



# Administrative Notes – January 19, 2023

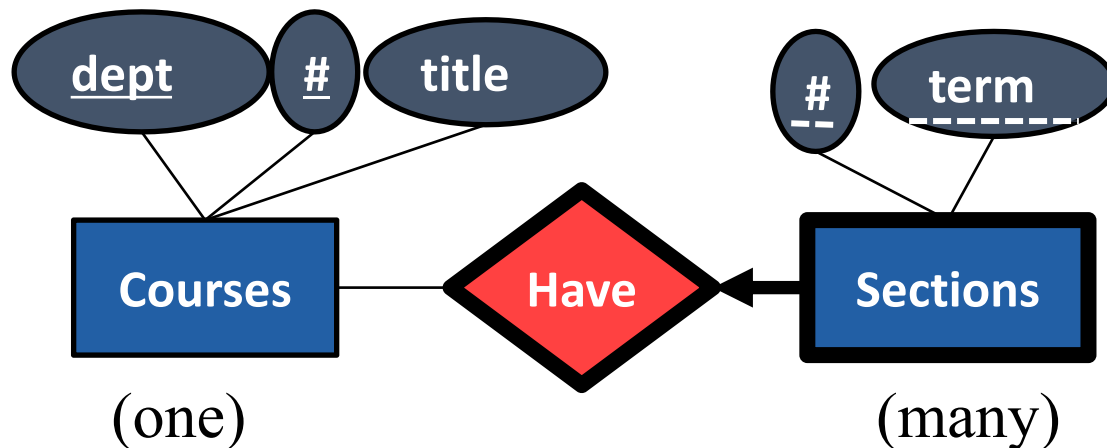
---

- If you haven't already, please [register your clicker on Canvas](#)
  - If you do not do this, then we will not be able to sync your iClicker grades to Canvas
  - Clicker grades were resynced last class so they should be accurate for both Jan 12 and 17
- Don't forget to refer to the tentative schedule for assignment deadlines and tutorial information
- Jan 23: Last day to drop the class without a W
- Jan 27: Assignment 1 due
- Assignment 2 available on Canvas
- Submit your own work for in-class exercises (i.e., don't submit the lecture slide with the answer)
- You will need a physical student card for the class so [please get one](#)

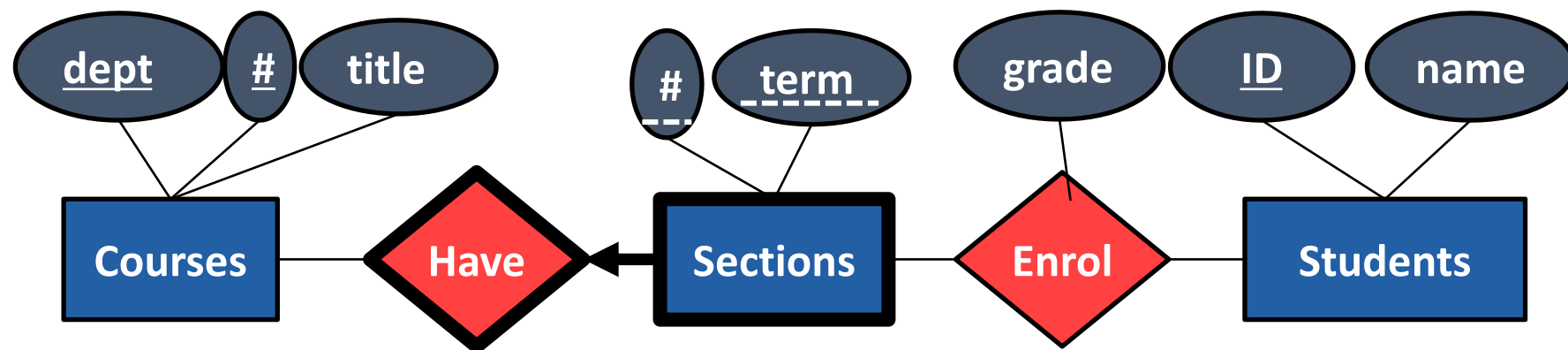


# Weak Entities

- A **weak entity** can be identified uniquely only by additionally considering the key of another (*owner*) entity.
  - Owner entity set and weak entity set must participate in a one-to-many relationship set (one owner, many weak entities).
  - Weak entity set must have total participation in this **identifying** relationship set.
  - Think of this as a “belongs to” relationship.
- Weak entity sets and their identifying relationship sets are shown with thick lines.



# A better solution would be if Sections could depend on Courses



Is this what we want for the key of Sections?

