

E-R Model



E-R Model

*專有名詞

- 實體(Entity):代表真實世界中的一個事物或觀念。
- 屬性(Attribute):描述實體之個別特性。
- 實體集(Entity Set):一群擁有相同屬性的實體。
- 關係(Relationship): 數個實體間的聯結(Associate)。
- 關係集(Relationship Set):同類型關係的集合



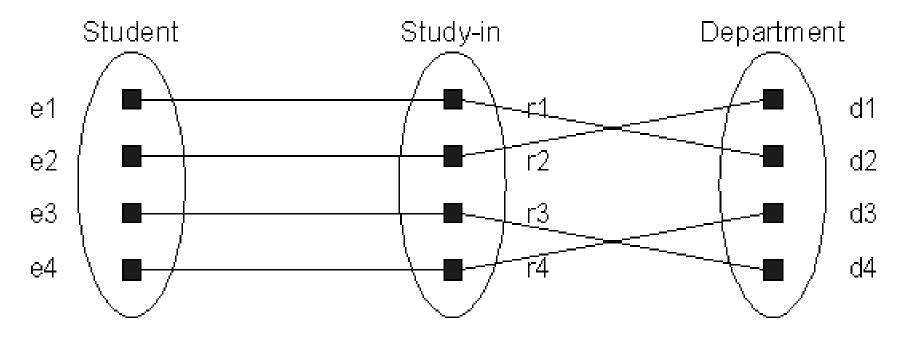
Concept	Informal definition	Example
ENTITY	A distinguishable	Supplier, Part, Shipment
	object	Employee, Department
		Person Composition, Concerto
		Orchestra, Conductor
		Purchase order, Order line
PROPERTY	A piece of	Supplier number
	information that	Shipment quantity
	describes an entity	Employee department
		Person height
		Concerto type
		Purchase order date

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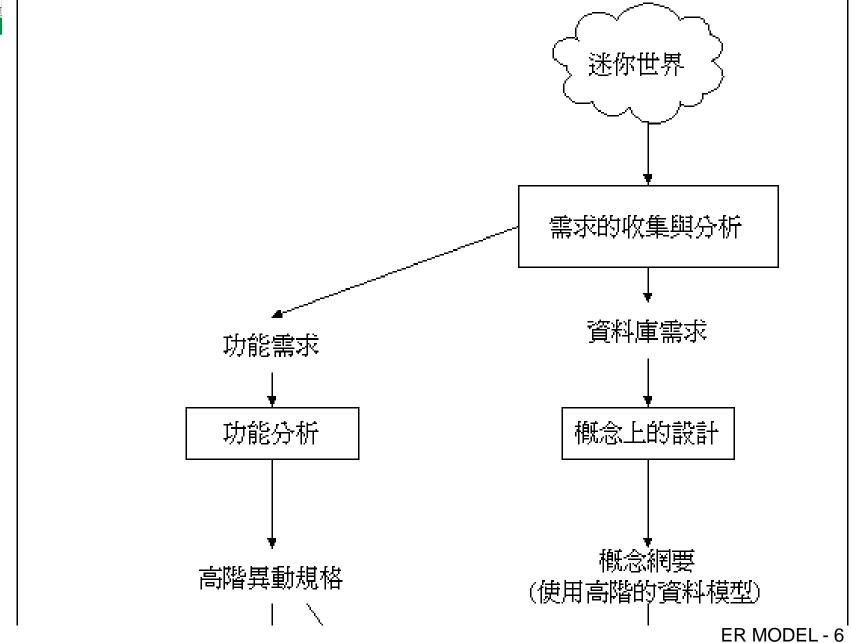
RELATIONSHIP	An entity that serves	Shipment (supplier-part)
	to interconnect two	Assignment
	or more other	(employee-department)
	entities	Recording
		(composition-orchestra-conductor)
SUBTYPE	Entity type Y is a	Employee is a subtype of Person
	subtype of entity	Concerto is a subtype of
	type X if and only if	Composition
	every Y is	
	necessarily an X	



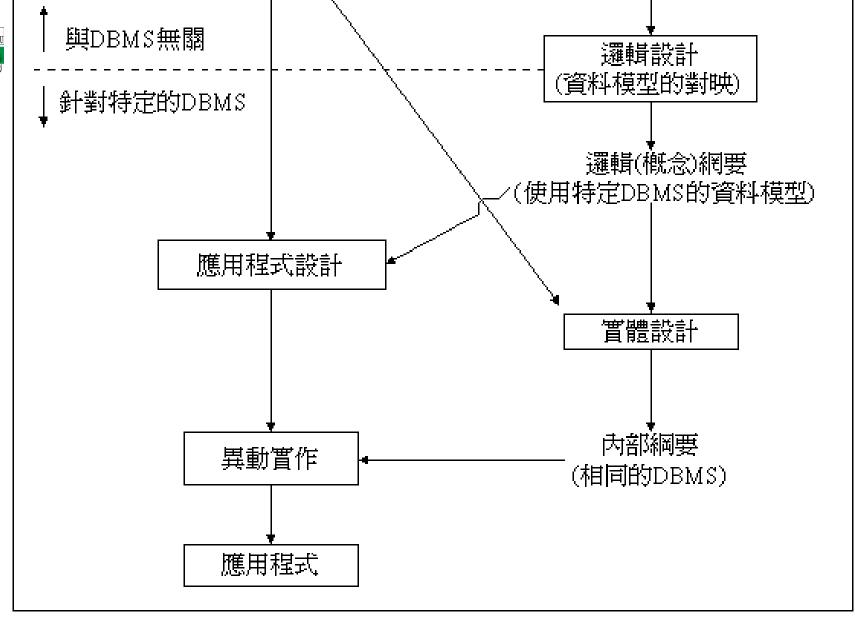


Student, Department → 實體集 (entity set)
Study-in → 關係集 (relationship set)
e1, e2, e3, e4 爲實體 (entity)
d1, d2, d3, d4 爲實體 (entity)
r1, r2, r3, r4 爲關係 (relationship)



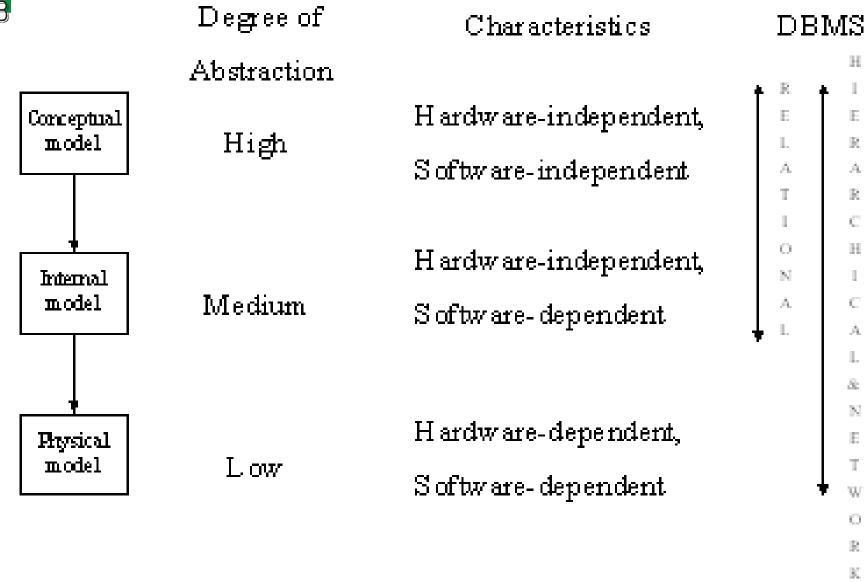






(簡化的)資料庫設計階段







*The ER Model (Entity – Relationship)

- Entity
 - Attributes, domains.
 - Primary key, candidate key, composite key.
 - Multivalued attribute; Ex. 嗜好
 - Composite attribute; Ex. 07 1234567
 - Derived attribute; Ex. Age



Relationship

- 1:1, 1:N; N:M
- degree: 參與之entity個數

Unary, binary, ternary

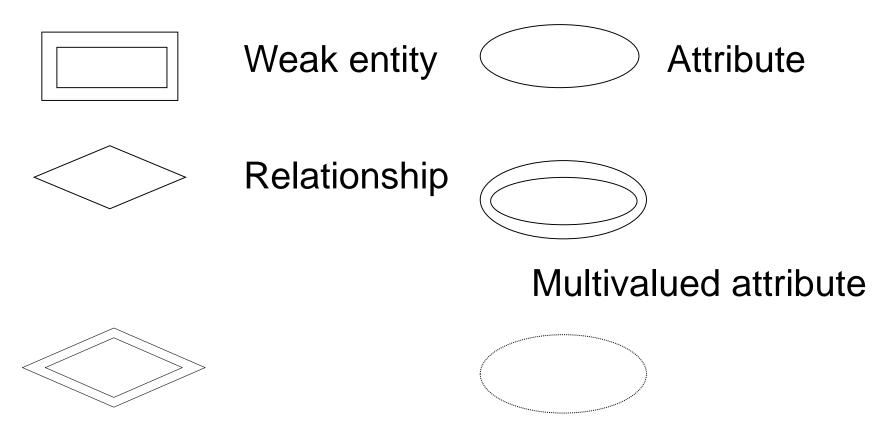
- Cardinality: 可出現之row個數
- Referential integrity
- Weak entity; Ex. 公司中,職員的眷屬
- Recursive entity
- IS A relationship (inheritance)

