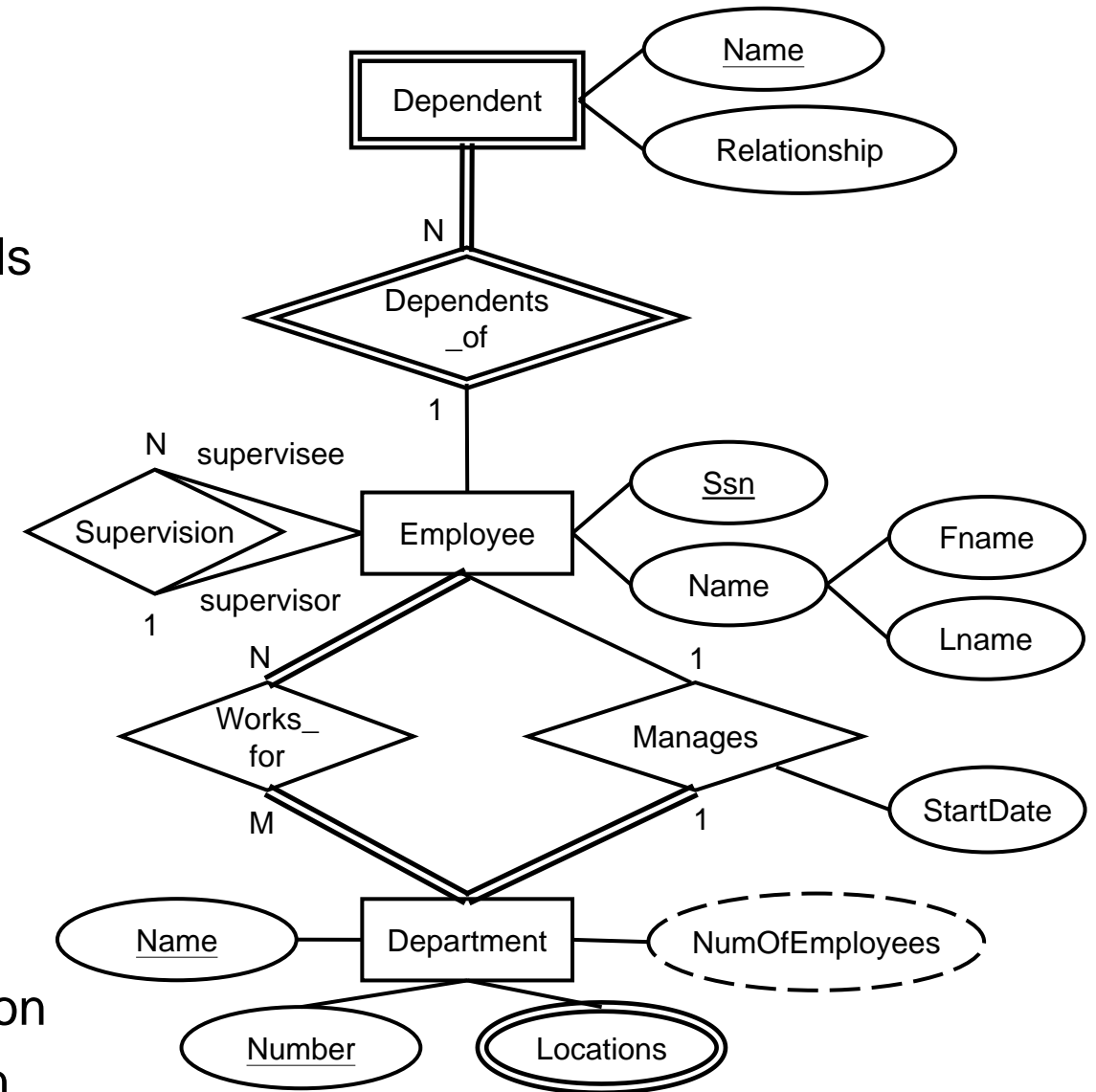


# **Tutorial 2: Relational Model (Solutions)**

**CS3402 Database Systems**

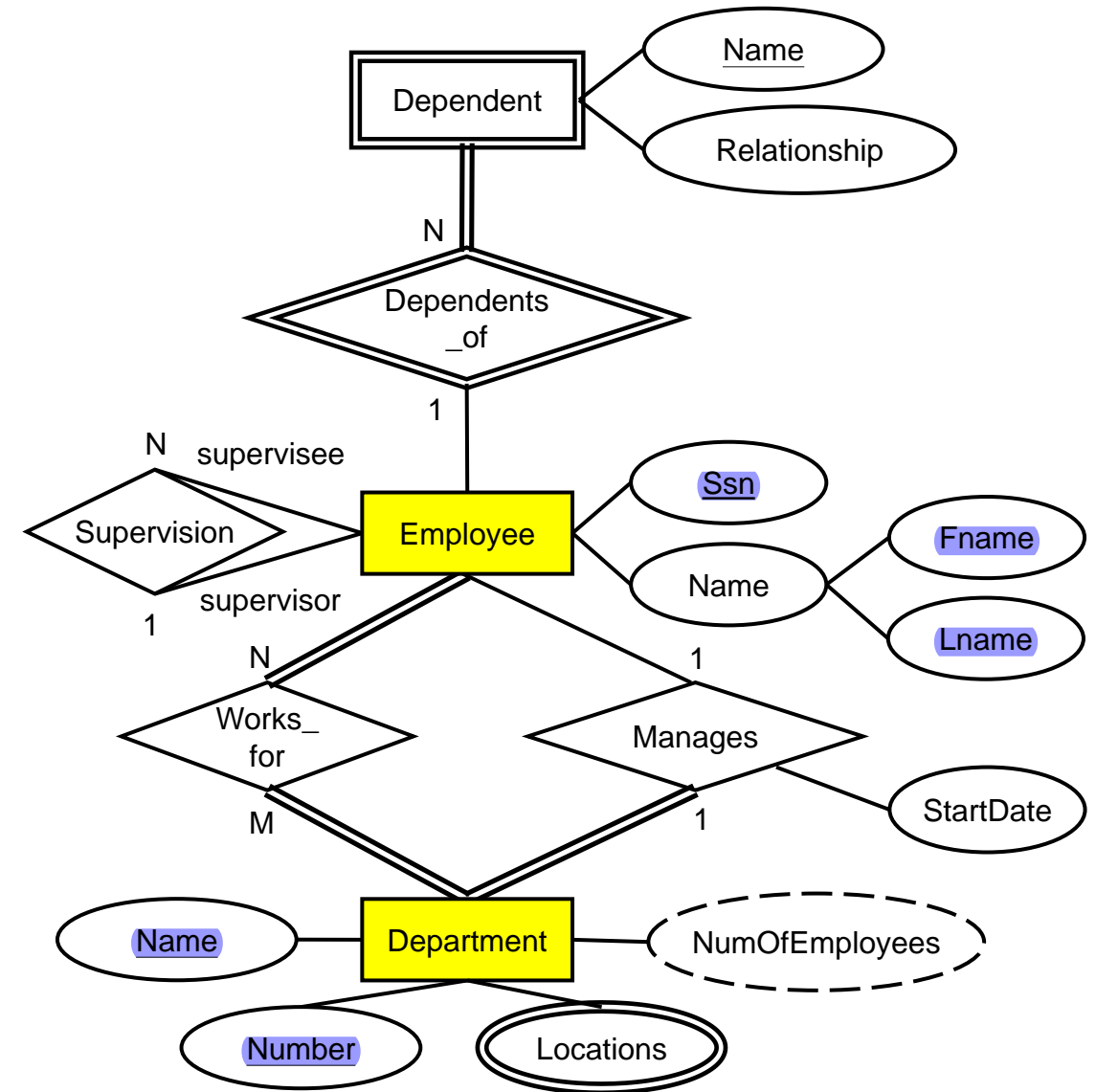
# Question 1

- Translate the given ER diagram to relational models based on the following steps.
  - a) Map each strong entity type into a relation
  - b) Map each weak entity type with its identifying relationship type into a relation
  - c) Map each binary 1:1 relationship type into attributes
  - d) Map each binary 1:N Relationship types into attributes
  - e) Map each binary M:N relationship type into a relation
  - f) Map each N-ary relationship type into a relation
  - g) Map each multi-valued attribute into a relation



