Chapter 5

The Relational Data Model and Relational Database Constraints
Chapter Outline

- Relational Model Concepts
- Relational Model Constraints and Relational Database Schemas
- Update Operations and Dealing with Constraint Violations
Relational Model Concepts

- The relational Model of Data is based on the concept of a Relation
  - The strength of the relational approach to data management comes from the formal foundation provided by the theory of relations
- We review the essentials of the formal relational model in this chapter
- In practice, there is a standard model based on SQL – this is described in Chapters 8 and 9
- Note: There are several important differences between the formal model and the practical model, as we shall see
Relational Model Concepts

- A Relation is a mathematical concept based on the ideas of sets.
- The model was first proposed by Dr. E.F. Codd of IBM Research in 1970 in the following paper:
  - "A Relational Model for Large Shared Data Banks," Communications of the ACM, June 1970
- The above paper caused a major revolution in the field of database management and earned Dr. Codd the coveted ACM Turing Award.
Informal Definitions

- Informally, a **relation** looks like a **table** of values.

- A relation typically contains a **set of rows**.

- The data elements in each **row** represent certain facts that correspond to a real-world **entity** or **relationship**
  - In the formal model, rows are called **tuples**

- Each **column** has a column header that gives an indication of the meaning of the data items in that column
  - In the formal model, the column header is called an **attribute name** (or just **attribute**)

Example of a Relation

Relation Name

STUDENT

Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ssn</th>
<th>Home_phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Office_phone</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gpa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Bayer</td>
<td>305-61-2435</td>
<td>373-1616</td>
<td>2918 Bluebonnet Lane</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-cha Kim</td>
<td>381-62-1245</td>
<td>375-4409</td>
<td>125 Kirby Road</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dick Davidson</td>
<td>422-11-2320</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>3452 Elgin Road</td>
<td>749-1253</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohan Panchal</td>
<td>489-22-1100</td>
<td>376-9821</td>
<td>265 Lark Lane</td>
<td>749-6492</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Benson</td>
<td>533-69-1238</td>
<td>839-8461</td>
<td>7384 Fontana Lane</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.1
The attributes and tuples of a relation STUDENT.
Informal Definitions

- **Key of a Relation:**
  - Each row has a value of a data item (or set of items) that uniquely identifies that row in the table
    - Called the *key*
  - In the STUDENT table, SSN is the key
  - Sometimes row-ids or sequential numbers are assigned as keys to identify the rows in a table
    - Called *artificial key* or *surrogate key*
Formal Definitions - Schema

- The **Schema** (or description) of a Relation:
  - Denoted by R(A1, A2, .....An)
  - R is the **name** of the relation
  - The **attributes** of the relation are A1, A2, ..., An
- Example:
  CUSTOMER (Cust-id, Cust-name, Address, Phone#)
  - CUSTOMER is the relation name
  - Defined over the four attributes: Cust-id, Cust-name, Address, Phone#
- Each attribute has a **domain** or a set of valid values.
  - For example, the domain of Cust-id is 6 digit numbers.
Formal Definitions - Tuple

- A **tuple** is an ordered set of values (enclosed in angled brackets ‘< … >’)
- Each value is derived from an appropriate *domain*.
- A row in the CUSTOMER relation is a 4-tuple and would consist of four values, for example:
  - <632895, "John Smith", "101 Main St. Atlanta, GA  30332", "(404) 894-2000">
  - This is called a 4-tuple as it has 4 values
  - A tuple (row) in the CUSTOMER relation.
- A relation is a **set** of such tuples (rows)
Formal Definitions - Domain

- **A domain** has a logical definition:
  - Example: “USA_phone_numbers” are the set of 10 digit phone numbers valid in the U.S.

- A domain also has a data-type or a format defined for it.
  - The USA_phone_numbers may have a format: (ddd)ddd-dddd where each d is a decimal digit.
  - Dates have various formats such as year, month, date formatted as yyyy-mm-dd, or as dd mm, yyyy etc.

- The attribute name designates the role played by a domain in a relation:
  - Used to interpret the meaning of the data elements corresponding to that attribute
  - Example: The domain Date may be used to define two attributes named “Invoice-date” and “Payment-date” with different meanings
The **relation state** is a subset of the Cartesian product of the domains of its attributes

- each domain contains the set of all possible values the attribute can take.

