

U1P1

UNIT 1. CONCEPTUAL MODELLING (EER)

Part 1 of 3: ER DIAGRAM

28/09/23

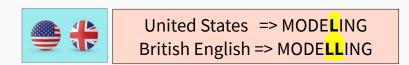
Bases de datos (BD)

CFGS Desarrollo de Aplicaciones Web (DAW)



- PART 1/3
 - UNIT 1.1 ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM (ER)
 - Modelling a database. Steps to follow.
 - ER conceptual modelling key concepts
 - Workshop A: basic-complexity diagrams (solved)
- PART 2/3
 - UNIT 1.2 ATTRIBUTES IN RELATIONSHIPS & WEAKNESS
 - Attributes in relationships
 - Weak entities
 - Workshop B: medium-complexity diagrams

- PART 3/3
 - UNIT 1.3 EXTENDED E-R DIAGRAM (**EER**)
 - Generalizations and specializations
 - Aggregations (relationships as entities)
 - Workshop C: high-complexity diagrams
 - Workshop D: spiders :-)







PART 1

UNIT 1.1 ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

Workshop A: basic-complexity diagrams (solved)

PART 2

UNIT 1.2 ATTRIBUTES IN RELATIONSHIPS &

WEAKNESS

Workshop B: medium-complexity diagrams

PART 3

UNIT 1.3 EXTENDED E-R DIAGRAM

Workshop C: high-complexity diagrams

Workshop D: spiders :-)





UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

1.1.2 ER: Origin

1.1.3 ER: Entities and occurrences

1.1.4 ER: Relations and participation

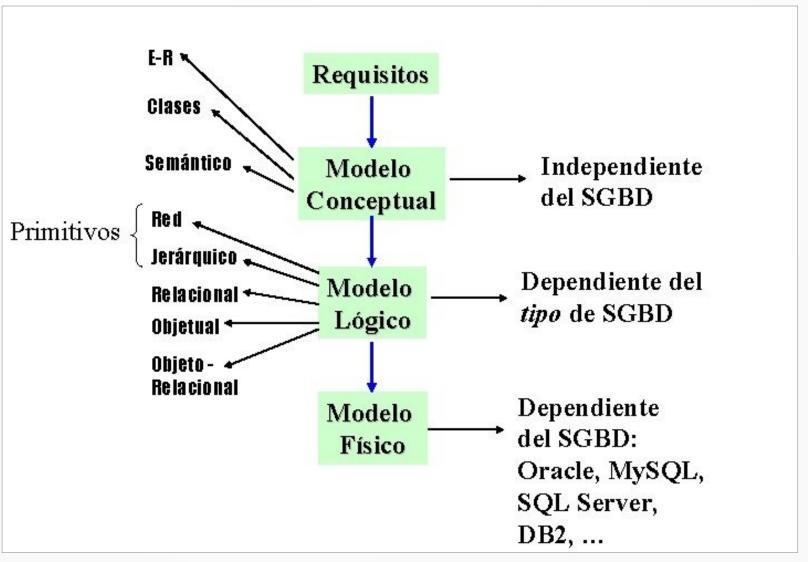
1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

1.1.6 ER: Attributes



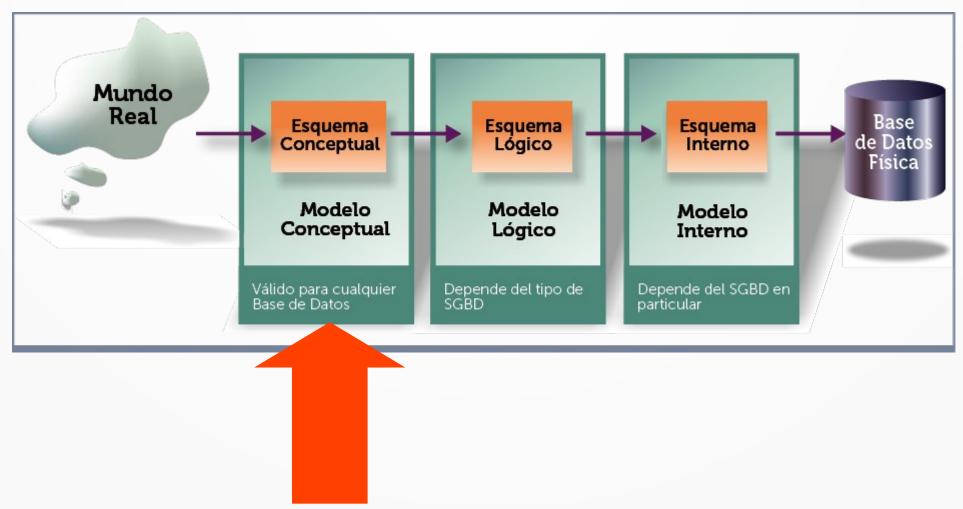
1.1.1 MODELLING A DATABASE







1.1.1 MODELLING A DATABASE







UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

1.1.2 ER: Origin

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1.1.4 ER: Relations and participation

1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

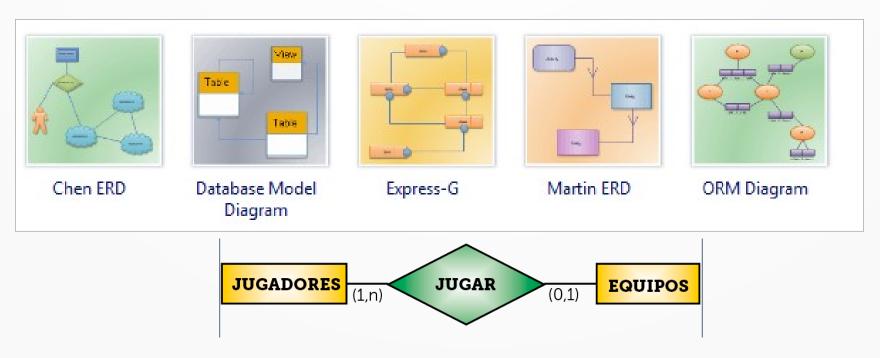
1.1.6 ER: Attributes



1.1.2 ER: Origin

An **entity relationship diagram**, also called, **entity relationship model**, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to one another, typically used in database design as it relates to the organization of data in databases or information systems.

