

Database Systems and Web

Lecture 5

Contents to be covered

- Min Max notations based ER
- ER Model Practice

ER diagrams for the COMPANY schema, using(min,max)notation.

ER Model Practice 1

Consider the ER diagram shown in previews slide.

- Given ER diagram represents database
- List the entity types in the ER diagram.
- List all key attributes in the ER diagram.
- List all relationships in the ER diagram.
- List weak entity (if any) in the ER diagram.
- Explain the total and partial participation wrt. ER diagram.
- Explain mapping Cardinalities in relationship wrt. ER diagram.

ER Model Practice 2

XYZ company decided to store information about musicians who perform on its albums in a database with following requirements

- Each musician identified by an ssn, a name and an age.
- Each musician lived in different places. Places are identified by an address and a ph.no.
- Each instrument is identified by a name and a key.
- Each album has a title ,date and a format. Each song has a title and an author.
- Each musician play several instruments and a given instrument played by several musicians.
- Each album has number of songs on it, but no song may appear on more than one album.
- Each song is performed by one or more musicians and a musician may perform a number of songs.
- Each album has exactly one musician who acts its producer.
- A musician may produce several albums.

Draw an ER diagram that captures the preceding information. Identify any constraints not captured by the ER diagram.

The Prescriptions-R-X chain of pharmacies has offered to give you a free lifetime supply of medicine if you design its database. Given the rising cost of health care, you agree. Here's the information that you gather:

- Patients are identified by an SSN, and their names, addresses, and ages must be recorded.
- Doctors are identified by an SSN. For each doctor, the name, specialty, and years of experience must be recorded.
- Each pharmaceutical company is identified by name and has a phone number.
- For each drug, the trade name and formula must be recorded. Each drug is sold by a given pharmaceutical company, and the trade name identifies a drug uniquely from among the products of that company. If a pharmaceutical company is deleted, you need not keep track of its products any longer.
- Each pharmacy has a name, address, and phone number

- Every patient has a primary physician. Every doctor has at least one patient.
- Each pharmacy sells several drugs and has a price for each. A drug could be sold at several pharmacies, and the price could vary from one pharmacy to another.
- Doctors prescribe drugs for patients. A doctor could prescribe one or more drugs for several patients, and a patient could obtain prescriptions from several doctors. Each prescription has a date and a quantity associated with it. You can assume that, if a doctor prescribes the same drug for the same patient more than once, only the last such prescription needs to be stored.
- Pharmaceutical companies have long-term contracts with pharmacies. A pharmaceutical company can contract with several pharmacies, and a pharmacy can contract with several pharmaceutical companies.
- For each contract, you have to store a start date, an end date, and the text of the contract. Pharmacies appoint a supervisor for each contract. There must always be a supervisor for each contract, but the contract supervisor can change over the life time of the contract.

1. Draw an ER diagram that captures the preceding information. Identify any constraints not captured by the ER diagram.
2. How would your design change if each drug must be sold at a fixed price by all pharmacies?
3. How would your design change if the design requirements change as follows:
If a doctor prescribes the same drug for the same patient more than once, several such prescriptions may have to be stored.

Patients

Doctor

Pharmacy

Drugs

Pharma Co