Example: attribute Cust-name is defined over the domain of character strings of maximum length 25

- dom(Cust-name) is varchar(25)

The role these strings play in the CUSTOMER relation is that of the *name of a customer.*
Formal Definitions - Summary

- Formally,
  - Given $R(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$
  - $r(R) \subseteq \text{dom}(A_1) \times \text{dom}(A_2) \times \ldots \times \text{dom}(A_n)$
- $R(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$ is the schema of the relation
- $R$ is the name of the relation
- $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ are the attributes of the relation
- $r(R)$: a specific state (or "value" or “population”) of relation $R$ – this is a set of tuples (rows)
  - $r(R) = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\}$ where each $t_i$ is an n-tuple
  - $t_i = <v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n>$ where each $v_j$ element-of dom($A_j$)
Formal Definitions - Example

- Let $R(A_1, A_2)$ be a relation schema:
  - Let $\text{dom}(A_1) = \{0, 1\}$
  - Let $\text{dom}(A_2) = \{a, b, c\}$

- Then: $\text{dom}(A_1) \times \text{dom}(A_2)$ is all possible combinations:
  $\{<0, a>, <0, b>, <0, c>, <1, a>, <1, b>, <1, c>\}$

- The relation state $r(R) \subseteq \text{dom}(A_1) \times \text{dom}(A_2)$
- For example: $r(R)$ could be $\{<0, a>, <0, b>, <1, c>\}$
  - this is one possible state (or “population” or “extension”) $r$ of the relation $R$, defined over $A_1$ and $A_2$.
  - It has three 2-tuples: $<0, a>, <0, b>, <1, c>$
Definition Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informal Terms</th>
<th>Formal Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Header</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All possible Column Values</td>
<td>Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row</td>
<td>Tuple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Definition</td>
<td>Schema of a Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populated Table</td>
<td>State of the Relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example – A relation STUDENT

Relation Name
STUDENT

Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ssn</th>
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<th>Address</th>
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<td>19</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.1
The attributes and tuples of a relation STUDENT.
Characteristics Of Relations

- Ordering of tuples in a relation r(R):
  - The tuples are *not considered to be ordered*, even though they appear to be in the tabular form.

- Ordering of attributes in a relation schema R (and of values within each tuple):
  - We will consider the attributes in R(A1, A2, ..., An) and the values in t=<v1, v2, ..., vn> to be ordered.
    - (However, a more general alternative definition of relation does not require this ordering).
Same state as previous Figure (but with different order of tuples)

**Figure 5.2**
The relation STUDENT from Figure 5.1 with a different order of tuples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ssn</th>
<th>Home_phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Office_phone</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gpa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2918 Bluebonnet Lane</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Characteristics Of Relations

- **Values in a tuple:**
  - All values are considered atomic (indivisible).
  - Each value in a tuple must be from the domain of the attribute for that column.
    - If tuple $t = <v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n>$ is a tuple (row) in the relation state $r$ of $R(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$
    - Then each $v_i$ must be a value from $dom(A_i)$
  - A special **null** value is used to represent values that are unknown or inapplicable to certain tuples.
Characteristics Of Relations

- **Notation:**
  - We refer to **component values** of a tuple t by:
    - \( t[A_i] \) or \( t.A_i \)
    - This is the value \( v_i \) of attribute \( A_i \) for tuple t
  - Similarly, \( t[A_u, A_v, ..., A_w] \) refers to the subtuple of t containing the values of attributes \( A_u, A_v, ..., A_w \), respectively in t
Relational Integrity Constraints

- Constraints are **conditions** that must hold on all valid relation states.
- There are three *main types* of constraints in the relational model:
  - **Key** constraints
  - **Entity integrity** constraints
  - **Referential integrity** constraints
- Another implicit constraint is the **domain** constraint
  - Every value in a tuple must be from the *domain of its attribute* (or it could be **null**, if allowed for that attribute)
Key Constraints

- **Superkey** of R:
  - Is a set of attributes SK of R with the following condition:
    - No two tuples in any valid relation state r(R) will have the same value for SK
    - That is, for any distinct tuples t1 and t2 in r(R), t1[SK] ≠ t2[SK]
    - This condition must hold in *any valid state* r(R)

- **Key** of R:
  - A "minimal" superkey
  - That is, a key is a superkey K such that removal of any attribute from K results in a set of attributes that is not a superkey (does not possess the superkey uniqueness property)
Key Constraints (continued)

- **Example:** Consider the CAR relation schema:
  - CAR(State, Reg#, SerialNo, Make, Model, Year)
  - CAR has two keys:
    - Key1 = {State, Reg#}
    - Key2 = {SerialNo}
  - Both are also superkeys of CAR
  - {SerialNo, Make} is a superkey but *not* a key.