*Basic symbols



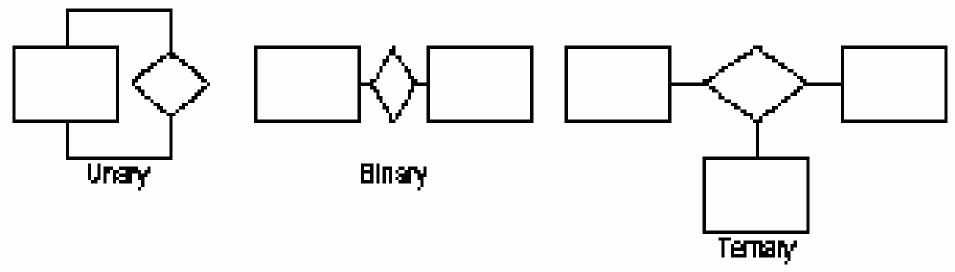
Strong entity



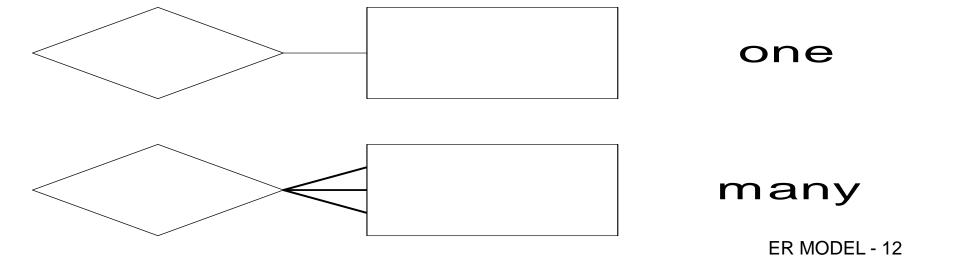


Identifying relationship Derived attribute





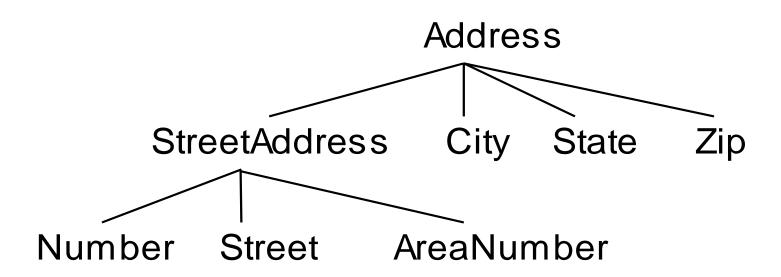
*Relationship



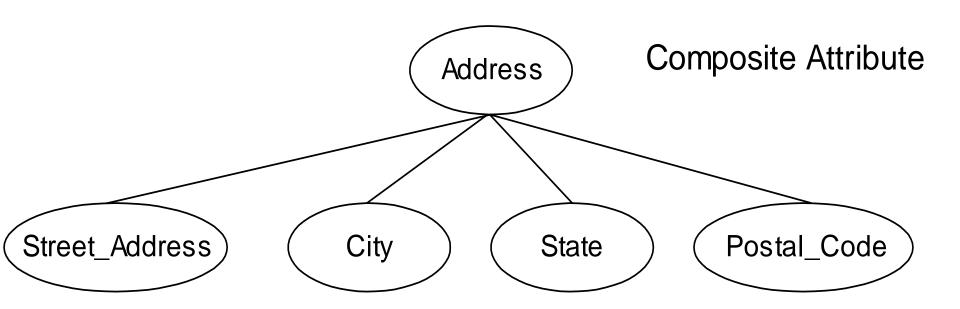


*屬性的型態

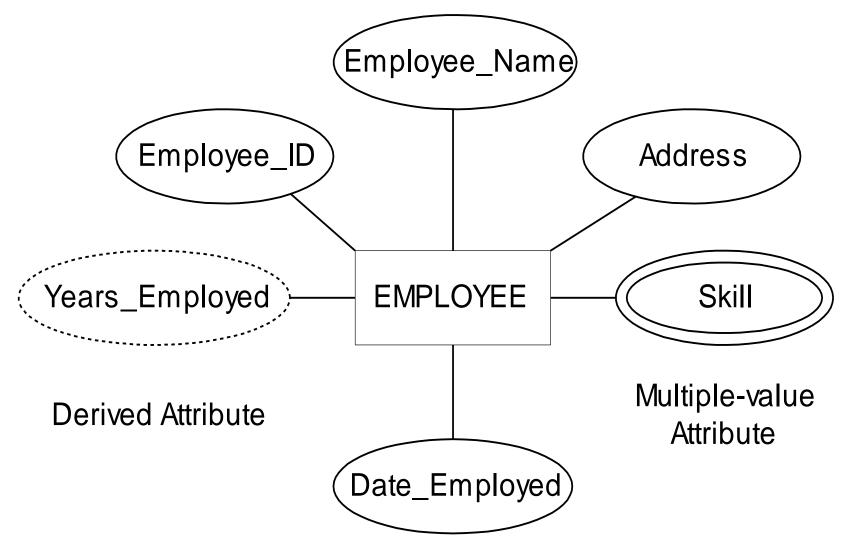
- · 簡單vs. 複合屬性
 - 簡單屬性:一屬性不能再被分割。
 - 複合屬性:一屬性可被分割成數個具有含意的屬性。













-單值屬性VS.多值屬性

* 單值屬性:對一個實體而言,若其某一屬性僅有一個 含值,則該屬性稱之為單值屬性。

Example: 年紀為單值屬性

* 多值屬性:若屬性的內含值有多種可能值,則稱該屬 為多值屬性。

Example: 聯絡電話為多值屬性



- 衍生屬性:屬性的內含值可由其它的屬性得知。

- Stored attributed:可推演出衍生屬性的屬性。

Example: 年紀可由出生日期推算而來。

衍生屬性

Stored attribute



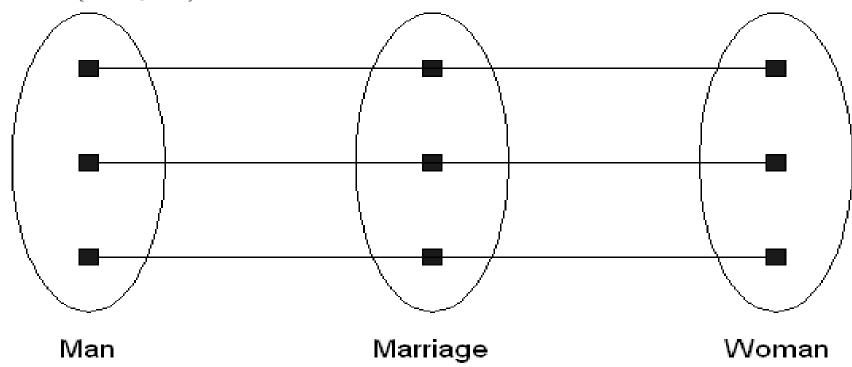
- *映射大小(Mapping Cardinality、Cardinality Ratio)
 - 透過關係型態,描述一個實體型態中的實體與 其它實體

型態中有多少實體連結。

- 1:1(一對一)
- 1:N(一對多)
- N:M(多對多)

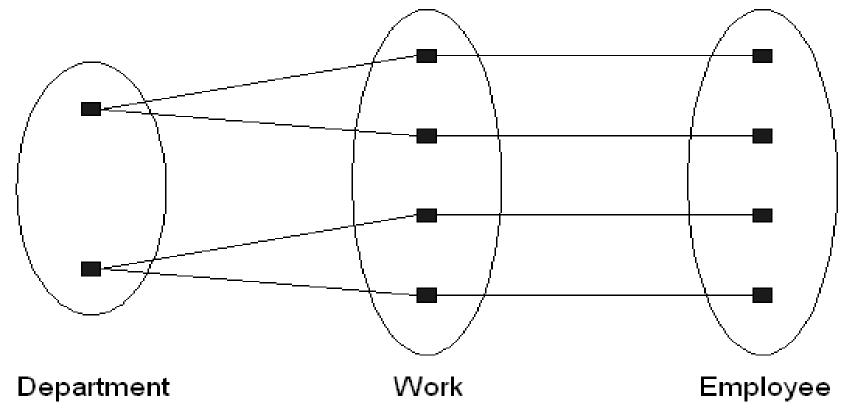


·1:1(一對一)



- 一個男人只能有一個太太。
- 一個女人只能有一個先生。

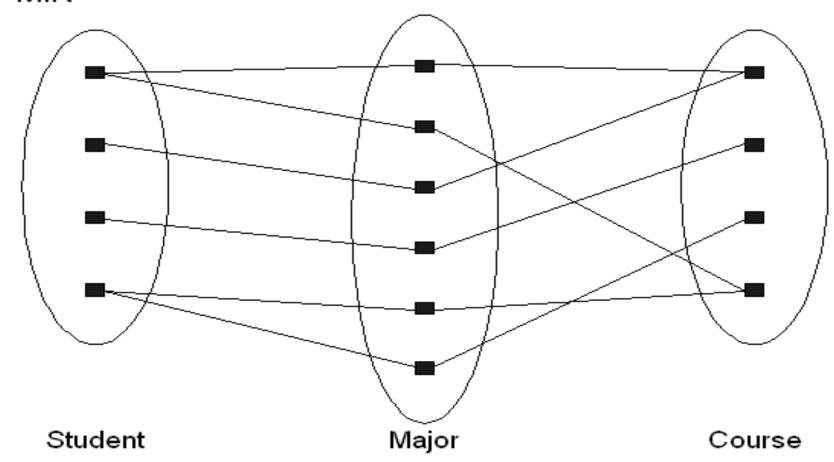




一個部門能有多個員工。 一個員工只屬於一個部門。



M:N



每個學生可修多門課。 一門課可讓多個學生選修。



* E-R圖和自然語言的對應關係

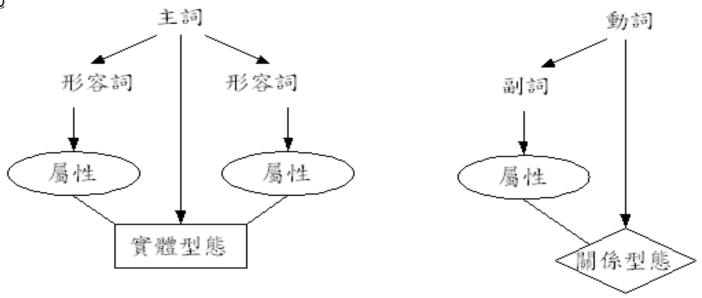
· 名詞:一個句子的主詞/受詞,對應到實體型態。

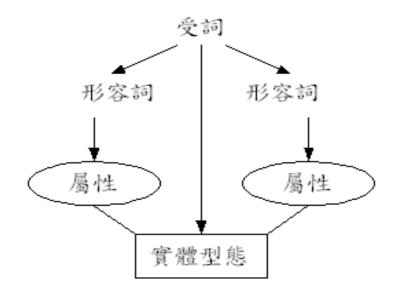
形容詞:修飾名詞的形容詞,對應到實體型態上的屬性。

·動詞:聯繫主詞/受詞,對應到關係型態。

•副詞:修飾動詞,對應到關係型態上的屬性。







- CSE B
 - * Example:
 - · 每一個學生(Student)記錄,含有SNO、SNAME、SCORE三位。
 - · 每個課程(Course)記錄,含有CNO、CNAME、CREDIT三欄位。
 - · 每個教授(Faculty)記錄,含有FNO、FNAME、OFFICE三欄位。
 - · 每個學生必須選修(Enroll)課程,每門課程需有學生選才開。
 - · 每個學生都有一個指導教授,而每個教授可以指導(Advise)許多學生,亦可不收。
 - ·每個教授必須開課(Teach),且相同的課程可以由不同的教授 講授。



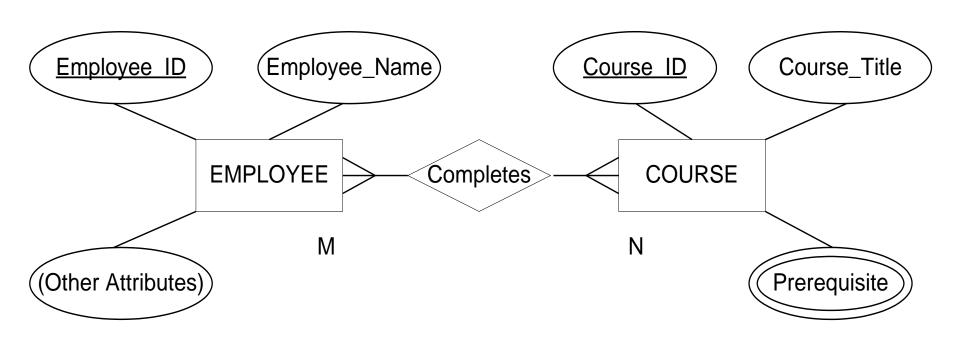
*基本名詞

·超級鍵(superkey):由一個或多個屬性組合而成的集合,可用來識別實體型態中唯一的實體。

- · 候選鍵(Candidate): 最小的superkey, 換言之其 子集合中不會形成superkey
- · 主鍵(Primary key):為一候選鍵作為識別唯一實體的依據。

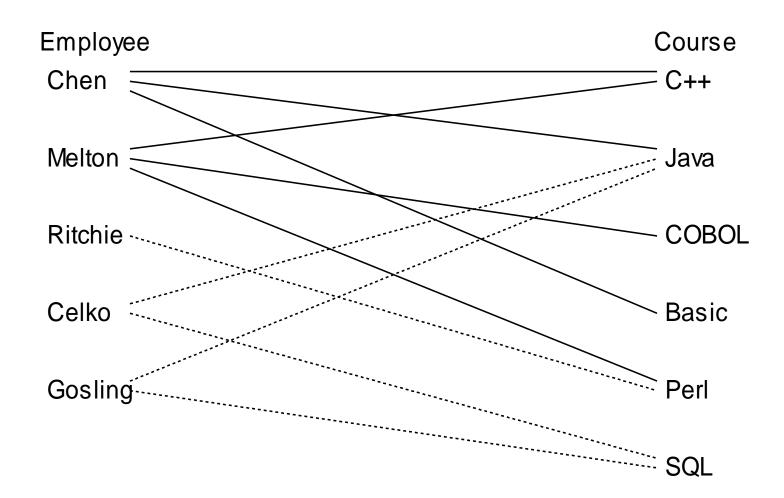


(a) Relationship type (Completes)