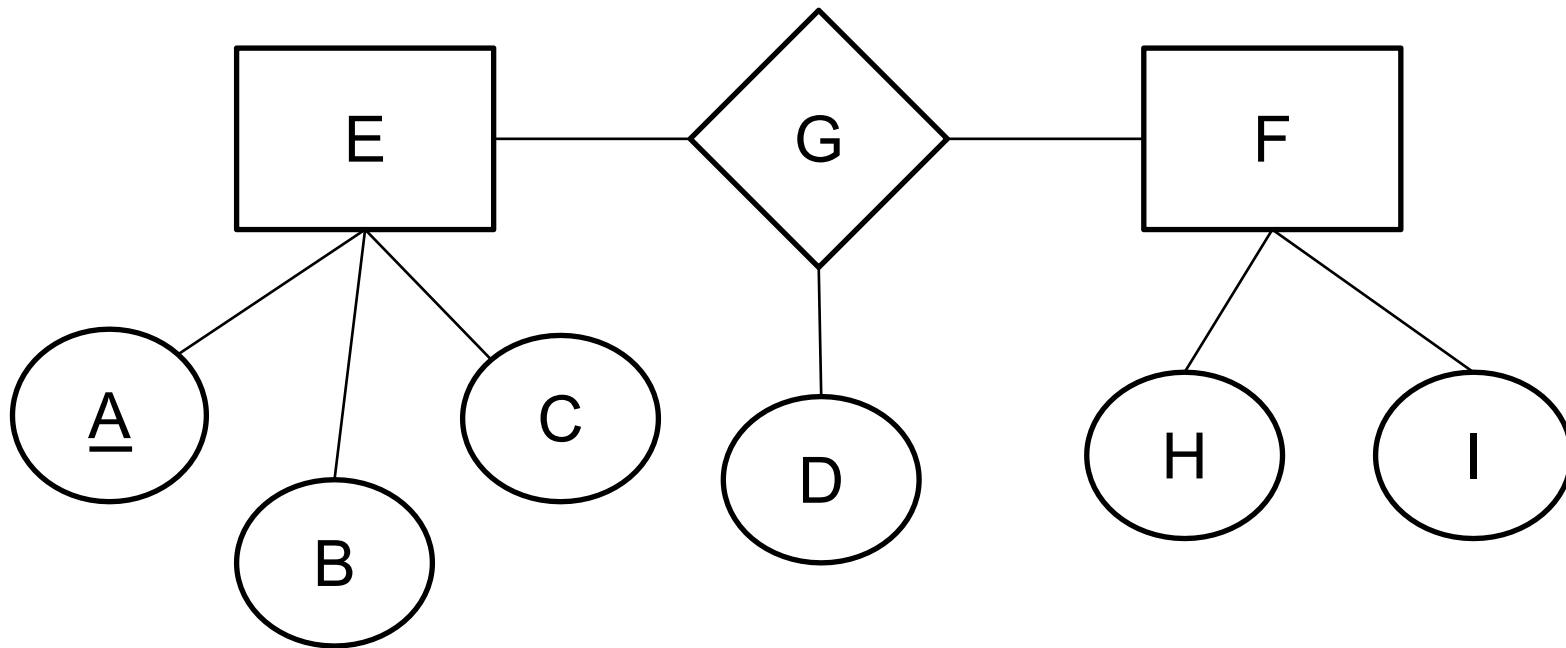
- Looking only at Sections: 201 2022W2 is not unique
- Looking at Courses + Sections: CPSC 368 201 2022W1 is unique

Congratulations, you can now take CPSC 368 twice (yay?)

## Exercise (don't need to hand this in)

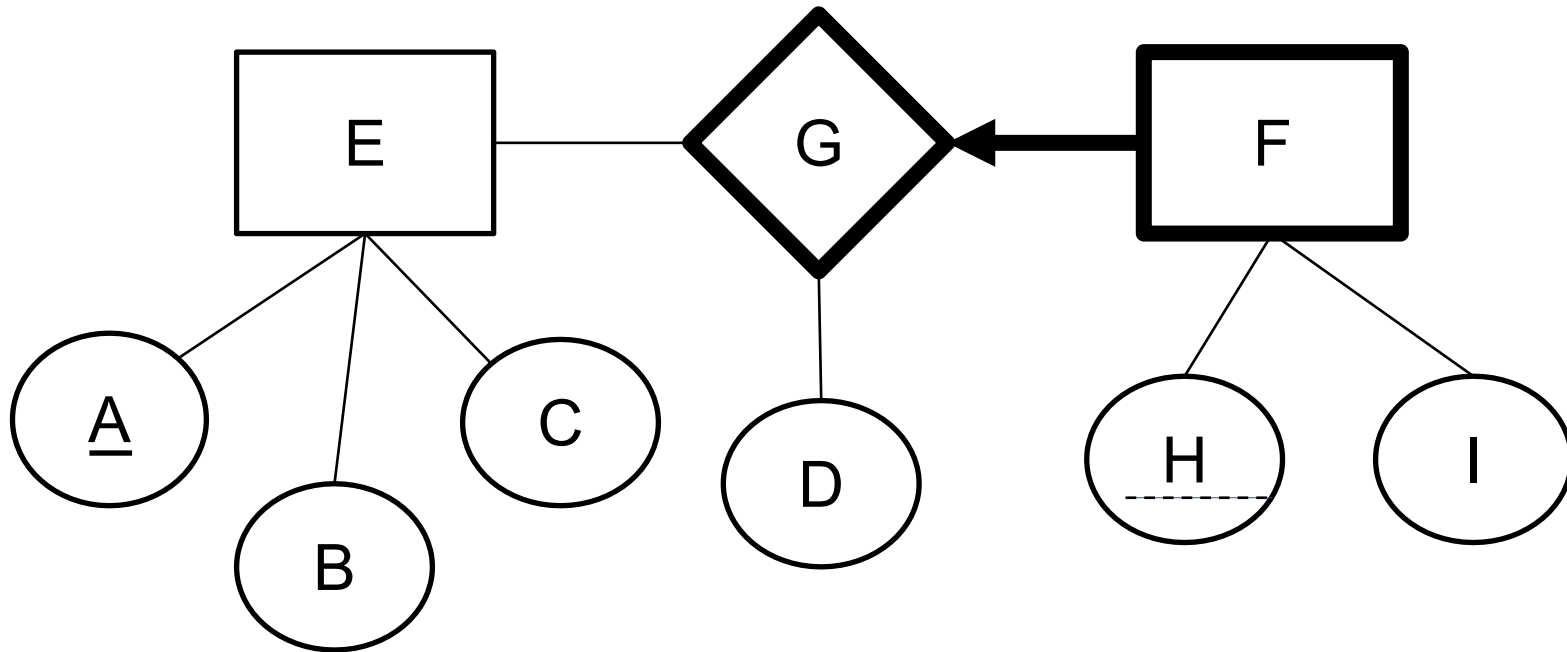
---

Fix the diagram below to say that F is a weak entity set with a partial key, H, and its owner entity set is E.



