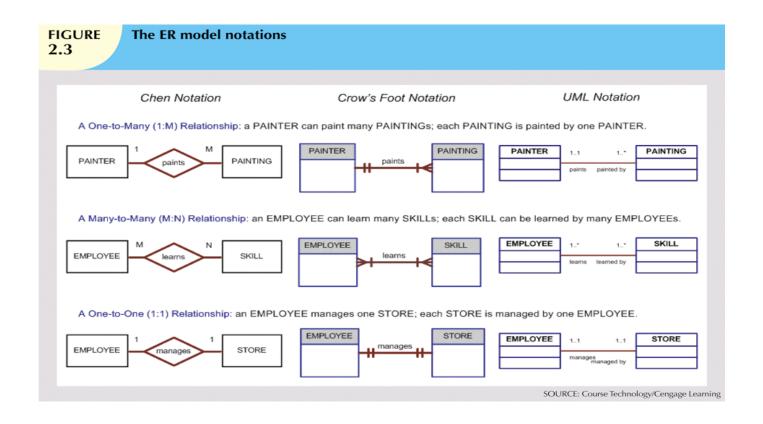
CPSC 5021: Database Systems

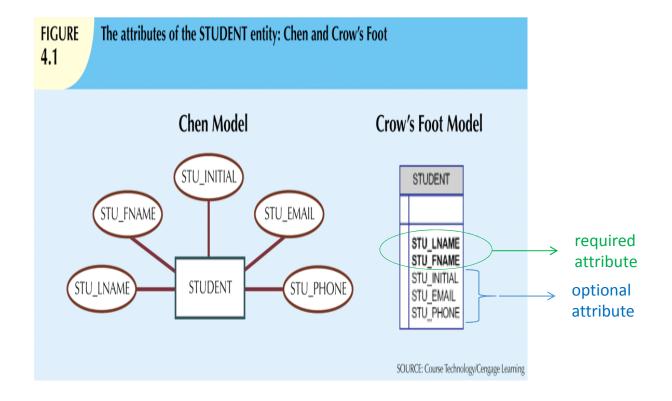
Entity Relationship Model

Lin Li

Notations



Entities



Attributes

- Single-value attribute: can have only a single value
- Multivalued attributes: can have many values.



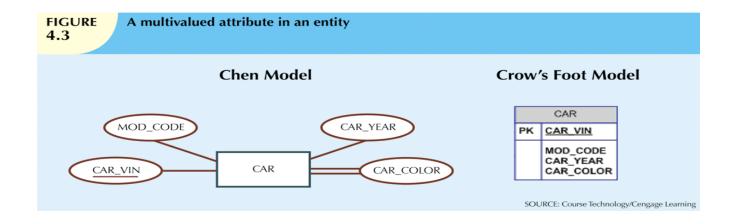
(1) SSN



(2) Color of this car

- $(1) \rightarrow \text{single-value}$
- $(2) \rightarrow$ may have multiple values

Multivalued Attributes

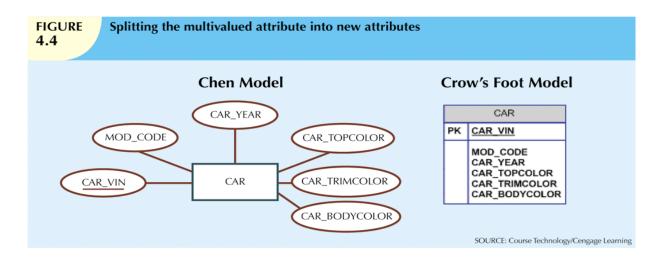


How to implement multivalued attributes in RDBMS?

Multivalued Attributes

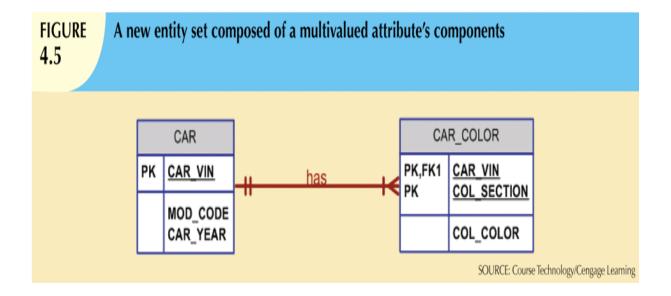
• Break the multivalued attribute into several new attributes

e.g. car_color → car_topcolor, car_bodycolor, car_trimcolor, etc.