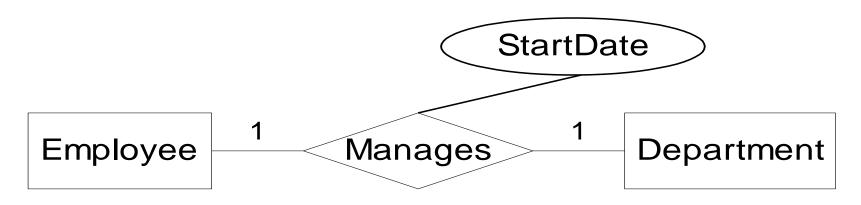
(b) Relationship instances





*關係型態上的屬性

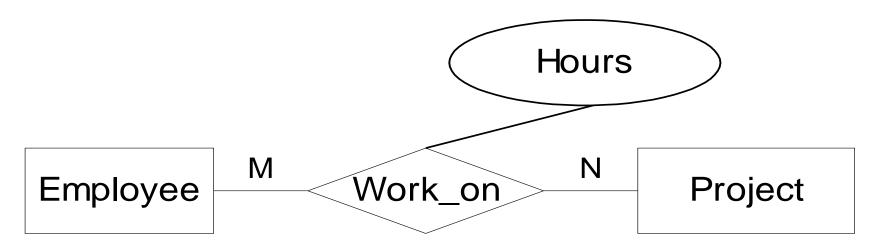
- 關係型態上也可如實體型態一般擁有屬性。
- Example one



StartDate: 記錄著一個經理何時開始管理一個部門。



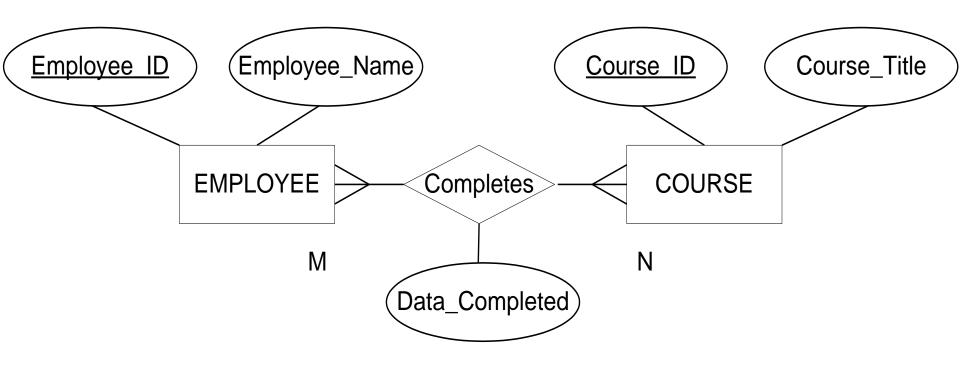
Example two



Hours: 每一個員工花在一個專案上的時間。

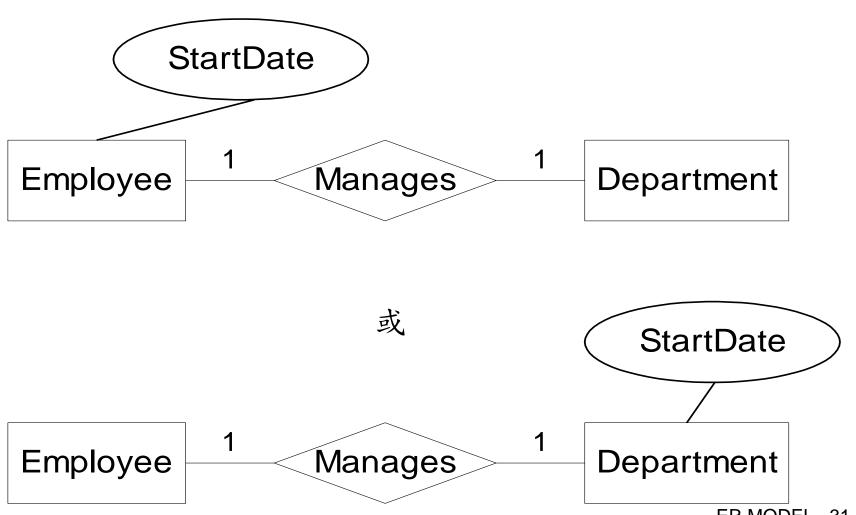


Attribute on a relationship



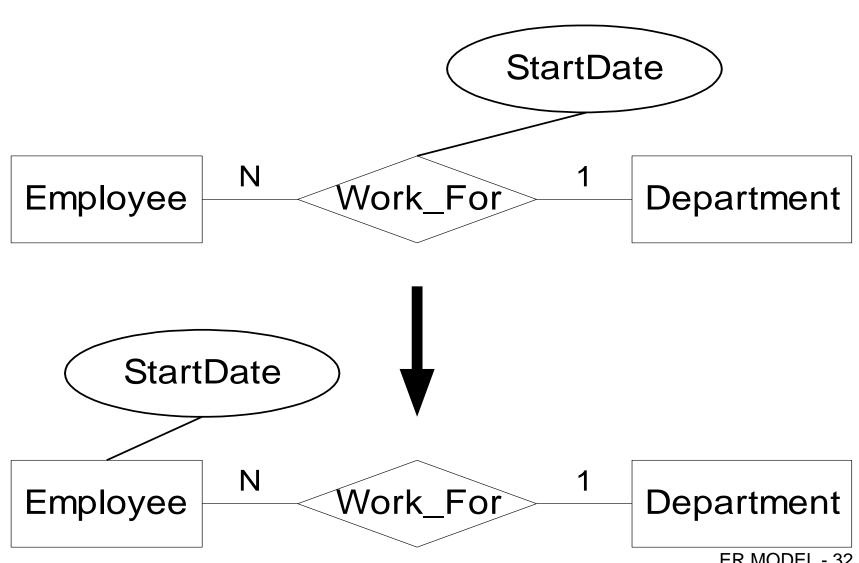


Case I 1:1 移入任何一個



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Case Ⅱ 1:N 移入N的一方



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Case Ⅲ M:N 不可移入任何一方

*關係型態的分支度(Degree)

參與關係型態的實體型態的個數。

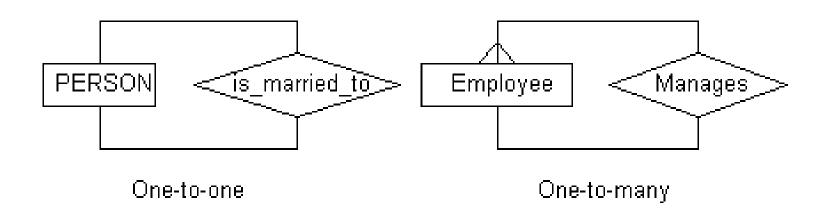
-3元關係(Ternary)

3元關係VS. 二元關係



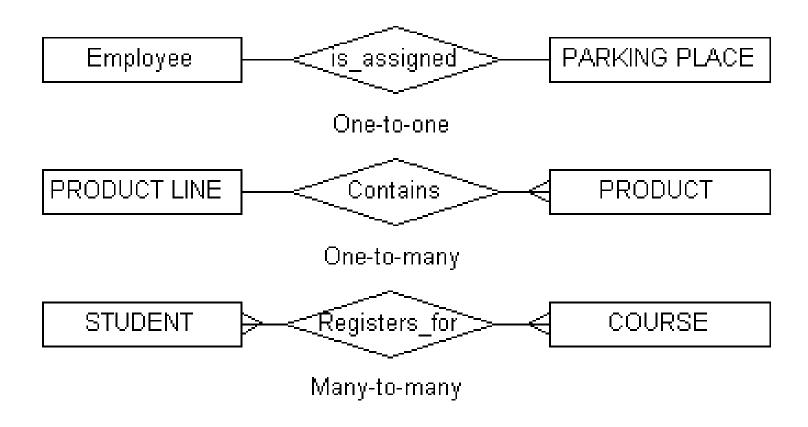
一個三元關係比三個二元關係表達更多的資訊

(a) Unary relationship



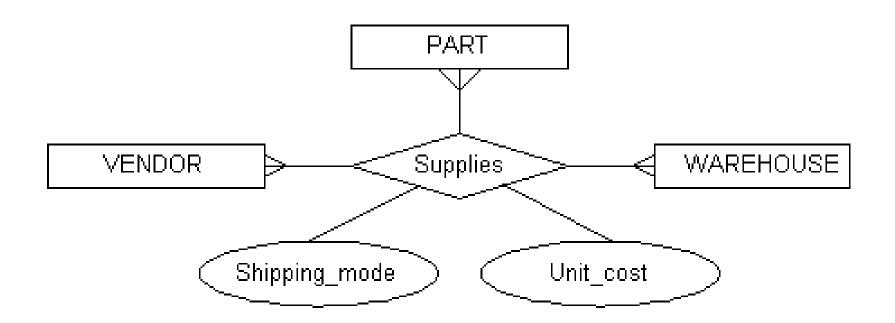


(b) Binary relationship





(c) Ternary relationship





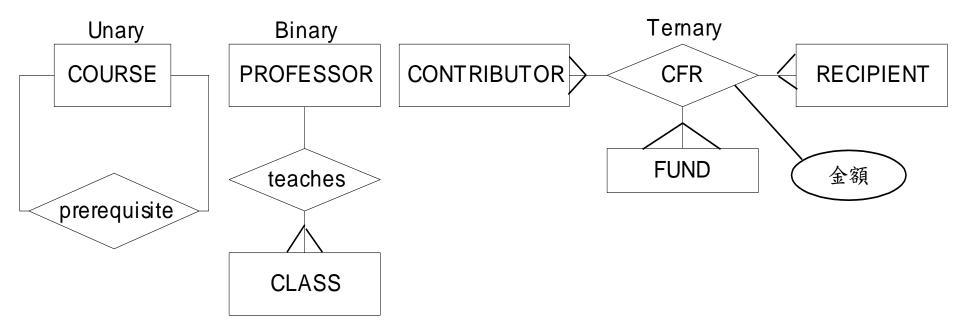
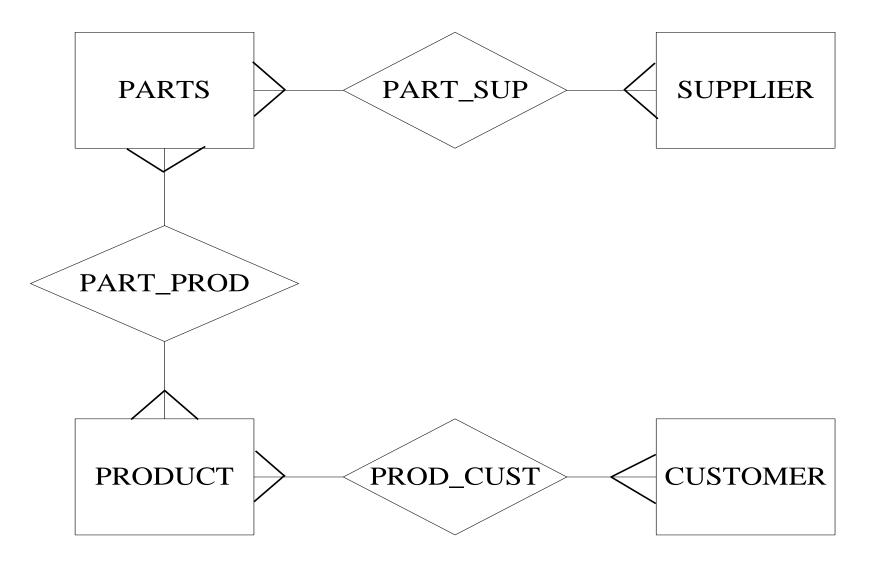




