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Week 10, Lecture 19, 20

**Database Systems -**

**Introduction to Databases and Data Warehouses**

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**CHAPTER 3 - Relational Database Modeling**  
**Part 3**

# MAIN TOPICS

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- Map Unary Relationships (1:1, 1:M, M:N)
- Map Multiple Relationships Between Same Entities
- Map Weak Entities
- Example 2: Map ERD to Relational Schema

# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

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- Mapping **unary** relationships
  - In the **same way as** mapping **binary** relationships
    - Map **binary** relationships
      - M:N -- Add a **new relation** with **composite primary key**
      - 1:M -- Add a **foreign key** column to **relation from entity on M side**
      - 1:1 -- Add a **foreign key** column to **chosen relation** from one involved entity
        - Favor mandatory over optional

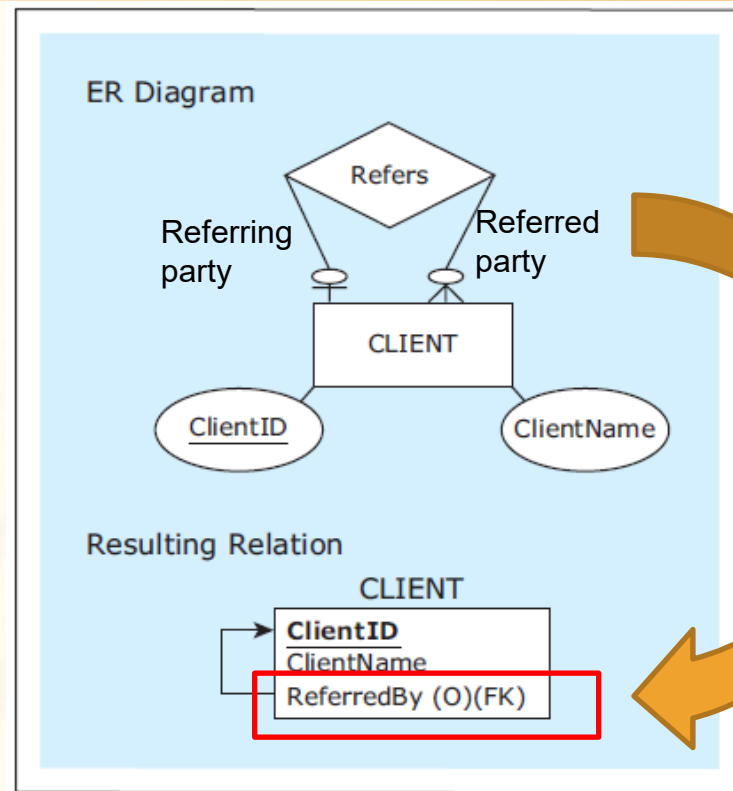
# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

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- Mapping **1:M unary** relationships
  - The relation mapped from an entity involved in a 1:M unary relationship contains a **foreign key** that **corresponds to its own primary key**

# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

Mapping a 1:M  
unary relationship



Sample data  
records for the  
mapped relation

CLIENT		
ClientID	ClientName	ReferredBy
C111	Mark	
C222	Mike	C111
C333	Lilly	C111
C444	Jane	C222

# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

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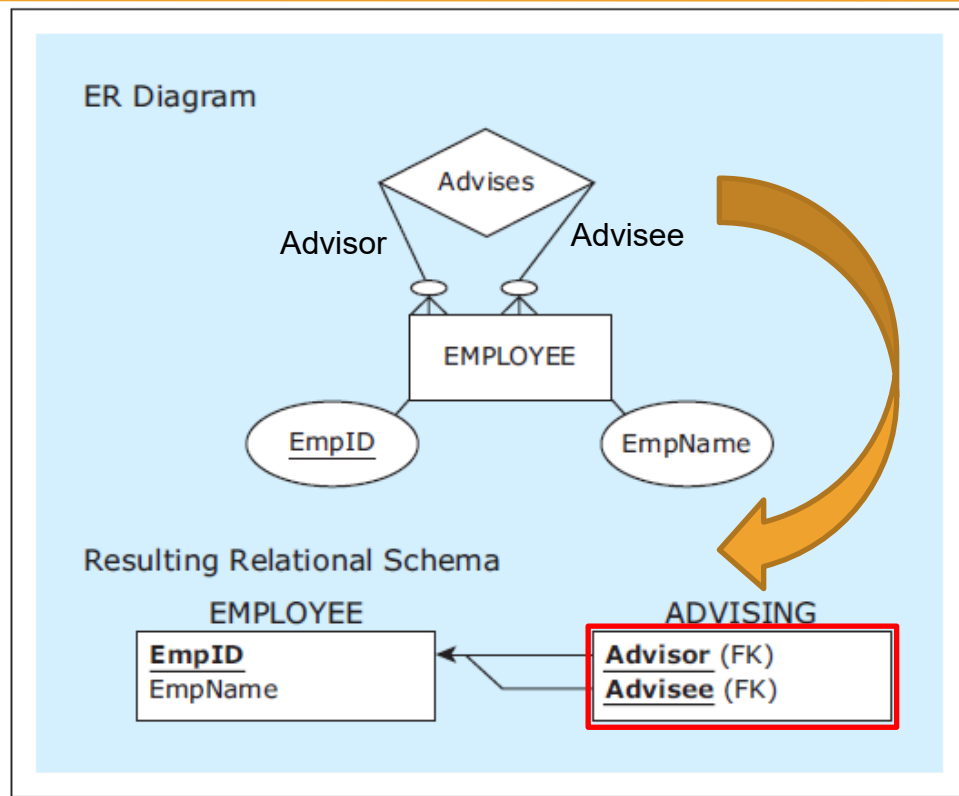
- Mapping **M:N unary** relationships

