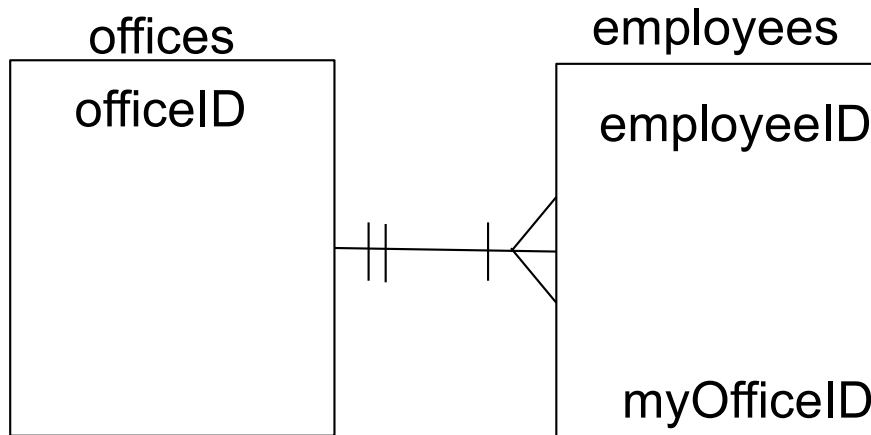


Binary relations – example one-to-many

Business side: an employee is assigned to at most one home office



The foreign key side is on the “many” table.

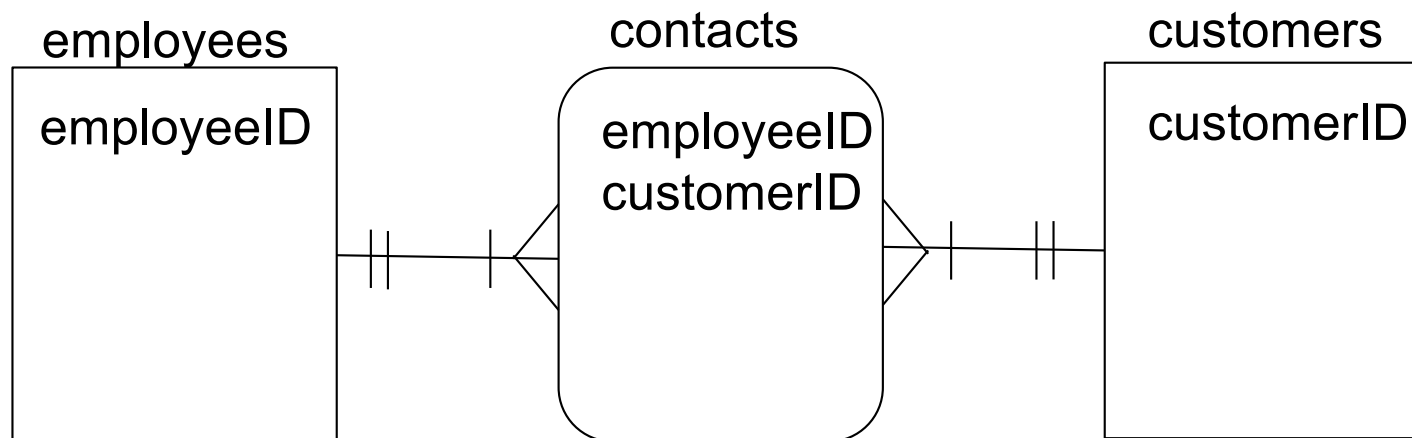
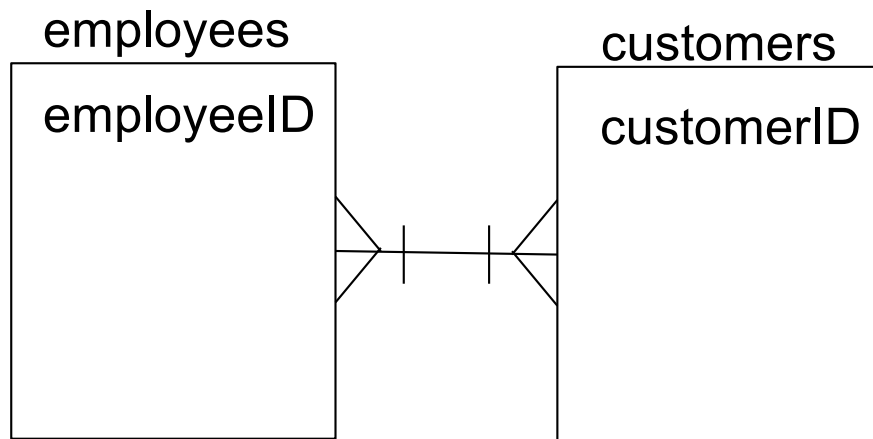
Foreign key names don't need to match.

```
create table offices (officeID int not null auto_increment primary key);
```

```
create table employees (employeeID int not null auto_increment,  
    myOfficeID int not null,  
    primary key (employeeID),  
    foreign key (myOfficeID) references offices (officeID) );
```

