CS2102 Tutorial 3

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Acknowledgment to Low Jun Kai, Sean

Recap

Introduction

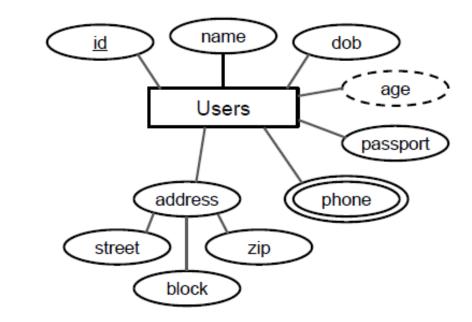
All data is described in terms of entities (object) and relationships.

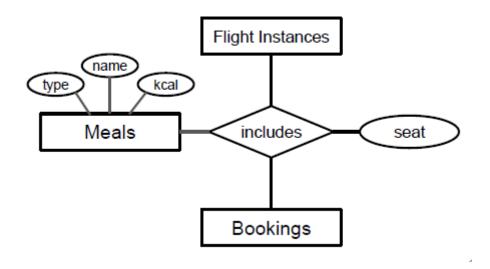
Entities and relationships both have **attributes** which describe them, mainly:

- I. Key Attribute (Underline)
- Composite Attribute: Consists of >= 1 Attribute (Set of Attributes)
- 3. Multivalued Attribute Consists of >= 1 Value (Double-Dashed)
- 4. Derived Attribute: Derived from other Attributes (Dashed Oval)

Relationships can be:

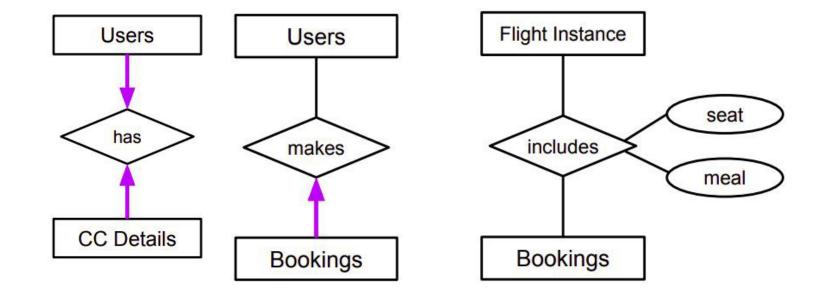
- I. Binary (Two Entities)
- 2. Ternary (Three Entities)
- 3. Quaternary (Four Entities)



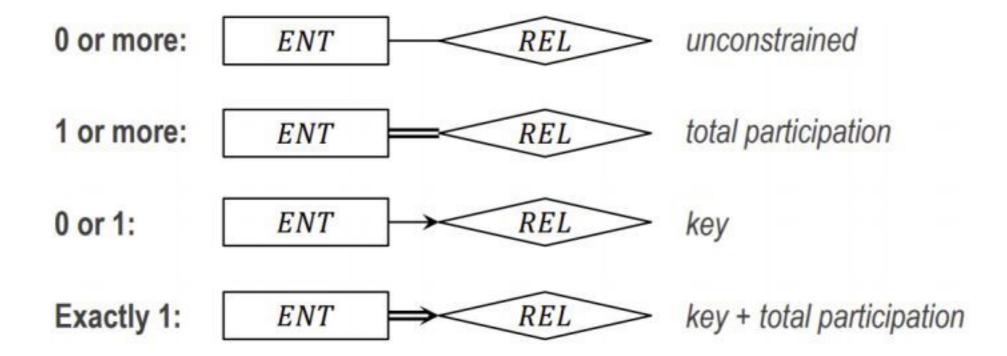


Cardinality Constraints

One-to-One, Many-to-One, Many-to-Many



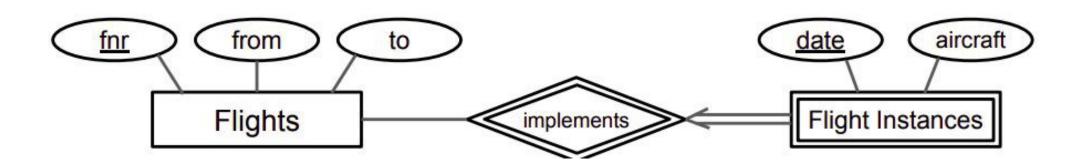
Participation Constraints



Dependency Constraints

Weak Entities:

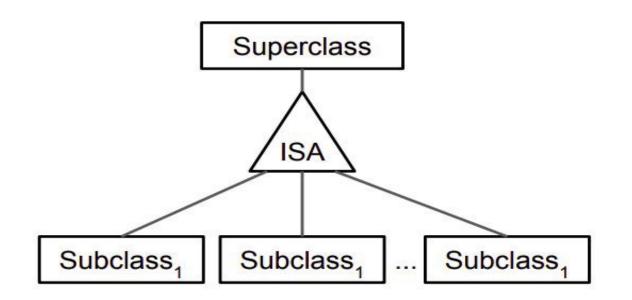
- I. Its existence depends on its owner's existence
- 2. Doesn't have its own key. Given a flight (e.g. SQ231), the date identifies the exact instance of that flight

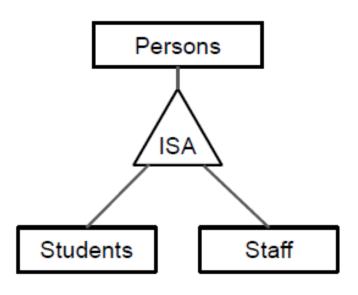


IS-A Hierarchies

Used to model generalization / specialization

Subclass₁ is a form of Superclass

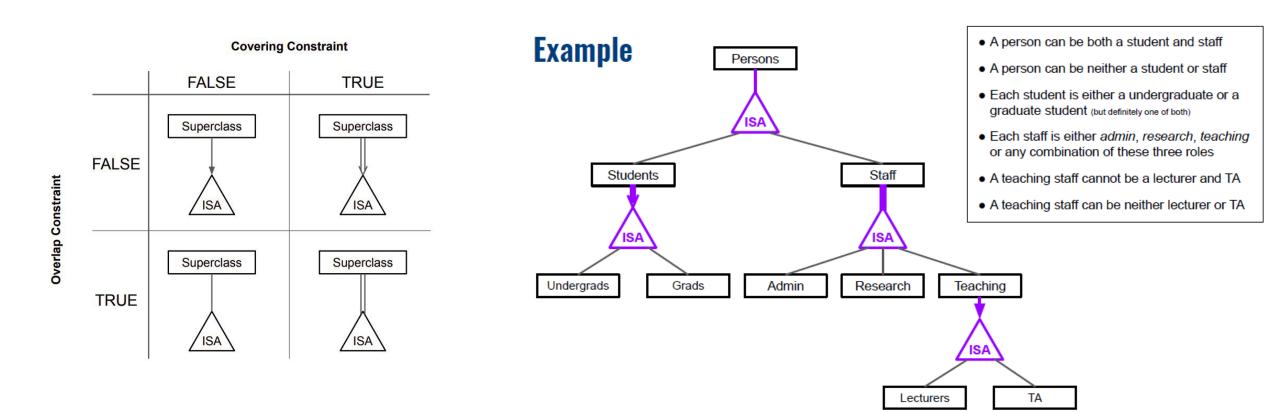




IS-A Hierarchies

Overlap: Superclass entity can belong to multiple subclasses

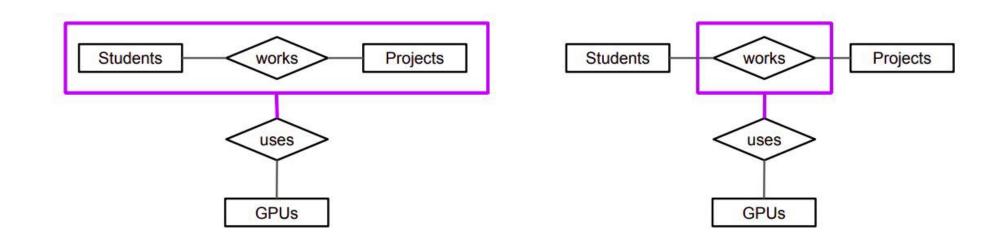
Covering: Superclass must belong to a specific subclass



Aggregation

Think of relationships as higher-level entities

Aka, treat your relationship as an entity



Summary

```
-- Employees(id: integer, username: text, age: integer,
    user_role: text)

CREATE TABLE Employees ( -- Table Name
    id INTEGER, -- Attribute Name + Attribute Domain
    username TEXT,
    age INTEGER,
    user_role TEXT
);
```