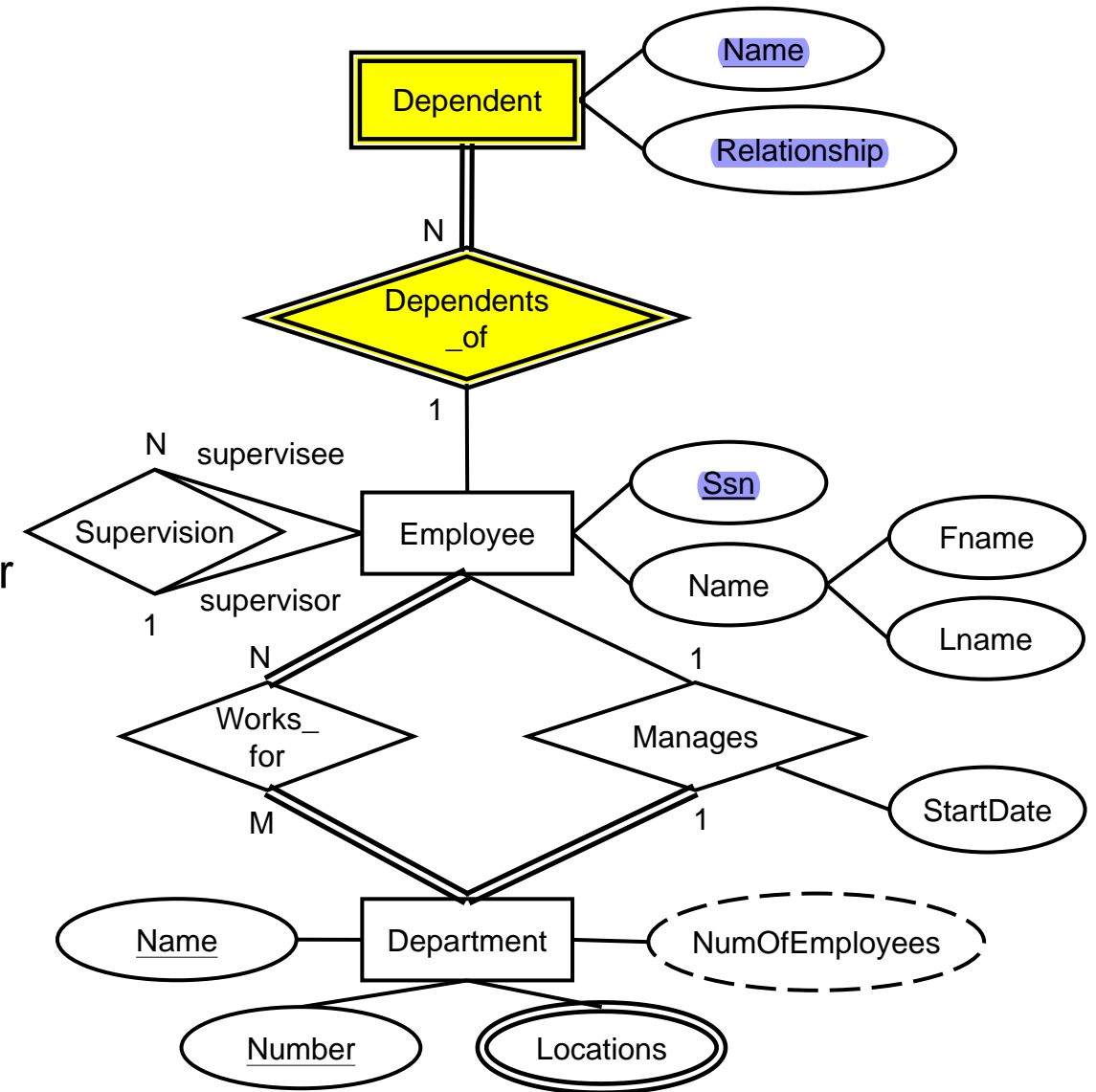
# Question 1(a)

- For each strong entity type,
  - Include simple attributes of the entity
  - Include simple components of composite attributes
  - Identify the primary key from the key attributes
- **Employee (SSN, Fname, Lname)**
- **Department (Number, Name)**