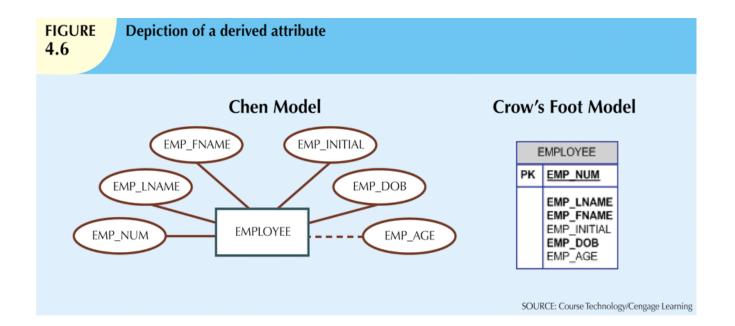
Multivalued Attributes

• Create a new entity for the multivalued attribute

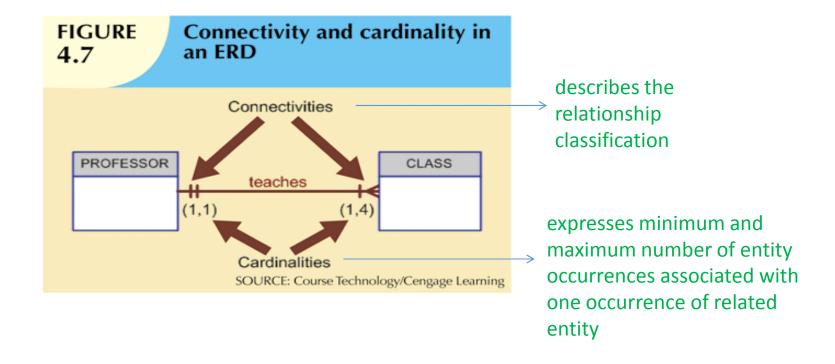


Derived Attributes

Values may be calculated from other attributes

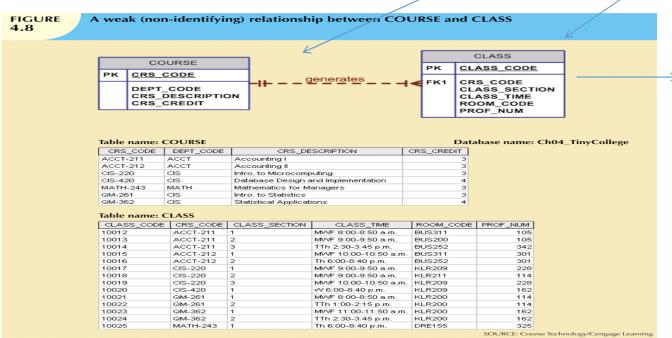


Relationships



Relationship Strength

• Weak (non-identifying) relationships: exists if PK of <u>child entity</u> does not contain PK component of <u>parent entity</u>.



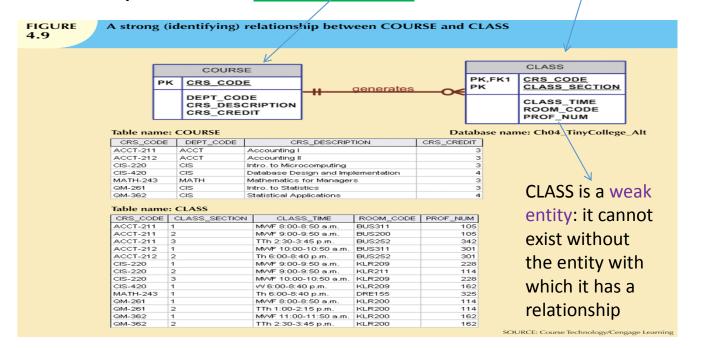
CLASS is a strong entity because the existence of CLASS is apart from COURSE

