Data Models

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Outline

Data Models

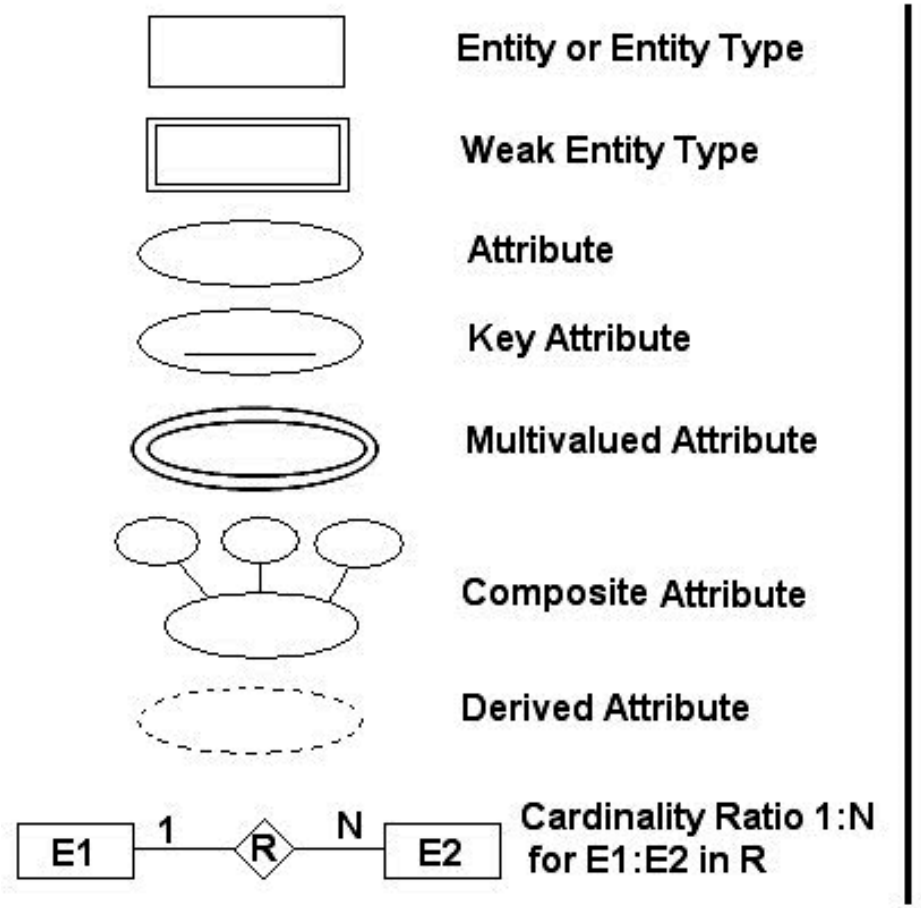
A Collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database (datatypes, relationships, and constraints that the data should adhere to)

- **High Level Data Models:** Entity-Relationship (E-R) Model, Unified Modeling Language (UML)
- **Representational Data Models:** Network, Hierarchical, Relational [Edgar F. Codd (1970)]
- **Physical Data Models:** Data structures

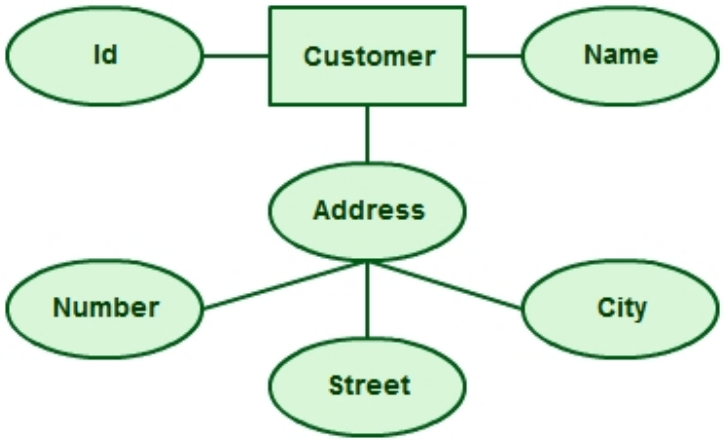
ER Model

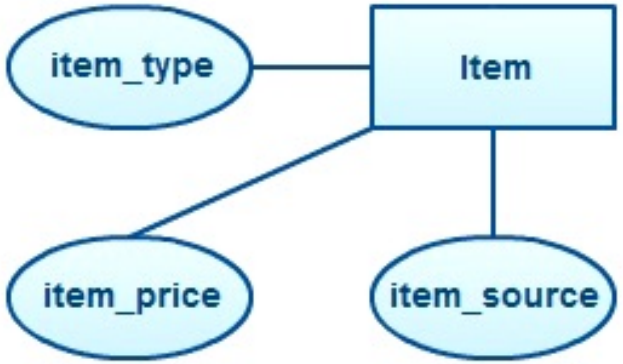
- **E-R Model:** The entity-relationship (E-R) data model is useful in mapping the meanings and interactions of real-world enterprises on to a conceptual schema.
- **Entity:** An entity is a 'thing' or 'object' in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects.
- An entity is represented by a set of **attributes**.
- **Entity Set:** An entity set is a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties, or attributes.
- **Relationship:** A relationship is an association among several entities.
- **Degree of a relationship:** Number of entities participating in the relationship.
  If the association is among n entities, we call it n-ary relationship.
  If the association is among two entities, we call it binary relationship.

Data Modelling Using ER model

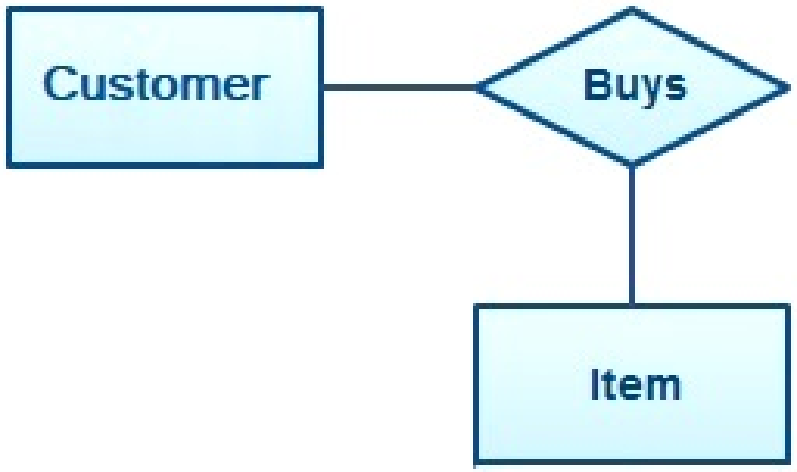


Entity Sets / Entity Types





Relationship Sets



Attributes

- **Attribute:**

  For each attribute, there is a set of permitted values, called thedomain, or value set, of that attribute