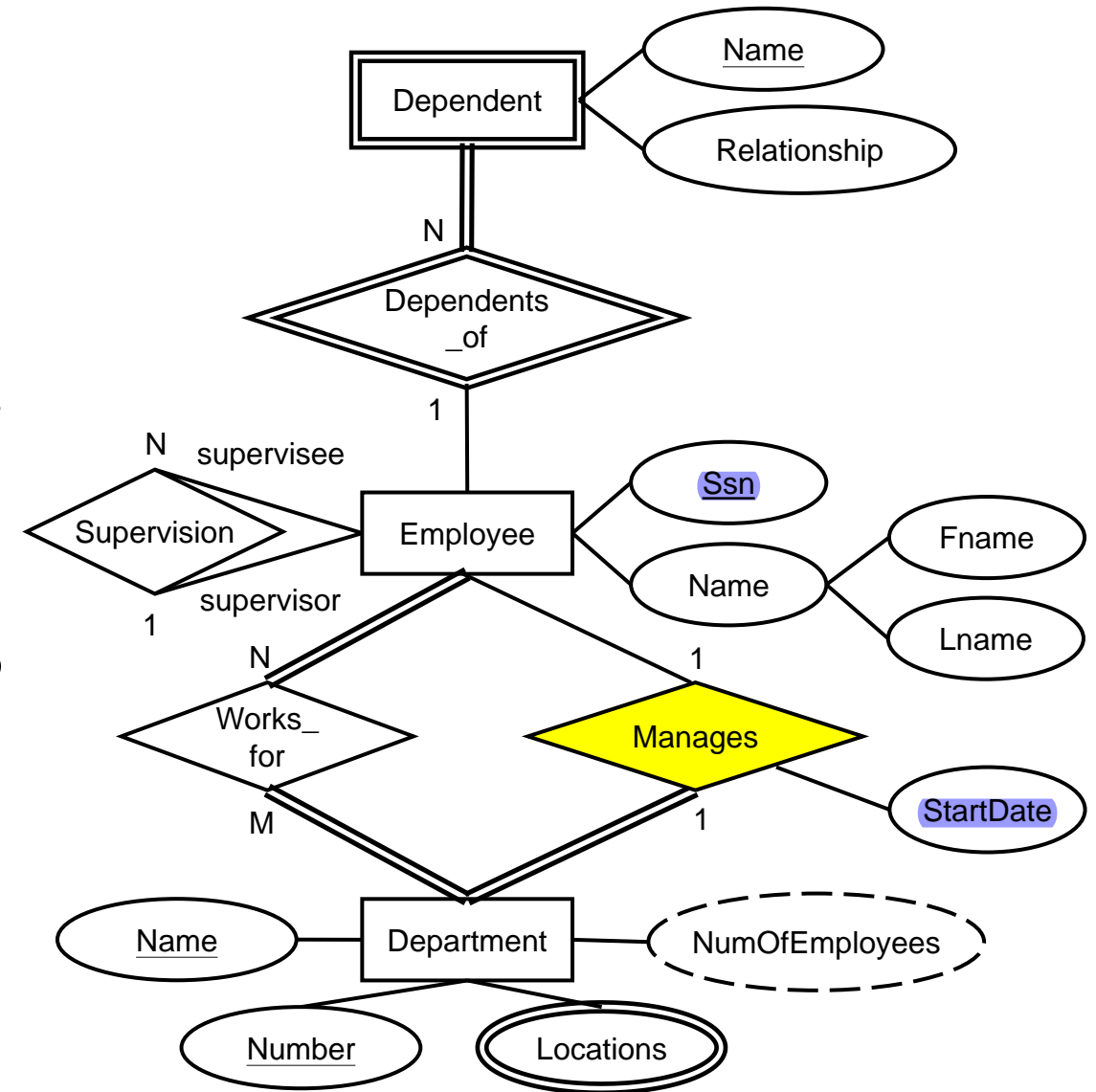
# Question 1(b)

- For each weak entity type with its identifying relationship type
  - Include simple attributes
  - Add the **owner's key** attribute as attributes (also known as foreign key because it refers to another relation's primary key)
  - Set the **primary key** as the **combination** of (1) the **key attribute of the associated strong entity** and (2) the **partial key of the weak entity**
- **Dependent (Name, EmployeeSSN, Relationship)**



