DB Module



Enhanced ER Modelling (Part I)

Databases

Day 2

Topics



- Entity-Relationship Model
 - Optional and mandatory participation in relationships
 - Owner and Weak Entity



Participation
Constraints

Constraints on Relationship: Participation Constraint

- Participation Constraint specifies whether the existence of an entity depends upon it being related to another entity through the relationship.
- There are 2 types of participation constraint:
 - Partial Participation
 Total Participation

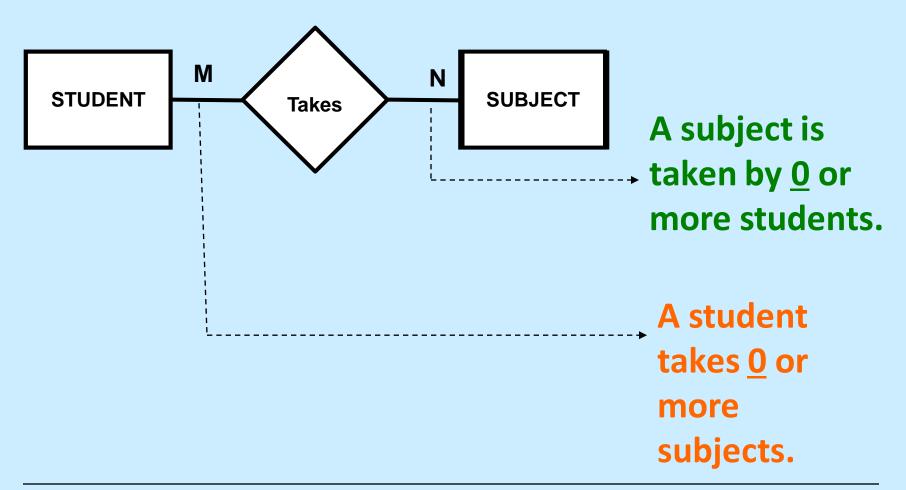
Participation Constraint: Partial Participation

- Partial Participation means that some of the instances of an entity are related to instances of another entity through this relationship, but not necessarily all.
- Also known as Optional Participation.

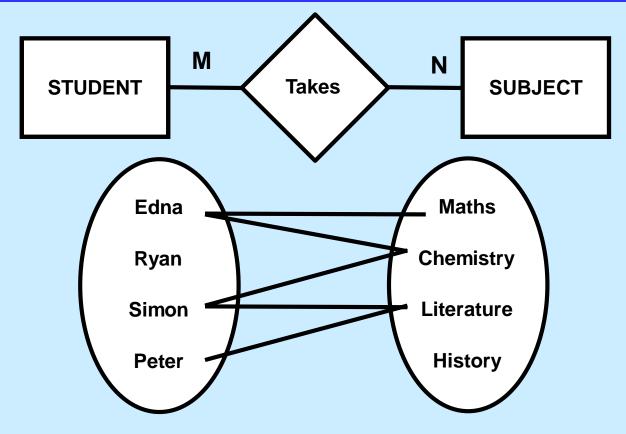
Notation:

Single line represents Partial or Optional Participation.

Participation Constraint: Partial Participation



Participation Constraint: Partial Participation



STUDENT Ryan does not Take any SUBJECT.

SUBJECT History is not Taken by any STUDENT.

School of ICT

Activity 4
Slide 7

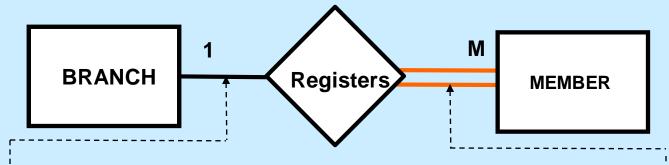
Participation Constraint: Total Participation

- For a particular relationship, Total Participation specifies every instance of an entity must be associated with an instance of the related entity.
- Also known as Mandatory Participation.

Notation

Double lines drawn next to the entity represents Total or Mandatory Participation of the entity.

Participation Constraint: Total Participation



A branch may not have members (Partial participation of BRANCH entity in Registers relationship).

Branch 1

Branch 2

Branch 3

Member 2

Member 3

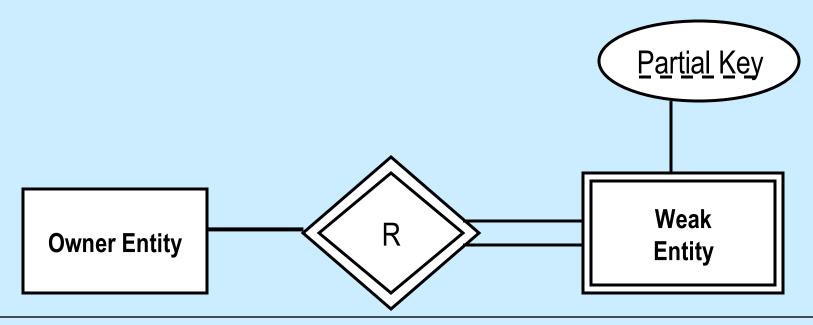
A member must have registered at one branch (Total participation of MEMBER entity in Registers relationship).