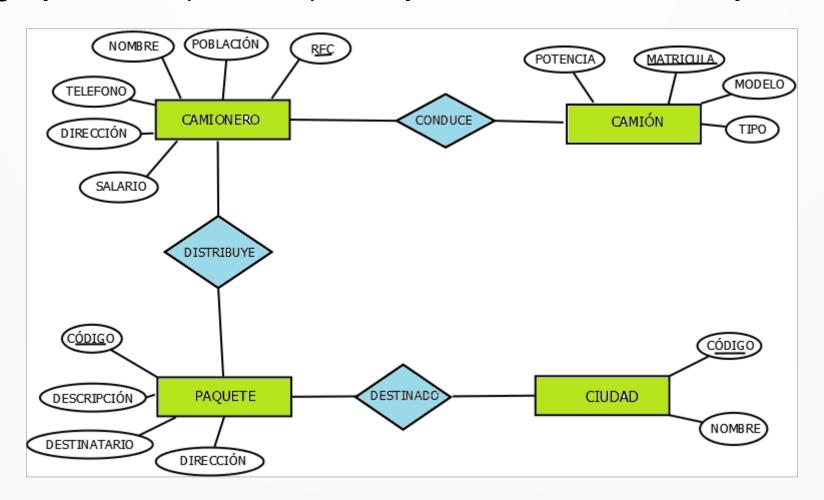
There are many proposals, being Peter Chen's (1976) the most used ones in academia (academic scenarios).





1.1.2 ER: Origin

We see a slightly more complex example to try to understand it intuitively.







UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

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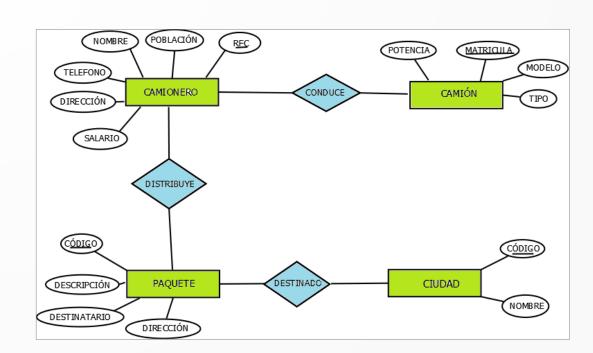
1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

1.1.6 ER: Attributes



An **entity** it's any concrete or abstract object from which we can store information.

- **Concrete** Items can be a car, a library member, a book, a customer, a table, etc.
- Abstract items can be an investment in the stock market, a divorce, a court ruling, a witness statement, etc. Other abstract elements that can be entities are, for example, an idea, a dream, a project that has not yet been carried out, etc.



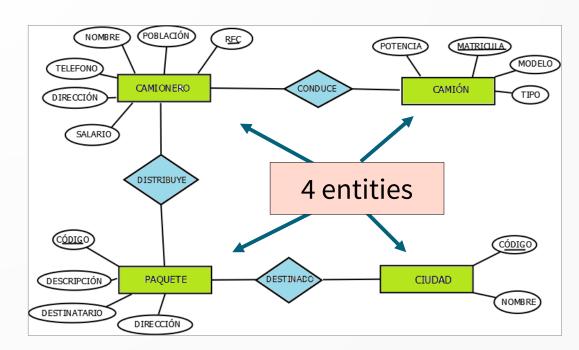
How many entities do you locate in the example above?





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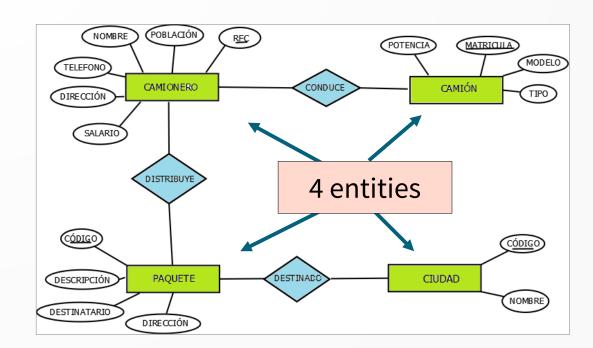
How many entities do you locate in the example above?





An **occurrence (or an instance)** it is a countable element of an entity (even if it's abstract):

- Occurrences of this diagram can be:
 - Name: Pedro, occurrence of **DRIVER**
 - Registration: 223344JKH, occurrence of LORRY
 - Code: 2542352,occurrence of PACKAGE
 - Code: Valencia, occurrence of CITY







EXERCISE

Guess one entity and one occurrence for the following contexts:

- High School
- Football League
- Travel agency
- Supermarket
- Car rental company







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Solution EXERCISE

Guess one entity and one occurrence for the following contexts:

- High School
- (entity: Teacher; Occurrence: Sergio Badal).
- Football League
- (entity: Player; Occurrence: Cristiano Ronaldo).
- Travel agency
- (entity: Flight; Occurrence: VLC-MAD).
- Supermarket
- (entity: Product; Occurrence: Tomatoes).
- Car rental company
- (entity: Car; Occurrence: Ford Focus).





UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

1.1.2 ER: Origin

1.1.3 ER: Entities and occurrences

1.1.4 ER: Relations and participation

1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

1.1.6 ER: Attributes

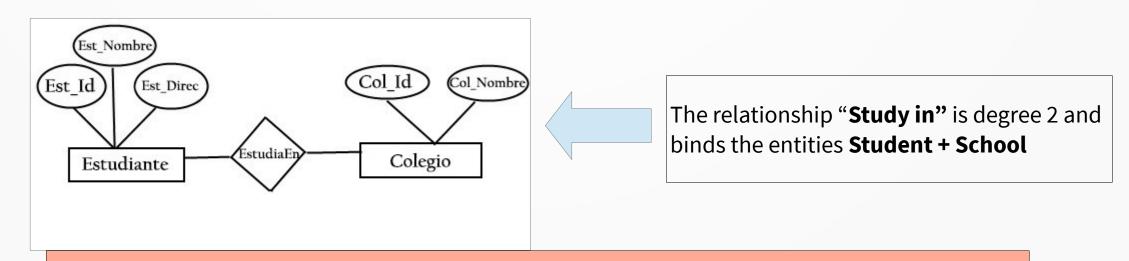


A **relationship**, also called interrelation, represents an association between entities.

It is the element that will allow us to LINK / BIND / ASSOCIATE the occurrences of the different entities.

The graphic representation of a relationship is a rhombus / diamond and the name of the relationship is written inside it, which is usually a verb or a verbal action.

We call **DEGREE** of a relationship to the number of entities participating in that relationship.



Although in the rest of this document we will use other verb tenses, we recommend the use of INFINITIVES.



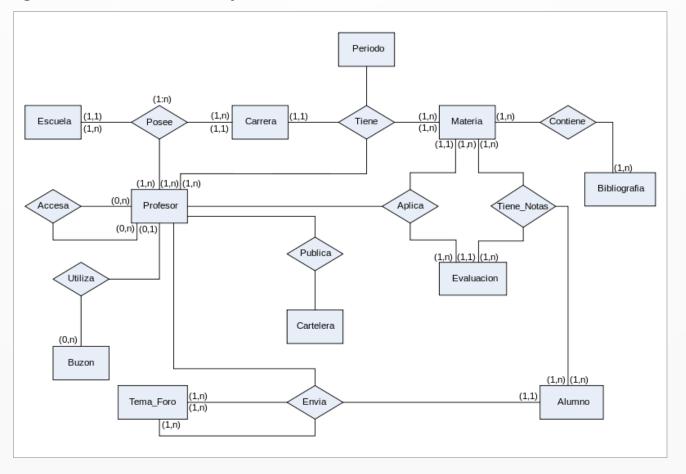


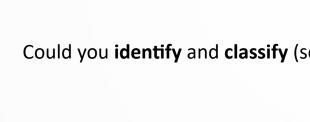
Relationships can be:

Reflexive (degree 1), binary (degree 2), ternary (degree 3) and so on ...

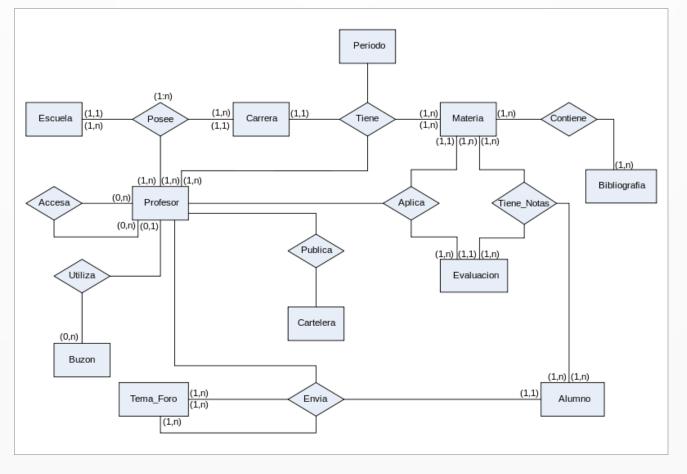
Degree 4 or higher (n-ary) are also possible, but tend to be less frequent and OUT OF THIS MODULE.

Forget about the numbers you see... for now.





Could you identify and classify (set the degree) every relationship in this diagram?

