Module 2

Databases

Data Modeling Using the Entity-Relationship Model

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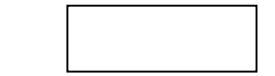
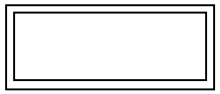
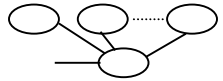
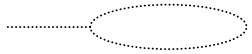
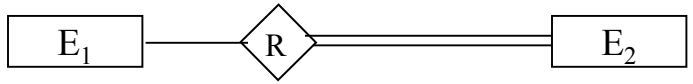
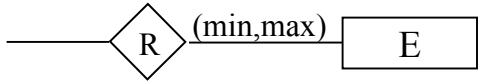
Table of contents

Notation is based on :
R. Elmasri and S.B. Navathe, " Fundamentals of Database Systems," Ed. 3., Addison Wesley, 2000, Chapters 3.4.

SUMMARY OF ER-DIAGRAM NOTATION

Symbol	Meaning
	ENTITY TYPE
	WEAK ENTITY TYPE
	RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	ATTRIBUTE
	KEY ATTRIBUTE
	MULTIVALUED ATTRIBUTE
	COMPOSITE ATTRIBUTE
	DERIVED ATTRIBUTE
	TOTAL PARTICIPATION OF E_2 IN R
	CARDINALITY RATIO 1:N FOR E_1:E_2 IN R
	STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINT (min, max) ON PARTICIPATION OF E IN R

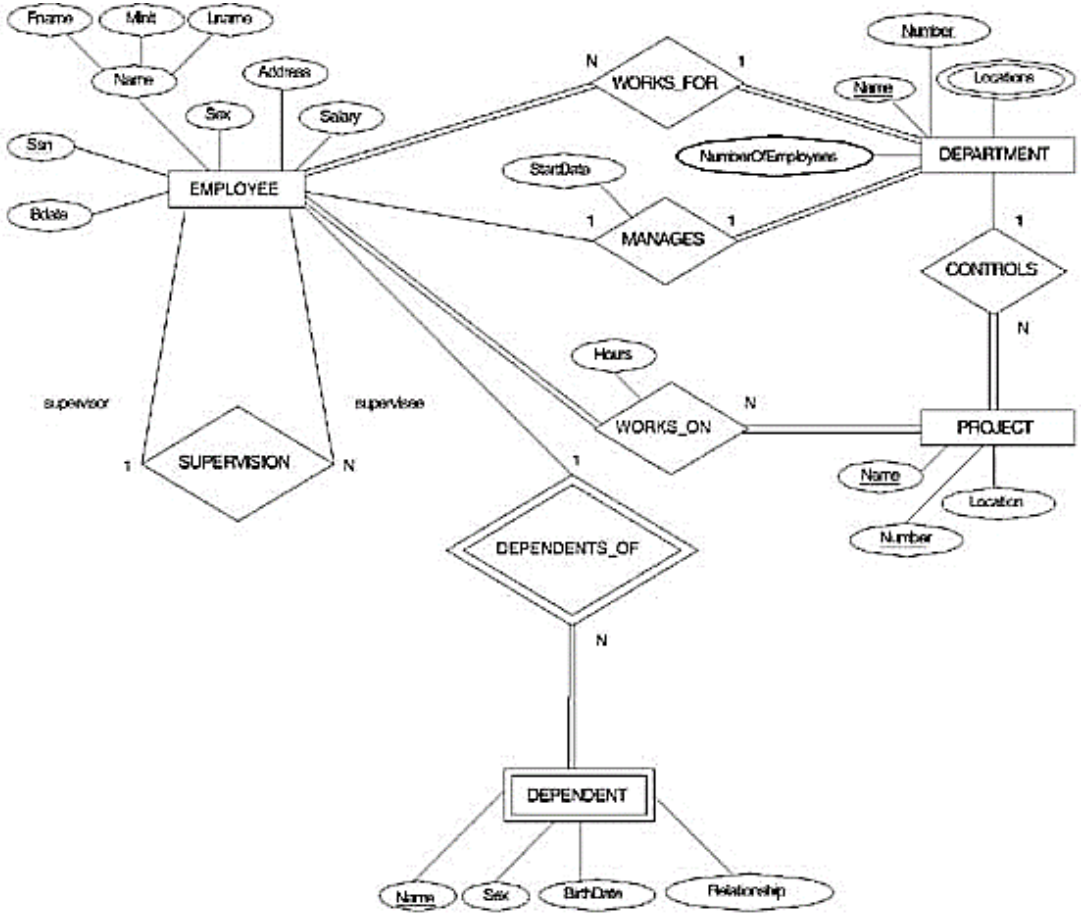
Example COMPANY Database

- Requirements of the Company (oversimplified for illustrative purposes)
  - The company is organized into DEPARTMENTs. Each department has a name, number and an employee who *manages* the department. We keep track of the start date of the department manager.
  - Each department *controls* a number of PROJECTs. Each project has a name, number and is located at a single location.

Example COMPANY Database (Cont.)

- We store each EMPLOYEE's social security number, address, salary, sex, and birthdate. Each employee *works for* one department but may *work on* several projects. We keep track of the number of hours per week that an employee currently works on each project. We also keep track of the *direct supervisor* of each employee.
- Each employee may *have* a number of DEPENDENTs. For each dependent, we keep track of their name, sex, birthdate, and relationship to employee.

ER DIAGRAM FOR THE COMPANY DATABASE



ER Model Concepts: Entities and Attributes

- Entities - are specific objects or things in the mini-world that are represented in the database; for example, the EMPLOYEE John Smith, the Research DEPARTMENT, the ProductX PROJECT
- Attributes are properties used to describe an entity; for example, an EMPLOYEE entity may have a Name, SSN, Address, Sex, BirthDate
- A specific entity will have a value for each of its attributes; for example, a specific employee entity may have Name='John Smith', SSN='123456789', Address='731 Fondren, Houston, TX', Sex='M', BirthDate='09-JAN-55'

Types of Attributes

- Simple: Each entity has a single atomic value for the attribute; for example SSN or Sex
- Composite: The attribute may be composed of several components; for example, Address (Apt#, House#, Street, City, State, ZipCode, Country) or Name(FirstName, MiddleName, LastName). Composition may form a hierarchy where some components are themselves composite.
- Multi-valued: An entity may have multiple values for that attribute; for example, Color of a CAR or PreviousDegrees of a STUDENT. Denoted as {Color} or {PreviousDegrees}.
- In general, composite and multi-valued attributes may be nested arbitrarily to any number of levels although this is rare. For example, PreviousDegrees of a STUDENT is a composite multi-valued attribute denoted by {PreviousDegrees(College, Year, Degree, Field)}.

