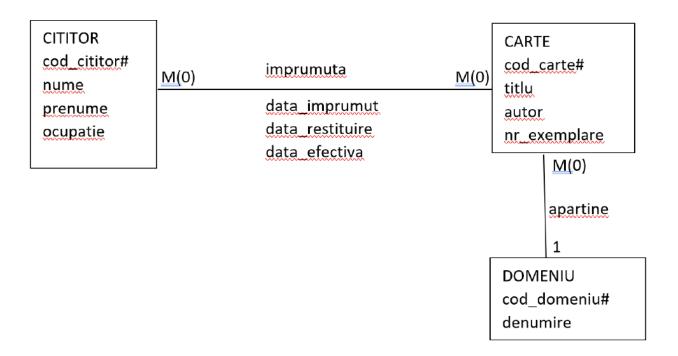
BAZE DE DATE CURS 4

 Sa se proiecteze Diagrama Conceptuala, transformand Diagrama Entitate/Relatie:



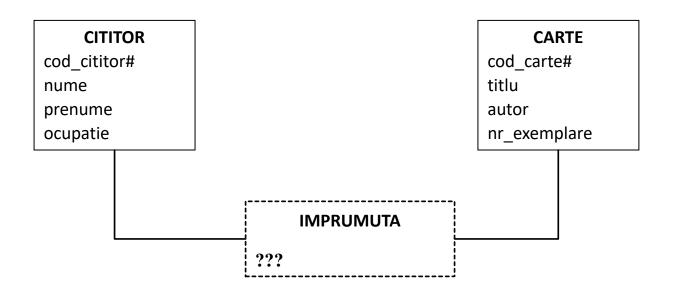
CITITOR

cod_cititor# nume prenume ocupatie

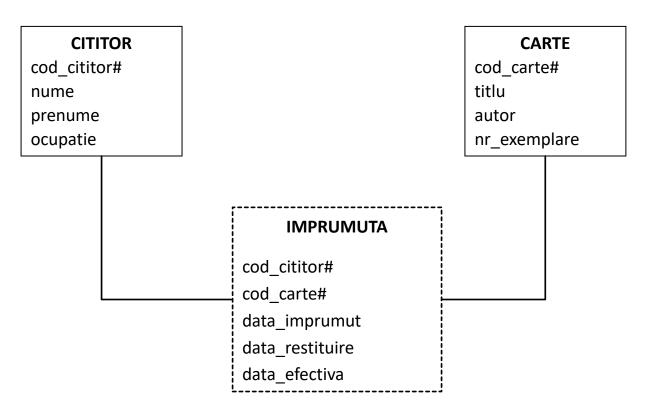
CARTE

cod_carte#
titlu
autor
nr_exemplare

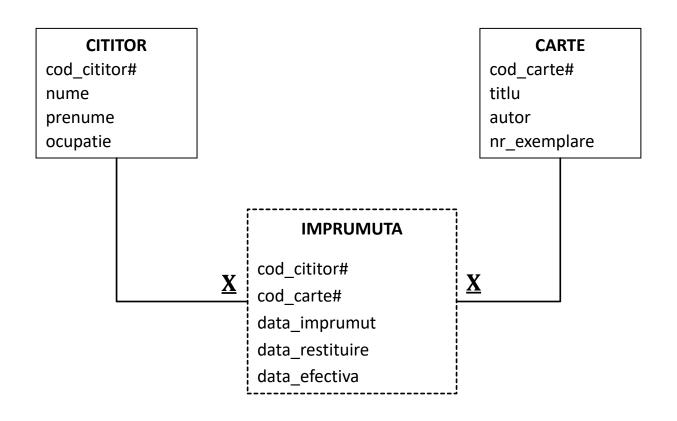
Cum se transforma relatia **IMPRUMUTA**?

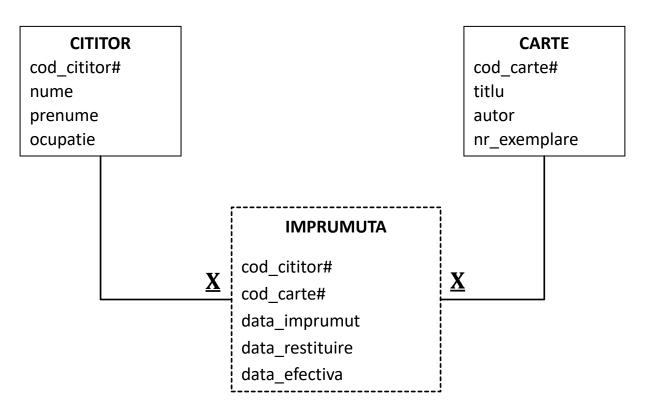


Ce atribute contine tabelul asociativ **IMPRUMUTA**?

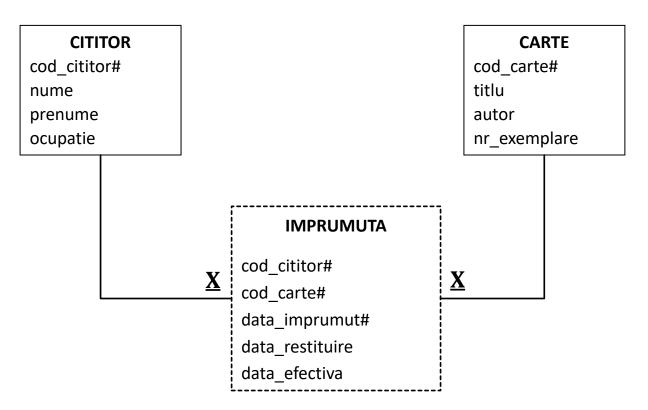


Ce simbol se foloseste pentru marcarea cheii primare? Unde este plasat acesta?



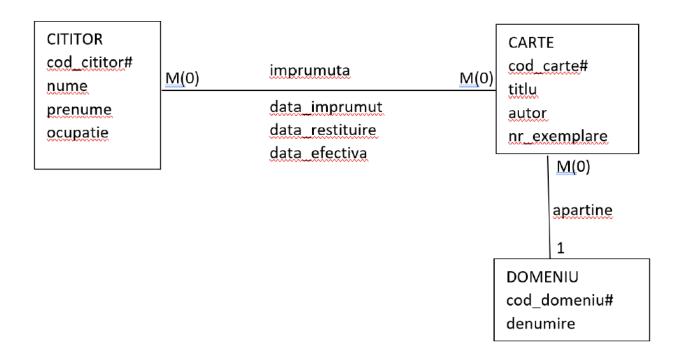


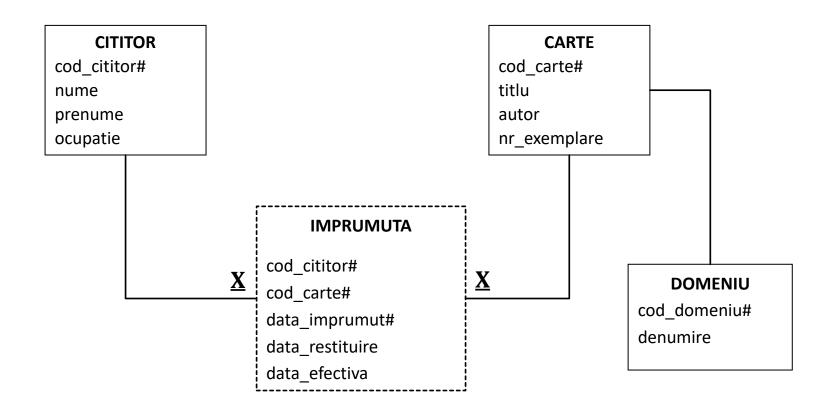
Cum se poate proiecta baza de date stiind ca un cititor poate sa imprumute aceeasi carte de mai multe ori?