  Types of Attributes:

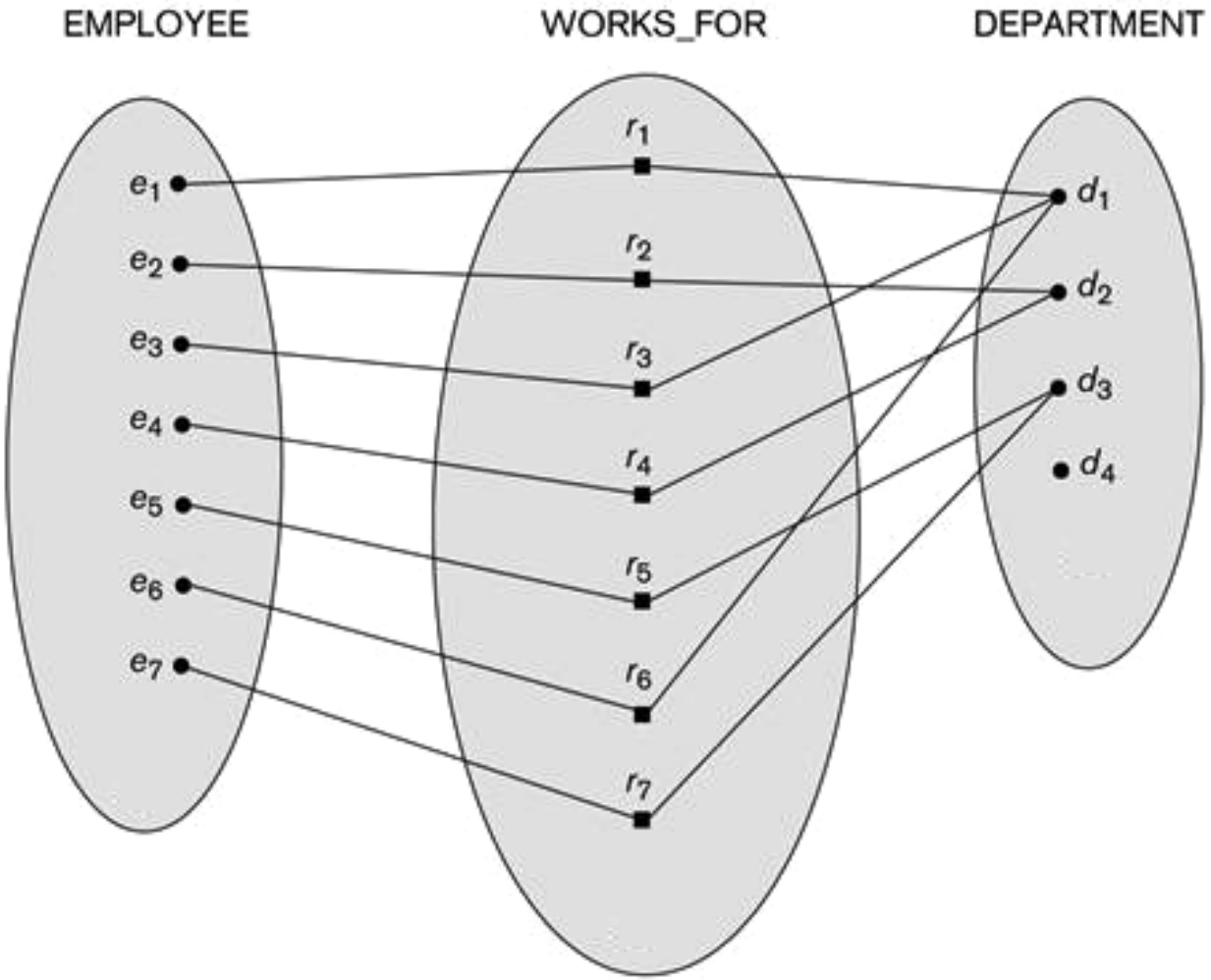
  - Simple and Composite Attribute
  - Single-valued and Multi-valued Attribute
  - Derived Attribute
  - Complex (Multi-valued as well as Composite)

Structural Constraints

- **Cardinality Constraints / Maximum Participation / Cardinality ratio**:
  Maximum number an entity in entity set E is allowed to participate in a relationship set R
  One-to-One, One-to-many OR Many-to-one, Many-to-many
- **Modality / Participation Constraints / Minimum Participation / Existence Dependency Constraint**:

  can be Zero for Optional, One or more for Mandatory
  - An entity set E participates in **total** with a relationship set R if every entity in E participates in at least one relationship in R.
  - An entity set E participates in **partial** with a relationship set R if some entity in E participates in at least one relationship in R.

Structural Constraints



Organizational Rule:

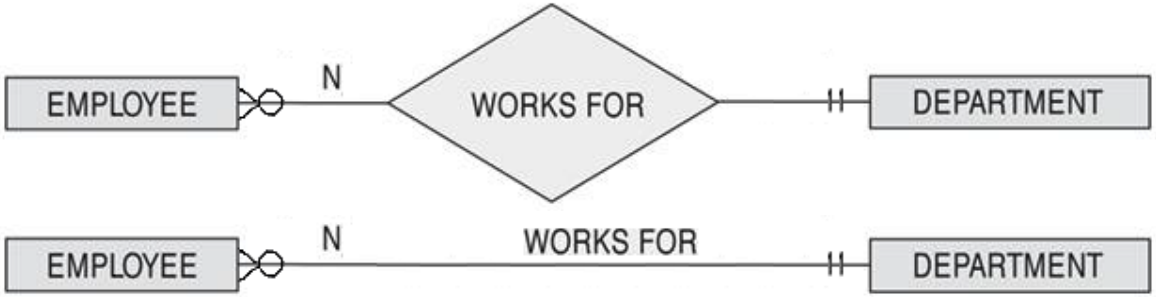
- Each employee works for a particular department
- Many employees can work in a single department
- There can be departments where no employees work