Entity Types and Key Attributes

- Entities with the same basic attributes are grouped or typed into an entity type. For example, the EMPLOYEE entity type or the PROJECT entity type.
- An attribute of an entity type for which each entity must have a unique value is called a key attribute of the entity type. For example, SSN of EMPLOYEE.
- A key attribute may be composite. For example, VehicleTagNumber is a key of the CAR entity type with components (Number, State).
- An entity type may have more than one key. For example, the CAR entity type may have two keys:
  - VehicleIdentificationNumber (popularly called VIN) and
  - VehicleTagNumber (Number, State), also known as license_plate number.

ENTITY TYPE CAR WITH ATTRIBUTES

CAR

Registration(RegistrationNumber, State), VehicleID, Make, Model, Year, (Color)

car_1

((ABC 123, TEXAS), TK629, Ford Mustang, convertible, 1989, (red, black))

car_2

((ABC 123, NEW YORK), WP9872, Nissan Sentra, 2-door, 1992, (blue))

car_3

((VSY 720, TEXAS), TD729, Chrysler LeBaron, 4-door, 1993, (white, blue))

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Relationships and Relationship Types

- A relationship relates two or more distinct entities with a specific meaning; for example, EMPLOYEE John Smith works on the ProductX PROJECT or EMPLOYEE Franklin Wong manages the Research DEPARTMENT.
- Relationships of the same type are grouped or typed into a relationship type. For example, the WORKS_ON relationship type in which EMPLOYEEs and PROJECTs participate, or the MANAGES relationship type in which EMPLOYEEs and DEPARTMENTs participate.
- The degree of a relationship type is the number of participating entity types. Both MANAGES and WORKS_ON are binary relationships.
- More than one relationship type can exist with the same participating entity types; for examples, MANAGES and WORKS_FOR are distinct relationships between EMPLOYEE and DEPARTMENT participate.

Weak Entity Types

- An entity that does not have a key attribute
- A weak entity must participate in an identifying relationship type with an owner or identifying entity type
- Entities are identified by the combination of:
  - A partial key of the weak entity type
  - The particular entity they are related to in the identifying entity type

Example:

Suppose that a DEPENDENT entity is identified by the dependent's first name and birthdate, *and* the specific EMPLOYEE that the dependent is related to. DEPENDENT is a weak entity type with EMPLOYEE as its identifying entity type via the identifying relationship type DEPENDENT_OF

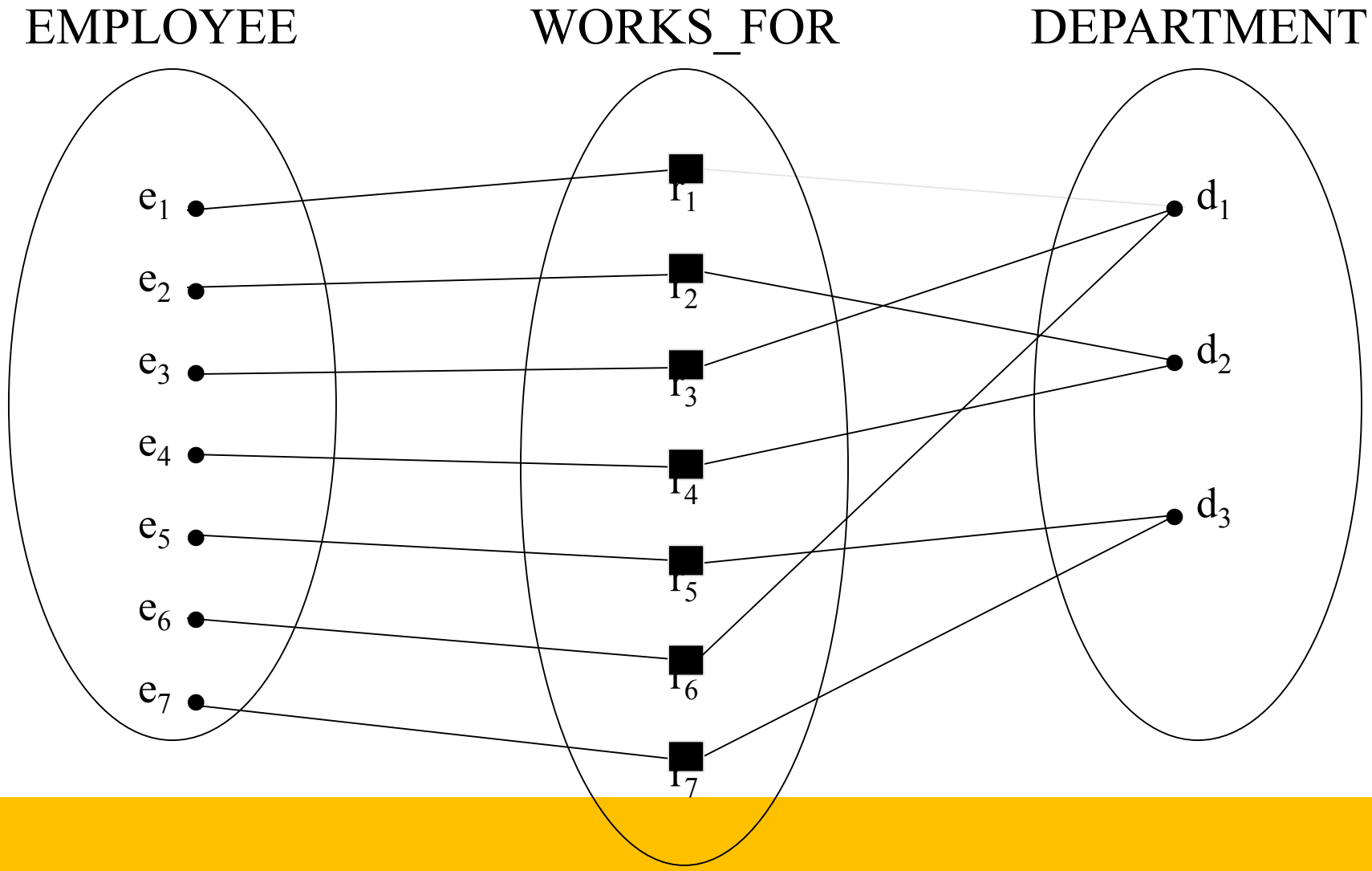
ER Model and Data Abstraction

ABSTRACTION	ER Model Concept
• Classification	• **Entity Type- a grouping of member entities** **Relationship Type - a grouping of member relationships**
• Aggregation	• Relationship Type is an aggregation of (over) its participating entity types
• Identification	• Weak Entity Type