- In addition to the relation representing the entity involved in a unary M:N relationship, another relation is created to **represent the M:N relationship itself**
  - **Add a new relation for the M:N unary** relationship
- This new relation has **two foreign keys**, both of them corresponding to the primary key of the relation representing the entity involved in the unary M:N relationship
  - **Add two foreign key columns** to the new relation
- Each of the **foreign keys** is used as a part of the composite primary key of the new relation
  - **Two foreign keys together = composite primary key** of the new relation

# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

Mapping a M:N  
unary relationship

- Optional participation



Sample data  
records for the  
mapped relations

EMPLOYEE		ADVISING	
<u>EmpID</u>	EmpName	<u>Advisor</u>	<u>Advisee</u>
1234	Becky	1234	2345
2345	Molly	1234	3456
3456	Rob	2345	1324
1324	Ted	3456	1324
		1234	1324

# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

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- Mapping **1:1 unary** relationships
  - Mapped in the same way as 1:M binary relationships
    - **Add a foreign key column** in the relation for entity, referring to the primary key of the relation

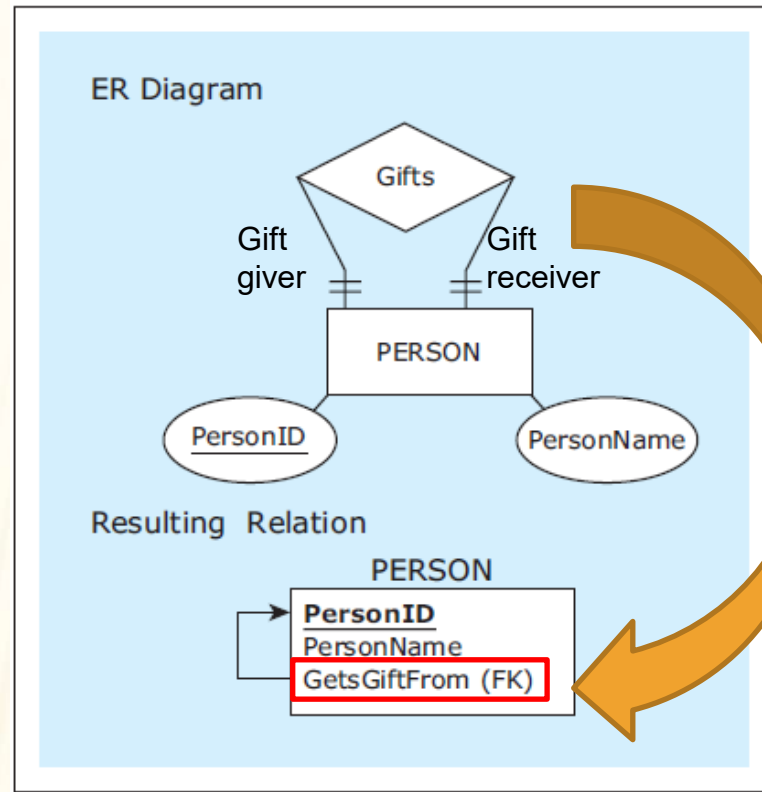




# MAPPING UNARY RELATIONSHIPS

Mapping a 1:1  
unary relationship

- **Mandatory participation**



Sample data  
records for the  
mapped relation

PERSON		
PersonID	PersonName	GetsGiftFrom
P111	Rose	P333
P222	Violet	P111
P333	James	P444
P444	Lena	P222



