

Tutorial 1

CS4.301: Data and Applications

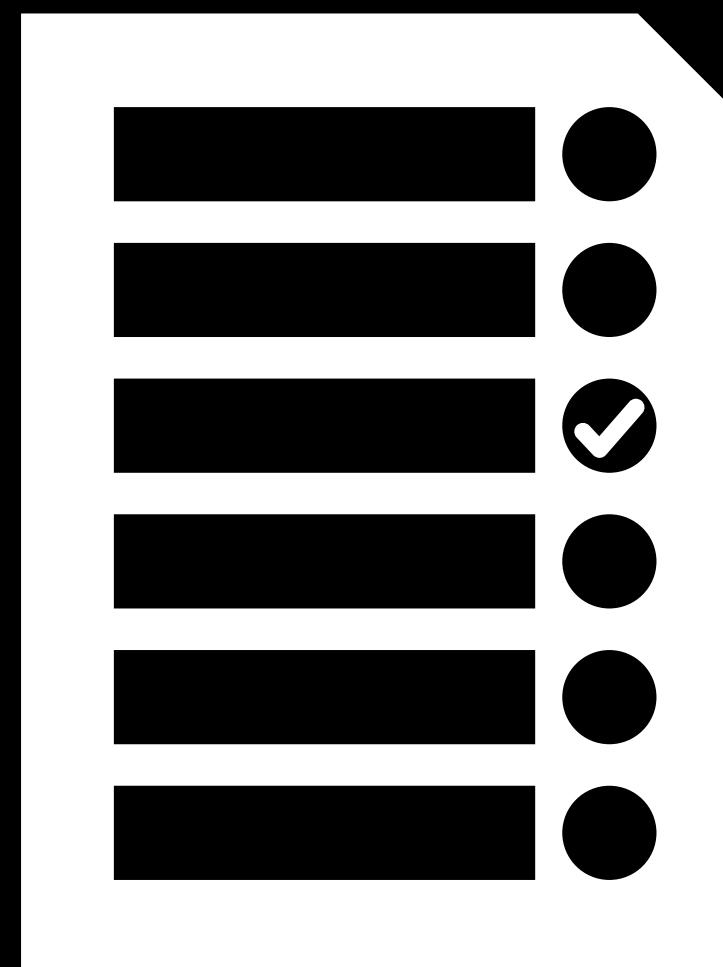
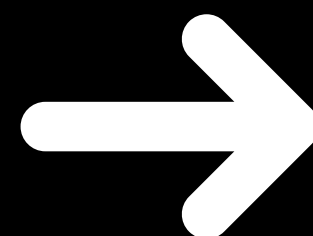
October 1, 2022 — Monsoon 2022 — Priyanshul Govil

Agenda

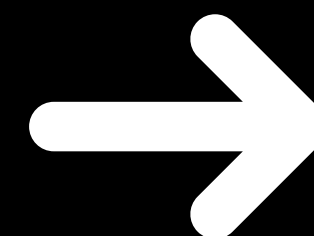
- ER Data Model
- Practice
- HW-1
- Project
- Administrative stuff



Miniworld /
UoD



Data
Requirements



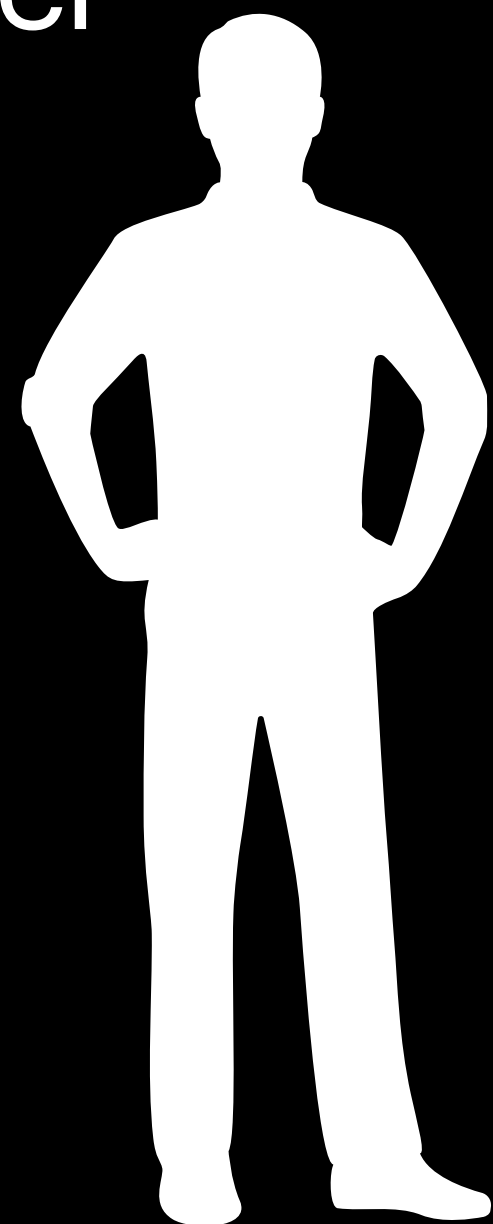
Conceptual
Design

Entity-relationship (ER) Model

ER Model

- Wikipedia: *“Describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge”*
- Designed by Peter Chen and published in a paper in 1976
 - <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.523.6679&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Different sources might have slight variations, try to follow the course’s book (Elmasri) for this course

Teacher

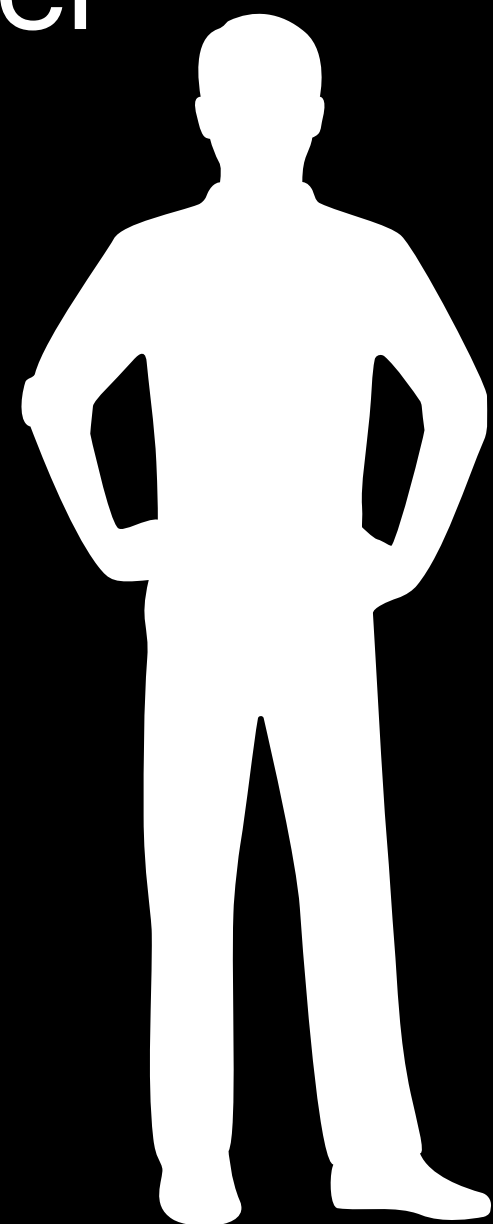


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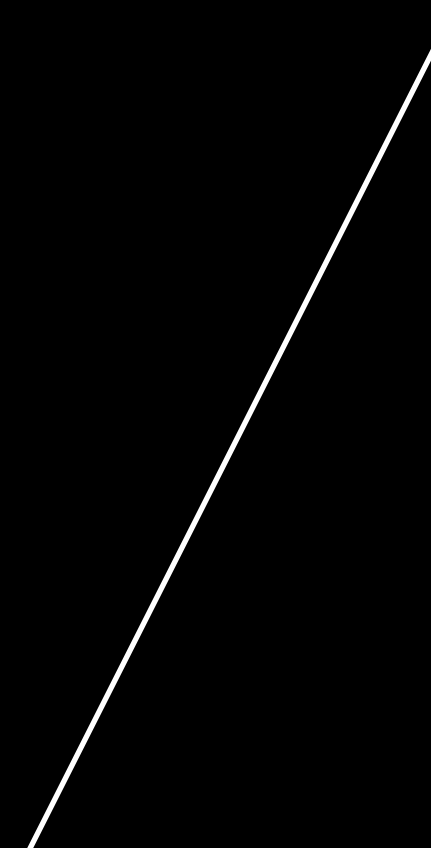
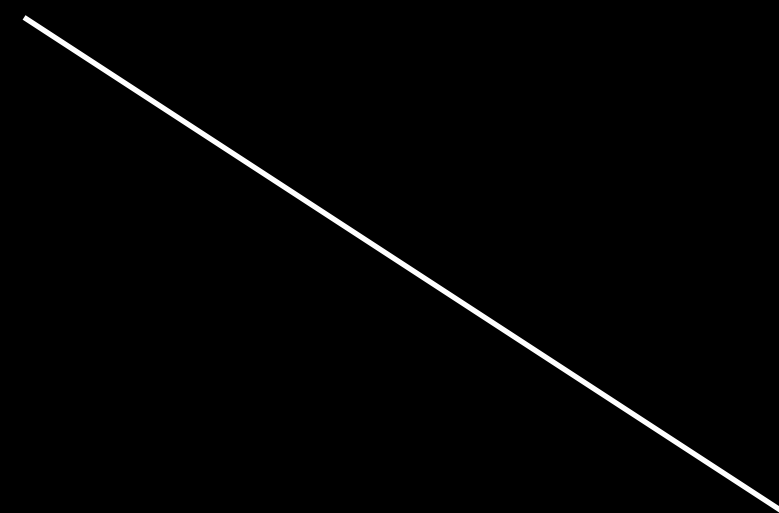


