

# Relationships and Relationship Types

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Watch video: <https://youtu.be/Fel2WrnFgjc?t=24m45s>

# Concepts of the ER Model (Recap)

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- Entities and Entity types
- Relationships and Relationship types
- Attributes

# Topics List

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- Relationships and Relationship types
- Degree of a Relationship
- Structural Constraints
- Relationship Type Attributes

# Relationships

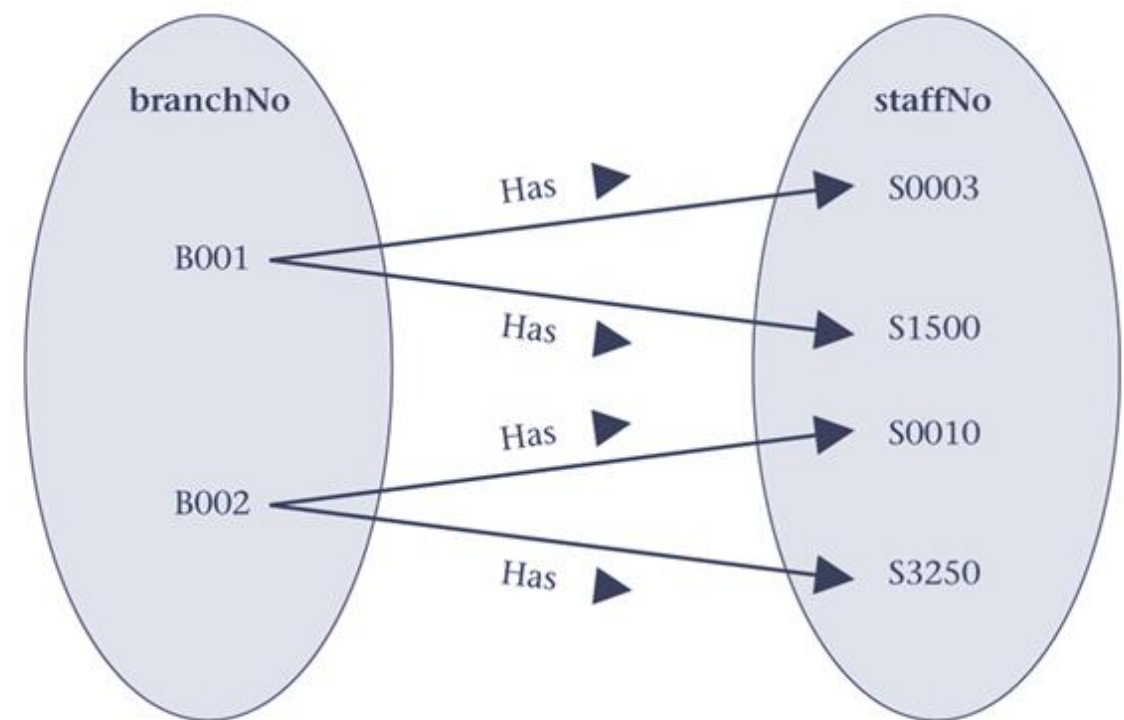
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- **Relationship:** The association among entities is called a relationship.
- For example: one particular Student identified by 20081285 *enrolls\_on* one particular Course identified by wd155.

