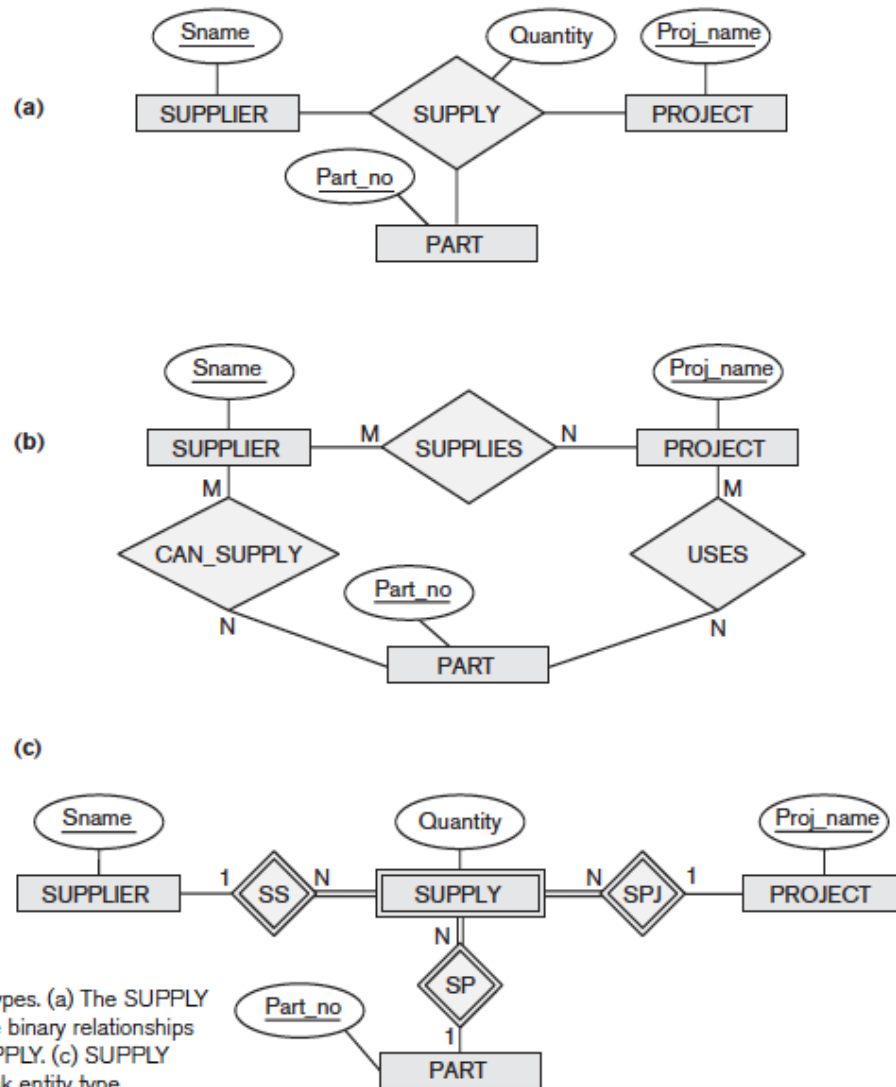


# Extra Exercises On Relational Mapping

CSC380

# 1. Map the following ERs to Relational Schema



# Let's Map (a) the ternary relationship

**(a)**

SUPPLIER(Sname);

PROJECT(Proj name);

PART(Part no);

SUPPLY(Sname, Part no, Proj name, Quantity);

# Let's Map (b) the three binary relationship

**(b)**

SUPPLIER(Sname);

PROJECT(Proj\_name);

PART(Part\_no);

SUPPLIES(Sname, Proj\_name);

CAN\_SUPPLY\_PARTS(Sname, Part\_no);

USES\_PARTS(Proj\_name, Part\_no);

# Let's Map (c) the ternary relationship as a weak entity

(c)

SUPPLIER(Sname);

PROJECT(Proj\_name);