Parent entity: is normally on the "one" side of the one-tomany relationship

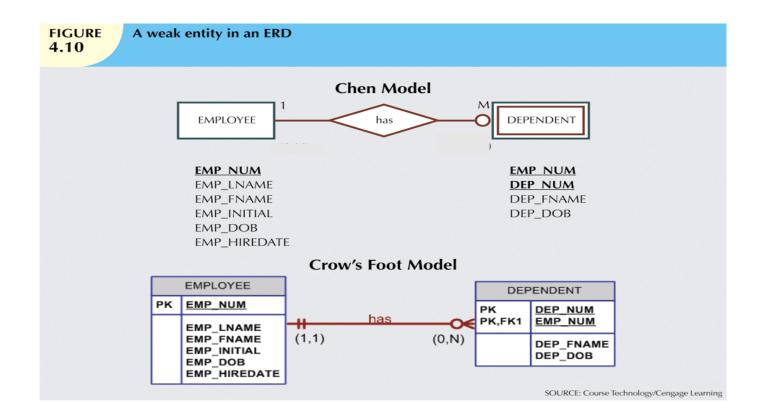
Child entity: is mostly the entity on the "many" side of the oneto-many relationship

Relationship Strength

• Strong (identifying) relationships: exists when PK of <u>child entity</u> contains PK component of <u>parent entity</u>.

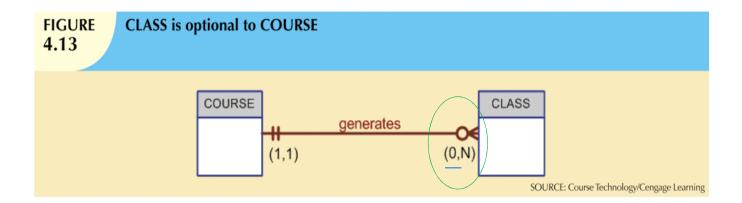


Weak Entity Example



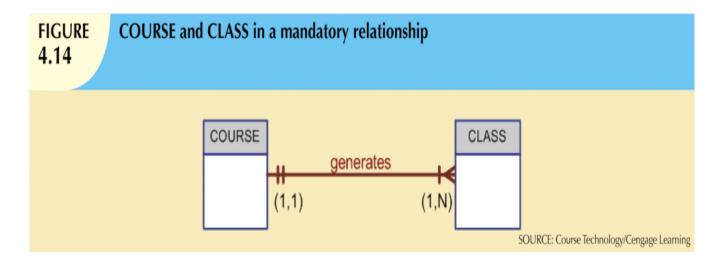
Relationship Participation

 Optional participation: One entity occurrence does not require corresponding entity occurrence in particular relationship



Relationship Participation

 Mandatory participation: One entity occurrence requires corresponding entity occurrence in particular relationship



Relationship Participation

CROW'S FOOT SYMBOLS

CROW'S FOOT SYMBOLS

(0,N)

Zero or many; the "many" side is optional.

(1,N)

One or many; the "many" side is mandatory.

(1,1)

One and only one; the "1" side is mandatory.

OH

CROW'S FOOT SYMBOLS

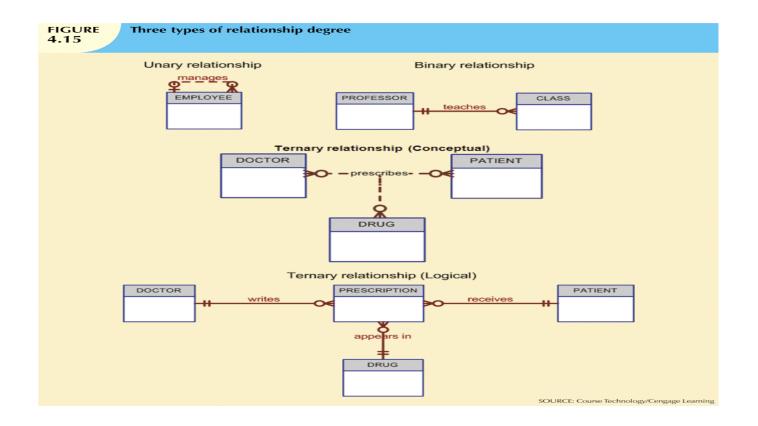
(0,N)

Zero or many; the "many" side is optional.