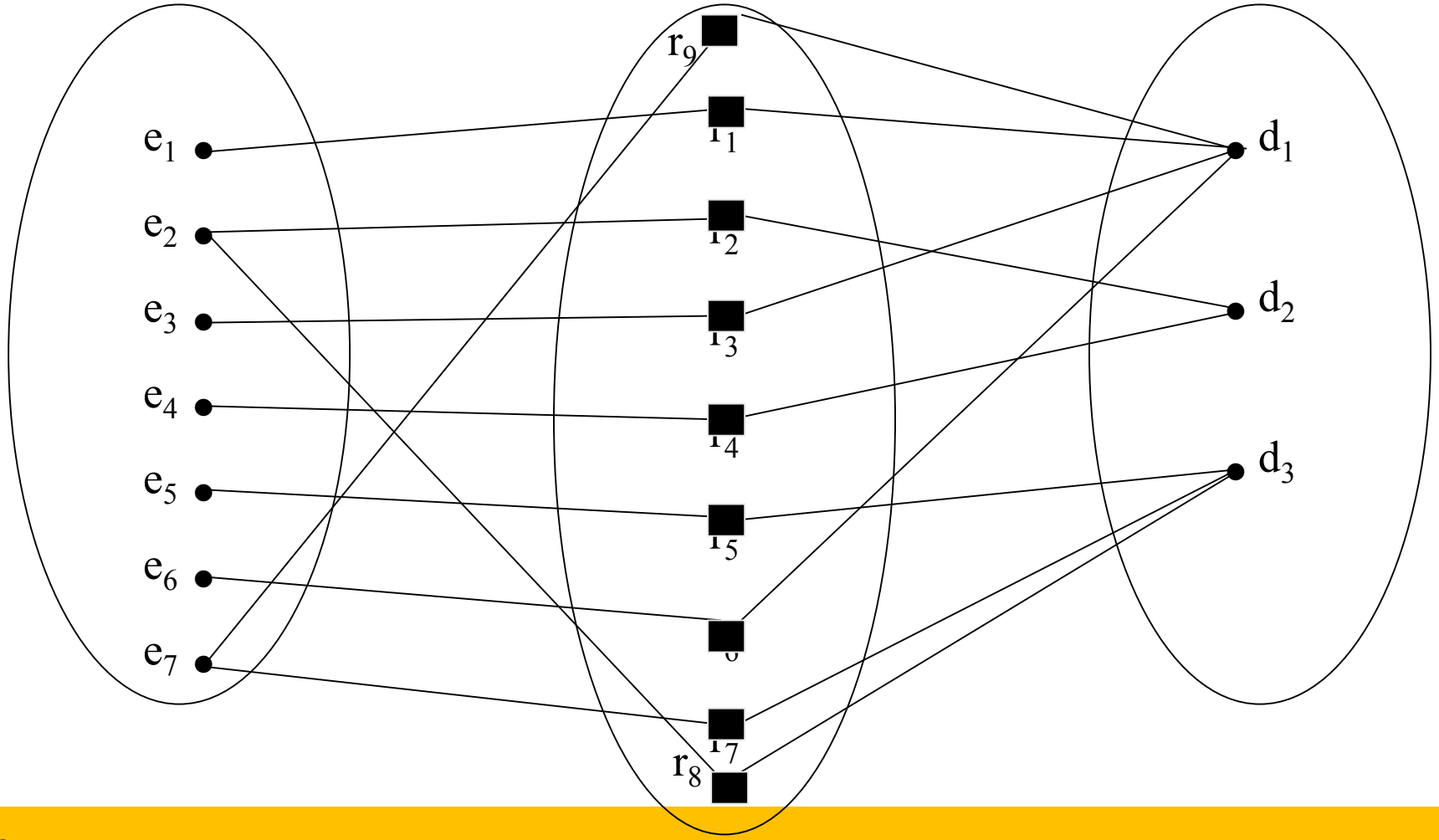
Constraints on Aggregation

- Cardinality Constraints on Relationship Types
  - (Also known as ratio constraints)
  - Maximum Cardinality
    - One-to-one
    - One-to-many
    - Many-to-many
  - Minimum Cardinality (also called participation or existence dependency constraints)
    - zero (optional participation, not existence-dependent)
    - one or more (mandatory, existence-dependent)

One-to-many(1:N) or Many-to-one (N:1) RELATIONSHIP



MANY-TO-MANY(M:N) RELATIONSHIP



Structural Constraints – one way to express semantics of relationships

Structural constraints on relationships:

- **Cardinality ratio** (of a binary relationship): 1:1, 1:N, N:1, or M:N

  SHOWN BY PLACING APPROPRIATE NUMBER ON THE LINK.

- **Participation constraint** (on each participating entity type): total (called *existence dependency*) or partial.

  SHOWN BY DOUBLE LINING THE LINK

NOTE: These are easy to specify for Binary Relationship Types. Do not be misled by obscure notations to specify above constraints for higher order relationships

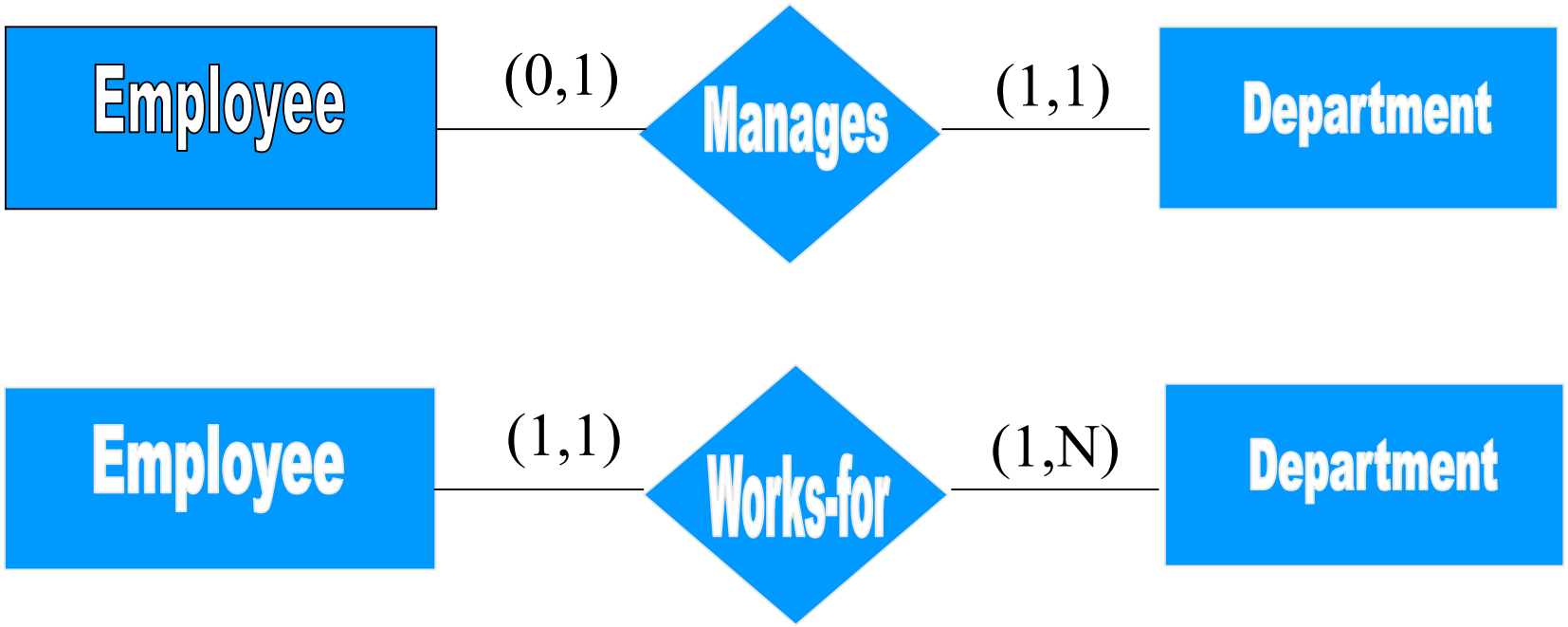
Alternative (min, max) notation for relationship structural constraints:

