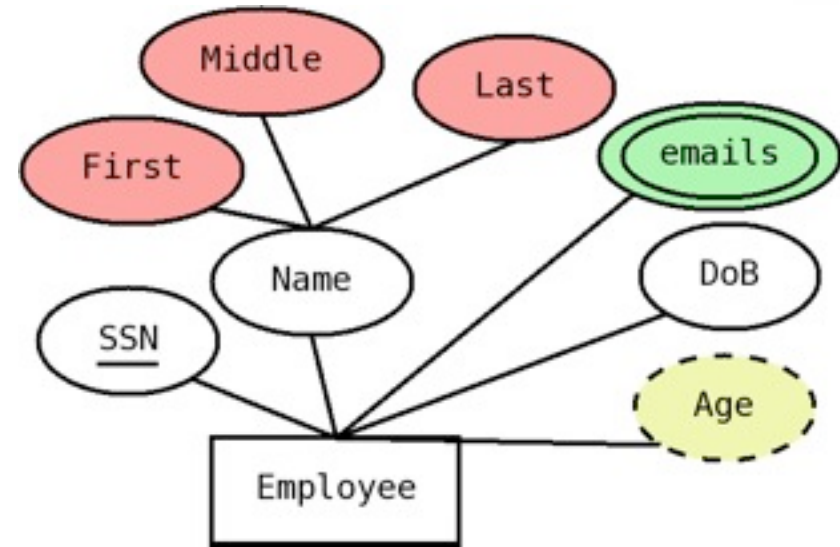


# From ER to Tables

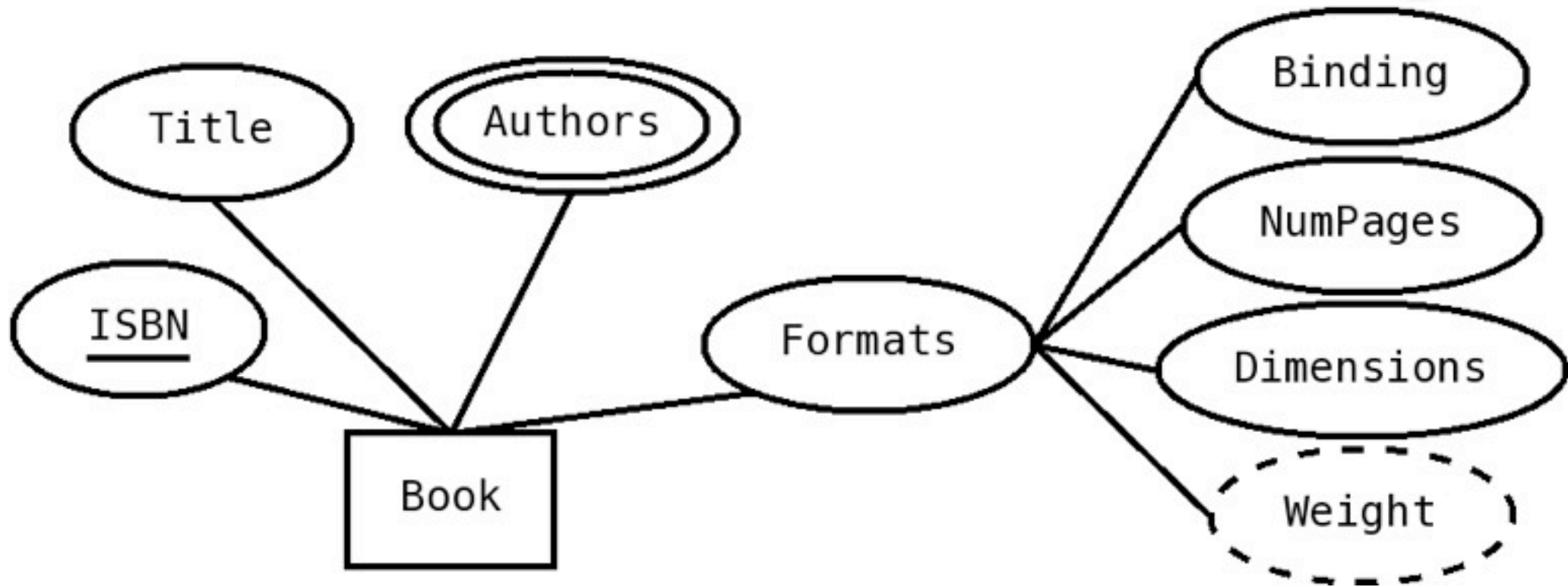
**Orlando Karam**  
**[okaram@spsu.edu](mailto:okaram@spsu.edu)**

# Transforming Entities

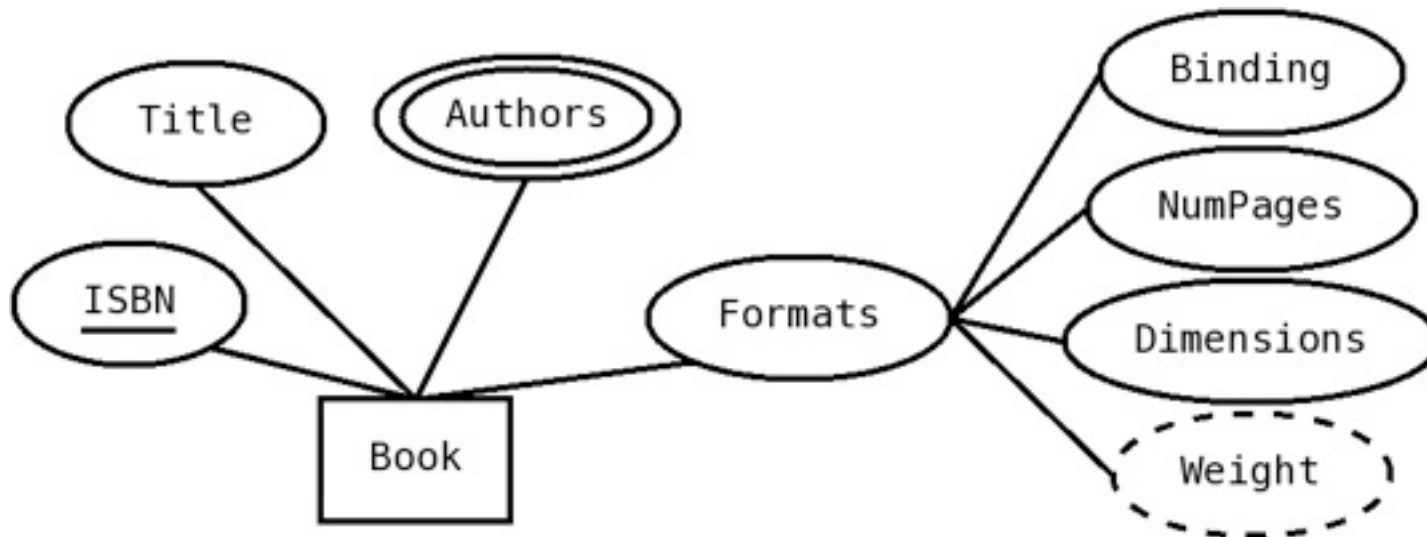
- Create a new table for each entity
- Remember to underline identifier
- For composite attributes, map only the basic pieces
- Derived attributes disappear
- For multivalued attributes we need a new table
  - We may need to create several tables for independent multivalued attributes



# You try



# Solution



Book

<u>ISBN</u>	Title	Binding	NumPages	Dimensions
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Authors

<u>Book</u>	<u>Author</u>
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# Corresponding SQL

Book

<u>ISBN</u>	Title	Binding	NumPages	Dimensions
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Authors

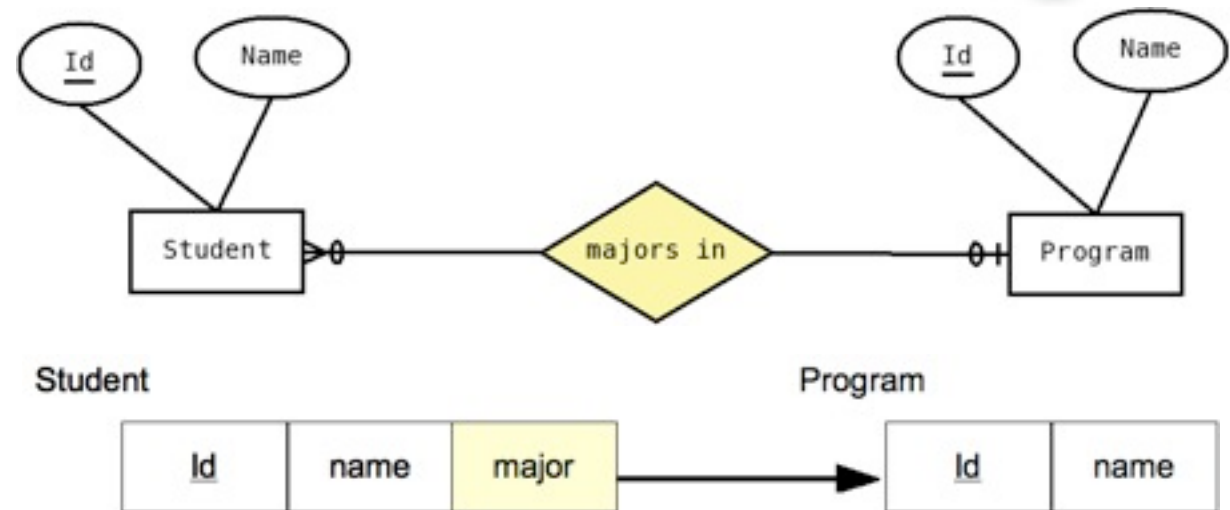
<u>Book</u>	<u>Author</u>
-------------	---------------

```
CREATE TABLE Book (  
    ISBN NUMERIC(13) PRIMARY KEY,  
    Title VARCHAR(50),  
    Binding CHAR(1),  
    NumPages NUMERIC(4),  
    Dimensions varchar(20)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Authors (  
    Book NUMERIC(13) REFERENCES BOOK(ISBN),  
    Author VARCHAR(20) ,  
    PRIMARY KEY(Book,Author)  
);
```

