The E/R Model

BBM471 Database Management Systems
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Today's Lecture

1. E/R Basics: Entities & Relations
2. E/R Design considerations
3. Advanced E/R Concepts

1. E/R Basics: Entities & Relations

What you will learn about in this section

1. High-level motivation for the E/R model
2. Entities
3. Relations

Database Design

- **Database design: Why do we need it?**
  - Agree on structure of the database before deciding on a particular implementation
- **Consider issues such as:**
  - What entities to model
  - How entities are related
  - What constraints exist in the domain
  - How to achieve good designs
- **Several formalisms exist**
  - We discuss flavors of E/R diagrams

Database Design Process

1. Requirements Analysis → 2. Conceptual Design → 3. Logical, Physical, Security, etc.

1. Requirements analysis

- What is going to be stored?
- How is it going to be used?
- What are we going to do with the data?
- Who should access the data?

Technical and non-technical people are involved

Database Design Process

1. Requirements Analysis | 2. Conceptual Design | 3. Logical, Physical, Security, etc.

2. Conceptual Design

- A high-level description of the database
- Sufficiently precise that technical people can understand it
- But, not so precise that non-technical people can't participate

This is where E/R fits in.

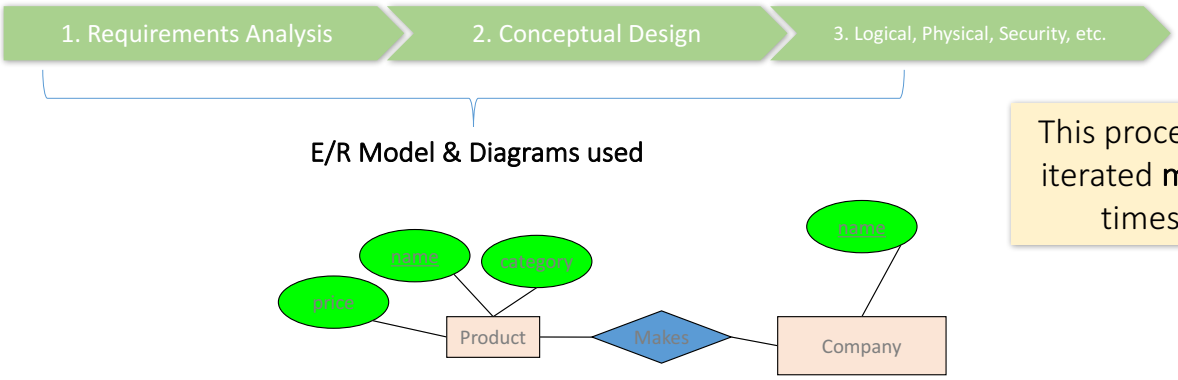
Database Design Process

1. Requirements Analysis | 2. Conceptual Design | 3. Logical, Physical, Security, etc.

3. More:

- Logical Database Design
- Physical Database Design
- Security Design

Database Design Process



This process is iterated **many** times

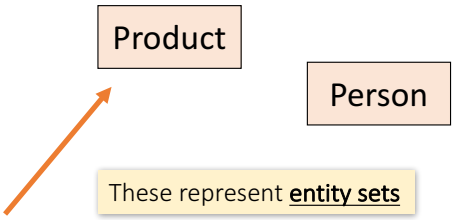
E/R is a *visual syntax* for DB design which is ***precise enough*** for technical points, but ***abstracted enough*** for non-technical people

Interlude: Impact of the ER model

- The E/R model is one of the most cited articles in Computer Science
  - *"The Entity-Relationship model – toward a unified view of data"* Peter Chen, 1976
- Used by companies big and small
  - You'll know it soon enough

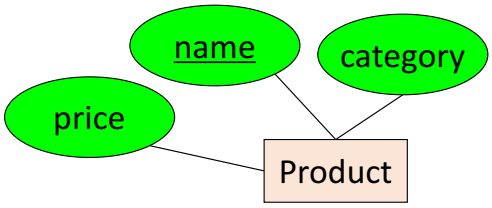
Entities and Entity Sets

- **Entities** & **entity sets** are the primitive unit of the E/R model
  - Entities are the individual objects, which are members of entity sets
    - Ex: A specific person or product
  - Entity sets are the *classes* or *types* of objects in our model
    - Ex: Person, Product
    - *These are what is shown in E/R diagrams - as rectangles*
    - *Entity sets represent the sets of all possible entities*



Entities and Entity Sets

- An entity set has **attributes**
  - Represented by ovals attached to an entity set

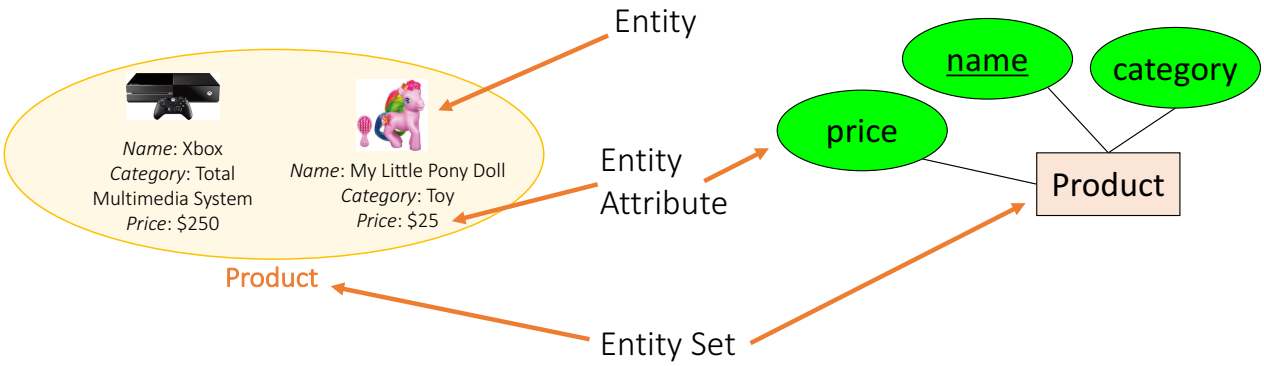


Shapes are important.
Colors are not.

Entities vs. Entity Sets

Example:

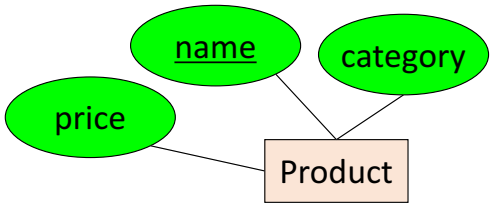
Entities are **not** explicitly represented in E/R diagrams!



Keys

- A ***key*** is a **minimal** set of attributes that uniquely identifies an entity.

Denote elements of the primary key by underlining.



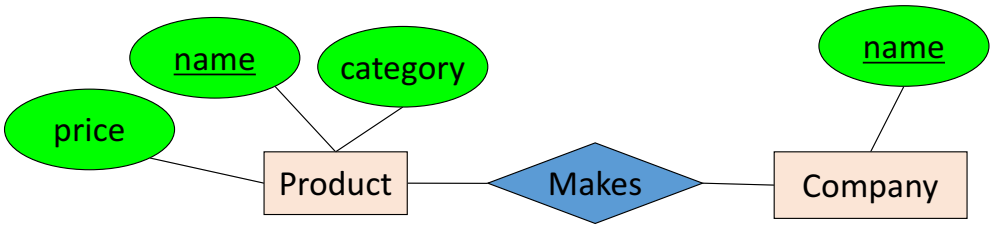
Here, {price, category} is **not** a key.