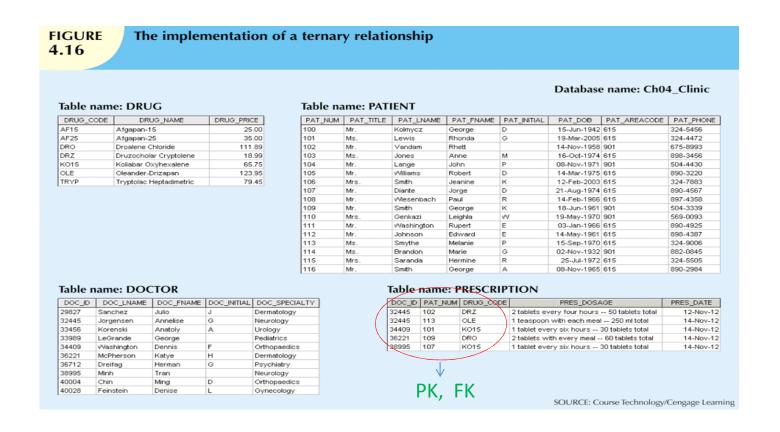
Relationship Degree

- Unary relationship: Association is maintained with single entity.
- Binary relationship: Two entities are associated.
- Ternary relationship: Three entities are associated.

Relationship Degree



Ternary Relationship



Unary Relationship

• Exist between occurrences of the same entity set (known as recursive relationship).

EMP_CODE	EMP_LNAM E	EMP_MANAGE R
101	Waddell	102
102	Orincona	
103	Jones	102
104	Reballoh	102
105	Robertson	102
106	Deltona	102

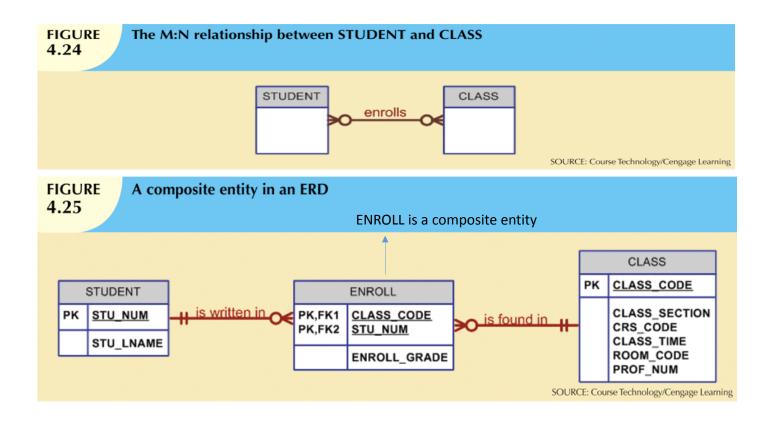
Implementation of 1:M recursive relationship "EMPLOYEE manages EMPLOYEE"

CRS_CODE	DEPT_CODE	CRS_DESCRIPTION	CRS_CREDIT
ACCT_211	ACCT	Accounting 1	3
ACCT_212	ACCT	Accounting 2	3
CIS_220	CIS	Intro. To Microcomputing	3
CIS_420	CIS	Database Design and Implementation	4
MATH_243	MATH	Mathematics for Managers	3
QM_261	CIS	Intro. To Statistics	3
QM_362	CIS	Statistical Applications	4

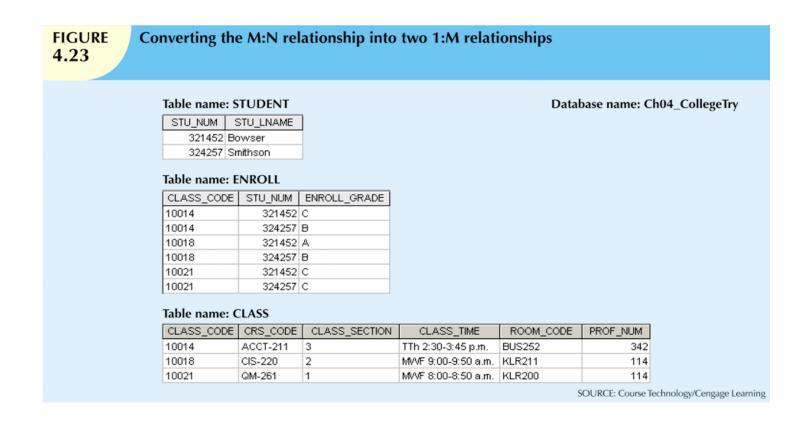
CRS_CODE	PRE_TAKE
CIS-420	CIS-220
QM-261	MATH-243
QM-362	MATH-243
QM-362	QM-261