## Exercise (don't need to hand this in)

Fix the diagram below to say that F is a weak entity set with a partial key, H, and its owner entity set is E.



## Clicker Question

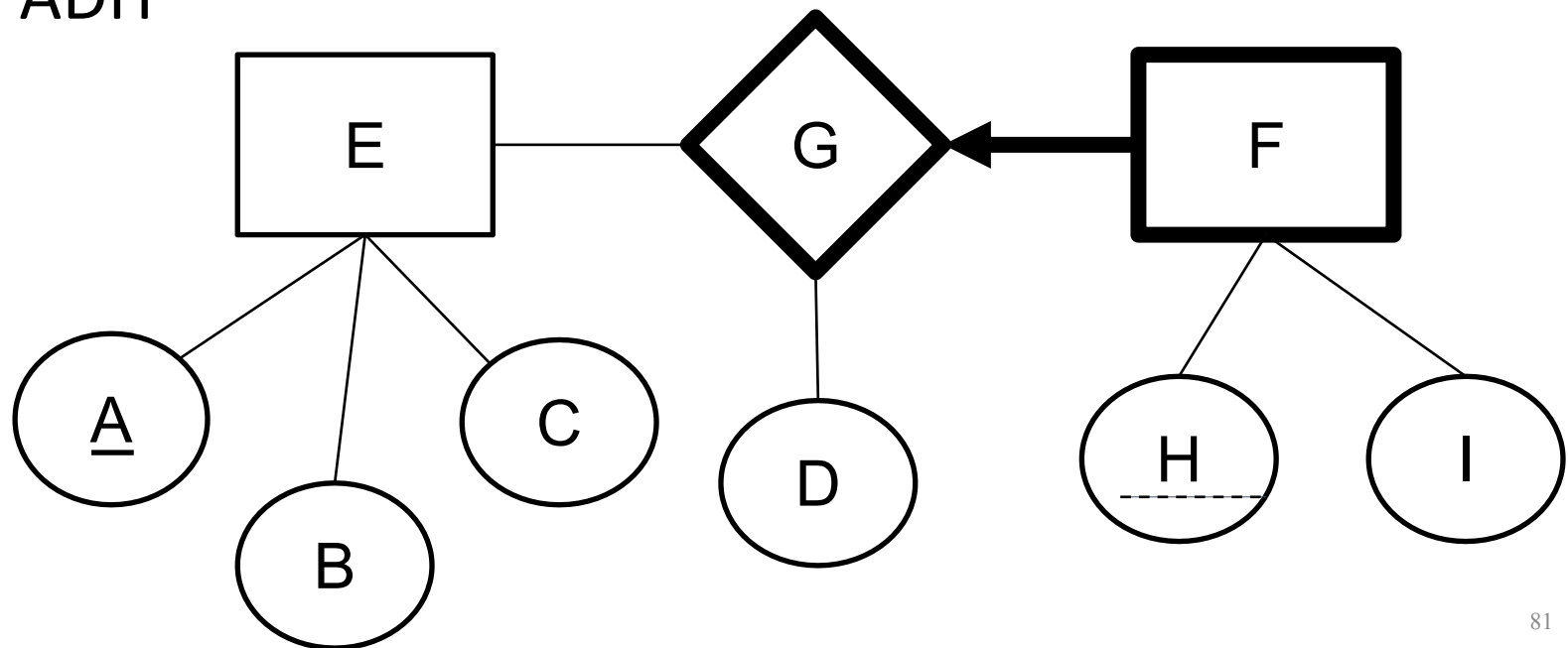
What is the primary key of entity set F?