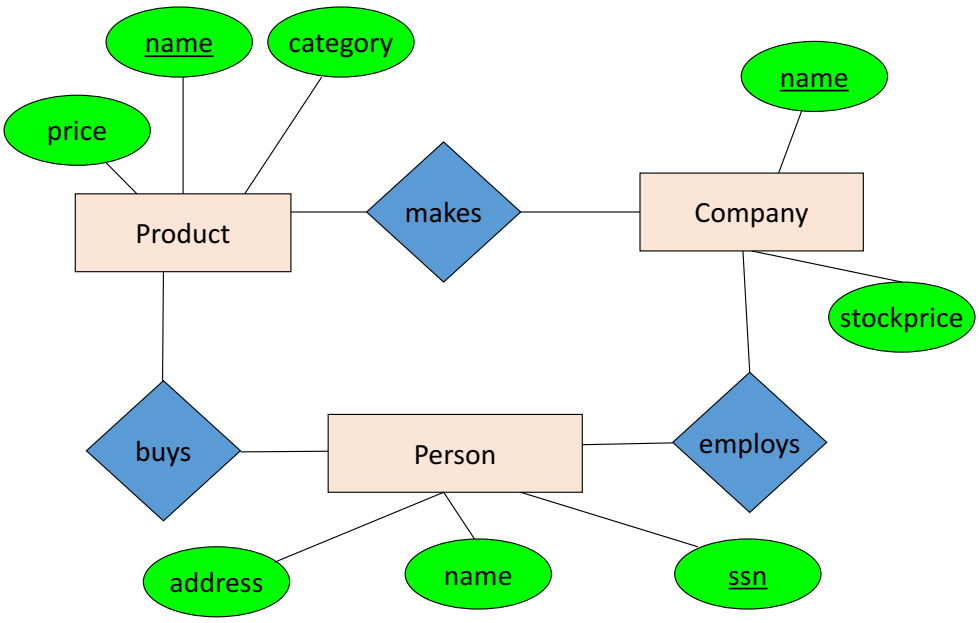
If it were, what would it mean?

The E/R model forces us to designate a single **primary** key, though there may be multiple candidate keys

The R in E/R: **Relationships**

- A **relationship** is between two entities

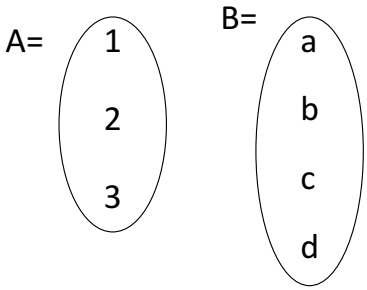




Company makes one product, employs one person.
Person buys one product.

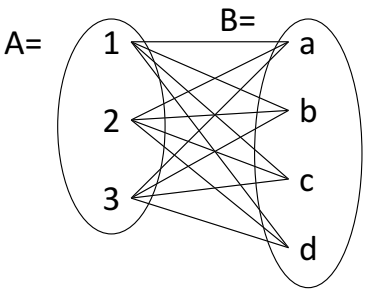
What is a Relationship?

- ***A mathematical definition:***
  - Let A, B be sets
    - *A={1,2,3}, B={a,b,c,d}*



What is a Relationship?

- ***A mathematical definition:***
  - Let A, B be sets
    - *A={1,2,3}, B={a,b,c,d}*
  - A x B (the ***cross-product***) is the set of all pairs (a,b)
    - *$A \times B$ = {(1,a), (1,b), (1,c), (1,d), (2,a), (2,b), (2,c), (2,d), (3,a), (3,b), (3,c), (3,d)}*



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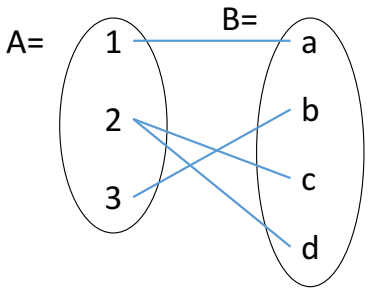
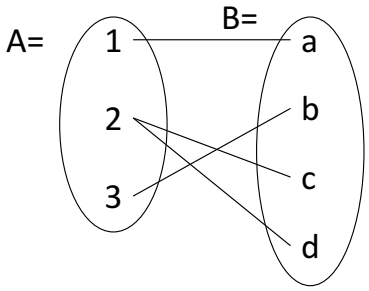
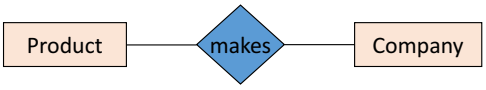
  - Let A, B be sets
    - *A={1,2,3}, B={a,b,c,d},*
  - A x B (the ***cross-product***) is the set of all pairs (a,b)
    - *A × B = {(1,a), (1,b), (1,c), (1,d), (2,a), (2,b), (2,c), (2,d), (3,a), (3,b), (3,c), (3,d)}*
  - **We define a relationship to be a subset of A x B**
    - *R = {(1,a), (2,c), (2,d), (3,b)}*



What is a Relationship?

- ***A mathematical definition:***
  - Let A, B be sets
  - A x B (the ***cross-product***) is the set of all pairs
  - A relationship is a subset of A x B
- **Makes** is relationship- it is a ***subset*** of **Product × Company**:





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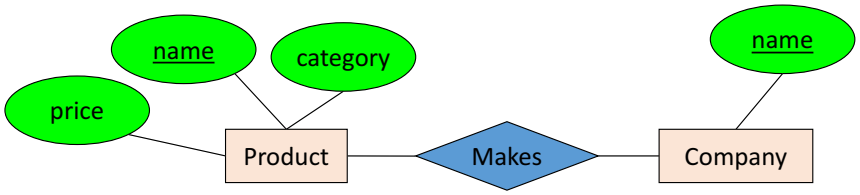


A relationship between **entity sets P and C** is a ***subset of all possible pairs of entities in P and C***, with tuples uniquely identified by ***P and C's keys***

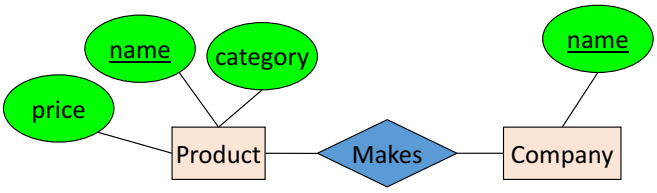
What is a Relationship?

Company

name
GizmoWorks
GadgetCorp

Product

name	category	price
Gizmo	Electronics	$9.99
GizmoLite	Electronics	$7.50
Gadget	Toys	$5.50



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Company C × Product P

C.name	P.name	P.category	P.price
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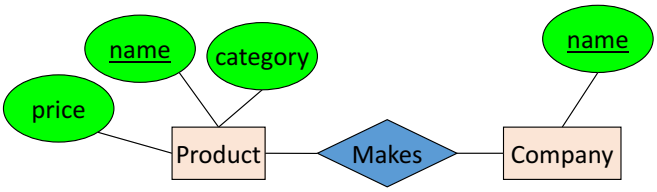

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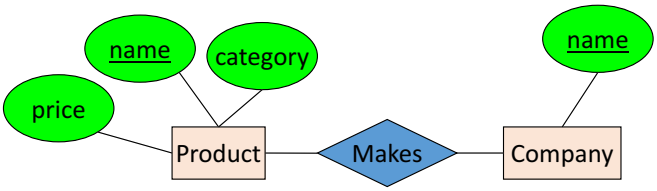
GadgetCorp	Gadget	Toys	$5.50

Makes

C.name	P.name
GizmoWorks	Gizmo
GizmoWorks	GizmoLite
GadgetCorp	Gadget



A relationship between **entity sets P and C** is a ***subset of all possible pairs of entities in P and C,*** with tuples uniquely identified by ***P and C's keys***

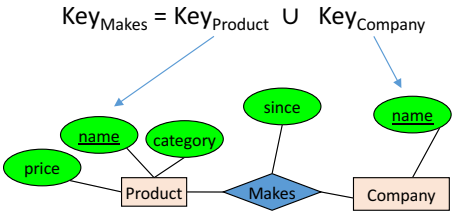
What is a Relationship?

- There can only be **one relationship for every unique combination of entities**

This follows from our mathematical definition of a relationship- it's a SET!

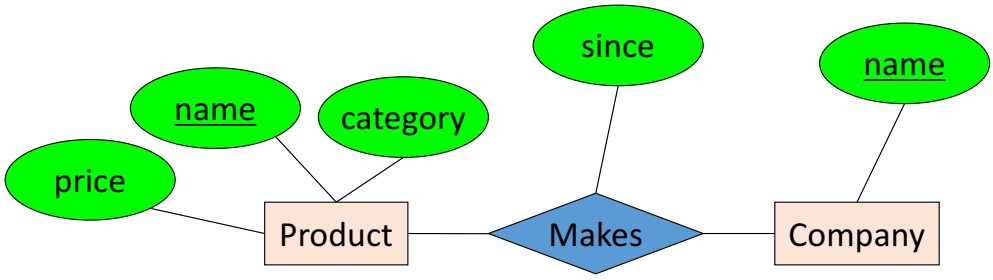
- This also means that **the relationship is uniquely determined by the keys of its entities**

- *Example: the "key" for Makes (to right) is {Product.name, Company.name}*



Relationships and Attributes

- Relationships may have attributes as well.