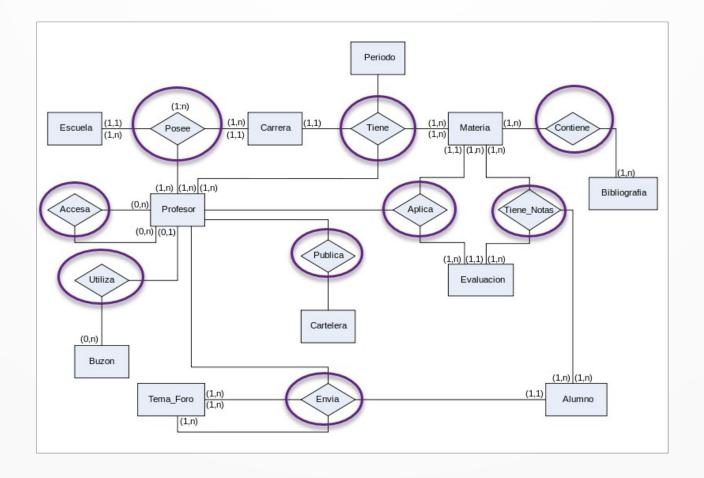








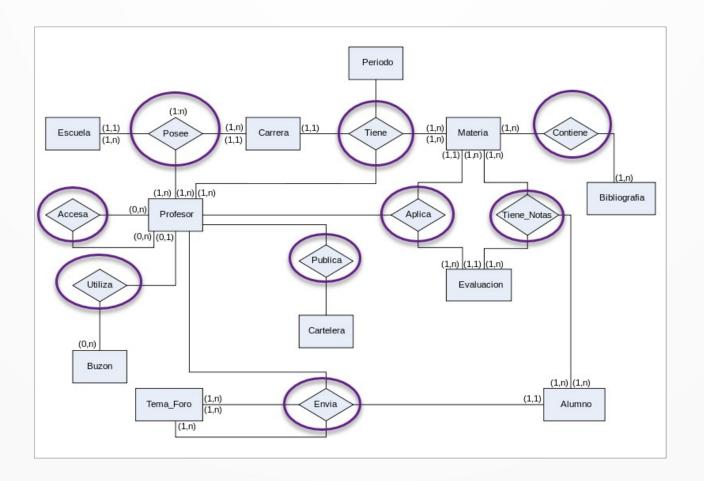
Could you **identify** and **classify** (set the degree) every relationship in this diagram? **SOLUTION 1/2**:







Could you **identify** and **classify** (set the degree) every relationship in this diagram? **SOLUTION 2/2:**



Reflexive (degree 1): 1 Binary (degree 2): 3 Ternary (degree 3): 4 Quaternary (degree 4): 1



The **PARTICIPATION** of an occurrence of an entity indicates a pair of numbers, the **minimum** and the **maximum** number of times it can appear in the relationship associated with another entity occurrence.

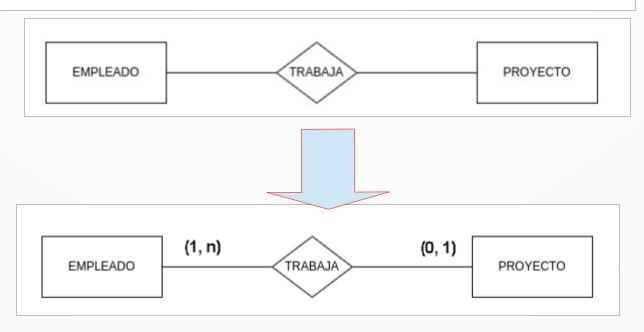
Minimum is usually 0 or 1 (although it can be any number) Maximum is usually 1 or n (although it can be any number)

Las posibles participaciones son:	
Participación	Significado
(0,1)	Mínimo 0, Máximo 1
(1,1)	Mínimo 1, Máximo 1
(0,n)	Mínimo 0, Máximo n o muchos
(1,n)	Mínimo 1, Máximo n o muchos



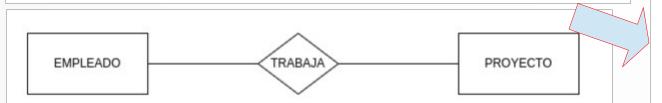
Let's study this example for BINARIES:

Tomaremos una relación llamada TRABAJA de grado 2 (binaria) entre EMPLEADO y PROYECTO, asumiendo que un empleado **puede** trabajar solo en un proyecto, pero que en un mismo proyecto **deben** trabajar uno o varios empleados. **El resto de condiciones, o si estas condiciones no se indicaran, serían las normales en cualquier empresa. Si tienes dudas, indica tantas notas al pie como consideres.**





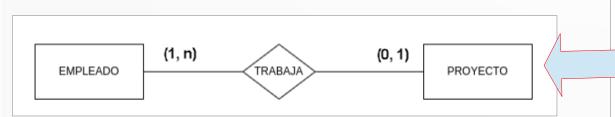
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Instrucciones para calcular las PARTICIPACIONES de A y B en una RELACIÓN BINARIA llamada R:

- Para calcular las **participaciones**, escogemos una de las entidades (A) y preguntamos:
 - ¿Cuantas instancias de A pueden relacionarse, como mínimo/máximo, con una de B?
 - La respuesta, será la participación (mínima/máxima) de A en la relación R.
 - Las participaciones se indican junto a cada entidad y SOLO pueden ser:

- Las mínimas solo pueden tomar los valores 0 o 1 y las máximas solo 1 o n (aunque el máximo sea un valor concreto conocido como pueda ser 2, 3 o 134).
- La letra N puede estar en mayúsculas o en minúsculas, pero siempre igual.



Al calcular las participaciones de cada entidad en la relación tendremos que:

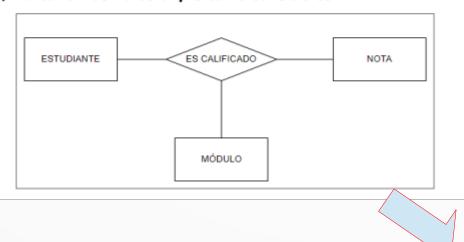
- Un mínimo de 1 EMPLEADOS se relacionará con cada PROYECTO.
- Un máximo de n EMPLEADOS se relacionarán con cada PROYECTO.
- Por lo tanto, la participación de la entidad EMPLEADO en la relación TRABAJA es (1,n)
- Un mínimo de 0 PROYECTOS se relacionará con cada EMPLEADO.
- Un máximo de 1 PROYECTOS se relacionarán con cada EMPLEADO.
 - Por lo tanto, la participación de la entidad PROYECTO en la relación TRABAJA es (0,1)

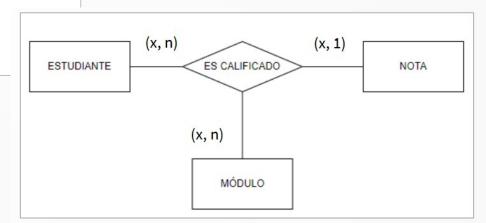


Let's study this example for TERNARIES:

Ejemplo resuelto de ternaria.