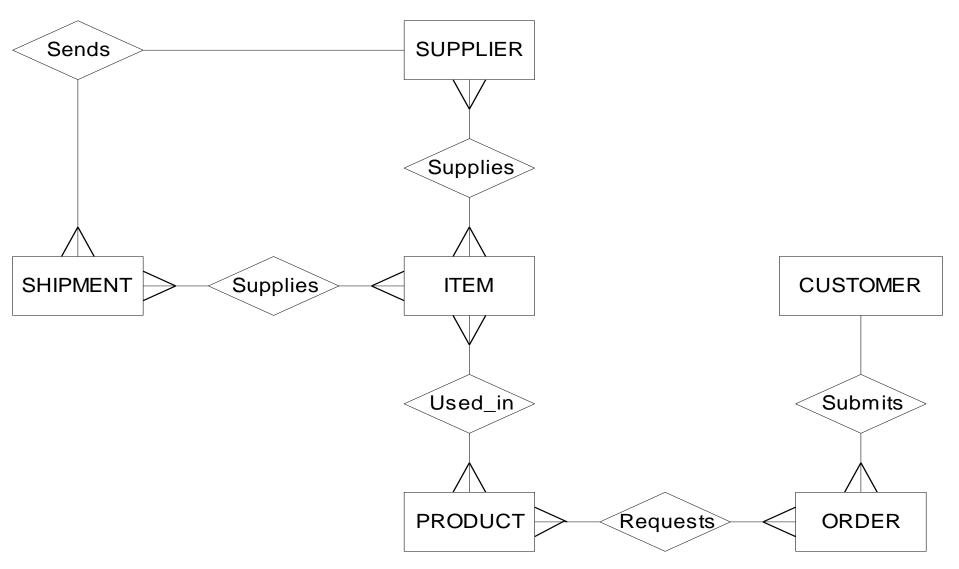
Table name: CFR

基金會	捐款人	金額	受惠者
F1	C1	\$30,000.00	R2
F1	C1	\$20,000.00	R3
F1	C2	\$10,000.00	R2
F2	C1	\$10,000.00	R1
F2	C2	\$5,000.00	R1
F1	C2	\$5,000.00	R1

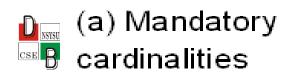


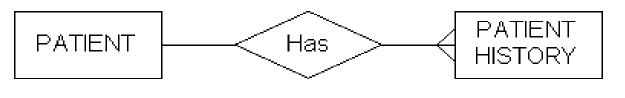






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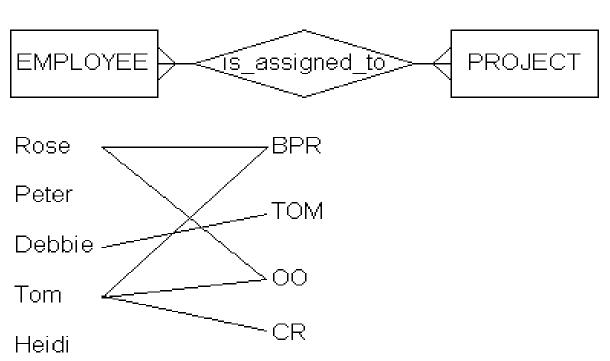


Mark — Visit1

Sarah —————— Visit1

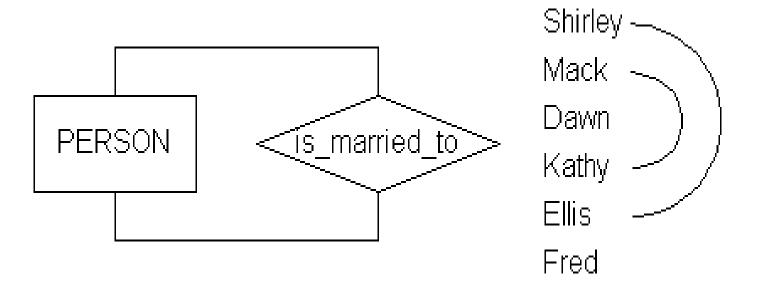
Elsie — Visit1

(b) One optional, one mandatory cardinality





(c)





- 1. PATIENT Has PATIENT HISTORY (Figure a). Each patient has one or more patient histories (the initial patient visit is always recorded as an instance of PATIENT HISTORY). Each instance of PATIENT HISTORY "belongs to" exactly one PATIENT.
- 2. EMPLOYEE Is_assigned_to PROJECT (Figure b). Each PROJECT has at least one EMPLOYEE assigned to it (some projects have more than one). Each EMPLOYEE may or (optionally) may not be assigned to any existing PROJECT (e.g., employee 'Peter'), or may be assigned to one or more PROJECTs.
- 3. PERSSON Is_married_to PERSON (Figure c).
 This is an optional zero or one cardinality in both directions, since a person may or may not be married.



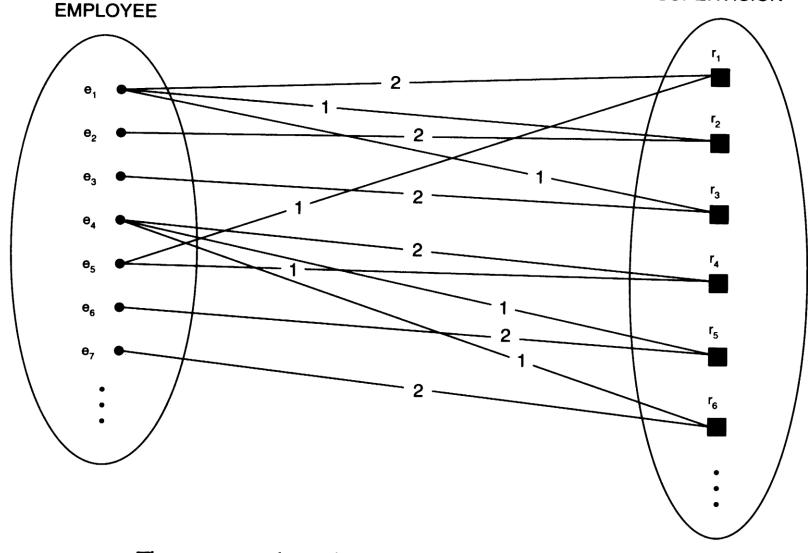
*基本名詞

- 遞迴關係:

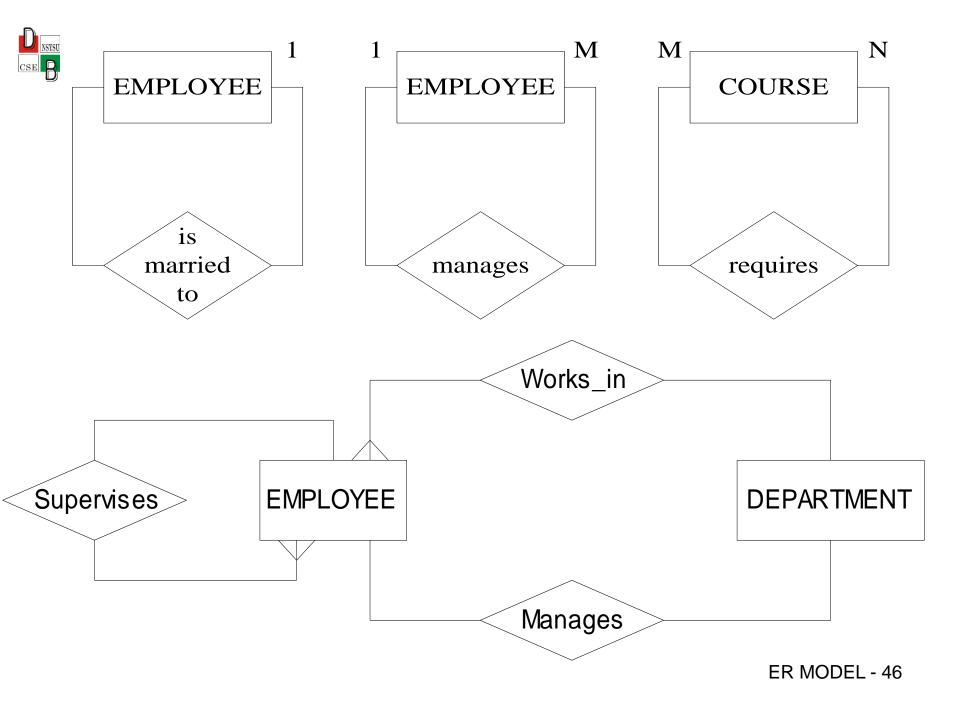
若同一實體參與一個關係型態,擔任一個以上的角色時,則此關係型態為遞迴關係。



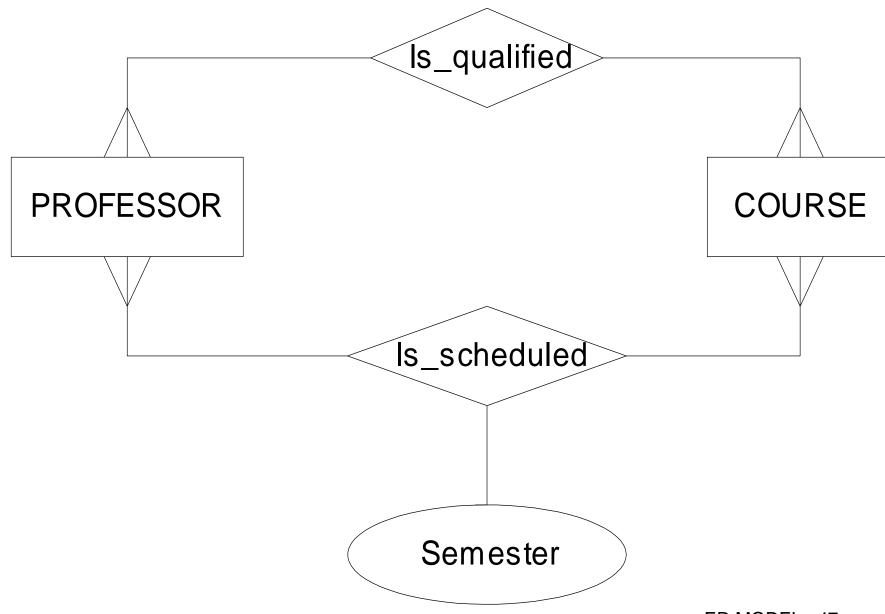
SUPERVISION



The recursive relationship SUPERVISION: EMPLOYEE plays the two roles of supervisor (1) and supervisee (2).









*結構化限制

- 將Cardinality Ratio和參與限制結合即成為結構化限制。
- (Min, Max):表實體參與關係的次數。

ORDER
(1,1)

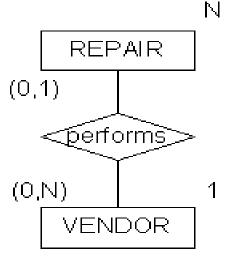
receives
(0,N)

VENDOR

An order always references only one vendor.

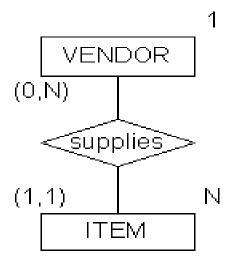
A vendor may receive zero, one, or many orders; that is, ORDER is optional to VENDOR.





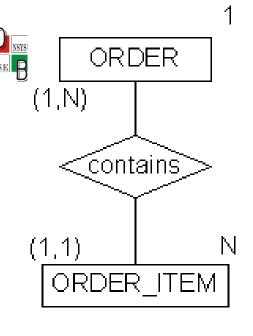
An item to be repaired may or may not be returned to the ∨endor; that is, VENDOR is optional to REPAIR.

A ∨endor may or may not perform repairs; that is, REPAIR is optional to VENDOR.