- Notice how we do composite primary key for Authors table
- Notice that naming conventions may vary

# one-to-many relationships

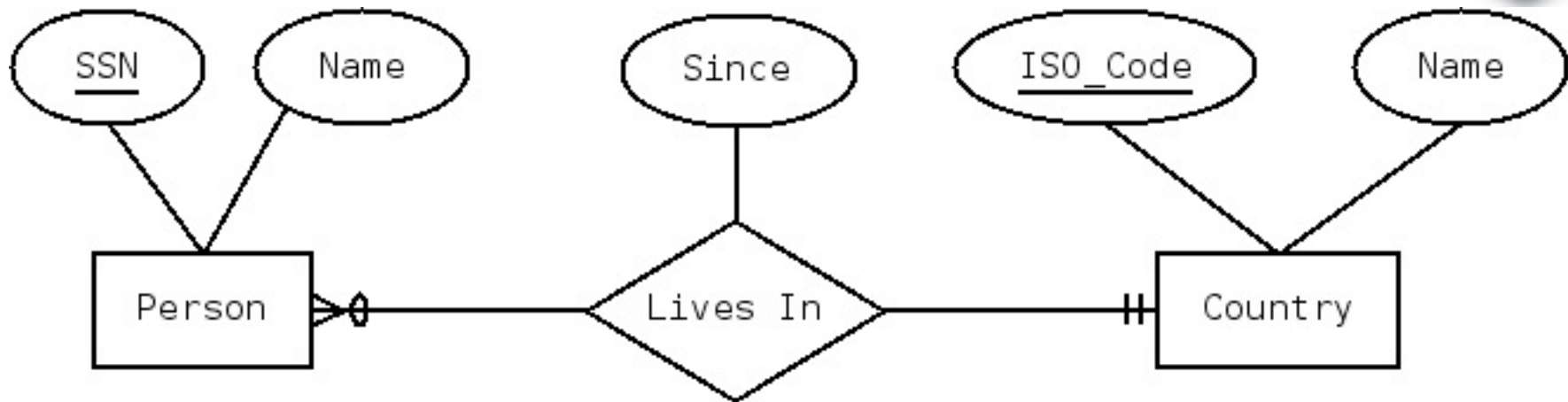
- For one-to-many (or one-to-one) relationships, put a foreign key on the side that relates to just one entity
- Put any relationship attributes on that same table too.



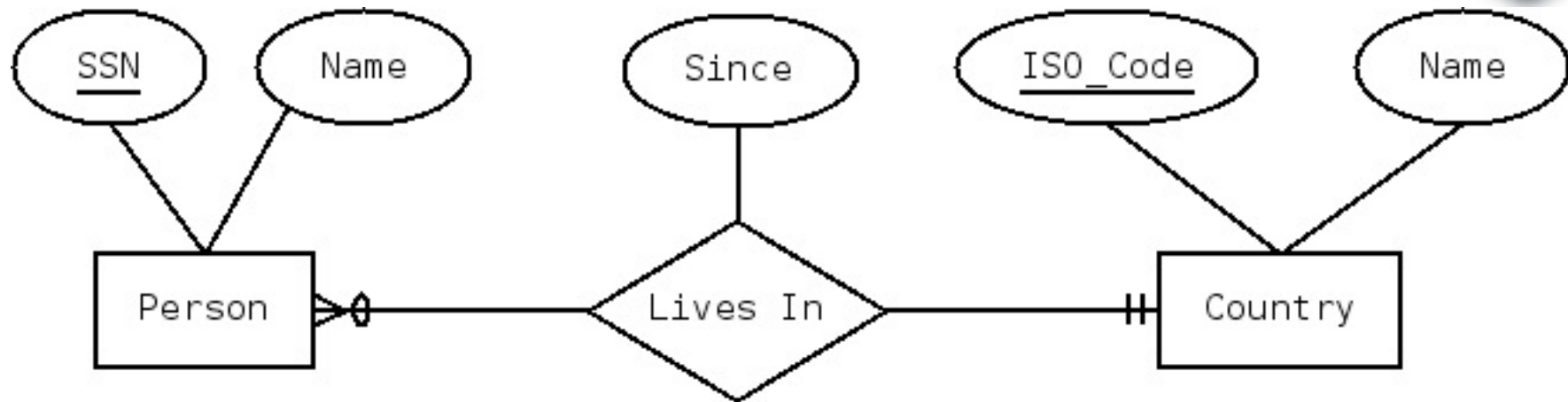
```
CREATE TABLE Program (  
    Id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Student (  
    Id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR(50),  
    Major INT REFERENCES Program(Id)  
);
```

