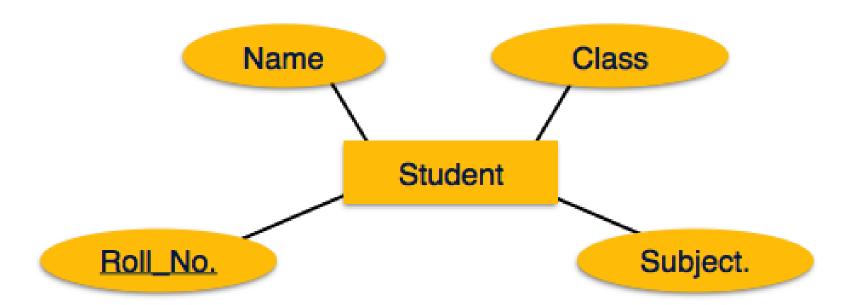
University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- ER Model, when conceptualized into diagrams, gives a good overview of entity-relationship, which is easier to understand.
- ER diagrams can be mapped to relational schema, that is, it is possible to create relational schema using ER diagram.
- We cannot import all the ER constraints into relational model, but an approximate schema can be generated.

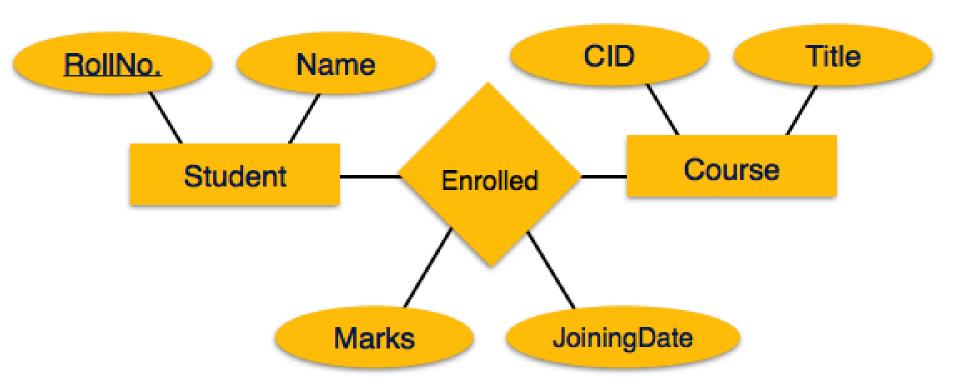
- There are several processes and algorithms available to convert ER Diagrams into Relational Schema.
- Some of them are automated and some of them are manual.
- We may focus here on the mapping diagram contents to relational basics.

- ER diagrams mainly comprise of
 - Entity and its attributes
 - Relationship, which is association among entities.

- Mapping Entity
 - An entity is a real-world object with some attributes
 - Mapping Process (Algorithm)
 - Create table for each entity.
 - Entity's attributes should become fields of tables with their respective data types.
 - Declare primary key.

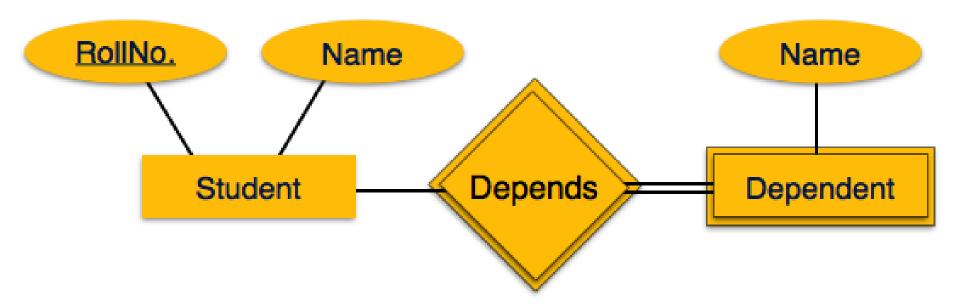


- Mapping Relationship
 - A relationship is an association among entities.
 - Mapping Process
 - Create table for a relationship.
 - Add the primary keys of all participating Entities as fields of table with their respective data types.
 - If relationship has any attribute, add each attribute as field of table.
 - Declare a primary key composing all the primary keys of participating entities.
 - Declare all foreign key constraints.



- Mapping Weak Entity Sets
 - A weak entity set is one which does not have any primary key associated with it.
 - Mapping Process
 - Create table for weak entity set.
 - Add all its attributes to table as field.
 - Add the primary key of identifying entity set.
 - Declare all foreign key constraints.

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- Mapping Hierarchical Entities
 - ER specialization or generalization comes in the form of hierarchical entity sets.
 - Mapping Process
 - Create tables for all higher-level entities.
 - Create tables for lower-level entities.
 - Add primary keys of higher-level entities in the table of lower-level entities.
 - In lower-level tables, add all other attributes of lower-level entities.
 - Declare primary key of higher-level table and the primary key for lower-level table.
 - Declare foreign key constraints.

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