Mapeo Objeto Relacional

Merging Relational and Object Models

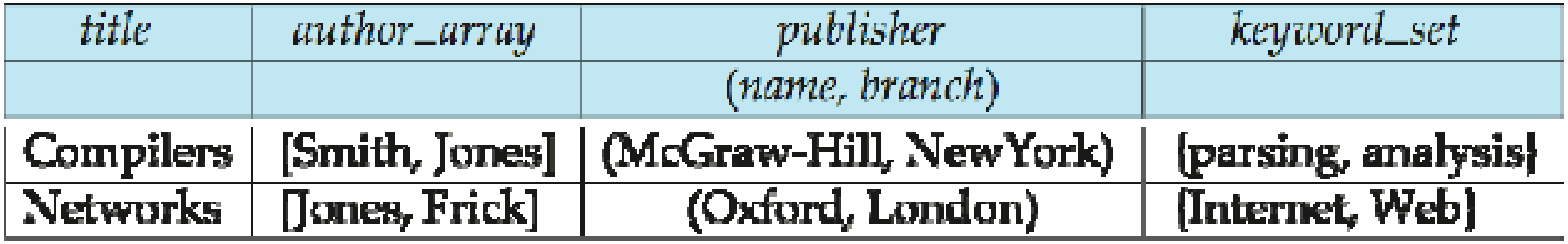
- Object-oriented models support interesting data types --- not just flat files.
  - Maps, multimedia, etc.
- The relational model supports very-high-level queries.
- Object-relational databases are an attempt to get the best of both.

Complex Data Types

- Motivation:
  - Permit non-atomic domains (atomic ≡ indivisible)
  - Example of non-atomic domain: set of integers,or set of tuples
  - Allows more intuitive modeling for applications with complex data
- Intuitive definition:
  - allow relations whenever we allow atomic (scalar) values — relations within relations
  - Retains mathematical foundation of relational model
  - Violates first normal form.

Example of a Nested Relation

- Example: library information system
- Each book has
  - title,
  - a list (array) of authors,
  - Publisher, with subfields *name* and *branch*, and
  - a set of keywords
- Non-1NF relation *books*



title	*author_array*	*publisher*	*keyword_set*
		(name, branch)	
Compilers	**[Smith, Jones]**	**(McGraw-Hill, New York)**	**{parsing, analysis}**
Networks	**[Jones, Frick]**	**(Oxford, London)**	**{Internet, Web}**

Complex Types and SQL

- Extensions introduced in SQL:1999 to support complex types:
  - Collection and large object types
    - Nested relations are an example of collection types
  - Structured types
    - Nested record structures like composite attributes
  - Inheritance
  - Object orientation
    - Including object identifiers and references
- Not fully implemented in any database system currently
  - But some features are present in each of the major commercial database systems
    - Read the manual of your database system to see what it supports

User Defined Types

- A *user-defined type*, or UDT, is essentially a class definition, with a structure and methods.
- Two uses:

1. As a *rowtype*, that is, the type of a relation.
2. As the type of an attribute of a relation.

Structured Types and Inheritance in SQL

- **Structured types** (a.k.a. **user-defined types**) can be declared and used in SQL

```
create type Name as
    (firstname          varchar(20),
     lastname           varchar(20))
     final
create type Address as
    (street         varchar(20),
     city           varchar(20),
     zipcode        varchar(20))
     not final
```

  - Note: **final** and **not final** indicate whether subtypes can be created
- Structured types can be used to create tables with composite attributes

```
create table person (
    name        Name,
    address     Address,
    dateOfBirth date)
```

- Dot notation used to reference components: *name.firstname*

Structured Types (cont.)

