

Tutorial 2

Ex1:

1. i
composite attribute - can be broken into component parts
2. d associative entity - relationship modeled as an entity type
3. b unary relationship - relates instances of a single entity type
4. j weak entity - depends on the existence of another entity type
5. h attribute - property of an entity
6. l entity - person, place, object, concept, event
7. e relationship type - association between entity types
8. c cardinality constraint - specifies maximum and minimum number of instances
9. g degree - number of participating entity types in relationship
10. a
identifier - uniquely identifies entity instances
11. f
entity type - collection of similar entities
12. k
ternary - relationship of degree 3

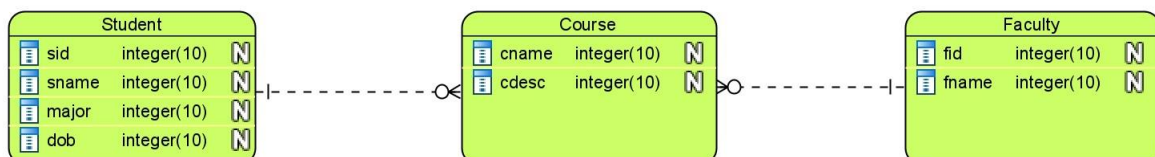
Ex2:

- a. Stored attribute: values stored in the database
Derived attribute: values can be calculated from related attribute values (not physically stored in the database)
- b. Simple attribute: can be broken down into smaller components
Composite attribute: that has meaningful component parts

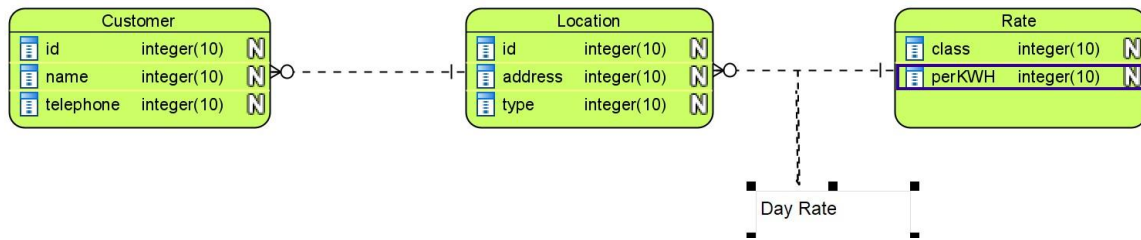
(attributes)

- c. Entity type: a collection of entities that share common properties or characteristics, Relationship type is a meaningful association between (or among) entity types.
- d. Strong entity type: exists independently of other entity types Weak entity type: depends on some other entity type.
- e. Degree: the number of entity types that participate in that relationship
Cardinality: constraint on the number of instances of one entity that can (or must) be associated with each instance of another entity.
- f. Required attribute: have a value for each entity instance
Optional attribute: may not have a value for every entity instance.
- g. Composite attribute: has component parts that give meaning
Multivalued attribute: may take on or more values for an entity instance.
- h. Ternary relationship: relationship of degree 3
Three binary relationships: three relationship of degree 2

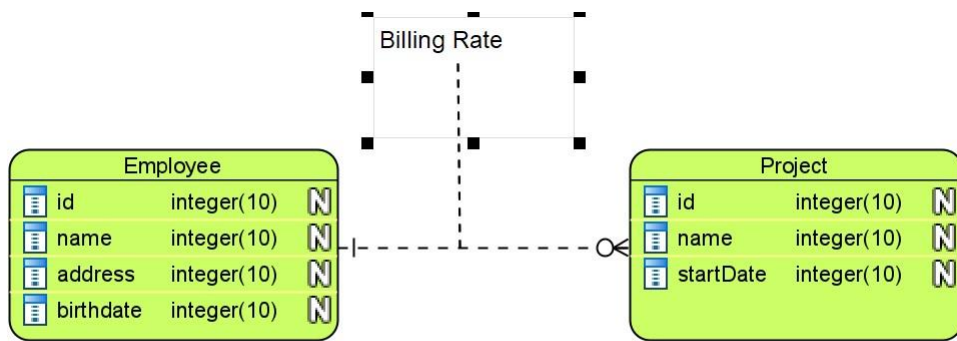
Ex3:



Ex4:



Ex5:



Homework

Ex1.