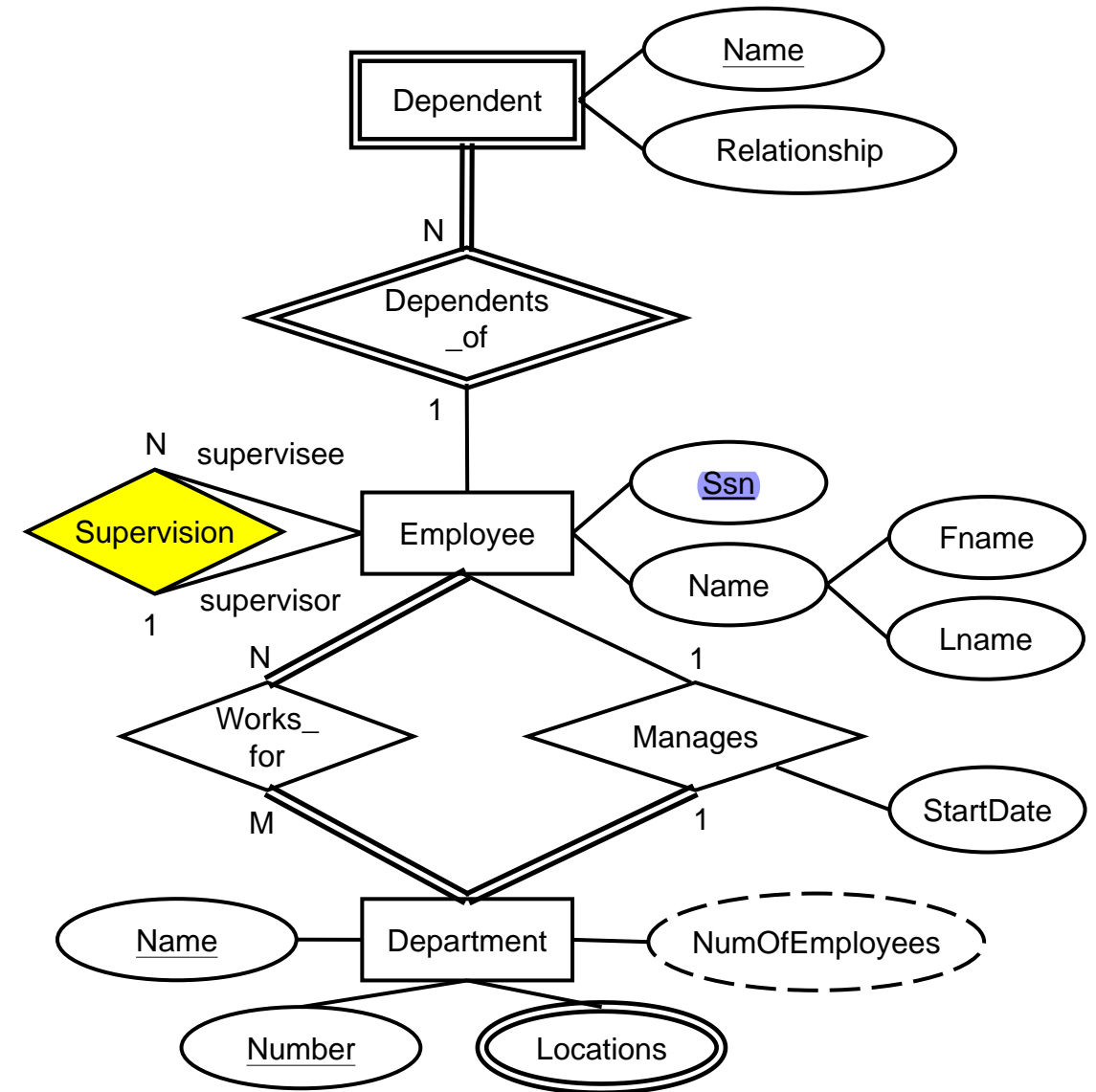
# Question 1(c)

- For each binary 1:1 relationship type,
  - Include the primary key of one entity type as attributes (foreign keys) of the other entity type (note: it is better to choose the entity in total participation to include the other entity's primary key as attributes)
  - Include the simple attributes of the relationship type
- **Department** (Number, Name, **ManagerSSN, StartDate**)