# You try it



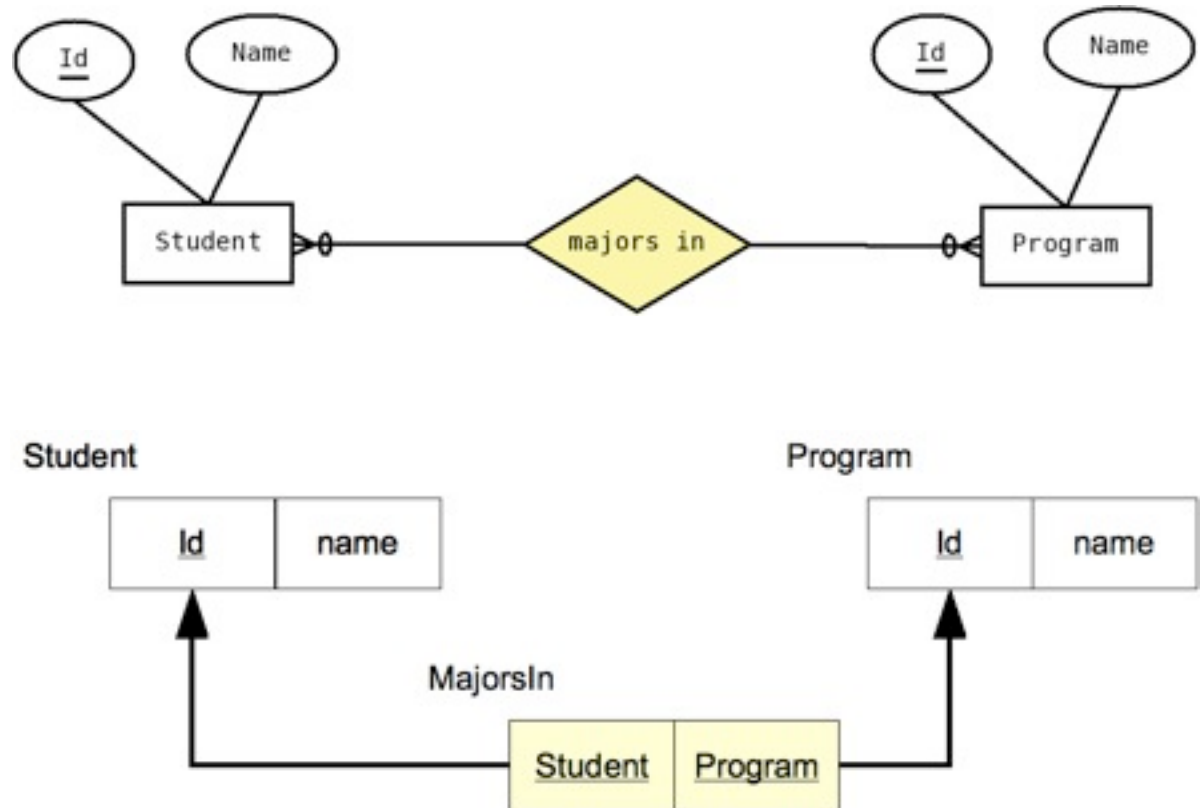
# Solution



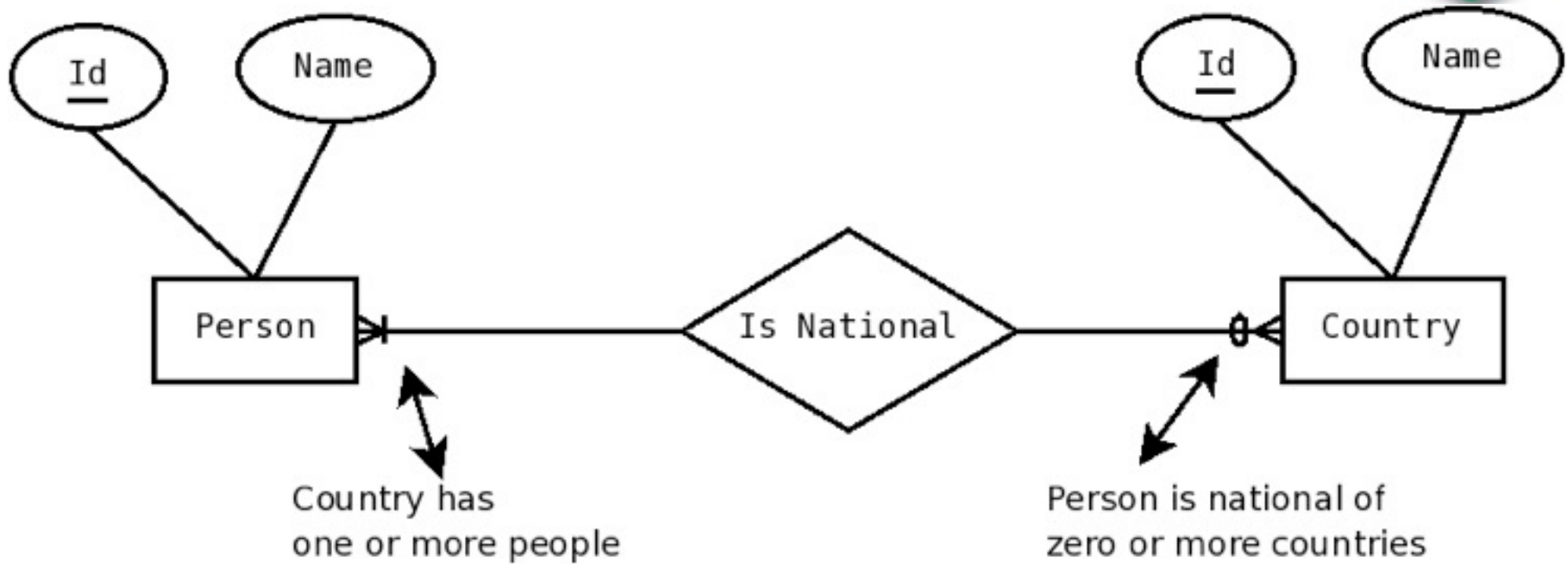


# many-to-many relationships

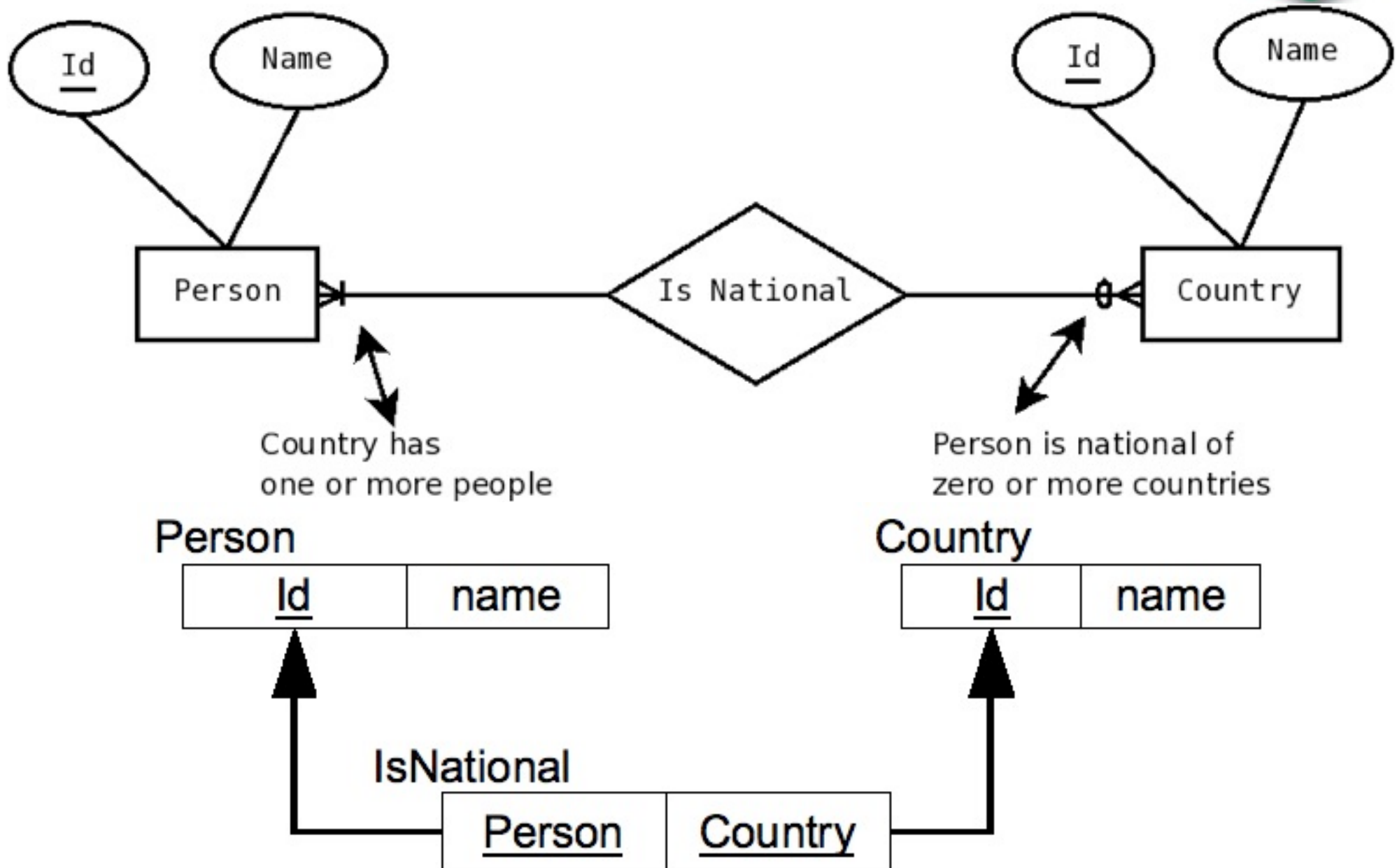
- For many-to-many, we need a new table representing the relationship
- This table has FKs to both entities