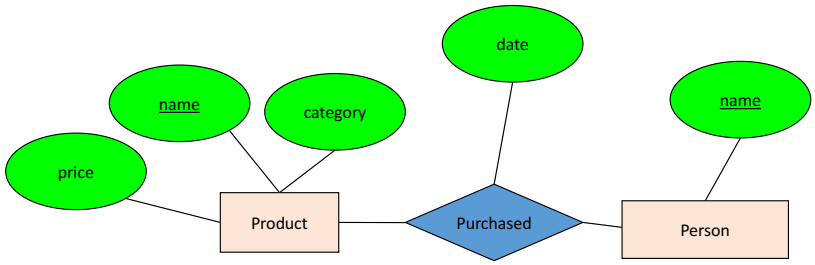
For example: "since" records when company started making a product

Note: *"since"* is implicitly unique per pair here! Why?

Note #2: Why not "how long"?

Decision: Relationship vs. Entity?

- **Q:** What does this say?

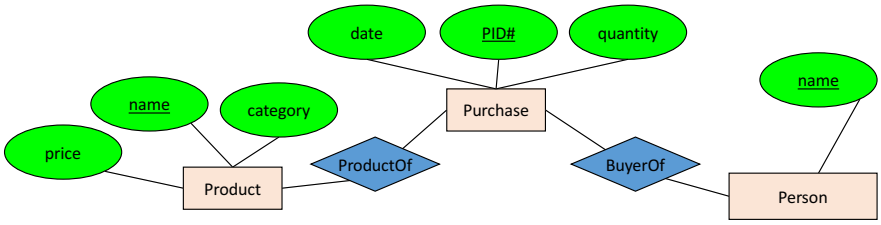


- **A:** A person can only buy a specific product once (on one date)

Modeling something as a relationship makes it unique; what if not appropriate?

Decision: Relationship vs. Entity?

- What about this way?

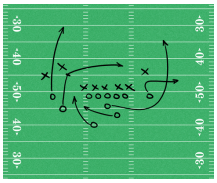


- *Now we can have multiple purchases per product, person pair!*

We can always use **a new entity** instead of a relationship. For example, to permit multiple instances of each entity combination!

Draw an E/R diagram for football

Use the following simplified model of a football season
(concepts to include are underlined):



Teams play each other in Games. Each pair of teams can play each other multiple times

Players belong to Teams (assume no trades / changes).

A Game is made up of Plays that result in a yardage gain/loss, and potentially a touchdown

A Play will contain either a Pass from one player to another, or a Run by one player

*https://twitter.com/McBPJ/status/638728908628586496/photo/1

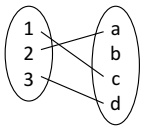
2. E/R Design Considerations

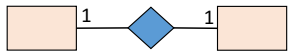
What you will learn about in this section

1. Relationships cont'd: multiplicity, multi-way
2. Design considerations
3. Conversion to SQL

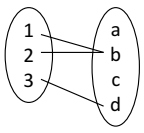
Multiplicity of E/R Relationships

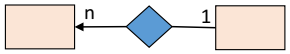
One-to-one:



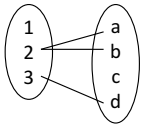


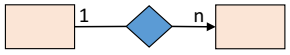
Many-to-one:



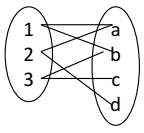


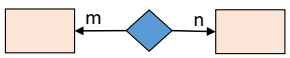
One-to-many:





Many-to-many:

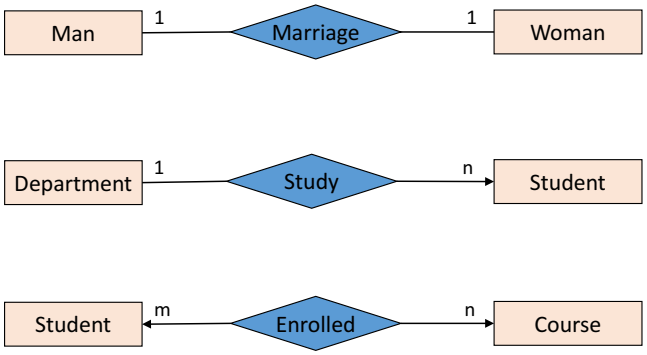


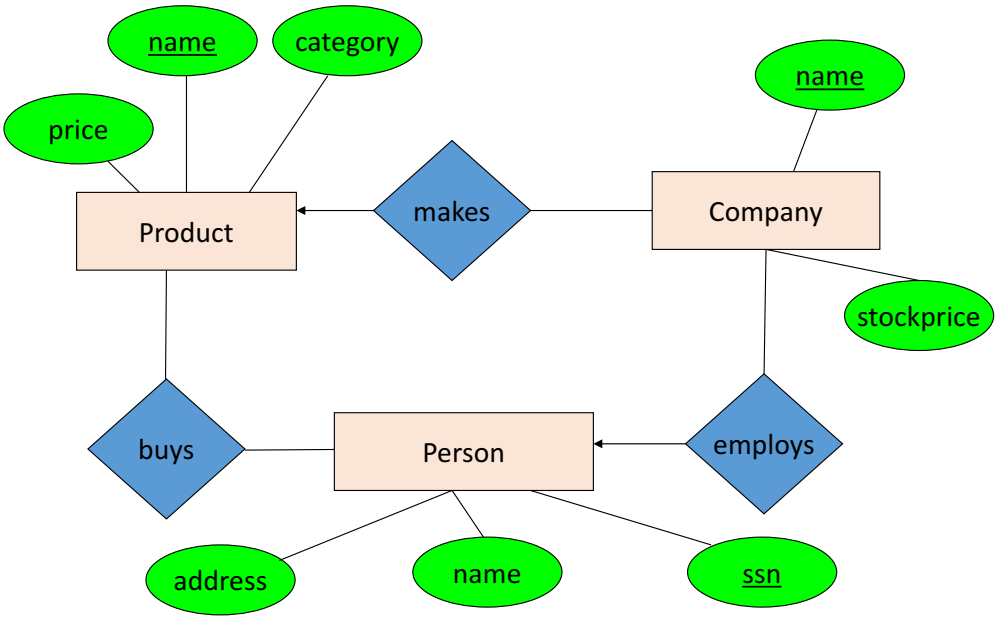


Indicated using arrows

X -> Y means **there exists a function mapping from X to Y** (*recall the definition of a function)*

Multiplicity of E/R Relationships

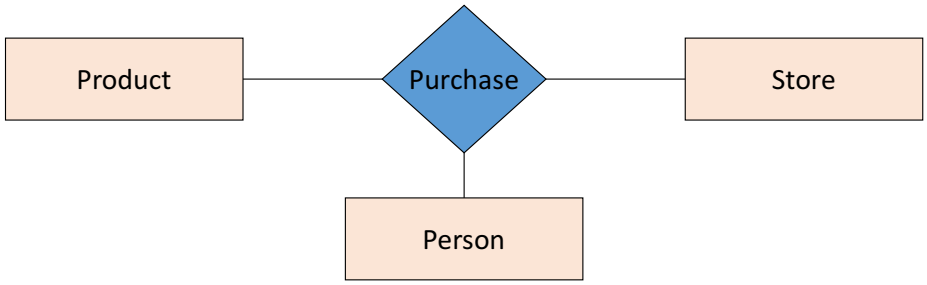




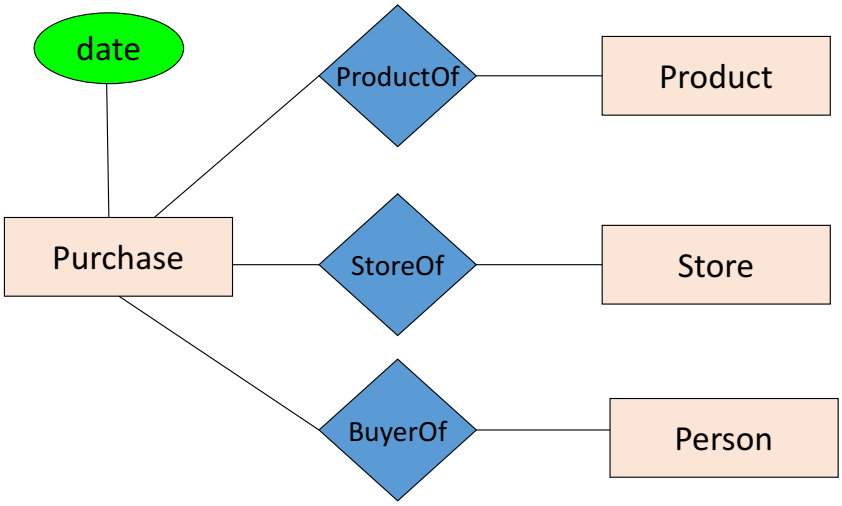
Company can make many product, can employ many person.
Person buys still one product.