Tomaremos esta relación ternaria, asumiendo que la nota es la nota final de un módulo y que solo puede ser A (excelente), B (notable), C (suficiente) o D (insuficiente) (método americano). De esta manera, un estudiante solo tendrá una nota por módulo y una misma nota puede ser compartida por varios estudiantes, en uno o en varios módulos. El resto de condiciones, o si estas condiciones no se indicaran, serían las normales en cualquier centro educativo. Si tienes dudas, indica tantas notas al pie como consideres.



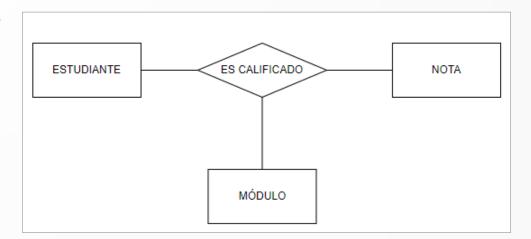




The participation in a degree 3 relationship (TERNARY) is not as easy to find out as in those of degree 2 or degree 1. To do this we must take one of the entities and combine the other two entities. Then we take another of the entities and see its correspondence with the other two combined and so on.

Minimum participations are hard to guess, so we will skip them in ternary relationships marking them with an "x".

Let's see an example, let's suppose that we have a grade three relationship called **ES CALIFICADO** (BE EVALUATED) that relates the **ESTUDIANTE** (STUDENT), with the **MÓDULO** (MODULE or SUBJECT) and with **NOTA** (understood as FINALMARK) (A, A-, A+, B, B-, B+...).

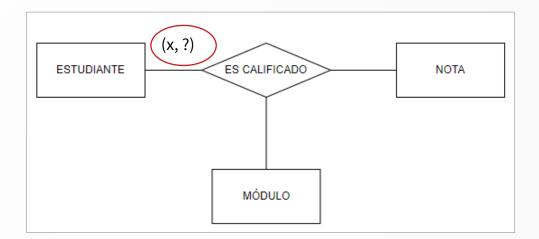






Let's go with the participation of [STUDENT]

- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one MODULE related to one FINALMARK]:
 - How many [STUDENT] can these [MODULE + FINALMARK] have? => max?
 - Conclusion: [STUDENT] has a participation of (x,?)

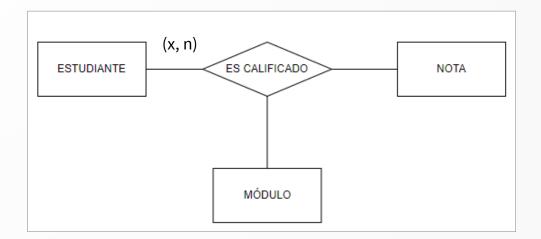






Let's go with the participation of [STUDENT]

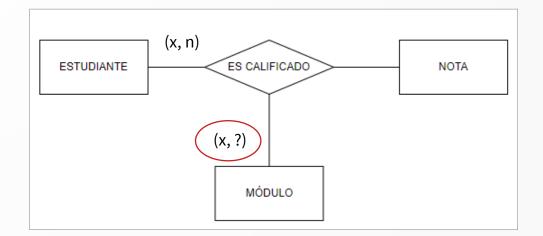
- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one MODULE related to one FINALMARK]:
 - How many [STUDENT] can these [MODULE + FINALMARK] have? => max n
 - Conclusion: [STUDENT] has a participation of (x, n)





Let's go with the participation of [MODULE]

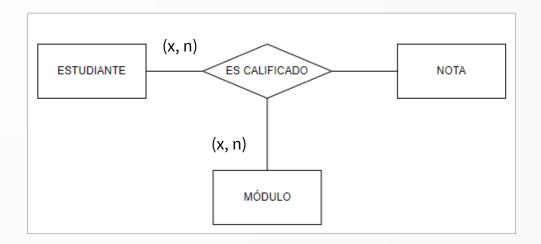
- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one STUDENT related to one FINALMARK]:
 - How many [MODULE] can these [STUDENT + FINALMARK] have? => max?
 - Conclusion: [MODULE] has a participation of (x,?)





Let's go with the participation of [MODULE]

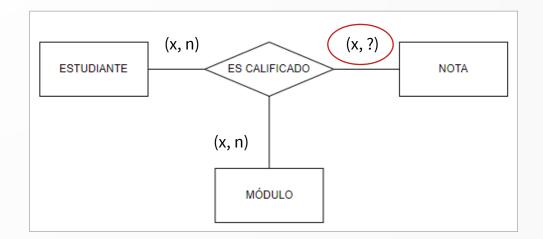
- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one STUDENT related to one FINALMARK]:
 - How many [MODULE] can these [STUDENT + FINALMARK] have? => max n
 - Conclusion: [MODULE] has a participation of (x, n)





Let's go with the participation of [FINALMARK]

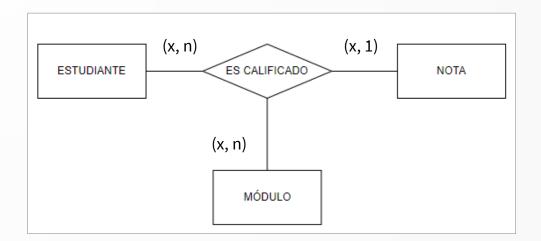
- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one MODULE related to one STUDENT]:
 - How many [FINALMARK] can these [MODULE + STUDENT] have? => max?
 - Conclusion: [FINALMARK] has a participation of (x,?)





