

# CSE460/560 DATA MODELS AND QUERY LANGUAGES

From ER Model to Relational Data Model

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(Slides Adopted from Jan Chomicki and Ning Deng)



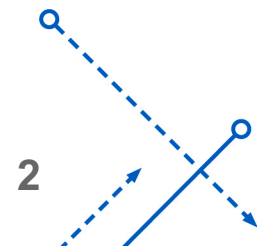
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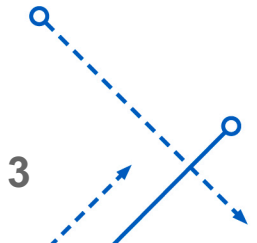
# Outline

1. Basic Rules
2. Handling Weak Entity Sets
3. Handling ISA Hierarchies



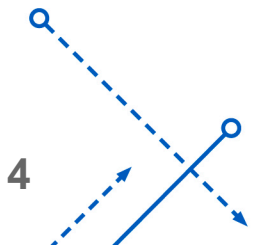
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1. **Basic Rules**
2. Handling Weak Entity Sets
3. Handling ISA Hierarchies



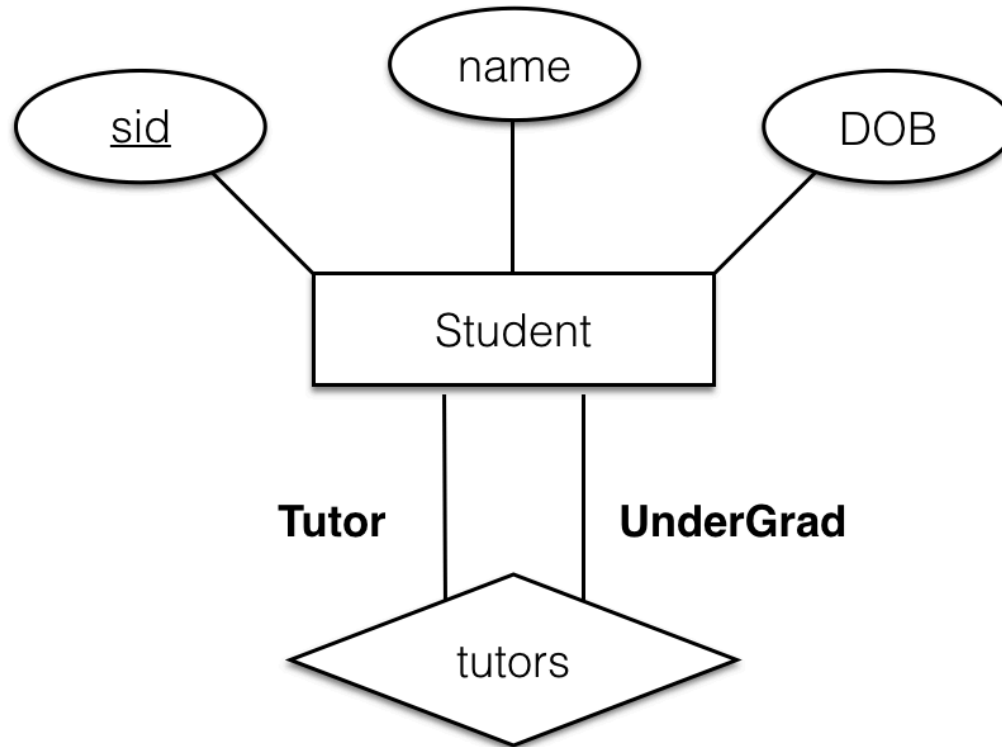
# Basic Rules: Entity Set / Relationship Set

- Turn each entity set into a relation
  - With same set of attributes
- Turn each relationship set into a relation
  - Keys from connected entity set
  - Attributes from the relationship set



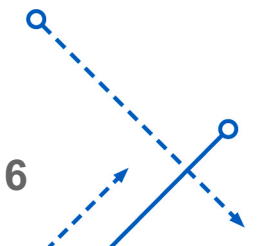
# Basic Rules: Entity Set / Relationship Set

- Example



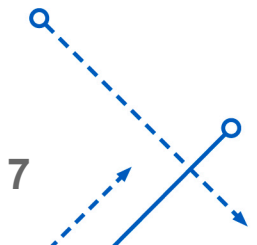
# Basic Rules: Combining Relations

- Always translating relationships into a relation may not be the best choice
- A common situation: many-to-one relationship
  - Instead of translating into a relation, make it as an attribute on many-side
  - E.g.
    - A student can have at most one professor
    - But a professor can advise many students
    - Adding an attribute to Student to reference the PK in relation Professor
- What is the pros and cons?



