Database Management System

Lecture 3: Database Design

Chapter 6

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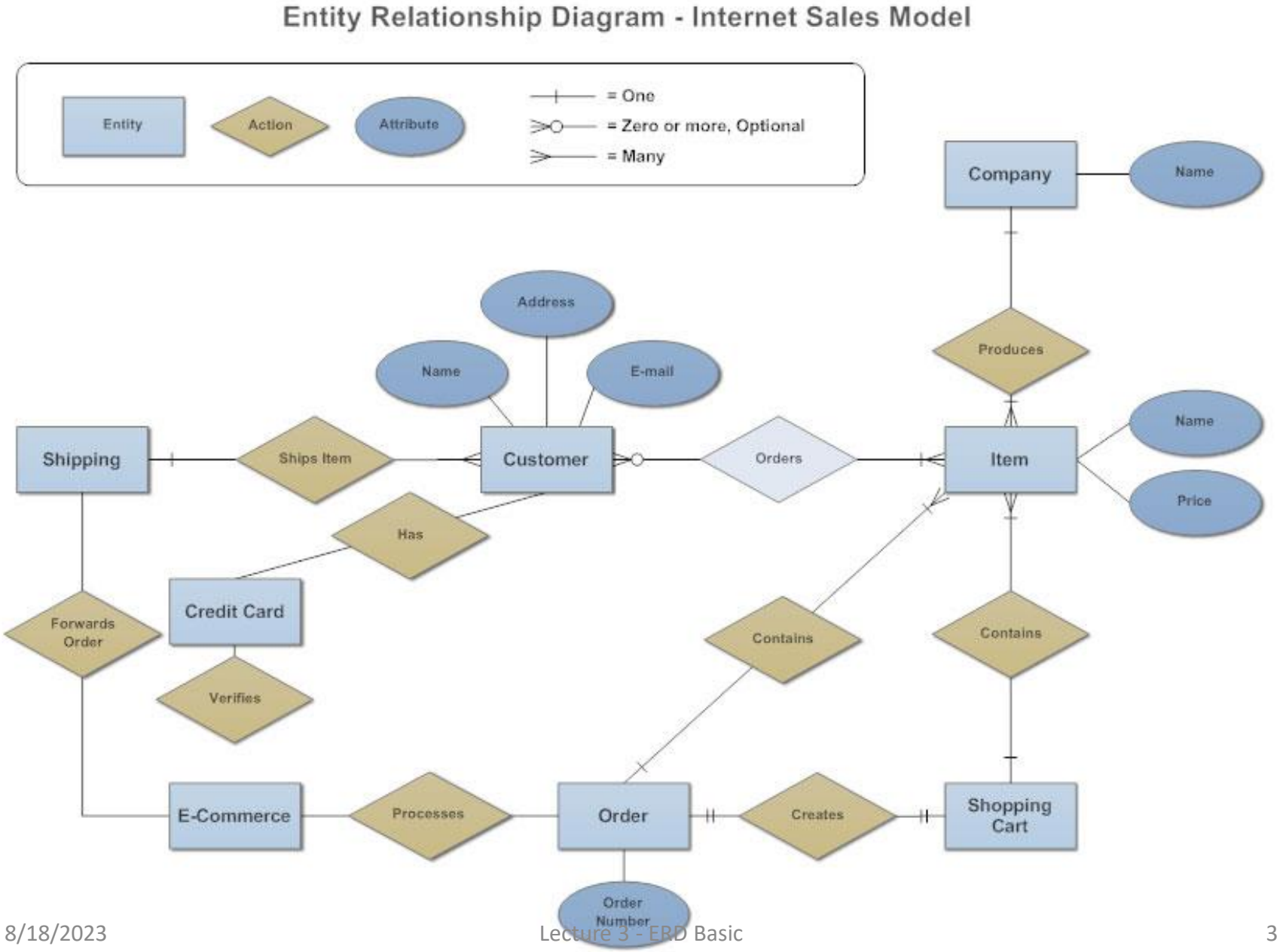
  - Keys
- ***Steps of Drawing ERD***


Entity Relationship Diagram - Internet Sales Model
Entity
Action
Attribute
= One
= Zero or more, Optional
= Many
Company
Name
Address
Name
E-mail
Produces
Shipping
Ships Item
Customer
Orders
Item
Name
Price
Has
Credit Card
Forwards Order
Verifies
Contains
Contains
E-Commerce
Processes
Order
Creates
Shopping Cart
Order Number