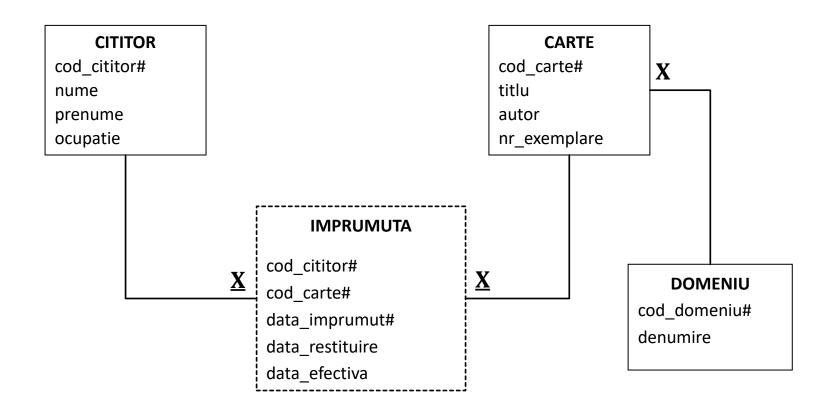


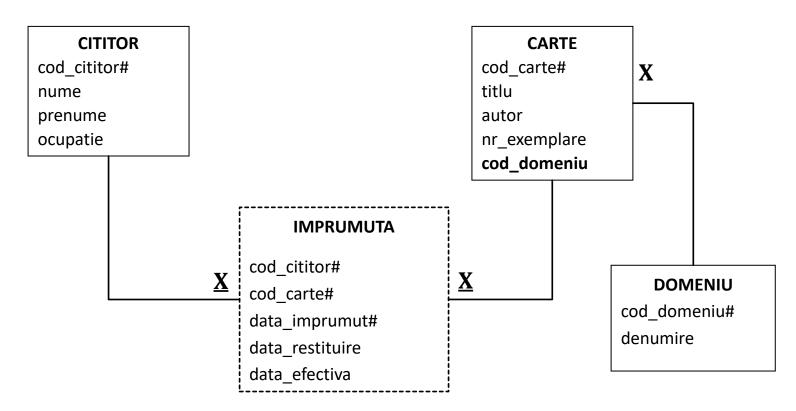
Raspuns: Tabelul asociativ IMPRUMUTA o sa aiba o cheie primara compusa (cod_cititor, cod_carte, data_imprumut)

Cum se transforma tabelul **DOMENIU** impreuna cu relatia **APARTINE**?



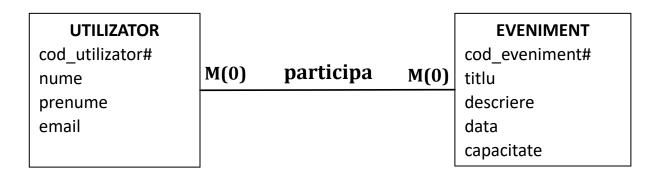






Se pot trece in tabel si cheile externe. De exemplu, cheia externa **cod_domeniu** din CARTE.

EXEMPLUL 2: Aplicatie de organizare de evenimente – Diagrama E/R



Ce semnifica acea cardinalitate M(0) din perspectiva implementarii?

- Cum se proiecteaza Diagrama Conceptuala?
- Cum se implementeaza la nivel de backend?
- Cum se implementeaza la nivel de frontend?

CUM SE PROIECTEAZA DIAGRAMA CONCEPTUALA?

UTILIZATOR

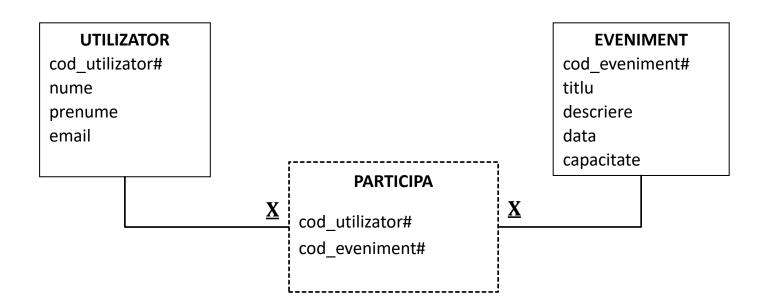
cod_utilizator# nume prenume email

EVENIMENT

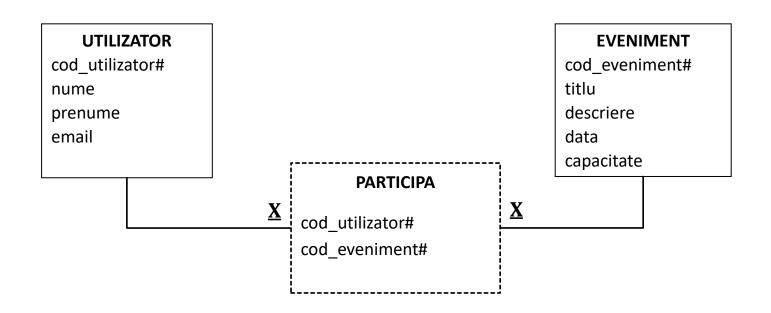
cod_eveniment#
titlu
descriere
data
capacitate

Ce fel de tabel proiectam? Care este cheia primara a tabelului? Ce simbol folosim si unde se plaseaza acesta?

CUM SE PROIECTEAZA DIAGRAMA CONCEPTUALA?

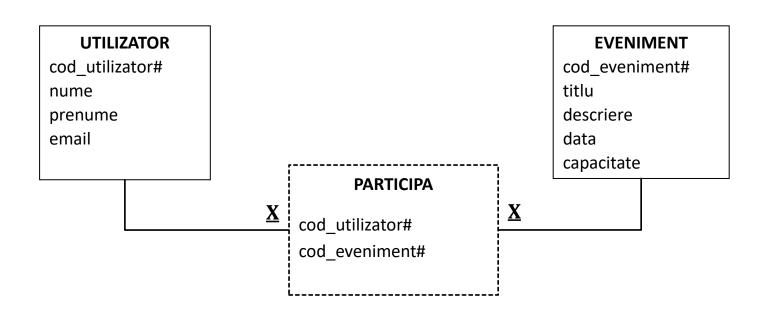


CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE BACKEND – la nivel logic?



Ce reprezinta M(0)?

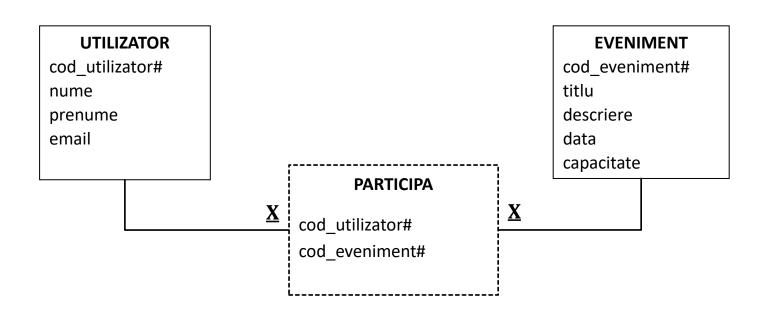
CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE BACKEND – la nivel logic?



La nivel de implementare/aplicatie – nu este obligatoriu ca atunci cand un user este adaugat in tabelul **UTILIZATOR** (se inregistreaza in platforma) sa se insereze si in tabelul asociativ **PARTICIPA**.

La fel se intampla si in cazul inserarii unui nou eveniment in baza de date.