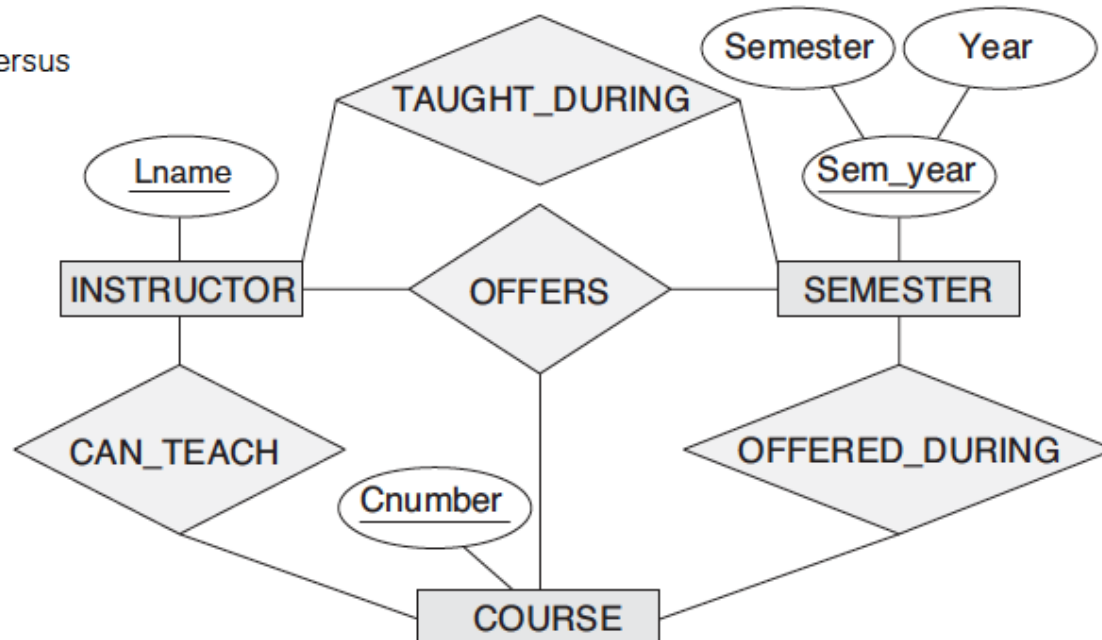
PART(Part\_no);

SUPPLY(Sname, Part\_no, Proj\_name, Quantity);

## 2. Map the following ERs to Relational Schema

**Figure 7.18**

Another example of ternary versus binary relationship types.



## 2.

INSTRUCTOR(Lname);

SEMESTER(Semester, Year);

COURSE(Cnumber);