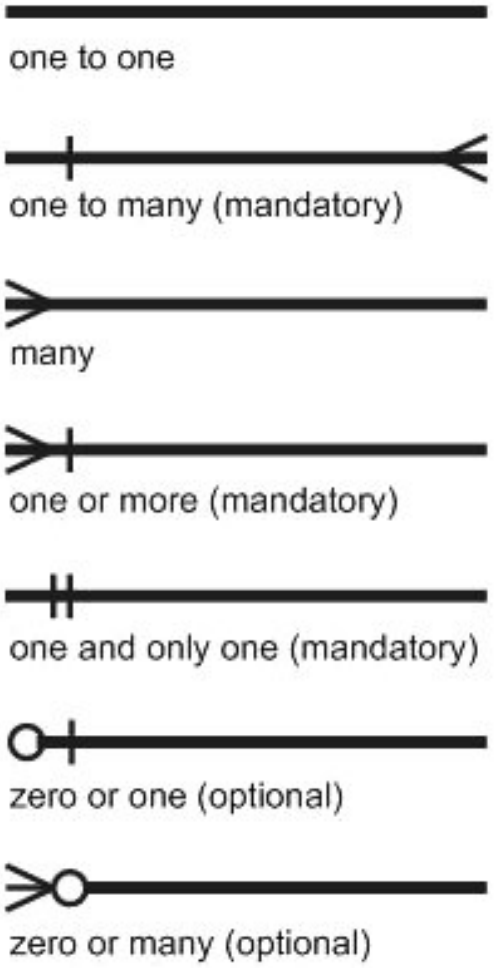
Participation of EMPLOYEE in WORKS_FOR: Max : 1 , Min : 1
Participation of DEPARTMENT in WORKS_FOR: Max : N , Min : 0

Structural Constraints

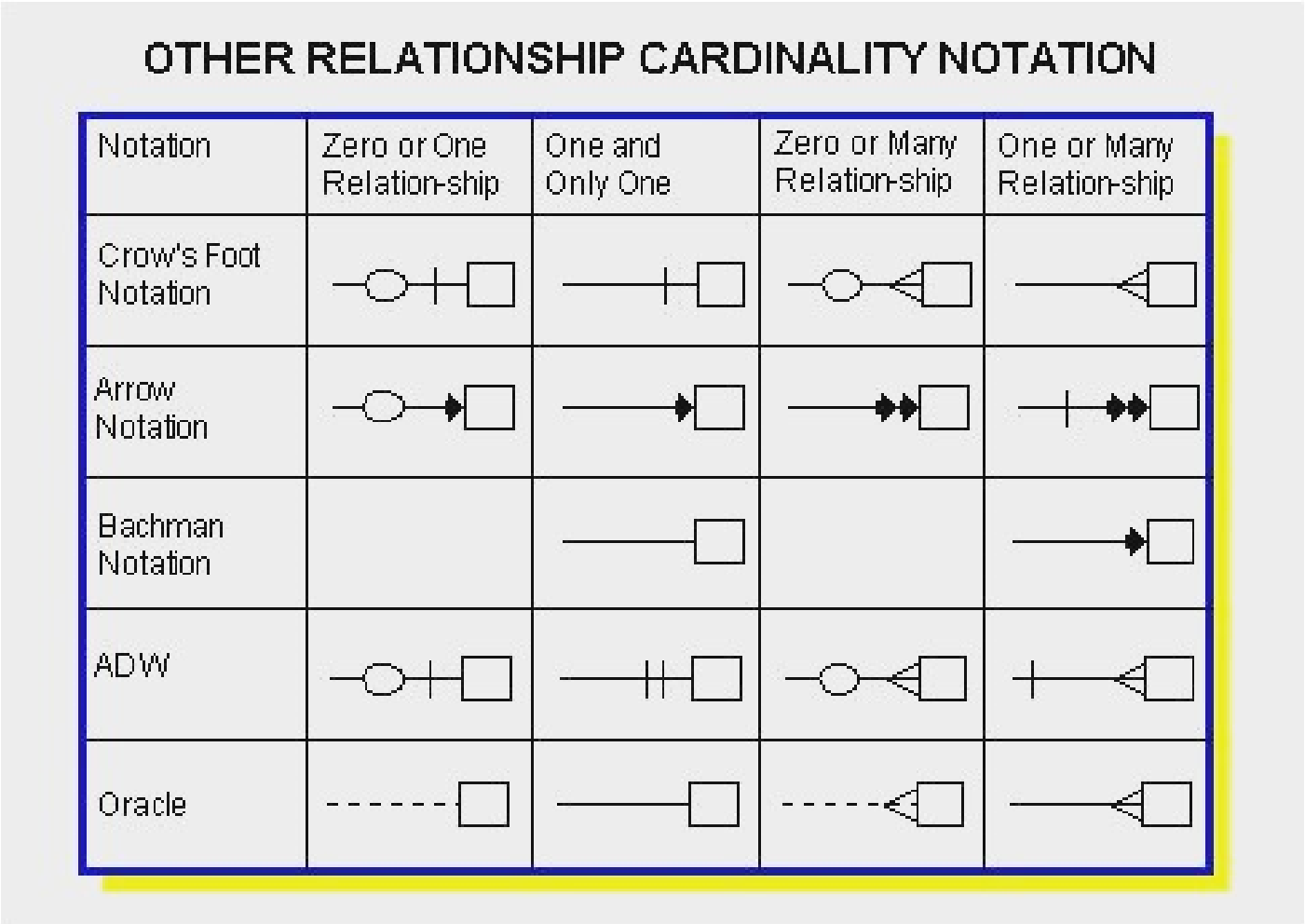
Cardinality Ratio representation: cardinality of two entities written in distance from them (looks like swapped)!

Min-Max Representation: Provides more information! Possible to draw for *n*-ary relationship.



