

1. a)

Design A

(S, P, J) in Supplier relationship set means supplier S supplies part P to project J
value of attributes (qty, price and date) depend on the (S, P, J) tuple,

e.g. S sell P to J for $\$10$
but S sell P to $J2$ for $\$15$ } same S, P but different price to different J

Design B

value of attributes (date, qty, price) depends on pairs of entities

e.g. price of P sold by S is fixed for all projects

qty of P used by J is same regardless of supplier/price

date of S supplying to J is fixed

Also, (S, P) in sell,
 (S, J) in supplier,
 (J, P) in use } $\neq S$ sells P to J

Design C

J uses P is treated as a higher level entity set

S supplies to a J using P

(qty, price and date) is fixed for each S supplying to a $(J \text{ using } P)$

— project uses parts regardless of who supplies

b)

Design A

many to many ternary relationship ref

CREATE TABLE Supplies (

pid INTEGER
jid INTEGER
sid INTEGER
qty INTEGER
pca INTEGER
date DATE

PRIMARY KEY (pid, jid, sid)

FOREIGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES Parts (pid)
" (jid) " Projects (jid)
" (sid) " Supplies (sid)

);

Design B

many to many pairwise relationship ref

CREATE TABLE Uku (

pid INTEGER
jid INTEGER
sid INTEGER
qty INTEGER

PK (pid, jid)

FK (pid) REF Parts (pid)

FK (jid) REF Projects (jid)

);

CREATE TABLE Sell (

pid INTEGER
sid INTEGER
price INTEGER
pk (pid, sid)

FK (pid) REF Parts (pid)

FK (sid) REF Supplies (sid)

);

CREATE TABLE Supplier (

jid INTEGER
sid INTEGER

date DATE

PK (sid, jid)

FK (sid) REF supplies (sid)

FK (jid) REF Projects (jid)

);

DEFIN C

Aggregation Many to Many

```
CREATE TABLE Suppliers (
  pid INTEGER
  jid INTEGER
  sid INTEGER
  date DATE
  qty INTEGER
  price INTEGER
  PK (pid, jid, sid)
  FK (sid) REF suppliers (sid)
  FK (pid, jid) REF Users (pid, jid)
);
```

2. a) ER1 / entity to R entity only ignore T  final

```
CREATE TABLE S (
  c1 INT
  a1 INT
  h1 INT
  s1 INT
  PK (a1, h1, c1)
  FK (c1) REF C (c1)
  FK (a1, h1, c1) REF R (a1, h1, i1)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE R (
  a1 INT
  h1 INT
  c1 INT
  r1 INT
  PK (a1, h1, c1)
  FK (c1) REF S (c1, a1, h1)
  FK (a1) REF A (a1)
  FK (h1) REF D (h1)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE T (
  a1 INT
  b1 INT
  c1 INT
  d1 INT
  t1 INT
  PK (a1, h1, c1, d1)
  FK (d1) REF D (d1)
  FK (a1, h1, c1) REF C
);
```

h) ER2

A can be both B and C
A can be neither B nor C

```
CREATE TABLE A (
  a1 INTEGER PRIMARY KEY
  a2 INTEGER
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE B (
  a1 INTEGER PK
  b1 INTEGER
  FK (a1) REF A (a1) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE C (
  a1 INT PK
  c1 INT
  FK (a1) REF (a1) ODC
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE D (
  a1 INT PK
  d1 INT
  FK (a1) REF B (a1) ODC
  FK (a1) REF C (a1) ODC
);
```

