

## **Data Base System Week 6<sup>th</sup> Topics**

- Logical Design
- Entity-Relationship Modelling

# **Data Base System**

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### **Objectives**

- How to use Entity-Relationship (ER) modelling in database design?
- Basic concepts associated with ER model.
- Diagrammatic technique for displaying ER model using Unified Modelling Language (UML)
- How to build an ER model from a requirements specification?

### **Concepts of the ER Model**

- Entity types
- Relationship types
- Attributes types

### **Entity**

A single event or real world object about which an organization wants to record information i.e. to which values will be assigned

### **Entity Class \ Set**

Group of objects with same properties, identified by enterprise as having an independent existence

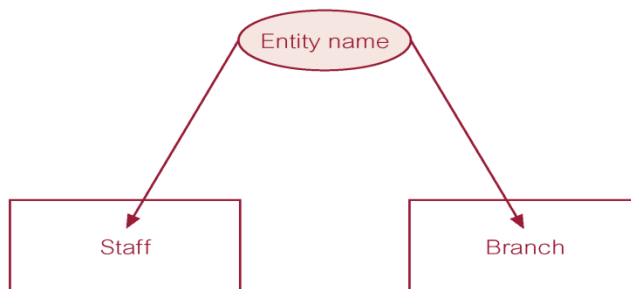
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### Examples of Entity Types

Physical existence	
Staff	Part
Property	Supplier
Customer	Product
Conceptual existence	
Viewing	Sale
Inspection	Work experience

### ER Diagram of Staff and Branch Entity Types



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### **Attributes**

Property of an entity or a relationship type

### **Attributes Domain**

Set of allowable values for one or more attributes

### **Simple Attribute \ Atomic**

Attribute composed of a single component with an independent existence e.g. customer id, RNO

### **Composite Attribute**

Attribute composed of multiple components, each with an independent existence i.e. that can be broken down into sub components e.g. address

### **Derived Attribute**

Attribute that represents a value that is derivable from value of a related attribute, or set of attributes, not necessarily in the same entity type e.g. age i.e. not stored in the DB

### **Multivalued Attribute**

Attribute that holds multiple values for each occurrence of an entity type.  
e.g. skills (it's a problem should be removed)

### **Stored Attributes**

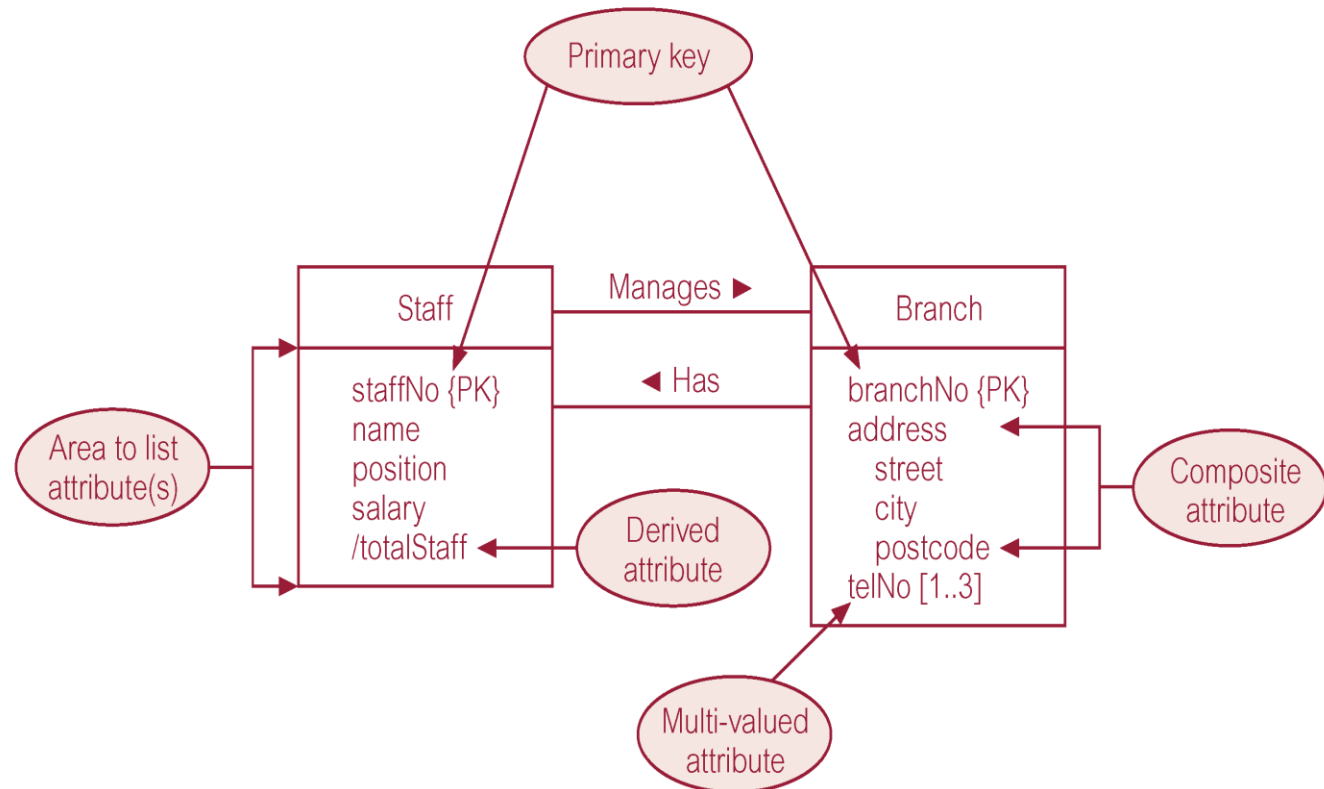
An attribute stored in the DB

### **Identifier**

An attribute that identifies an entity instance among other instances in entity class e.g. Rno or registration number in student

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### Entity Type

#### Strong Entity Type

Entity type that is *not* existence-dependent on some other entity type.

