

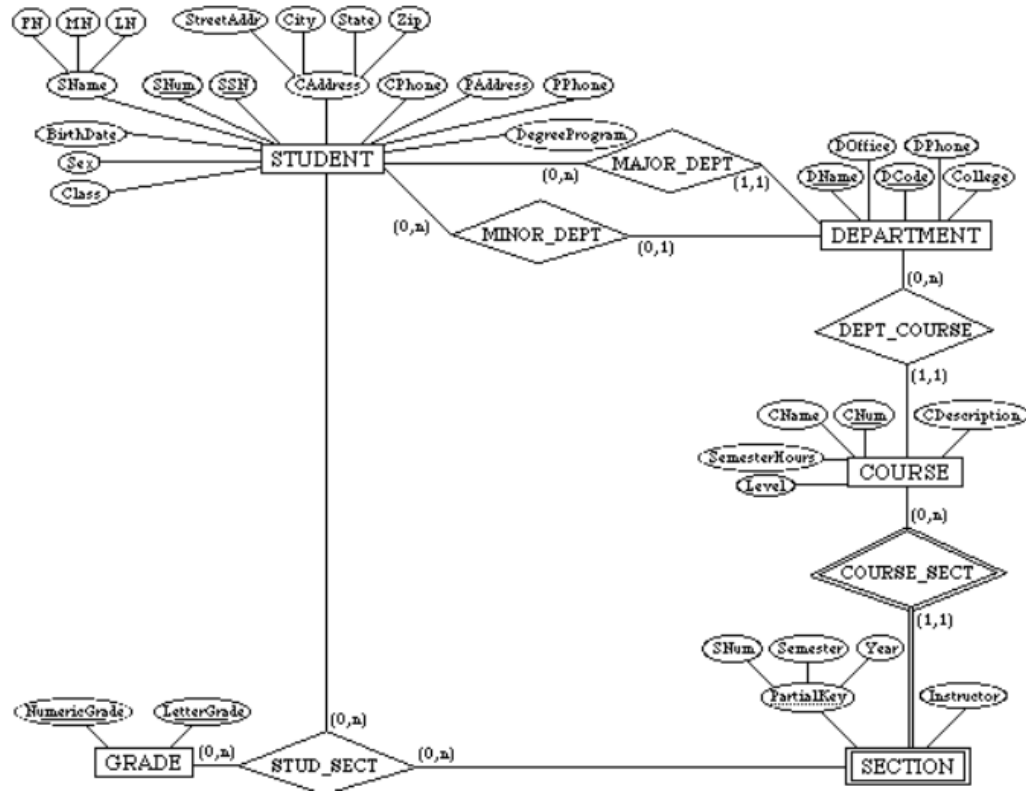
CHAPTER 3: DATA MODELING USING THE ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP (ER) MODEL**Answers to Selected Exercises**

3.16 - Consider the following set of requirements for a UNIVERSITY database that is used to keep track of students' transcripts. This is similar but not identical to the database shown in Figure 1.2:

- (a) The university keeps track of each student's name, student number, social security number, current address and phone, permanent address and phone, birthdate, sex, class (freshman, sophomore, ..., graduate), major department, minor department (if any), and degree program (B.A., B.S., ..., Ph.D.). Some user applications need to refer to the city, state, and zip of the student's permanent address, and to the student's last name. Both social security number and student number have unique values for each student.
- (b) Each department is described by a name, department code, office number, office phone, and college. Both name and code have unique values for each department.
- (c) Each course has a course name, description, course number, number of semester hours, level, and offering department. The value of course number is unique for each course.
- (d) Each section has an instructor, semester, year, course, and section number. The section number distinguishes different sections of the same course that are taught during the same semester/year; its values are 1, 2, 3, ..., up to the number of sections taught during each semester.
- (e) A grade report has a student, section, letter grade, and numeric grade (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 for F, D, C, B, A, respectively).

Design an ER schema for this application, and draw an ER diagram for that schema. Specify key attributes of each entity type and structural constraints on each relationship type. Note any unspecified requirements, and make appropriate assumptions to make the specification complete.

Answer:



ER Schema diagram for exercise 3.16:

3.22 - A database is being constructed to keep track of the teams and games of a sports league. A team has a number of players, not all of whom participate in each game. It is desired to keep track of the players participating in each game for each team, the positions they played in that game, and the result of the game. Try to design an ER schema diagram for this application, stating any assumptions you make. Choose your favorite sport (soccer, football, baseball ...).

Answer:

The following design may be used for a baseball league. Here, we assumed that each game in the schedule is identified by a unique Game#, and a game is also identified uniquely by the combination of Date, starting Time, and Field where it is played. The Performance attribute of PARTICIPATE is used to store information on the individual performance of each player in a game. This attribute can be designed to keep the information needed for statistics, and may be quite complex. One possible design for the Performance attribute may be the following (using the notation of Figure 7.8):

Performance({Hitting(AtBat#, Inning#, HitType, Runs, RunsBattedIn, StolenBases)},
{Pitching(Inning#, Hits, Runs, EarnedRuns, StrikeOuts, Walks, Outs,
Balks, WildPitches)},
{Defense(Inning#, {FieldingRecord(Position, PutOuts, Assists, Errors)}}))

Here, performance is a composite attribute made up of three multivalued components: Hitting, Pitching, and Defense. Hitting has a value for each AtBat of a player, and records the HitType (suitable coded; for example, 1 for single, 2 for double, 3 for triple, 4 for home run, 0 for walk, -1 for strikeout, -2 for fly out, ...) and other information concerning the AtBat. Pitching has a value for each inning during which the player pitched. Defense has a value for each inning a player played a fielding position. We can have a less detailed or a more detailed design for the performance of a player in each game, depending on how much information we need to keep in the database. Suitable variations of the ER diagram shown below can be used for other sports.