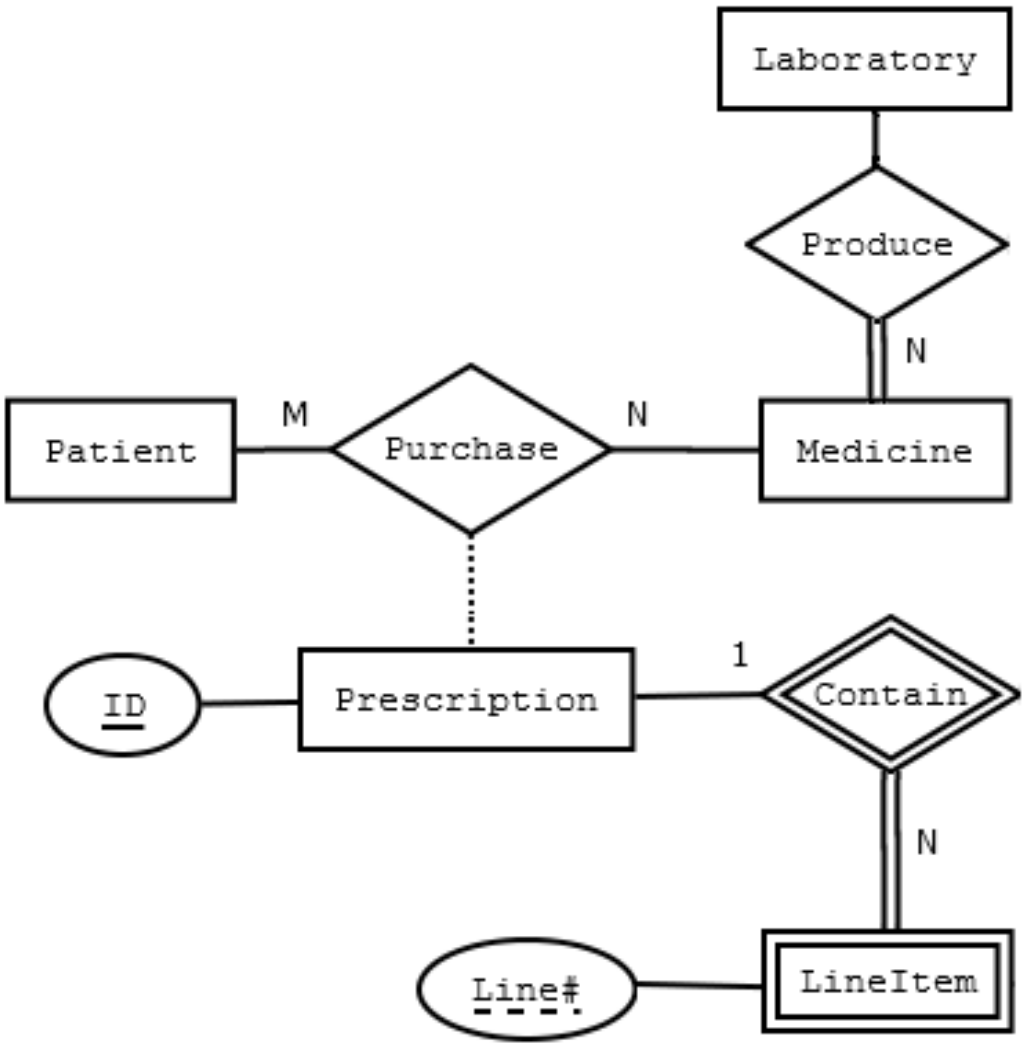


Structural Constraints



We won't learn these!

Structural Constraints



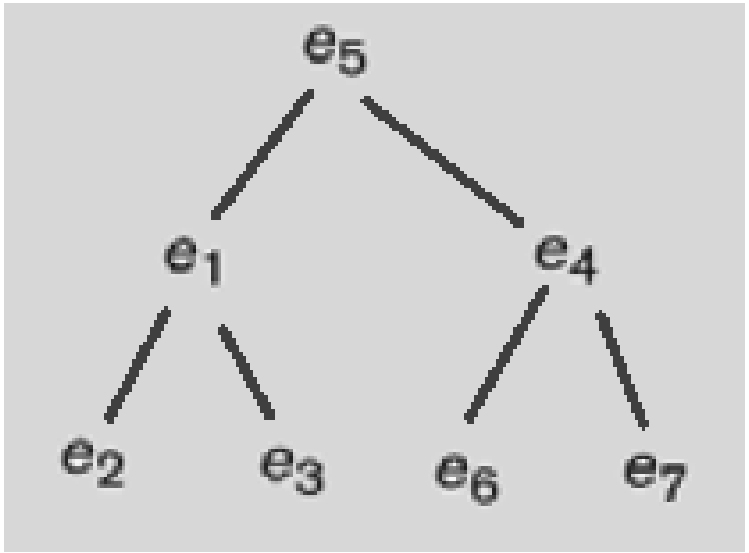
- Medicine participates totally in the Produce relationship, meaning that a medicine can't exist unless Produced by a laboratory. In contrast, a laboratory can exist without producing any medicine - Laboratory participates partially in the Produce relationsip.
- a Patient can Purchase Medicine with or without a Prescription. A Purchase can't exist without a Patient and Medicine, but a Prescription is optional in Purchase relationship.
- a Prescription contains LineItems which are identified by the Prescription's key (ID)and a line number (Line#) together, and not by Line# only. In other words, the LineItems will have a composite key (ID, Line#).

Types of Entity Sets

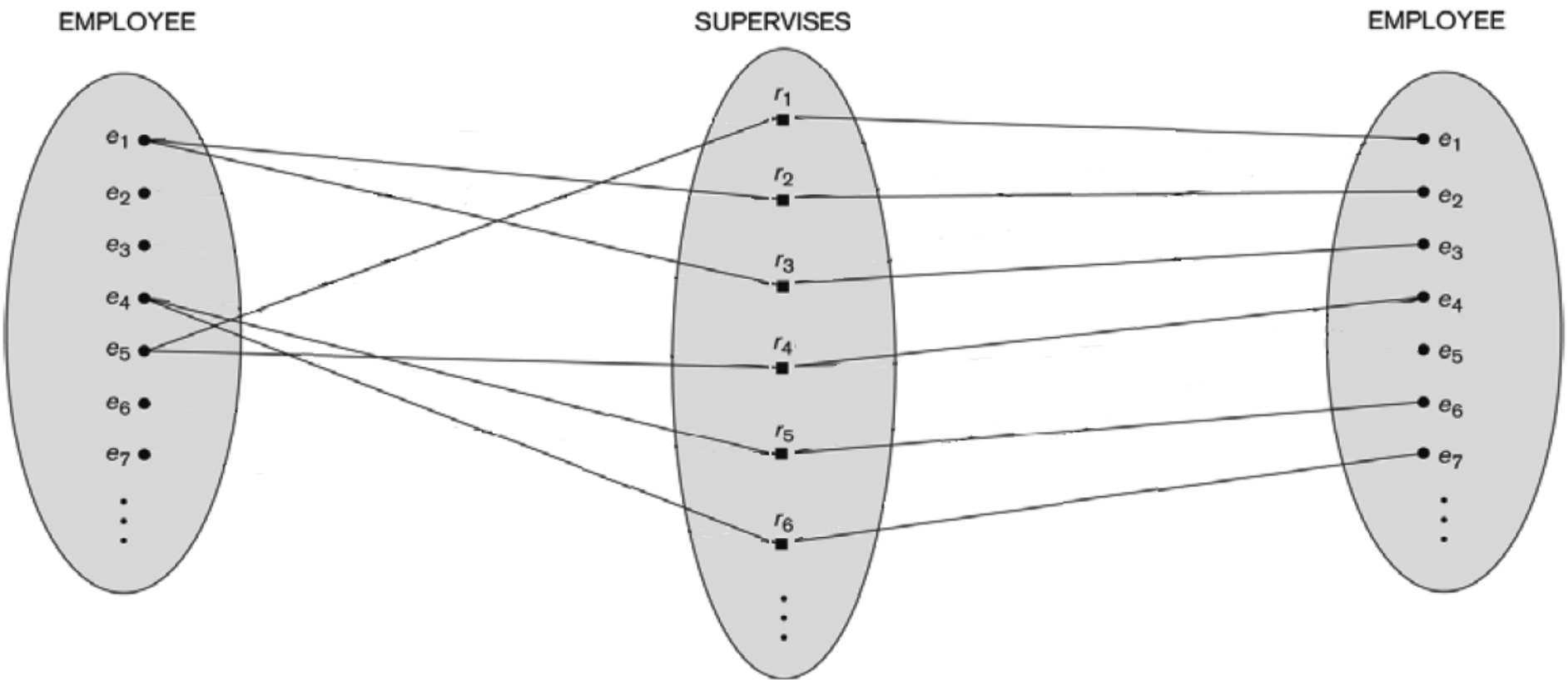
- **Strong Entity Set:** An entity set that has a primary key is termed a strong entity set.
- **Weak Entity Set:** An entity set that does not have sufficient attribute to form a primary key is termed a weak entity set.