- Specified on *each participation* of an entity type E in a relationship type R
- Specifies that each entity e in E participates in *at least* min and *at most* max relationship instances in R
- Default(no constraint): min=0, max=n
- Must have min≤max, min≥0, max ≥1
- Derived from the knowledge of mini-world constraints

Examples:

- A department has *exactly one* manager and an employee can manage *at most one* department.
  - Specify (0,1) for participation of EMPLOYEE in MANAGES
  - Specify (1,1) for participation of DEPARTMENT in MANAGES
- An employee can work for *exactly one* department but a department can have *any number of employees*.
  - Specify (1,1) for participation of EMPLOYEE in WORKS_FOR
  - Specify (0,n) for participation of DEPARTMENT in WORKS_FOR

The (min,max) notation for higher order relationship type constraints

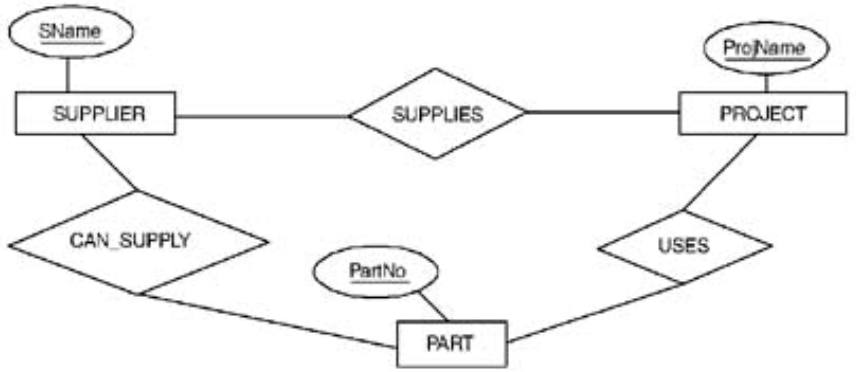


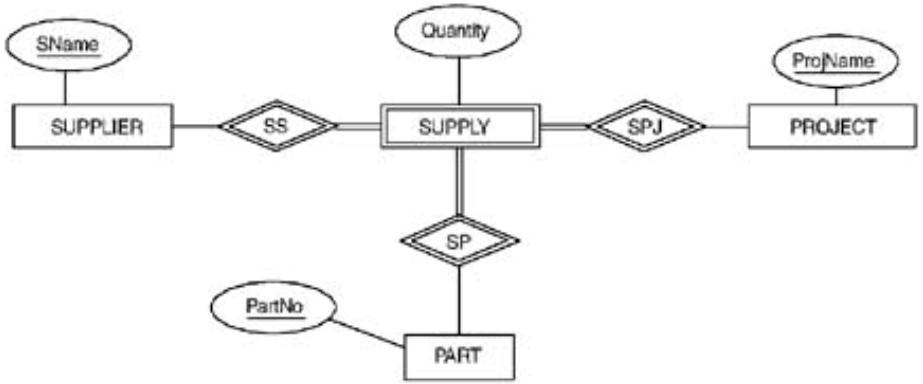
What does it mean to put m:n:p on the three arms of the relationship?
It is essentially meaningless. The (min,max) notation "looking away" from the entity is the best to use.

Relationships of Higher Degree

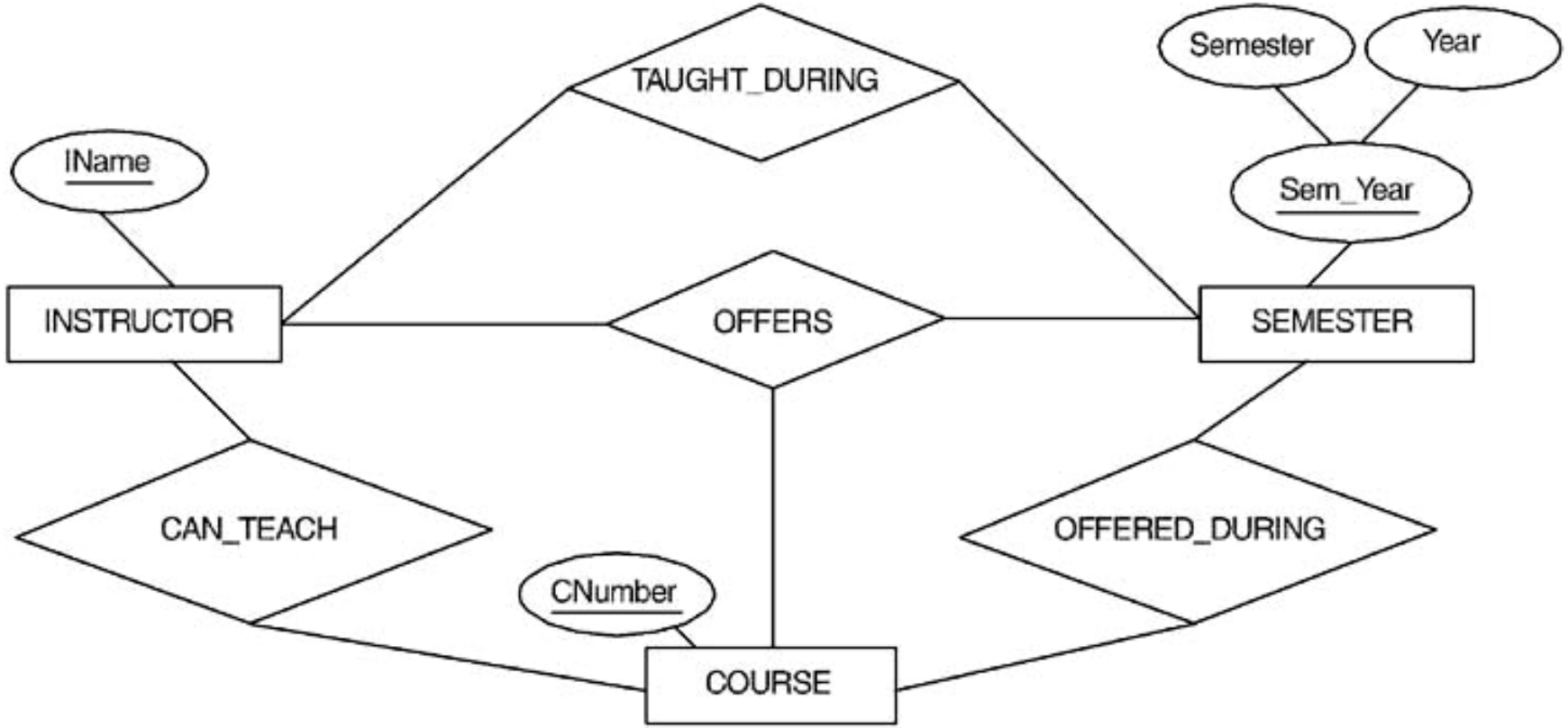
- Relationship types of degree 2 are called **binary**
- Relationship types of degree 3 are called **ternary** and of degree n are called **n-ary**
- In general, an n-ary relationship *is not* equivalent to n binary relationships