#### Weak Entity Type

Entity type that is existence-dependent on some other entity type.

Strong Entity Type called *Client* and Weak Entity Type called *Preference*



#### Associative Entity

Associates the instances of one or more entity types with one another e.g. a scholar gets an award on his research.



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### Relationship

A logical connection between entities. The entities that participate in the relationship are called participants. The relationship may be between different entities or between an entity or itself.

### Degree of a Relationship

Number of participating entities in relationship.

### Relationship of degree:

**Unary:** between the instances of same entity type also called recursive relationship

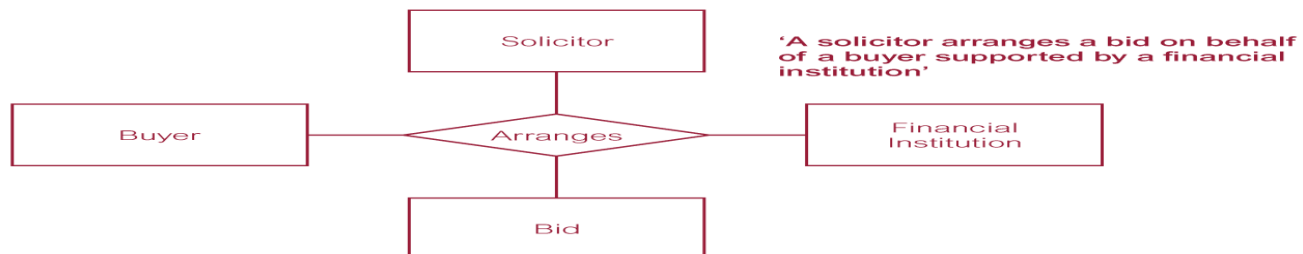
**two is binary;**



**three is ternary;**



**four is quaternary.**



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### Structural Constraints

- Main type of constraint on relationships is called multiplicity.
- **Multiplicity** - number (or range) of possible occurrences of an entity type that may relate to a single occurrence of an associated entity type through a particular relationship.
- Represents policies (called *business rules*) established by user or company.

### Cardinality Constraint

- The maximum number of relationships are called cardinality
- This constraint specifies the number of instances of one entity that can be associated with each instance of the other entity.
- There are three (3) symbols used to show degree
  - A Circle means zero. Indicates that relationship is *optional*
  - a Line \ stroke (|) means one. Indicates that relationship is *mandatory*
  - Crow's foot symbol means *many*
- The most common degree for relationships is binary.



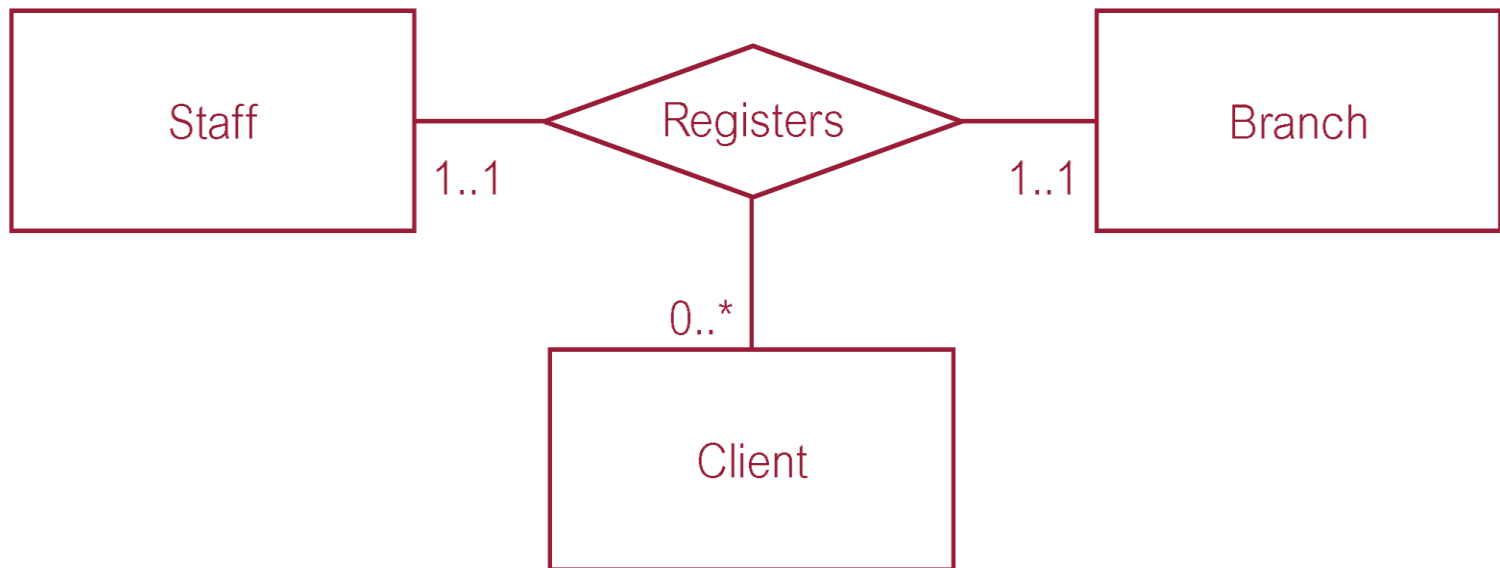
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### Structural Constraints

Binary relationships are generally referred to as being:

- one-to-one (1:1)
- one-to-many (1:\*) --- (Optional)
- many-to-many (\*:\*) --- (Optional)
- Many-to-one (Mandatory)



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### **Structural Constraints**

Examples