# MAPPING MULTIPLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SAME ENTITIES

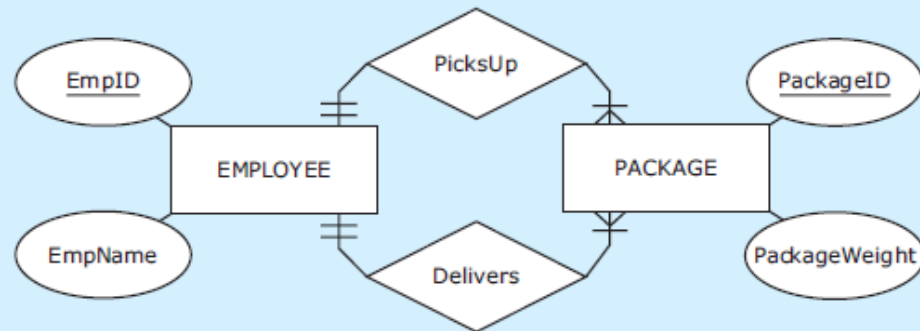
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- **Mapping multiple relationships between the same entities**
  - Each relationship is mapped

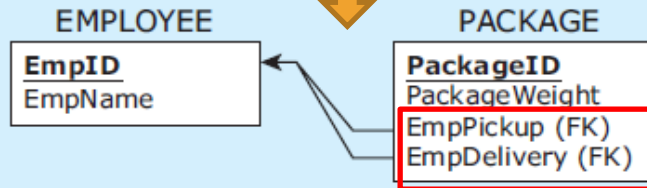
# MAPPING MULTIPLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SAME ENTITIES

Mapping multiple relationships between the same entities

ER Diagram



Resulting Relational Schema



Sample data records for the mapped relations

EMPLOYEE

<u>EmpID</u>	EmpName
1234	Becky
2345	Molly
3456	Rob
1324	Ted

PACKAGE

<u>PackageID</u>	PackageWeight	EmpPickup	EmpDelivery
P111	5	1234	2345
P222	12	1234	1324
P333	3	2345	1234
P444	10	3456	1234
P555	7	1324	3456

# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

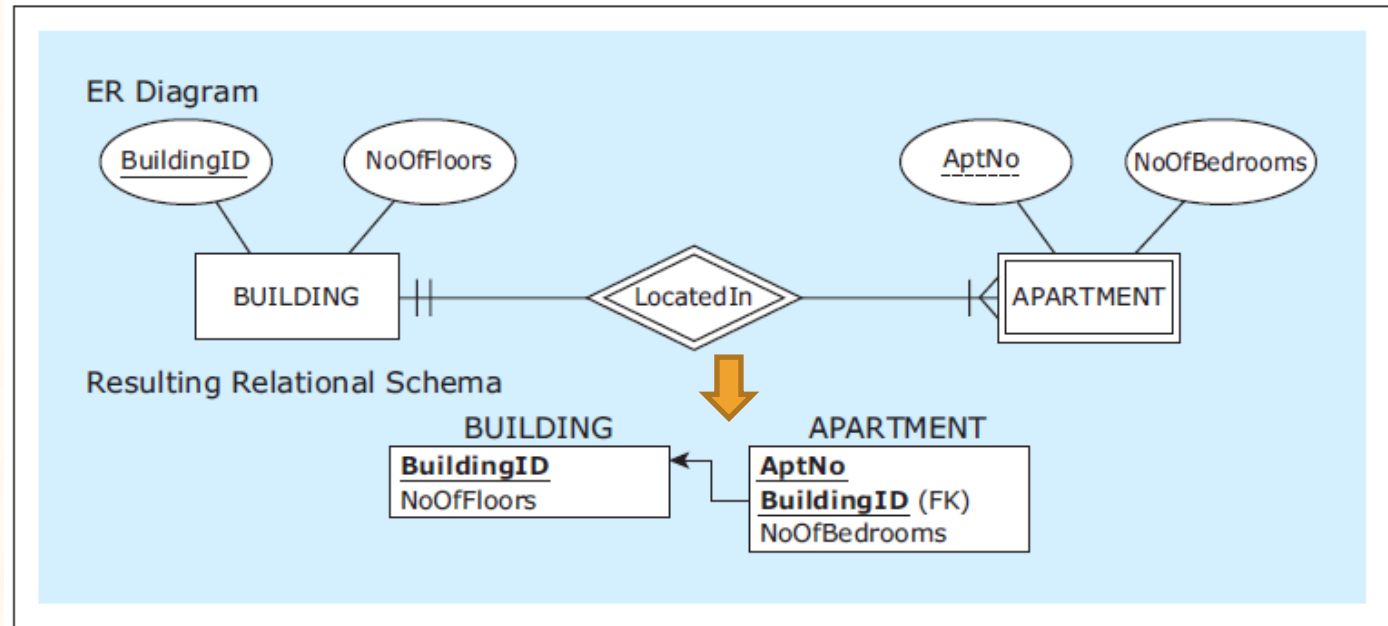
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- Mapping **weak entities**
  - Map weak entities in the same way as regular entities with one addition:
    - If weak entity **has a partial key**, add to the resulting relation a **composite primary key** that is **composed of**:
      - \* The **partial key** and
      - \* The **foreign key** corresponding to the primary key of the owner entity
        - ❖ If more than one owner entity, add **one foreign key for each owner entity**

# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

Mapping a weak entity with partial key

- Composite primary key in APARTMENT relation  
(partial key, foreign key)
- Relationship LocatedIn already mapped when mapping APARTMENT



Sample data records for the mapped relations

BUILDING

<u>BuildingID</u>	NoOfFloors
A	3
B	2
C	2

APARTMENT

<u>BuildingID</u>	<u>AptNo</u>	NoOfBedrooms
A	101	4
A	201	4
A	301	5
B	101	2
B	201	2
C	101	3
C	102	3
C	201	4

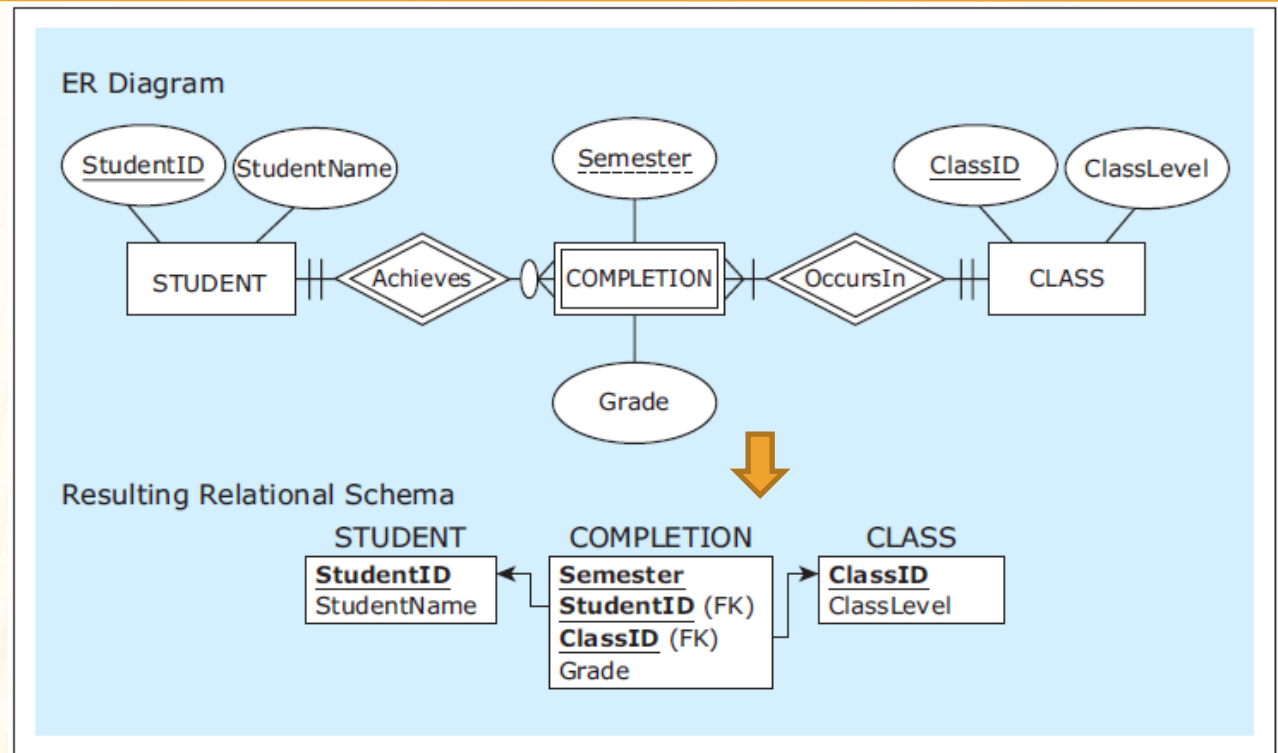
# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

Mapping a weak entity with **partial key** and two owners

- Composite primary key in COMPLETION relation

(partial key, foreign key1, foreign key2)