- Every weak entity must be associated with an identifying entity, i.e., said to be existence dependent on the identifying entity set.
- The relationship associating the weak entity set with the identifying entity set is called the **identifying relationship**.

Recursive Relationship



Recursive Relationship



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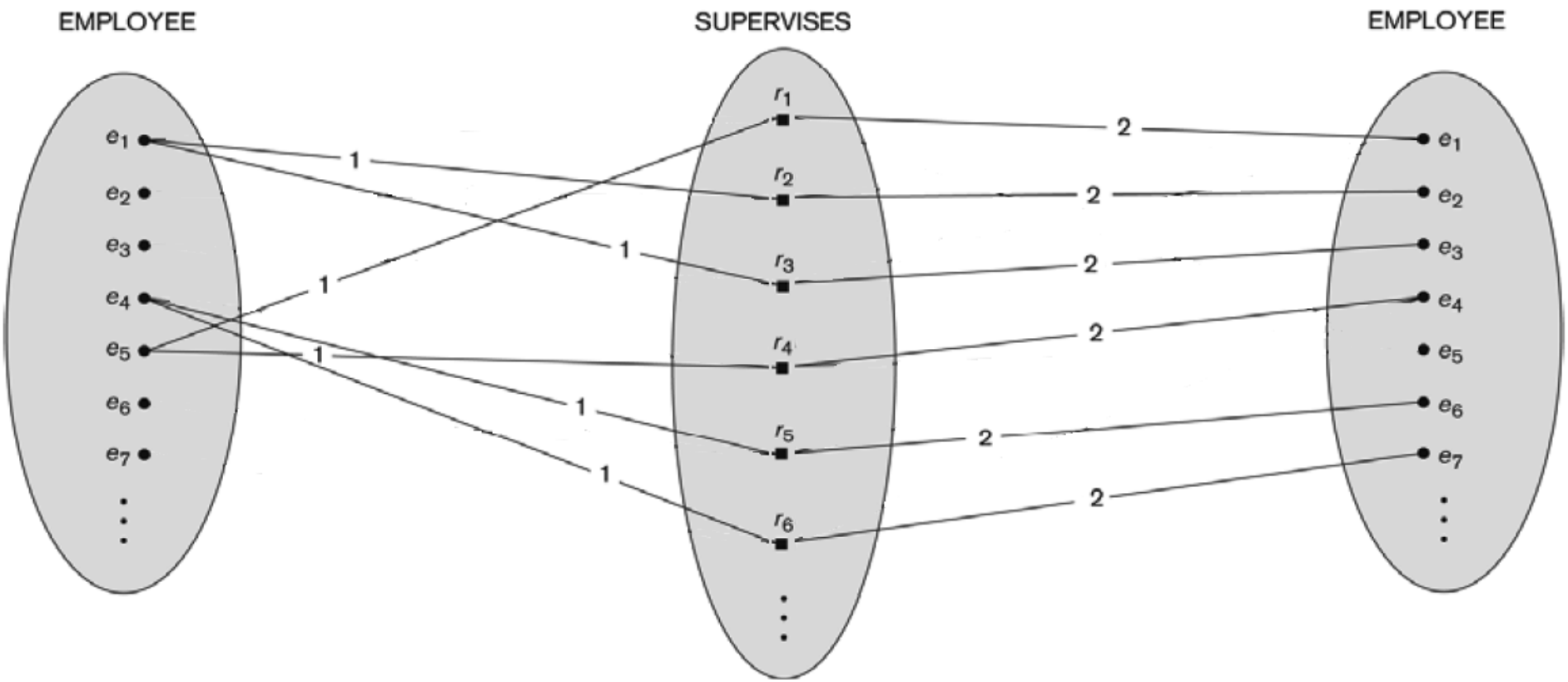