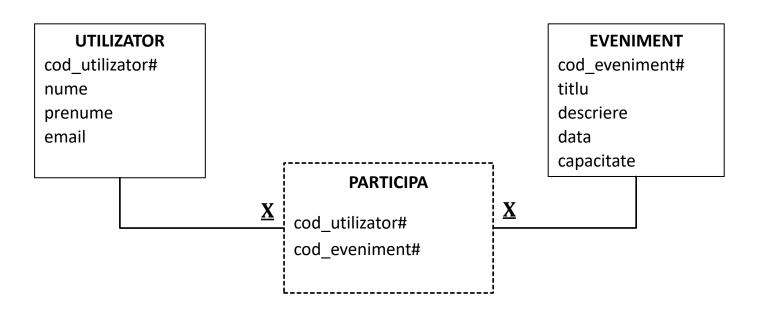
CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE BACKEND – la nivel logic?



Daca relatiile erau M(1), atunci era obligatoriu ca in momentul inserarii unui nou user in baza de date, sa se insereze si in tabelul asociativ.

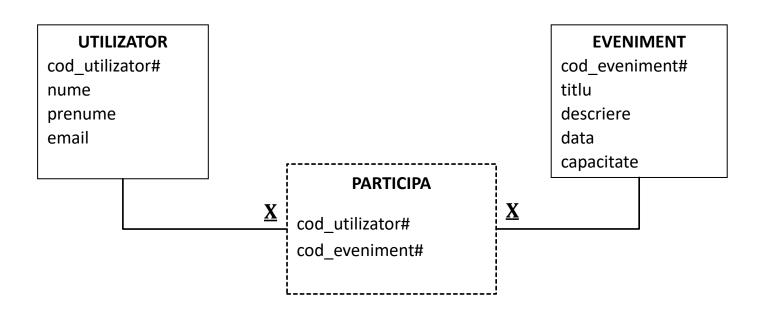
In cazul evenimentului, relatia corecta este intotdeauna M(0) deoarece nu se doreste ca in momentul adaugarii evenimentului, sa se adauge si utilizatorii care vor participa la eveniment.

CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE FRONTEND



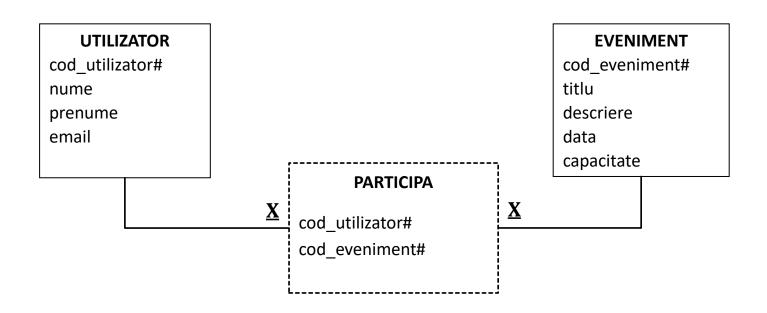
Pentru utilizator – Pentru eveniment –

CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE FRONTEND



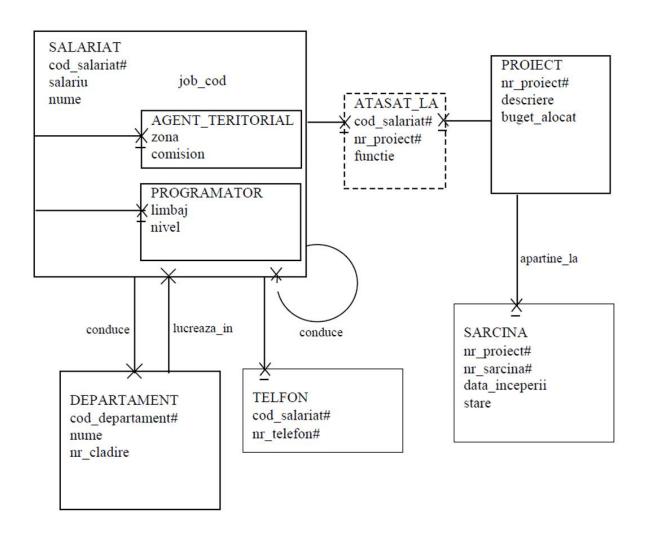
Pentru utilizator – in momentul in care un utilizator isi completeaza datele in platforma (insert in UTILIZATOR) – pentru relatia M(0) acesta nu este obligat sa aleaga si un eveniment la care sa participle, deci nu se realizeaza inserarea si in PARTICIPA; pentru relatia M(1) utilizatorul o sa fie obligat sa selecteze si un eveniment, deci se insereaza si asocierea dintre utilizator si eveniment in tabelul asociativ PARTICIPA

CUM SE IMPLEMENTEAZA LA NIVEL DE FRONTEND



Pentru eveniment – relatia corecta este M(0) deci se pot insera evenimente independent de utilizatori. Inserarea in PARTICIPA se realizeaza ulterior.

EXEMPLUL 3 : DIAGRAMA CONCEPTUALA - Salariat



SCHEMELE RELATIONALE - Salariat

Schemele relaţionale corespunzătoare acestei diagrame conceptuale sunt următoarele:

- SALARIAT(cod_salariat#, salariu, nume, job_cod, prenume, cod_sef, nr_depart);
- DEPARTAMENT(cod_departament#, nume, numar_cladire, cod_sef);
- ATASAT_LA(cod_salariat#, nr_proiect#, functie);
- PROIECT(nr_proiect#, descriere, buget_alocat);
- SARCINA(nr_proiect#, nr_sarcina#, data_inceperii, stare);
- AGENT_TERITORIAL(cod_salariat#, zona, comision);
- PROGRAMATOR(cod_salariat#, limbaj, nivel);
- TELEFON(cod_salariat#, nr_telefon#);

EXEMPLUL 4: DIAGRAMA E/R - Editura

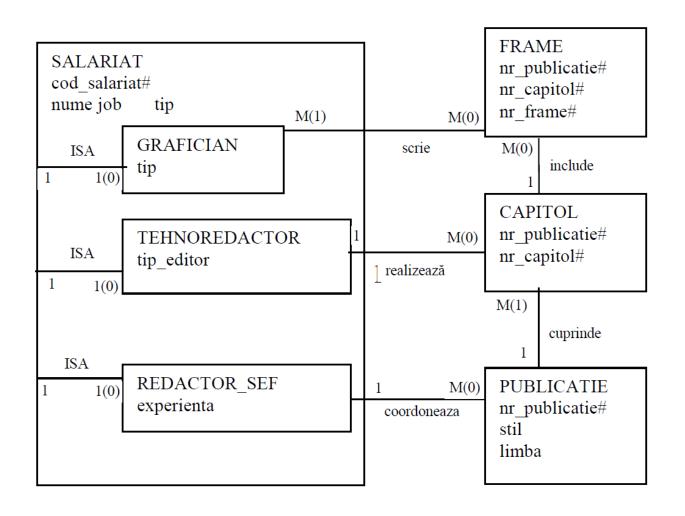
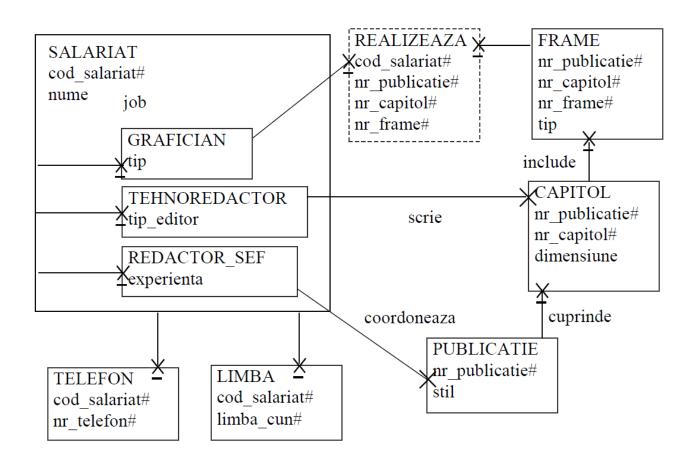