Book

Teacher



Student



Book

Components of an ER Model

- Entity sets (all entities of the same entity type)
- Relationship sets (all relationships of the same relationship type)
- Attributes

Entity & Entity type

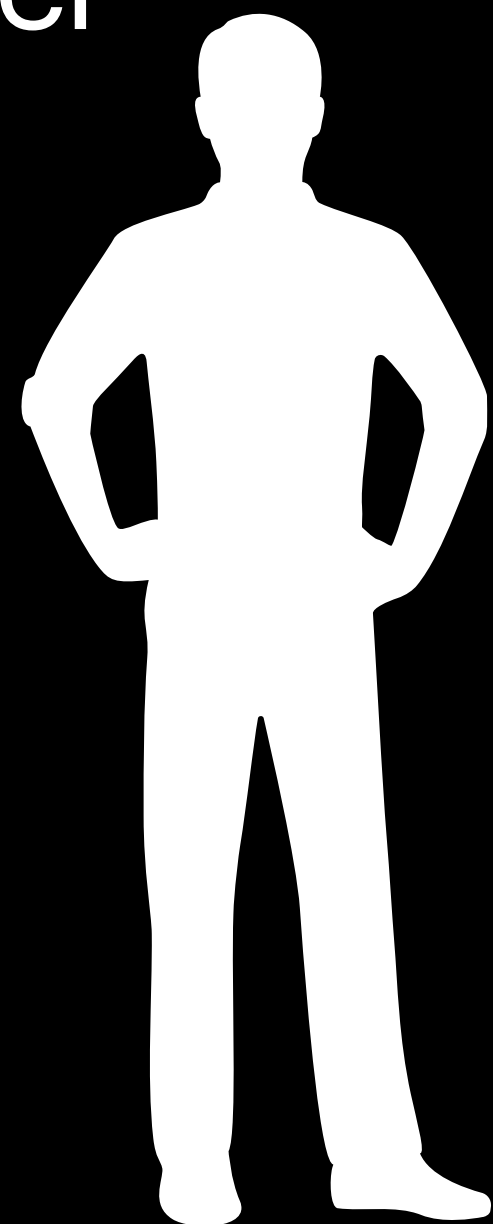
Entity vs Entity Type

- Wikipedia: *“thing capable of an independent existence that can be uniquely identified”*
- Can be physical or logical
 - house/ car
 - house sale/ car service

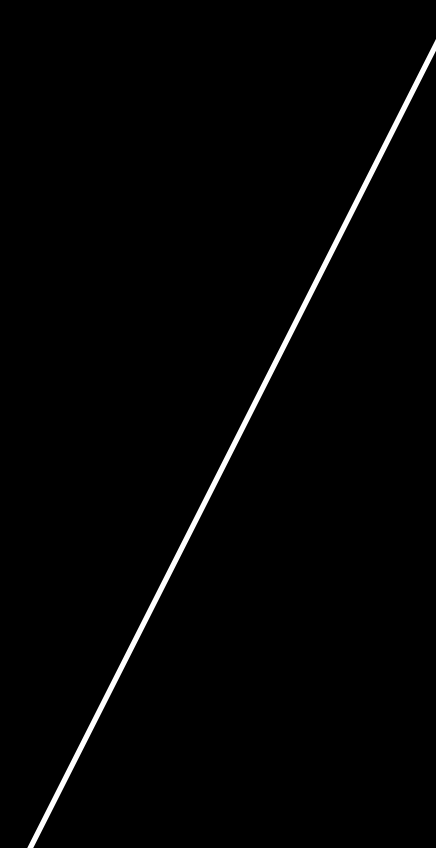
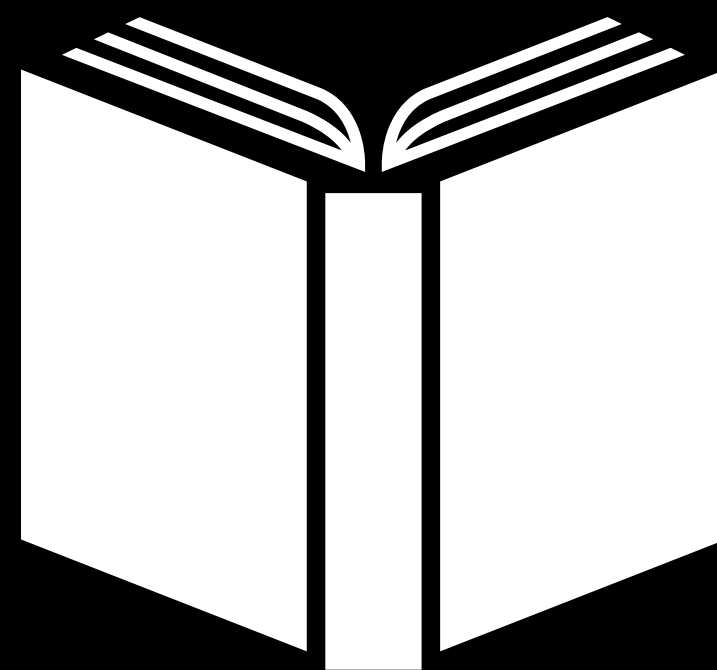
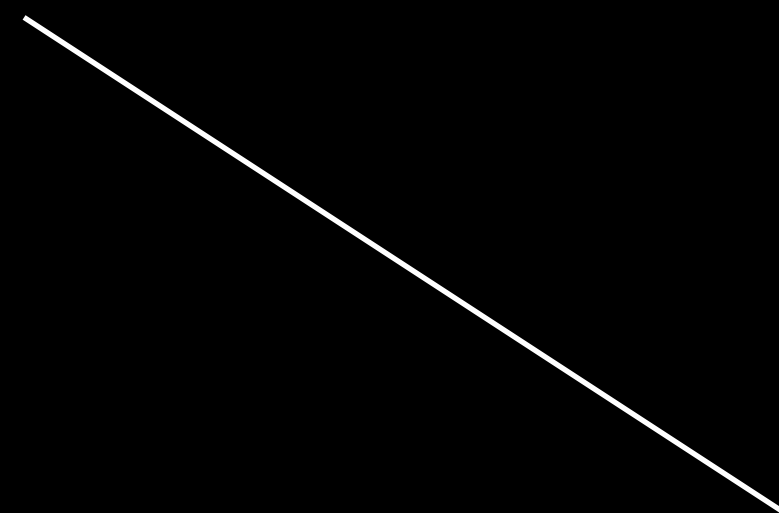
Entity vs Entity Type

- Although the term is *entity* is most commonly used, we must distinguish between an **entity** and an **entity-type**
- **Entity-type** is a category
- **Entity** is an instance of a given entity-type
 - many such instances generally exist