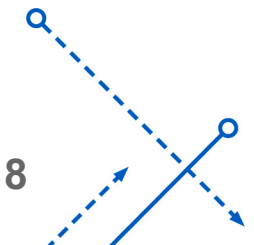
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# Handling Weak Entity Sets

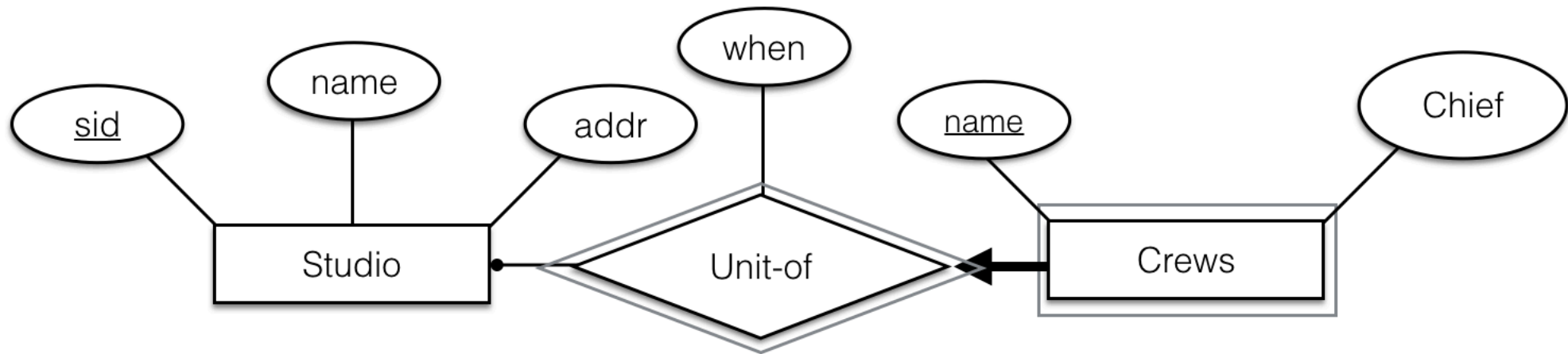
- Suppose  $W$  is a weak entity, construct for  $W$  a relation  $R_W$  whose schema consists of
  - All attributes of  $W$
  - All attributes of supporting relationships for  $W$
  - For each supporting relationship for  $W$ 
    - Add the key attribute(s) of  $E$  where  $E$  is the entity set on the other end of relationship
  - Rename attributes if necessary to avoid name conflict
  - Do not construct a relation for any supporting relationship for  $W$





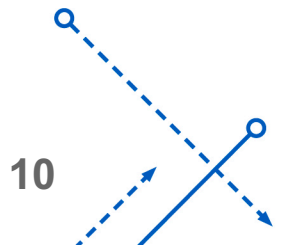
# Handling Weak Entity Sets

- Example



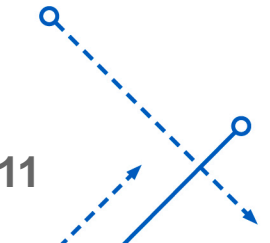
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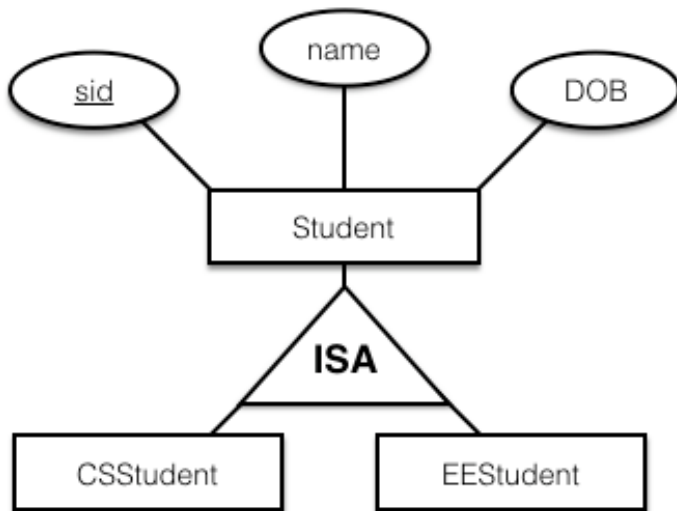
# Handling ISA Hierarchies