DIAGRAMA CONCEPTUALA - Editura

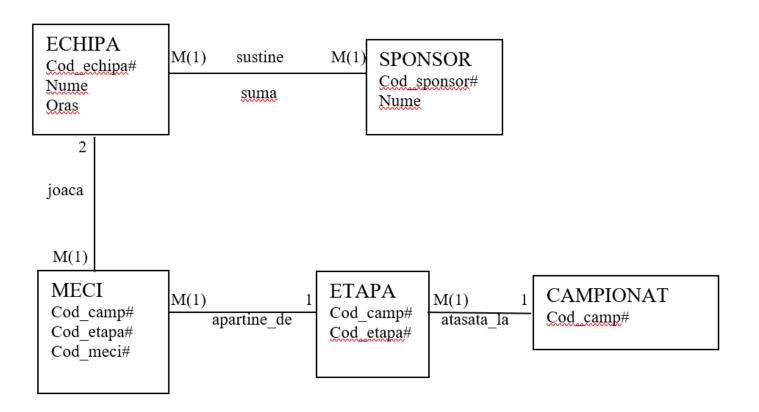


SCHEMELE RELATIONALE - Editura

Schemele relaționale:

- SALARIAT(cod_salariat#, nume, prenume, data_angajare, salariu, job);
- GRAFICIAN(cod_salariat#, tip);
- TEHNOREDACTOR(cod_salariat#, tip_editor);
- REDACTOR_SEF(cod_salariat#, experienta);
- LIMBA(cod_salariat#, limba_cunoscuta#);
- TELEFON(cod_salariat#, nr_telefon#);
- REALIZEAZA(cod_salariat#, nr_frame#, nr_publicatie#, nr_capitol#, data_inceput, data_limita);
- FRAME(nr_frame#, nr_publicatie#, nr_capitol#, tip, format);
- CAPITOL(nr_publicatie#, nr_capitol#, dimensiune, cod_salariat);
- PUBLICATIE(nr_publicatie#, stil, cod_salariat, autor, cost, titlu);

Transformați următoarea Diagramă E/R în Diagramă Conceptuală și enumerați Schemele Relaționale:

