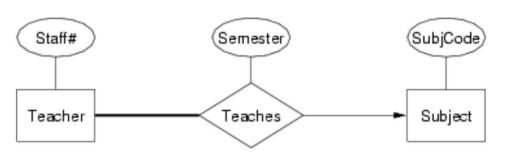
# COMP3311 Week 3

### Admin slides

- Assignment 1 Released Due Week 5 Friday
- Quiz 2 due this Friday

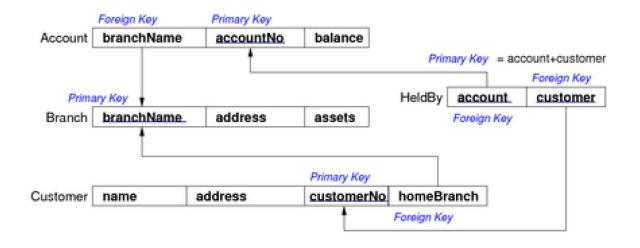
## ER diagrams - a recap

- Entities (rectangle)
- Attributes (oval)
  - Composite, multivalued, key
- Relationships
  - Cardinality
  - Totality (participation)
- Other stuff:
  - Weak entities
  - Derived attributes



## Relational diagrams

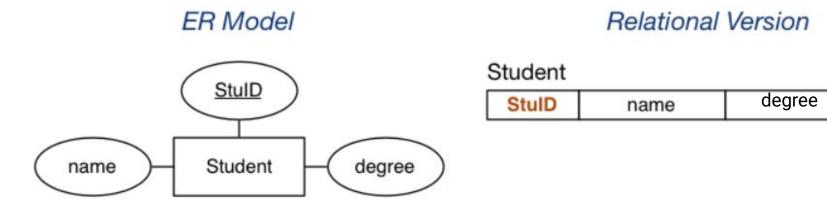
- Model data as a set of relations with attributes
- General process is to create a relational model from ER diagram



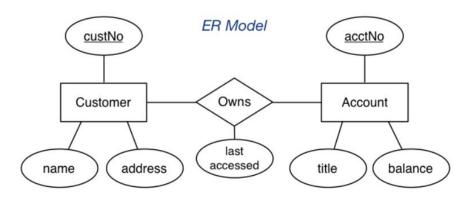
### ER -> Relational

- Entities become tables.
- Relationships are either:
  - Separate table (many to many) with foreign keys
  - Put in one of the two sides (depending on totality / 1 to many)
- Subclasses
  - ER Style
  - 00 Style
  - Single table with nulls

### Baseline



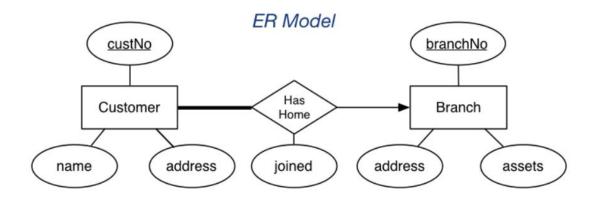
### N:M



Relational Version

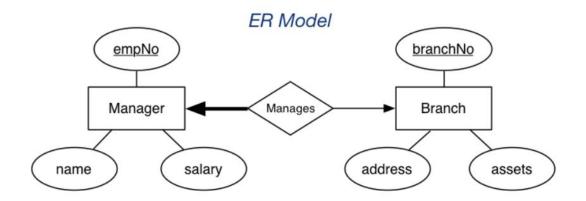
Customer	custNo	name address		
Account	acctNo	title		balance
Owns	acctNo	custNo	lastAccessed	]