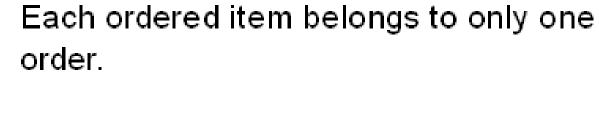


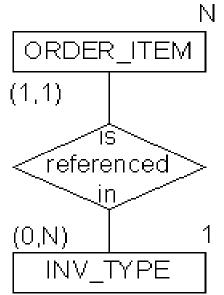
A listed ∨endor may or may not supply items; that is, ITEM is optional to VENDOR.

Each item is supplied by a specific vendor.



An order contains one or many items.





Each ordered item must correspond to one inventory type.

An inventory type may have been ordered zero, one, or many times; that is, ORDER_ITEM is optional to INV_TYPE.



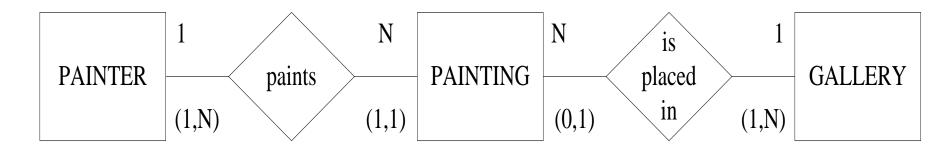


Table name: PAINTER

畫家編號	畫家姓名	電話
123	張小千	07-5255555
126	周星星	05-2322222
127	成大龍	06-2745614



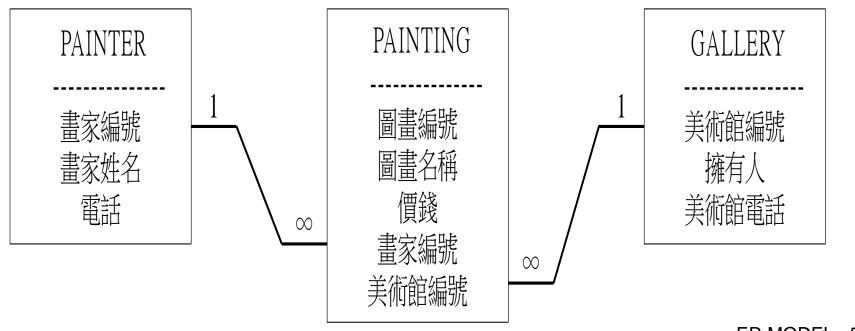
Table name: PAINTING

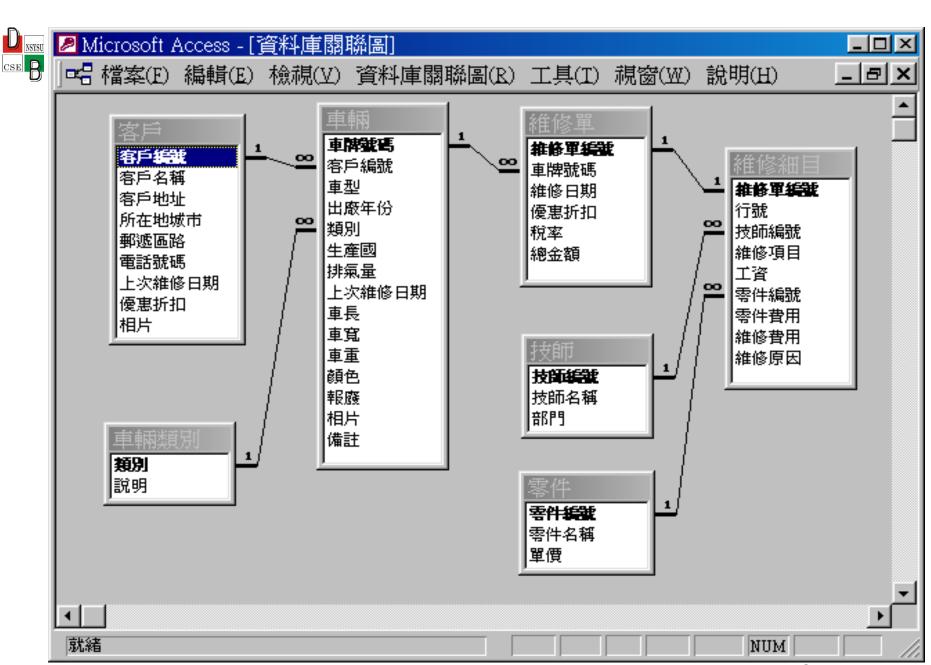
圖畫編號	圖畫名稱	價錢	畫家編號	美術館編號
1338	黎明的雷	\$245.50	123	5
1339	一朵凋謝的	\$6,723.00	123	
	玫瑰			
1340	鑄造工	\$567.99	126	6
1341	匆促的離開	\$145.50	123	
1342	人造樂園	\$8,328.99	126	6
1343	靜思	\$785.00	127	6
1344	生存的理由	\$999.00	127	5
1345	天使	\$9,800.00	123	5



Table name: GALLERY

美術館編號	擁有人	美術館電話
5	周會發	07-555555
6	王永七	06-2777777

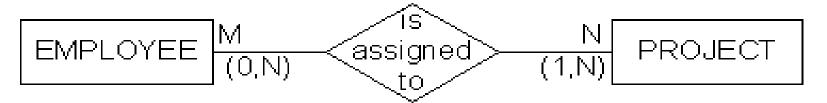




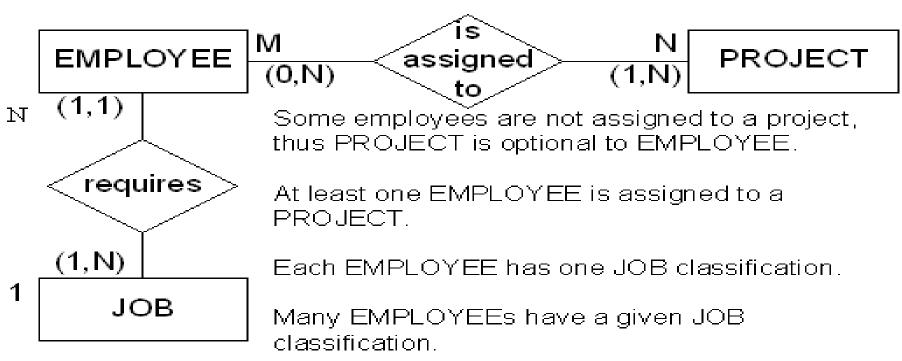




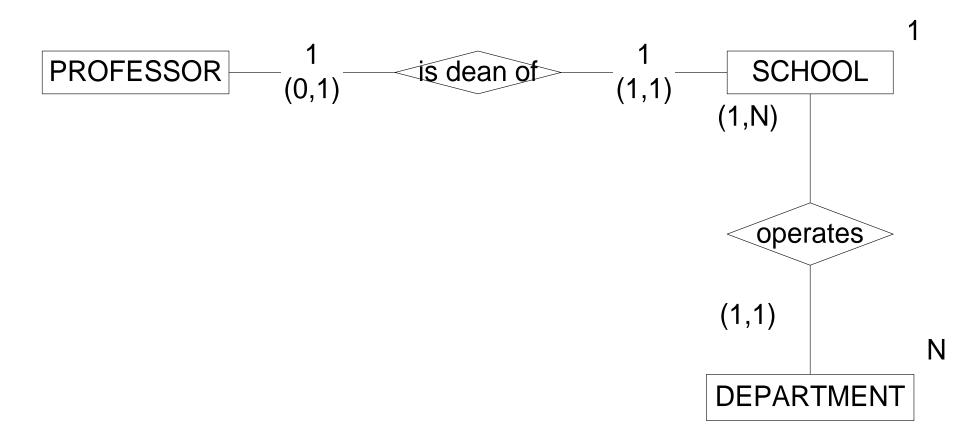




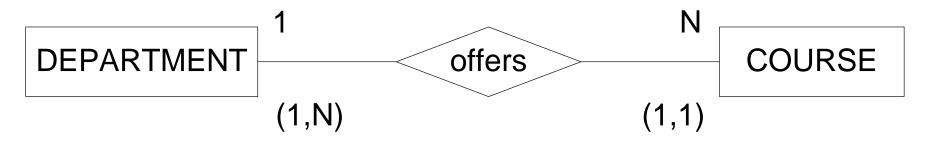
Note: Some employees are not assigned to a project, thus PROJECT is optional to EMPLOYEE