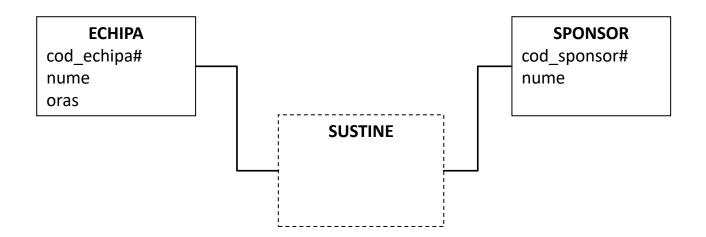


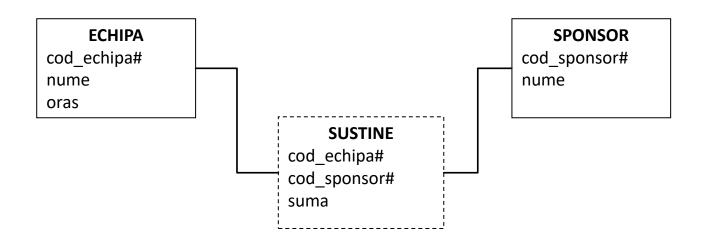
ECHIPA

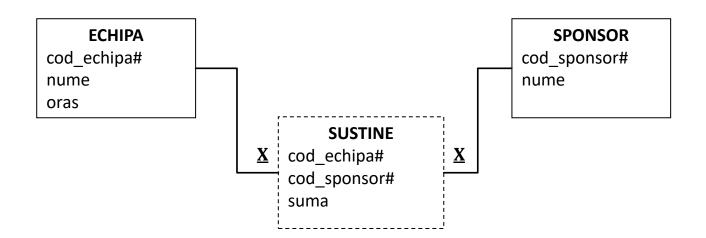
cod_echipa# nume oras

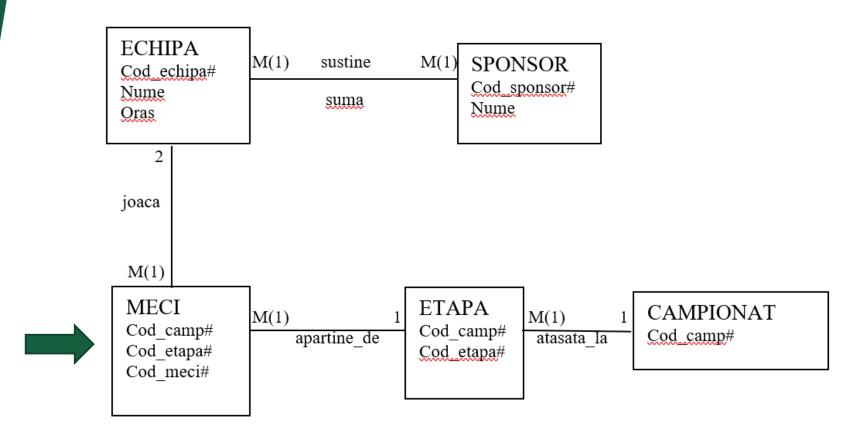
SPONSOR

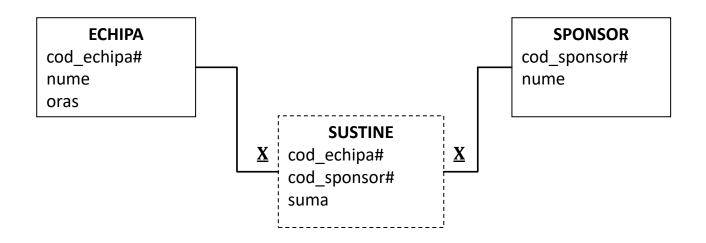
cod_sponsor# nume





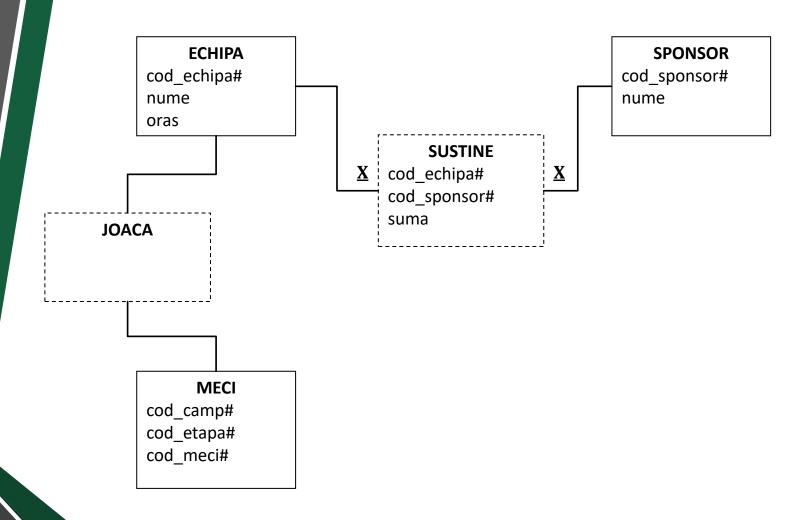


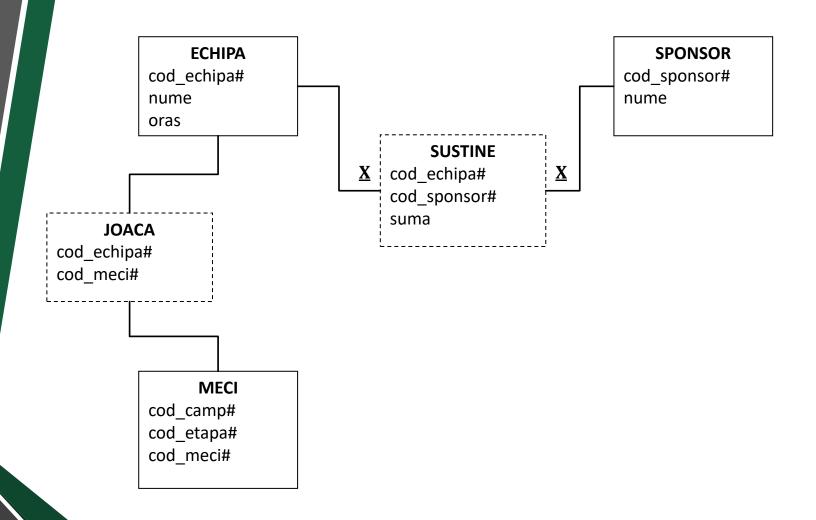


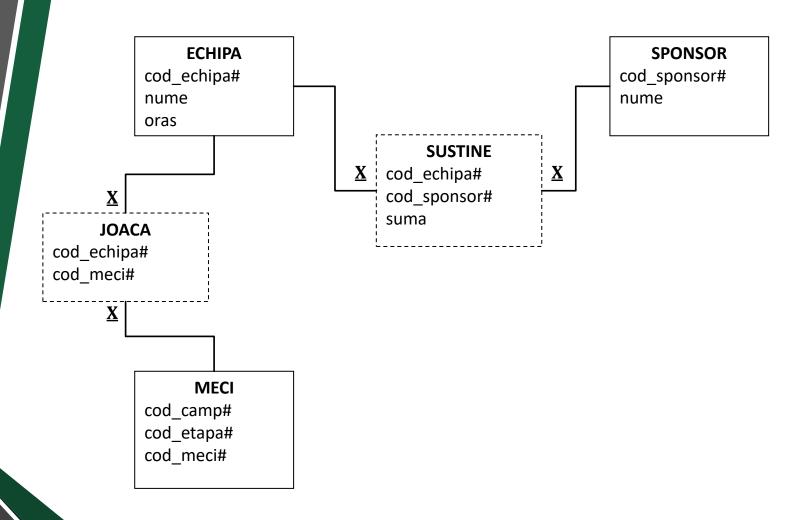


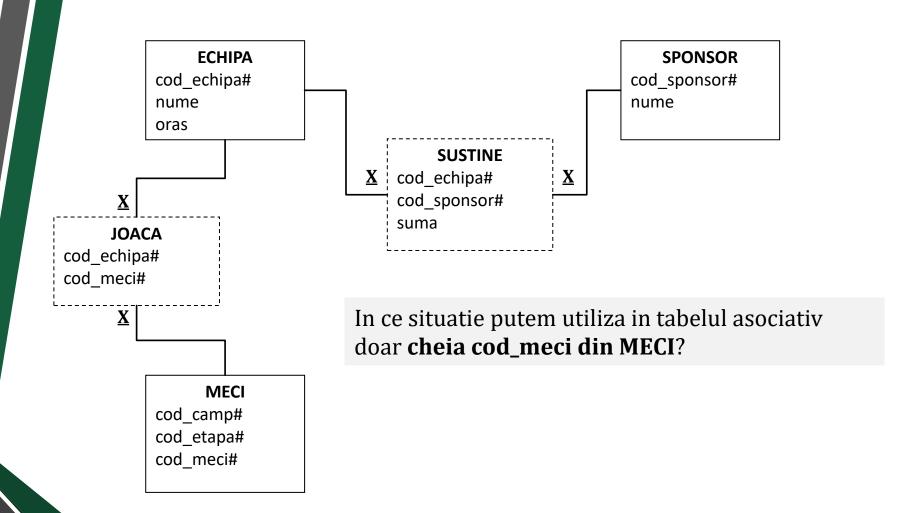
MECI