TERNARY RELATIONSHIPS

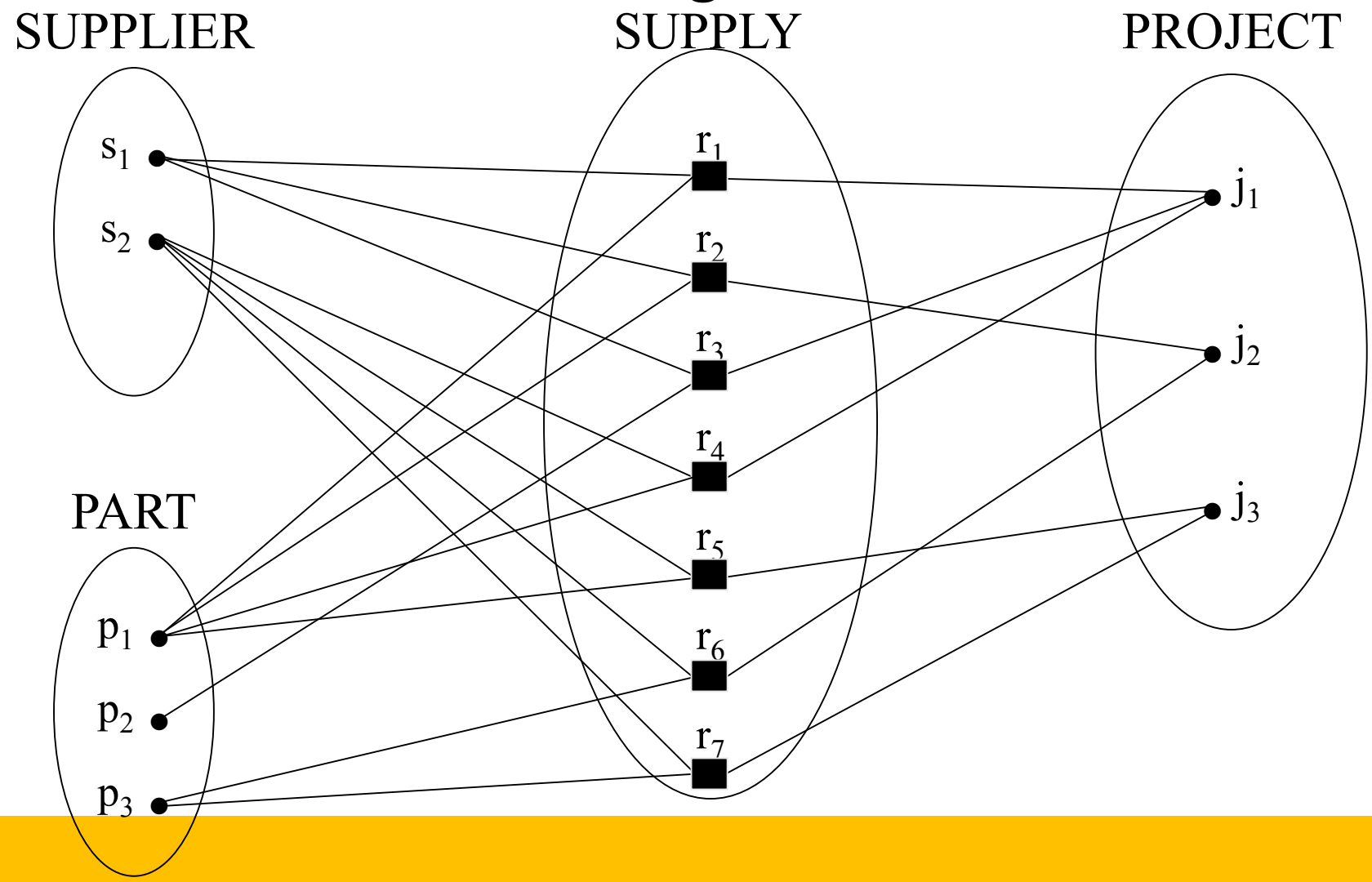




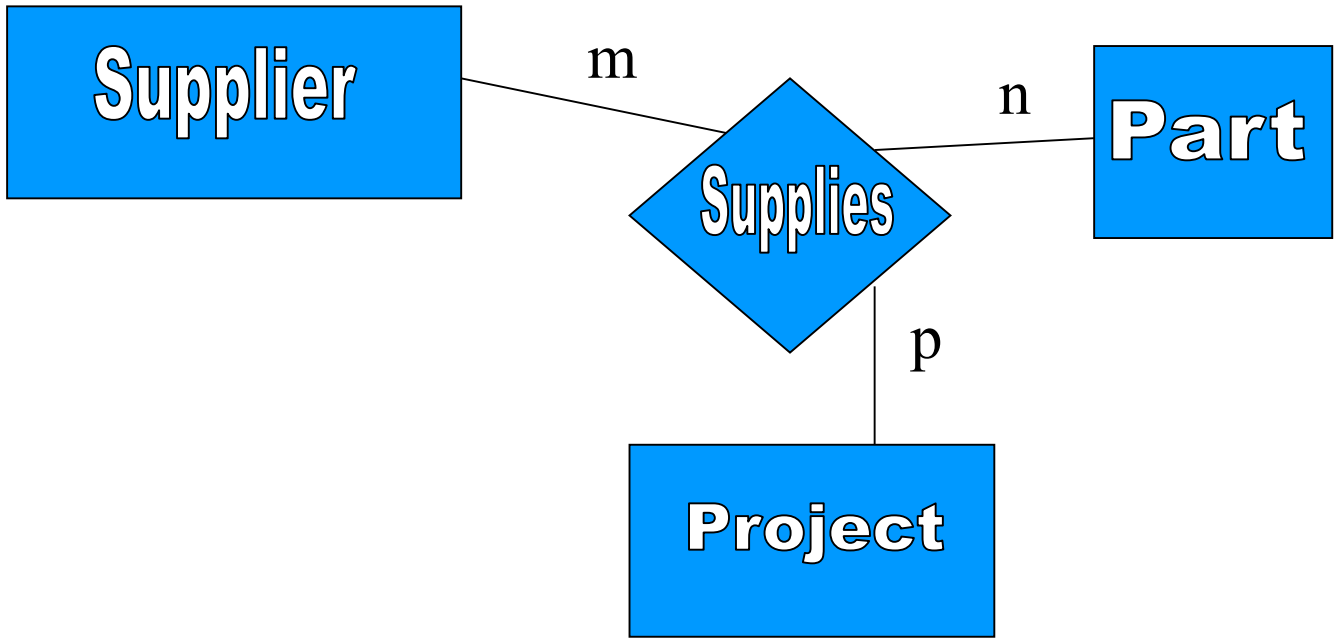
TERNARY VS. BINARY RELATIONSHIPS



TERNARY RELATIONSHIP- Instance Diagram

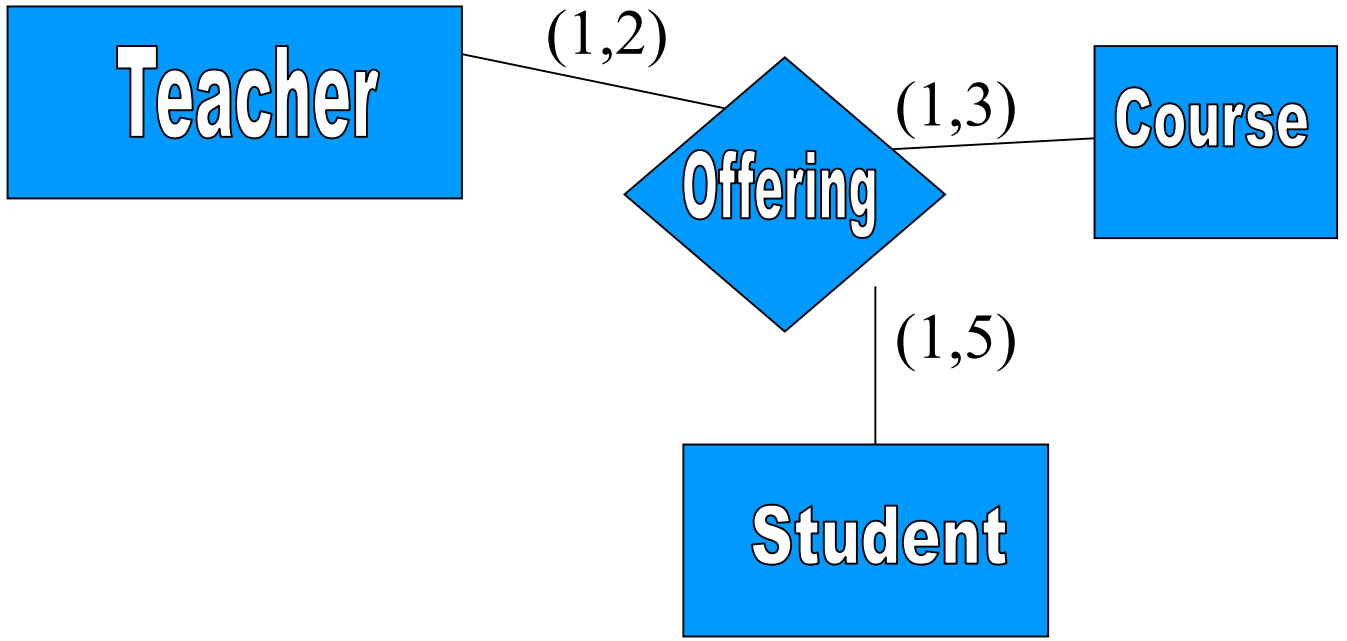