# You try

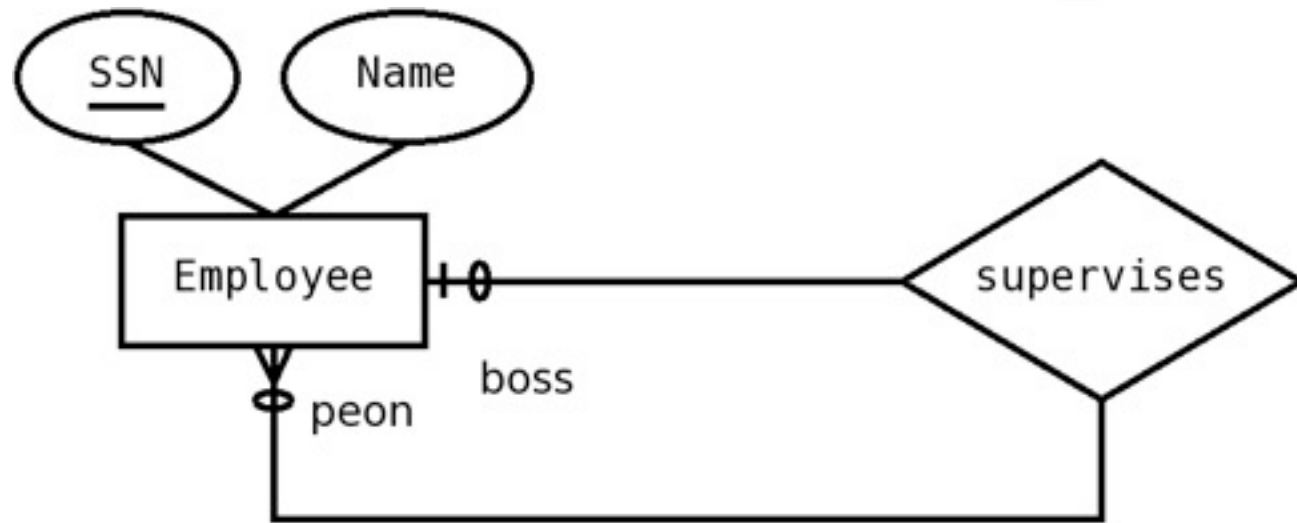


# Solution

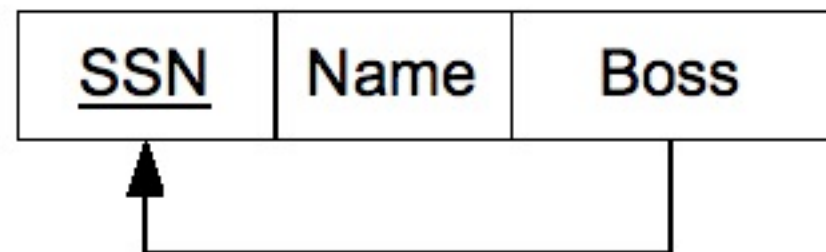


# Recursive relationships

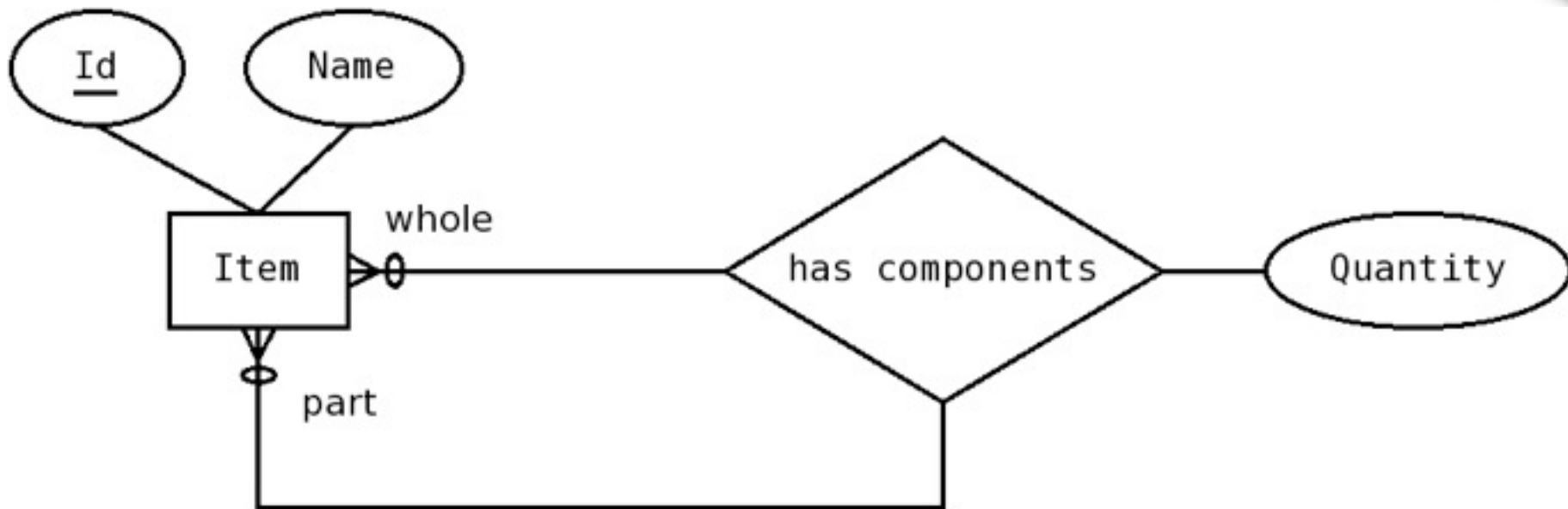
- Same as other relationships, except that FKs may go to the same table
- For one-to-many, the table has a reference to other rows of the *same* table.
- For many-to-many, the extra table has *two* FKs, both to the same table



Employee

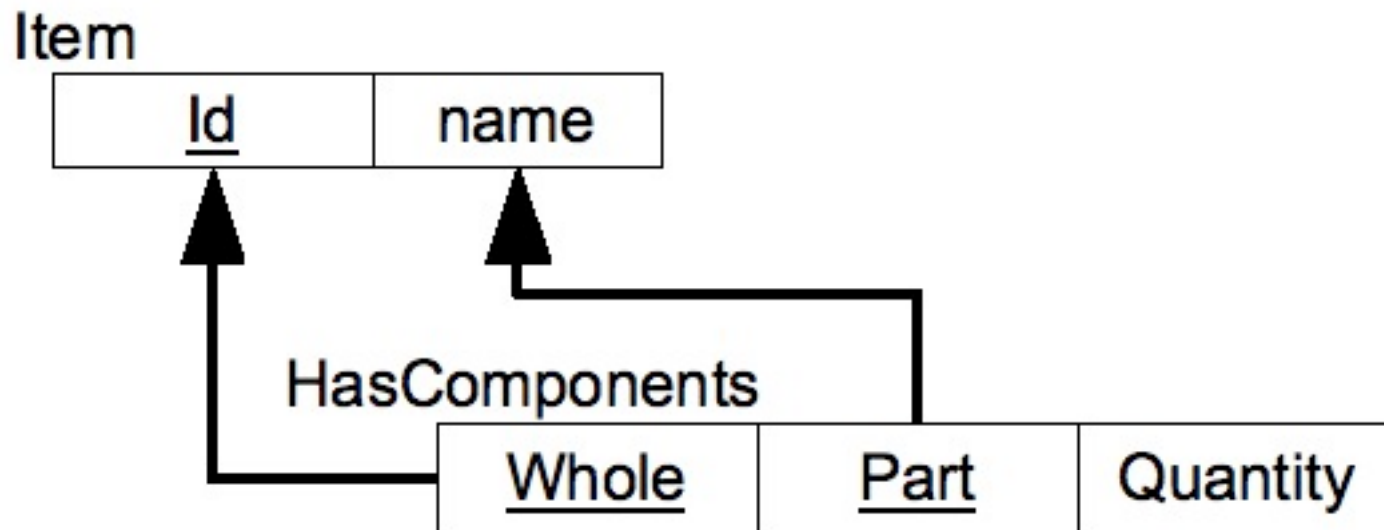
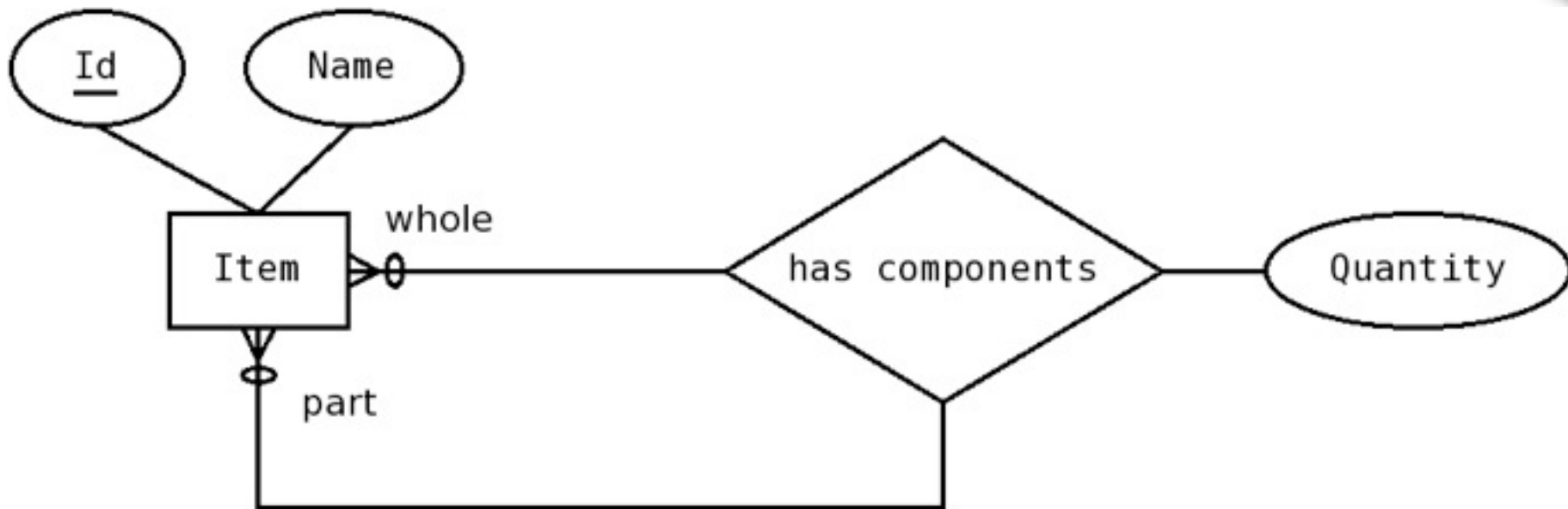


# You try



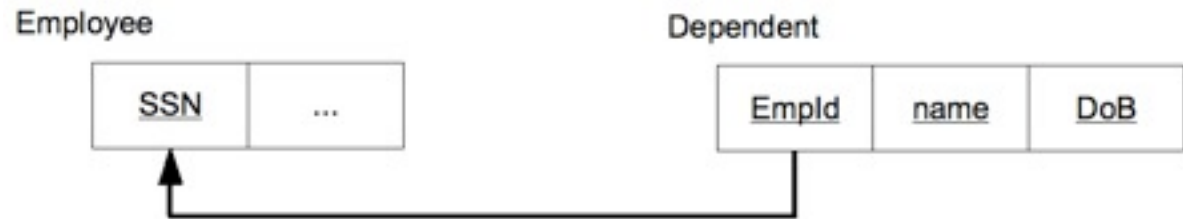
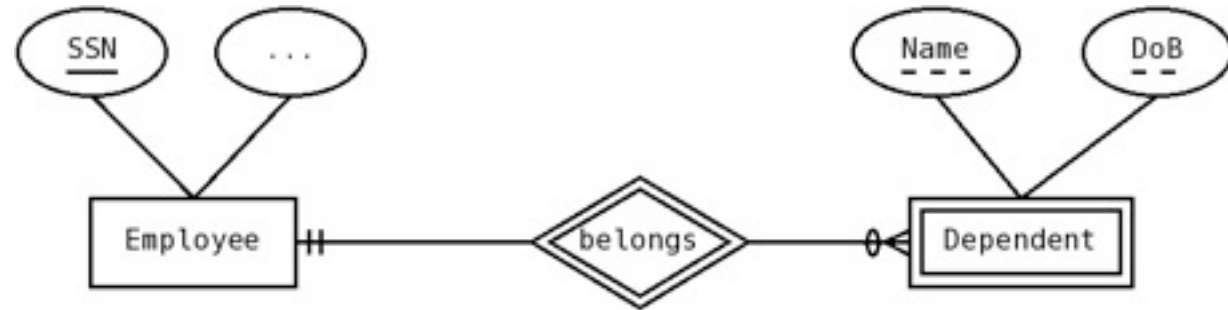


