

BITS, PILANI – K. K. BIRLA GOA CAMPUS

Database Systems (CS F212)

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Chapter 2: Entity-Relationship Model

- Entity Sets
- Relationship Sets
- Design Issues
- Mapping Constraints
- Participation Constraints
- Keys
- E-R Diagram
- Design of an E-R Database Schema

Revision

- Data abstraction
 - Physical level
 - Logical level
 - View level
- Data Independence
 - Physical data independence
 - Logical data independence
- Instances and Schema
- Database users
 - Naïve user
 - Sophisticated user
 - Specialized user
 - Application programmers
 - Database administrator
- Overall system structure

Data model

 A data model is the collection of tools for describing data, data relationship and consistency constraints.

Data models:

- ➤ ER model- high level data model
- > Relational model- low level data model
- ➤ Hierarchical model
- ➤ Network model
- Object oriented model
- ➤ Object relational model

ER diagram

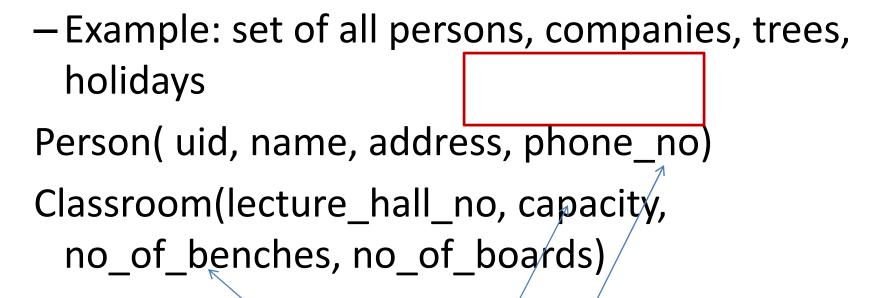
- When to draw?
- Why to draw?
- What to draw?
- How to draw?

ER model

- Entity Relationship model
- The ER model perceives the real world as consisting of basic objects, called entities, and relationships among these objects.
- Entity: An entity is an object that exists and is distinguishable from other objects.
 - Example: specific person, company, event, plant

ENTITY SET

• Entity set: An entity set is a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties.



ATTRIBUTES

Mapping Entity set to Relation (table)

Name of the entity set is name of the table

ATTRIBUTE

 An entity is represented by a set of attributes, that is descriptive properties possessed by all members of an entity set.

Example:

loan = (loan-number, amount)

Notation: Ellipse

ATTRIBUTES (Contd...)

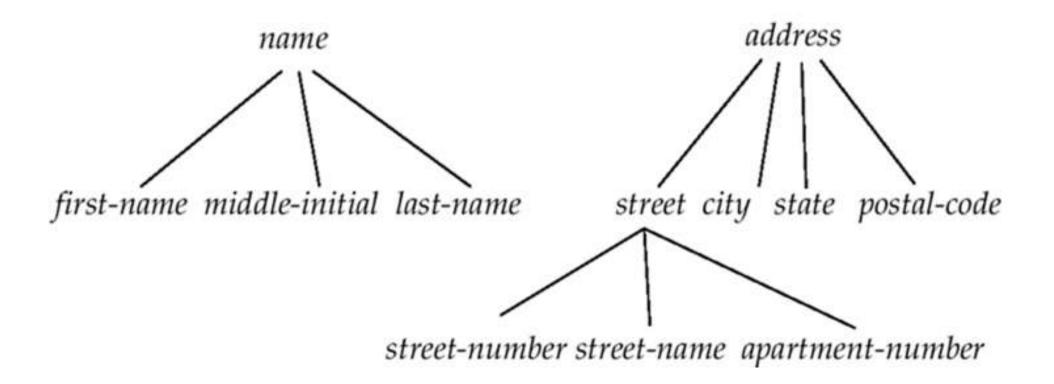
- Domain/value set the set of permitted values for each attribute
- Eg:
 - size of shirt { L, XL, XXL }
 - —id {alphanumeric values}
 - gender should be either 'M' or 'F'
 - -course_no should start with 'AAOC', 'BITS',
 'CS',
 - -room_no should be between 1 to 300