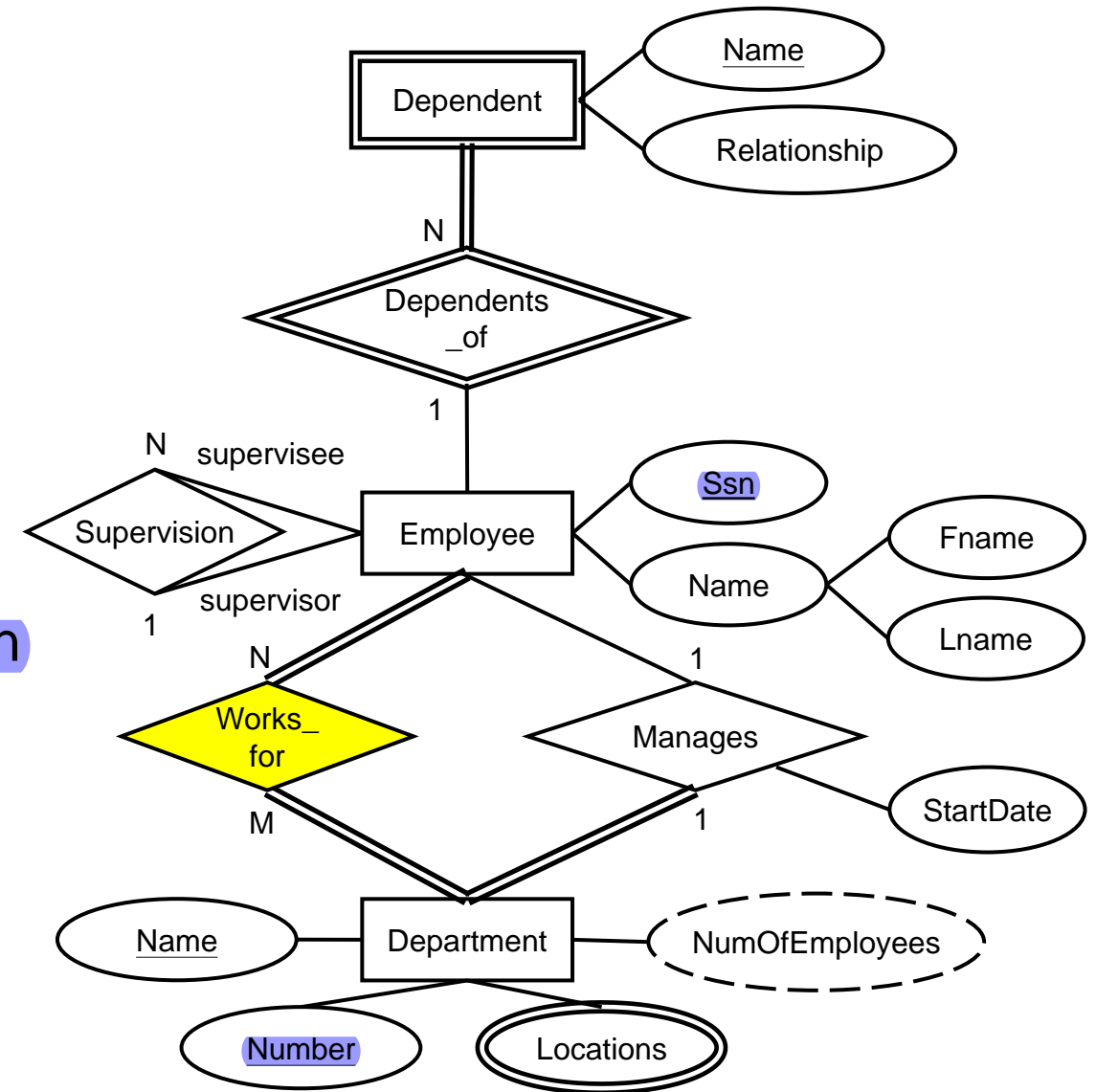
# Question 1(d)

- For each binary 1:N Relationship type,
  - In the relation representing the N-side entity type, add the primary key of the 1-side entity type as attributes (foreign key)
  - Include the simple attributes of the relationship type
- **Employee (SSN, Fname, Lname, SupervisorSSN)**