A. A

B. H

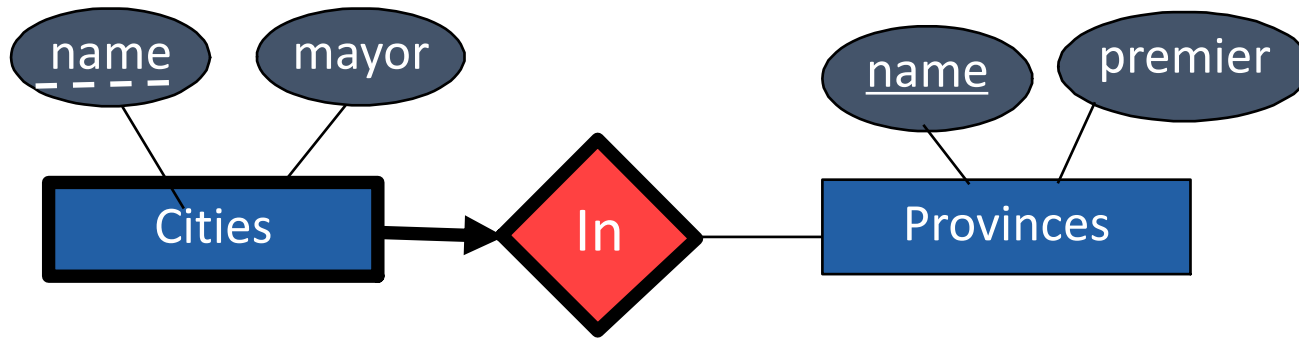
C. AH

D. ADH



# Clicker Question

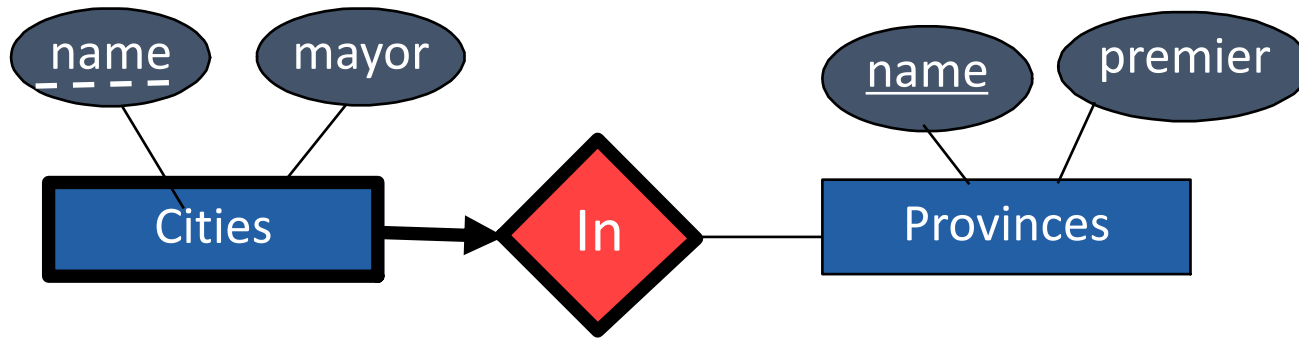
---



Based on the diagram above, which of the following **must** to be true:

- A. No two provinces can have premiers with the same name.
- B. No two cities can have mayors with the same name.
- C. No two cities can have the same name.
- D. No person can be the mayor of Cities In two different provinces.
- E. None of the above

# Clicker Question



Based on the diagram above, which of the following **must** to be true:

- A. No two provinces can have premiers with the same name.
- B. No two cities can have mayors with the same name.
- C. No two cities can have the same name.
- D. No person can be the mayor of Cities In two different provinces.
- E. None of the above**

Key = name of city + name of province (Victoria, BC)





# Exercise: Hockey Teams

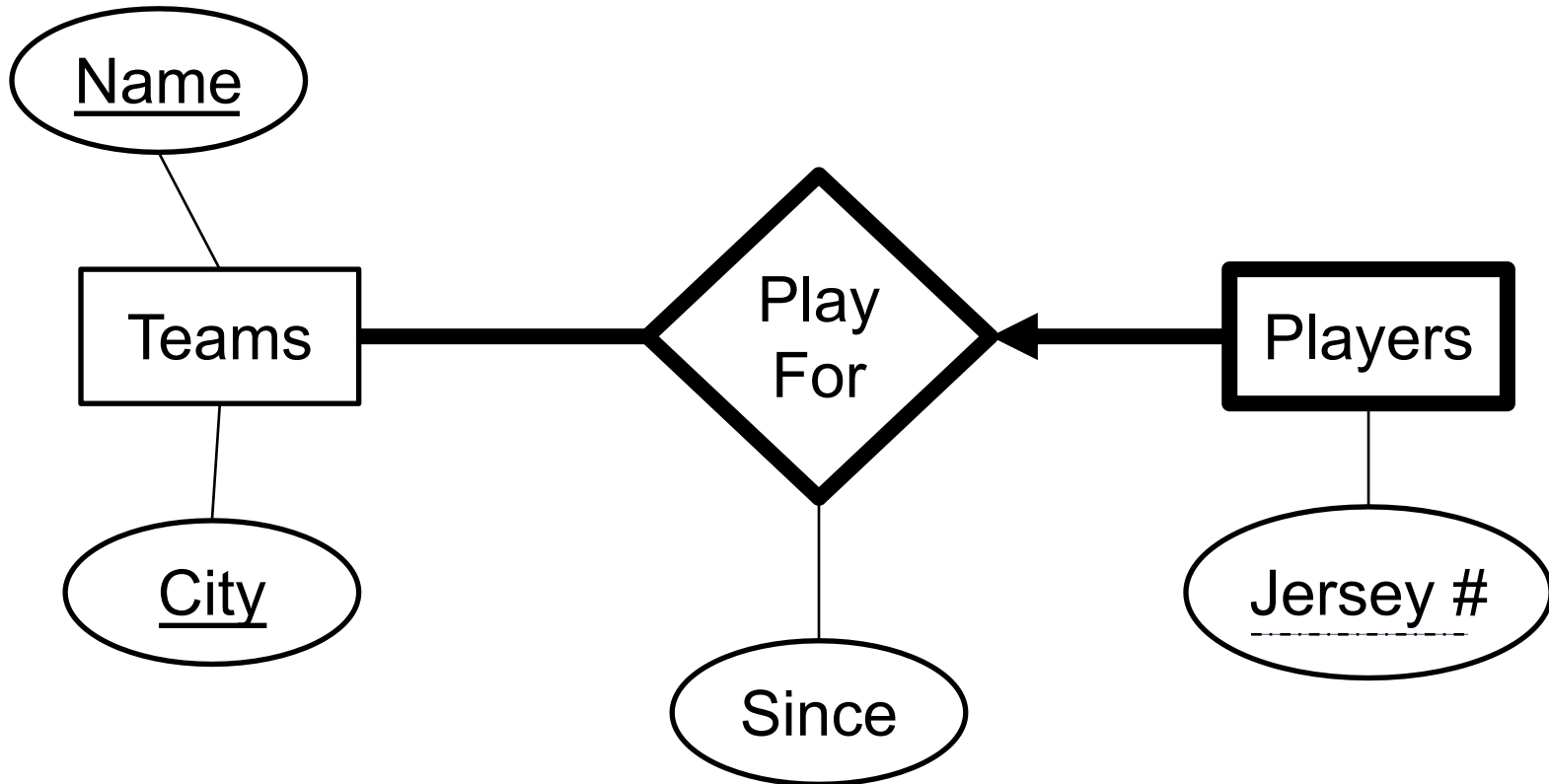
## (don't need to hand this in)