Multi-way Relationships

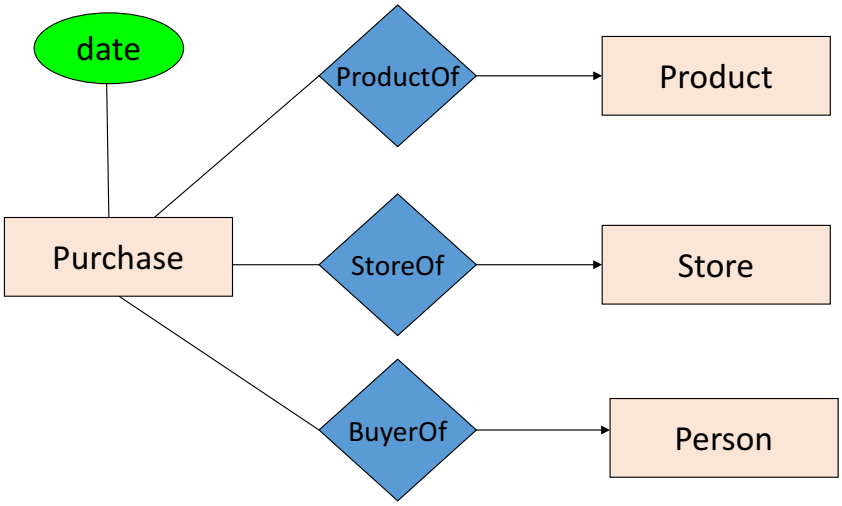
How do we model a purchase relationship between buyers, products and stores?



Converting Multi-way Relationships to Binary

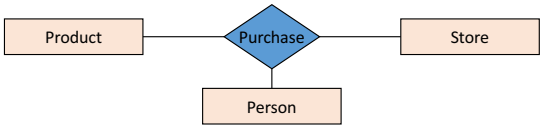


Converting Multi-way Relationships to New Entity + Binary Relationships

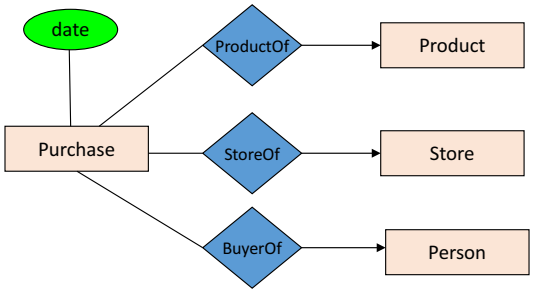


Decision: Multi-way or New Entity + Binary?

(A) Multi-way Relationship



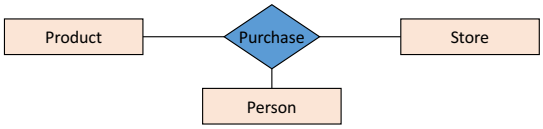
(B) Entity + Binary



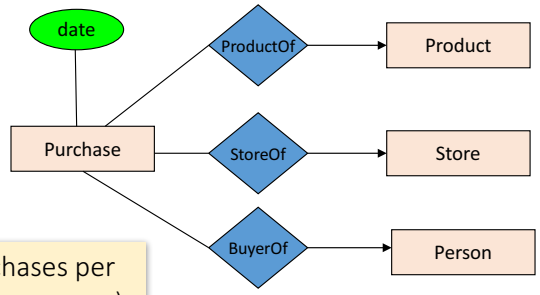
Should we use a single **multi-way relationship** or a ***new entity with binary relations?***

Decision: Multi-way or New Entity + Binary?

(A) Multi-way Relationship



(B) Entity + Binary

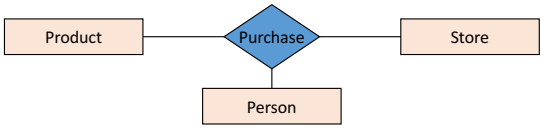


Multiple purchases per (product, store, person) combo possible here!

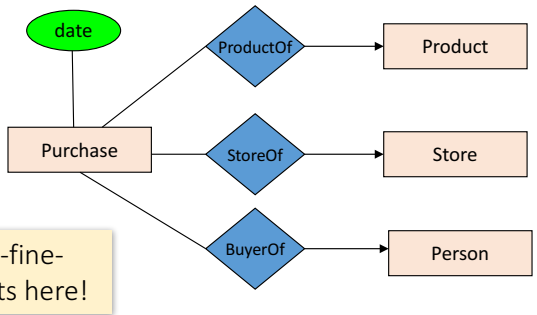
(B) is useful if we want to have multiple instances of the "relationship" per entity combination

Decision: Multi-way or New Entity + Binary?

(A) Multi-way Relationship



(B) Entity + Binary

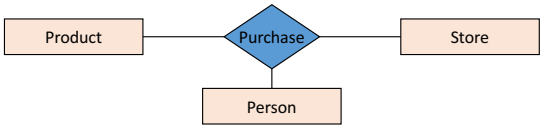


We can add more-fine-grained constraints here!

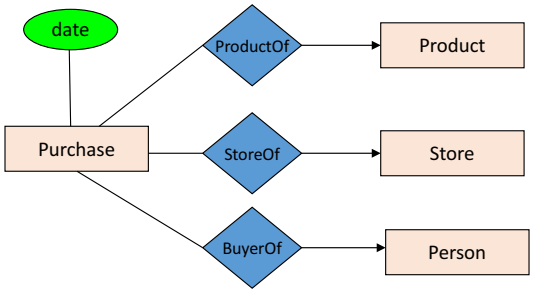
(B) is also useful when we want to add details (constraints or attributes) to the relationship
"A person who shops in only one store"
"How long a person has been shopping at a store"

Decision: Multi-way or New Entity + Binary?

(A) Multi-way Relationship



(B) Entity + Binary

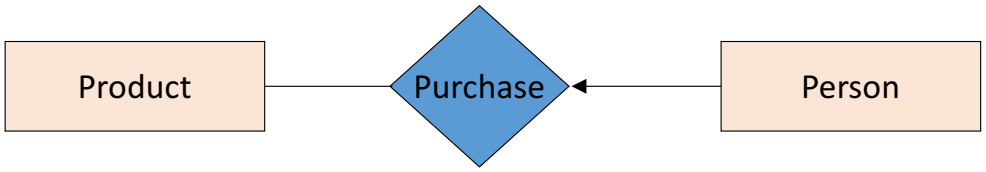


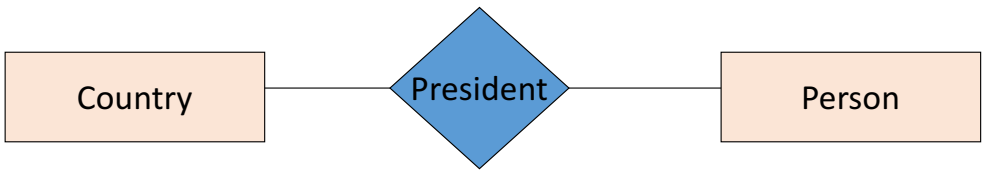
(A) is useful when a relationship really is between multiple entities

- *Ex: A three-party legal contract*

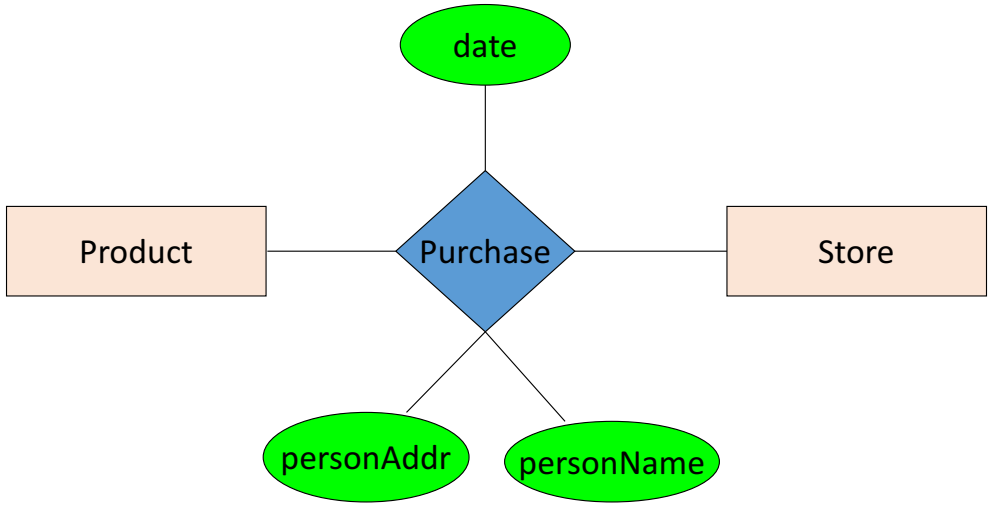
3. Design Principles

What's wrong with these examples?