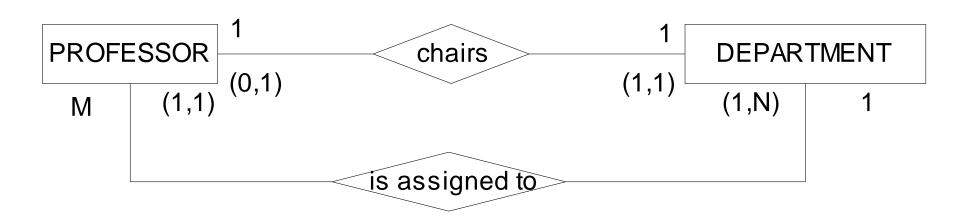




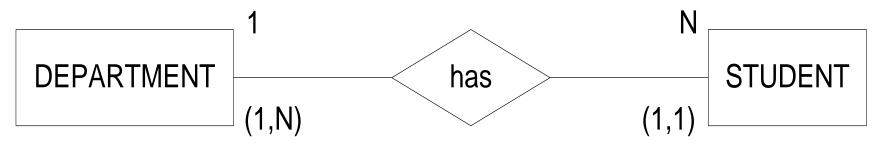


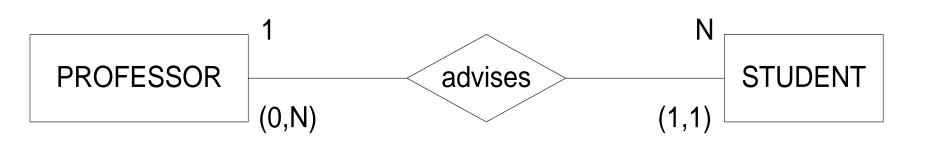




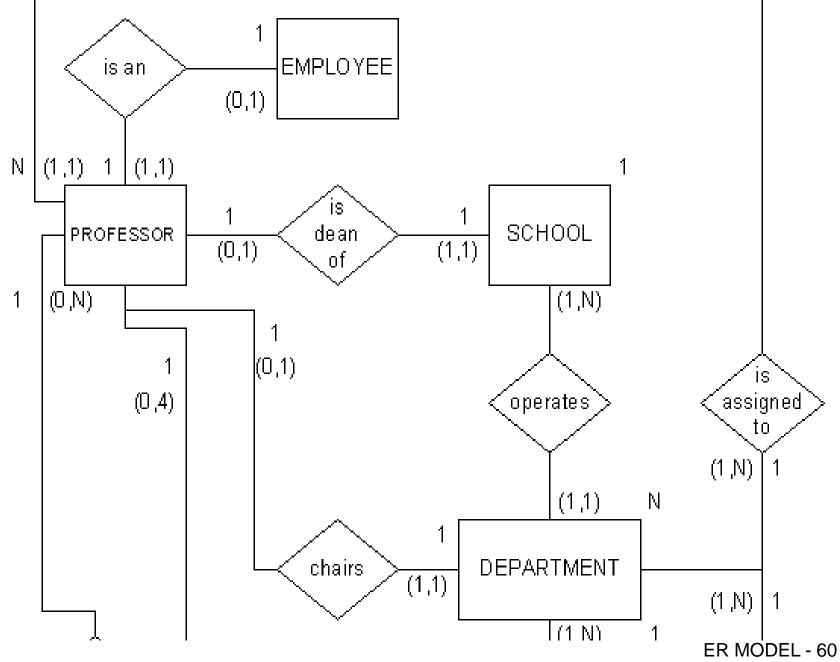


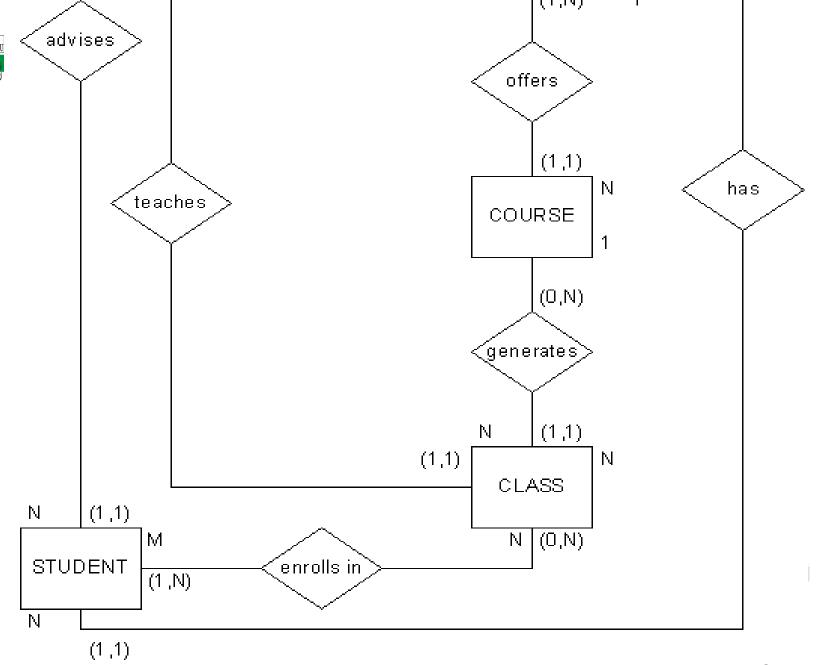




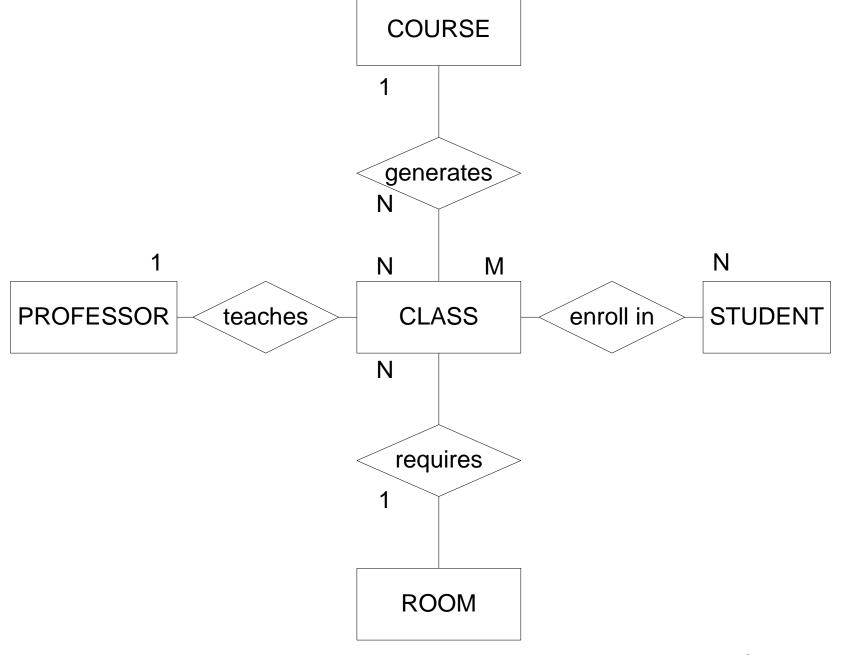










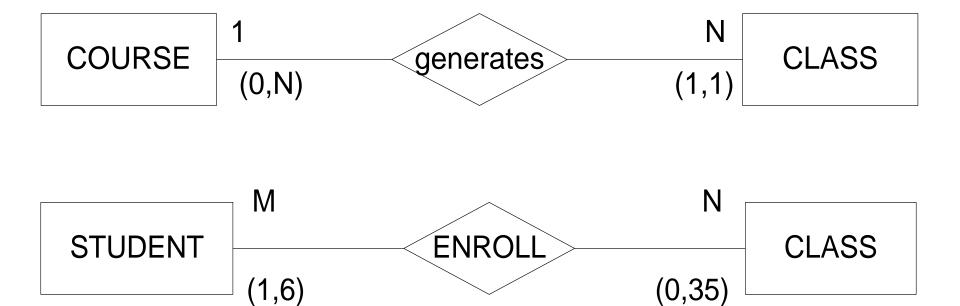




* Constraints:

- A class is limited to 35 students.
- A student can take up to six classes per registration.
- A room may be used to teach many classes; each class is taught in only one room.
- A class is taught by one professor.
- A professor may teach up to three classes.



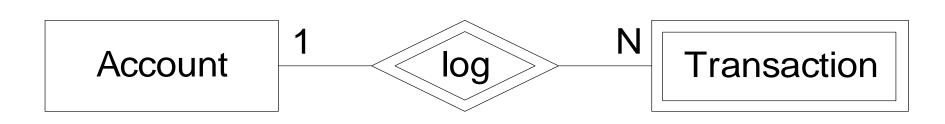






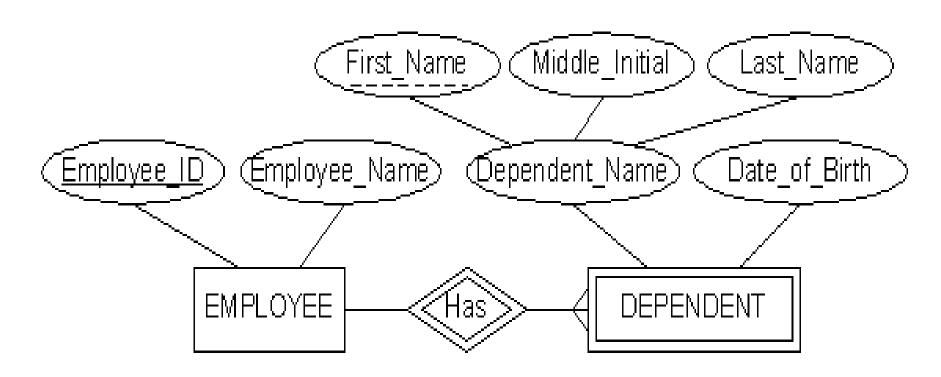
*基本名詞

- 強實體型態:一實體型態決定另一實體的存在與否。
- 弱實體型態:一實體型態是依賴另一實體型態而存在,沒有充分的屬性構成主鍵。
- 存在相依(existence-dependence): 一個實體的 存在與否,是由其它實體決定。





- ·每一個帳號(Account)有許多比交易記錄 (Transaction)。
- · 若帳號被刪除,則所有對應的交易記錄亦要被刪除。





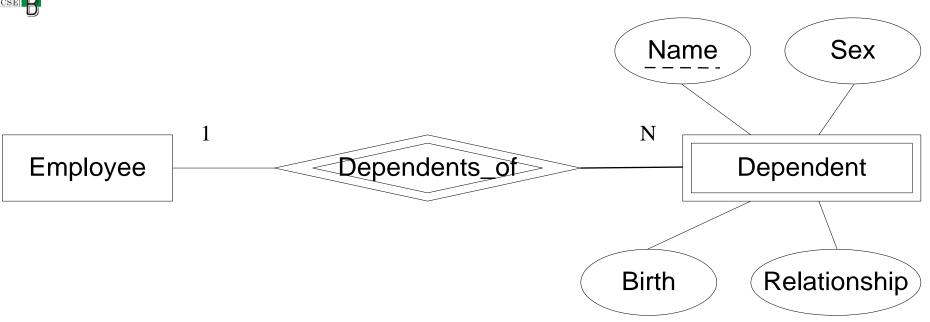
辨認擁有者(Identifying Owner):

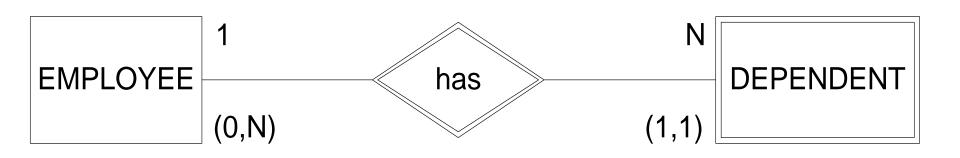
- 弱實體型態依附強實體型態而存在,強實體型態為弱 實體型態之辨認擁有者。

辨認關係型態(Identifying Relationship):

- 弱實體型態與其擁有者之間的關係型態。角色(Role):
- 實體型態參與關係型態所扮演的功能稱為角色。部分 鍵:
- 弱實體型態中,其部份屬性的集合,能唯一將兩個以上的弱實體連結至相同的擁有者實體。







CSE B

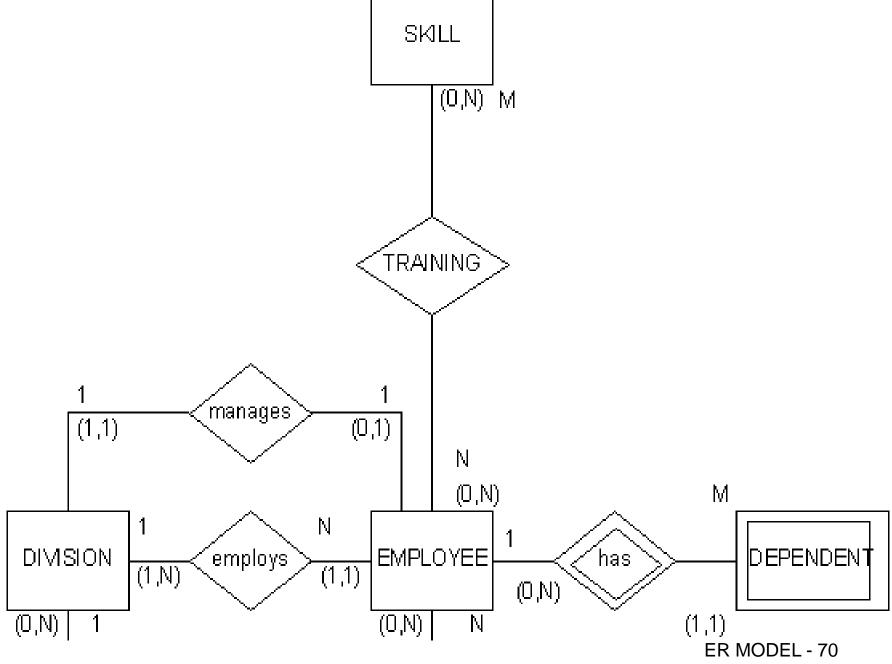
Table name: EMPLOYEE

員工編號	姓名	生日
1001	劉的華	3/12/61
1002	郭付錢	11/23/70
1003	張小有	8/15/68

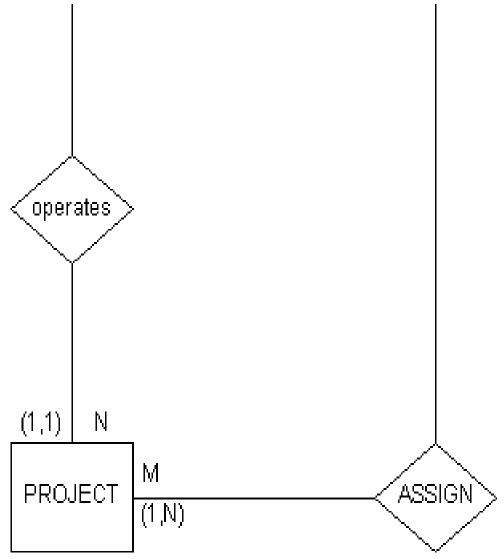
Table name: DEPENDENT

員工編號	親屬編號	親屬姓名	生日
1001	1	劉級	6/21/84
1001	2	劉口水	12/5/87
1001	3	劉滑梯	9/30/92
1003	1	張郎	11/17/83
1003	2	張魚	10/25/94









* 參與限制(Participation Constraint)