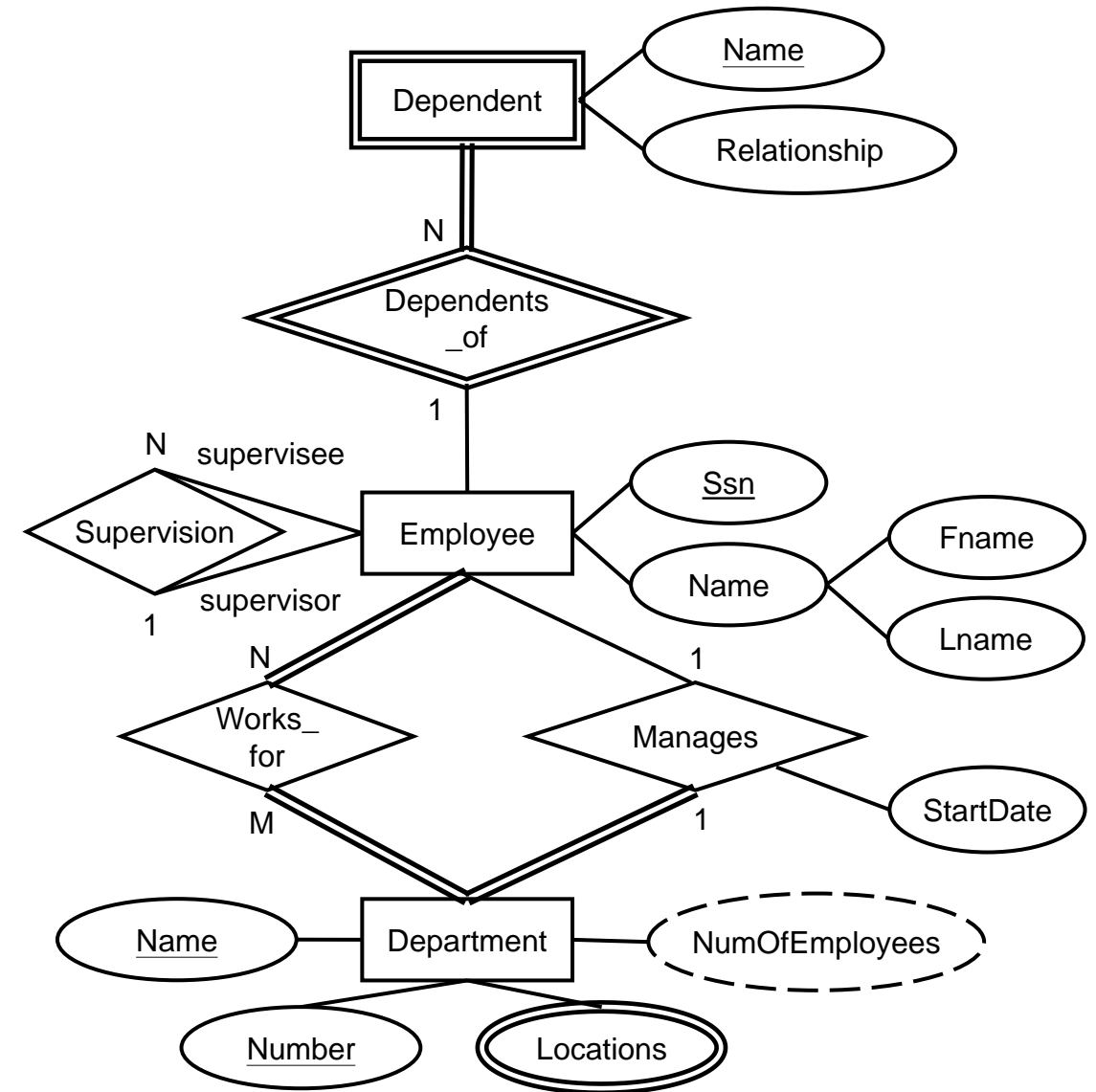
# Question 1(e)

- For each binary M:N relationship type,
  - Create a relation
  - Include the primary keys of the participating entity types as attributes (foreign keys)
  - Identify the **primary key** as the **combination** of the **above foreign keys**
  - Include the simple attributes of the relationship type
- **Work\_for (EmployeeSSN, DeptNum)**