- **User-defined row types**

```
create type PersonType as (
    name Name,
    address Address,
    dateOfBirth date)
    not final
```

- Can then create a table whose rows are a user-defined type

```
    create table customer of CustomerType
```

- Alternative using **unnamed row types**.

```
   create table person_r(
                 name    row(firstname  varchar(20),
                                    lastname  varchar(20)),
                 address row(street      varchar(20),
                                    city          varchar(20),
                                  zipcode   varchar(20)),
                 dateOfBirth date)
```

Constructor Functions

- **Constructor functions** are used to create values of structured types
- E.g.

```
create function Name(firstname varchar(20), lastname varchar(20))
returns Name
begin
    set self.firstname = firstname;
    set self.lastname = lastname;
end
```

- To create a value of type *Name,* we use

```
   new Name(‘John’, ‘Smith’)
```

- Normally used in insert statements

```
insert into Person values
      (new Name(‘John’, ‘Smith),
       new Address(’20 Main St’, ‘New York’, ‘11001’),
       date ‘1960-8-22’);
```

Type Inheritance

- Suppose that we have the following type definition for people:

```
      create type Person
          (name varchar(20),
           address varchar(20))
```

- Using inheritance to define the student and teacher types

```
     create type Student
       under Person
       (degree       varchar(20),
        department varchar(20))
     create type Teacher
       under Person
       (salary        integer,
        department varchar(20))
```

- Subtypes can redefine methods by using **overriding method** in place of **method** in the method declaration

Multiple Type Inheritance

- SQL:1999 and SQL:2003 do not support multiple inheritance
- If our type system supports multiple inheritance, we can define a type for teaching assistant as follows:

```
    create type Teaching Assistant
        under Student, Teacher
```

- To avoid a conflict between the two occurrences of *department* we can rename them

```
        create type Teaching Assistant
        under
          Student with (department as student_dept),
          Teacher with (department as teacher_dept)
```

- Each value must have a **most-specific type**

Array and Multiset Types in SQL

- Example of array and multiset declaration:

```
create type Publisher as
   (name              varchar(20),
    branch             varchar(20));
create type Book as
   (title                 varchar(20),
    author_array    varchar(20) array [10],
    pub_date          date,
    publisher         Publisher,
    keyword-set    varchar(20) multiset);
 create table books of Book;
```

Creation of Collection Values

- Array construction

```
    array [‘Silberschatz’,`Korth’,`Sudarshan’]
```

- Multisets

```
   multiset [‘computer’, ‘database’, ‘SQL’]
```

- To create a tuple of the type defined by the books relation:

```
    (‘Compilers’, array[`Smith’,`Jones’],
          new Publisher(`McGraw-Hill’,`New York’),
                        multiset [`parsing’,`analysis’ ])
```

- To insert the preceding tuple into the relation books

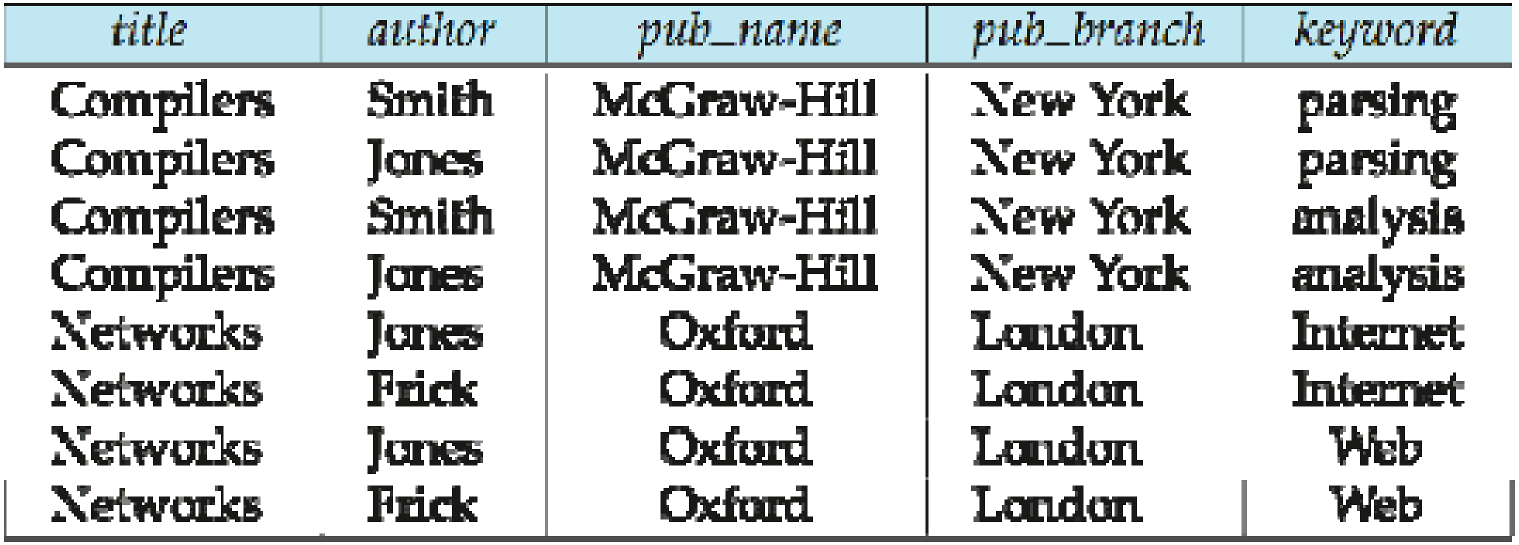
```
 insert into books
values
    (‘Compilers’, array[`Smith’,`Jones’],
          new Publisher(`McGraw-Hill’,`New York’),
          multiset [`parsing’,`analysis’ ]);
```