Problem with constraints on higher order relationship types



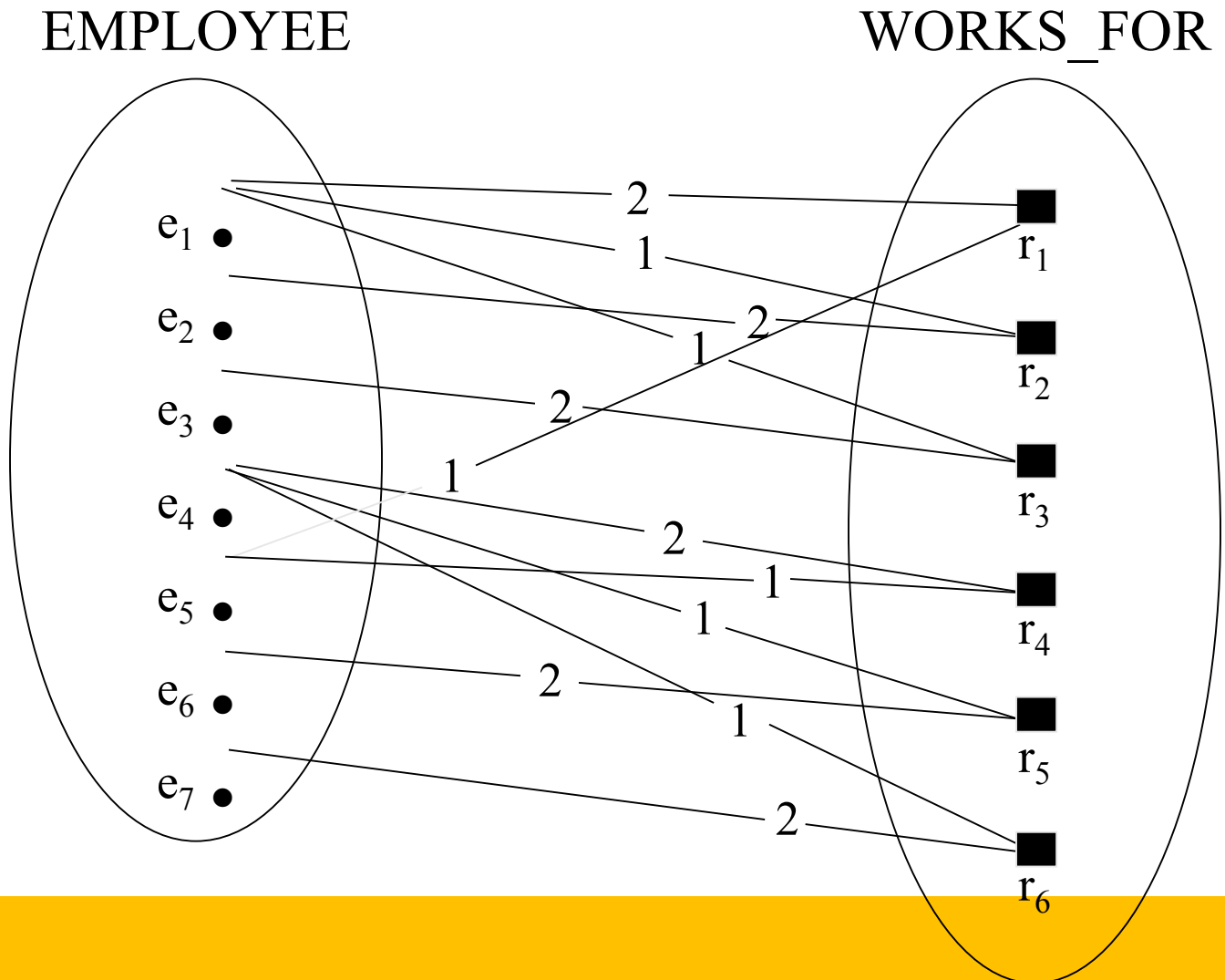
What does it mean to put m:n:p on the three arms of the relationship ? It is essentially meaningless.

