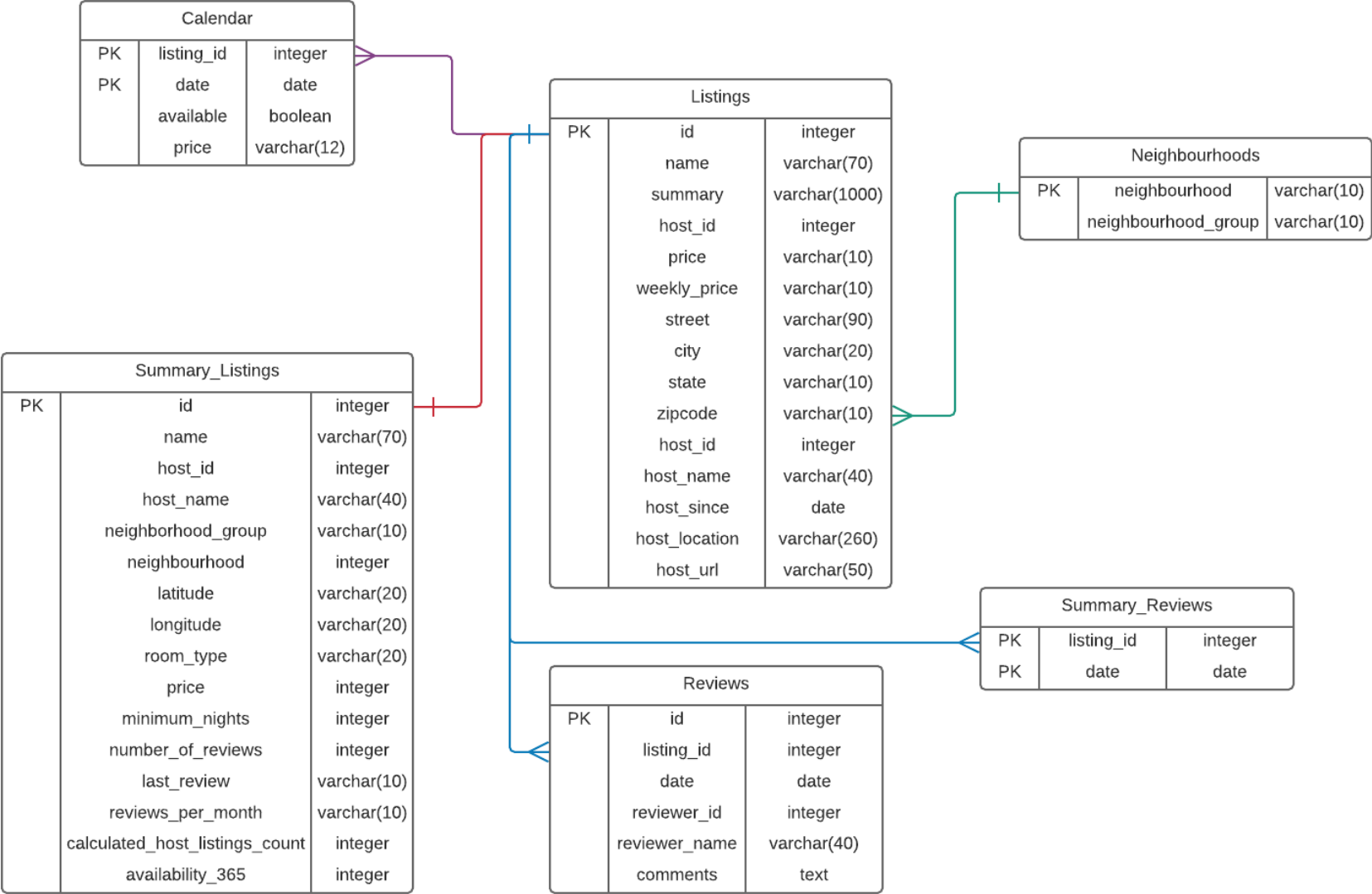
2NF



**FDs:**

1. EID, Semester, Class → Grade
2. EID, Semester → Sem\_GPA

# Practice Problem 2: Is the Airbnb Staging Schema in 2NF?



- A) Yes
- B) No

# 2NF to 3NF

Rule: A database schema is in 3NF *iff* it is in 2NF and there exists no non-key attributes that are functionally determined by other non-key attributes.