Teacher

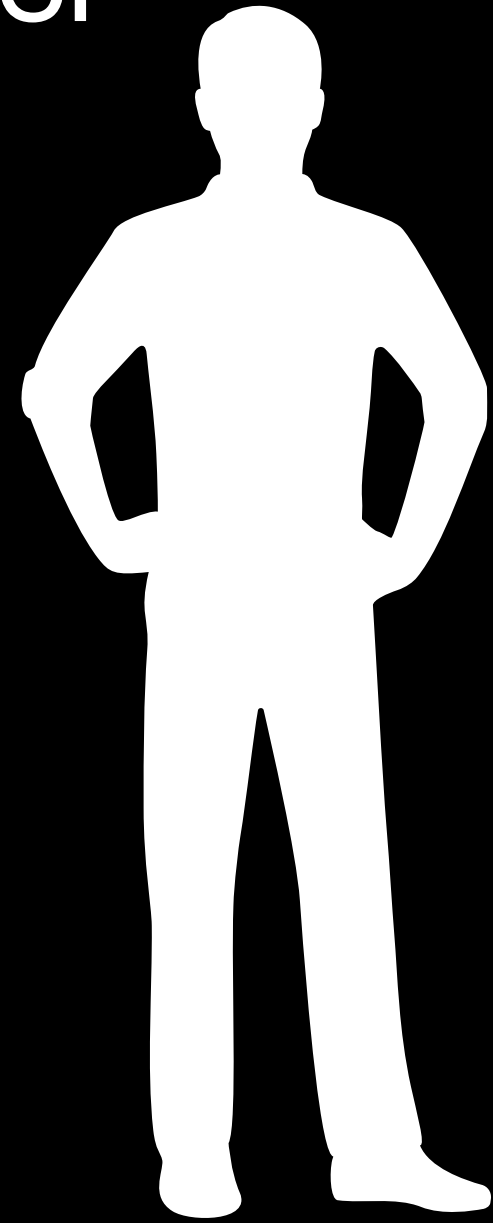


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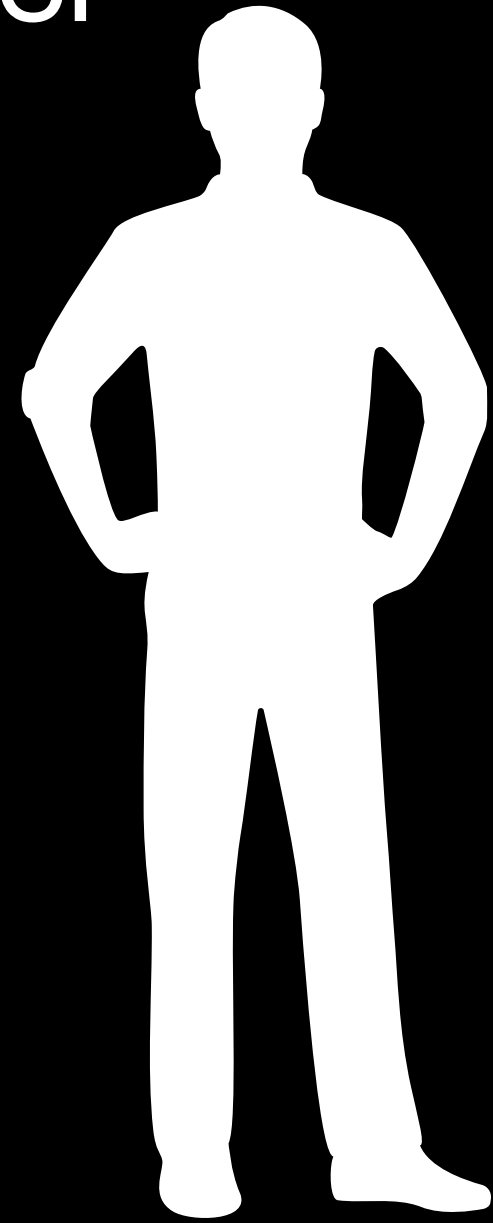
Book

Teacher



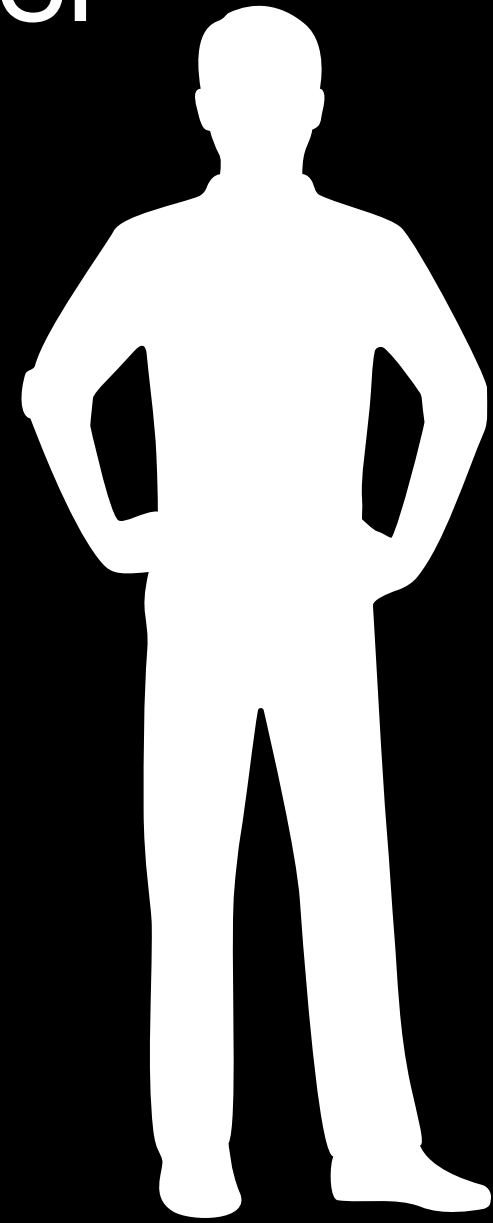
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Age
- Phone number
- Salary

Teacher

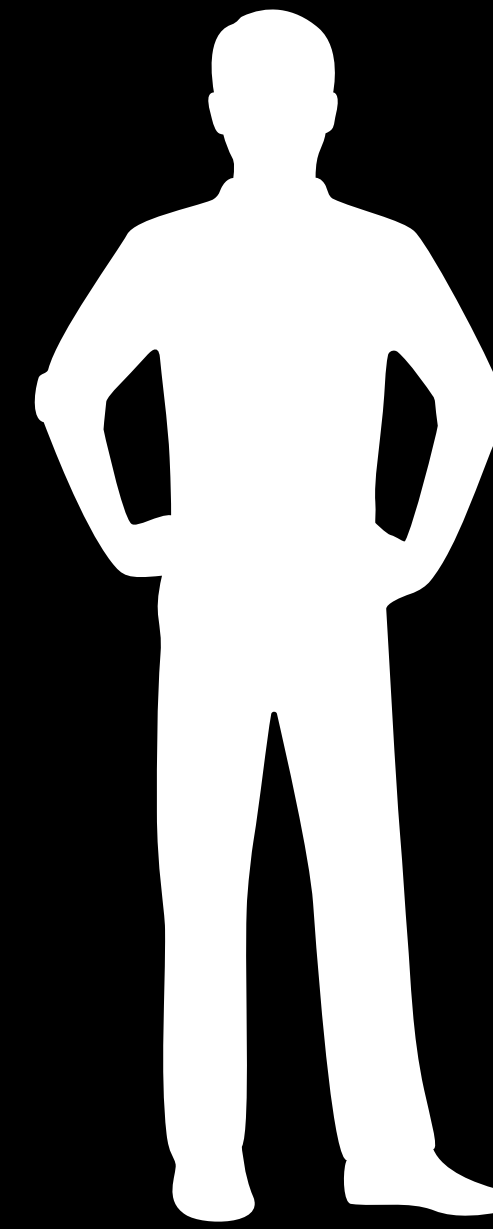
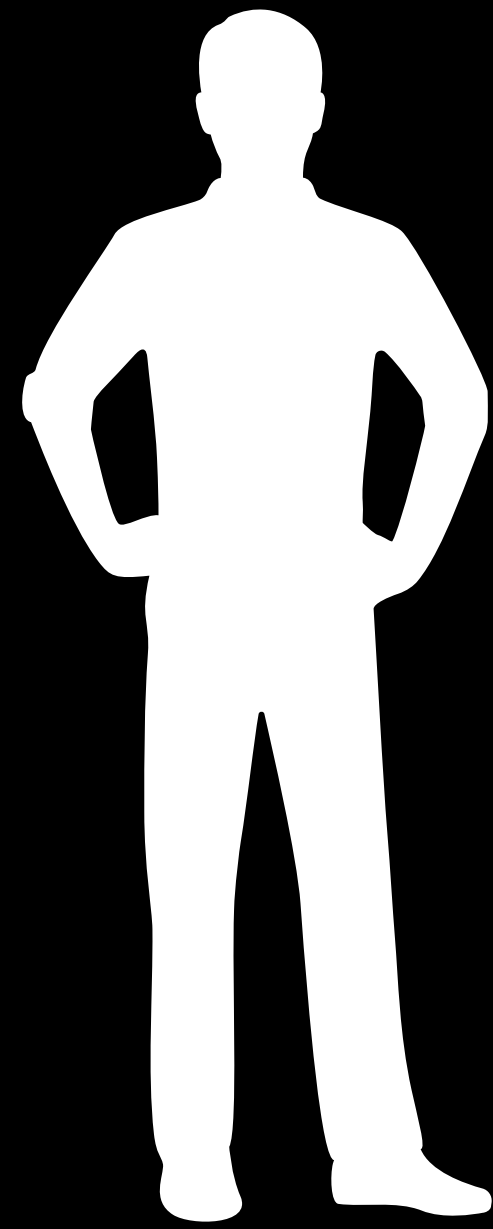


- Name
 - First Name
 - Last Name
- Date of Birth
- Age (can be derived from DoB)
- Phone number (can have multiple)
- Salary

Teacher

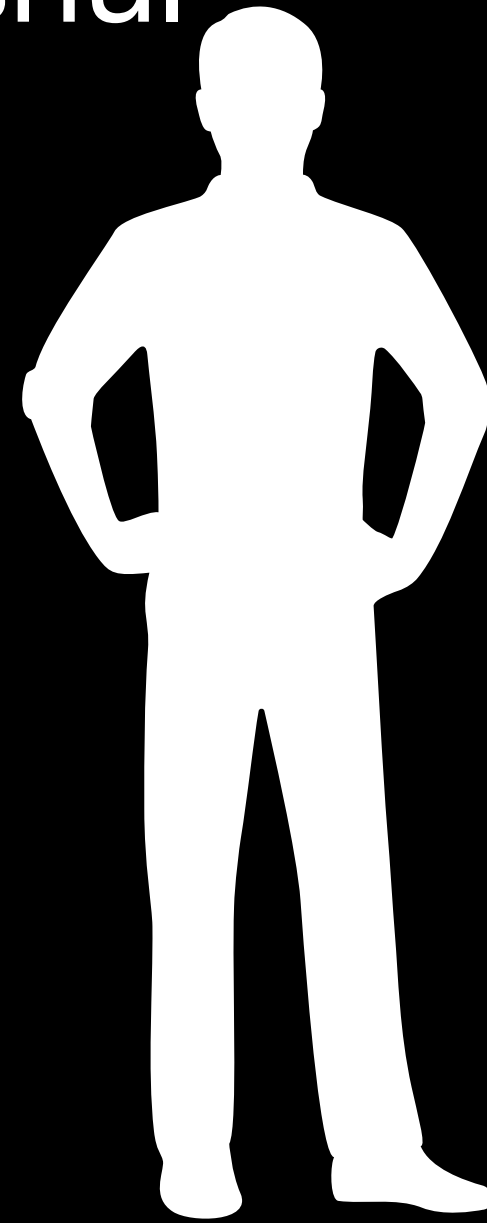


- Name [Composite Attribute]
 - First Name
 - Last Name
- Date of Birth
- Age (can be derived from DoB) [Derived Attribute]
- Phone number (can have multiple) [Multivalued Attribute]
- Salary

