

# Database Systems Lecture #06

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# **Objectives**



- ◆ To learn relational database design
  - ER model to relational model mapping



#### **Outline**



- Relational Database Design by ER-to-Relational Mapping
  - Mapping Entity Types
  - Mapping Attributes
  - Mapping Relationship Types
- ◆ Case Study



# Relational Database Design by ER-to-Relational Mapping



- Design a relational database schema
  - Based on the result of conceptual design
- Mapping ER model to relational model



# Mapping of Regular Entity Types



- ◆ Map each regular entity type as a relation
  - Called *entity relations*
- Attributes
  - All simple attributes of the entity type
- ◆ Primary key
  - Choose one from key attributes of the entity type



### Mapping of Weak Entity Types



- Map each weak entity type as a relation
- Attributes
  - All simple attributes of the entity type
  - Primary key attribute of the owner as a foreign key
- ◆ Primary key
  - Choose one from key attributes of the entity type
  - Combine it with the foreign key attribute



#### Mapping of Multivalued Attributes



- Map each multivalued attribute as a new relation
- Attributes
  - Multivalued attributes
  - Key attributes of the entity type relation as FK
- ◆ Primary key
  - Combination of all attributes
    - Multivalued attributes + FK



### **Mapping of Composite Attributes**



- Map each composite attribute as a new relation
- Attributes
  - Simple attributes from the component attributes
  - Key attributes of the entity type relation as foreign key
- Primary key
  - Foreign key



# **Mapping of Composite Attributes**



- ◆ Alternative approach
  - Add all simple component attributes to the corresponding relation of the entity type



# Mapping of Binary 1:1 Relationship Types



- ◆ Identify relations that correspond to entity types participating in the relationship type foreign key approach
- ◆ Choose one of the relations and include the *PK* of the other one as the FK
  - Better to choose an entity type with total participation
- ◆ Include simple attributes of 1:1 relationship type as attributes of the relation



# Mapping of Binary 1: N Relationship Types



- ◆ Identify relation that represents participating entity type at N-side of relationship type
- ◆ Include *PK of the other entity type* as FK
- ◆ Include simple attributes of 1:N relationship type as attributes of the relation



# Mapping of Binary *M:N* Relationship Types



- ◆ Map each M:N relationship type as an independent relation
- Attributes
  - PK of both participating entity types as FK
  - Simple attributes of the relationship type
- ◆ Primary key
  - Combination of all the foreign keys



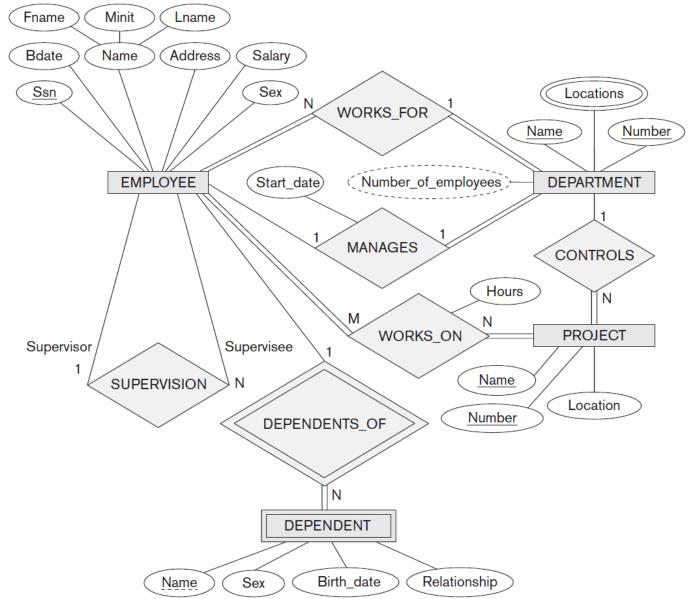
### Mapping of N-ary Relationship Types



- ◆ Map each N-ary relationship type as a relation
- Attributes
  - PK of participating entity types as FK
  - Simple attributes of the relationship type
- ◆ Primary key
  - Combination of all foreign keys









- Mapping of regular entity types
  - EMPLOYEE
    - Create a new relation EMPLOYEE
    - Include simple attributes
      - Ssn, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary
    - Set <u>Ssn</u> as PK





- Mapping of regular entity types
  - DEPARTMENT
    - Create a new relation DEPARTMENT
    - Include simple attributes
      - Name as Dname, Number as Dnumber
    - Set <u>Dnumber</u> as PK