- a. Entity type: Type-collection of entities
- b. Entity-relationship model: is a high-level conceptual data model diagram
- c. Entity instance: A single occurrence of an entity type
- d. Attribute: property of an entity
- e. Relationship type: a meaningful association between entity types
- f. Identifier: attribute uniquely identifies individual instances of an entity type
- g. Multi-valued attribute: more values for an entity instance
- h. associative entity: relationship modeled as an entity type
- i. cardinality constraint: instances of one entity must be associated with instance of another entity
- j. weak entity: depends on the existence of another entity type
- k. identifying relationship: links strong entities to weak entities
- l. derived attribute: values can be calculated from related attribute values

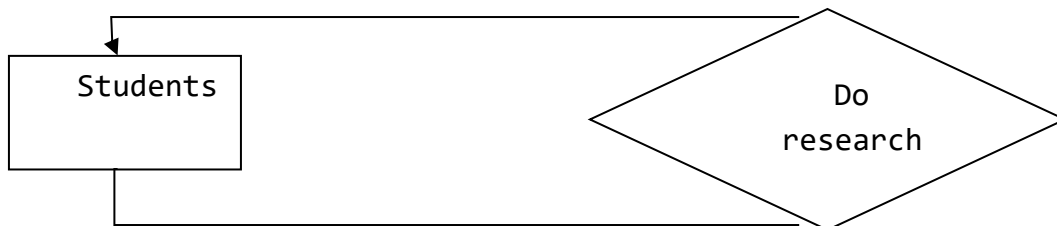
Ex2.

- a. Derived attribute: age can be derived from data_of_birth
- b. Multi-valued attribute: a student can have more than one email, phone, course
- c. Atomic attribute: First_name, last_name of a person, names of things etc. - a person's name may be divided into first name, last name and middle name etc. But a person's first name cannot be divided further to give meaningful information. Hence, a first name is an atomic attribute,
- d. Composite attribute: data_of_birth may have day, month, year
- e. Required attribute: In a course must have data of teacher and student
- f. Optional attribute: When consider a student, data about middle name is optional

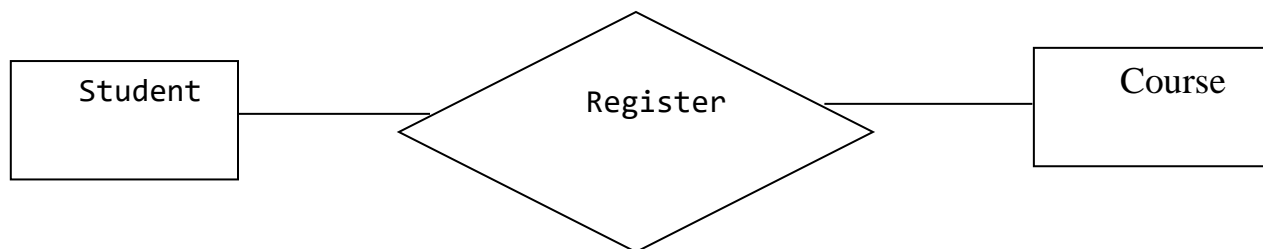
Ex3.

- Degree of a relationship is the number of entity types that participate in it

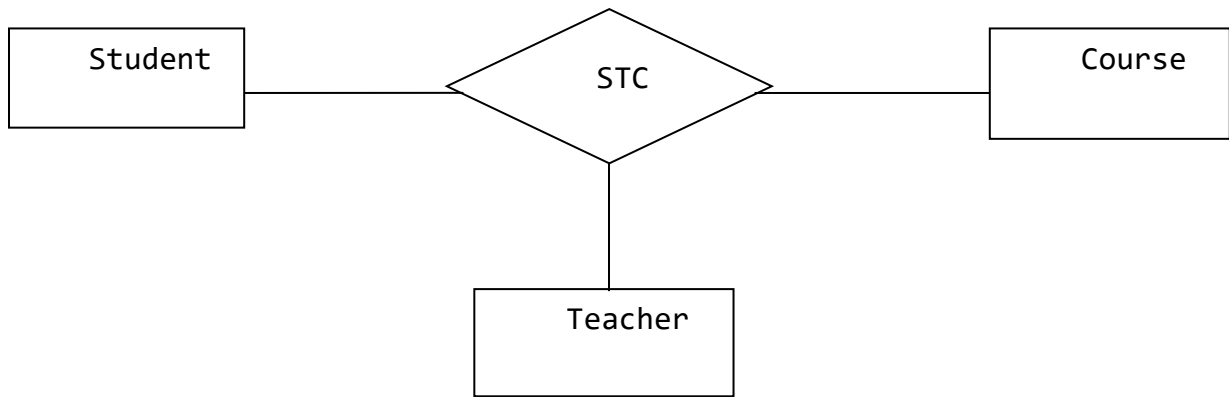
- Unary Relationship



- Binary Relationship



- Ternary Relationship



Ex4.