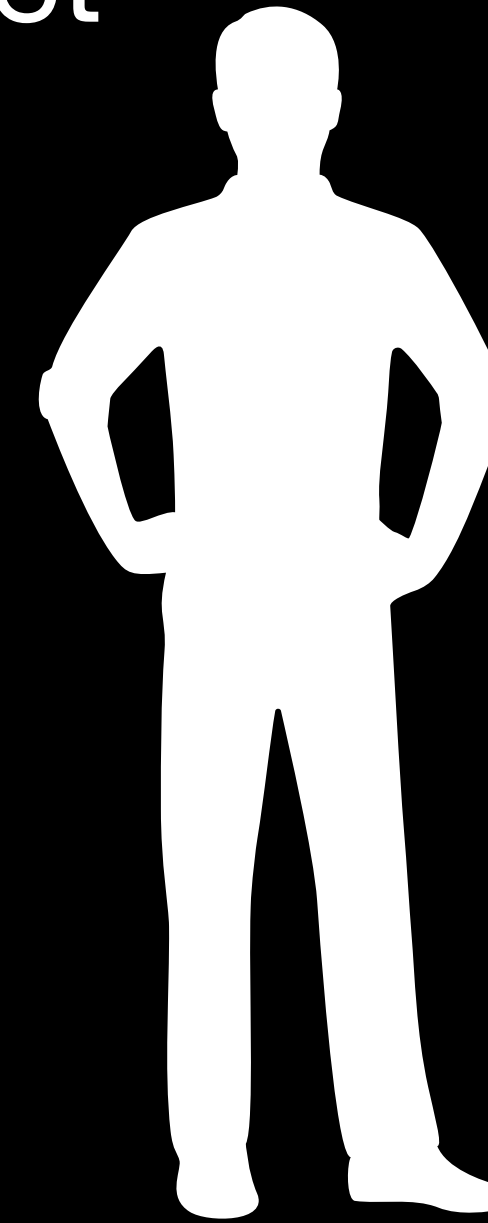


- How do we identify who is who?
- We need something to differentiate (uniquely identify) an entity

Priyanshul



Soveet

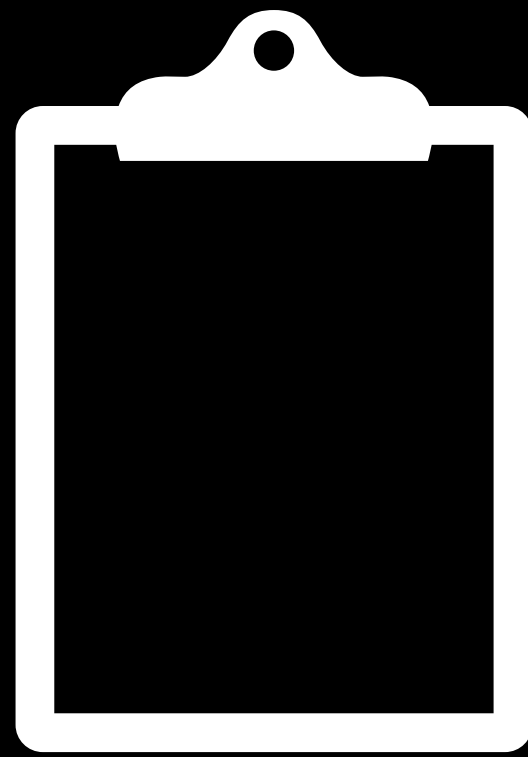


- How do we identify who is who?
- We need something to differentiate (uniquely identify) an entity

[Key Attribute] Can use phone number/ email ID/ employee ID, et cetera

Weak Entity type

- Cannot be uniquely identified
- Needs another entity type to identify it

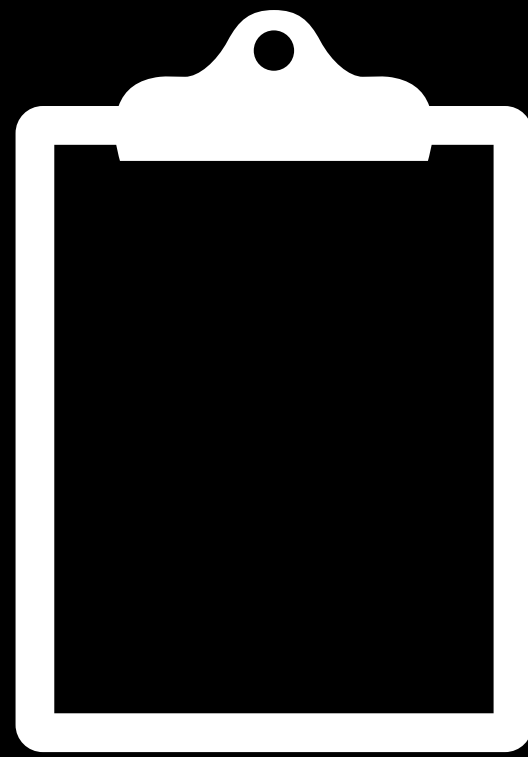


Course
(eg: CS4.301: D&A)

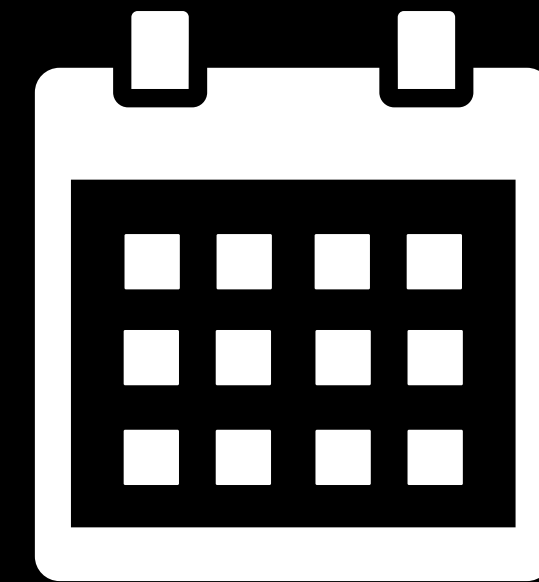
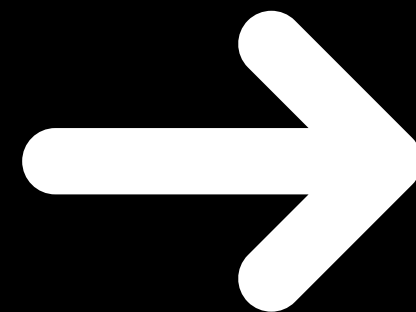
Problem is that this same course is taught every year

Weak Entity type

- Cannot be uniquely identified
- Needs another entity type to identify it



Course
(eg: CS4.301: D&A)



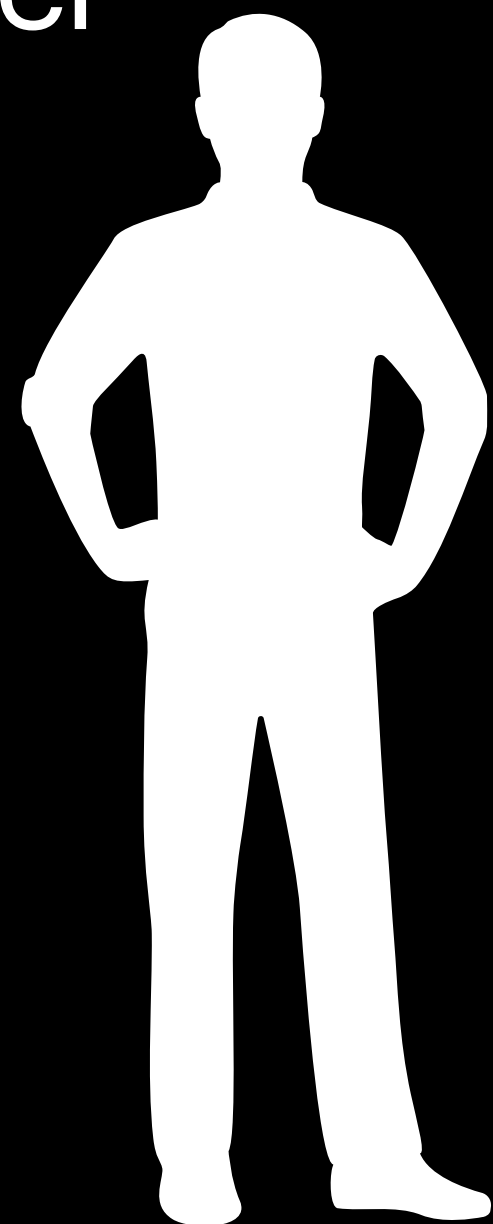
Semester
(eg: Monsoon 2022)