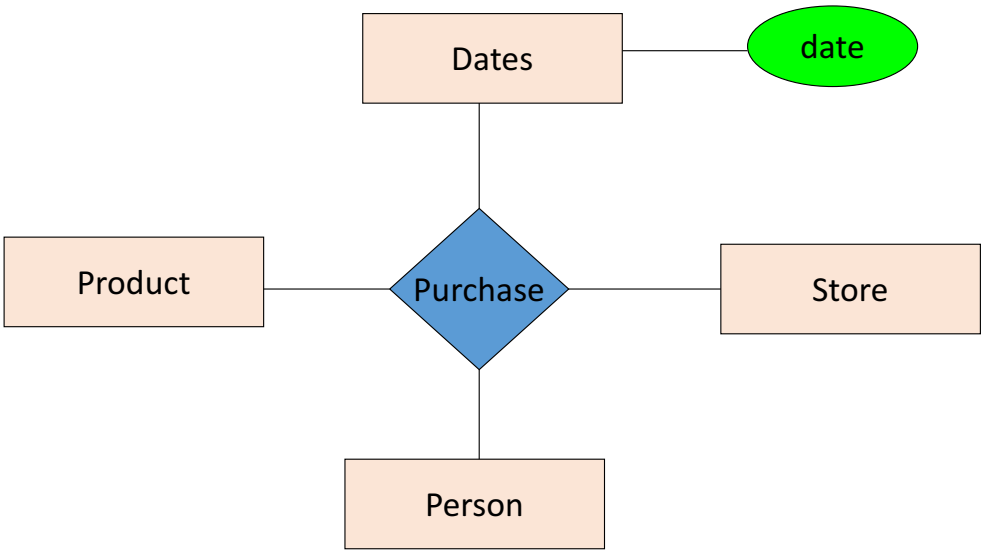




Design Principles: What's Wrong?

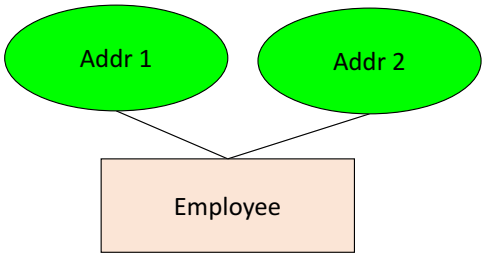


Design Principles: What's Wrong?

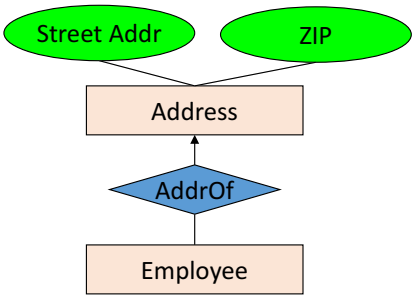


Examples: Entity vs. Attribute

Should address (A) be an attribute?

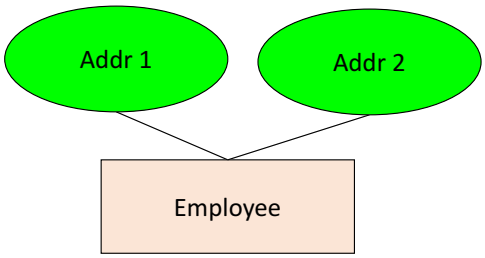


Or (B) be an entity?



Examples: Entity vs. Attribute

Should address (A) be an attribute?

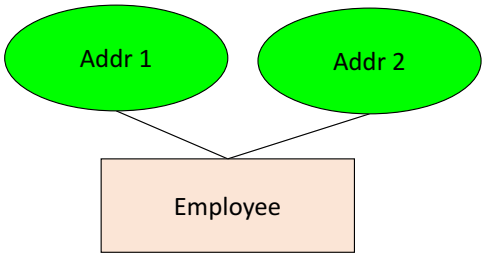


How do we handle employees with multiple addresses here?

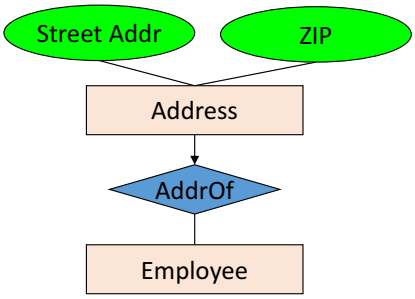
How do we handle addresses where internal structure of the address (e.g. zip code, state) is useful?

Examples: Entity vs. Attribute

Should address (A) be an attribute?



Or (B) be an entity?



In general, when we want to record several values, we choose new entity

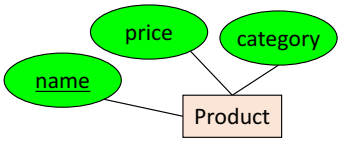
From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

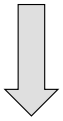
- Key concept:

  Both ***Entity sets*** and ***Relationships*** become relations (tables in RDBMS)

From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

- An entity set becomes a relation (multiset of tuples / table)
  - Each tuple is one entity
  - Each tuple is composed of the entity's attributes, and has the same primary key



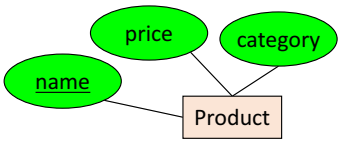


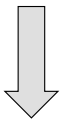
Product

name	price	category
Gizmo1	99.99	Camera
Gizmo2	19.99	Edible

From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

```
CREATE TABLE Product(
  name     CHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
  price    DOUBLE,
  category VARCHAR(30)
)
```



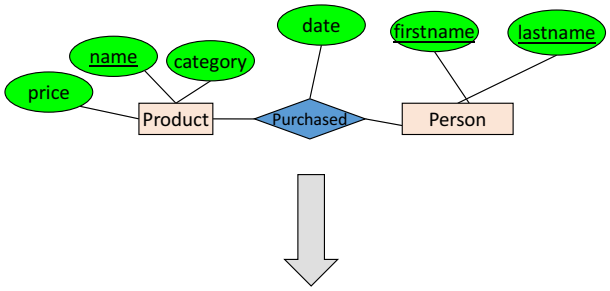


Product

name	price	category
Gizmo1	99.99	Camera
Gizmo2	19.99	Edible

From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

- A relation between entity sets $A_1, \ldots, A_N$ *also* becomes a multiset of tuples / a table
  - Each row/tuple is one relation, i.e. one unique combination of entities $(a_1,\ldots,a_N)$
  - Each row/tuple is
    - composed of the **union of the entity sets' keys**
    - has the entities' primary keys as foreign keys
    - has the union of the entity sets' keys as primary key

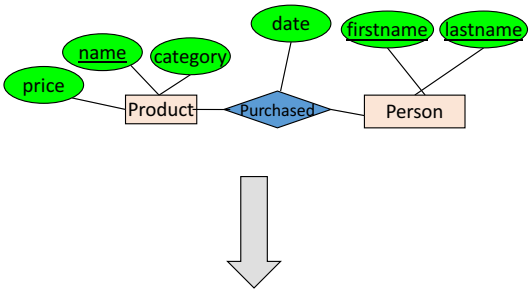


Purchased

name	firstname	lastname	date
Gizmo1	Bob	Joe	01/01/15
Gizmo2	Joe	Bob	01/03/15
Gizmo1	JoeBob	Smith	01/05/15