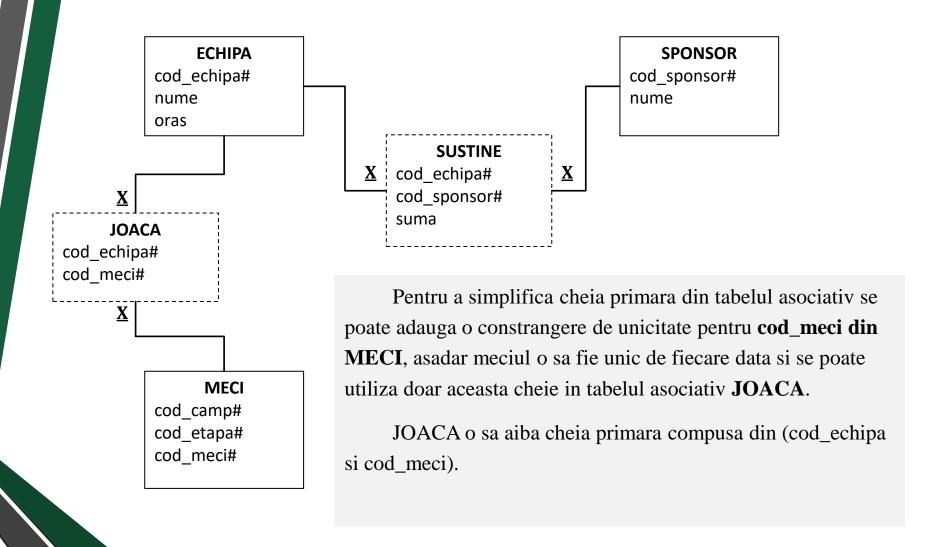
cod_camp#
cod_etapa#
cod_meci#

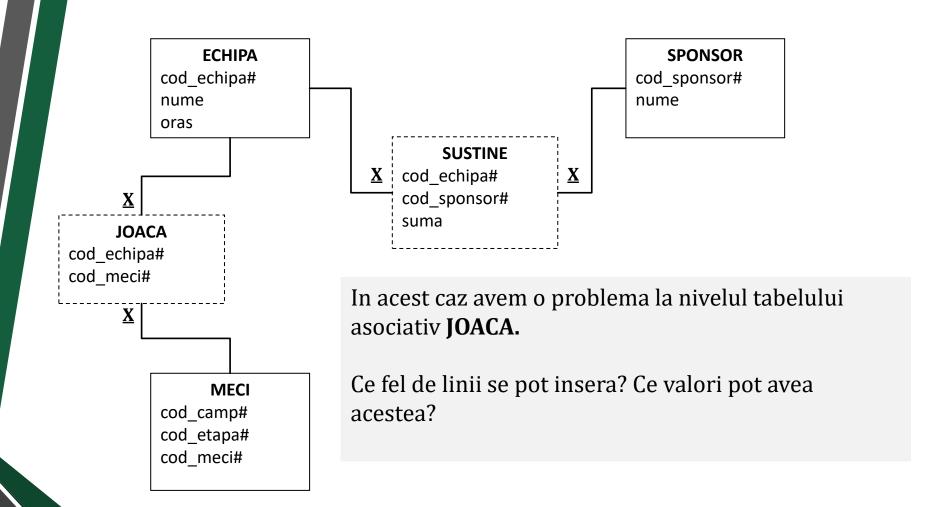


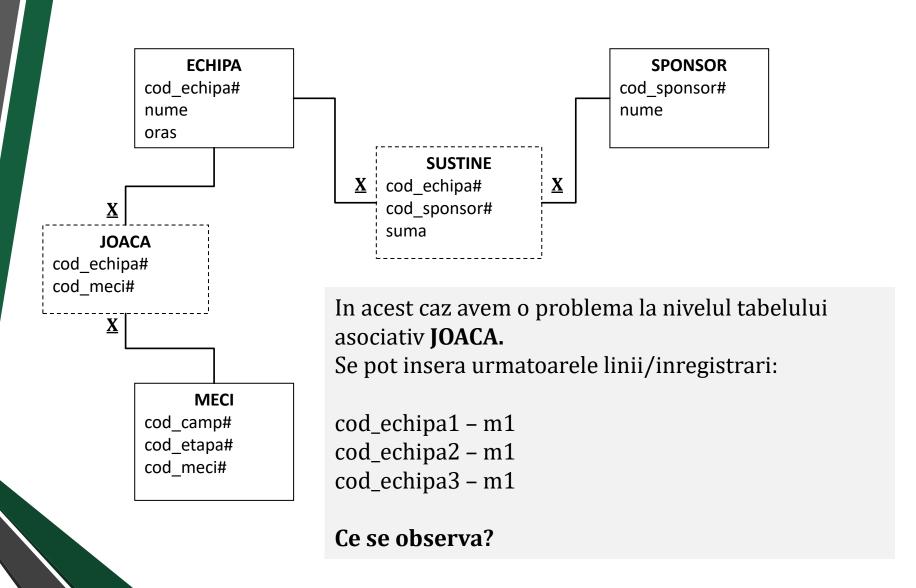


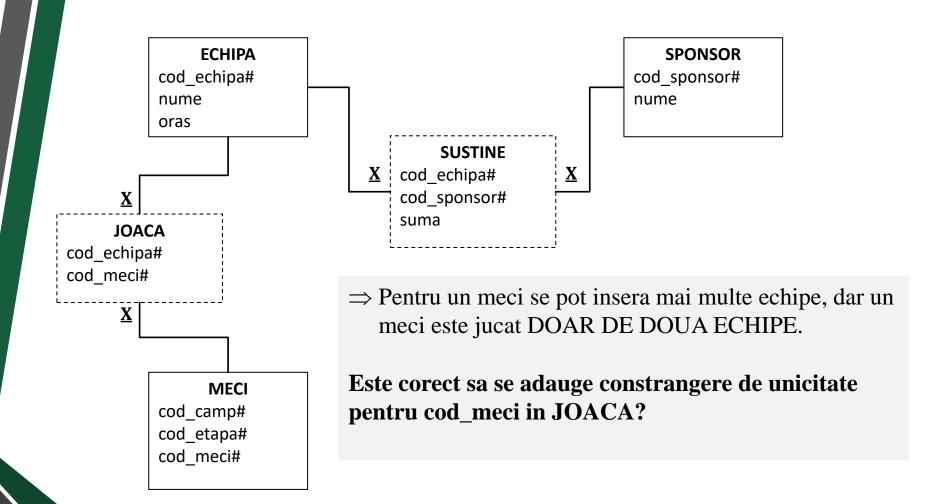


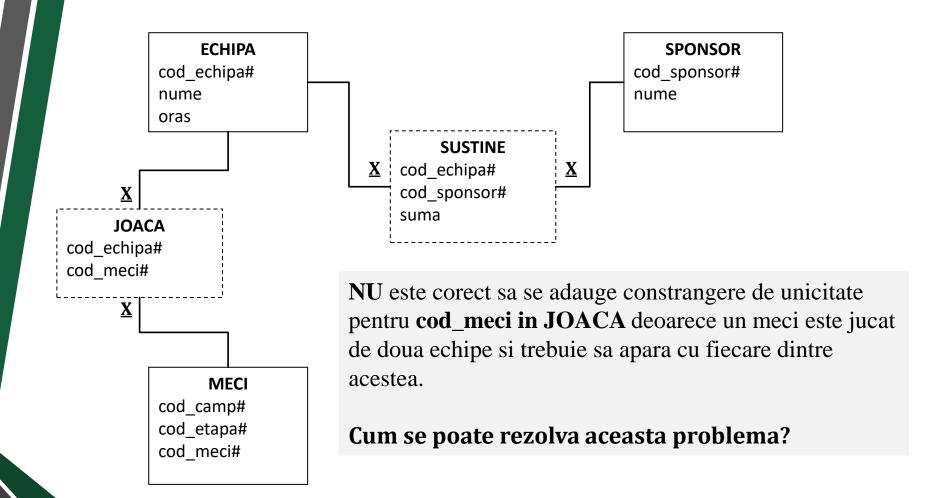


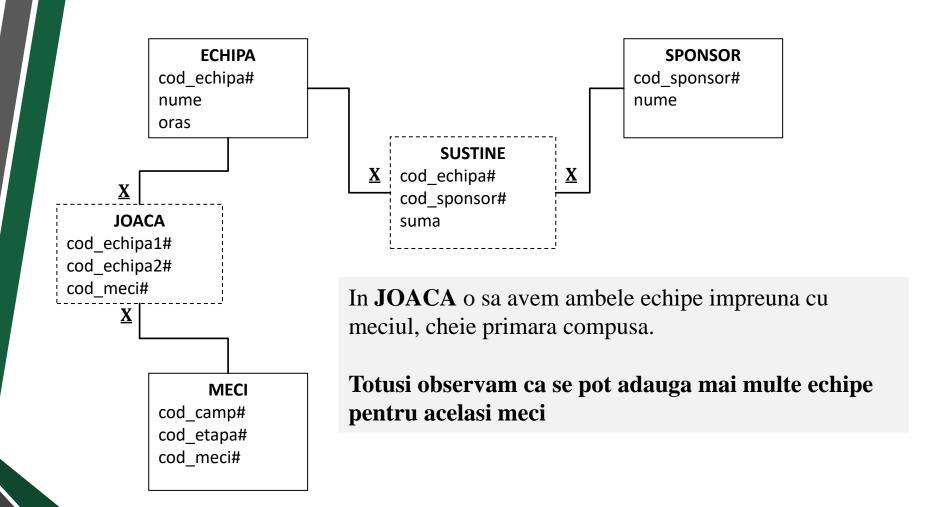


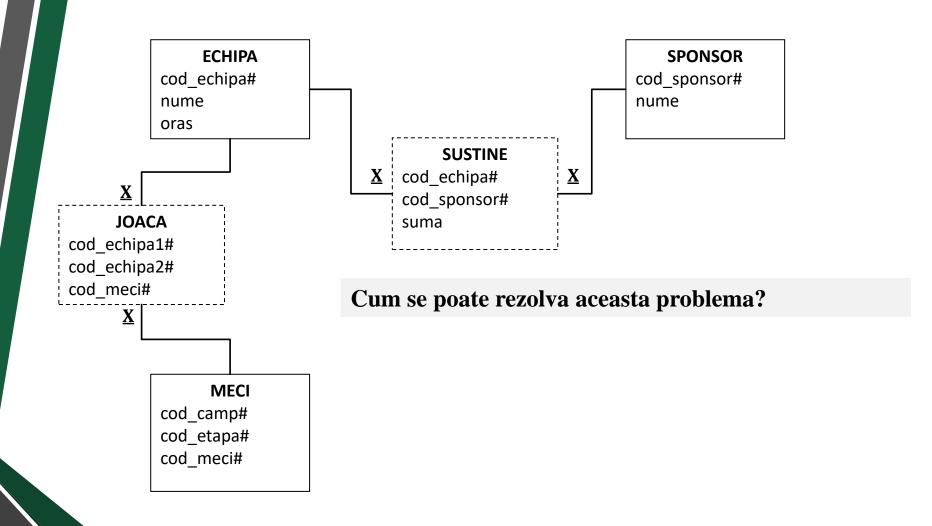


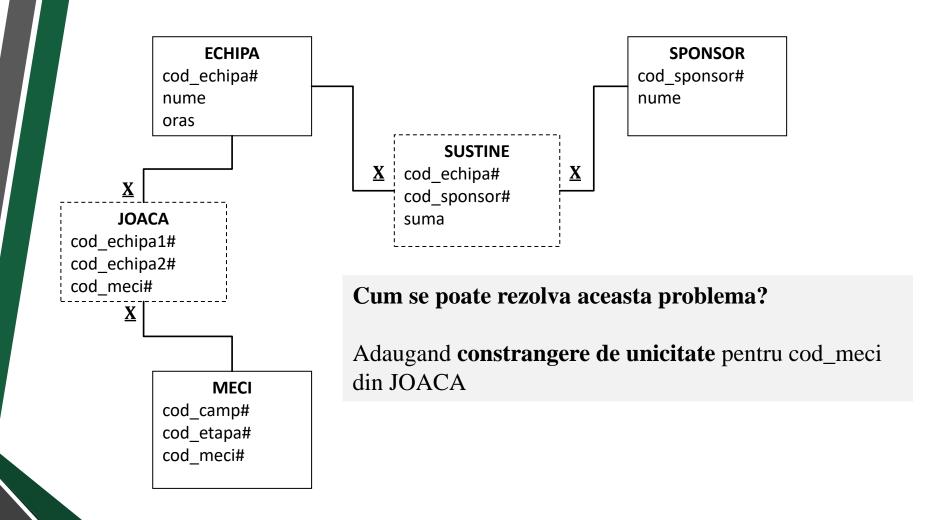


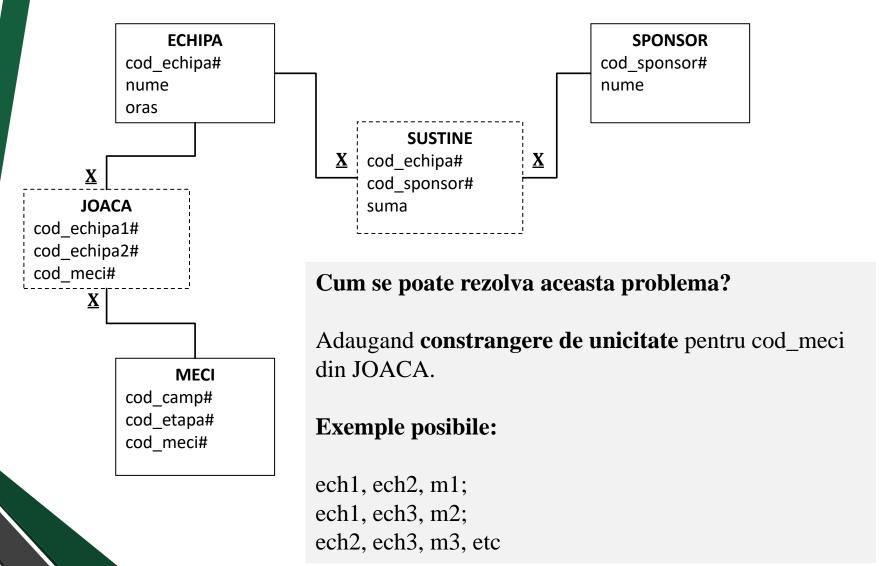


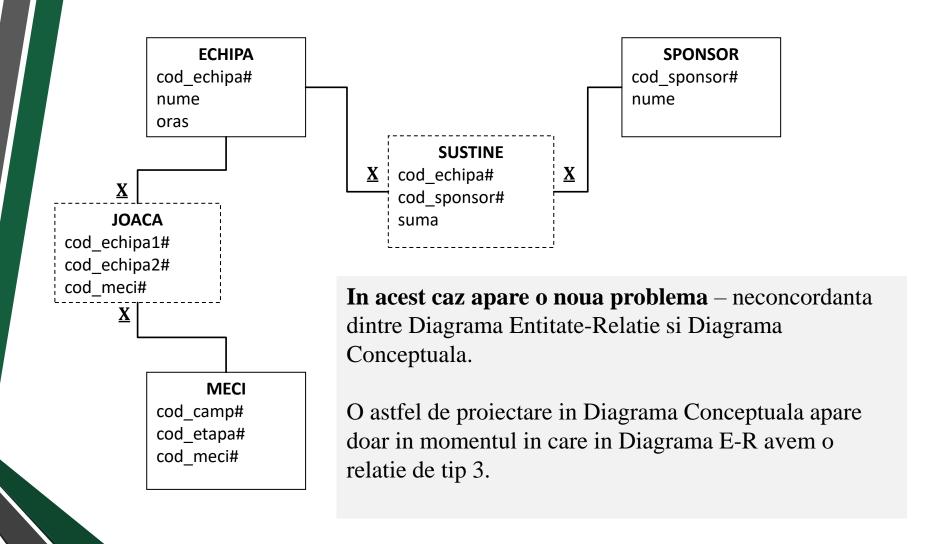