Sample data records for the mapped relations

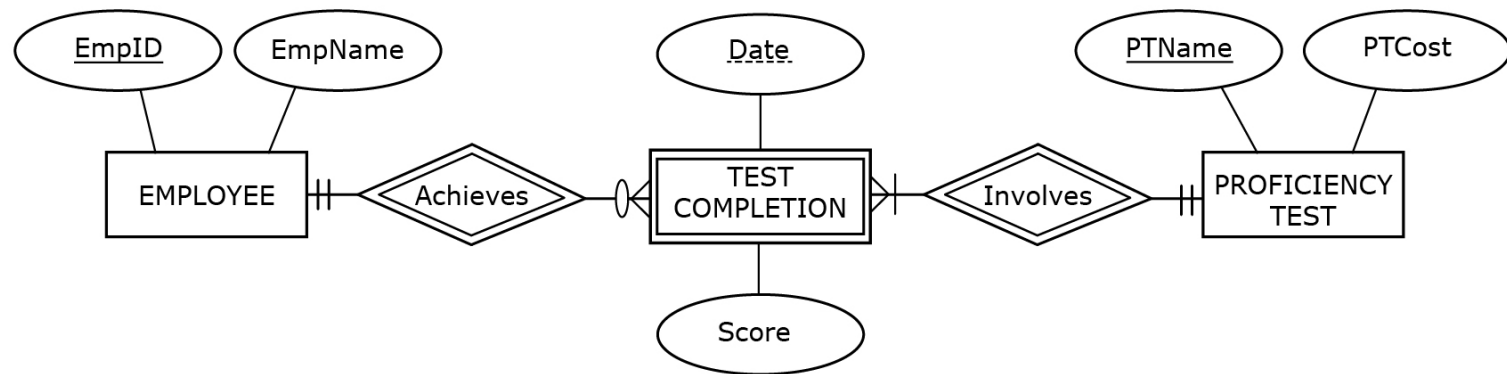


STUDENT		CLASS		COMPLETION			
StudentID	StudentName	ClassID	ClassLevel	StudentID	ClassID	Semester	Grade
1111	Robin	IS101	Freshman	1111	IS101	Spring10	D
2222	Pat	IS241	Sophomore	1111	IS101	Spring11	D
3333	Jami	IS247	Sophomore	1111	IS101	Spring12	A
				1111	IS241	Fall12	B
				2222	IS101	Fall12	A
				2222	IS241	Fall12	C
				2222	IS247	Spring13	B
				3333	IS101	Fall12	A

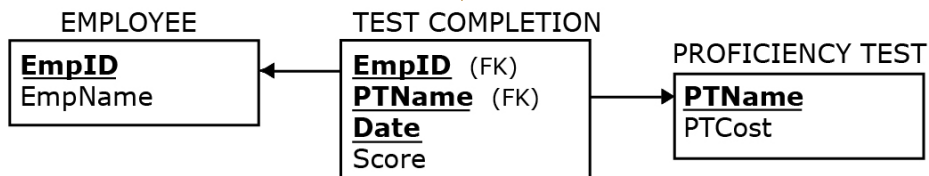
# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

Mapping a weak entity with two owners

ER Diagram



Resulting Relational Schema



Sample data records for the mapped relations

EMPLOYEE	
<u>EmpID</u>	EmpName
1111	Amelia
2222	Max
3333	Erin

PROFICIENCY TEST	
<u>PTName</u>	PTCost
Conflict Mediation	\$100.00
Regulatory Compliance	\$200.00
Risk Management	\$150.00

COMPLETION			
<u>EmpID</u>	<u>PTName</u>	<u>Date</u>	Score
1111	Conflict Mediation	2.2.2020	85
2222	Conflict Mediation	2.2.2020	45
2222	Conflict Mediation	3.3.2020	45
2222	Conflict Mediation	4.4.2020	90
2222	Risk Management	4.8.2020	80
3333	Risk Management	2.2.2020	95
3333	Regulatory Compliance	3.3.2020	90

# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

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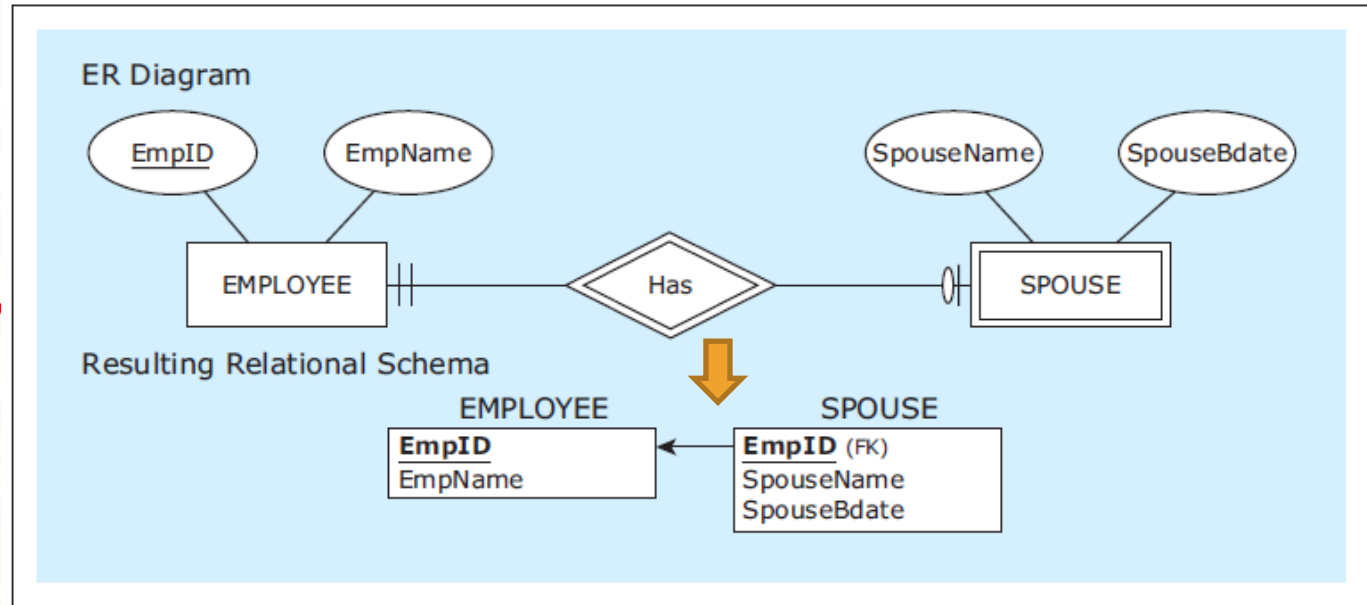
- Mapping weak entities (continue)
  - Map weak entities in the same way as regular entities with one addition:
    - If no partial key in weak entity (often 1:1 identifying relationship)
      - \* Add to the resulting relation a foreign key corresponding to the primary key of the owner entity
      - \* The foreign key is also the primary key of the resulting relationship



# MAPPING WEAK ENTITIES

Mapping a weak entity **with no partial key**

- Primary key and foreign key in SPOUSE relation (EmpID)



