ASSIGNMENT 5

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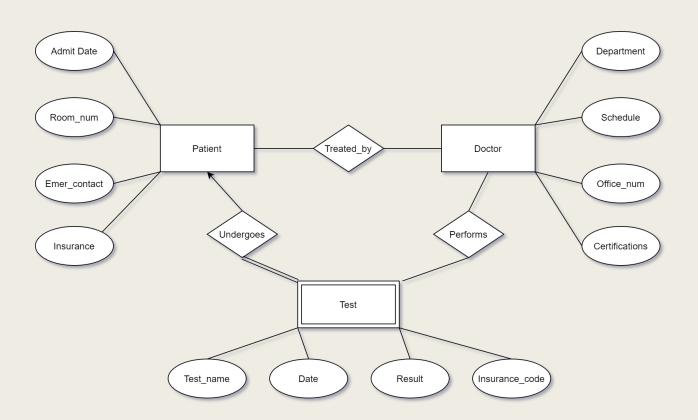
An E-R diagram can be viewed as a graph. What do the following mean in terms of the structure of an enterprise schema?

The graph is disconnected:

- Pairs of entity sets are unrelated to each other
 - Could split into two graphs that are connected, essentially creating a second database

The graph has a cycle:

 All pairs are related to each other in at least two ways Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.



We can convert any weak entity set to a strong entity set by simply adding appropriate attributes. Why, then, do we have weak entity sets?

Adding primary key attributes to a weak entity set would mean duplicating the attribute in multiple tables, creating redundancy

Consider the employee database

```
employee (<u>ID</u>, person_name, street, city)
works (<u>ID</u>, company_name, salary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (<u>ID</u>, manager_id)
```

- Find ID and name of each employee who lives in the same city as the location of the company for which the employee works:
 - SELECT e.employee_ID
 FROM employee e, works w, company
 WHERE e.employee_ID = w.employee_ID
 AND e.city = c.city AND w.company_name= c.company_name

Consider the employee database

```
employee (<u>ID</u>, person_name, street, city)
works (<u>ID</u>, company_name, salary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (<u>ID</u>, manager_id)
```

- Find ID and name of each employee who lives in the same city and on the same street as does her or his manager:
 - SELECT e.employee_ID
 FROM employee e, employee r, manages m
 WHERE e.employee_ID = m.employee_ID
 AND m.manager_ID = r.employee_ID
 AND e.street= r.street AND e.city = r.city

Consider the employee database

```
employee (<u>ID</u>, person_name, street, city)
works (<u>ID</u>, company_name, salary)
company (company_name, city)
manages (<u>ID</u>, manager_id)
```

■ Find ID and name of each employee who earns more than the average salary of all employees of her or his company:

```
    SELECT employee_ID
    FROM works w
    WHERE salary >

            (SELECT AVG (salary)
            FROM works s
            WHERE w.company_name = s.company_name)
```