

# Types of Attributes

## **Types of Attributes**



#### Simple

- Cannot be subdivided
- Age, gender, marital status

#### Composite

- Can be subdivided into additional attributes
- Address into street, city, zip

#### Single-valued

- Can have only a single value
- A person has one medicare number

#### Multi-valued

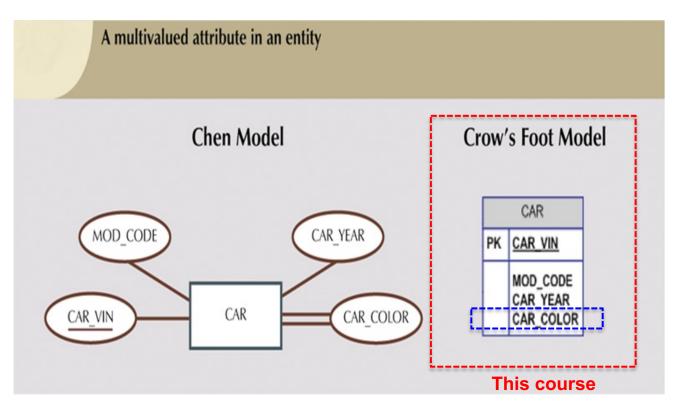
- Can have many values
- Person may have several college degrees

#### Derived

- Can be derived with algorithm
- Age can be derived from date of birth

## A Multivalued Attribute in an Entity



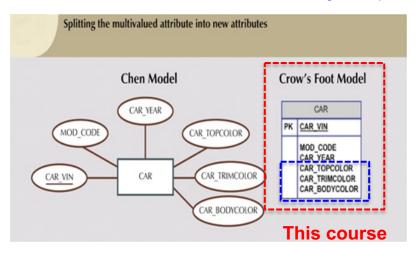


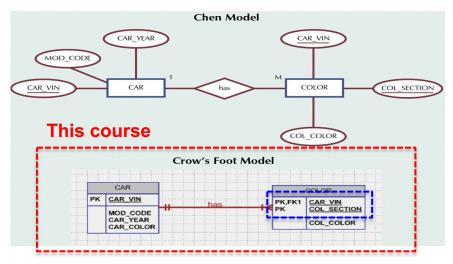
So, Crow's Foot model cannot express multi-valued attributes!

### Resolving Multivalued Attribute Problems Wigniffith



- Although the conceptual model can depict multivalued attributes, you cannot implement them directly in the relational model. Instead, we can:
  - Within original entity, create several new attributes, one for each of the original multivalued attribute's components
    - Can lead to major structural problems in the table
  - Or better, create a new entity composed of original multivalued attribute's components



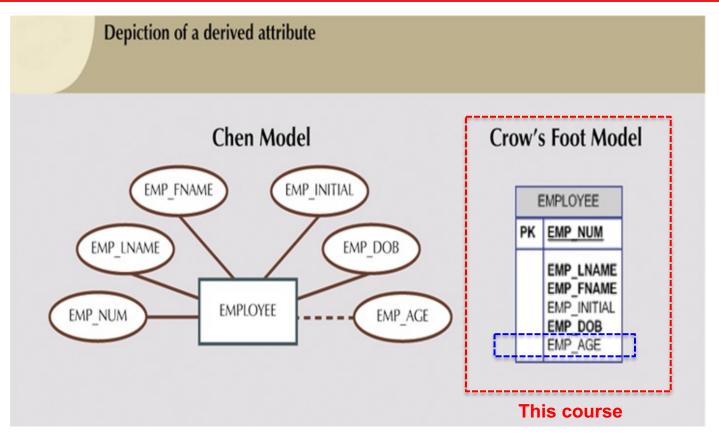


#### Ask yourself:

- Is Colour a Weak entity?
- Is the relationship strong or weak?

## Derived/Computed Attribute





So, Crow's Foot model cannot express derived attributes!

### Derived Attribute continued



**TABLE 4.2** 

### **Advantages and Disadvantages of Storing Derived Attributes**

	DERIVED ATTRIBUTE	
1 V 1 A 1 1 - 1 A 1	STORED	NOT STORED
Advantage	Saves CPU processing cycles	Saves storage space
	Data value is readily available	Computation always yields current value
	Can be used to keep track of historical data	
Disadvantage	Requires constant maintenance to ensure derived value is current, especially if any values used in the calculation change	Uses CPU processing cycles Adds coding complexity to queries



# Thank you