- Mapping of regular entity types
  - PROJECT
    - Create a new relation PROJECT
    - Include simple attributes
      - Name as Pname, Number as Pnumber, Location as Plocation
    - Set <u>Pnumber</u> as PK





- Mapping of weak entity types
  - DEPENDENT
    - Create a new relation DEPENDENT
    - Include simple attributes
      - Name as Dependent\_name, Sex, Birth\_date as Bdate, Relationship
    - Include PK of the owner entity type
      - Ssn as Essn
    - Set <u>Essn</u> + <u>Dependent\_name</u> as PK





- Mapping of multivalued attributes
  - Locations in DEPARTMENT
    - Create a new relation DEPT\_LOCATIONS
    - Include PK of DEPARTMENT as FK
      - Dnumber
    - Include multivalued attribute
      - Locations as Dlocation
    - Set <u>Dnumber</u> + <u>Dlocation</u> as PK





- Mapping of composite attributes
  - EMPLOYEE
    - Include simple attributes from the composite attribute Name
      - Fname, Minit, Lname





- ◆ Mapping of binary 1:1 relationship types
  - MANAGES
    - DEPARTMENT is total participation
    - Include PK of EMPLOYEE as FK of DEPARTMENT
      - Ssn as Mgr\_ssn
    - Include simple attributes of MANAGES
      - Start\_date as Mgr\_start\_date





- ◆ Mapping of binary 1: N relationship types
  - WORKS\_FOR
    - EMPLOYEE is *N-side entity type*
    - Include PK of DEPARTMENT as FK of EMPLOYEE
      - **Dnumber** as **Dno**





- ◆ Mapping of binary 1: N relationship types
  - CONTROLS
    - PROJECT is N-side entity type
    - Include PK of DEPARTMENT as FK of PROJECT
      - **Dnumber** as **Dnum**





- ◆ Mapping of binary 1: N relationship types
  - SUPERVISION
    - Both sides (Supervisor, Supervisee) are EMPLOYEE
    - Include PK of EMPLOYEE as FK of EMPLOYEE
      - Ssn as Super\_ssn

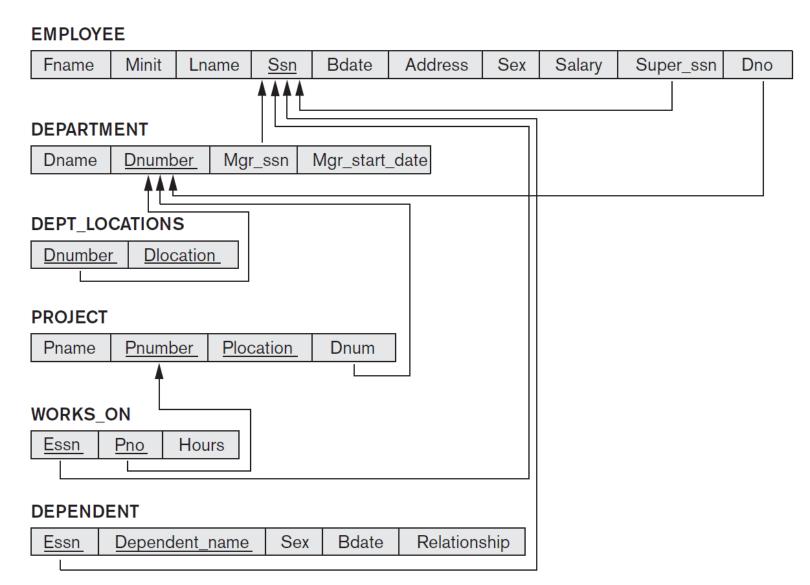




- ◆ Mapping of binary M:N relationship types
  - WORKS\_ON
    - Create a new relation WORKS\_ON
    - Include PK of EMPLOYEE and PROJECT
      - Ssn as Essn, Pnumber as Pno
    - Include simple attributes of WORKS\_ON
      - Hours
    - Set <u>Essn</u> + <u>Pno</u> as PK







### Summary



- Map conceptual schema design from the ER schema to a relational database schema
  - Algorithm for ER-to-relational mapping
  - Illustrated by examples from the COMPANY database



#### References



- 1. Chen, Peter Pin-Shan. "The entity-relationship model—toward a unified view of data." *ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)* 1.1 (1976): 9-36.
- Batini, Carlo, Stefano Ceri, and S. Navathe. *Entity Relationship Approach*. Elsevier Science Publishers BV (North Holland), 1989.





# Have a nice day!