Entity Relationship Model

- **Entity**:
  - An **entity** is an object that exists and is distinguishable from other objects.
  - Example: specific person, company, event, plant
- **Entity Set:**
  - An **entity set** is a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties.
  - Example: set of all persons, companies, trees, holidays
- **Relationships**:
  - Correlations/Association among entities
  - Example: *employee* ***works_for*** *company, Instructor* ***teaches*** *students*

Weak Entity

- The Entity always dependent on another Entity
  - Dependent ***depends_on*** Employee
  - Employee (Name, email, Phone No, ***EID***)
  - Dependent(EID, address, gender, birth date)
  - Relationship: depends on

Attributes

- An entity is represented by a set of attributes
- **Descriptive properties** possessed by all members of an entity set
- Types
  - Simple
  - Single Valued
  - Multi valued
  - Composite
  - Stored
  - Derived
  - ***Complex [Composite-multi valued]***
  - *Simple-single valued, simple-multivalued, single derived, single-composite*

Attributes Details

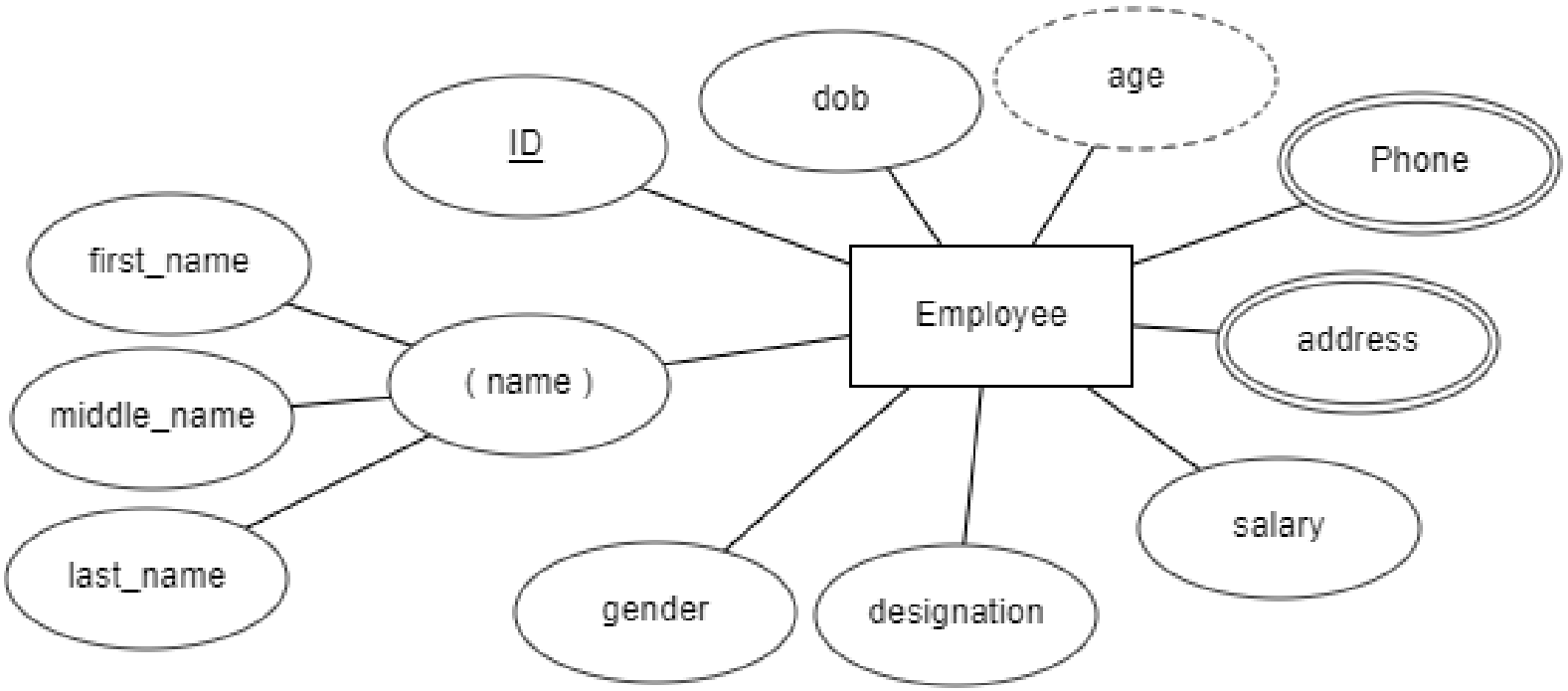
- Simple
  - Simple attributes are atomic values, which cannot be divided further
  - Example: Person(**id**, name, **phone**, address, age, dob, **email**)
- Single Valued
  - It holds only one value
  - Example: Person(**id**, name, phone, address, age, **dob**, email)
- **Multi-valued**
  - It may contain more than one values
    Example: phone, email

