



NOTE: Two entities from the EER diagram, DateInstance and ActiveManager, were not mapped to relations because there was no need, as explained here.

DateInstance equates to the SQL datatype DATE. Its sole attribute, Occurrence, is therefore simply a date of datatype DATE, which is already available to the other relations. When mapped, the Occurrence attribute ends up in relations Holiday, GoesOnSale, and StoreSellsProduct, where we have renamed it holidayDate, saleDate, and transactionDate, respectively, to make the attribute names more meaningful.

ActiveManager is a subset of Manager that is identified by Manager.emailAddress and has no separate attributes. It is the subset of Managers that participates in the Manages relationship type. The Manager entity is mapped to the Manager relation. Since ActiveManager has no attributes of its own, its mapping requires no more than Manager.emailAddress being put into the Manages relation, and there is therefore no need for ActiveManager to be mapped to a separate relation.