- **In general:**
  - Any *key* is a *superkey* (but not vice versa)
  - Any set of attributes that *includes a key* is a superkey
  - A *minimal* superkey is also a key
Key Constraints (continued)

- If a relation has several candidate keys, one is chosen arbitrarily to be the primary key.
  - The primary key attributes are underlined.
- Example: Consider the CAR relation schema:
  - CAR(State, Reg#, SerialNo, Make, Model, Year)
  - We chose SerialNo as the primary key
- The primary key value is used to uniquely identify each tuple in a relation
  - Provides the tuple identity
- Also used to reference the tuple from another tuple
  - General rule: Choose as primary key the smallest of the candidate keys (in terms of size)
  - Not always applicable – choice is sometimes subjective
CAR table with two candidate keys – LicenseNumber chosen as Primary Key

Figure 5.4
The CAR relation, with two candidate keys: License_number and Engine_serial_number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License_number</th>
<th>Engine_serial_number</th>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas ABC-739</td>
<td>A69352</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>Mustang</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida TVP-347</td>
<td>B43696</td>
<td>Oldsmobile</td>
<td>Cutlass</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York MPO-22</td>
<td>X83554</td>
<td>Oldsmobile</td>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California 432-TFY</td>
<td>C43742</td>
<td>Mercedes</td>
<td>190-D</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California RSK-629</td>
<td>Y82935</td>
<td>Toyota</td>
<td>Camry</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas RSK-629</td>
<td>U028365</td>
<td>Jaguar</td>
<td>XJS</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relational Database Schema

- **Relational Database Schema:**
  - A set $S$ of relation schemas that belong to the same database.
  - $S$ is the name of the whole database schema
  - $S = \{R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_n\}$
  - $R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_n$ are the names of the individual relation schemas within the database $S$

- Following slide shows a COMPANY database schema with 6 relation schemas
**COMPANY Database Schema**

**EMPLOYEE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fname</th>
<th>Minit</th>
<th>Lname</th>
<th>Ssn</th>
<th>Bdate</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Super_ssn</th>
<th>Dno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dname</th>
<th>Dnumber</th>
<th>Mgr_ssn</th>
<th>Mgr_start_date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DEPT_LOCATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dnumber</th>
<th>Dlocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PROJECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pname</th>
<th>Pnumber</th>
<th>Plocation</th>
<th>Dnum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**WORKS_ON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essn</th>
<th>Pno</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DEPENDENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essn</th>
<th>Dependent_name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Bdate</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Figure 5.5*

Schema diagram for the COMPANY relational database schema.
Entity Integrity

- Entity Integrity:
  - The primary key attributes PK of each relation schema R in S cannot have null values in any tuple of r(R).
    - This is because primary key values are used to identify the individual tuples.
    - $t[PK] \neq \text{null}$ for any tuple $t$ in $r(R)$
    - If PK has several attributes, null is not allowed in any of these attributes
  - Note: Other attributes of R may be constrained to disallow null values, even though they are not members of the primary key.
Referential Integrity

- A constraint involving **two** relations
  - The previous constraints involve a single relation.
- Used to specify a **relationship** among tuples in **two** relations:
  - The **referencing relation** and the **referenced relation**.
Referential Integrity

- Tuples in the referencing relation \( R_1 \) have attributes \( FK \) (called foreign key attributes) that reference the primary key attributes \( PK \) of the referenced relation \( R_2 \).
  - A tuple \( t_1 \) in \( R_1 \) is said to reference a tuple \( t_2 \) in \( R_2 \) if \( t_1[FK] = t_2[PK] \).
- A referential integrity constraint can be displayed in a relational database schema as a directed arc from \( R_1.FK \) to \( R_2 \).
Referential Integrity (or foreign key) Constraint

- Statement of the constraint
  - The value in the foreign key column (or columns) FK of the referencing relation R1 can be either:
    - (1) a value of an existing primary key value of a corresponding primary key PK in the referenced relation R2, or
    - (2) a null.
  - In case (2), the FK in R1 should not be a part of its own primary key.
Displaying a relational database schema and its constraints

- Each relation schema can be displayed as a row of attribute names
- The name of the relation is written above the attribute names
- The primary key attribute (or attributes) will be underlined
- A foreign key (referential integrity) constraints is displayed as a directed arc (arrow) from the foreign key attributes to the referenced table
  - Can also point the the primary key of the referenced relation for clarity
- Next slide shows the COMPANY relational schema diagram
Referential Integrity Constraints for COMPANY database

**Figure 5.7**
Referential integrity constraints displayed on the COMPANY relational database schema.
Other Types of Constraints

- **Semantic Integrity Constraints:**
  - based on application semantics and cannot be expressed by the model per se
  - Example: “the max. no. of hours per employee for all projects he or she works on is 56 hrs per week”

- A **constraint specification** language may have to be used to express these

- SQL-99 allows triggers and **ASSERTIONS** to express for some of these
Populated database state