---

- A hockey team has multiple players
- Each team has a name and a home city.
- No two teams can have the same name and home city combination.
- We do not need to retain past home city or name information.
- A player can only play for one team (we do not retain past team information), and every player must be on a team
- Each player has a unique jersey number; the combination of the jersey number and the team information is unique
- Every team must have players
- We retain the date when the player last started playing for the team.

# Exercise: Hockey Teams (don't need to hand this in)

---



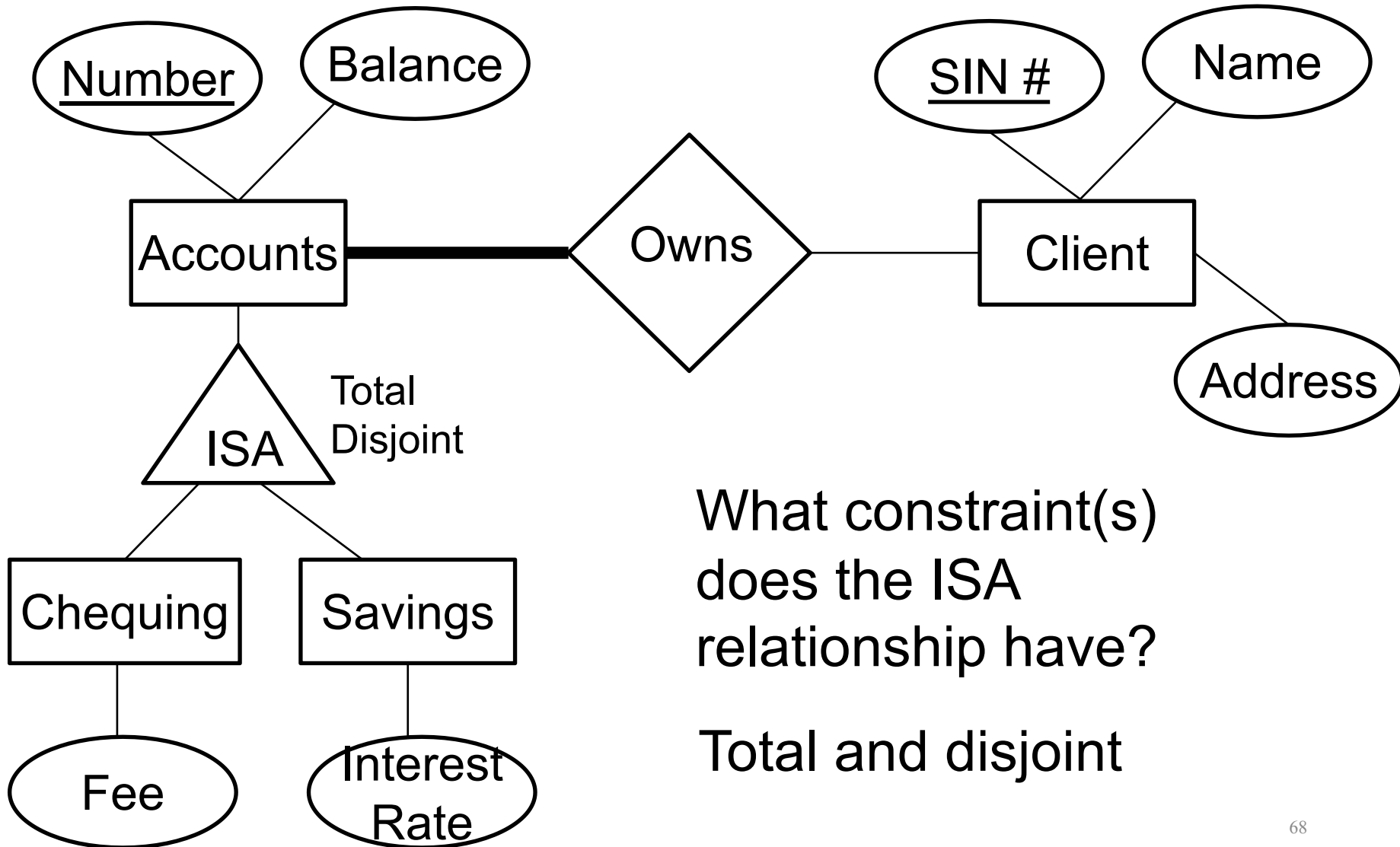


## Exercise: Banks (don't need to hand this in)

---

- A bank has a database with accounts.
- Each account records the (unique) account number and the current balance.
- There are two types of accounts: chequing and savings.
- Savings accounts have an interest rate.
- Chequing accounts have a monthly fee.
- The database also has information about depositors - their name, (unique) social-insurance number, and a single address.
- The bank stores, for each account, the depositor or depositors (in the case of joint accounts), that own the account.
- Each account must have at least one depositor.

