



**Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology**  
**Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science**

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<b>Experiment No.2</b>
Mapping ER/EER to Relational schema model.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim :-** Prepare the schema for Relational Model with the ER/ERR diagram, drawn for the identified case study in experiment no.1.

**Objective :-** To map the Entity Relationship (ER) / Extended Entity-Relationship (EER) Diagram to Relational Model schema and learn to incorporate various schema-based constraints.

### Theory:

Mapping an Entity-Relationship (ER) model to a relational database schema involves translating the conceptual model represented in the ER diagram into tables and relationships in a relational database management system (DBMS). Here are the general rules for mapping ER to a schema in a DBMS:

1. Entities to Tables:
  - a. Each entity in the ER diagram corresponds to a table in the relational schema.
  - b. The attributes of the entity become the columns of the table.
  - c. The primary key of the entity becomes the primary key of the table.
2. Relationships to Tables:
  - a. Many-to-Many Relationships:
    - i. Convert each many-to-many relationship into a new table.
    - ii. Include foreign key columns in this table to reference the participating entities.
    - iii. The primary key of this table may consist of a combination of the foreign keys from the participating entities.
  - b. One-to-Many and One-to-One Relationships:
    - i. Represented by foreign key columns in one of the participating tables.
    - ii. The table on the "many" side of the relationship includes the foreign key column referencing the table on the "one" side.
    - iii. The foreign key column typically references the primary key of the related table.
3. Attributes to Columns:
  - a. Each attribute of an entity becomes a column in the corresponding table.
  - b. Choose appropriate data types for each attribute based on its domain and constraints.
  - c. Ensure that attributes participating in relationships are represented as foreign keys when needed.
4. Primary and Foreign Keys:
  - a. Identify the primary key(s) of each table based on the primary key(s) of the corresponding entity.
  - b. Ensure referential integrity by defining foreign keys in tables to establish relationships between them.
  - c. Foreign keys should reference the primary key(s) of related tables.

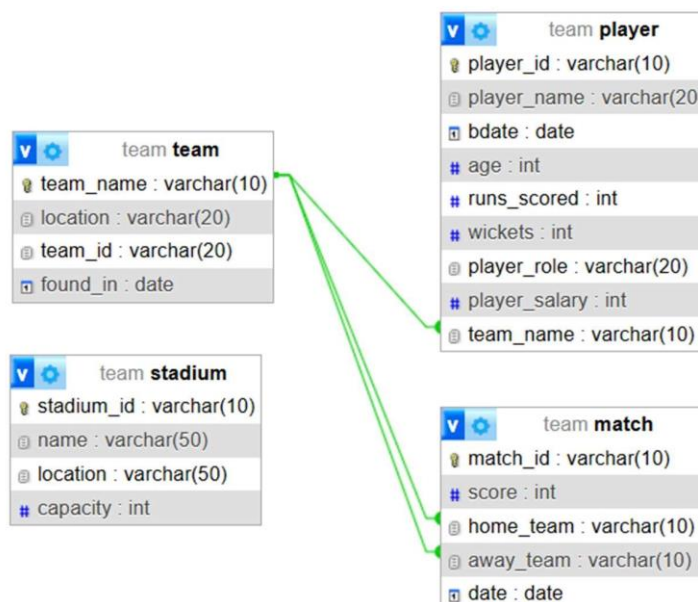


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- d. Ensure that foreign keys have appropriate constraints, such as ON DELETE CASCADE or ON UPDATE CASCADE, to maintain data integrity.
5. Cardinality Constraints:
  - a. Use the cardinality constraints from the ER diagram to determine the multiplicity of relationships in the relational schema.
  - b. Ensure that the constraints are enforced through the appropriate use of primary and foreign keys.
6. Normalization:
  - a. Normalize the schema to minimize redundancy and dependency.
  - b. Follow normalization rules such as First Normal Form (1NF), Second Normal Form (2NF), Third Normal Form (3NF), etc., to ensure data integrity and minimize anomalies.
7. Indexing and Optimization:
  - a. Consider indexing frequently queried columns to improve query performance.
  - b. Evaluate the schema design for optimization opportunities based on query patterns and performance requirements.

Implementation:





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Conclusion:

1. write definition of relational schema and notations

Relational Schema and Notations:

Definition: Relational schema organizes data in a database. It consists of relation schemas, detailing attributes and types. Notations represent these schemas.

Notations:

Relation Name: Uppercase.

Attribute Names: Lowercase.

Attribute Types: Data types.

Primary Key: Underlined.

Foreign Key: Dashed underline or different font.

Referential Integrity Constraints: Arrows connecting foreign keys to primary keys.

2. write various schema-based constraints

Various Schema-based Constraints:

Primary Key Constraint: Ensures uniqueness.

Foreign Key Constraint: Maintains referential integrity.

Unique Constraint: Enforces uniqueness.

Check Constraint: Specifies conditions for validity.

Not Null Constraint: Requires non-null values.

Default Constraint: Provides default values.

Check Constraint: Limits acceptable values.

Assertion Constraint: Global condition for the database.