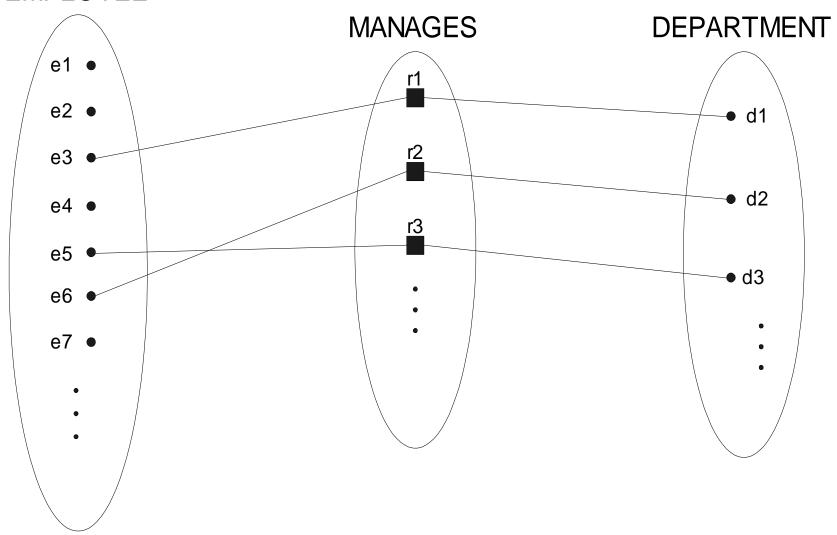
- 指一個實體的存在與否必須經由關係型態而依附於另一 實體。
- 全部參與(Total participation) 一個實體的存在必須經由關係型態而依附於另一實 體。