The (min,max) notation for higher order relationship type constraints



A Teacher can offer min 1 and max 2 Offerings
A Course may have 1 to 3 Offerings
A Student may enroll in from 1 to 5 Offerings

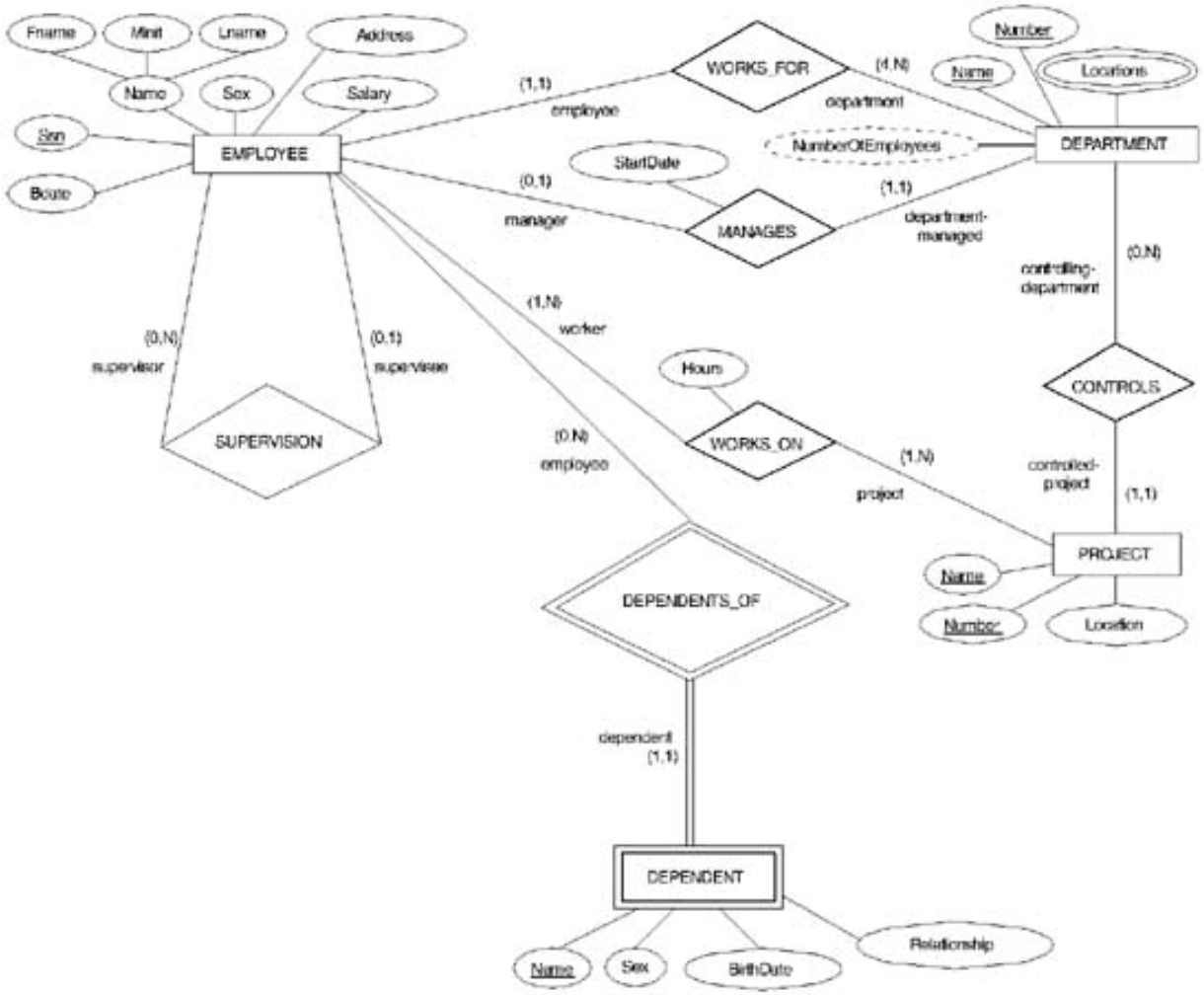
RECURSIVE RELATIONSHIP SUPERVISION



Roles played by Entity Types in Relationship types

- In a recursive relationship two entities of the same entity type are related; for example, a SUPERVISION relationship type relates one EMPLOYEE (in the role of supervisee) to another EMPLOYEE (in the role of supervisor).
- Similarly, the same entity type may play different roles in different relationships. E.g., Employee plays the role
- ATTRIBUTES OF RELATIONSHIP TYPES:
- A relationship type can have attributes; for example, HoursPerWeek of WORKS_ON; its value for each relationship instance describes the number of hours per week that an EMPLOYEE works on a PROJECT.

ER DIAGRAM WITH ROLE NAMES AND MINI-MAX CONSTRAINTS



Data Modeling Tools

A number of popular tools that cover conceptual modeling and mapping into relational schema design. Examples: ERWin, S- Designer (Enterprise Application Suite), ER- Studio, etc.