Attributes Details

- **Derived**
  - Which can be derived from another attribute or set of attributes
  - Example: age→dob
- **Composite**
  - Composite attributes are made of more than one simple attribute
  - Example: full name→firstname, lastname
- ***Complex [Composite multi-valued]***
  - Combination of composite and multi-valued attributes
  - Example: Address
  - Present address (post code, district , country)
  - Permanent address (Same pattern)
- *Simple-single valued, simple-multivalued, single derived, single-composite*

Representing Attributes with Entities

Employees(*id, name, email, phone, address, dob, gender, designation, salary*)

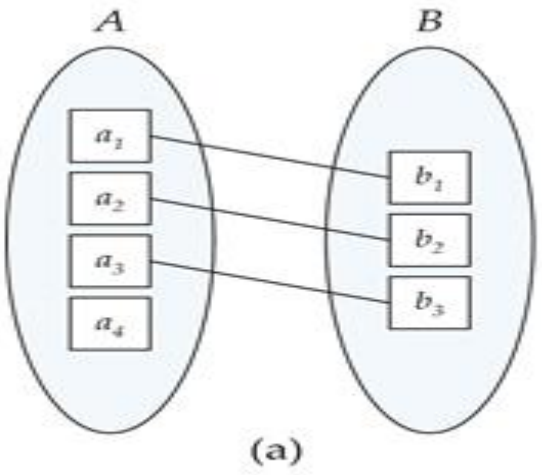


Relationships

- Degree
  - Unary (1 Degree): CR ***inform*** Students
  - Binary (2 Degree): instructor ***teaches*** Student
  - Ternary (Three/More degree): instructor, Room, Students (***Teaches***)
- Types/ ***Mapping Cardinalities Constraints***
  - One to One
  - One to Many/ Many to One
  - Many to Many
  - Recursive Relationship
- Attributes for Relationship: *Employee works for department (**Start Date**)*

One to One

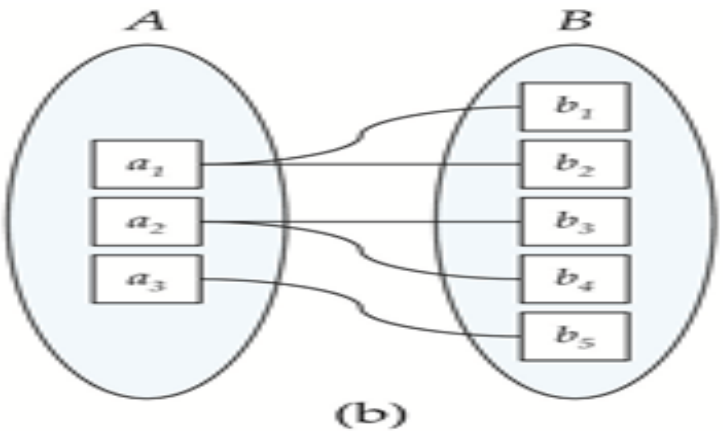
- One entity from entity set A can be associated with at most one entity of entity set B and vice versa.
- Example: Employee ***manages*** department



One to one

One to Many

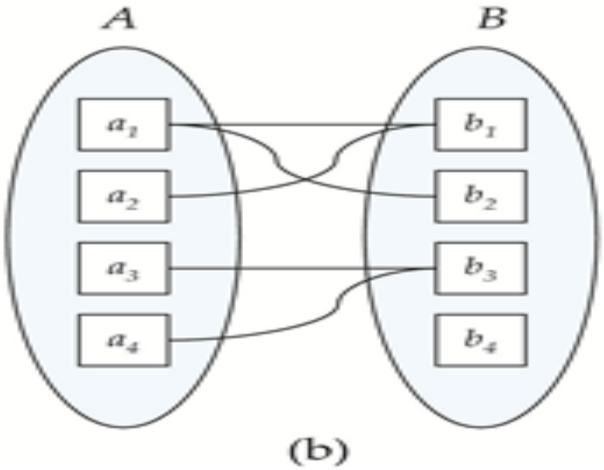
- One entity from entity set A can be associated with more than one entities of entity set B however an entity from entity set B, can be associated with at most one entity.
- Example: Department ***Controls*** projects