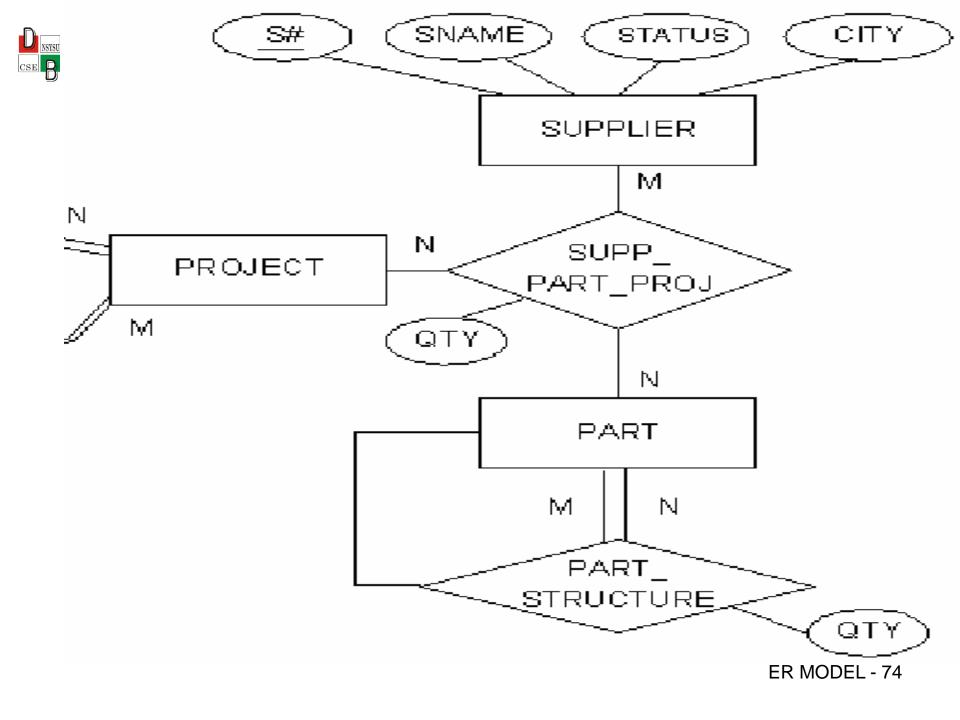
弱實體=>全部參與。

- 部份參與(Partial Participation) 一個實體的存在不必經由關係型態而依附於另一實 體。

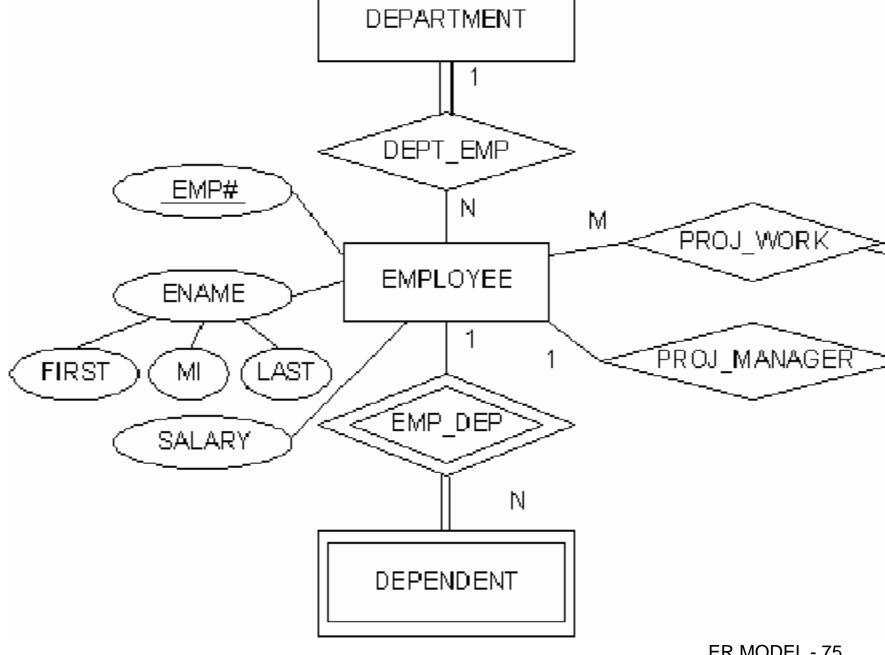


EMPLOYEE

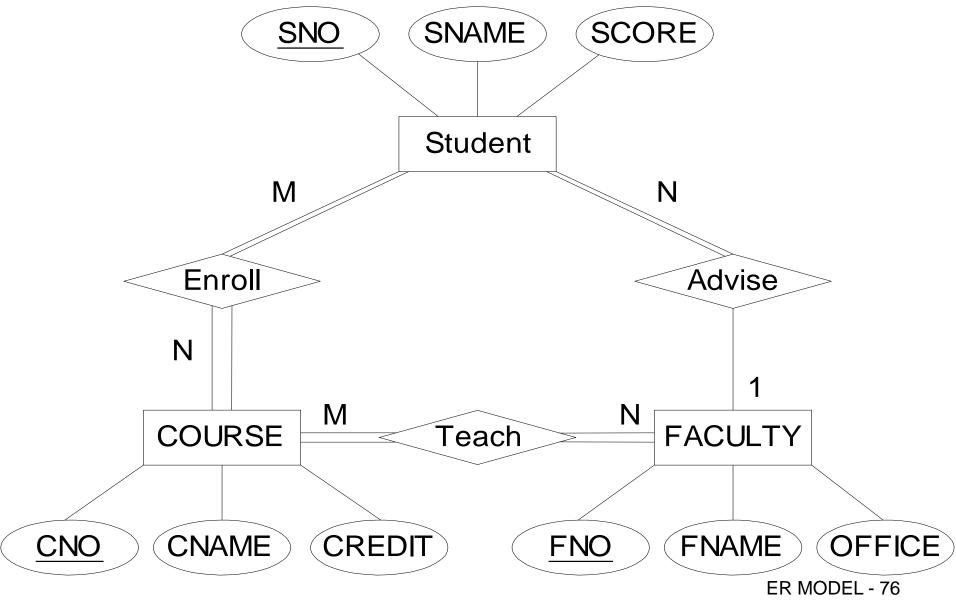




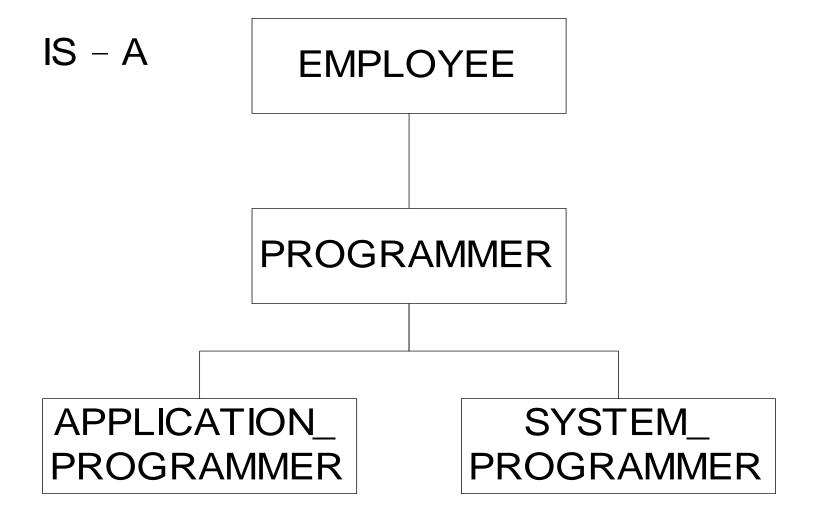




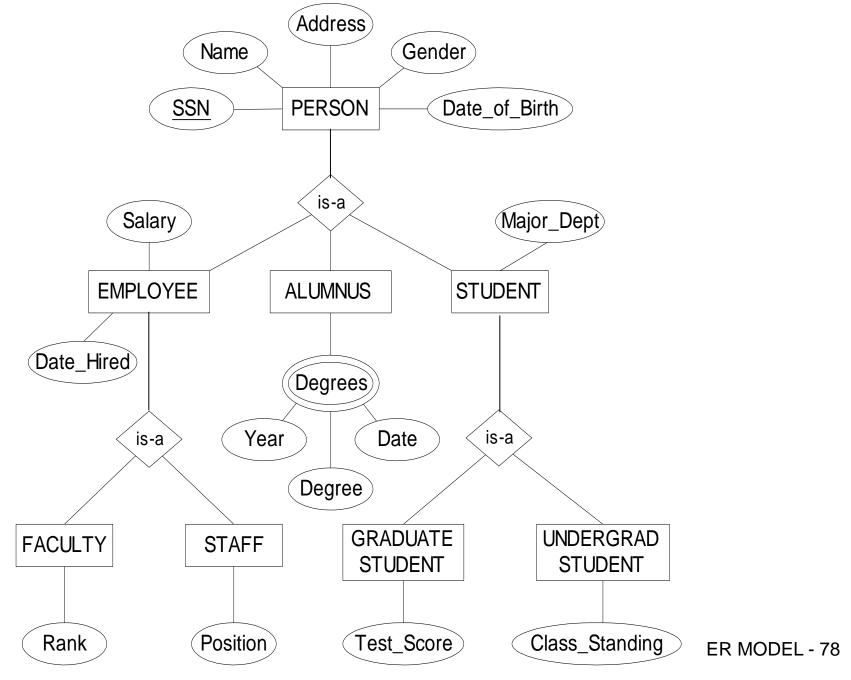










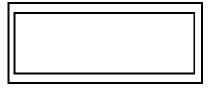




Symbol

<u>Meaning</u>

ENTITY TYPE



WEAK ENTITY TYPE



RELATIONSHIP TYPE



IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIP TYPE



ATTRIBUTE



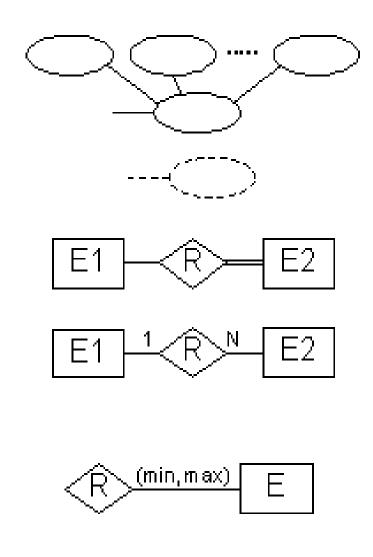
KEY ATTRIBUTE



MULTIVALUED ATTRIBUTE

ER MODEL - 79



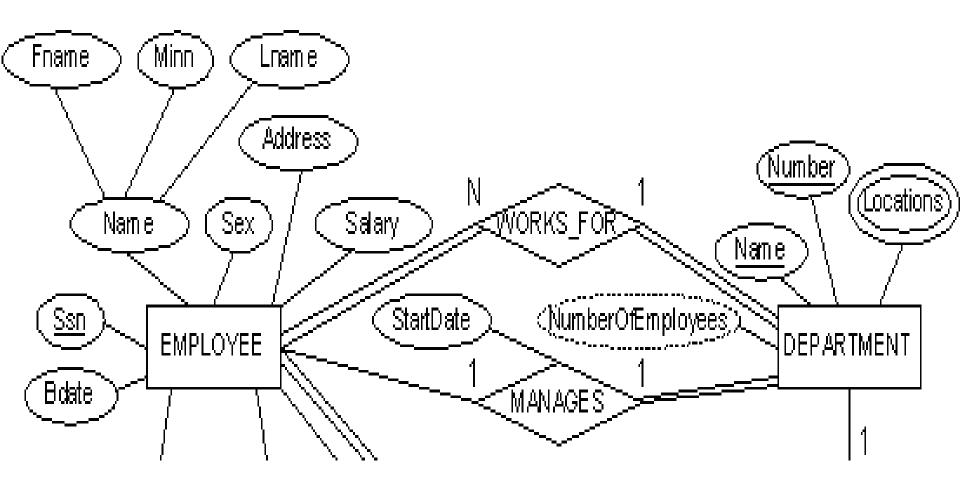


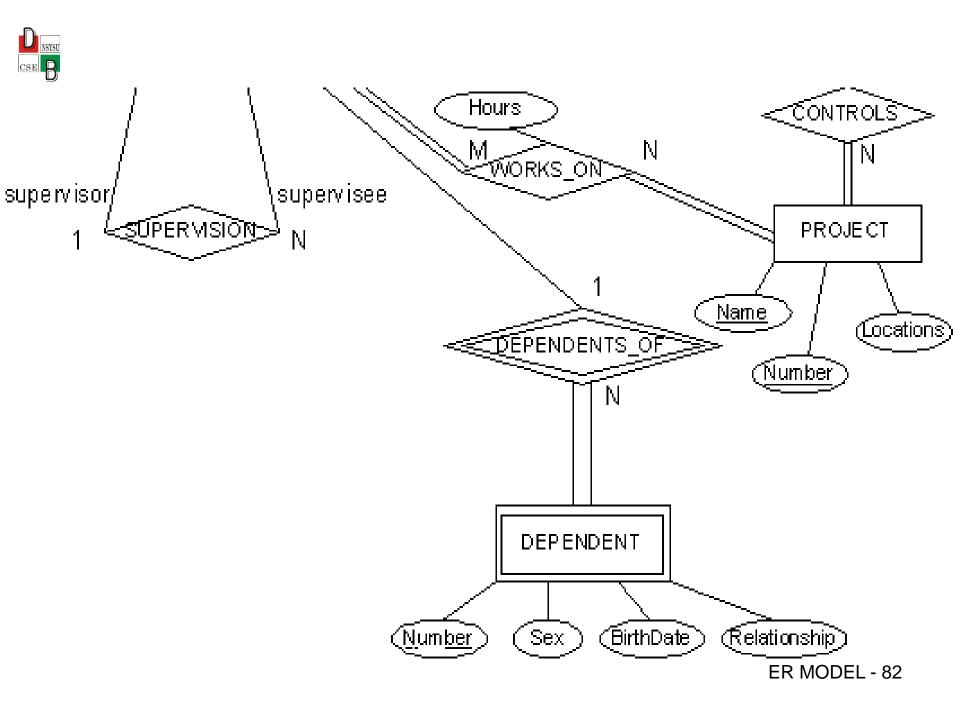
COMPOSITE ATTRIBUTE

DERIVED ATTRIBUTE

TOTAL PARTICIPATION OF E2 IN R CARDINALITY RATIO 1:N FOR E1:E2 IN R STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINT (min, max) ON PARTICIPATION OF E IN R



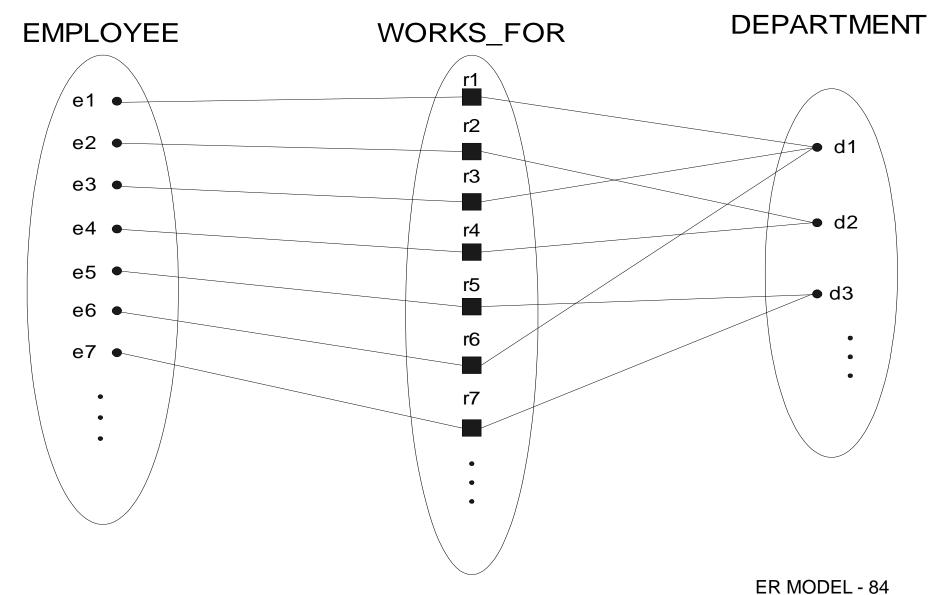




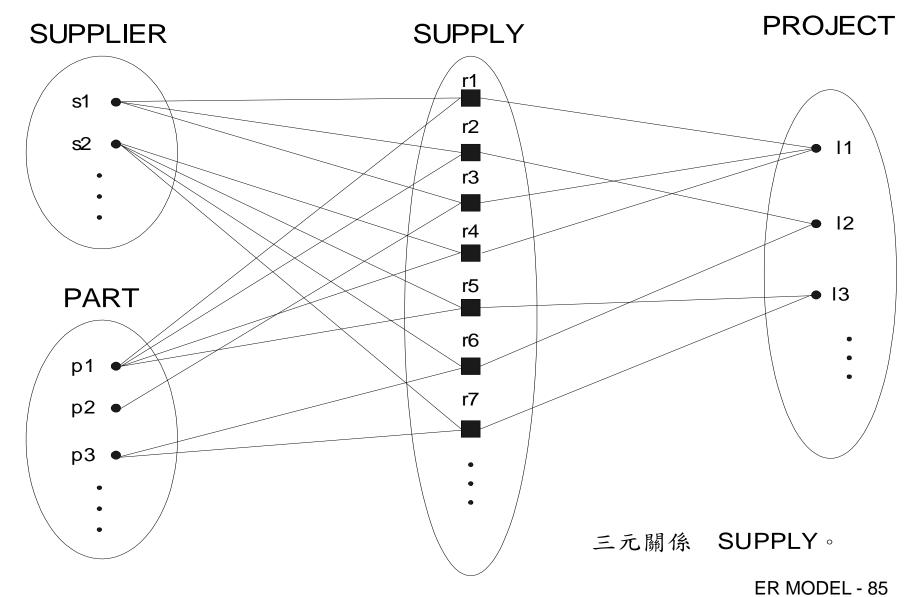


- 1. 這家公司是由部門所組成的。每個部門都有唯一的名稱、唯一的號碼、並且由一名特定的職員來管理此部門。當這位職員開始管理這個部門時,我們會記錄開始管理的日期。 一個部門可以有好幾個所在地。
- 2. 一個部門控制了一些計畫,每個計畫都有唯一的名稱、唯一的號碼、及一個所在地。
- 3. 我們將每位職員的姓名、社會安全號碼(SSN)、地址、薪水、 性別與生日儲存起來。每一位職員都會被指派到某一個部 門,不過可能會好幾個計畫工作,而這些計畫並不需要由 同一個部門來控制。我們記錄了每位職員在每個計畫裡的 每週工作時數。我們也記錄了每個職員的直屬上司。
- 4. 為了保險的目的,我們也記錄了每位職員的眷屬。我們記錄了每一位眷屬的姓名、性別、生日、以及和職員之間的關係。

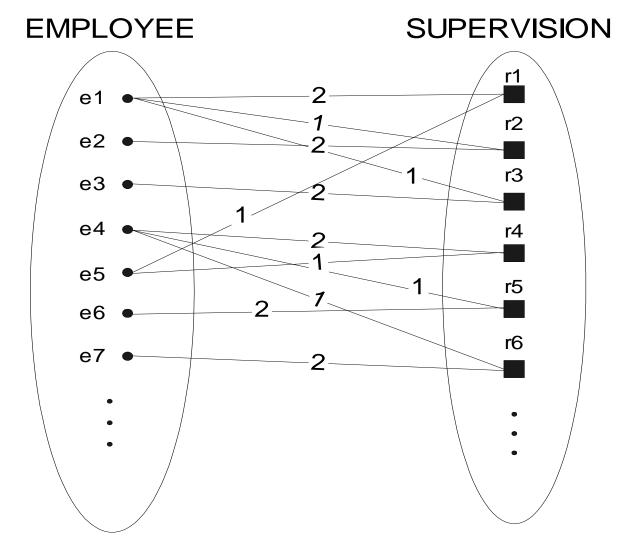






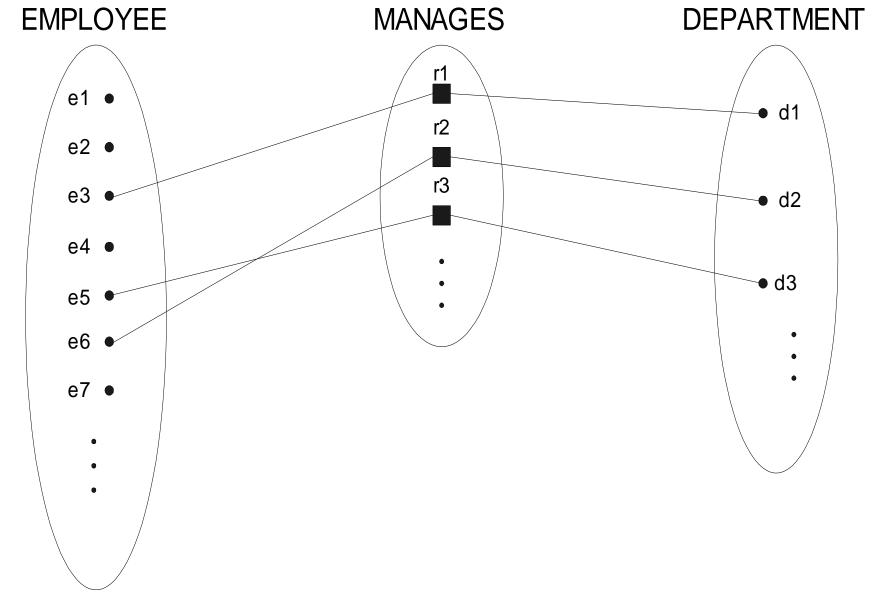






遞迴關係 SUPERVISION: EMPLOYEE 扮演上司(1)與屬下(2)兩個角色。





關係 MANAGES ,以及部份參與的 EMPLOYEE 和全部參與的 DEPARTMENT。