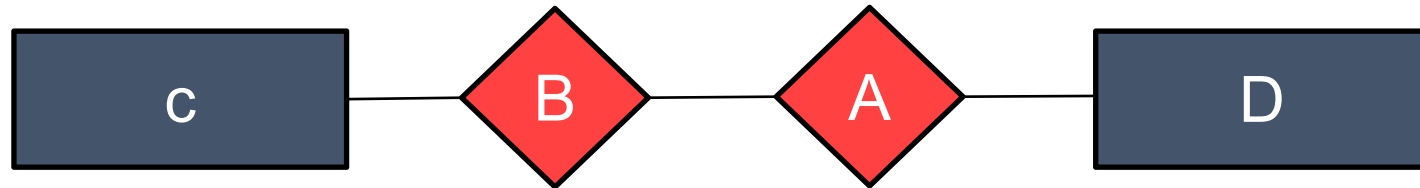
## Exercise: Banks



# Aggregation

---

- Having a relationship between relationships is forbidden.

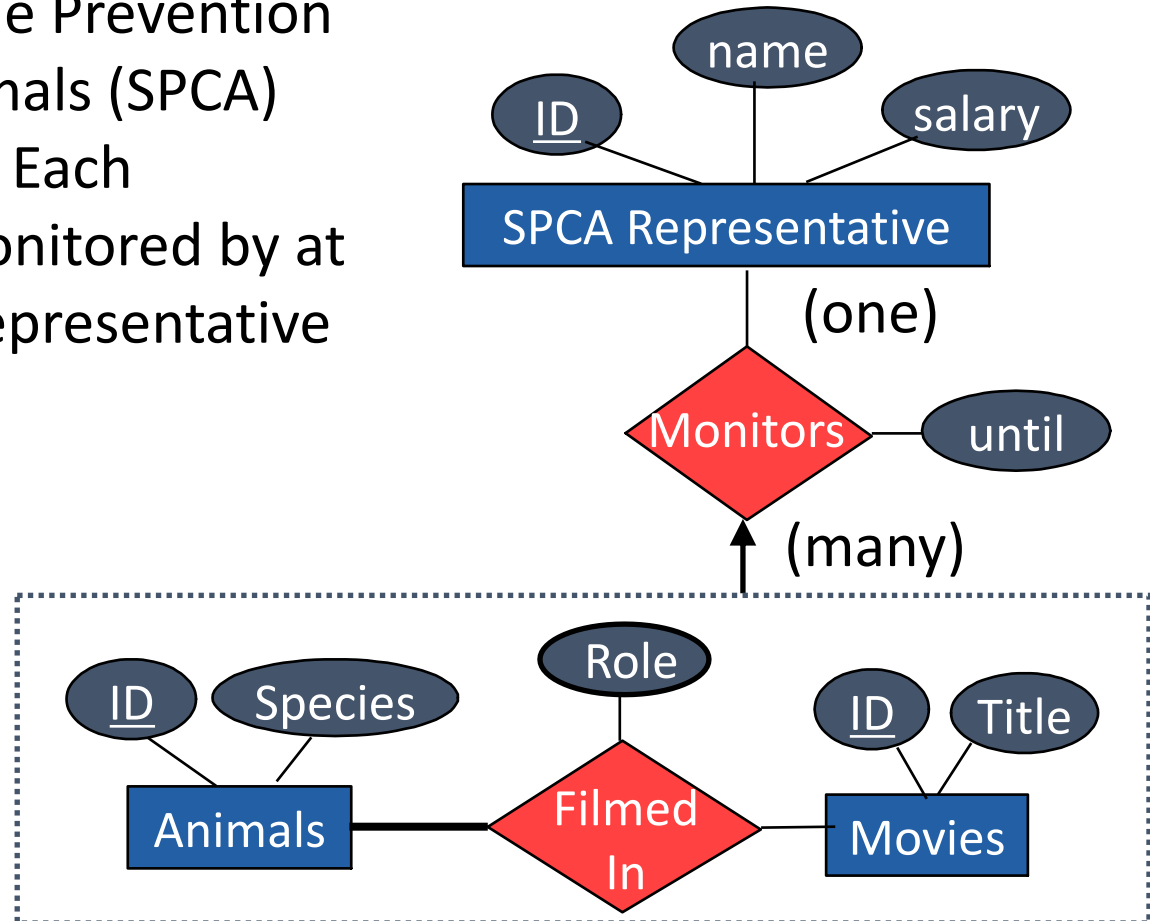


- Aggregation allows us to treat a relationship set as an entity set for purposes of participation in (other) relationships

# Aggregation: getting around relationships between relationships



- The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) monitors movies. Each sponsorship is monitored by at most one SPCA representative