# Relationships

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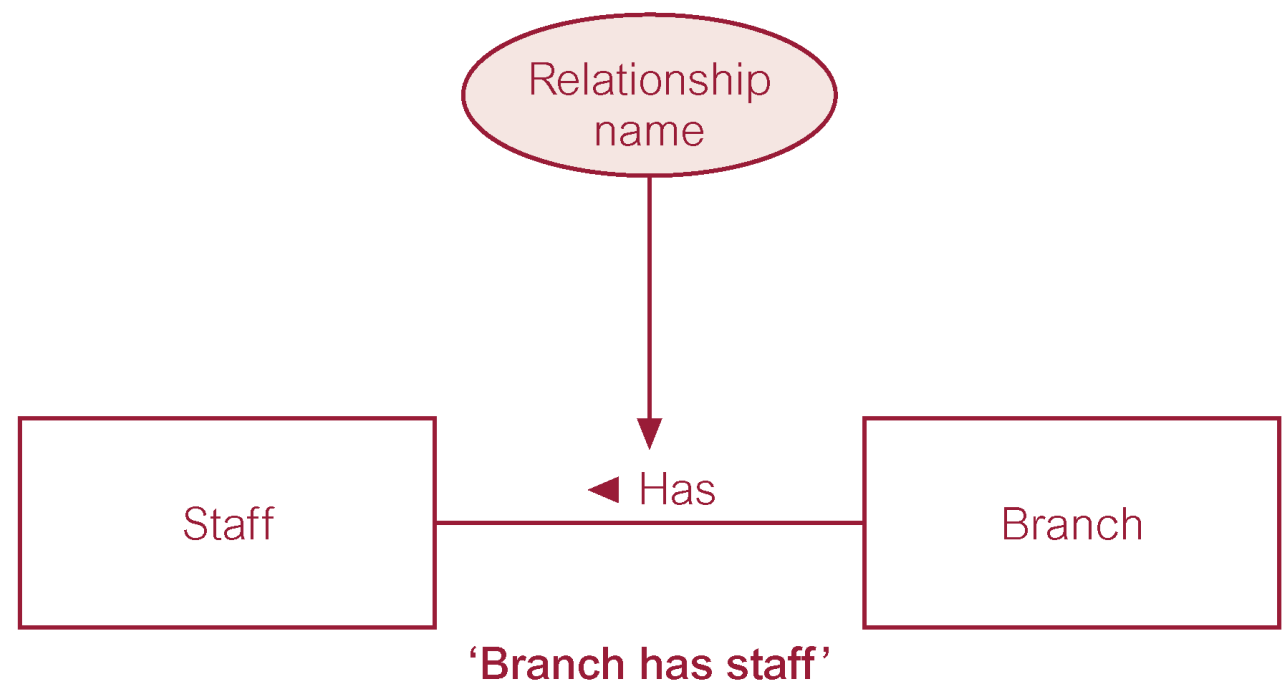
- In the example, we can see from the occurrence diagram that Branch (identified by branchNo) B001 has 2 Staff members (identified by staffNo) S0003 and S1500.
- We can also see that Staff member (identified by staffNo) S0003 works at Branch (identified by branchNo) B001.



# Relationship Type

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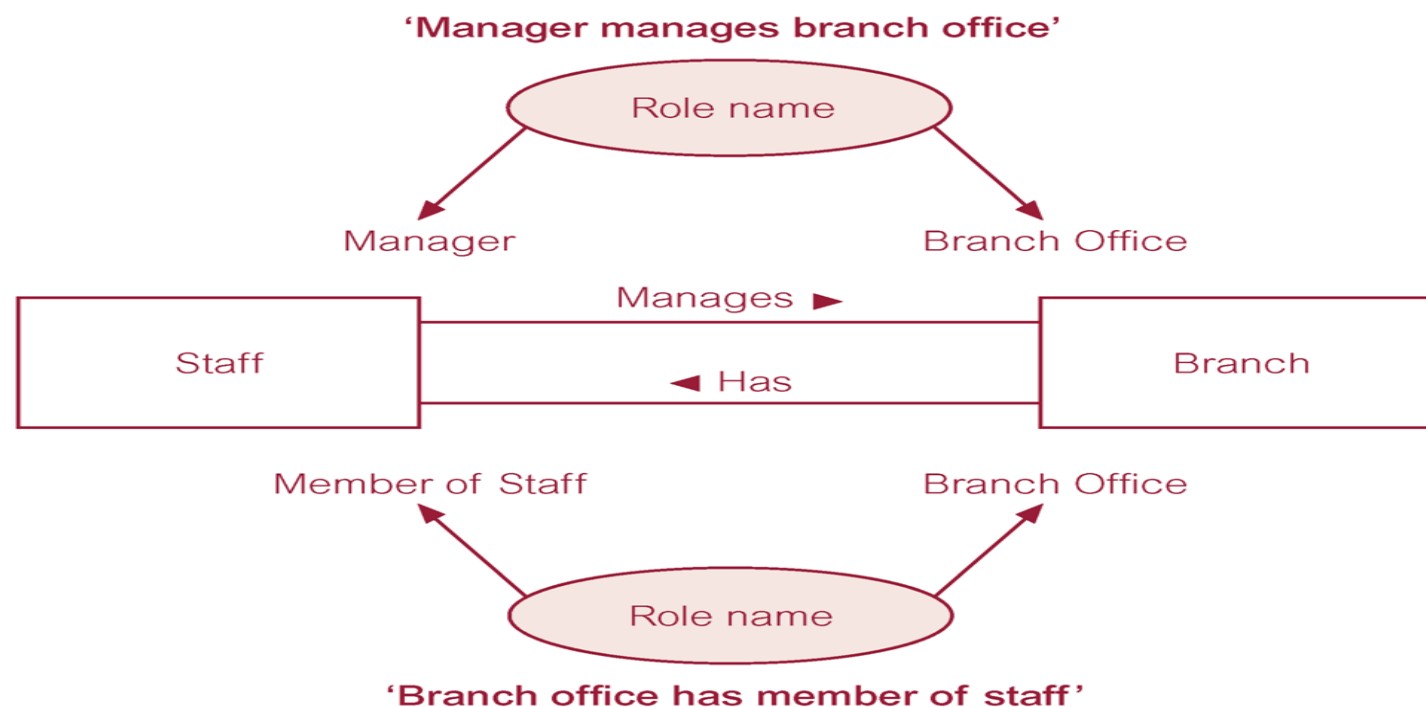
- **Relationship type:** Defines a relationship set among entities of certain entity types.
- Examples:
  - Students *register on* Courses
  - Passengers *reserve* Flights
  - Branch *has* Staff