C can be neither D, E, F
C cannot be more than D, E or F

```
CREATE TABLE E (
  a1 INT
  e1 INT
  FK (a1) REF C (a1) ODC
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE F (
  a1
  f1
  FK (a1) REF C (a1) ODC
);
```

c) ER3

```
CREATE TABLE A (
  a1 INT PK
  a2 INT
);
```

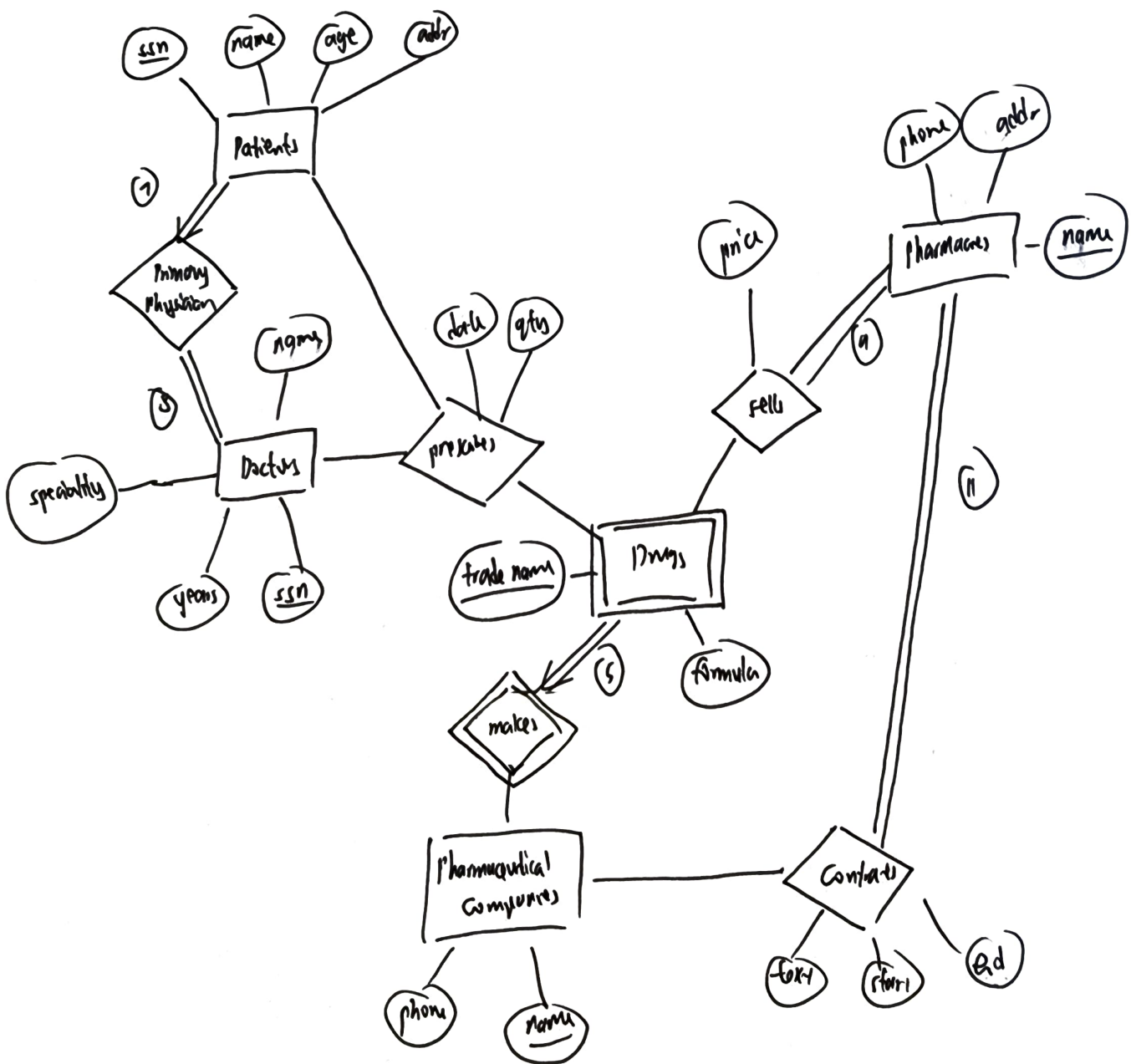
```
CREATE TABLE B (
  a1 INT
  b1 INT
  b2 INT
  PK (a1, b1)
  FK (a1) REF A (a1) ODC
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE C (
  a1 INT
  b1 INT
  c1 INT
  c2 INT
  PK (a1, b1, c1)
  FK (a1, b1) REF B (a1, b1) ODC
);
```