# Aggregation: getting around relationships between relationships



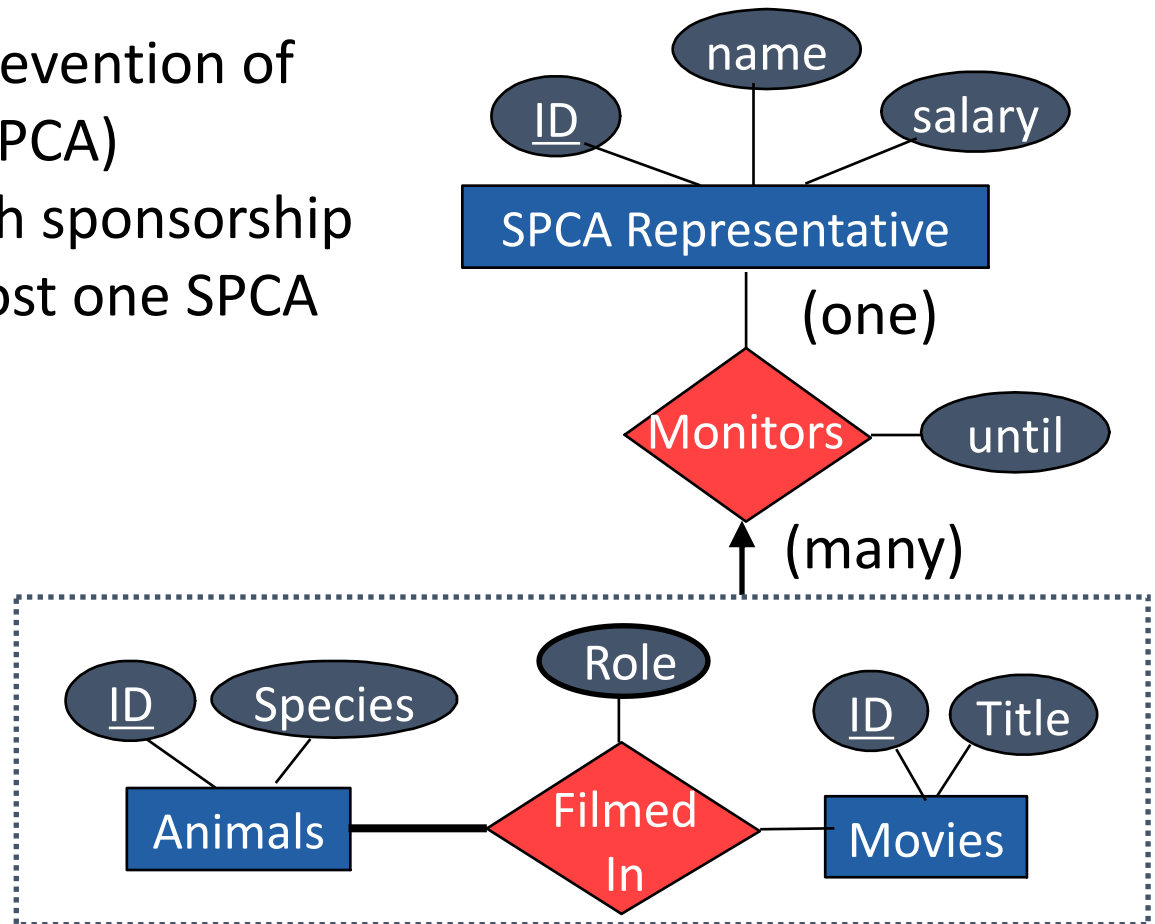
- The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) monitors movies. Each sponsorship is monitored by at most one SPCA representative

- What is the key for FilmedIn?

Animal ID, movie ID

- What is the key for Monitors?

Animal ID, movie ID



- This differs from a ternary relationship because monitors is its own relationship with a descriptive attribute