From E/R Diagrams to Relational Schema

```
CREATE TABLE Purchased(
  name      CHAR(50),
  firstname CHAR(50),
  lastname  CHAR(50),
  date      DATE,
  PRIMARY KEY (name, firstname, lastname),
  FOREIGN KEY (name)
      REFERENCES Product,
  FOREIGN KEY (firstname, lastname)
      REFERENCES Person
)
```

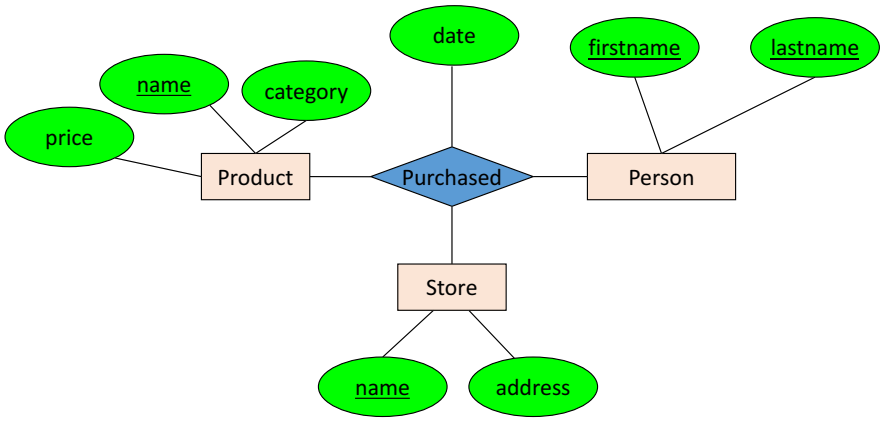


Purchased

name	firstname	lastname	date
Gizmo1	Bob	Joe	01/01/15
Gizmo2	Joe	Bob	01/03/15
Gizmo1	JoeBob	Smith	01/05/15

From E/R Diagram to Relational Schema

How do we represent this as a relational schema?



Add arrows to your E/R diagram!

Also make sure to add (new concepts underlined):

A player can only belong to one team, a play can only be in one game, a pass/run..?

Players can achieve a Personal Record linked to a specific Game and Play

Players have a weight which changes in on vs. off-season

If you can find time: Write queries to:

Regular season [edit]

Week	Date	Opponent	Result	Record	Game site	NFL.com recap
1	September 7	at New York Jets	L 14–19	0–1	MetLife Stadium	Recap
2	September 14	Houston Texans	L 14–30	0–2	O.co Coliseum	Recap
3	September 21	at New England Patriots	L 9–16	0–3	Gillette Stadium	Recap
4	September 28	Miami Dolphins	L 14–38	0–4	Wembley Stadium (London, England)	Recap
5	*Bye*					
6	October 12	**San Diego Chargers**	L 28–31	0–5	O.co Coliseum	Recap
7	October 19	Arizona Cardinals	L 13–24	0–6	O.co Coliseum	Recap
8	October 26	at Cleveland Browns	L 13–23	0–7	FirstEnergy Stadium	Recap
9	November 2	at Seattle Seahawks	L 24–30	0–8	CenturyLink Field	Recap
10	November 9	**Denver Broncos**	L 17–41	0–9	O.co Coliseum	Recap
11	November 16	at **San Diego Chargers**	L 6–13	0–10	Qualcomm Stadium	Recap
12	November 20	**Kansas City Chiefs**	W 24–20	1–10	O.co Coliseum	Recap
13	November 30	at St. Louis Rams	L 0–52	1–11	Edward Jones Dome	Recap
14	December 7	San Francisco 49ers	W 24–13	2–11	O.co Coliseum	Recap
15	December 14	at **Kansas City Chiefs**	L 13–31	2–12	Arrowhead Stadium	Recap
16	December 21	Buffalo Bills	W 26–24	3–12	O.co Coliseum	Recap
17	December 28	at **Denver Broncos**	L 14–47	3–13	Sports Authority Field at Mile High	Recap

- Calculate W/L percentage?
- Calculate average game outcome?
- Calculate HIGHEST and LOWEST ranked teams?
- Calculate the WORST team in the 2014 NFL season if bye weeks did not exist?
- Calculate only team with suspended QB for first four games.

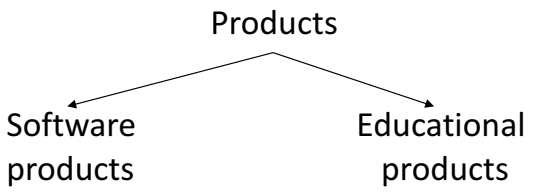
3. Advanced E/R Concepts

What you will learn about in this section

1. Subclasses & connection to OO
2. Constraints
3. Weak entity sets

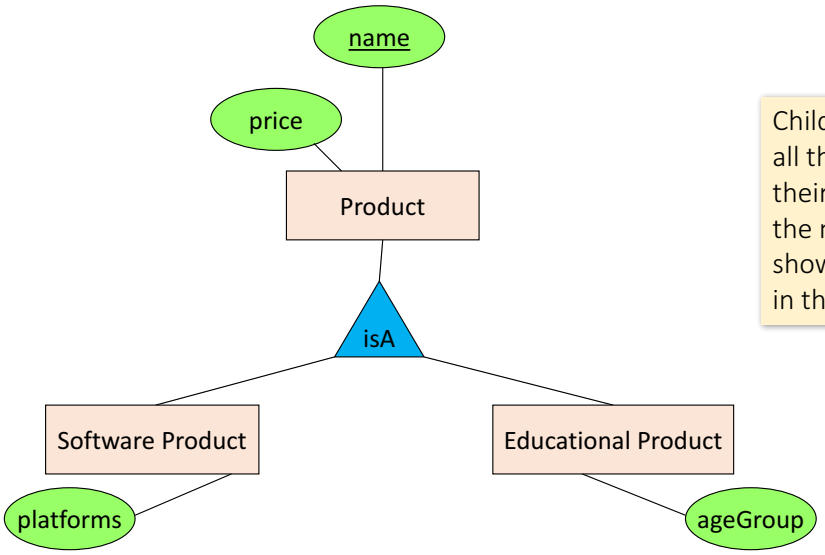
Modeling Subclasses

- Some objects in a class may be special, i.e. worthy of their own class
  - Define a new class?
    - *But what if we want to maintain connection to current class?*
  - Better: define a *subclass*
    - *Ex:*



We can define **subclasses** in E/R!

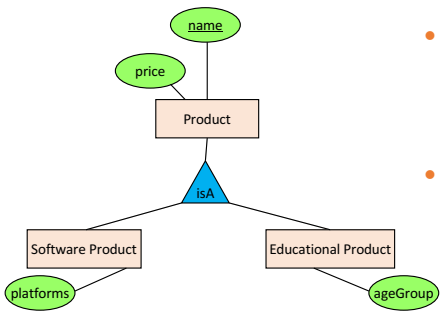
Modeling Subclasses



Child subclasses contain all the attributes of *all* of their parent classes **plus** the new attributes shown attached to them in the E/R diagram

Understanding Subclasses

- Think in terms of records; ex:



- Product

name
price

- SoftwareProduct

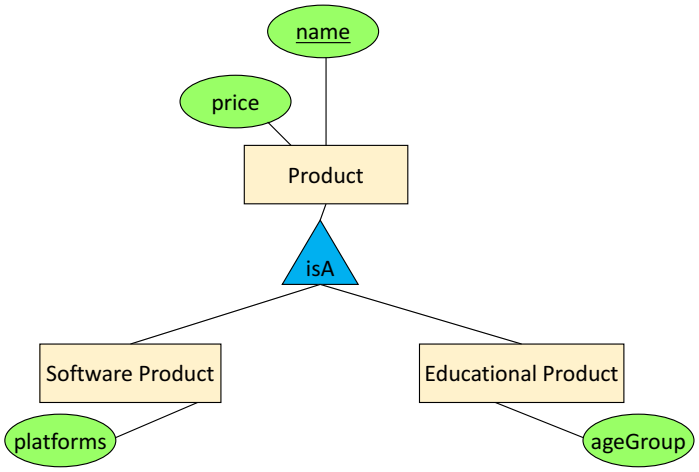
name
price
platforms

- EducationalProduct

name
price
ageGroup

Child subclasses contain all the attributes of *all* of their parent classes **plus** the new attributes shown attached to them in the E/R diagram