3.

a)

5. Drug is a weak entity rel dependent on owner entity wrt Pharmaceutical Companies
7. 1:1 and total participation (exactly 1) of Patient, wrt Primary Physician relationship
8. total participation of Doctors wrt Primary Physician relationship
9. each pharmacy sells more than 1 drug (only total participation 1..4)
does not enforce >1
10. Doctor, Drug, Patient relationship
11. exactly 1 constraint between Pharmacy and Company iff sells common drug
(not fully captured)



h)

CREATE TABLE DOCTOR (

ssn INT PK
name VARCHAR (50)
spl VARCHAR (50)
years INT

);

CREATE TABLE Patient (

ssn INT PK
name VC (50)
addr VC (50)
date INT
pp INT NOT NULL
FK (10) REF DOCTOR (ssn)

);

CREATE TABLE Pharmacist (

name VC (50) PK
phone VC (50)
addr VC (50)

);

CREATE TABLE PC (

name VC (50) PK
phone VC (50)

);

CREATE TABLE ALL (

pname VC (50)
pcname VC (50)
tname VC (50)
price INT

PK (pname, pcname, tname)

FK (pname, pcname) REF DOCTOR (pname, pcname)

FK (pname, tname) REF DRUGS (pname, tname)

);

FK from sell to continue guarantee if p cell destroyed by PC, there is a contract

CREATE TABLE CONTRACT (

pcname VC (50)
pname VC (50)
start DATE
end DATE
total VC (50)

PK (pname, pcname)

FK (pcname) REF PC (name)

FK (pname) REF PHARMACIST (name)

);

contract can exist w/o p & PC cell but not vice versa

CREATE TABLE PRESCRIPTION (

pssn INT
dssn INT
name VC (50)
tname VC (50)
qty INT
date DATE

PK (pssn, dssn, name, tname)

FK (pssn) REF PATIENT (ssn)

FK (dssn) REF DOCTOR (ssn)

FK (name, tname) REF DRUGS (name, tname)

);

weak entity ref to PC

CREATE TABLE DRUGS (

name VC (50)
trade name VC (50)
formula VC (50)

PK (name, trade name)

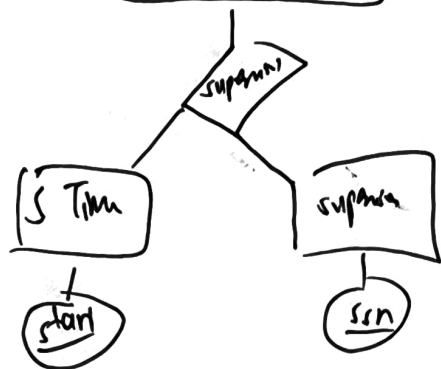
FK (name) REF PC (name) ODC

);

c) drug sold at fixed price \Rightarrow make price an attribute of drugs itself

d) model as a 4-any relationship with additional entity rel kinds with plc data

e) treat P-PC-contract as a higher entity rel



} supervisor can
supervise same
contract multiple times

f)

```
CREATE TABLE supervisor (  
    ssn VARCHAR(5) PK  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE (supervisor, time) (  
    start DATE PK  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE supervisor (  
    pname VARCHAR  
    pname VARCHAR  
    ssn VARCHAR NOT NULL  
    start DATE  
  
    PK (pname, pname, start)  
    FK (ssn) REF supervisor(ssn)  
    FK (start) REF sTime(start)  
    FK (pname, pname) REF contract (pname, pname)  
);
```