## Clicker Question

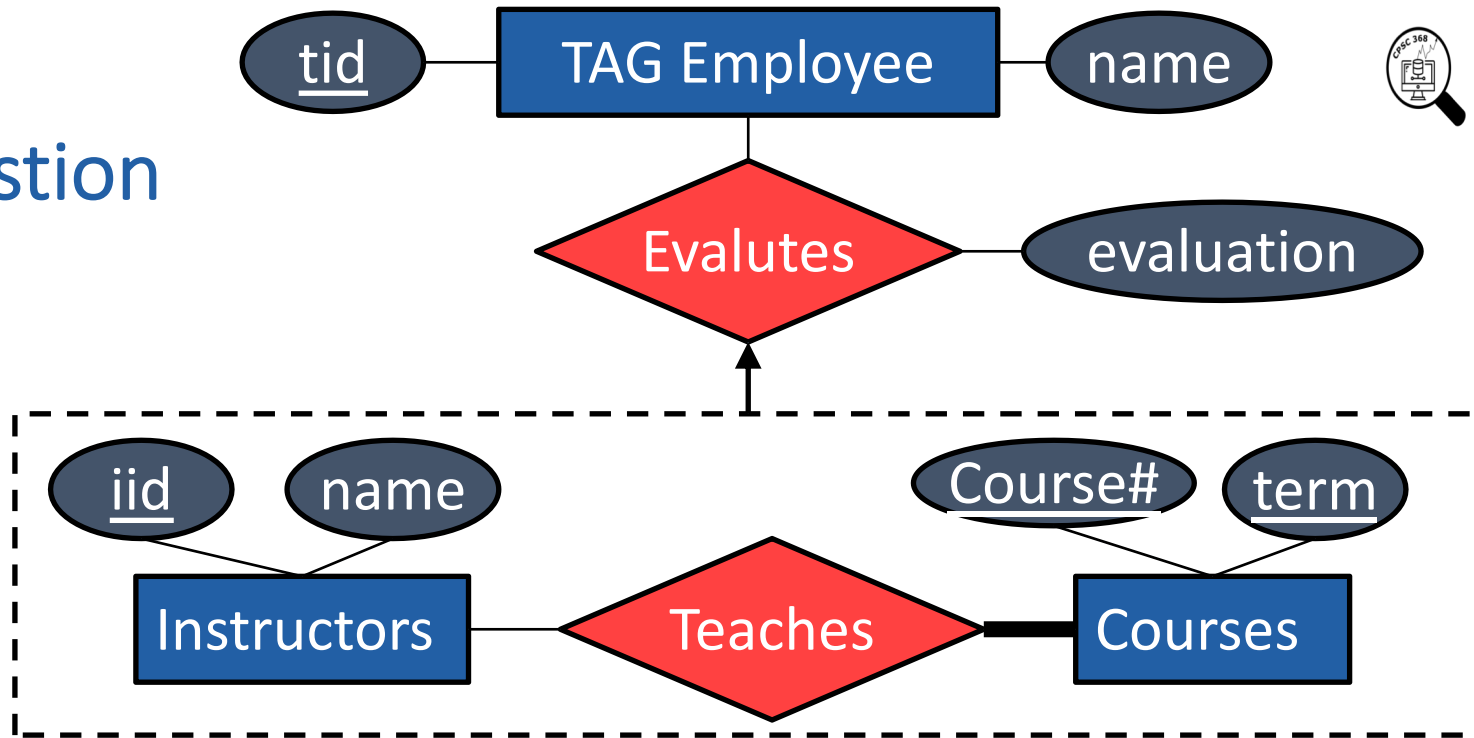
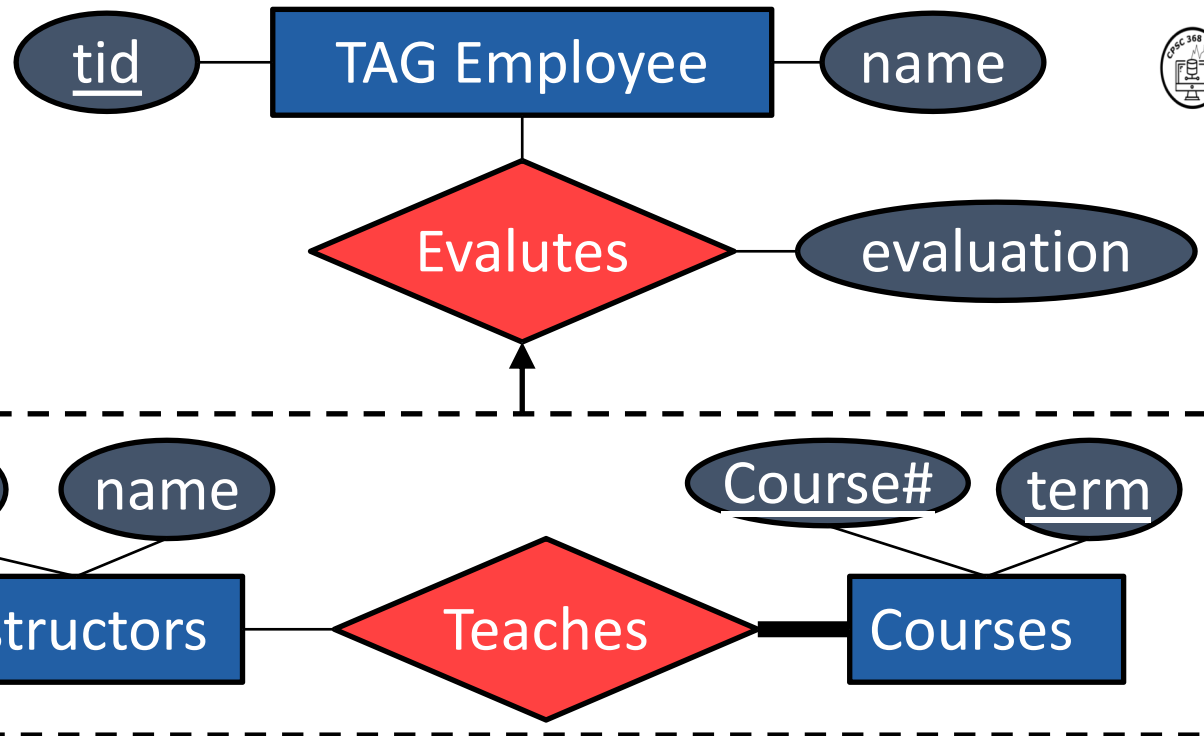


Figure out the (minimal) keys for each entity set and each relationship set in the above diagram.





## Clicker Question

Figure out the (minimal) keys for each entity set and each relationship set in the above diagram.

Choose the correct choice of (minimal) key from the options below:

- A. The (minimal) key of Evaluates is tid
- B. The (minimal) key of Evaluates is iid + course# + term.**
- C. The (minimal) key of Evaluates is iid + course# + term + tid
- D. The (minimal) key of Evaluates is iid+ course# + term + evaluation
- E. None of the above

# Summary

Name	Symbol
Entity	
Attribute	
Relationship	
Generalization/Specialization	
Weak Entity	
Aggregation	
Participation Constraints	
key constraints	

# U of U University (not for marks). Draw an ER diagram for the following:



- 
- The primary function of UofU is to offers courses to students.
  - A student is identified by a unique student #, and has an address and a phone #. Each student is registered in a program at UofU
  - Visiting students stay at UofU for a year.
  - A course offered by UofU is identified by the department that offers the course and a course# which is unique within the department. We list our courses with their titles and the credits in our calendar.
  - A course may be offered many times, even within the same term. Each offering is assigned a section # which is unique for a given course and year, and is taught by a single instructor.
  - Each instructor is responsible for some section; there are no idle instructors. Instructors have unique names, and may teach a # of sections of different courses. For each instructor we like to keep info about their higher degree.
  - A student registers in a course section and gets a mark for the course.
  - A course may have any number of other courses as prerequisites.