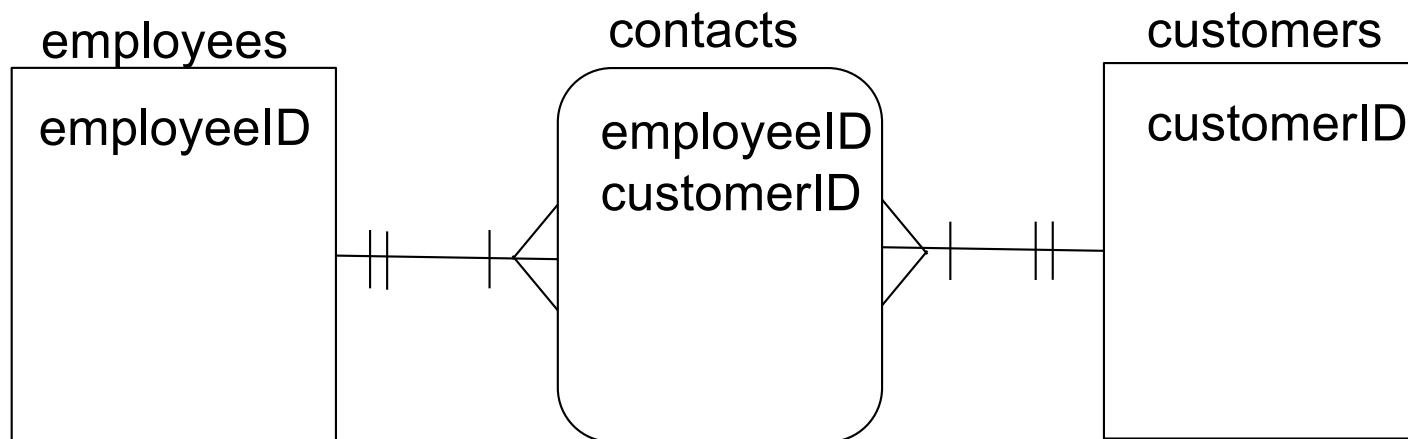
Binary relations – example many-to-many

Business rule: customers have one or more employee contacts and employees look after multiple customers



Binary relations – example many-to-many

Business rule: customers have one or more employee contacts and employees look after multiple customers



Create table employees (employeeID int not null auto_increment primary key);

Create table customers (customerID int not null auto_increment primary key);

Create table contacts (employeeID int not null,

customerID int not null,

primary key (employeeID, customerID),

foreign key (employeeID) references employees (employeeID),

foreign key (customerID) references customers (customerID));

