Experiment No 2
Aim: Mapping ER/EER to Relational schema model.
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Rules for Mapping an ER Model to Relational Schema:

- A strong entity set reduces to a schema with the same attributes
- A weak entity set becomes a table that includes a column for the primary key of the identifying strong entity set.
- A many-to-many relationship set is represented as a schema with attributes for the primary keys of the two participating entity sets, and any descriptive attributes of the relationship set.
- Many-to-one and one-to-many relationship sets that are total on the many-side can be represented by adding an extra attribute to the “many” side, containing the primary key of the “one” side.
- For one-to-one relationship sets, either side can be chosen to act as the “many” side.
- That is, extra attributes can be added to either of the tables corresponding to the two entity sets.
- The table corresponding to a relationship set linking a weak entity set to its entity set is redundant.
- Composite attributes are flattened out by creating a separate attribute for each component attribute.
- A multivalued attribute M of an entity E is represented by a separate schema E M

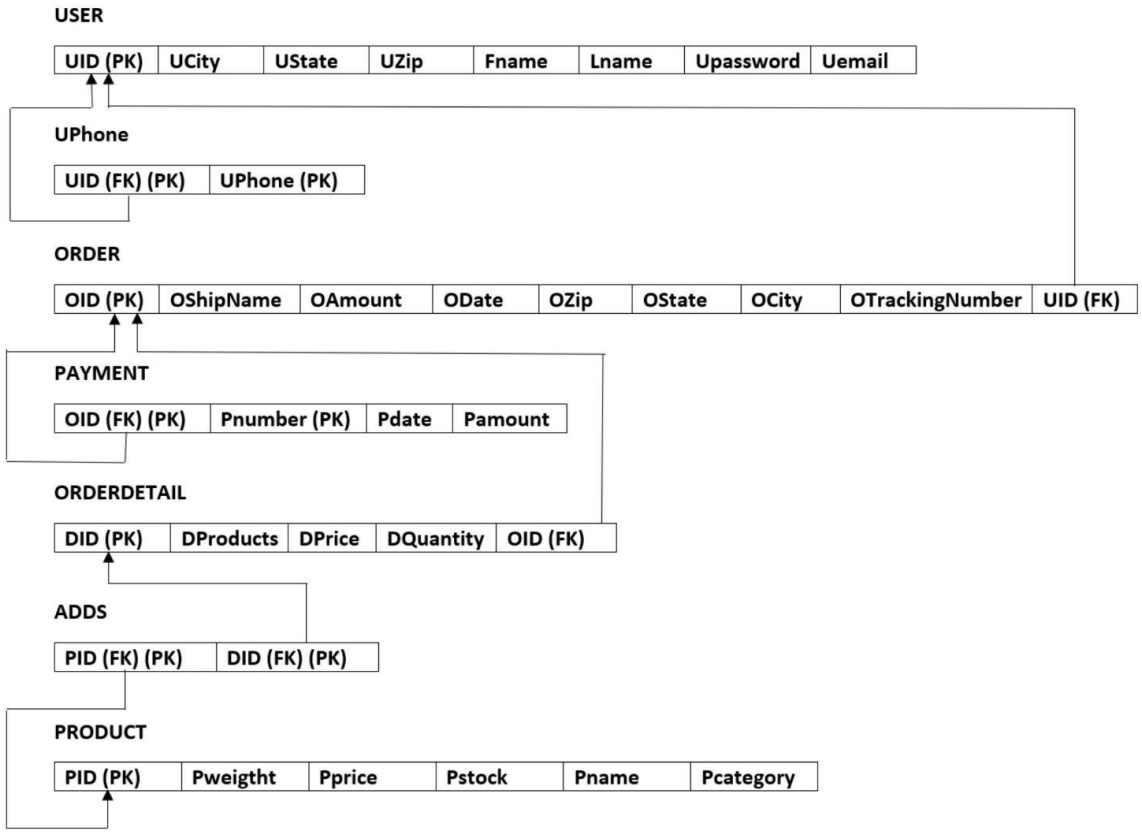
Representing Specialization as Schemas:

Method 1:

- Form a schema for the higher-level entity.
- Form a schema for each lower-level entity set, include primary key of higher-level entity set and local attributes.

Method 2:

- Form a schema for each entity set with all local and inherited attributes
- To represent aggregation, create a schema containing:
    - primary key of the aggregated relationship,
    - the primary key of the associated entity set,
    - any descriptive attributes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