# Solution

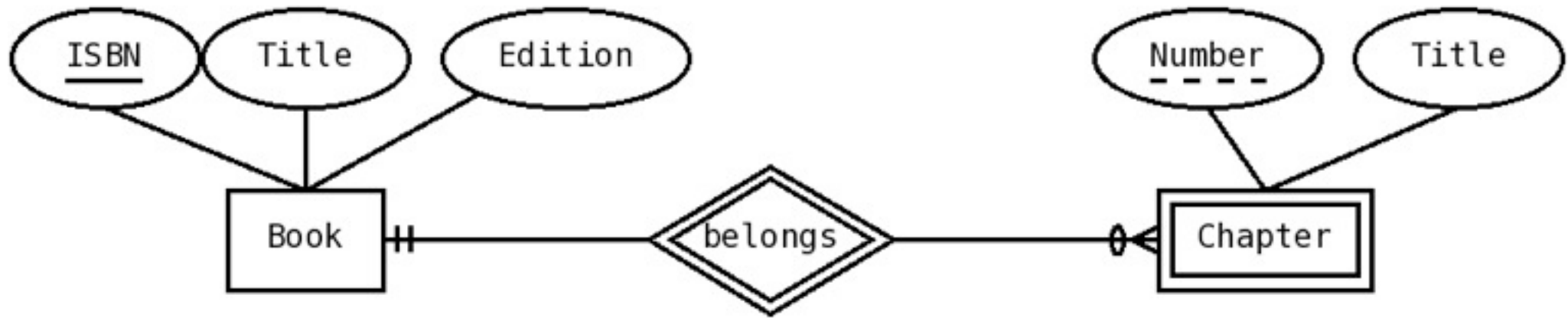


# Weak Entities

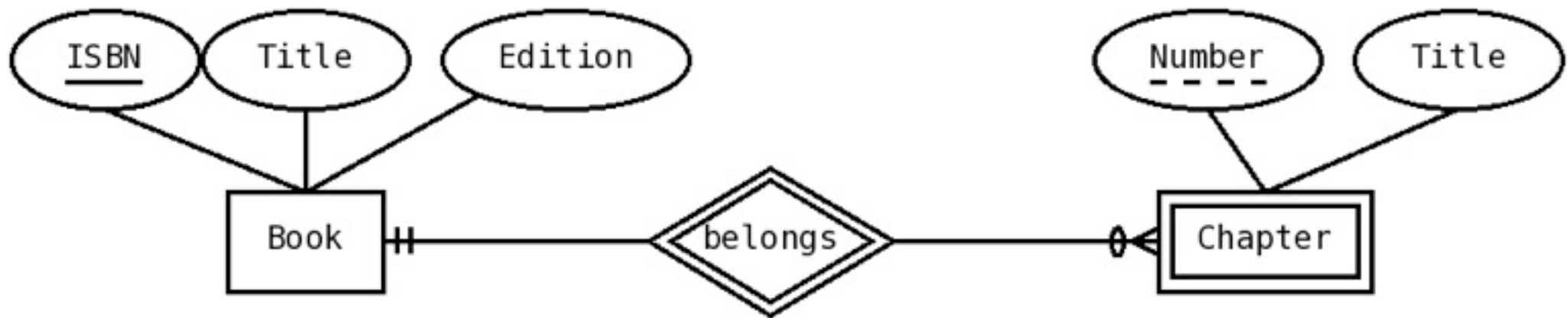
- Transform the strong entity normally
- For the weak entity, the primary key becomes the identifier, plus the primary key of the identifying entity
- Notice this takes care of the identifying relationship



# You try it



# Solution

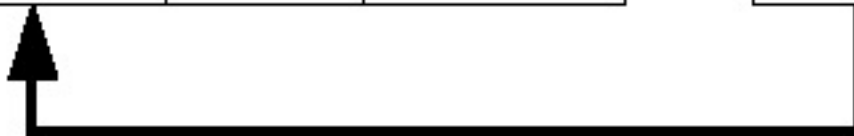


Book

<u>ISBN</u>	Title	Edition
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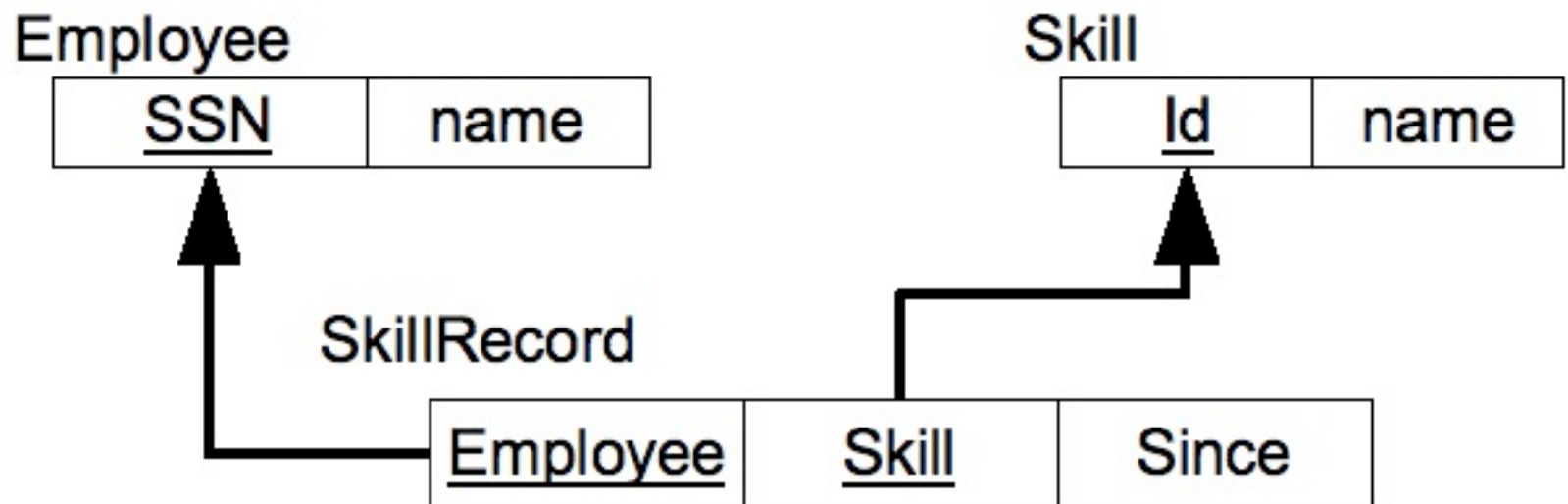
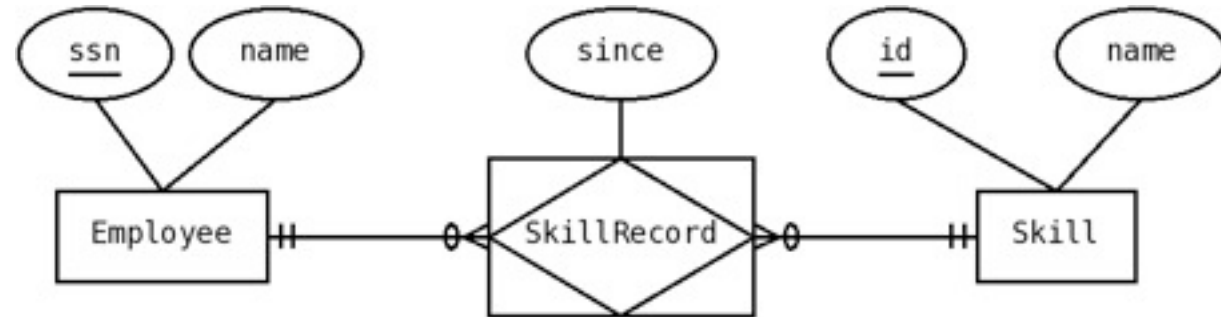
Chapter