# Relationship Type

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- An entity type can have more than one relationship with another entity type. Relationship types may be given role names to indicate purpose that each participating entity type plays in a relationship.



# Topics List

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# Degree of a Relationship

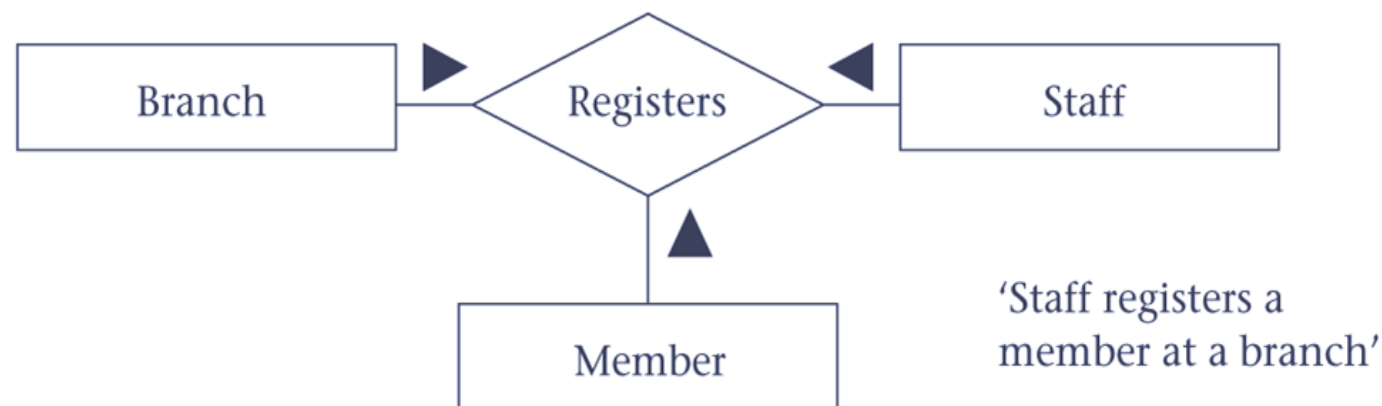
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- ***Degree of a Relationship***: The degree of a relationship is the number of entity sets participating in the relationship. When we speak of a student registered for a course, we are discussing a relationship, *register*, where two entity sets (*Student* and *Course*) are involved; the relationship is of degree 2 because each instance of *register* will always involve one student entity and one course entity.
- Relationships of degree 2 are called *binary relationships*; relationships of degree 3 are called *ternary relationships*. In general, we speak of *n*-ary relationships where *n* entities participate in a relationship.