Relationship & Relationship type

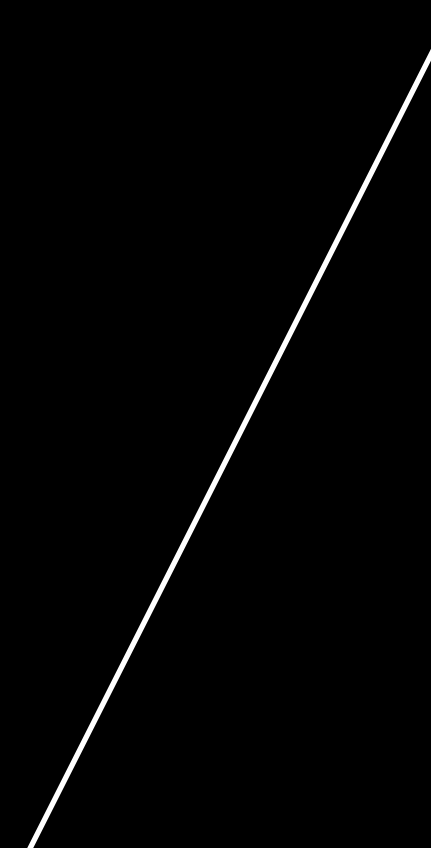
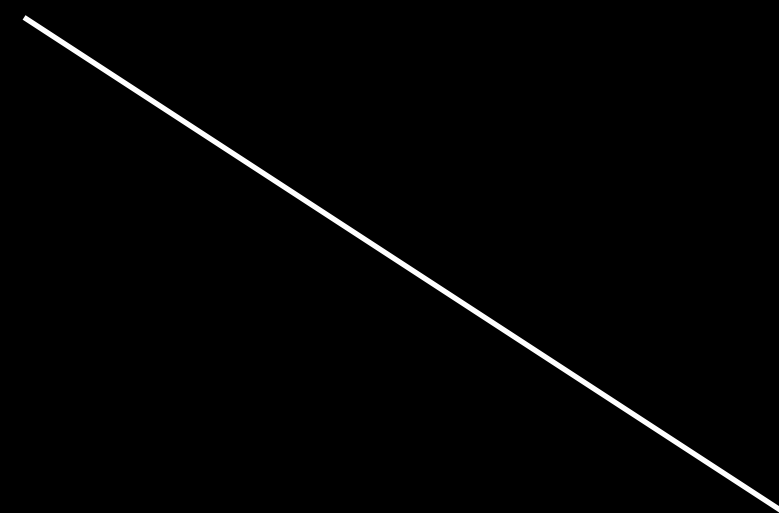
yes please & toxic

- Similar to entity vs entity-type: relationship-type is a category and relationship is an instance of a relationship-type
- A relationship-type gives a relationship between two (or more) entity-types
 - The entity-types are called as **roles** in this relationship-type

Teacher

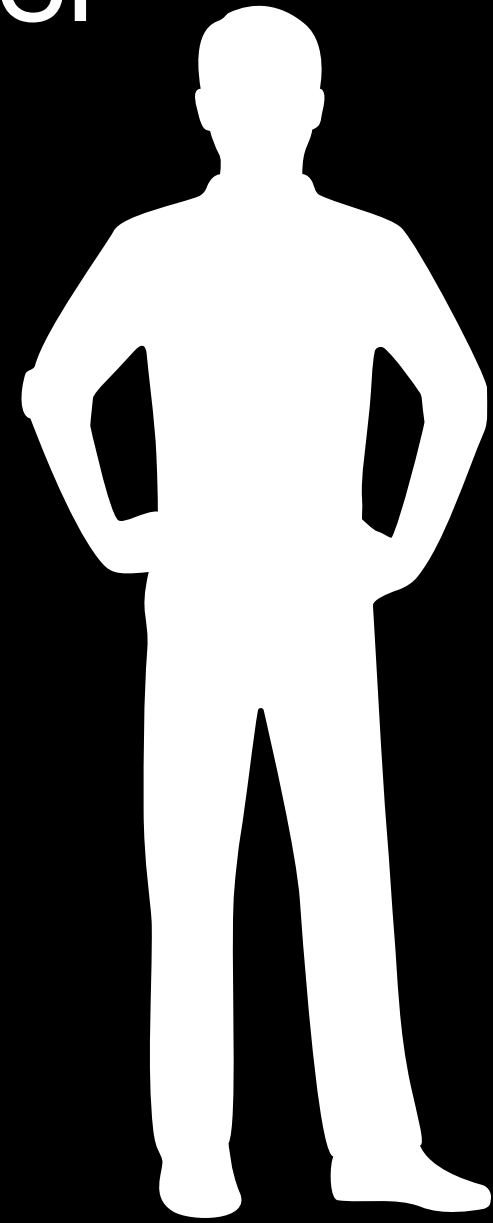


Student



Book

Teacher



teaches



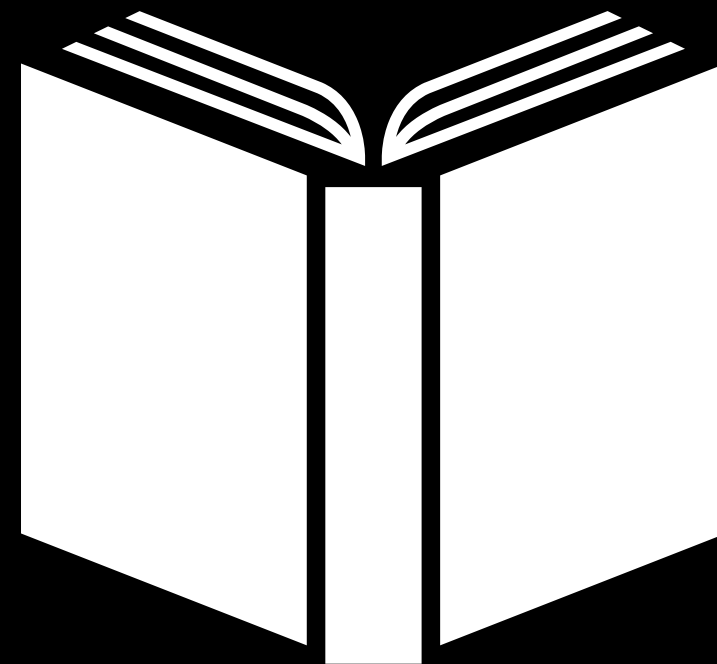
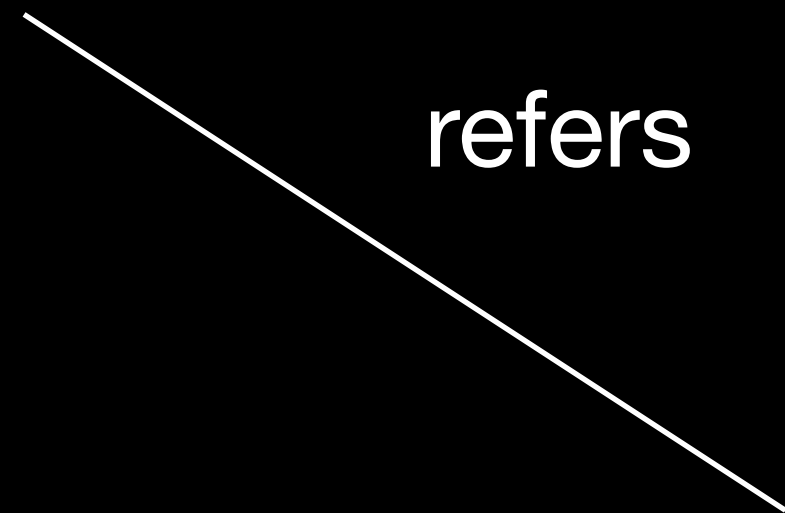
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reads