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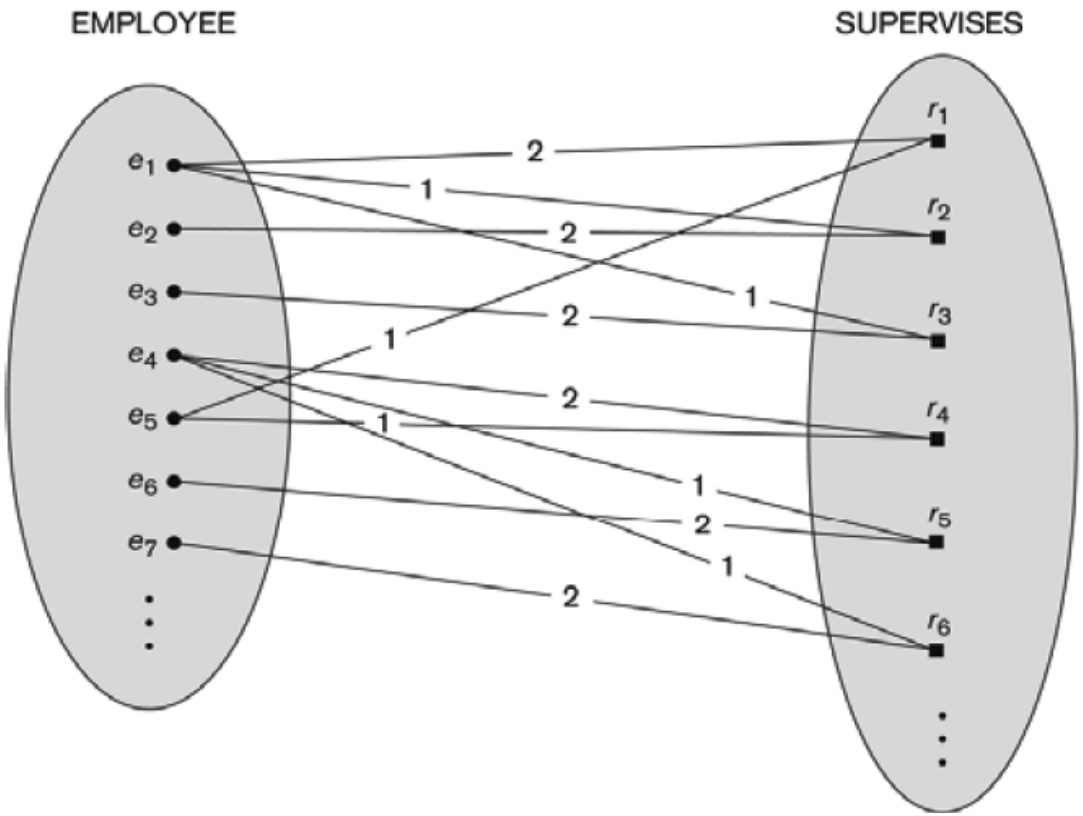
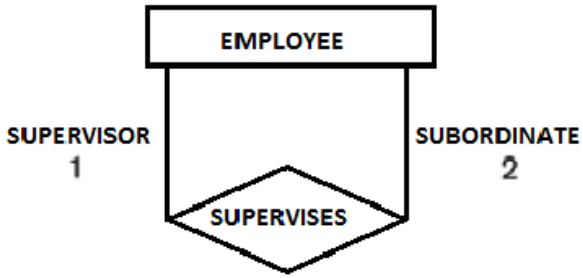
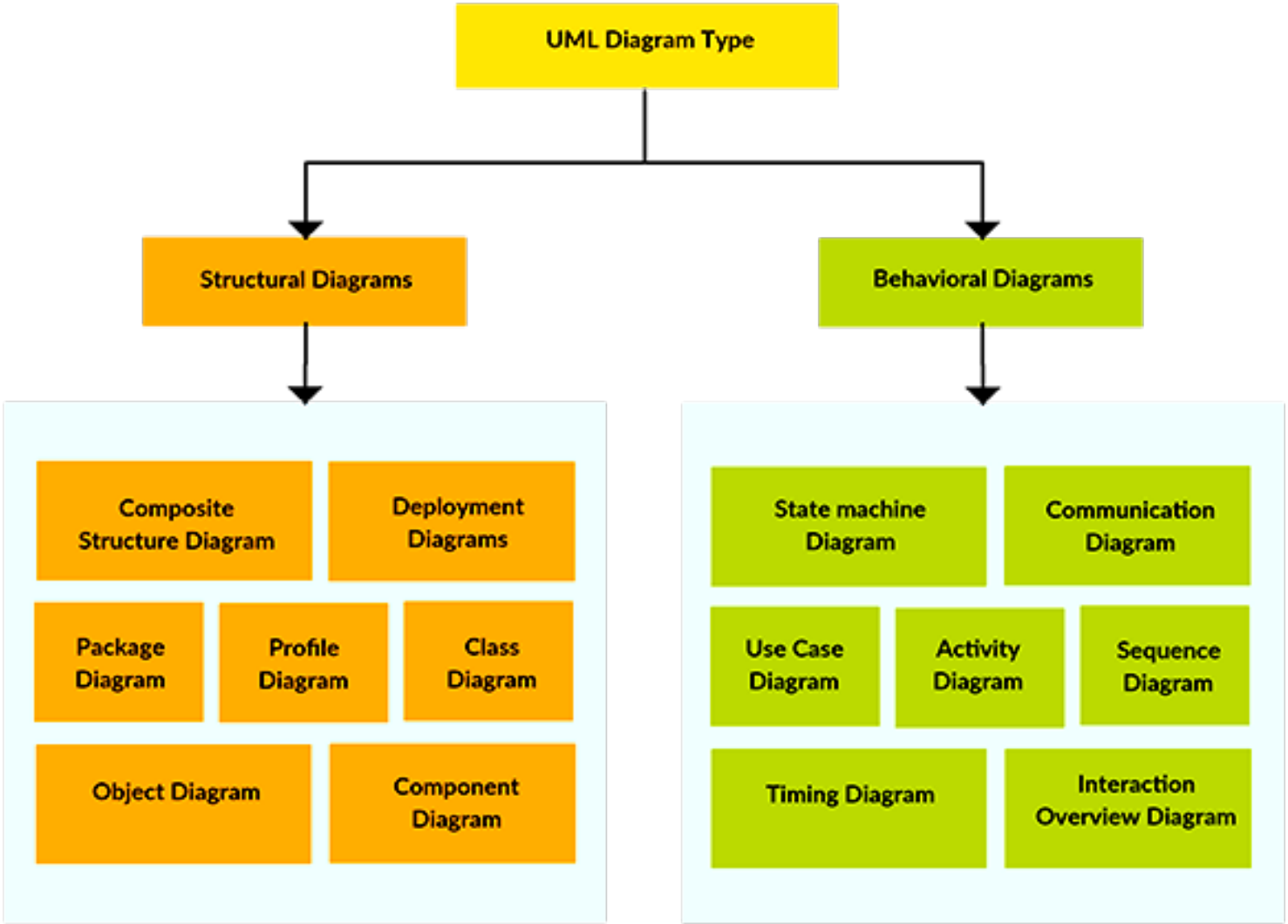




Extending E-R Features

- **Specialization** is the process of classifying a class of objects into more specialized subclasses.
- **Generalization** is the inverse process of generalizing several classes into a higher-level abstract class that includes the objects in all these classes.
- **Specialization** is conceptual refinement, whereas generalization is conceptual synthesis.
- **Aggregation** is an abstraction concept for building composite objects from their component objects.
- **Association** is an abstraction concept used to associate objects from several independent classes.