Sample data records for the mapped relations

EMPLOYEE

<u>EmpID</u>	EmpName
1234	Becky
2345	Molly
3456	Rob
1324	Ted

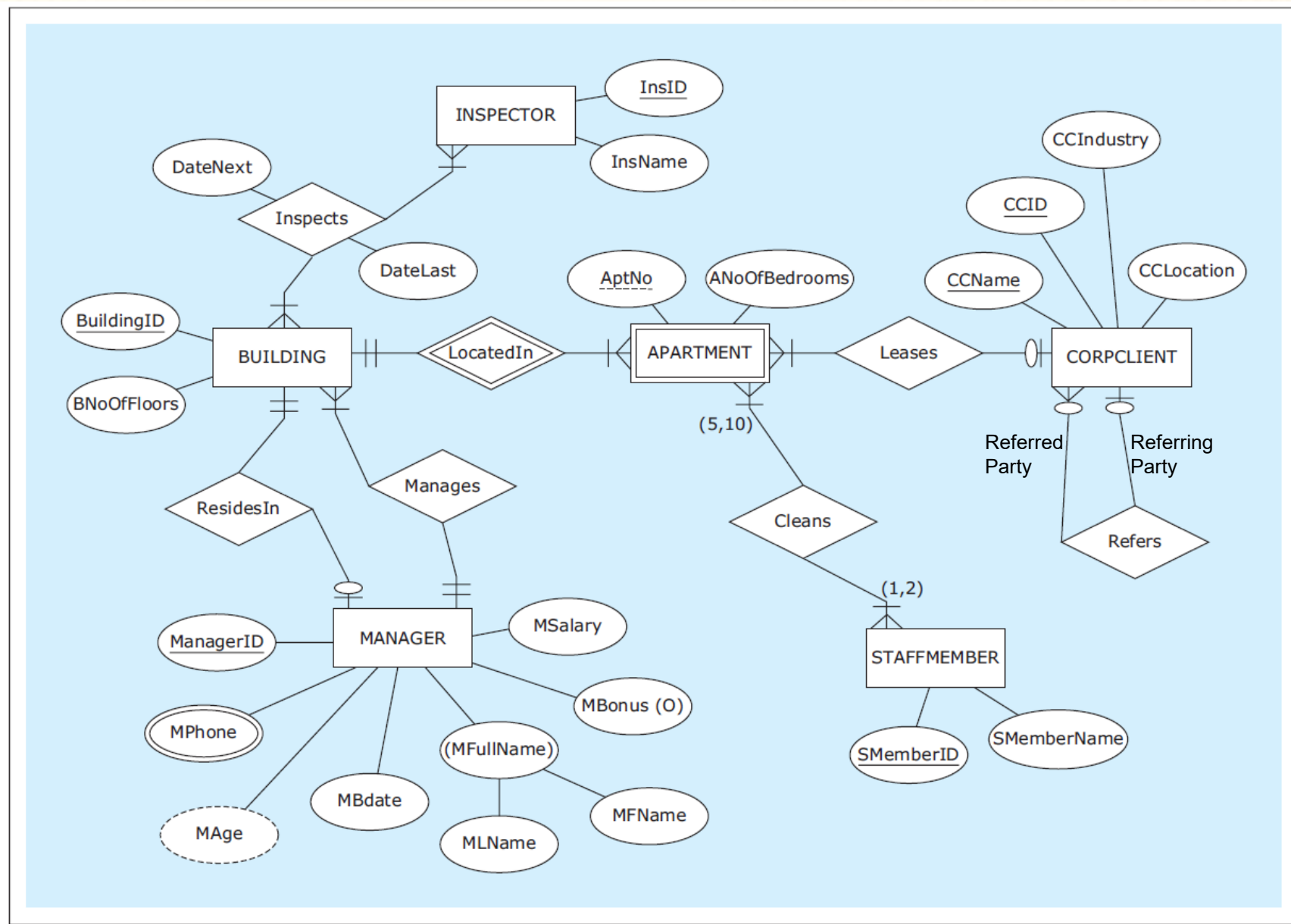
SPOUSE

<u>EmpID</u>	SpouseName	SpouseBdate
1234	Steve	Jan 18
3456	Luchy	Jun 21
1324	Tina	Feb 11

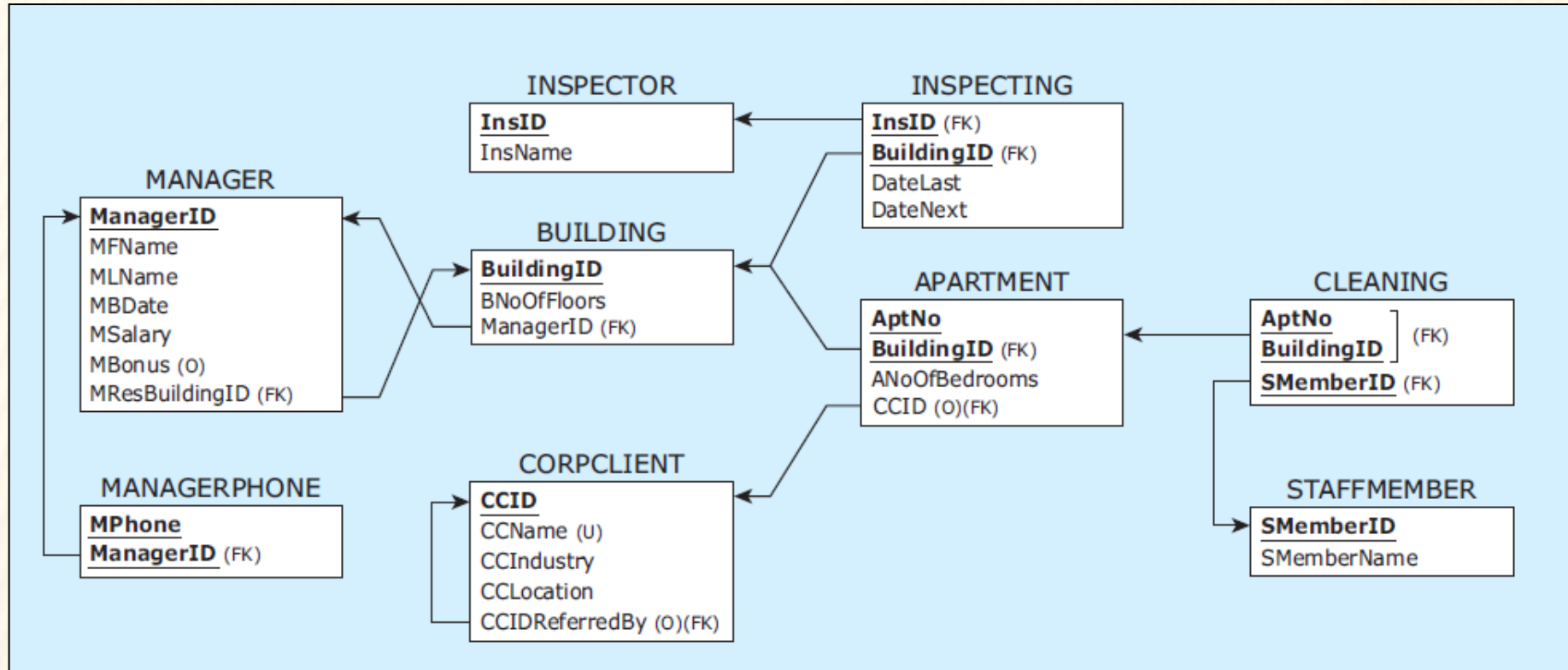
# MAPPING ER DIAGRAM INTO RELATIONAL SCHEMA