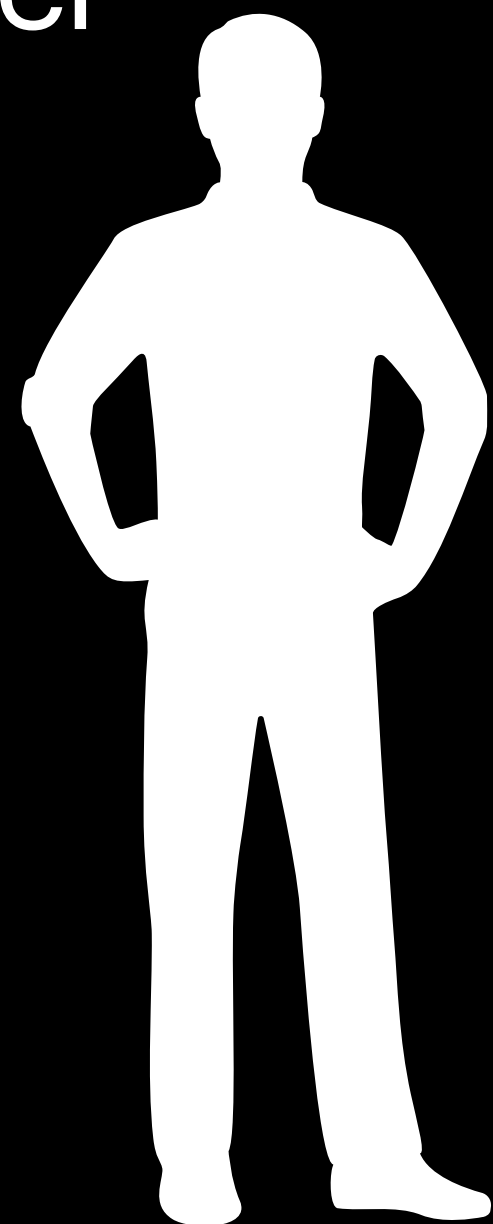


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Book

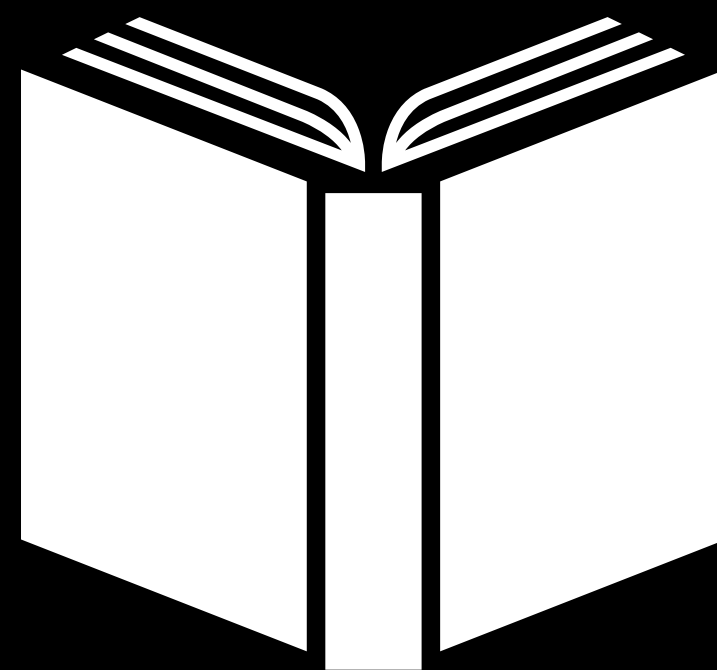
Teacher



Student

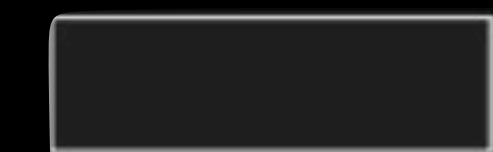


teach

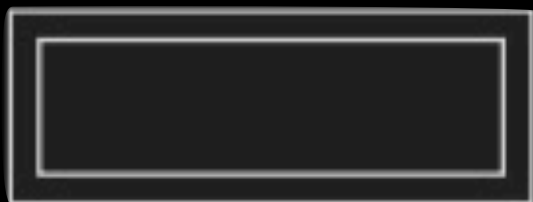


Book

Notations



Entity



Weak Entity



Relationship



Identifying Relationship



Attribute



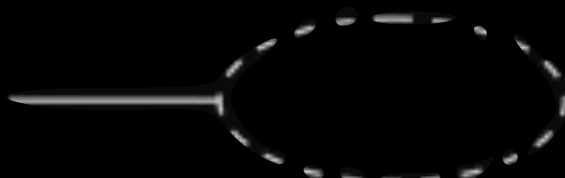
Key Attribute



Multivalued Attribute

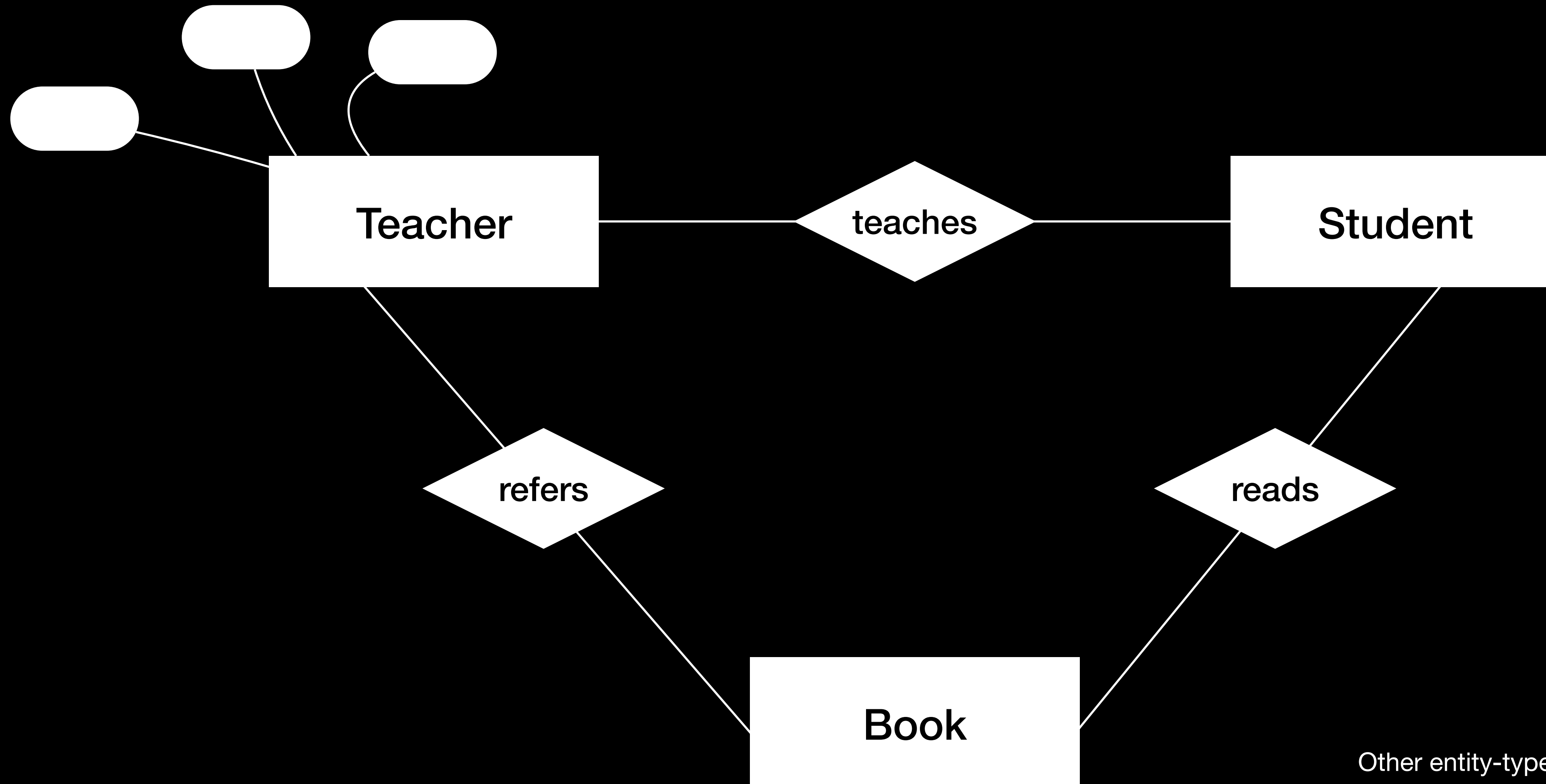


