




RELATIONAL DATABASES

RELATIONSHIP TYPES




OBJECTIVES

- RECOGNISE AND GIVE EXAMPLES OF:
 - ONE TO ONE RELATIONSHIP
 - ONE TO MANY RELATIONSHIP
 - MANY TO MANY RELATIONSHIP
 - REDUNDANT RELATIONSHIPS
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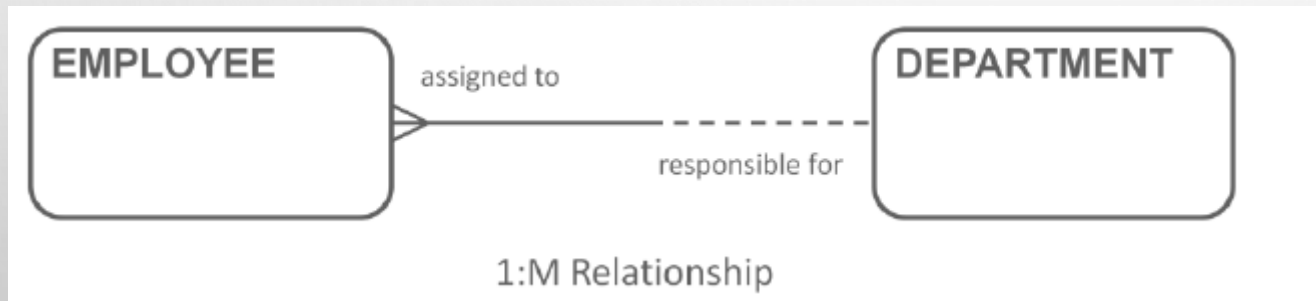


PURPOSE

- CAN ONE PERSON OWN MANY DVD'S OR ONLY ONE?
 - CAN ONE DVD BE OWNED BY MANY PERSONS?
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- REFINING OUR MODEL WE MUST ENSURE THE RELATIONSHIPS ARE REPRESENTED CORRECTLY
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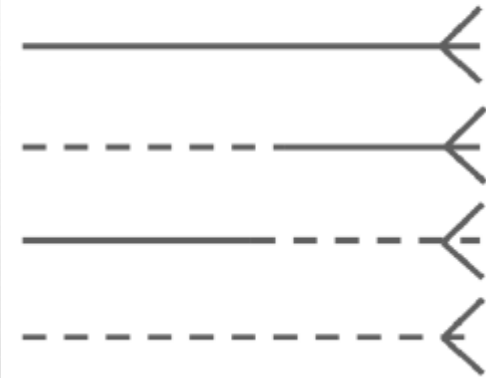
ONE TO MANY (1:M) RELATIONSHIPS

- 1:M RELATIONSHIPS ARE THE MOST COMMON



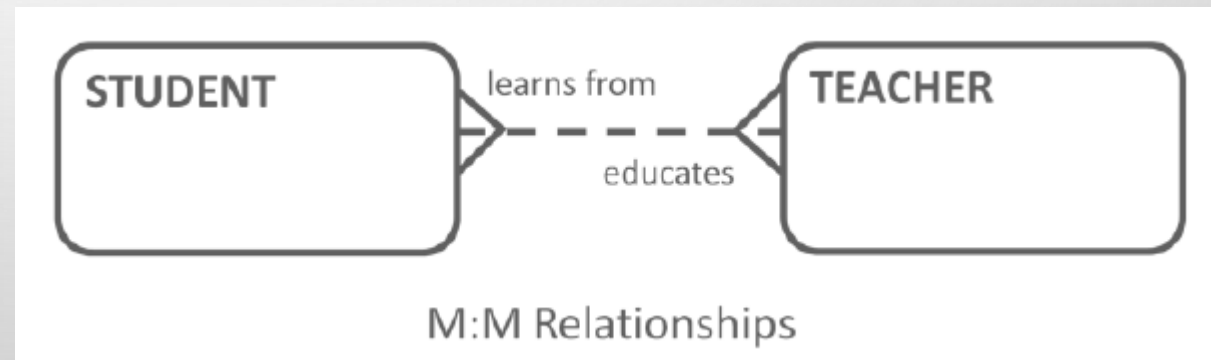
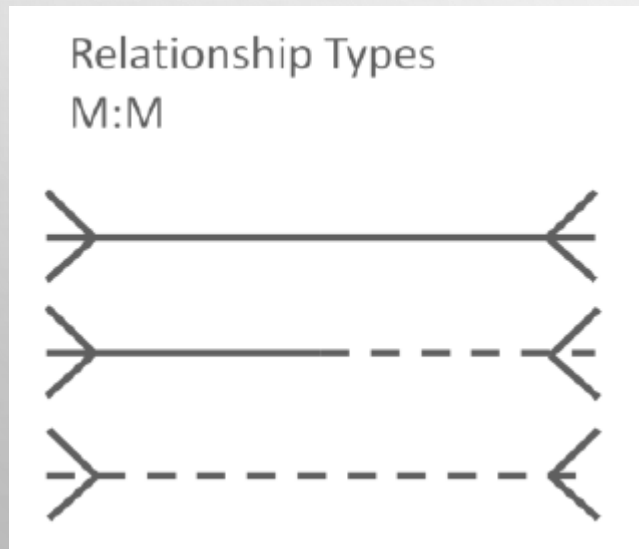
Relationship Types