Implementation of M:N recursive relationship "COURSE requires COURSE"

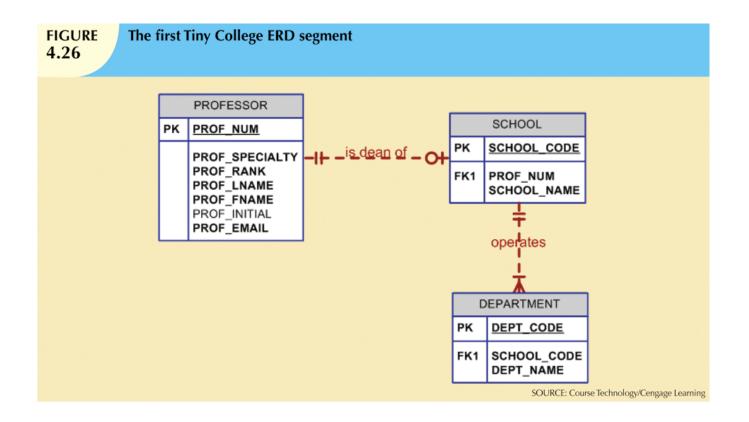
Binary Relationship



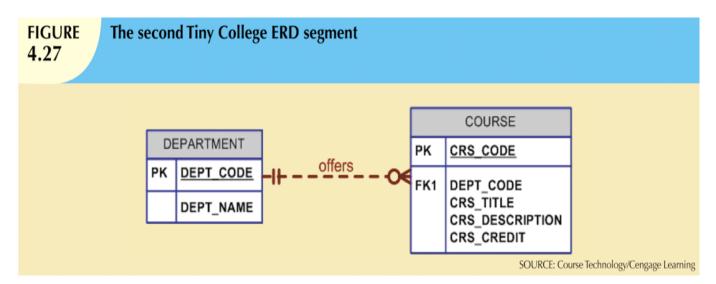
Binary Relationship



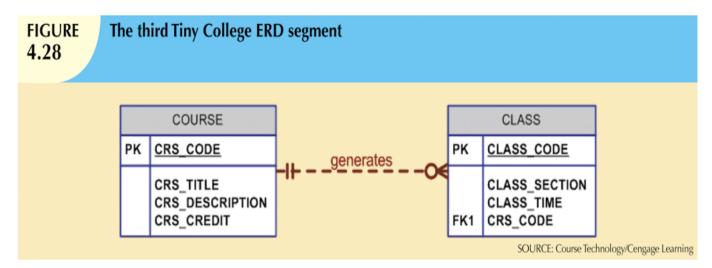
- Example: Tiny college is divided into several schools: business, arts and sciences, education, and applied sciences. Each school is administered by a dean who is a professor. Each professor can be the dean of only one school, and a professor is not required to be the dean of any school.
- Each school comprises several departments. For example, the school of business has an accounting department, a marketing department, etc. The smallest number of departments operated by a school is one, and the largest number of departments is indeterminate (N). On the other hand, each department belongs to only a single school.



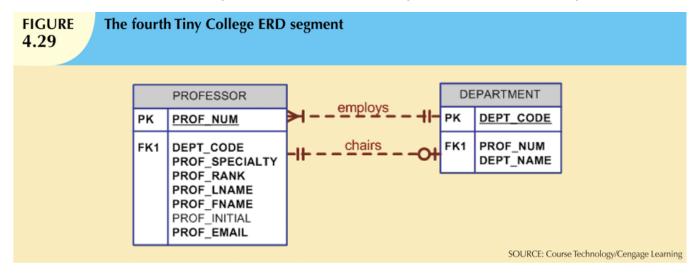
• Example: Each department may offer courses. Tiny College has some departments that are classified as "research only", which would not offer courses.