Composite Attribute



Derived Attribute

Binary Relationships



Other entity-type sets will have attributes too

Ternary Relationship

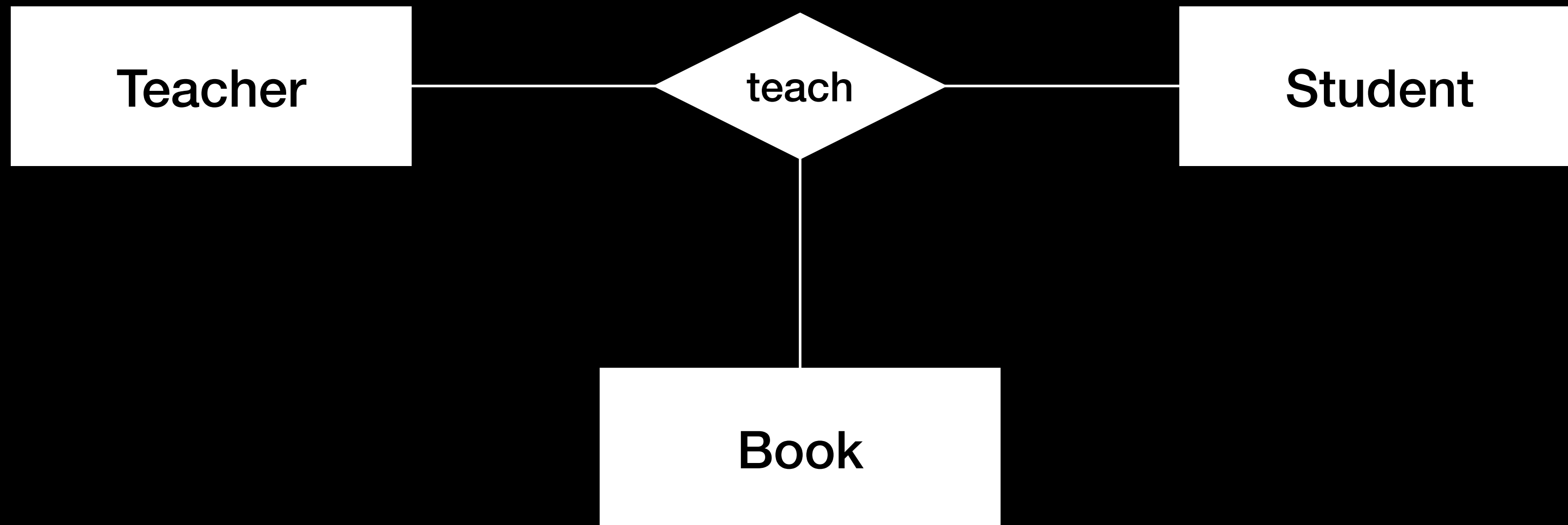
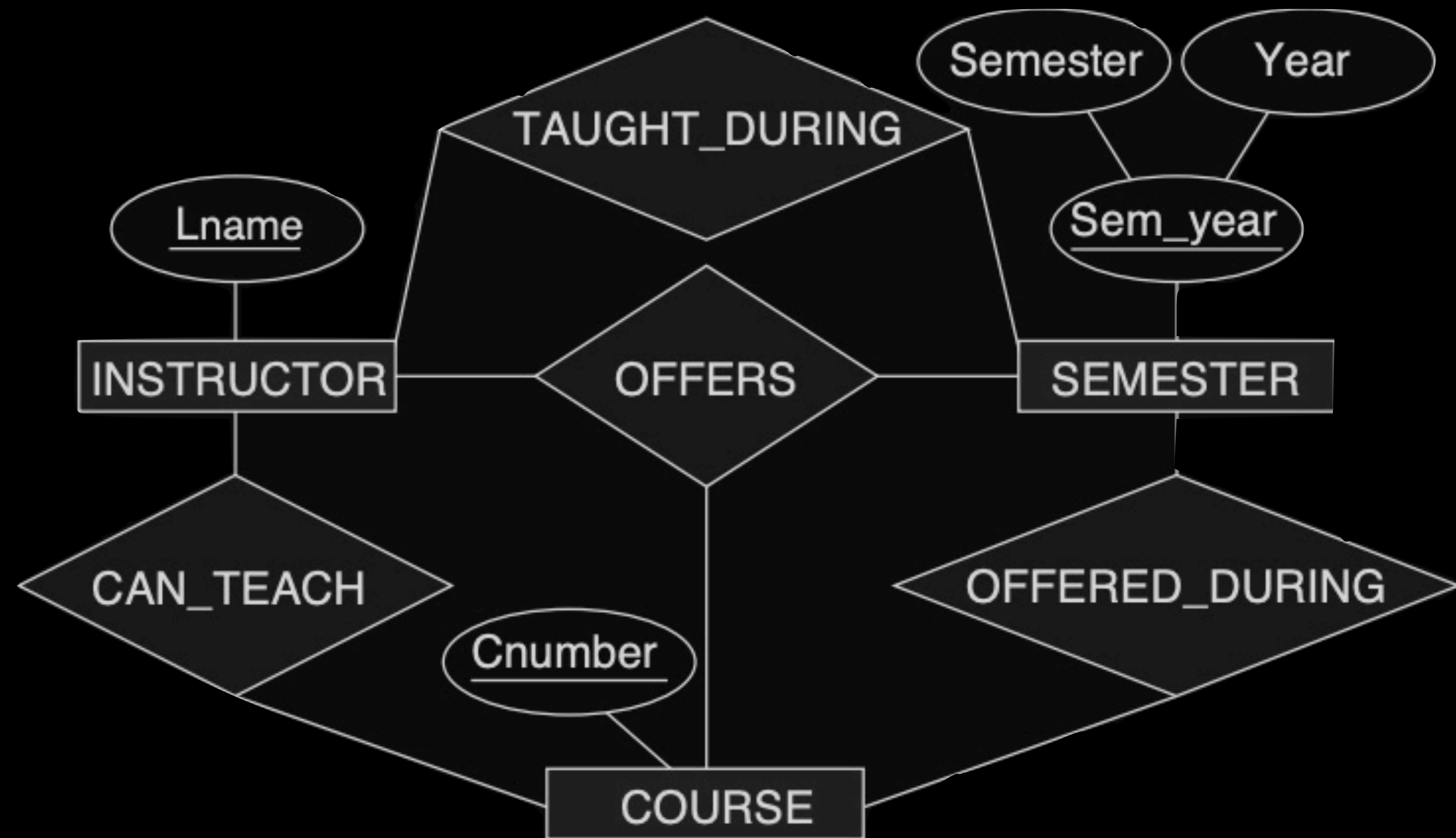
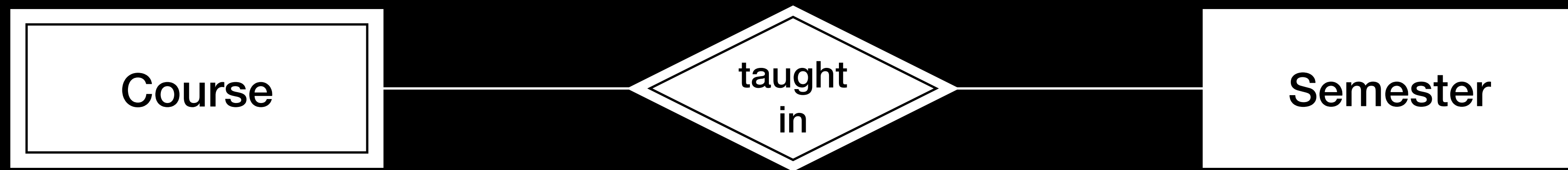


Figure 3.18

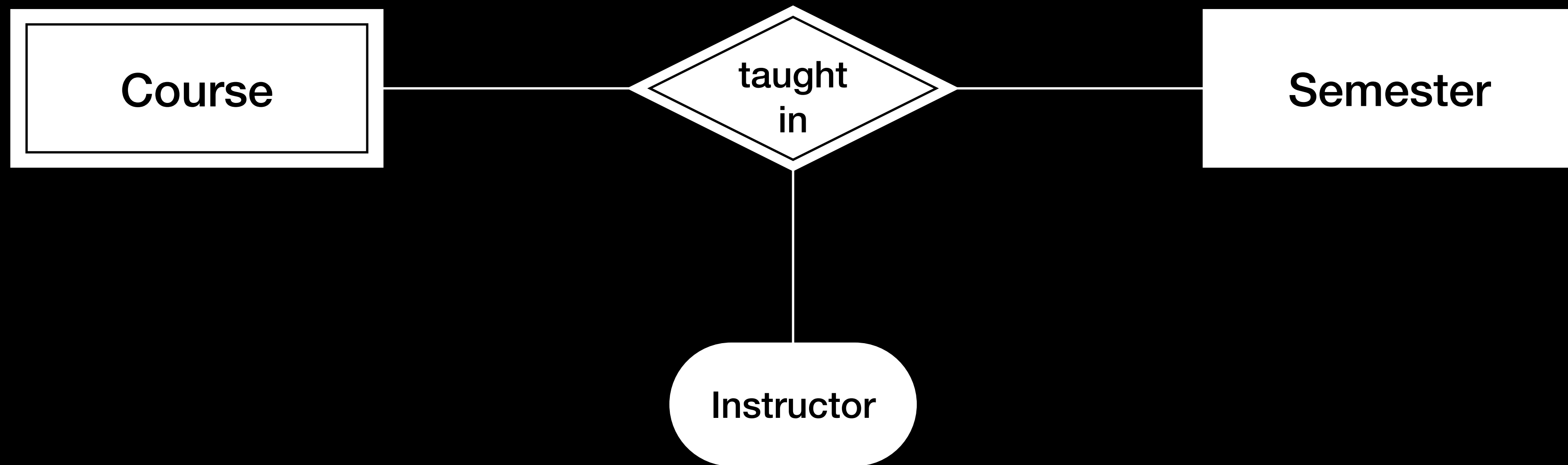
Another example of ternary versus binary relationship types.



Identifying Relationship



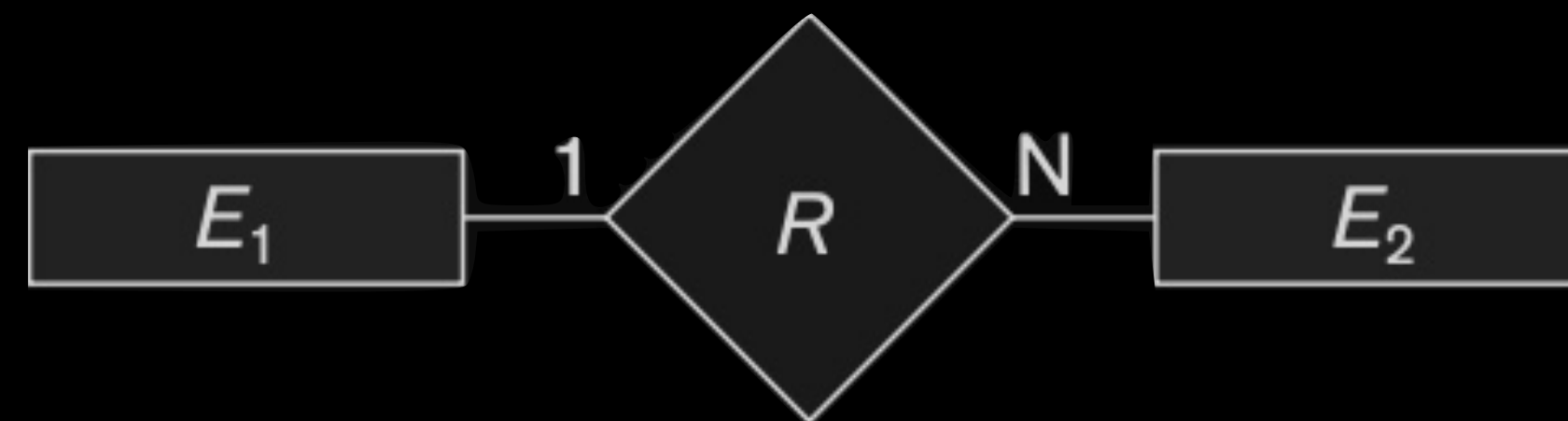
Relationship-types can have attributes!