## Student\_Major

2NF

<u>EID</u>	Name	Major	College
alice1	Alice	Math	Natural Sciences
bob20	Bob	CS	Natural Sciences
carol30	Carol	Math	Natural Sciences

**FDs:**

1. EID  $\rightarrow$  Name, Major
2. Major  $\rightarrow$  College

## Student\_Major'

3NF

<u>EID</u>	Name	Major
alice1	Alice	Math
bob20	Bob	CS
carol30	Carol	Math

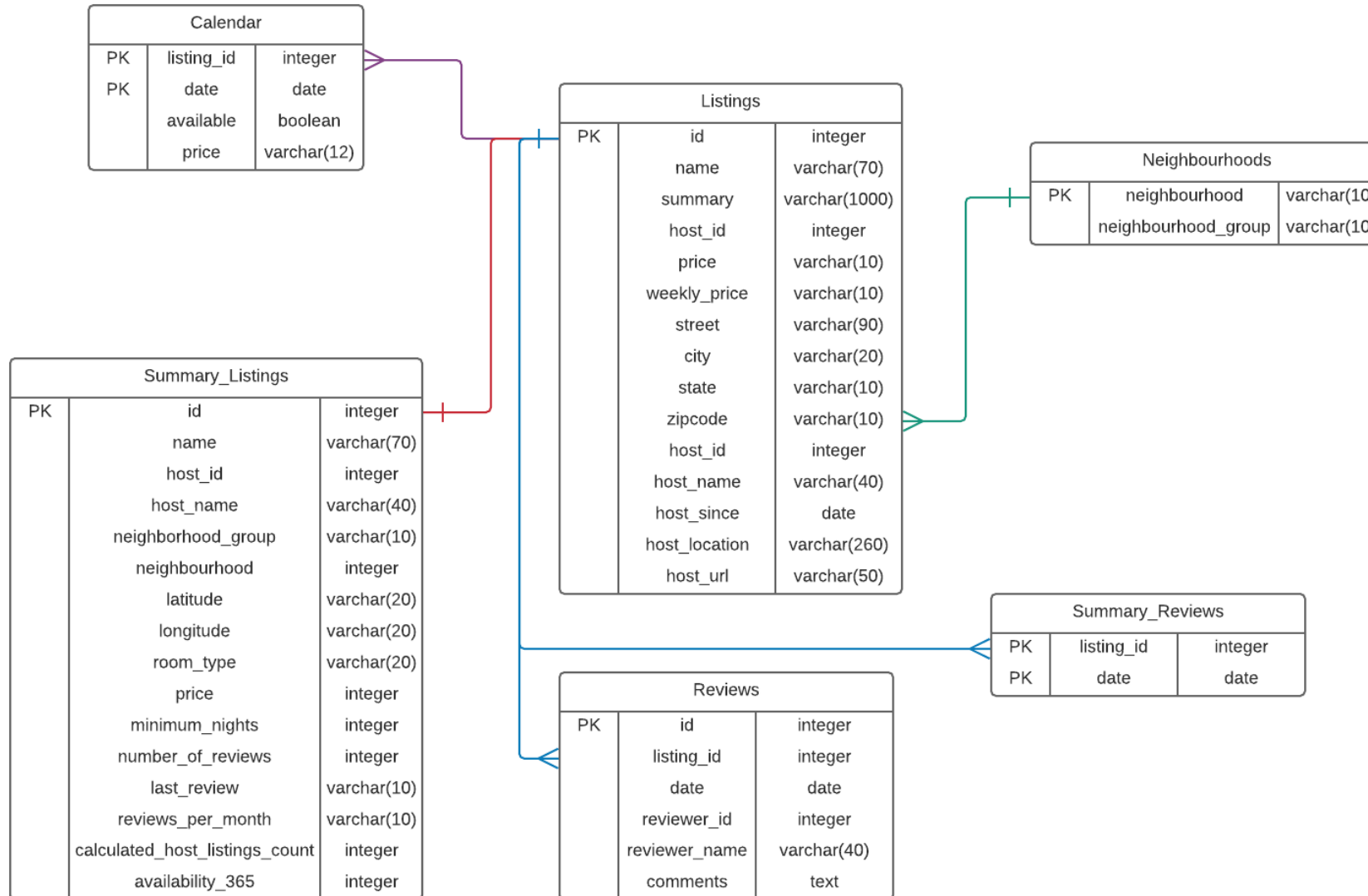
## Major\_College

3NF

<u>Major</u>	College
Math	Natural Sciences
CS	Natural Sciences

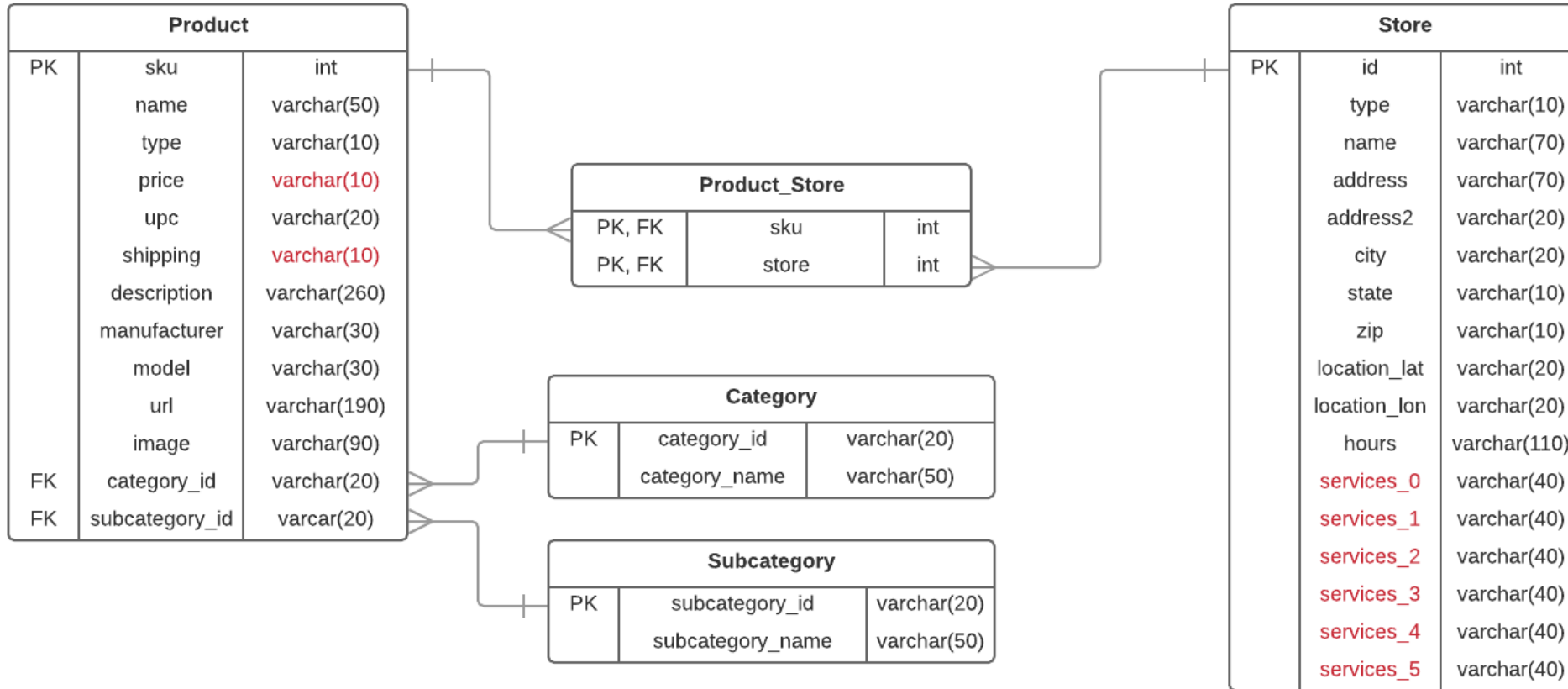


# Practice Problem 3: Is the Airbnb Staging Schema in 3NF?



A) Yes  
B) No

# Best Buy Schema Demo



# Best Buy Schema Demo