Unnesting

- The transformation of a nested relation into a form with fewer (or no) relation-valued attributes us called **unnesting**.
- E.g.

```
select title, A as author, publisher.name as pub_name,
           publisher.branch  as pub_branch, K.keyword
from books as B, unnest(B.author_array) as A (author),
           unnest (B.keyword_set ) as K (keyword )
```

- Result relation *flat_books*



title	*author*	*pub_name*	*pub_branch*	*keyword*
Compilers	Smith	McGraw-Hill	New York	parsing
Compilers	Jones	McGraw-Hill	New York	parsing
Compilers	Smith	McGraw-Hill	New York	analysis
Compilers	Jones	McGraw-Hill	New York	analysis
Networks	Jones	Oxford	London	Internet
Networks	Frick	Oxford	London	Internet
Networks	Jones	Oxford	London	Web
Networks	Frick	Oxford	London	Web

Querying Collection-Valued Attributes

- To find all books that have the word “database” as a keyword,

```
select title
from books
where ‘database’ in (unnest(keyword-set))
```

- We can access individual elements of an array by using indices
  - E.g.: If we know that a particular book has three authors, we could write:

```
select author_array[1], author_array[2], author_array[3]
from books
where title = ` Database System Concepts’
```

- To get a relation containing pairs of the form “title, author_name” for each book and each author of the book

```
  select B.title, A.author
from books as B, unnest (B.author_array) as A (author)
```

- To retain ordering information we add a **with ordinality** clause

```
select B.title, A.author, A.position
from books as B, unnest (B.author_array) with ordinality as
          A (author, position)
```

Nesting

- **Nesting** is the opposite of unnesting, creating a collection-valued attribute
- Nesting can be done in a manner similar to aggregation, but using the function **colect**() in place of an aggregation operation, to create a multiset
- To nest the *flat_books* relation on the attribute *keyword*:

```
select title, author, Publisher(pub_name, pub_branch ) as
publisher,
          collect (keyword)  as keyword_set
from flat_books
groupby title, author, publisher
```

- To nest on both authors and keywords:

```
 select title, collect (author) as author_set,
           Publisher(pub_name, pub_branch) as publisher,
                 collect  (keyword ) as keyword_set
from   flat_books
group by  title, publisher
```

Nesting (Cont.)