One to many

Many to Many

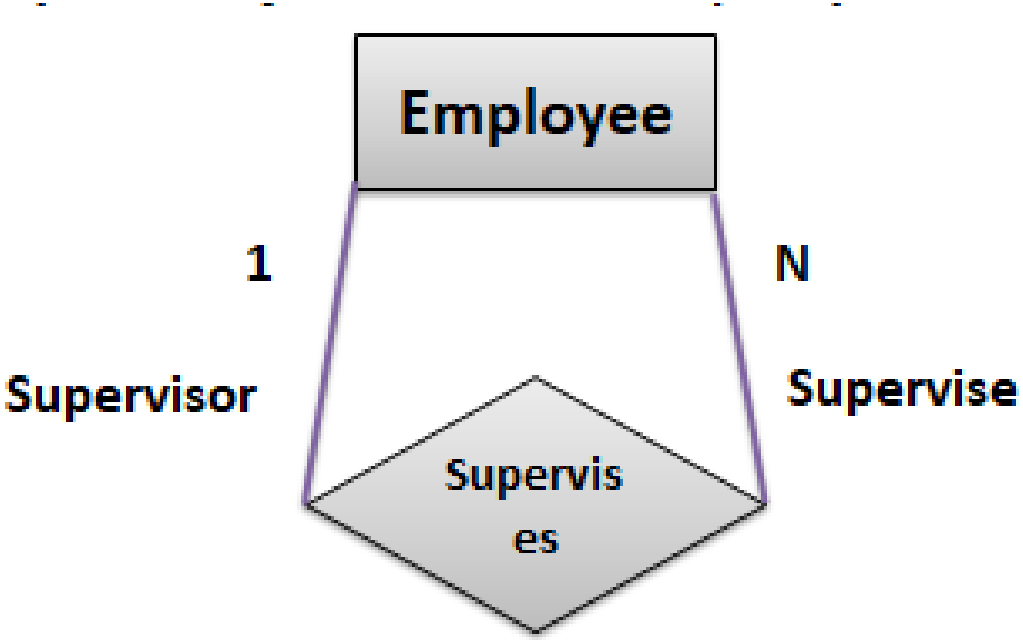
- One entity from A can be associated with more than one entity from B and vice versa.
- Example: employees ***works_on*** projects



Many to many

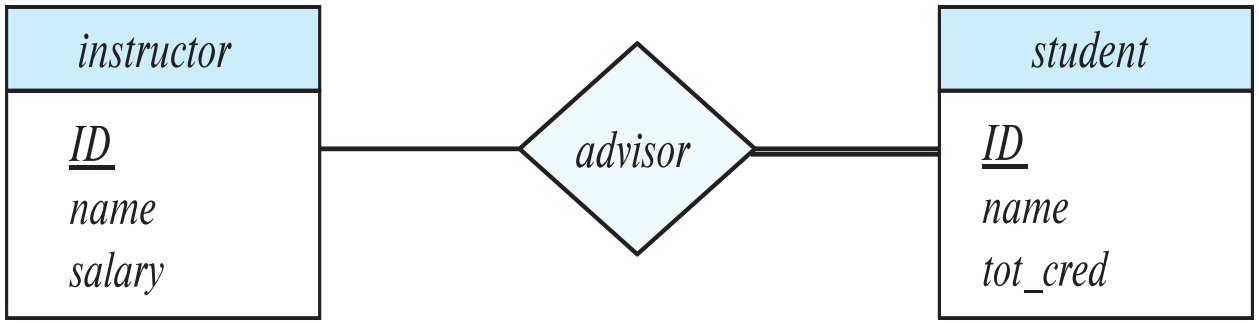
Recursive Relationship

- Relationship **within** an Entity
- Example: employee ***supervises*** employees



Participations in Relationships

- **Total participation** (indicated by double line): every entity in the entity set participates in at least one relationship in the relationship set