Types of UML Diagram



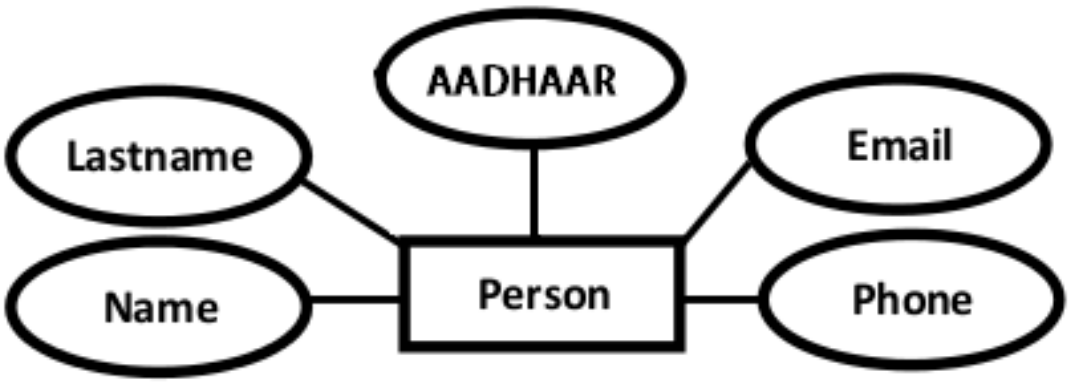
ER Diagram to Relational Model

ER Model	Relationship Schema
Entity Type	Entity Relation
1:1 or 1:N relationship type	foreign key (or relation)
M:N relationship type	a relation with 2 foreign keys
n-ary relationship type	a relation with n foreign keys
simple attribute	attribute in relation
composite attribute	set of attributes in relation
multivalued attribute	relation and foreign key
value set	domain
key attributes	keys / candidate keys / primary keys

Properties of Relational Model

- There are no duplicate tuples.
- Tuples are unordered.
- Attributes are unordered.
- All attribute values are atomic.

ER Diagram to Relational Model



1. Verify the type of attributes and select only simple ones
2. Identify multivalued and complex attributes

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Q. Given the basic ER and relational models, which of the following is INCORRECT?
(a) An attribute of an entity can have more than one value
(b) An attribute of an entity can be composite
(c) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have more than one value
(d) In a row of a relational table, an attribute can have exactly one value or a NULL value
[GATE 2012]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

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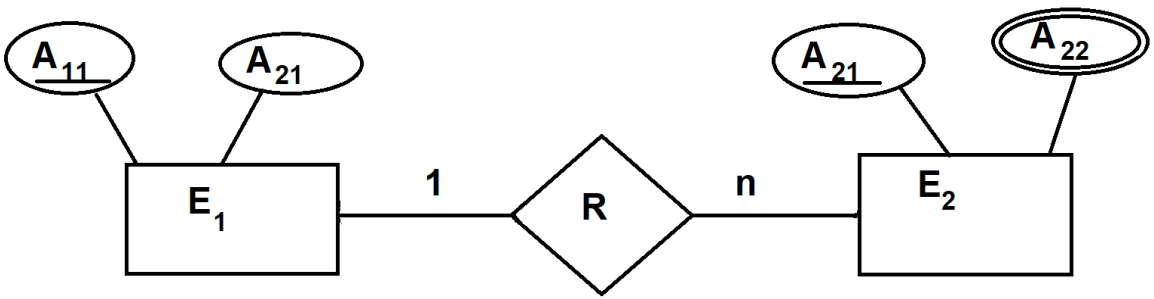
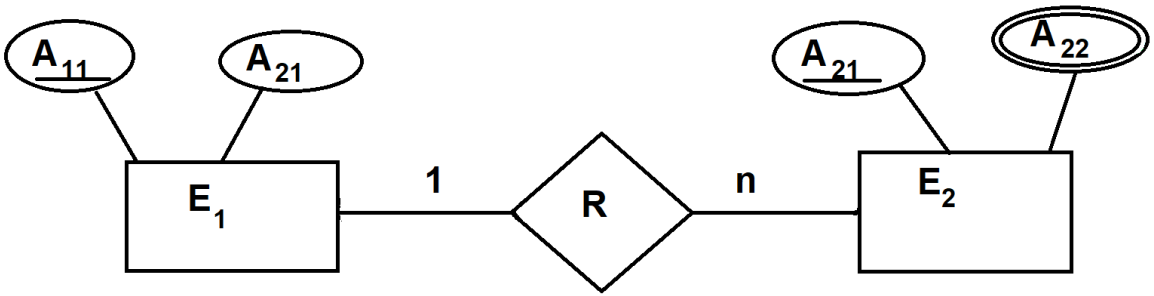
[GATE 2012]
ANSWER (c)

ER Diagram to Relational Model



Q1. Maximum how many relations (tables) would be required when this ER diagram will be converted to relational model?
Q2. Minimum how many relations (tables) would be required when this ER diagram will be converted to relational model?
[GATE 2004]

ER Diagram to Relational Model



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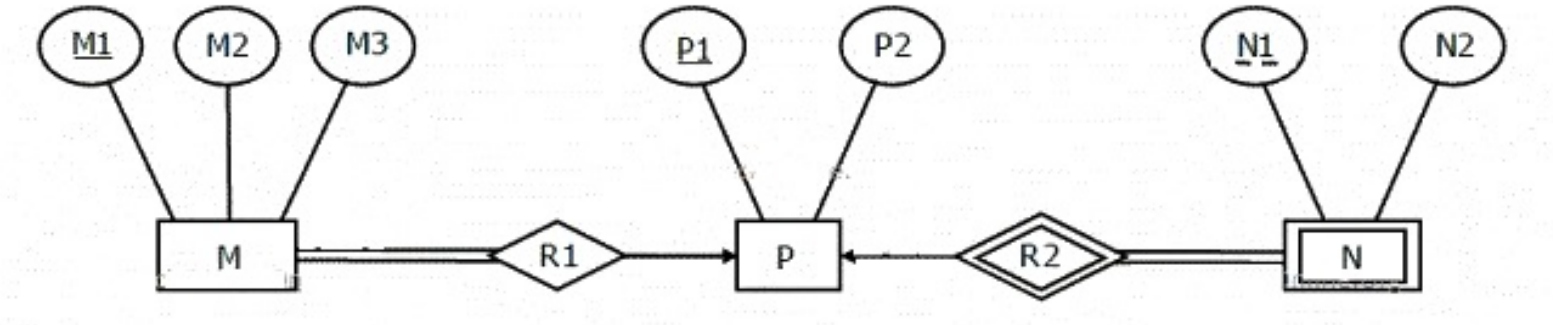
[GATE 2004]
ANSWER to Q1: 3
ANSWER to Q2: 2

