Chapter 3 & 4 Exercises

1. Defined as a concisely written set of users’ requirements, and should be specified in as detailed and complete a form as possible?

Logical Data Requirements (Data Requirements)

1. Requirements that are user operations or transactions that will be applied to the database and may include both retrievals and updates.

Functional Requirements (not specified in the ER Diagram\*)

1. This class of design is usually easier to communicate to non-technical users because it doesn’t contain implementation details.

Conceptual Data Model (Design)

1. This class of design is often referred to as the implementation data model.

Logical Design

1. This class of design includes the internal storage structures, file organizations, indexes, and access paths.

Physical Design

1. What are the two types of existence for entities in the Entity Relationship (ER) model (give an example of each type)?

Conceptual & Physical

1. These become a major part of the data stored in the database and describe each entity.

Attributes (composite vs. simple, derived vs. stored, key attributes, single valued vs. multi valued, complex attributes)

1. These types of attributes are helpful to model an address when the user needs to refer to each part of the address independently (i.e., state, city, zip code, etc...).

Composite opposite is atomic.

1. How do we specify the type of attribute from question 8 on an entity relationship (ER) diagram?

See PDF.

1. With these types of attributes, the value can be determined by one or many other related attributes, or entities.

Derived

1. How do we specify the type of attribute from question 10 on an entity relationship (ER) diagram?

Dotted oval (dashed ellipse)

1. Give two cases in which we may use the special “NULL” value?

Value doesn’t exist (apt number for a house that’s not an apartment), or not known (missing, not specified)

1. These types of attributes have distinct values for each given entity set of an entity type E.

Key attributes (composite key, partial key)

1. How many such entity sets are there for an entity type E with N entity instances (please explain your answer)? (wording is confusing)

2^n

1. Consider a MAIL\_ORDER database in which employees take orders for parts from customers. The data requirements are summarized as follows:

* The mail order company has employees, each identified by a unique employee number, first and last name, and Zip Code.
* Each customer of the company is identified by a unique customer number, first and last name, and Zip Code.
* Each part sold by the company is identified by a unique part number, a part name, price, and quantity in stock.
* Each order placed by a customer is taken by an employee and is given a unique order number. Each order contains specified quantities of one or more parts. Each order has a date of receipt as well as an expected ship date. The actual ship date is also recorded.

Design an entity–relationship diagram for the mail order database and build the design using a data modeling tool such as Lucid Chart.

1. When an attribute of one entity type refers to another entity type, what generally exists?

Relationship

1. The following is defined as the number of participating entity types in a relationship type R.

Degree

1. When the same entity type participates more than once in a relationship type (in different roles), this is referred to as what kind of relationship?

Recursive, self-referencing

1. The general term for the combination of cardinality and participation constraints on a relationship type R.

Structural Constraints (specified by min-max)

1. How many possible cardinality ratios are there for binary relationships (list them)?

4 (1:1, 1:N, N:1, M:N)

1. This constraint specifies the minimum number of relationship instances that each entity can participate in and is sometimes called the minimum cardinality constraint?

Participation (partial and total)

1. What are the two types of the constraint from question 21 (explain what each type means regarding a relationship type R, and two participating entity types E and D)?

(partial and total)

1. Regarding attributes on relationship types, which cardinality ratio (of a binary relationship R from question 20) prevents me from migrating to either participating entity type in the relationship type R?

M:N

1. Entity types that don’t have key attributes of their own are referred to as what?

Weak entity types

1. How do we specify the type of entity from question 24 on an entity relationship (ER) diagram?

Double lined rectangle

1. The type of relationship that relates the entity type from question 24 to its owner entity type?

Identifying relationship (type)

1. How do we specify the type of relationship from question 26 on an entity relationship (ER) diagram?

Double diamond

1. What is true about the participation of the entity type from question 24 in the relationship type from question 26?

Total participation (existence dependency)

1. True or false, entity types in an entity relationship (ER) diagram should be plural?

False

1. True or false, attribute names in an entity relationship (ER) diagram should have their first letter capitalized?

True

1. This notation allows us to combine both cardinality and participation constraints into one.

Min-max

1. Give an example of this notation where an entity type has total participation.

(1,N)

1. The process of defining a set of subclasses of an entity type is referred to as what?

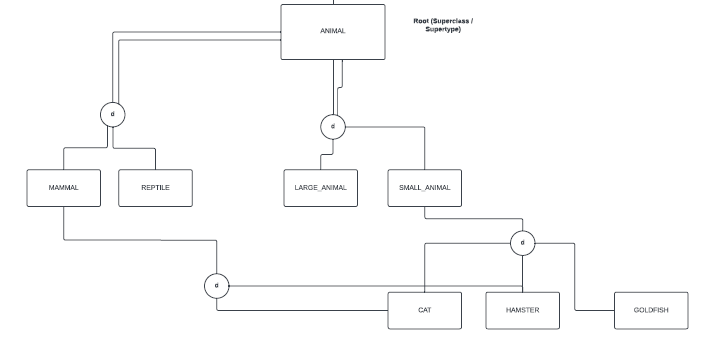
Specialization

1. What are the two constraints we must specify on a subclass / superclass relationship?

Disjoint Ness (disjoint and overlapping) and completeness constraint

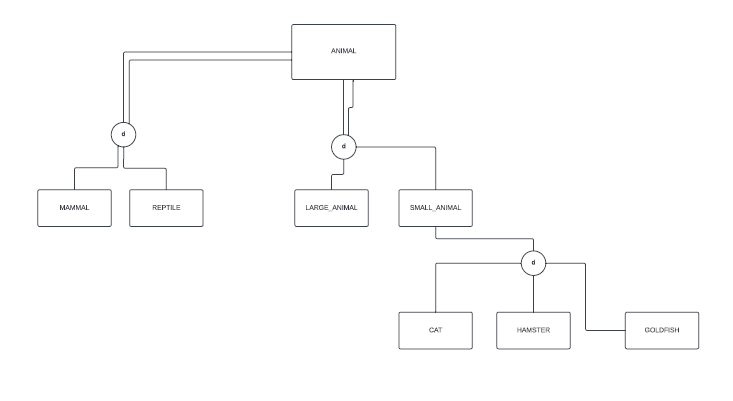
For questions 35 – 38 refer to the following diagrams...

**A**



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**B**



1. Which diagram represents an inheritance hierarchy?

B

1. Which diagram represents an inheritance lattice?

A

1. Which diagram represents multiple inheritance?

A

1. Which diagram represents single inheritance?

B

1. What is a leaf node in relation to an inheritance lattice or hierarchy?

Entity type with no further subtypes or subclasses