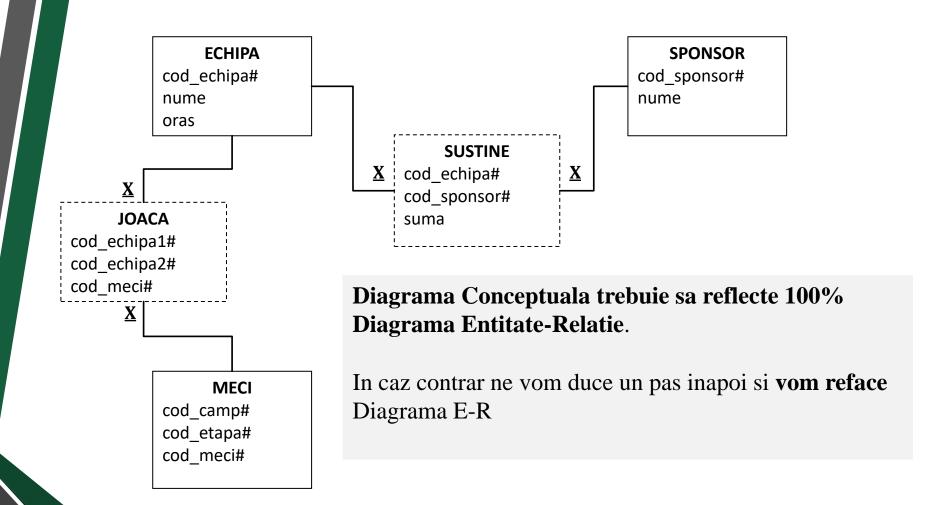


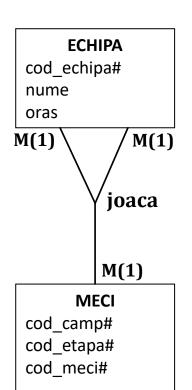








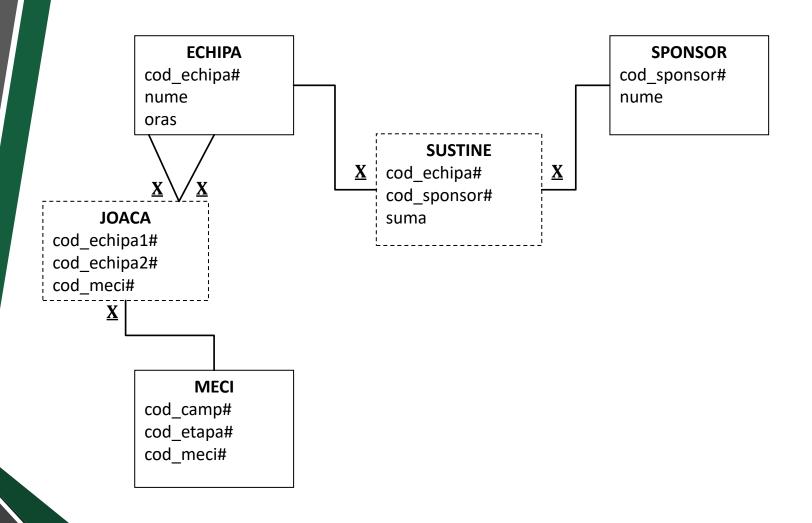


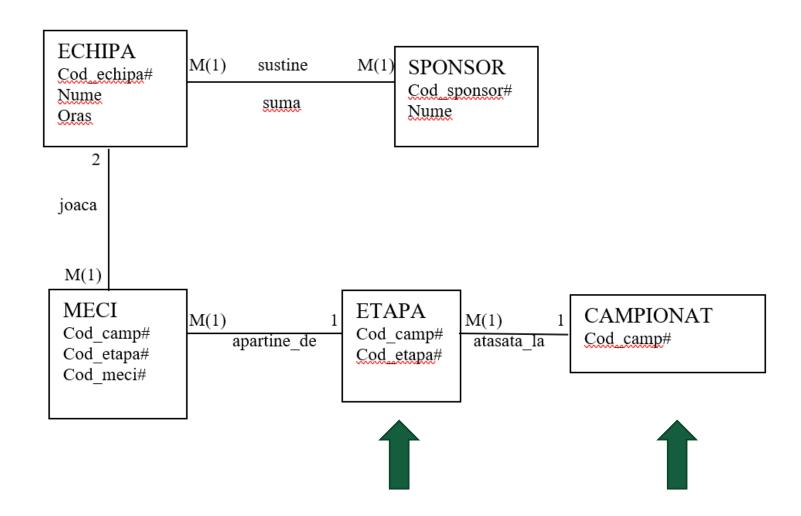


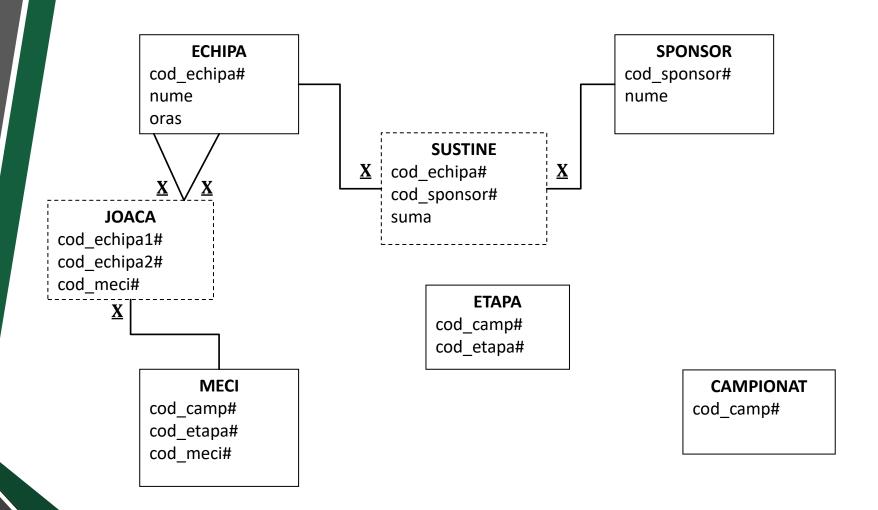
Ne intoarcem la Diagrama Entitate-Relatie si reproiectam relatia ca fiind relatie de tip 3 intre ECHIPA si MECI.

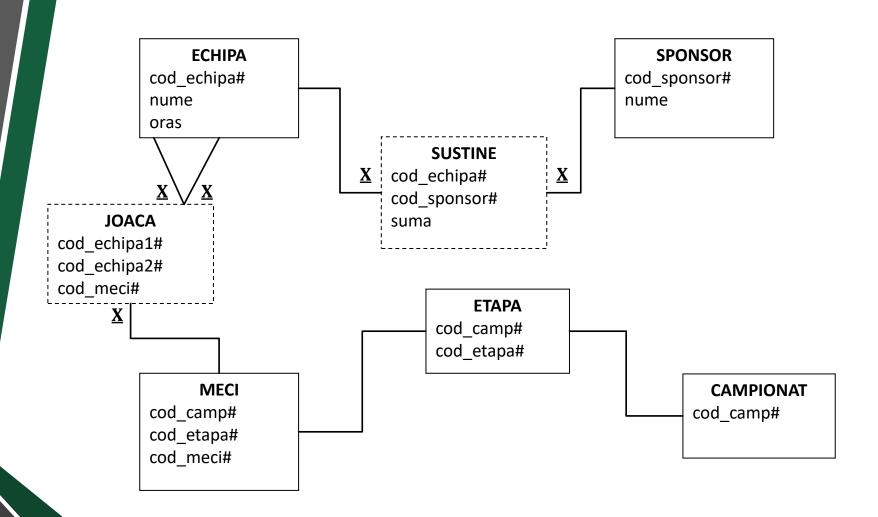
Relatii – o echipa joaca mai multe meciuri cu mai multe echipe ; un meci este jucat de mai multe echipe