Let's go with the participation of [FINALMARK]

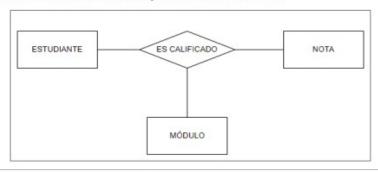
- We will fix an occurrence of two of the entities and ask for the third
- Given [one MODULE related to one STUDENT]:
 - How many [FINALMARK] can these [MODULE + STUDENT] have? => max 1
 - Conclusion: [FINALMARK] has a participation of (x, 1)

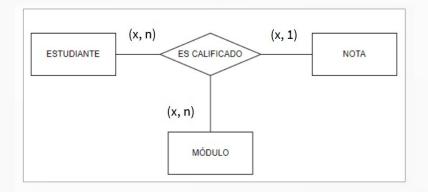




Ejemplo resuelto de ternaria.

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- Para calcular las participaciones, escogemos una de las entidades (A) y preguntamos:
 - ¿Dado un B y un C concretos y relacionados, con cuántos A puede relacionarse como máximo ese par B-C?
 - La respuesta, será la participación (mínima/máxima) de A en la relación R.
 - Las participaciones se indican junto a cada entidad y SOLO pueden ser:

- Las mínimas se indican con una x, al ser muy complejas de calcular, y las máximas solo pueden ser 1 o n (aunque el máximo sea un valor concreto como 2, 3 o 134).
- La letra N puede estar en mayúsculas o en minúsculas, pero siempre igual.

Vamos con la participación de [MÓDULO] (indicada junto a la entidad MÓDULO)

- Fijaremos dos de las entidades y preguntaremos por la tercera.
- Dado un ESTUDIANTE concreto relacionado con una NOTA concreta:
 - ¿Cuántos MÓDULOS pueden tener este ESTUDIANTE + NOTA => max n
 - Como mínima, indicamos una x (para hacerlo más sencillo)
- Conclusión: [MÓDULO] tiene una participación de (x, n)

Vamos con la participación de NOTA (indicada junto a la entidad NOTA)

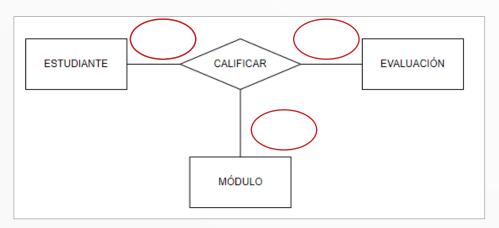
- · Fijaremos dos de las entidades y preguntaremos por la tercera.
- · Dado un MÓDULO concreto relacionado con un ESTUDIANTE concreto:
 - ¿Cuántas NOTAS pueden tener estos MÓDULO + ESTUDIANTE => max 1/
 - Como mínima, indicamos una x (para hacerlo más sencillo)
- Conclusión: NOTA tiene una participación de (x, 1)

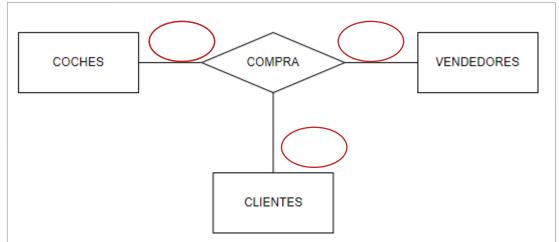
Vamos con la participación de ESTUDIANTES (arriba a la izquierda)

- · Fijaremos dos de las entidades y preguntaremos por la tercera.
- · Dado un MÓDULO concreto relacionado con una NOTA concreta:
 - ¿Cuántos ESTUDIANTES pueden tener estos MÓDULOS + NOTA? => max n
 - Como mínima, indicamos una x (para hacerlo más sencillo)
- Conclusión: ESTUDIANTES tiene una participación de (x, n)



Now it's your turn..

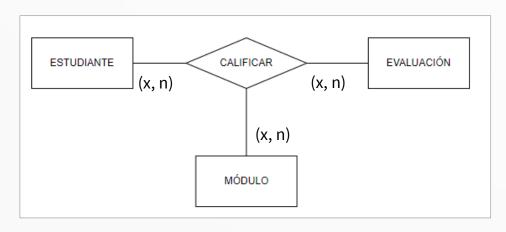


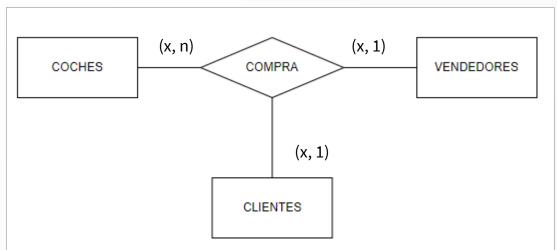






This could be a valid solution.







You can use draw.io (website and app) editor to create your first ER diagrams.

https://draw.io







UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

1.1.2 ER: Origin

1.1.3 ER: Entities and occurrences

1.1.4 ER: Relations and participation

1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

1.1.6 ER: Attributes



WARNING

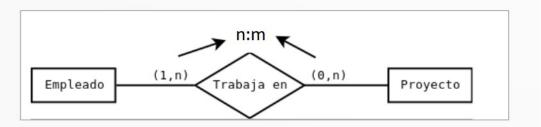
1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

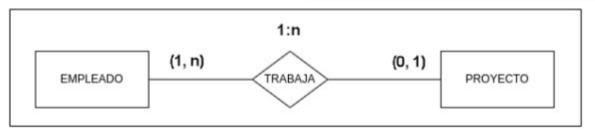
The **cardinality** of a relationship is calculated through the maximum participation of its occurrences.

To obtain the cardinality we will take the value maximum of each of the pairs.

- To get the value of the cardinality, we just join both maximum items, getting 1:1, n:n, 1:n.
 - The n value must go at the end, so we'll say 1:n instead of n:1.
 - The n value must appear only once, so we'll say n:m instead of n:n.