# Question 1(f)

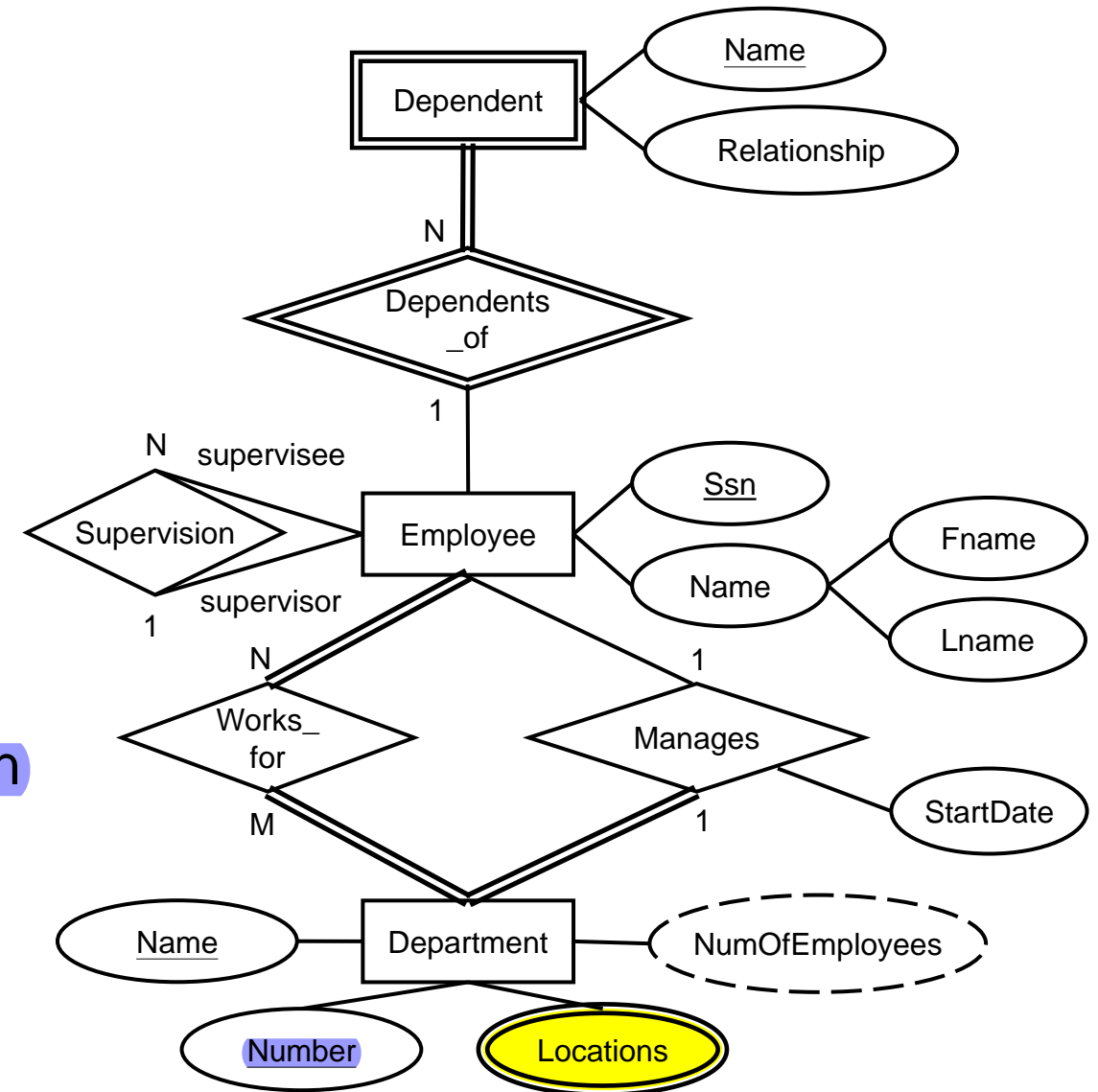
- For each N-ary relationship type,
  - Perform the same steps as in binary M:N relationship type





# Question 1(g)

- For each multi-valued attribute,
  - Create a relation
  - Include the given multi-valued attribute
  - Include the primary key of the entity/relationship type owning the multivalued attribute
  - Identify the **primary key** as the **combination** of (1) the **above primary key** and (2) the **given multi-valued attribute**
- **Dept\_Location (DeptNum, Location)**



# Question 1: Answer

- Department (Number, Name, ManagerSSN, StartDate)
- Dept\_Location (DeptNum, Location)
- Employee (SSN, Fname, Lname, SupervisorSSN)
- Dependent (Name, EmployeeSSN, Relationship)
- Work\_for (EmployeeSSN, DeptNum)

