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Aim :- To map ER/EER to Relational schema model for company Database

Theory :- Rules of ER to relational mapping

1) Mapping of regular entity types
For each strong entity type E in ER schema, create a relation R that includes all the simple attributes of E. Form a primary key from the attributes

2) Mapping of weak entity types
For each weak entity type W in ER schema with owner entity type E create a relation R and include all simple attributes of W as attribute of R

3) Mapping of binary 1-1 relation.
For each binary 1:1 relationship R in ER, identify the relations S and T that corresponds to the entity types participating in R. There are three possible approaches.
1) Foreign key approach
2) Merged relation operation
3) Cross-refferance of relationship relation option

4) Mapping of binary 1:N relation
For each regular binary 1:N relationship type R, identify relation S that represent the participating entity type at the N-side of relationship type

5) Mapping of binary M:N condition
For each regular binary M:N type R, create a new relation S to represent R Include as foreign key attribute in S the primary key of relation that represents participating entity types

EMPLOYEE

Fname	mname	lname	ssn	DOB	Salary	Addr	Sex	Super ssn	Dept no.

DEPARTMENT

Dept name	Dept no.	Mgr ssn	Mgr start date

DEPARTMENT LOCATION

Dept no	Dept location

PROJECT

Pname	Pnumber	P location	Dept no

WORKS ON

Essn	Pnumber	Hours

Dependant

Essn	Dependant name	Sex	D.O.B	Relationship

6) Mapping multivalued attributes

Multivalued attribute becomes another table in the relational schema. The primary key its parent table will become a part of composite primary key comprising itself and primary tabeles attribute

7) Mapping of composite attributes

Only the leaf / composite / child attributes of a composite attribute will become a collumn of respective table

Conclusion

Hence, we have successfully mapped the relational schema model for company database