If we leave the two values with n it can lead to error or confusion, assuming that the cardinality must be the same in all correspondence, so in these cases one of the n is changed to m and the cardinality would be n:m.





CC (1) (S) (D) BY NC SA Although in the rest of this document we will use other verb tenses, we recommend the use of INFINITIVES.

Here is a simple step-by-step example:

Primer tipo (Cardinalidad 1:1).

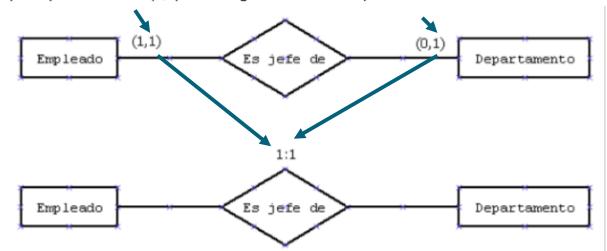
Partimos de las entidades Empleado y Departamento y la relación Es jefe de.



Buscamos la participación. Un empleado puede ser jefe de un departamento o no serlo. Pero nunca podremos encontrar un empleado que sea jefe de más de un departamento. La participación será (0,1).

Por otro lado un Departamento siempre tendrá asignado un jefe de departamento y en un departamento no puede haber más de un jefe. La participación en este caso será (1,1).

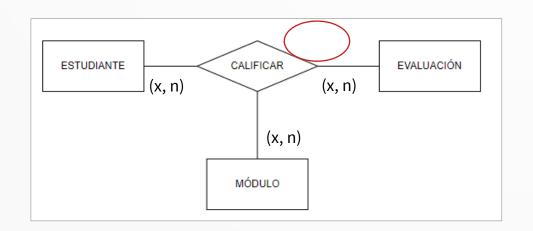
Por último obtenemos la cardinalidad con el valor máximo de cada participación. El máximo de (1,1) es 1 y el máximo de (0,1) es 1. Luego la cardinalidad que obtenemos será 1:1

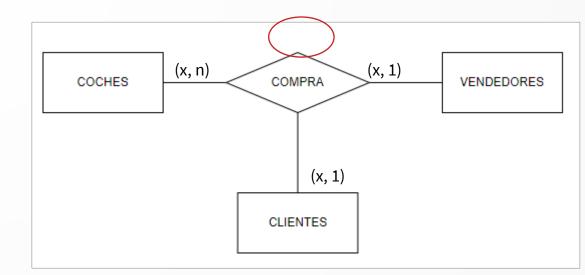


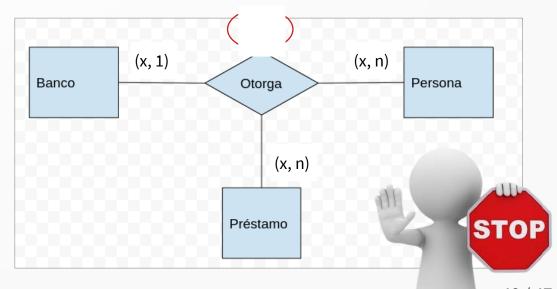


To get the cardinality in ternaries, we get the maximum of each side and apply the same rules of the binaries, adding a p if we find three n.

- To get the value of the cardinality, we just join both maximum items, getting 1:1;1, 1:1:n, 1:n:n, n:n:n.
- The n and m values must appear only once, so we'll say n:m:p instead of n:n:n.



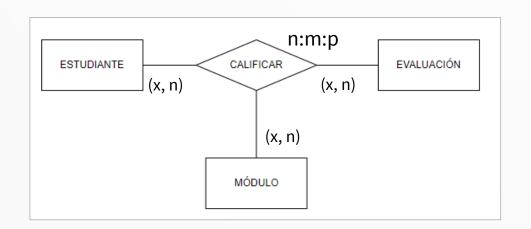


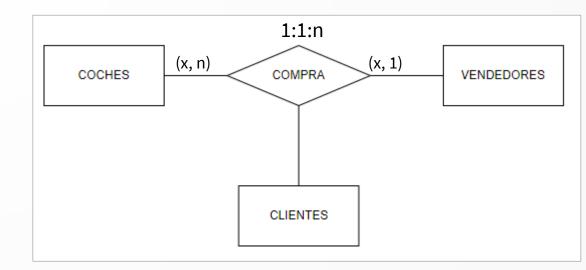


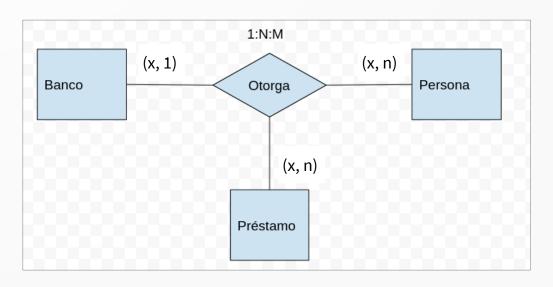


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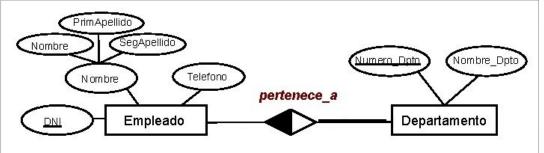


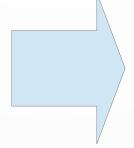


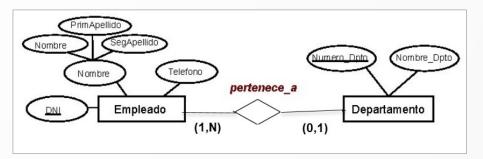
This one is very common:

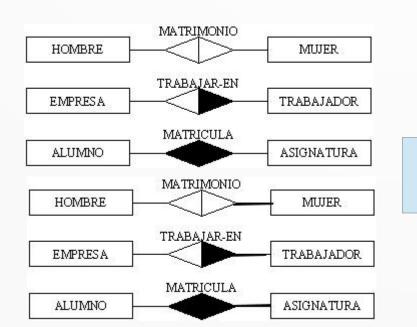
- Semi black diamond => max N on that side
- Fully black diamond => max N on both sides
- Double line => min 1 on the opposite side
- Single line => min 0 on the opposite side



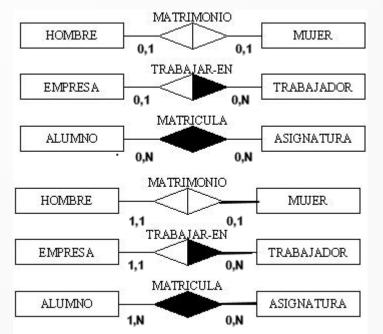












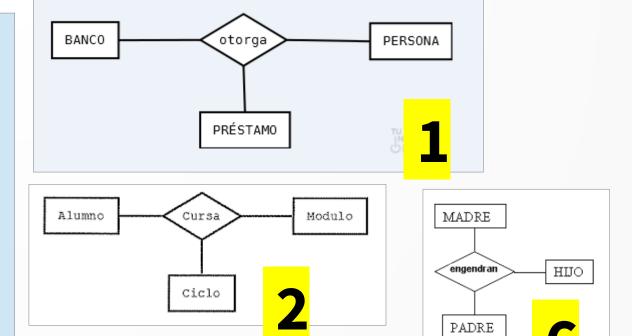


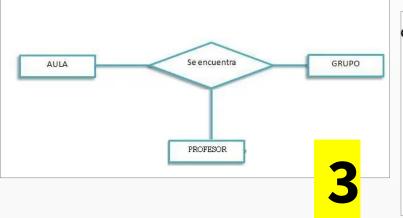
Here are more examples.

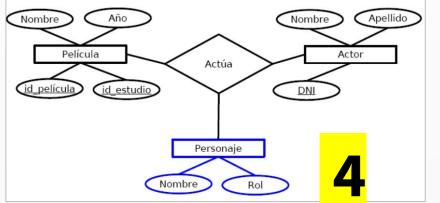
Publish your SOLUTION PROPOSAL in the **UNIT FORUM**, creating a new post with the subject TERNARY PROPOSALS ... if no one has created it before :-)

Indicate the participations, **cardinalities** and MOST OF ALL justify why you have made those decisions.

For the same problem, there can be multiple solutions as long as they are well justified.















UNIT 1.1 ER DIAGRAM

1.1.1 Modelling a database

1.1.2 ER: Origin

1.1.3 ER: Entities and occurrences

1.1.4 ER: Relations and participation

1.1.5 ER: Cardinality

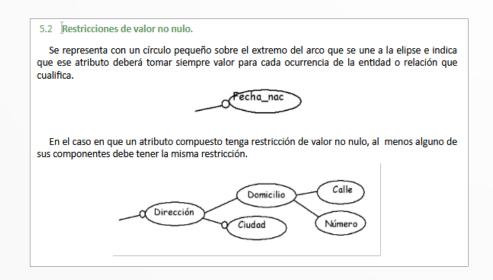
1.1.6 ER: Attributes

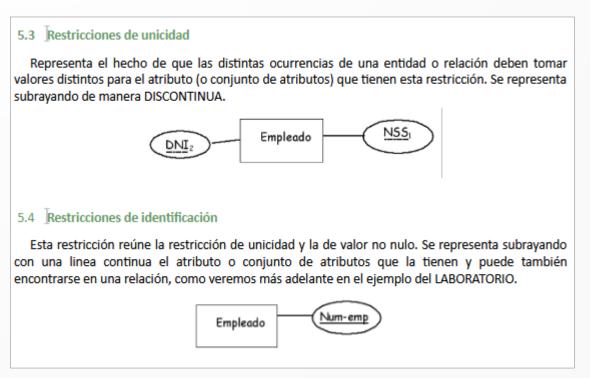


1.1.6 ER: Attributes

The attributes are the properties or characteristics that we want to keep of an entity or a relationship.

They are represented as ellipses connected to the element they belong to.







1.1.6 ER: Attributes

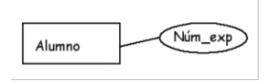
The **attributes** are the properties or characteristics that we want to keep of an entity or a relationship.

They are represented as ellipses connected to the element they belong to.

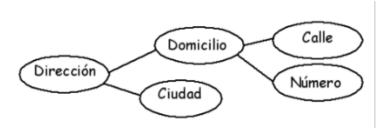
Tipos de atributos. Podemos distinguir diferentes tipos.

Según su estructura:

Atributos simples.

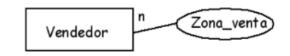


 Atributos Compuesto o Estructurado. los valores se componen de otros valores (que pueden ser de cualquier tipo). Este caso se representa uniendo con arcos las elipses de los atributos con las elipses de los atributos que lo componen.



Según el número máximo de valores que puede tomar el atributo para cada ocurrencia de entidad o de relación, diremos que el atributo es:

 Multivaluado: puede tomar n valores como máximo. Se representa etiquetando el arco con una n (o con una constante numérica si el máximo está limitado). Por ejemplo el Teléfono, es posible que un empleado tenga más de un número de teléfono.



Dependiendo del tipo de información que representa, el atributo será:

 Derivado: información que puede obtenerse a partir de otra información. Se representa con una elipse de trazos discontinuos.