Think like tables…



Product

name	price	category
Gizmo	99	gadget
Camera	49	photo
Toy	39	gadget

Sw.Product

name	platforms
Gizmo	unix

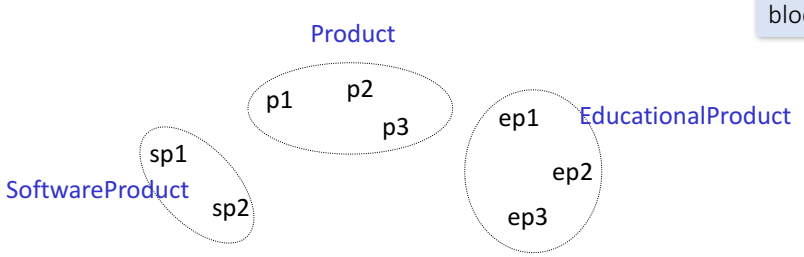
Ed.Product

name	ageGroup
Gizmo	todler
Toy	retired

Difference between OO and E/R inheritance

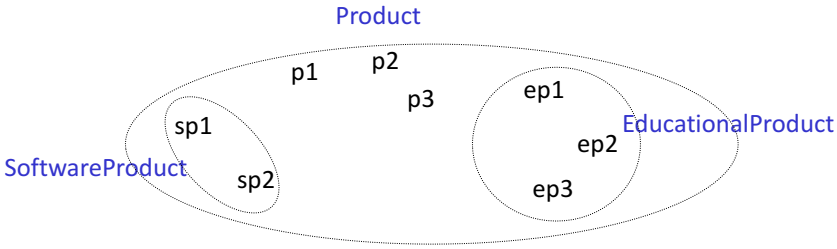
- OO: Classes are disjoint (same for Java, C++)

OO = Object Oriented. E.g. classes as fundamental building block, etc…



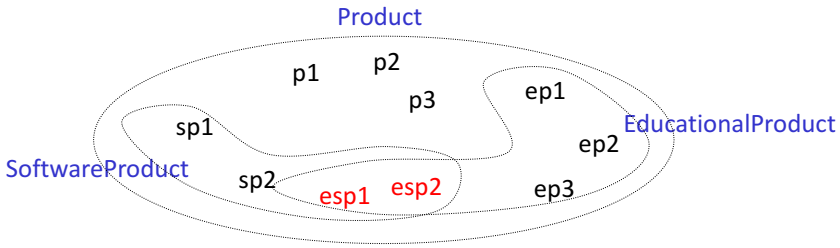
Difference between OO and E/R inheritance

- E/R: entity sets overlap



Difference between OO and E/R inheritance

We have three entity sets, but four different kinds of objects



No need for multiple inheritance in E/R

IsA Review

- If we declare ***A IsA B*** then every **A** is a **B**
- We use IsA to
  - Add descriptive attributes to a subclass
  - To identify entities that participate in a relationship
- **No need for multiple inheritance**

Modeling UnionTypes With Subclasses

Person

FurniturePiece

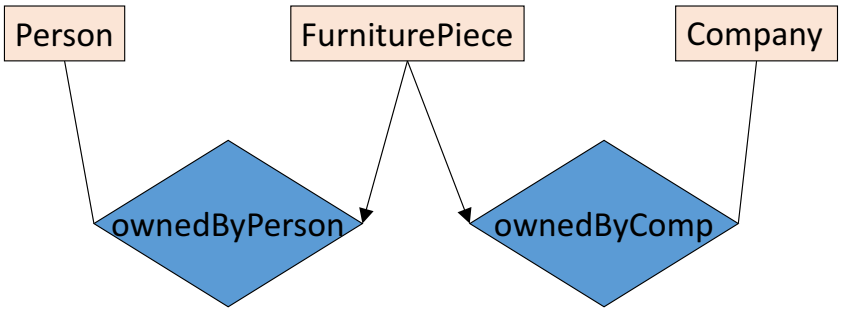
Company

Suppose each piece of furniture is owned either by a person, or by a company. *How do we represent this?*

Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

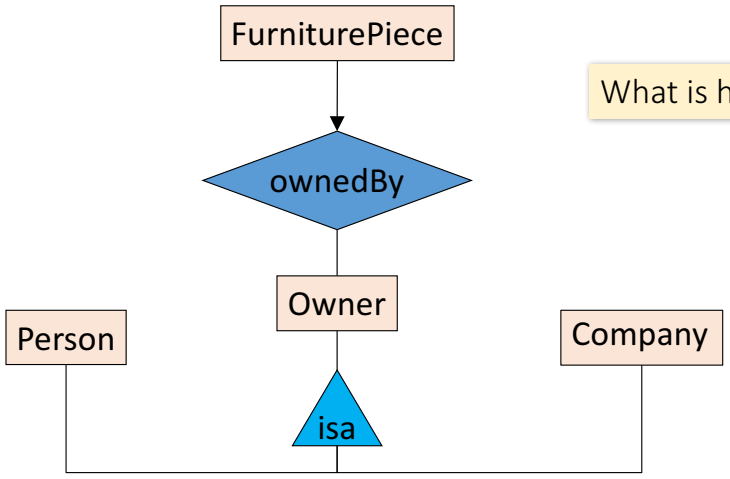
Say: each piece of furniture is owned either by a person, or by a company

<u>Solution 1.</u> Acceptable, but imperfect (What's wrong ?)



Modeling Union Types with Subclasses

Solution 2: better (though more laborious)



What is happening here?

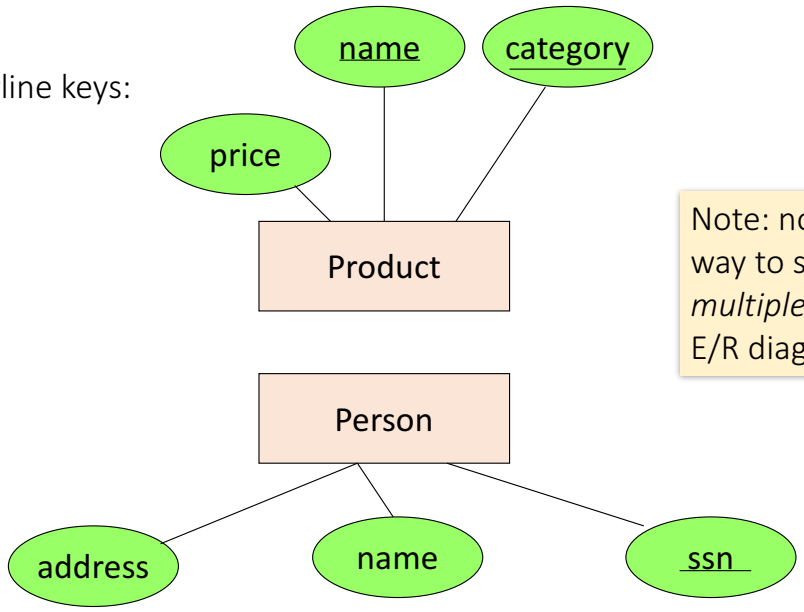
Constraints in E/R Diagrams

- Finding constraints is part of the E/R modeling process. Commonly used constraints are:
  - Keys: Implicit constraints on uniqueness of entities
    - *Ex: An SSN uniquely identifies a person*
  - Single-value constraints:
    - *Ex: a person can have only one father*
  - Referential integrity constraints: Referenced entities must exist
    - *Ex: if you work for a company, it must exist in the database*
  - Other constraints:
    - *Ex: peoples' ages are between 0 and 150*

Recall FOREIGN KEYs!