- Does not have any key attribute of its own.
- Can only be identified by relating it to an <u>OWNER ENTITY</u>.
 - ▼ Entity instances belonging to a weak entity are identified by being related to specific entity instances from the owner entity, in combination with some attribute values of the weak entity.
 - A weak entity always has a total participation constraint with its owner entity.

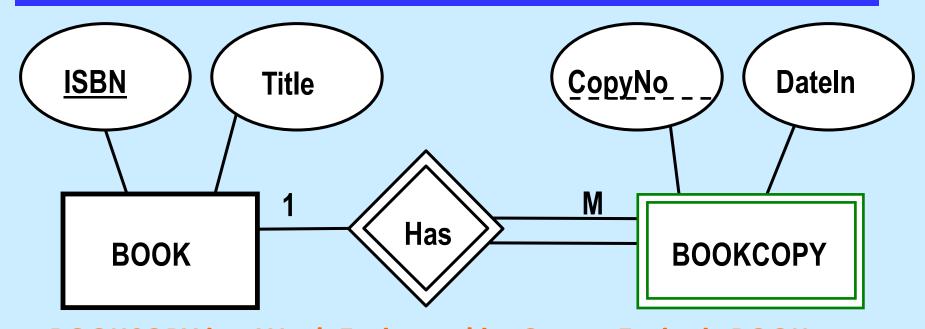
Notation

A weak entity is represented by a double-line box. The identifying relationship is represented by a double-line diamond. The partial key is underlined with a dashed line.



School of ICT

Last update: 23 Sep 2022



BOOKCOPY is a Weak Entity and its Owner Entity is BOOK. Each BOOKCOPY entity is uniquely identified by the primary key (ISBN) of its Owner Entity and its Partial Key (CopyNo).

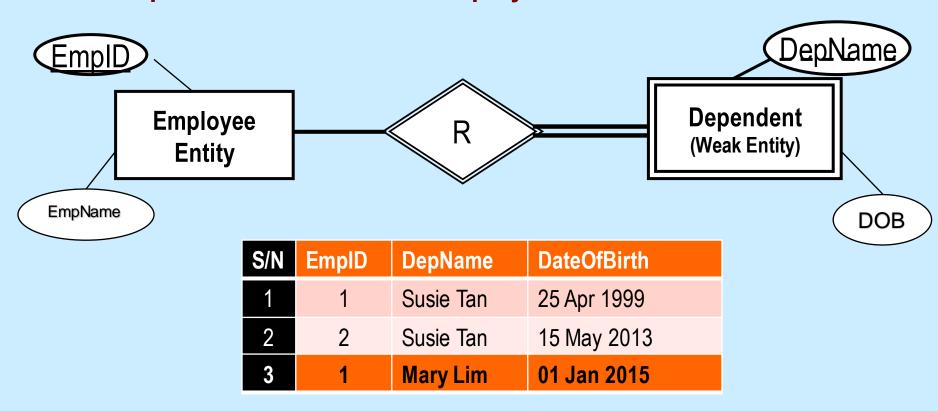
Weak Entity: Partial Key

- A weak entity normally has a Partial Key, which is an attribute or a set of attributes that can uniquely identify weak entities related to the same owner entity.
 - ▼ For example, DepName is a partial key, which means that no two dependents of the SAME employee can have the same name.

Official (Closed) - Non Sensitive

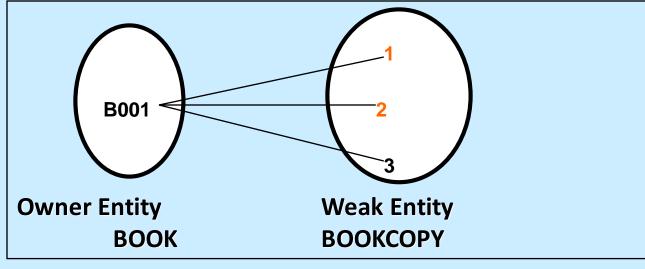
Weak Entity: Partial Key Example

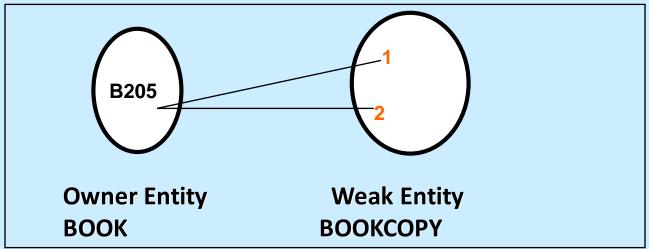
▼ For example, DepName is a partial key, which means that no two dependents of the SAME employee can have the same name.



School of ICT

Last update : 23 Sep 2022





- Primary key of owner entity is used as part of the primary key of the weak entity.
- Example: the primary key of BOOKCOPY becomes:

ISBN, CopyNo

Weak entity can have more than one owner entities.

Regular Entity

- Any entity that is not classified as weak entity is classified as a **REGULAR** entity.
- A Regular entity is represented by a single-line rectangle.
 - BOOK is a regular entity.

Summary



- Participation Constraint include Total and Partial participations
 - ▼ In Partial Participation some of the instances of an entity are related to instances of another entity.
 - **▼** In Total Participation every instance of an entity must be associated with an instance of the related entity.
- Weak entity refers to an entity that does not have any key attribute of its own.
 - ▼ Weak entity depends on a owner entity (or entities) for its existence.