<u>Book</u>	<u>Number</u>	title
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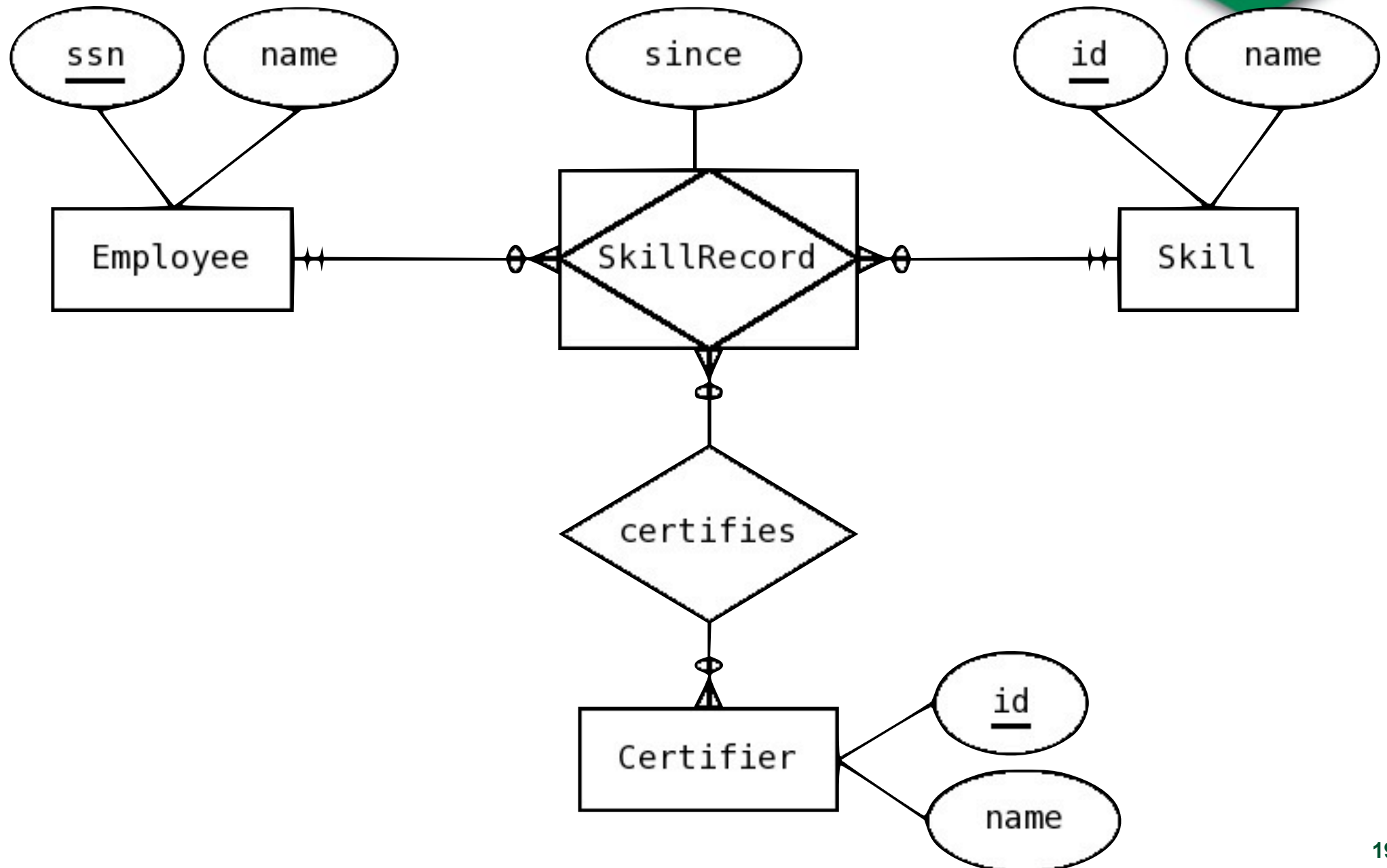
# Associative Entities

- Make a table for the associative entity
- Has FKs to the tables it associates
- Its primary key is the combination of the FKs to the entities it associates