ER Diagram to Relational Model

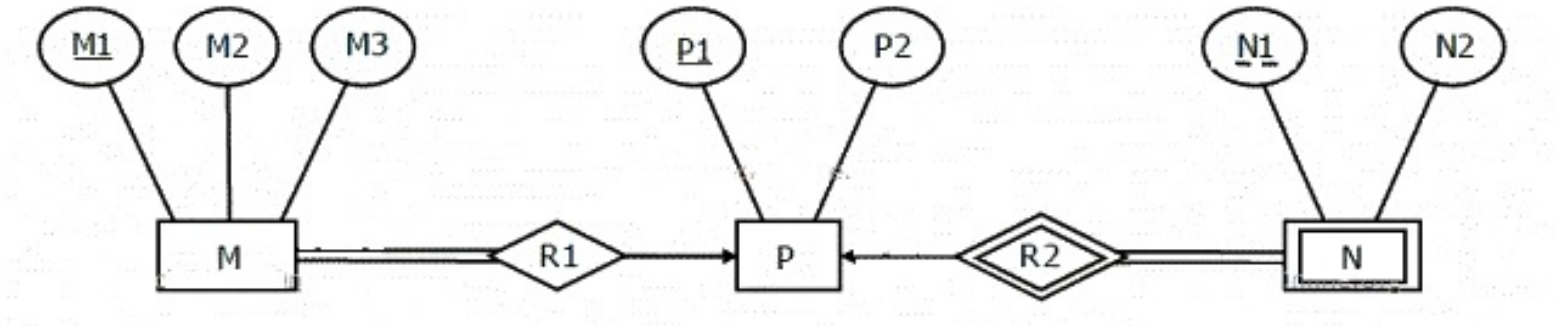


Q1. Minimum how many relations (tables) would be required when this ER diagram will be converted to relational model?
Q2. Which of the following is a correct attribute set for one of the tables for the correct answer to the above question?

(a) M1,M2,M3,P1 (b) M1, P1, N1, N2
(c) M1, P1, N1 (d) M1, P1

[GATE 2008]

ER Diagram to Relational Model



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(c) M1, P1, N1 (d) M1, P1

[GATE 2008]
ANSWER Q1. 2
ANSWER Q2. (a) M1,M2,M3,P1

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Q. E_1 and E_2 are two entities (with only simple attributes) having R_1 and R_2 as two relationships between them.
R_1 is a one-to-many and R_2 is a many-to-many relationship. R_1 and R_2 do not have any attribute of their own.
What is the minimum number of tables required to convert this ER model to relational model? [GATE 2005]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

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What is the minimum number of tables required to convert this ER model to relational model?
[GATE 2005]
ANSWER: 3

ER Diagram to Relational Model

A	C
2	4
3	4
4	3
5	2
7	2
9	5
6	4

Q. The table has two attributes A and C where A is the primary key and C is a foreign key referencing A with on-delete cascade.
The set of all tuples that must be additionally deleted to preserve referential integrity when the tuple $(2, 4)$ is deleted is:
(a) (3,4),(6,4)
(b) (5,2),(7,2)
(c) (5,2),(7,2),(9,5)
(d) (3,4),(4,3),(6,4)
[GATE 2005]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

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(c) (5,2),(7,2),(9,5)
(d) (3,4),(4,3),(6,4)
[GATE 2005]
ANSWER: (c)

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Table T1

P	Q
2	2
3	8
7	3
5	8
6	9
8	5
9	8

Table T2

R	S
2	2
8	3
3	2
9	7
5	7
7	2

Q. In table T1, P is the primary key, Q is the foreign key referencing R in table T2 with on-delete cascade. In table T2, R is the primary key and S is the foreign key referencing P in the table T1 with on-delete cascade. In order to delete record $(3, 8)$ from table T1, numbers of additional record that need to be deleted from table T1 is

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Table T1

P	Q
2	2
3	8
7	3
5	8
6	9
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Table T2

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(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

ANSWER: (c)

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Table T1

P	Q
2	2
3	8
7	3
5	8
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8	5
9	8

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R	S
2	2
8	3
3	2
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5	7
7	2

Q. In table T1, P is the primary key, Q is the foreign key referencing R in table T2 with on-delete cascade and on-update cascade. In table T2, R is the primary key and S is the foreign key referencing P in the table T1 with on-delete set NULL and on-update cascade. In order to delete record $(3, 8)$ from table T1, numbers of additional record that need to be deleted from table T1 is

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

[GATE2017]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Table T1

P	Q
2	2
3	8
7	3
5	8
6	9
8	5
9	8

Table T2

R	S
2	2
8	3
3	2
9	7
5	7
7	2

Q. In table T1, P is the primary key, Q is the foreign key referencing R in table T2 with on-delete cascade and on-update cascade. In table T2, R is the primary key and S is the foreign key referencing P in the table T1 with on-delete set NULL and on-update cascade. In order to delete record $(3, 8)$ from table T1, numbers of additional record that need to be deleted from table T1 is
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3
[GATE2017]
ANSWER: (a)

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Q. Let R(a,b,c) and S(d,e,f) be two relations. 'd' is the foreign key of S that refers to primary key of R. Consider the following four operations on S and R:
(1) Insert into R
(2) Insert into S
(3) Delete from R
(4) Delete from S
Which of these operations may cause violation of referential integrity constraint?
(A) None of (1), (2), (3) or (4) can cause its violation
(B) All of (1), (2), (3) and (4) can cause its violation
(C) Both (1) and (4) can cause its violation
(D) Both (2) and (3) can cause its violation
[GATE 1997]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

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(C) Both (1) and (4) can cause its violation
(D) Both (2) and (3) can cause its violation
[GATE 1997]
ANSWER: (D)

ER Diagram to Relational Model

Q. An ER model of a database consists of entity types `A` and `B`. These are connected by a relationship `R` which does not have its own attribute. Under which of the following conditions, can the relational table for `R` be merged with that of `A`?
(a) Relation R is one-to-many and the participation of `A` in `R` is total
(b) Relation R is one-to-many and the participation of `A` in `R` is partial
(c) Relation R is many-to-one and the participation of `A` in `R` is total
(d) Relation R is many-to-one and the participation of `A` in `R` is partial
[GATE 2017]

ER Diagram to Relational Model

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(d) Relation R is many-to-one and the participation of A in R is partial
[GATE 2017]
ANSWER: (c) and (d)