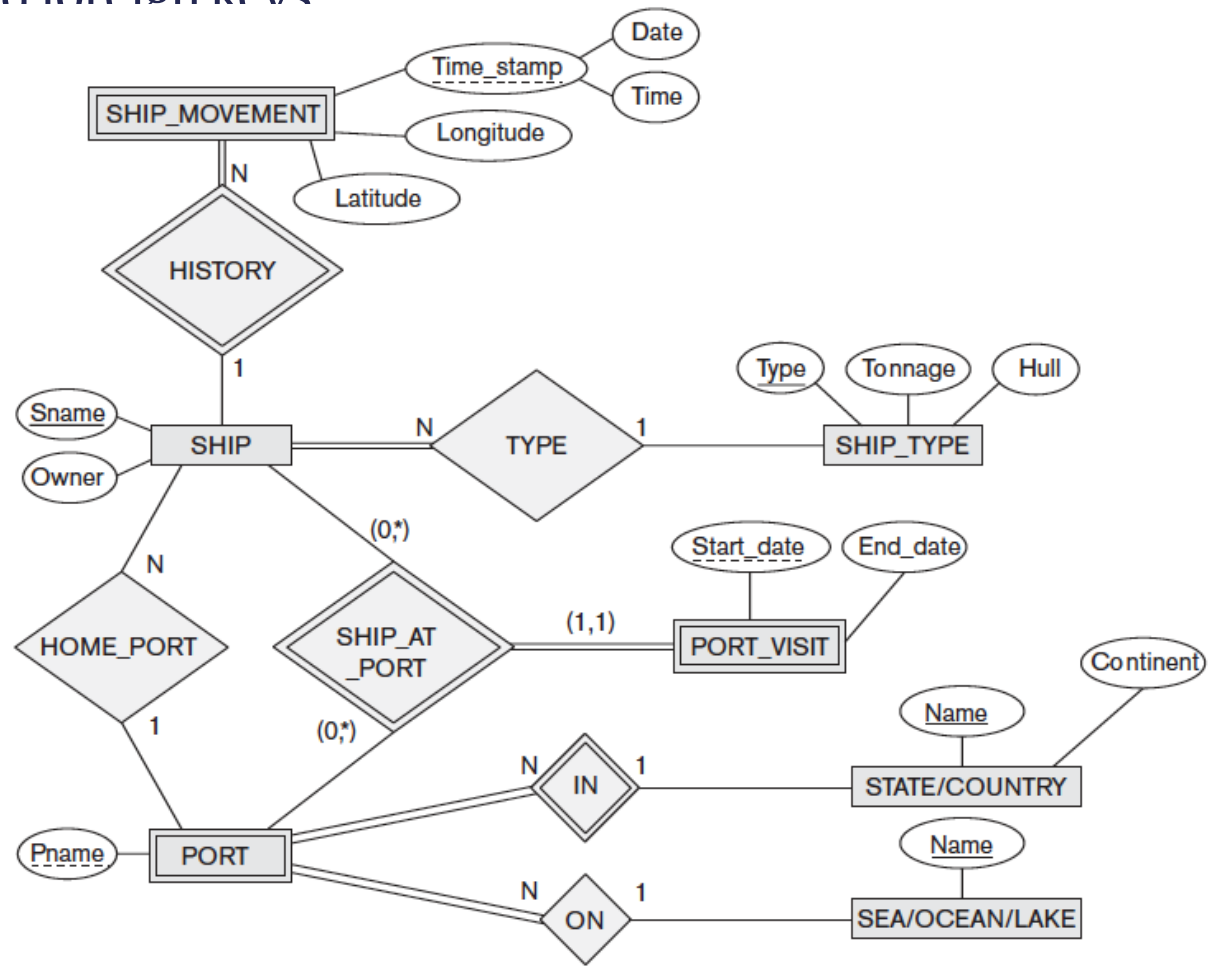
INS\_TAUGHT\_DURING\_SEM(Lname, Semester, Year);

INS\_CAN\_TEACH\_COURSE(Lname, Cnumber);

COURS\_OFFERED\_DURING\_SEM(Cnumber, Semester, Year);

OFFERS(Lname, Semester, Year, Cnumber);

3. Figure 9.8 shows an ER schema for a database that can be used to keep track of transport ships and their locations for maritime authorities. Map this schema into a relational schema and specify all primary keys and foreign keys



**Figure 9.8**

An ER schema for a SHIP\_TRACKING database.



3. Figure 9.8 shows an ER schema for a database that can be used to keep track of transport ships and their locations for maritime authorities. Map this schema into a relational schema and specify all primary keys and foreign keys.

SHIP(SNAME, OWNER, TYPE, PNAME);

SHIP\_TYPE(TYPE, TONNAGE, HULL);

STATE\_COUNTRY(NAME, CONTINENT);

SEAOCEANLAKE(NAME);

SHIP\_MOVEMENT(SSNAME, DATE, TIME,  
LONGITUDE, LATITUDE);

PORT(S\_C\_NAME, PNAME, S\_O\_L\_NAME);

VISIT(VSNAME, VPNAME, STARTDATE, ENDDATE);

# Questions?