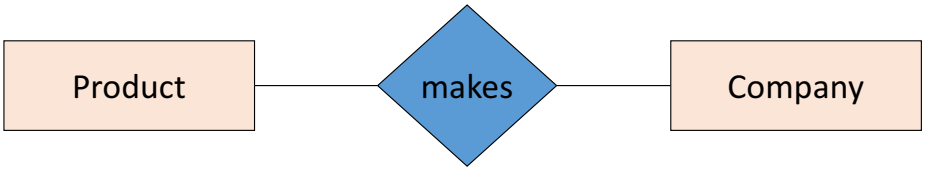
Keys in E/R Diagrams

Underline keys:

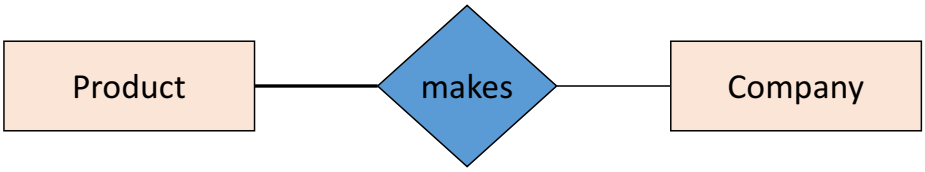


Note: no formal way to specify *multiple* keys in E/R diagrams…

Participation Constraints: Partial v. Total

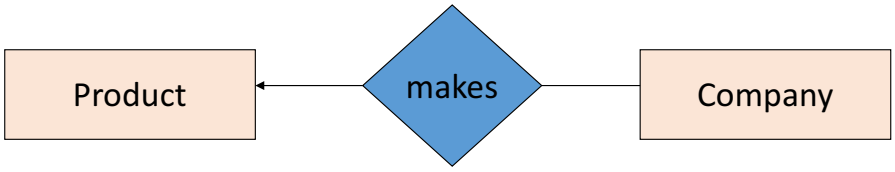


Are there products made by no company?
Companies that don't make a product?

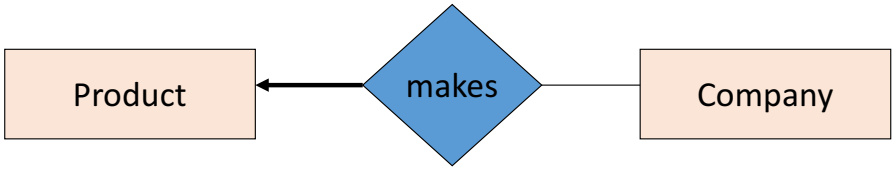


Bold line indicates *total participation* (i.e. here: all products are made by a company)

Referential Integrity Constraints



Each product made by at most one company.
Some products made by no company?



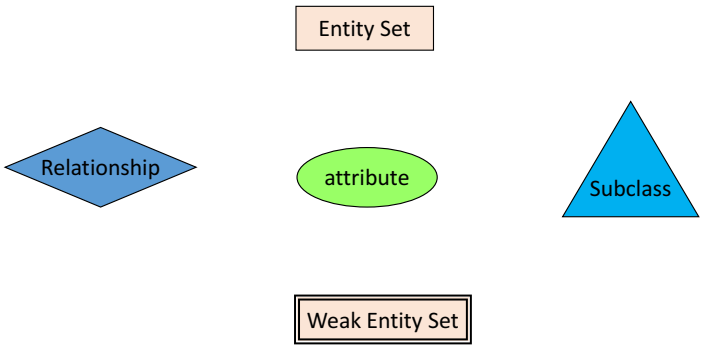
Each product made by *exactly* one company.

Weak Entity Sets

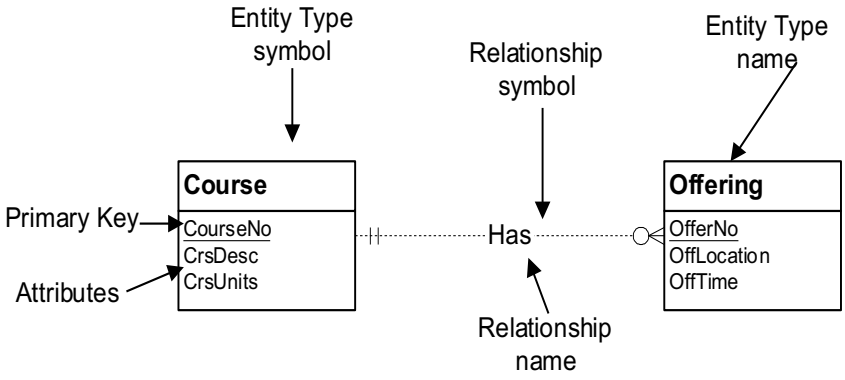
Entity sets are *weak* when their key comes from other classes to which they are related.

Equal to:

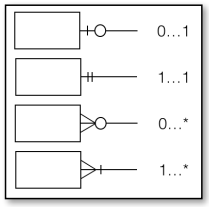
Summary of Used Symbols

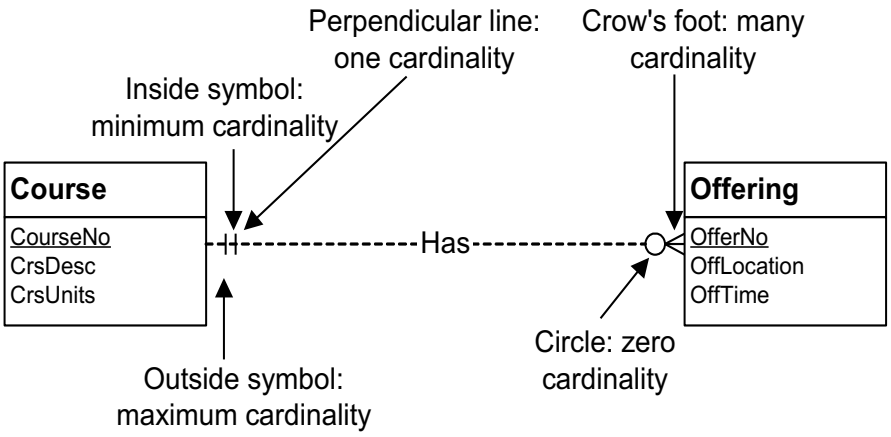


Alternative Representations: Basic Symbols

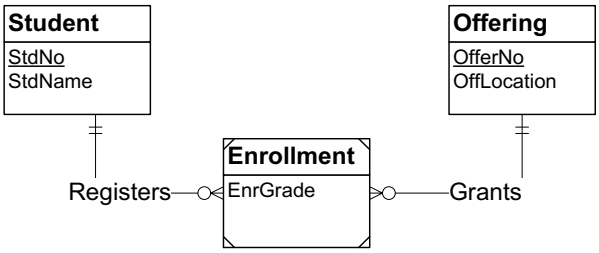


Alternative Representations: Cardinality

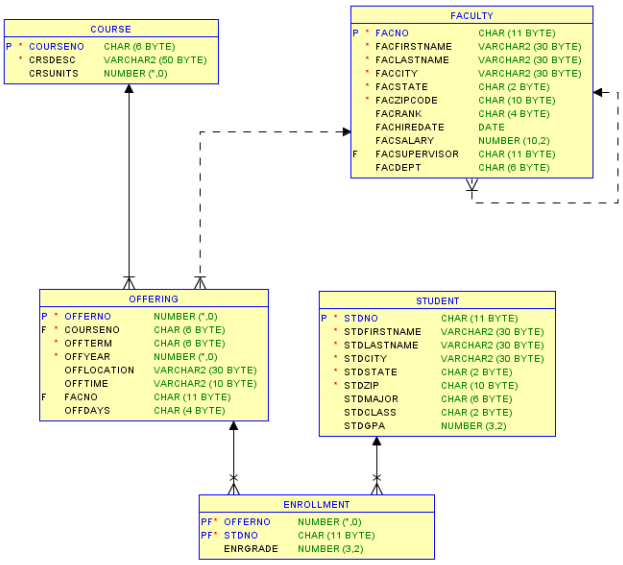




Alternative Representations: Example



Alternative Representations: Tool X



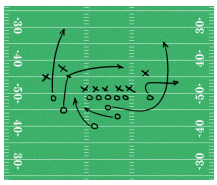
Add in: Subclasses, constraints, and weak entity sets

Concepts to include / model:

Teams belong to cities- model as ***weak entity sets***

Players are either on Offense or Defense, and are of types (QB, RB, WR, TE, K, Farmer*…)

All passes are to exactly one player; all runs include a player



Make sure you have designated keys for all our concepts!

*https://twitter.com/McBPJ/status/638728908628586496/photo/1

E/R Summary

- E/R diagrams are a visual syntax that allows technical and non-technical people to talk
  - For conceptual design
- Basic constructs: **entity**, **relationship**, and **attributes**
- A good design is faithful to the constraints of the application, but not overzealous

Acknowledgements

The course material used for this lecture is mostly taken and/or adopted from the course materials of the *CS145 Introduction to Databases* lecture given by *Christopher Ré* at *Stanford University* (http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs145/).