Mapping simple attributes to relation

 Each attribute of an entity set maps to each column of the corresponding table

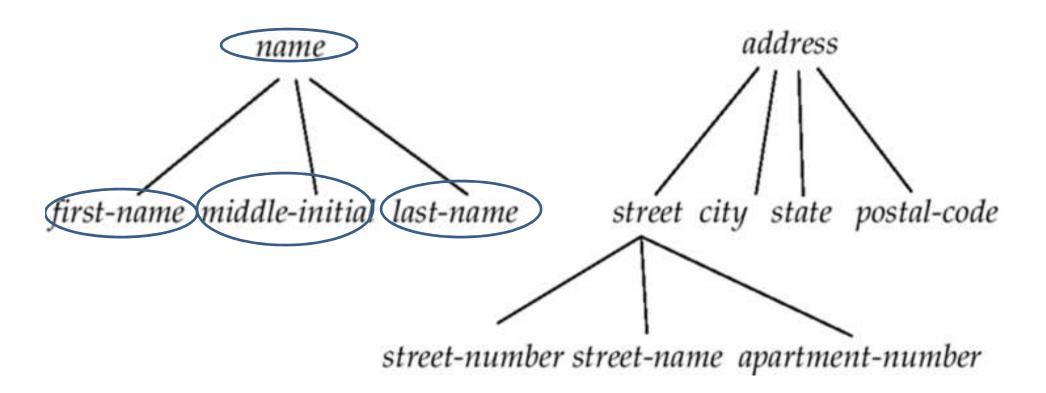
Composite attribute

Example of attribute



Composite attribute (notation)

Example of attribute



Composite attribute examples

- Aircraft location
 - Latitude
 - Longitude
 - Altitude

Mapping composite attribute to relation

- Each leaf sub attribute of the entity set is mapped to the column of the corresponding table.
- Egs.

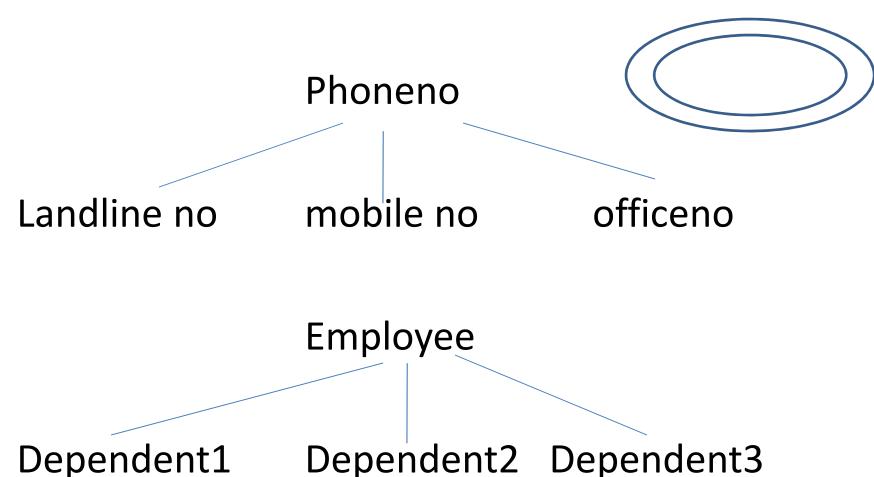
FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	LAST NAME
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Observe there is no column for attribute 'name'

Street num Street name Apt num City State Postal-code

Observe there is no column for attributes 'street' and 'address'

Multivalued attributes



Mapping multivalued attribute to relation

Create a separate table for derived attribute with one column as primary key of corresponding entity set and its attributes as remaining columns.

Emp id	Emp name	Email-id	Expertise
E1	AAA	aaa@email.co	С
E2	BBB	bbb@email.co	SQL
E3	CCC	NULL	Java

Empid	Landline no	Mobile No	Office No
E1	111	222	333
E2	NULL	444	555
E3	NULL	NULL	NULL

Observe: Though phoneno is shown as multivalued attribute in ER diagram, there is no separate column created for 'phone no' in table.