1:M



MANY TO MANY (M:M) RELATIONSHIPS

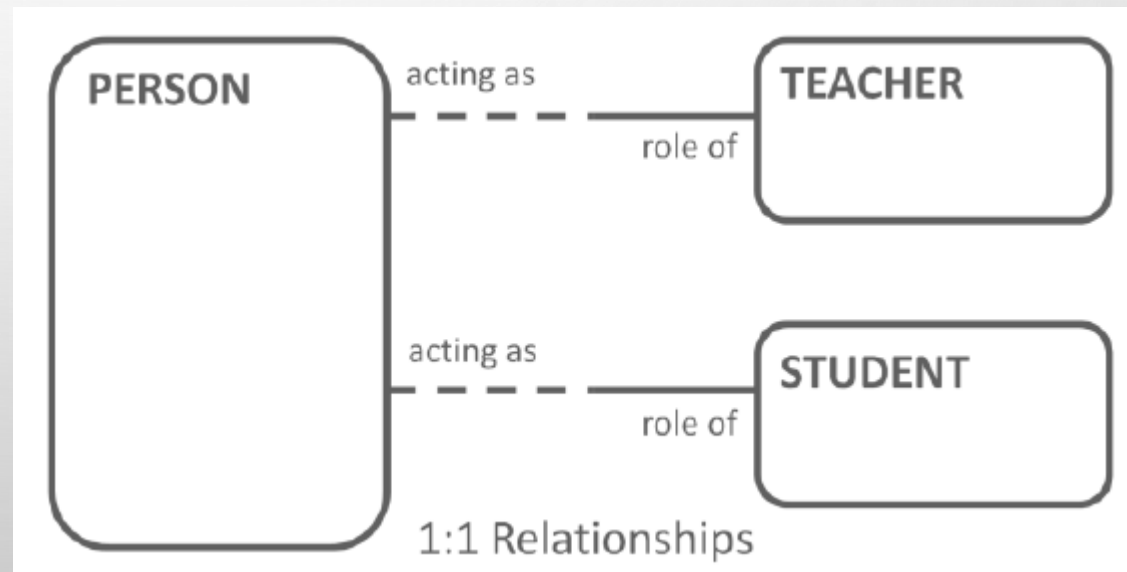
- M:M RELATIONSHIPS ARE ALSO COMMON IN THE FIRST DRAFT OF AN ER MODEL
- LATER MODEL VERSIONS WILL HAVE NO M:M RELATIONSHIPS AS THEY MUST ALL BE RESOLVED AND REMOVED FROM AN ER MODEL.



ONE TO ONE (1:1) RELATIONSHIPS

- USUALLY YOU WILL FIND JUST A FEW OF THIS TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP IN AN ER MODEL.

Relationship Types
1:1



REDUNDANT RELATIONSHIPS

- A REDUNDANT RELATIONSHIP IS ONE THAT CAN BE DERIVED FROM ANOTHER RELATIONSHIP IN THE MODEL.
- IS IT REDUNDANT IF THE INSTEAD OF LIVING IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTRY AND PERSON WAS BORN IN?