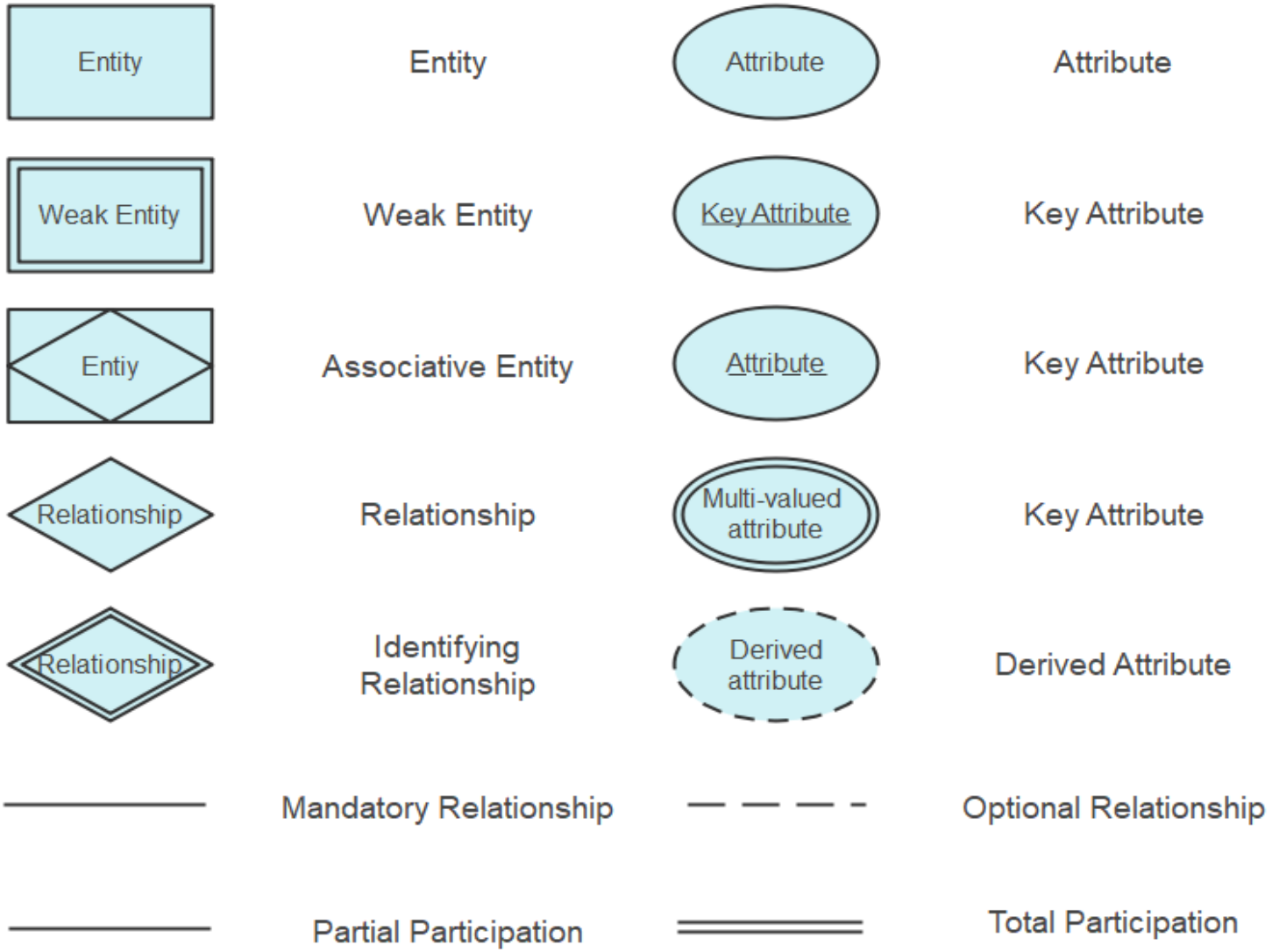


  - participation of *student* in *advisor r*elation is total
    - every *student* must have an associated instructor
- **Partial participation**: some entities may not participate in any relationship in the relationship set
  - Example: participation of *instructor* in *advisor* is partial

Symbols

- **Rectangle:** Represents Entity sets.
- **Ellipses**: Attributes
- **Diamonds:** Relationship Set
- **Lines:** They link attributes to Entity Sets and Entity sets to Relationship Set
- **Double Ellipses:** Multivalued Attributes
- **Dashed Ellipses:** Derived Attributes
- **Double Rectangles:** Weak Entity Sets
- **Double Lines:** Total participation of an entity in a relationship set
- **Relationships**: 1-1, 1-N, M-N

- ***Suggested Notation: Chen ERD, UML Notation, Min-Max Notation***
- Reference: https://www.edrawsoft.com/er-diagram-symbols.html


Entity
Entity
Attribute
Attribute
Weak Entity
Weak Entity
Key Attribute
Key Attribute
Entiy
Associative Entity
Attribute
Key Attribute
Relationship
Relationship
Multi-valued attribute
Key Attribute
Relationship
Identifying Relationship
Derived attribute
Derived Attribute
Mandatory Relationship
Optional Relationship
Partial Participation
Total Participation

Requirements of a ***Project***

- ***Human Resource Management System (HRMS)***
  - Employee (*Works for department and works on Project*)
  - Department (Has manager, worker, project)
  - Project (employee works under)

Steps of Drawing ERD

1. Identify the Entities Required
2. Identify the Attributes and Primary key for each Entity
3. Identify the Relationship needed
4. Identify the Cardinality Ratio and Participation
5. Draw the Diagram

Reference for ERD diagram notation: https://www.edrawsoft.com/er-diagram-symbols.html

Chapter 6

END OF LECTURE