POSITIVES: serves as documentation of application requirements, easy user interface - mostly graphics editor support

Problems with Current Modeling Tools

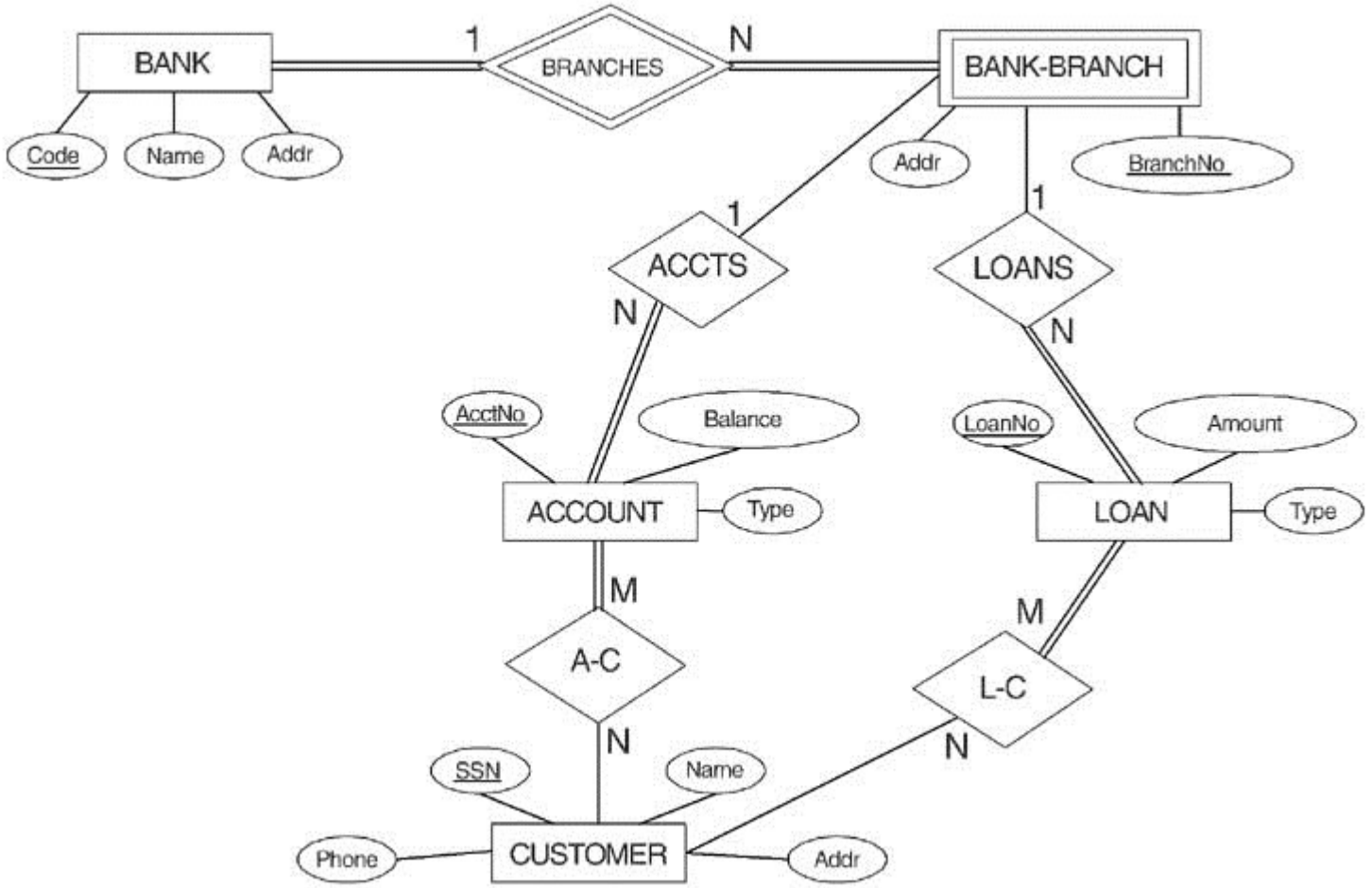
- DIAGRAMMING
  - Poor conceptual meaningful notation.
  - To avoid the problem of layout algorithms and aesthetics of diagrams, they prefer boxes and lines and do nothing more than represent (primary-foreign key) relationships among resulting tables.(a few exceptions)
- METHODOLGY
  - lack of built-in methodology support.
  - poor tradeoff analysis or user-driven design preferences.
  - poor design verification and suggestions for improvement.

Some of the Currently Available Automated Database Design Tools

COMPANY	TOOL	FUNCTIONALITY
Embarcadero Technologies	DB Studio	Database Modeling in ER and IDEF1X
	DB Artisan	Database administration and space and security management
Oracle	Developer 2000 and Designer 2000	Database modeling, application development
Popkin Software	System Architect 2001	Data modeling, object modeling, process modeling, structured analysis/design
Platinum Technology	Platinum Enterprice Modeling Suite: Erwin, BPWin, Paradigm Plus	Data, process, and business component modeling
Persistence Inc.	Pwertier	Mapping from O-O to relational model
Rational	Rational Rose	Modeling in UML and application generation in C++ and JAVA
Rogue Ware	RW Metro	Mapping from O-O to relational model
Resolution Ltd.	Xcase	Conceptual modeling up to code maintenance
Sybase	Enterprise Application Suite	Data modeling, business logic modeling
Visio	Visio Enterprise	Data modeling, design and reengineering Visual Basic and Visual C++

COMPANY	TOOL	FUNCTIONALITY
Embarcadero Technologies	ER Studio	Database Modeling in ER and IDEF1X
	DB Artisan	Database administration and space and security management
Oracle	Developer 2000 and Designer 2000	Database modeling, application development
Popkin Software	System Architect 2001	Data modeling, object modeling, process modeling, structured analysis/design
Platinum Technology	Platinum Enterprice Modeling Suite: Erwin, BPWin, Paradigm Plus	Data, process, and business component modeling
Persistence Inc.	Pwertier	Mapping from O-O to relational model
Rational	Rational Rose	Modeling in UML and application generation in C++ and JAVA
Rogue Ware	RW Metro	Mapping from O-O to relational model
Resolution Ltd.	Xcase	Conceptual modeling up to code maintenance
Sybase	Enterprise Application Suite	Data modeling, business logic modeling
Visio	Visio Enterprise	Data modeling, design and reengineering Visual Basic and Visual C++

ER DIAGRAM FOR A BANK DATABASE



PROBLEM with ER notation

THE ENTITY RELATIONSHIP MODEL IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM DID NOT SUPPORT THE GENERALIZATION ABSTRACTION.

Extended Entity-Relationship (EER) Model

- Incorporates Set-subset relationships
- Incorporates Generalization Hierarchies
- LIMITATIONS OF THE ER MODEL:
- No relationship may be defined between an entity type and a relationship type

NEXT SECTION OF THIS Presentation ILLUSTRATES HOW THE ER MODEL CAN BE EXTENDED WITH

- Set-subset relationships and Generalization Hierarchies and how we can impose further notation on them.