- Strategies
  - ER-style conversion
  - Object-oriented approach
  - Using null values to combine relations



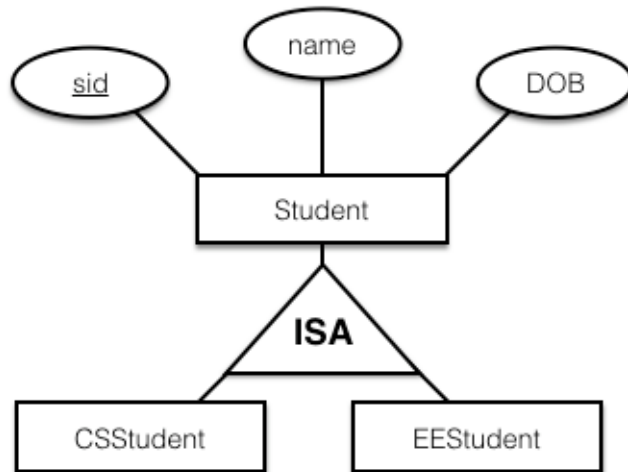
# Handling ISA Hierarchies – ER-style Conversion

- For each entity **E** in the hierarchy
  - Create a relation that includes the key attributes from root
  - All other attributes belongs to **E**
- Example



# Handling ISA Hierarchies – An Object-oriented Approach

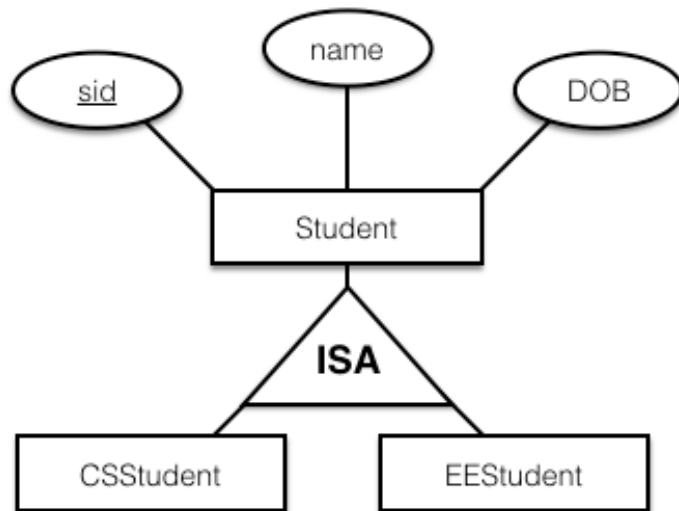
- What is the possible semantics in such ISA hierarchy?



- Enumerate all the possible subtrees of the hierarchy
  - Create a relation for each subtree
    - Represents the entities having components in exactly that subtree

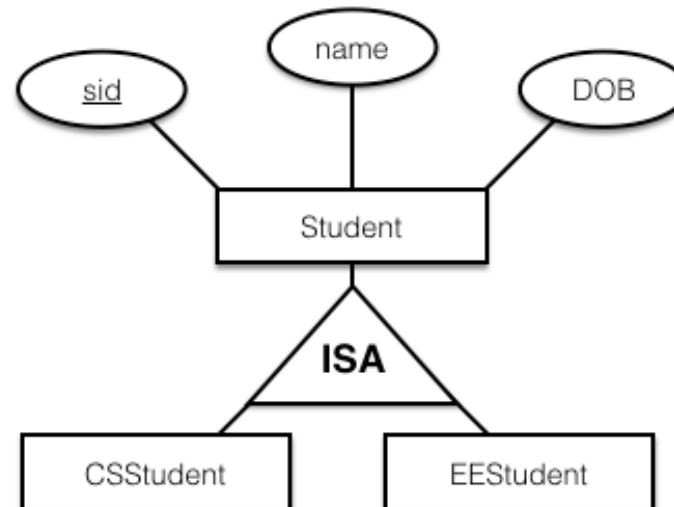
# Handling ISA Hierarchies – Using Nulls to Combine Relations

- Handle a hierarchy of entity sets with a single relation
  - With NULLs switch as attributes
- 📍 It seems convenient, but any disadvantages?



# Justification of Approaches

- What is the workload of the application?
- Do they join frequently?
  - DoB of students
  - DoB of CSStudents
- Do we concern about space?
- How often the updates are?
- ...



# Recommended Reading

Database Systems: The Complete Book  
Chapter 4.5, 4.6