- Each relation will have many tuples in its current relation state
- The relational database state is a union of all the individual relation states
- Whenever the database is changed, a new state arises
- Basic operations for changing the database:
  - INSERT a new tuple in a relation
  - DELETE an existing tuple from a relation
  - MODIFY an attribute of an existing tuple
- Next slide shows an example state for the COMPANY database
### EMPLOYEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Lname</th>
<th>Ssn</th>
<th>Bdate</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Super_ssn</th>
<th>Dno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>B Smith</td>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>1965-01-09</td>
<td>731 Fondren, Houston, TX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>333445555</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>T Wong</td>
<td>333445555</td>
<td>1955-12-08</td>
<td>838 Voss, Houston, TX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>888665555</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alicia</td>
<td>J Zelaya</td>
<td>999887777</td>
<td>1968-01-19</td>
<td>3321 Castle, Spring, TX</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>987654321</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer</td>
<td>S Wallace</td>
<td>987654321</td>
<td>1941-06-20</td>
<td>291 Berry, Bellaire, TX</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>43000</td>
<td>888665555</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramesh</td>
<td>K Narayan</td>
<td>666884444</td>
<td>1962-09-15</td>
<td>975 Fire Oak, Humble, TX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38000</td>
<td>334445555</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>A English</td>
<td>453453453</td>
<td>1972-07-31</td>
<td>5531 Rice, Houston, TX</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>333445555</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad</td>
<td>V Jabbar</td>
<td>987987997</td>
<td>1969-03-29</td>
<td>980 Dallas, Houston, TX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>987654321</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>E Borg</td>
<td>888665555</td>
<td>1937-11-10</td>
<td>450 Stone, Houston, TX</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>55000</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEPARTMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dnumber</th>
<th>Mgr_ssn</th>
<th>Mgr_start_date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>333445555</td>
<td>1988-05-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>888665555</td>
<td>1981-06-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORKS_ON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essn</th>
<th>Proj</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123456789</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32.5</td>
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### PROJECT

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Update Operations on Relations

- INSERT a tuple.
- DELETE a tuple.
- MODIFY a tuple.
- Integrity constraints should not be violated by the update operations.
- Several update operations may have to be grouped together.
- Updates may propagate to cause other updates automatically. This may be necessary to maintain integrity constraints.
Update Operations on Relations

- In case of integrity violation, several actions can be taken:
  - Cancel the operation that causes the violation (RESTRICT or REJECT option)
  - Perform the operation but inform the user of the violation
  - Trigger additional updates so the violation is corrected (CASCADE option, SET NULL option)
  - Execute a user-specified error-correction routine
Possible violations for each operation

- **INSERT** may violate any of the constraints:
  - **Domain constraint:**
    - if one of the attribute values provided for the new tuple is not of the specified attribute domain
  - **Key constraint:**
    - if the value of a key attribute in the new tuple already exists in another tuple in the relation
  - **Referential integrity:**
    - if a foreign key value in the new tuple references a primary key value that does not exist in the referenced relation
  - **Entity integrity:**
    - if the primary key value is null in the new tuple
Possible violations for each operation

- **DELETE** may violate only referential integrity:
  - If the primary key value of the tuple being deleted is referenced from other tuples in the database
    - Can be remedied by several actions: RESTRICT, CASCADE, SET NULL (see Chapter 8 for more details)
      - RESTRICT option: reject the deletion
      - CASCADE option: propagate the new primary key value into the foreign keys of the referencing tuples
      - SET NULL option: set the foreign keys of the referencing tuples to NULL
  - One of the above options must be specified during database design for each foreign key constraint
Possible violations for each operation

- UPDATE may violate domain constraint and NOT NULL constraint on an attribute being modified.

- Any of the other constraints may also be violated, depending on the attribute being updated:
  - Updating the primary key (PK):
    - Similar to a DELETE followed by an INSERT
    - Need to specify similar options to DELETE
  - Updating a foreign key (FK):
    - May violate referential integrity
  - Updating an ordinary attribute (neither PK nor FK):
    - Can only violate domain constraints
Summary

- Presented Relational Model Concepts
  - Definitions
  - Characteristics of relations
- Discussed Relational Model Constraints and Relational Database Schemas
  - Domain constraints’
  - Key constraints
  - Entity integrity
  - Referential integrity
- Described the Relational Update Operations and Dealing with Constraint Violations
(Taken from Exercise 5.15)

Consider the following relations for a database that keeps track of student enrollment in courses and the books adopted for each course:

STUDENT(SSN, Name, Major, Bdate)

COURSE(Course#, Cname, Dept)

ENROLL(SSN, Course#, Quarter, Grade)

BOOK_ADOPTION(Course#, Quarter, Book_ISBN)

TEXT(Book_ISBN, Book_Title, Publisher, Author)

Draw a relational schema diagram specifying the foreign keys for this schema.