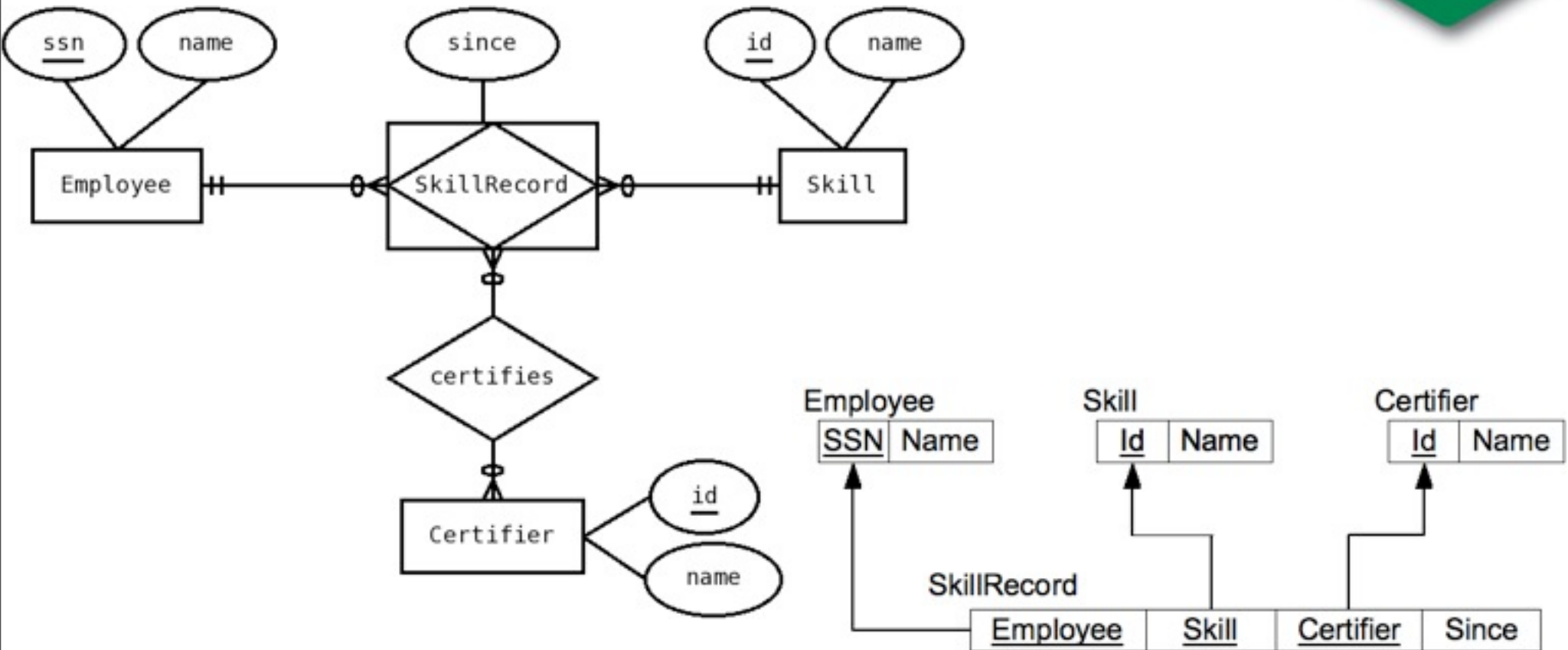




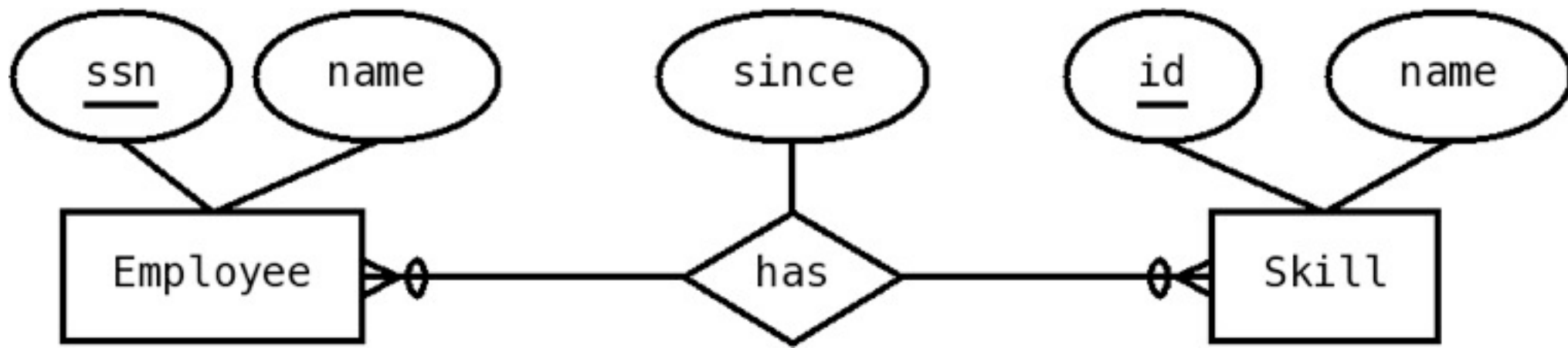
# You try



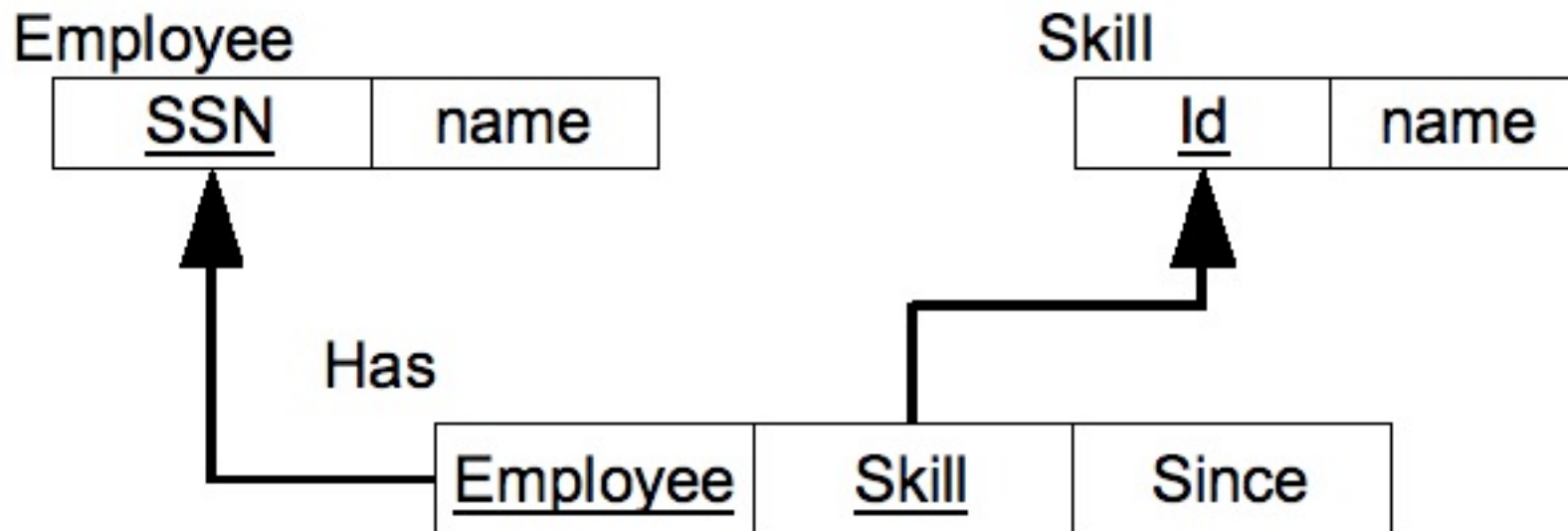
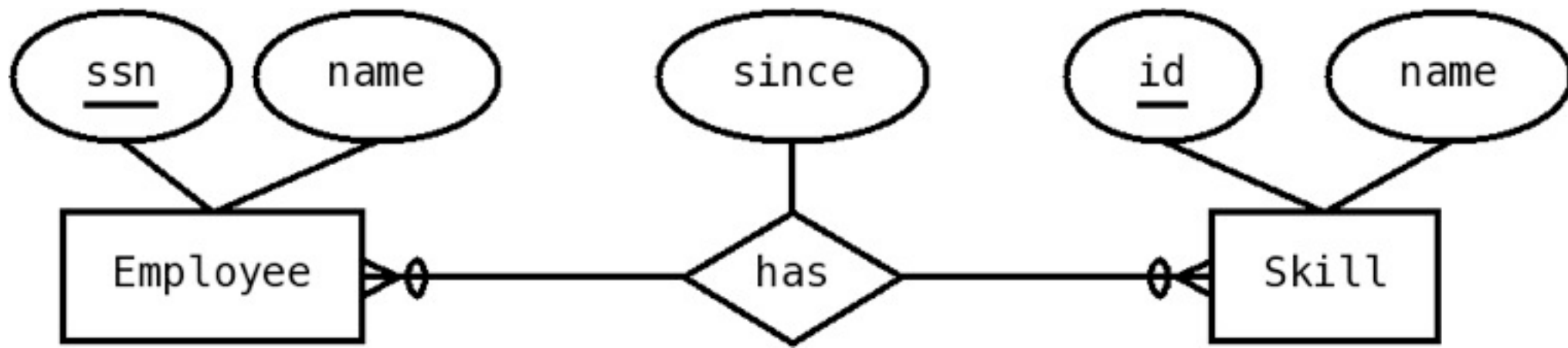
# Solution