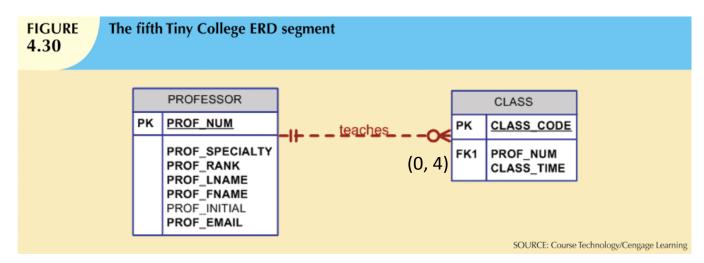
• Example: A department may offer several classes of the same course. But a course may exist in Tiny College's course catalog even when it is not offered as a class in a current class schedule.



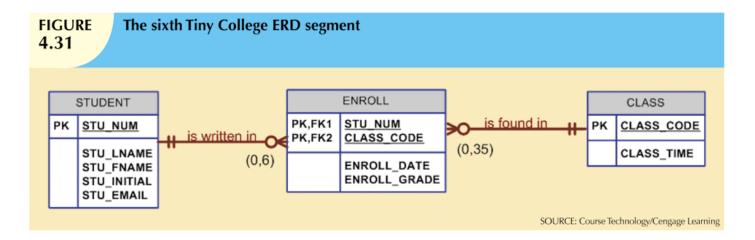
Example: Each department should have one or more professors
 assigned to it. One and only one of those professors chairs the
 department, and no professor is required to accept the chair position.



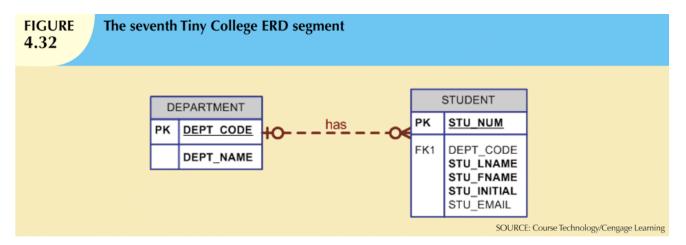
• Exercise: Each professor may teach up to four classes. A professor may also be on a research contract and teach no classes at all. There is no co-teaching of a class.



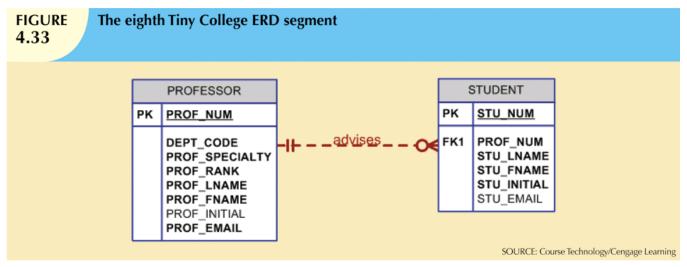
• Exercise: A student may enroll in up to six classes, and each class may have up to 35 students.



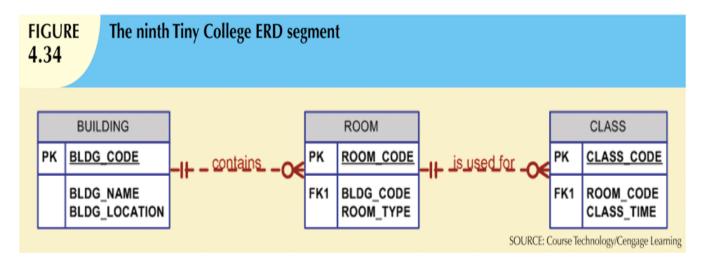
 Exercise: Each department has several students whose major is offered by that department. However, each student has only a single major. In the Tiny College, it is possible – at least for a while – for a student not to declare a major.



 Exercise: Each student has an advisor in his or her department; each advisor counsels several students. An advisor is also a professor, but not all professors advise students.



• Exercise: A class is taught in a classroom, each room is located in a single building. A building may contain many rooms.



The completed Tiny College ERD