In acest moment transformarea discutata anterior coincide cu Diagrama E-R, cu observatia de a proiecta corect legaturile dintre tabele.

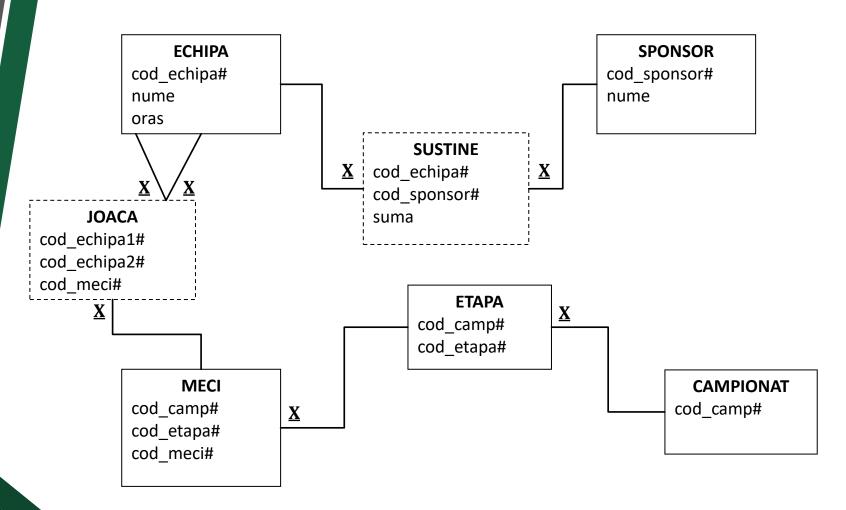








Campionate Fotbal – Diagrama Conceptuala



TEMA 2

Studiati notiunile invatate in **Cursurile 2 si 3** impreuna cu exemplele din **Cursul 4** si realizati tema 2 aflata pe site, intitulata "**Tema2_Curs**"