Copyright ©1998 Timothy Howard Merrett

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and full citation in a prominent place. Copyright for components of this work owned by others than T. H. Merrett must be honoured. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers, or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or fee. Request permission to republish from: T. H. Merrett, School of Computer Science, McGill University, fax 514 398 3883.

The author gratefully acknowledges support from the taxpayers of Québec and of Canada who have paid his salary and research grants while this work was developed at McGill University, and from his students (who built the implementations and investigated the data structures and algorithms) and their funding agencies.

Object-Oriented Relations

- "Object-orientation" is about instantiation.
- Instantiation is needed for programming language "functions" with *state*.
- Such states are values of stored variables, or attributes.
- Database relations are stored values: a state could be a tuple.
- It could also be a tuple of a nested relation; or a subrelation.
- Thus, nesting is usually a part of OODB, called complex objects.
- Aldat has nesting, in ways efficient for secondary storage.
- Aldat also can instantiate, in bulk, computations with state.
- Instances form *classes*.
- Classes may contain each other: *inheritance* can save code.

Relations as Classes

```
relation Couch(Id, Length, Width);
relation Chair(Id, Base);
relation Furniture(Id, Manuf);
Couch isa Furniture;
Chair isa Furniture;
```

Now the projection,

[Manuf] in Couch

is syntactic sugar for

[Manuf] in (Couch natjoin Furniture) and similarly for any other use of Manuf in Couch or Chair

Furniture		Couch			
(Id	Manuf)	(Id	Length	Width)	Manuf
1	Mobel	1	15	5	Mobel
2	Furn	2	17	5	Mobel
3	Mobel	3	18	6	Mobel
21	Mobel				
22	Furn	Chair	(Id	Base)	Manuf
			21	4	Mobel
			22	5	Furn
- LI K	10rratt				@00 /11

©98/11

Inheritance as join

- Inheritance could also be *implemented* as a join,
- but most such O-O uses are low activity operations,
- and best implemented with pointer dereferencing instead of the full join.
- So the special case of O-O gets a special implementation:
- another example of syntactic sugar hiding specialized algorithms and data structures,
- although defined in terms of the general operator.

Inheritance as join

Here is a variant.

```
relation Couch(Id, Length, Width);
relation Furniture(Fid, Manuf);
Couch [Id isa Fid] Furniture;
```

[Manuf] in Couch
is syntactic sugar for
[Manuf] in (Couch [Id natjoin Fid] Furniture)

- So **isa** translates directly into a precise, if possibly complex, specification for natural join.
- Inclusion dependence,

[Id] in Couch \subseteq [Fid] in Furniture is not guaranteed: this would move isa from a purely syntactic specification to a semantic constraint.

Attaching Computations to Classes— Polymorphism (a sketch)

```
comp PolyArea(Area) is
\{ comp Area(A) is \}
  {A \leftarrow Length \times Width;};
                                   public variables
} also
\{ comp Area(A) is \}
  {A \leftarrow Base**2;};

← not hidden

};
FurnMethod <- Furniture natjoin PolyArea;
Couch isa FurnMethod;
Chair isa FurnMethod;
let FootPrint be Area{}
CouchPrint <- [Id, FootPrint] in Couch;
ChairPrint \leftarrow [Id, FootPrint] in Chair;
```

T. H. Merrett

 $\bigcirc 98/11$

FurnMethod (Id Manuf Area) 1 Mobel : 2 Furn : 3 Mobel : 21 Mobel :

22 Furn

Cou	chPrint	ChairPrint		
(Id	FootPrint)	(Id	FootPrint)	
1	75	21	16	
2	85	22	25	
3	108			