Constraints on Relationship types

Cardinality Ratio

- Specifies the *maximum* number of relationship instances that an entity can participate in
 - 1:1
 - 1:N
 - N:1
 - M:N



Cardinality Ratio 1 : N for $E_1 : E_2$ in R

Participation Constraint

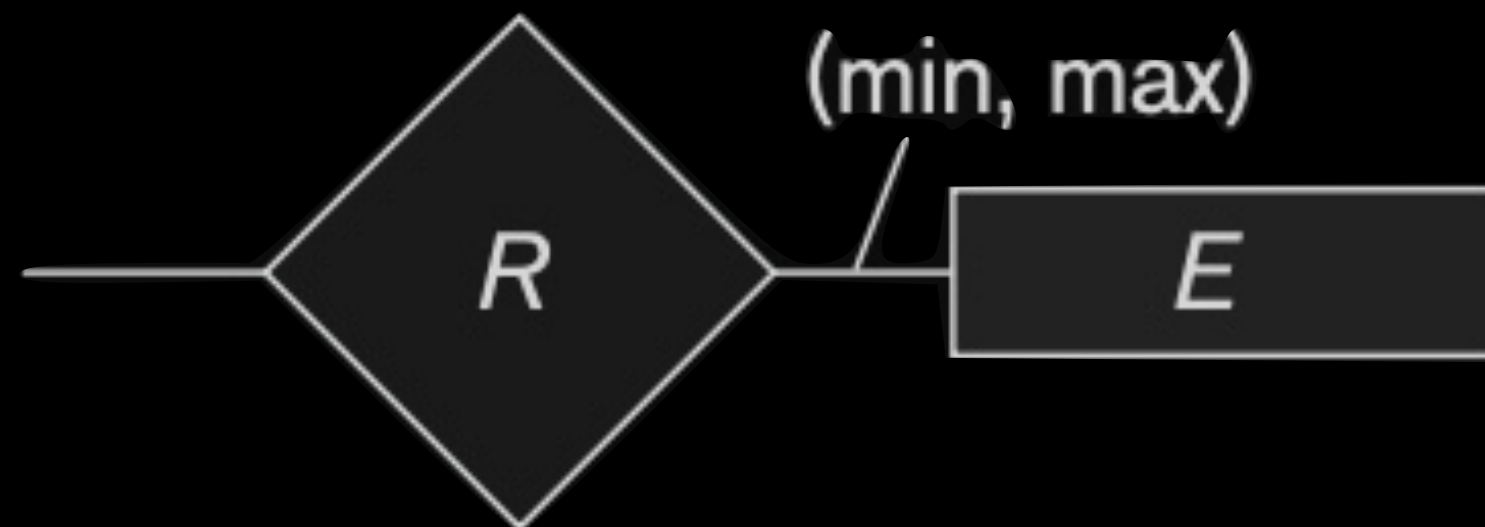
- Specifies whether the existence of an entity depends on its being related to another entity via the relationship type
- Specifies the *minimum* number of relationship instances that each entity must participate in
 - **total**: must participate in at least one relationship
 - **partial**: may/ may not participate in a relationship



Total Participation of E_2 in R

Alternative notation

- Problem arises that you can only mention $\text{min}=1$ and $\text{max}=\text{N}$ with both cardinality ratios and partial/total participation
- Can use *(min, max)* notation
 - Each entity must participate in *min* and at most *max* relationships



Structural Constraint (min, max)
on Participation of E in R

Example of a special type of relationship called **Self Relationship**

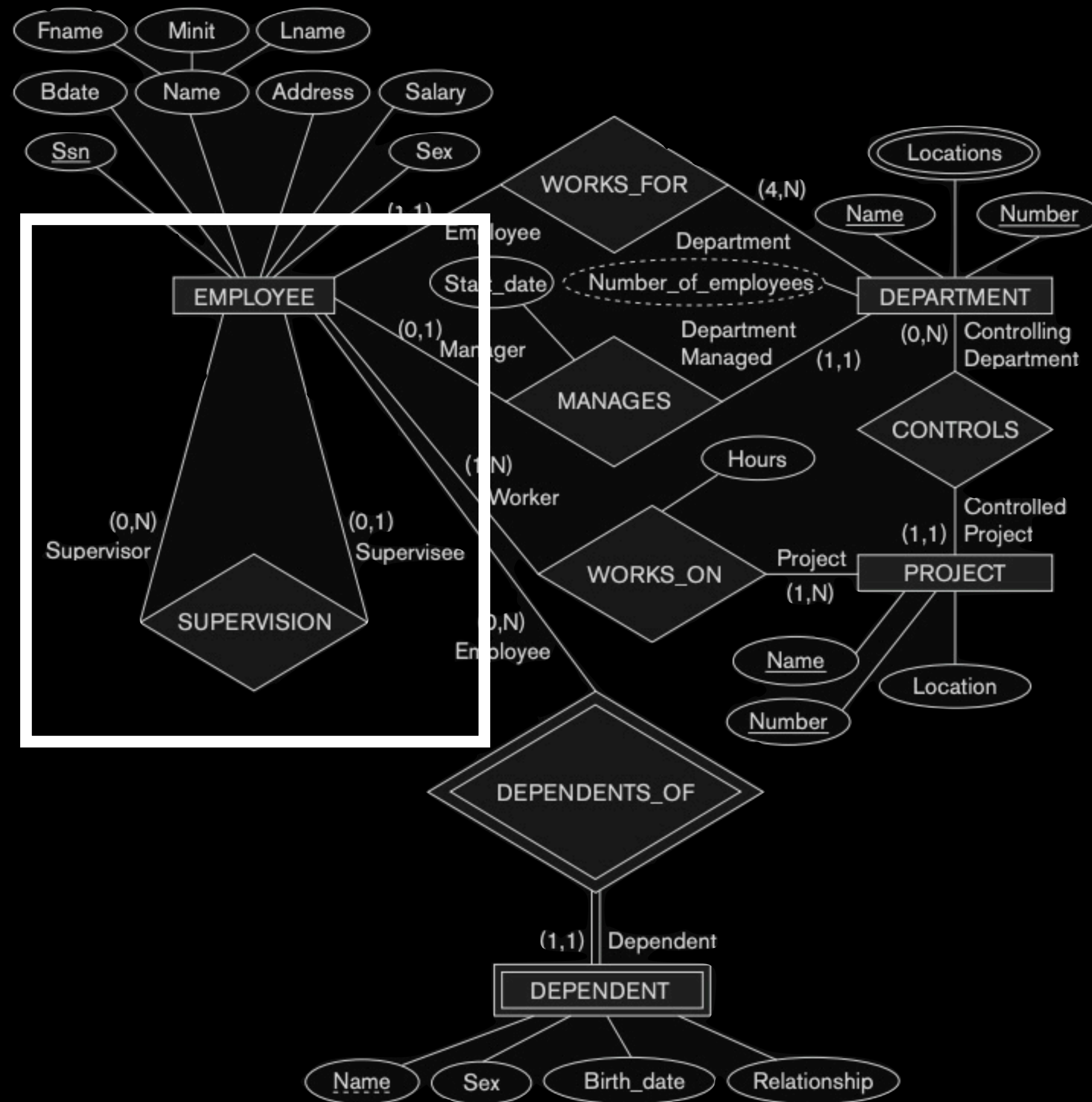


Figure 3.15

ER diagrams for the company schema, with structural constraints specified using (min, max) notation and role names.

Let's Practice

Homework 1

Requirements Documents

Objectives

- Define a mini-world
- Define the entity types of the mini-world
- Understand how they interact with each other
- Translate these interactions into relationships
- Define boundaries
- Define basic system behavior

Requirements Documents

Sections

- Introduction
 - define your mini-world, set boundaries
- Purpose of the DB
 - why does the DB exist? what does it offer that non-DB solutions don't?
- Users of the DB
 - who uses it? what do they do with it?
- Applications of the DB
 - what all applications exist for your DB in the given mini-world?

Requirements Documents

Sections

- Database Requirements
- Functional Requirements
 - Descriptions of data to be entered into the system
 - Descriptions of system reports or other outputs
 - Access control
 - For this course, functional requirements should relate to the tasks that the database system will perform — usually in the form of **access**, **searching**, **reports** and **sorting** (queries). FRs may also provide details around the data that must be stored in the DB.

Project

1
**Requirements
Document**

2
ER Diagram

3
Normalisation

4
Coding

Tips and Suggestions

- Brevity is king
 - Be precise, concise and well-rounded
 - More does not imply better
- Separate requirements from rationale
 - Requirement is a statement of one thing a product must do or a quality it must have
 - Justify your assertions later
- Manage your expectations
 - DO NOT choose a project that you will regret coding
 - DO NOT choose a project with minimal complexity
- Keep revisiting the requirements document during phases. DO NOT deviate from your requirements

Administrative stuff

- Teams
 - 3 people in a team— already released on Moodle
 - will remain same throughout this course
- Approaching TAs
 - TA office hours shared on Moodle
 - mailing list shared on Moodle
 - be formal — WhatsApp messages will be ignored (each TA's MMV)
- Late Days
 - 8 late days in total, 8 submissions (4 HW + 4 Project phases) in total
 - Max of 2 can be used on 1 submission



Vacation.