- Mapping an ER diagram into a relational schema (more)
  1. Map all entities and their attributes
    - From left to right & from top to down (can map weak entities last if desired)
    - Special-Mapping of multivalued attributes and weak entities
  2. Map all relationships
    - From left to right & from top to down
    - Steps to map each relationship
      - 1) Identify the type: 1:1, 1:M, or M:N
      - 2) Map the relationship according to its type
        - ❖ M:N, add a new relation with composite PK
        - ❖ 1:M, add a FK to relation from entity on M side
        - ❖ 1:1, decide which relation to add FK, then add FK
        - ❖ May need to rename FK columns in unary relationships
    - No additional mapping of identifying relationships
      - \* Already done during mapping weak entities
  3. Verify the resulting relational schema
    - Compare the relational schema to the ER diagram

# Example ER diagram : HAFH Realty Company Property Management Database



# Example mapped relational schema: HAFH Realty Company Property Management Database



# Example: Sample data records for the HAFH Realty Company Property Management Database (part 1)

INSPECTOR

<u>InsID</u>	InsName
I11	Jane
I22	Niko
I33	Mick

BUILDING

<u>BuildingID</u>	BNoOfFloors	BManagerID
B1	5	M12
B2	6	M23
B3	4	M23
B4	4	M34

APARTMENT

<u>BuildingID</u>	<u>AptNo</u>	ANoOfBedrooms	CCID
B1	41	1	
B1	21	1	C111
B2	11	2	C222
B2	31	2	
B3	11	2	C777
B4	11	2	C777

INSPECTING

<u>InsID</u>	<u>BuildingID</u>	DateLast	DateNext
I11	B1	15-MAY-2012	14-MAY-2013
I11	B2	17-FEB-2013	17-MAY-2013
I22	B2	17-FEB-2013	17-MAY-2013
I22	B3	11-JAN-2013	11-JAN-2014
I33	B3	12-JAN-2013	12-JAN-2014
I33	B4	11-JAN-2013	11-JAN-2014

Requirements in ERD: Participation, Exact Cardinality

Requirements in Relational Schema: Primary Key, Foreign Key,

# Example: Sample data records for the HAFH Realty Company Property Management Database (part 2)

## MANAGER

<u>ManagerID</u>	MFName	MLName	MBDate	MSalary	MBonus	MResBuildingID
M12	Boris	Grant	20-JUN-1980	60000		B1
M23	Austin	Lee	30-OCT-1975	50000	5000	B2
M34	George	Sherman	11-JAN-1976	52000	2000	B4

## CLEANING

<u>BuildingID</u>	<u>AptNo</u>	<u>SMemberID</u>
B1	21	5432
B1	41	9876
B2	11	9876
B2	31	5432
B3	11	5432
B4	11	7652

## MANAGERPHONE

<u>ManagerID</u>	<u>MPhone</u>
M12	555-2222
M12	555-3232
M23	555-9988
M34	555-9999

## STAFFMEMBER

<u>SMemberID</u>	<u>SMemberName</u>
5432	Brian
9876	Boris
7652	Caroline

## CORPCLIENT

<u>CCID</u>	CCName	CCIndustry	CCLocation	CCIDReferredBy
C111	BlingNotes	Music	Chicago	
C222	SkyJet	Airline	Oak Park	C111
C777	WindyCT	Music	Chicago	C222
C888	SouthAlps	Sports	Rosemont	C777