Map associative entities

- **Similar to mapping strong entities**

Map unary relations

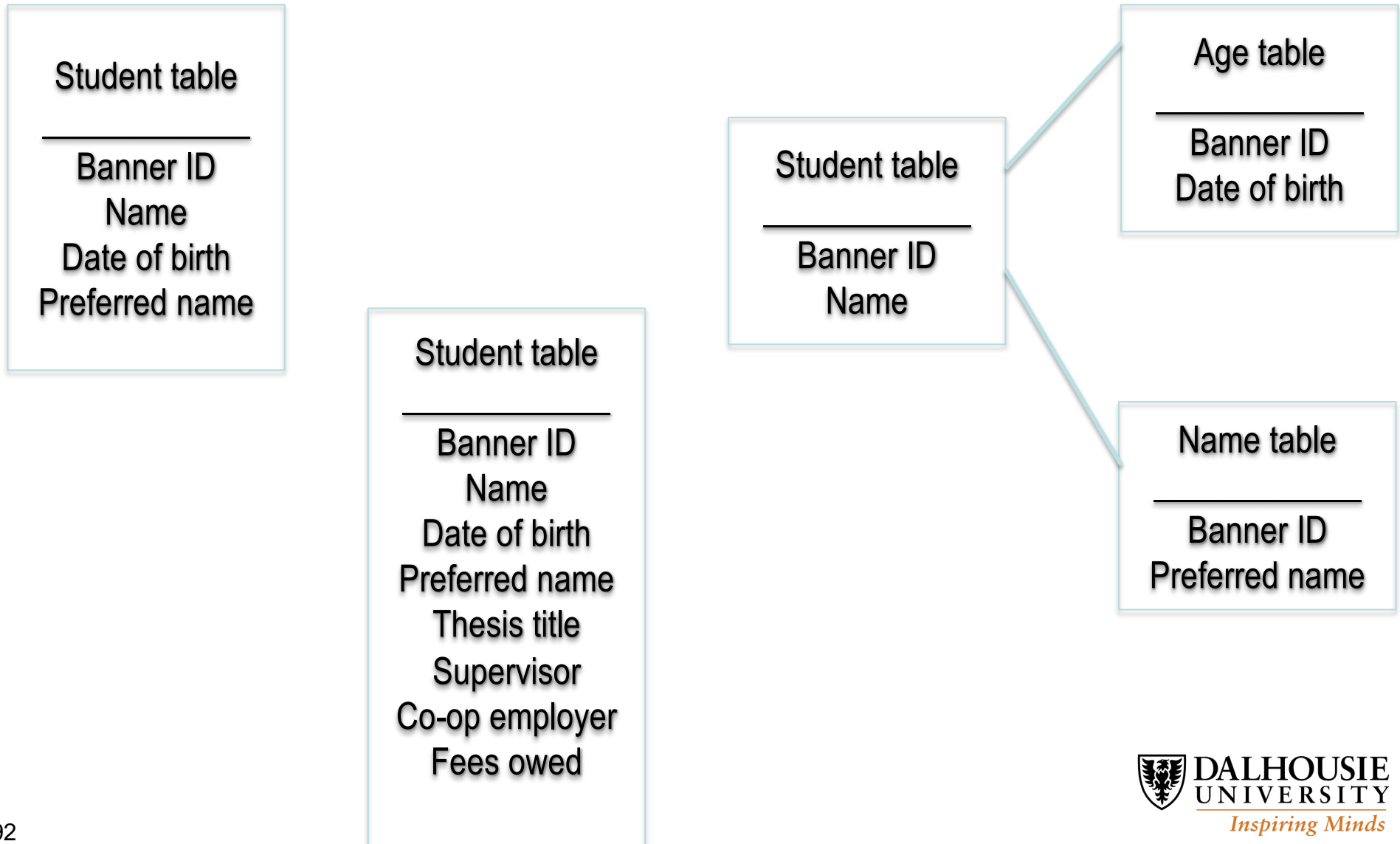
- Include the primary key of a table as a foreign key (with a different name) in the same table
 - ▶ Eg. “reportsTo” field in the employee table of the lab database.
 - ▶ Sometimes called a recursive foreign key

Map ternary relations

- **Create intermediate tables as in the binary many-to-many relations.**
- **The intermediate table captures the primary keys of all the entities in the relation**

Design choices

Single responsibility



Open/Closed principle