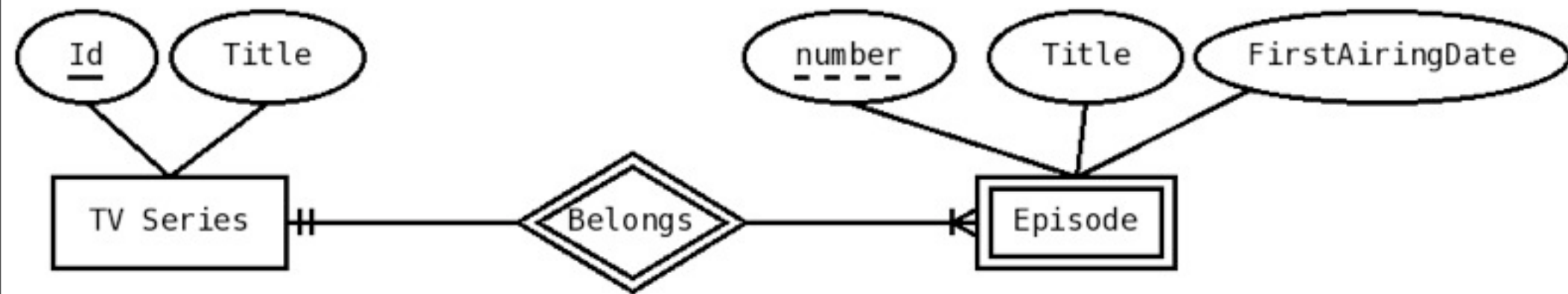
# Exercise



# Solution

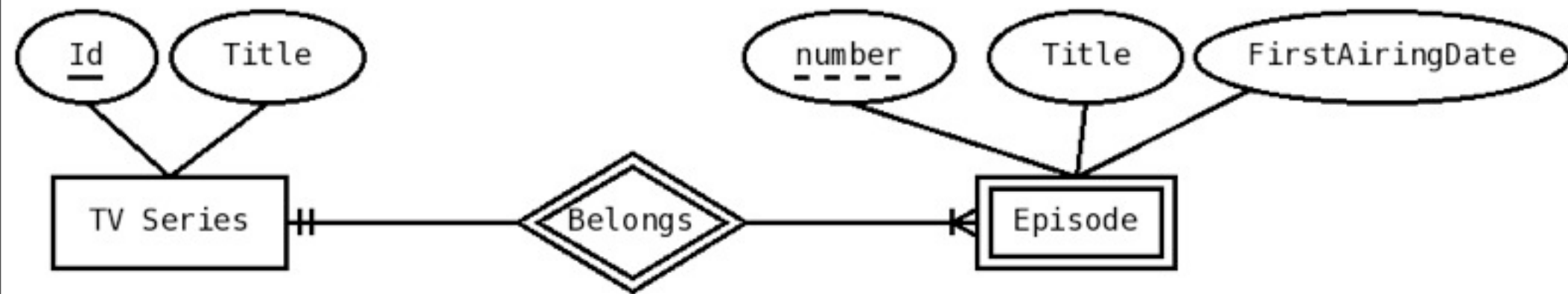


# Exercise





# Solution



TVSeries

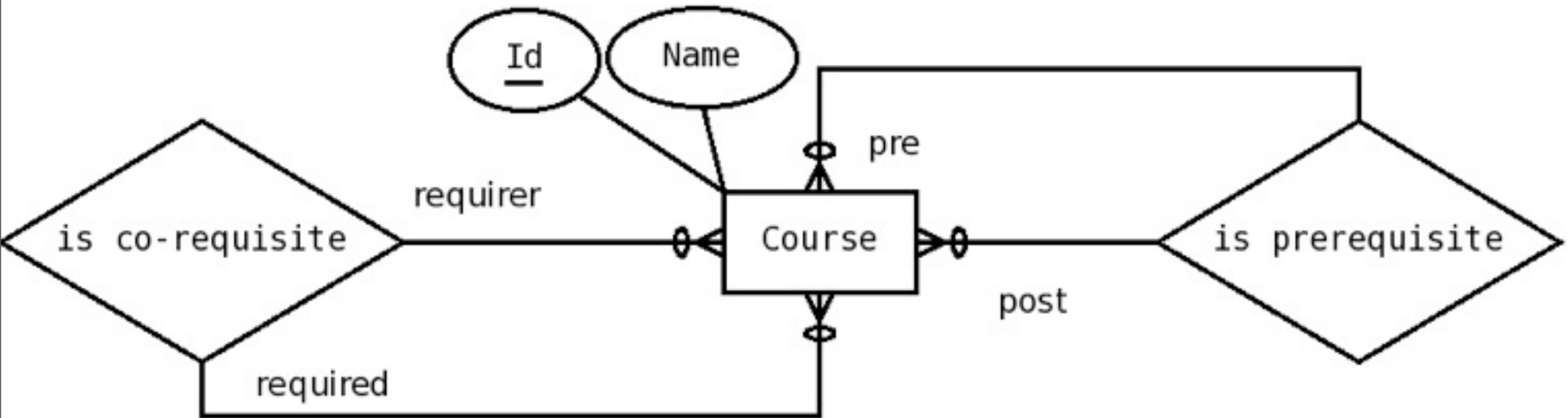
Episode

<u>Id</u>	Title
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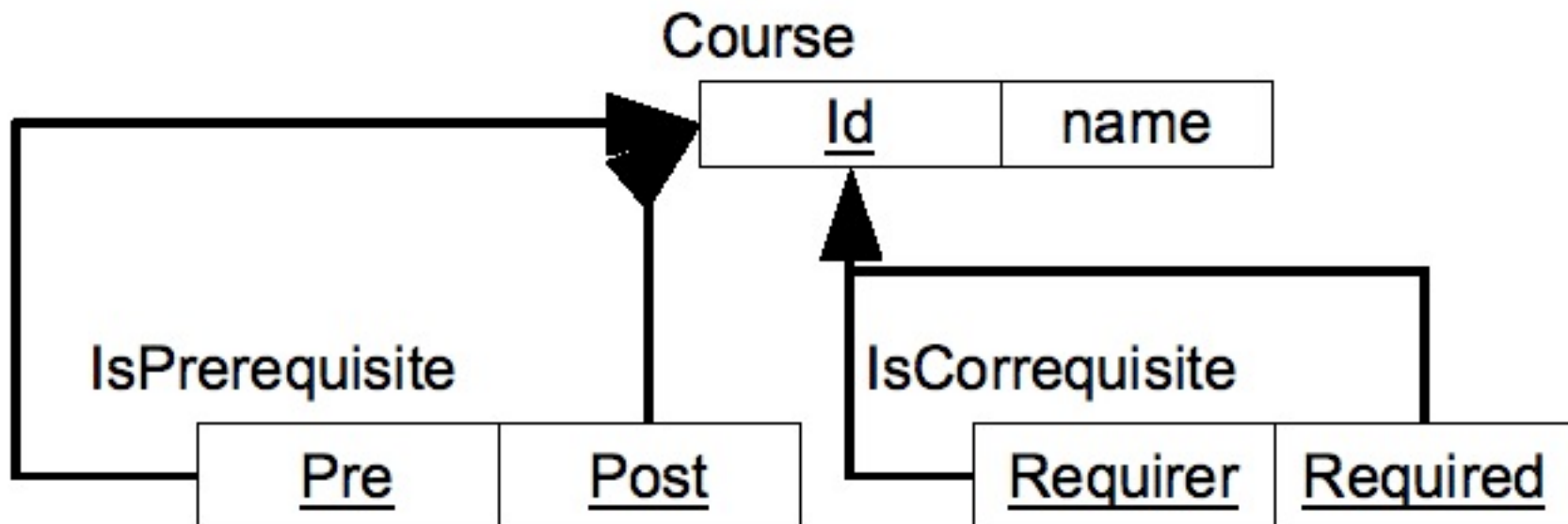
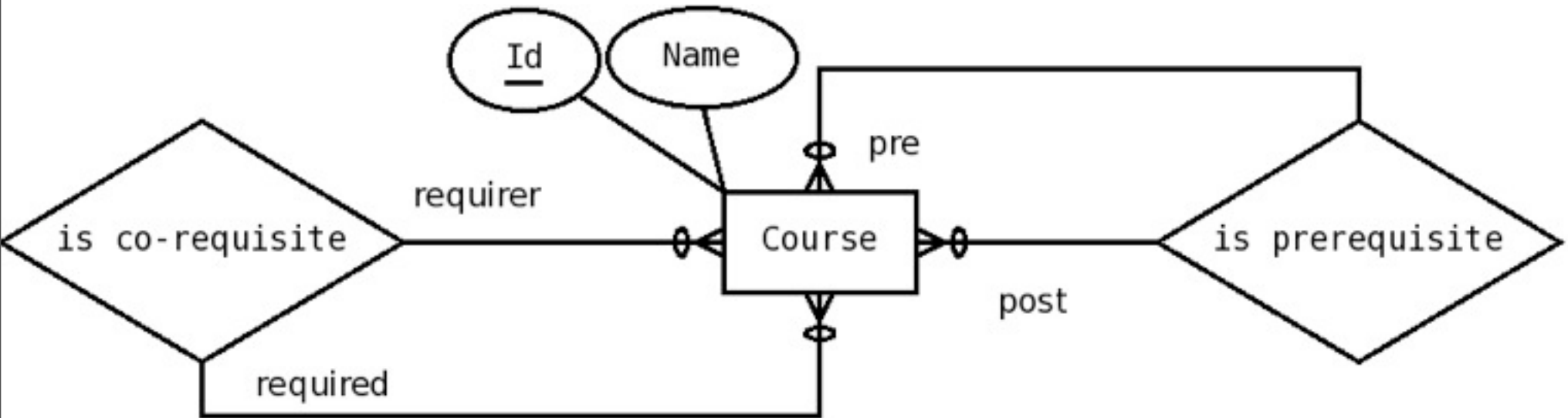
<u>Series</u>	<u>Number</u>	title	FirstAiringDate
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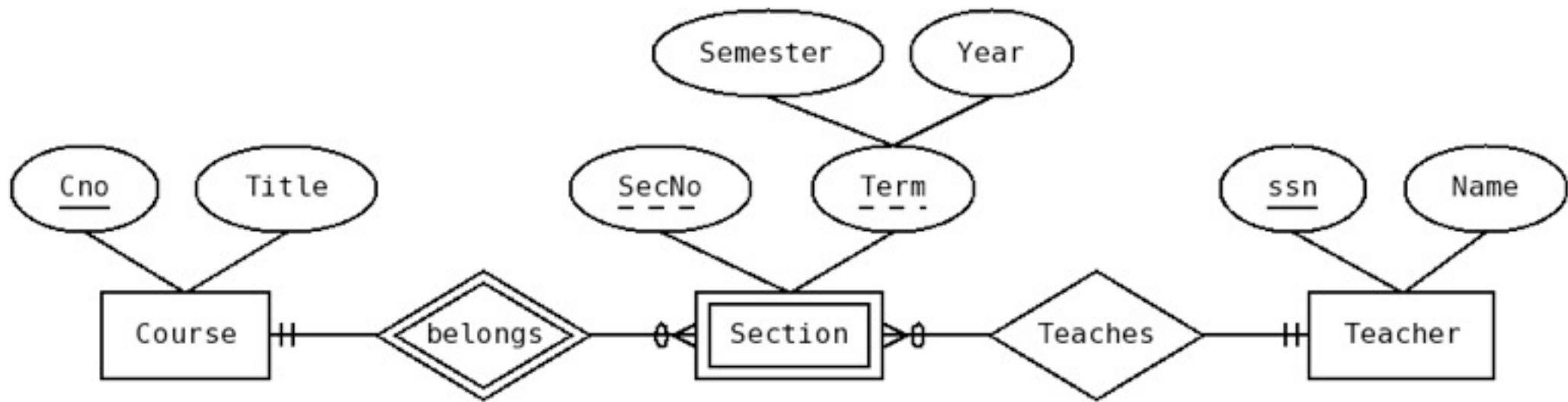
# Exercise



# Solution

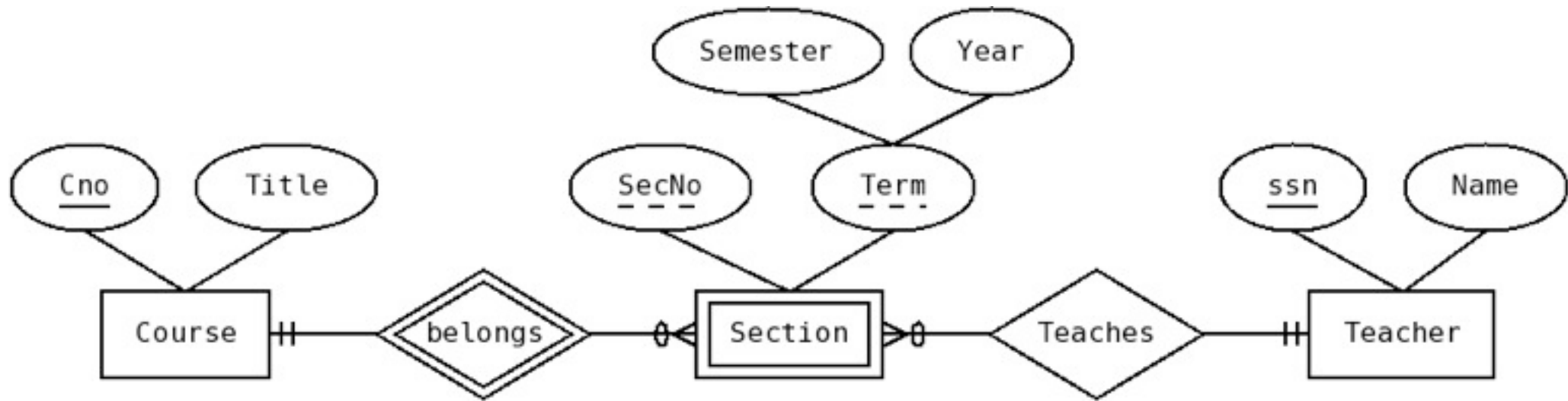


# Exercise





# Solution



Course

Section

<u>Cno</u>	Title
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<u>Course</u>	<u>SecNo</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Year</u>	Teacher
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Teacher

<u>SSN</u>	Name
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# Exercise