### N:1



Relational Version

Customer [	custNo	name	address	branchNo	joined
Branch [	branchNo	address	assets		

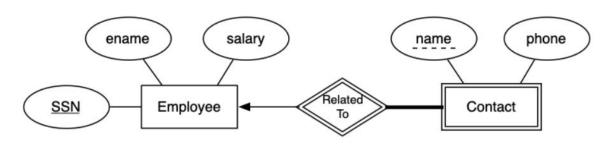


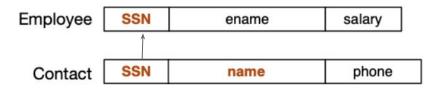
Relational Version

Manager [	empNo	name salary		branchNo	
Branch	branchNo	address		assets	

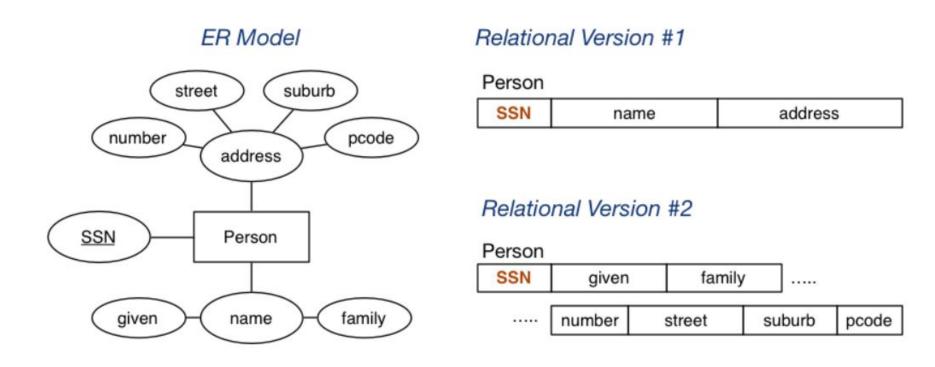
# Weak Entity

### ER Model

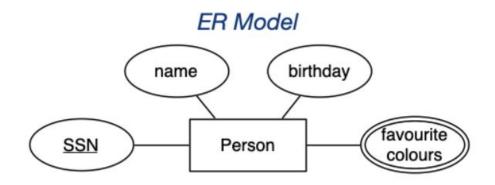




## Composite Attributes

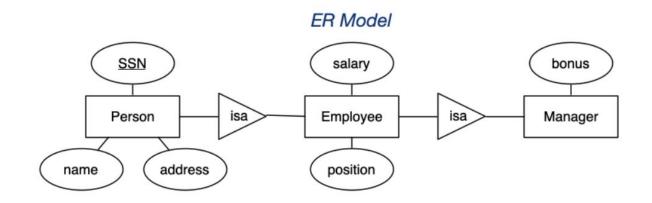


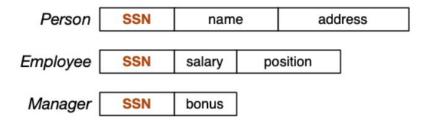
### Multi-Valued Attributes



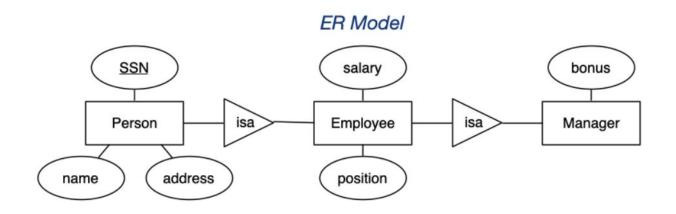
SSN name		birthday
SSN	colour	
	SSN	

## ER-style Mapping



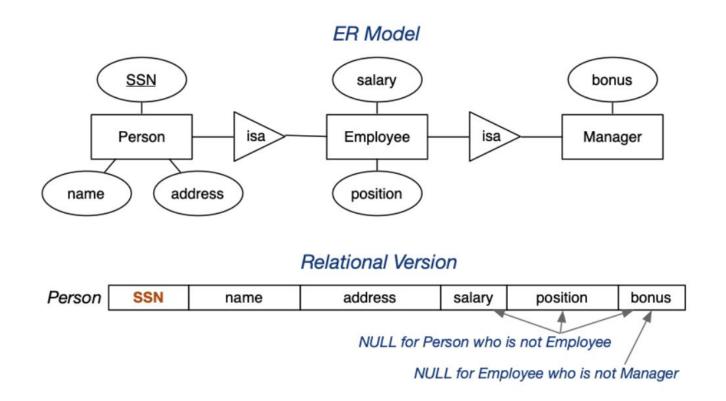


# Object-Oriented Mapping



Person	SSN	name	address			
Employee [	SSN	name	address	salary	position	
Manager	SSN	name	address	salary	position	boni

# Single-Table-With-Nulls Mapping



## SQL Data Definition Language

In SQL we can model relation schemas as tables

```
CREATE TABLE TableName (
    attribute<sub>1</sub> domain<sub>1</sub> constraints<sub>1</sub>,
    attribute<sub>2</sub> domain<sub>2</sub> constraints<sub>2</sub>,
    ...
    table-level constraints, ...
)
```

# SQL Data Definition Language Examples

```
CREATE DOMAIN GenderType AS
CREATE TABLE Students (
                                                                char(1) CHECK (value in ('M', 'F'));
     7id
                integer,
                                                         CREATE TABLE Students (
     family
                varchar(40),
                                                             zid
                                                                     serial PRIMARY KEY,
                                                                     -- only works if primary key is one attr
                varchar(40) NOT NULL,
     given
                                                             family text, -- no need to worry about max length
     d_o_b date NOT NULL,
                                                             given text NOT NULL,
                                                             d o b date NOT NULL,
     gender
                char(1) CHECK (gender in ('M','F','X')),
                                                             gender GenderType,
     degree
                integer,
                                                             degree integer REFERENCES Degrees(did)
     PRIMARY KEY (zid),
     FOREIGN KEY (degree) REFERENCES Degrees(did)
```

## ER -> SQL

### 2 (+1) simple steps:

- 1. Convert ER to a relational diagram
- 2. Convert relational diagram to SQL
- 3. Have both diagrams to ensure the SQL obeys all the constraints set out in the ER diagram

### **Tutorial**

- Q4: different ways to model subclasses in relational model
- Q9: Discussion on serial (and the side effects)
- Q11: ER -> SQL CREATE TABLE
- Q14: ER -> Relational -> SQL for total participation constraints not expressed by relational
- Q15: ER -> Relational -> SQL for 1:1 and 1:n combinations
- Q17: ER -> Relational -> SQL for mutually recursive pair of foreign keys