- Another approach to creating nested relations is to use subqueries in the **select** clause, starting from the 4NF relation *books4*

```
select title,
        array (select author
                   from authors as A
                   where A.title =  B.title
                              order by A.position) as author_array,
        Publisher(pub-name, pub-branch) as publisher,
        multiset (select keyword
                       from keywords as K
                       where K.title = B.title) as keyword_set
from books4 as B
```

Storing Nested Relations

- Oracle doesn't really store each nested table as a separate relation --- it just makes it look that way.
- Rather, there is one relation *R* in which all the tuples of all the nested tables for one attribute *A* are stored.
- Declare in CREATE TABLE by:

  NESTED TABLE *A* STORE AS *R*

Example: Storing Nested Tables

```
CREATE TABLE Manfs (
       name   CHAR(30),
       addr          CHAR(50),
       beers  beerTableType
)
NESTED TABLE beers STORE AS BeerTable;
```

References

- If *T* is a type, then REF *T* is the type of a reference to *T*, that is, a pointer to an object of type *T*.
- Often called an "object ID" in OO systems.
- Unlike object ID's, a REF is visible, although it is gibberish.

Object-Identity and Reference Types

- Define a type *Department* with a field *name* and a field *head* which is a reference to the type *Person,* with table *people* as scope:

```
create type Department (
     name varchar (20),
     head ref (Person) scope people)
```

- We can then create a table *departments* as follows

```
create table departments of Department
```

- We can omit the declaration **scope** people from the type declaration and instead make an addition to the **create table** statement:

```
create table departments of Department
     (head with options scope people)
```

- Referenced table must have an attribute that stores the identifier, called the **self-referential attribute**

```
create table people of Person
ref is  person_id system generated;
```

Initializing Reference-Typed Values

- To create a tuple with a reference value, we can first create the tuple with a null reference and then set the reference separately:

```
insert into departments
     values (`CS’, null)
update departments
    set head = (select p.person_id
                   from people as p
                where name = `John’)
    where name = `CS’
```

Object Identifiers Using Reference Types

- **Reference type**
  - Create unique system-generated object identifiers
  - Examples:
    - `REF IS SYSTEM GENERATED`
    - `REF IS <OID_ATTRIBUTE> <VALUE_GENERATION_METHOD> ;`

User Generated Identifiers

- The type of the object-identifier must be specified as part of the type definition of the referenced table, and
- The table definition must specify that the reference is user generated

```
      create type Person
          (name varchar(20)
           address varchar(20))
         ref using varchar(20)
       create table people of Person
         ref is person_id user generated
```

- When creating a tuple, we must provide a unique value for the identifier:

```
       insert into people (person_id, name, address ) values
         (‘01284567’, ‘John’, ` 23 Coyote Run’)
```

- We can then use the identifier value when inserting a tuple into *departments*
  - Avoids need for a separate query to retrieve the identifier:

```
          insert into departments
          values(`CS’, `02184567’)
```

User Generated Identifiers (Cont.)

- Can use an existing primary key value as the identifier:

```
create type Person
      (name varchar (20) primary key,
       address varchar(20))
   ref from (name)
create table people of Person
   ref is person_id derived
```

- When inserting a tuple for *departments*, we can then use

```
insert into departments
   values(`CS’,`John’)
```

Path Expressions

- Find the names and addresses of the heads of all departments:

  select *head –> name, head –> address*
  from *departments*

- An expression such as "head–>name" is called a **path expression**
- Path expressions help avoid explicit joins
  - If department head were not a reference, a join of *departments* with *people* would be required to get at the address
  - Makes expressing the query much easier for the user

Implementing O-R Features

- Similar to how E-R features are mapped onto relation schemas
- Subtable implementation
  - Each table stores primary key and those attributes defined in that table

  or,

  - Each table stores both locally defined and inherited attributes

Presentación

- Esta presentación fue armada utilizando, además de material propio, material provisto por los siguientes autores:
- Siblberschat, Korth, Sudarshan - Database Systems Concepts, 6th Ed., Mc Graw Hill, 2010
- García Molina/Ullman/Widom - Database Systems: The Complete Book, 2nd Ed.,Prentice Hall, 2009
- Elmasri/Navathe - Fundamentals of Database Systems, 6th Ed., Addison Wesley, 2011