# Degree of a Relationship

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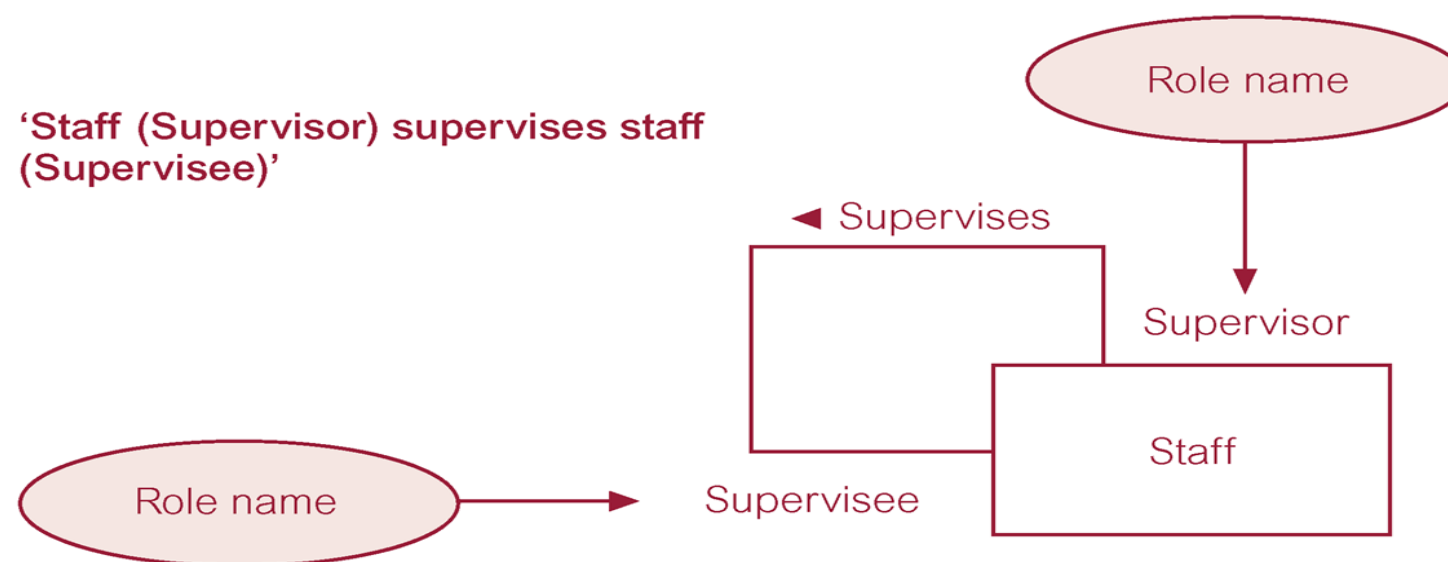
- The following is an example of a *ternary* relationship.



# Degree of a Relationship

## Recursive Relationship

- **Recursive Relationship:** Relationship type where the *same* entity type participates more than once in *different* roles. Sometimes these are called *unary* relationships. A typical business example arises when we have a business rule such as "a staff member supervises other staff members"



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# Structural Constraints

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- We name a relationship type (usually) using a verb.
- Relationship types are described by giving it a name and by structural constraints (i.e. describing its cardinality and participation).

# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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- ***Cardinality***: Cardinality is a constraint on a relationship specifying the number of entity instances that a specific entity may be related to via the relationship. Consider the relationship "works in". When we ask *How many employees can work in a single department?* or *How many departments can an employee work in?* we are asking questions regarding the cardinality of the relationship.

# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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- The three classifications are:
  - one-to-one (1:1) ,
  - one-to-many (1:\*) , and
  - many-to-many (\*:\*) .

# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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### ***one-to-one (1:1) Cardinality***

- One-to-one relationships have 1 specified for both cardinalities, and do not seem to arise very often. To illustrate a one-to-one, we require very specific business rules.



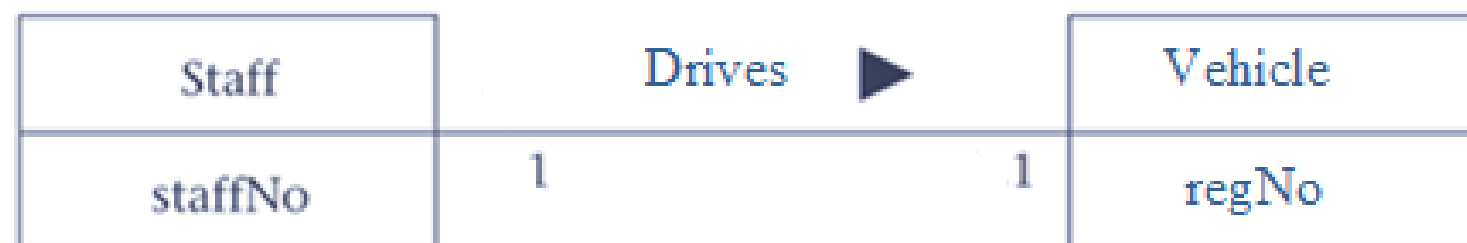
# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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### ***one-to-one (1:1) Cardinality***

- Suppose we have Staff and Vehicles. Assume that we are only concerned with the current driver of a vehicle, and that we are only concerned with the current vehicle that a driver is operating. Then, we have a one-to-one relationship between Staff and Vehicle.



# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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### ***one-to-many (1:\*) Cardinality***

- One-to-many relationships has 1 specified at one side of the relationship type and many (\*) at the other side.
- For example, A Branch entity occurrence has many Staff members; and one Staff entity occurrence works in one Branch.



# Structural Constraints

## Cardinality

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### ***many-to-many (\*:\*) Cardinality***

- Many-to-many relationships have many (\*) specified for both cardinalities.
- For example, An Actor entity occurrence stars in many Videos; and a Video entity occurrence has many Actors in it.



# Structural Constraints

## Participation

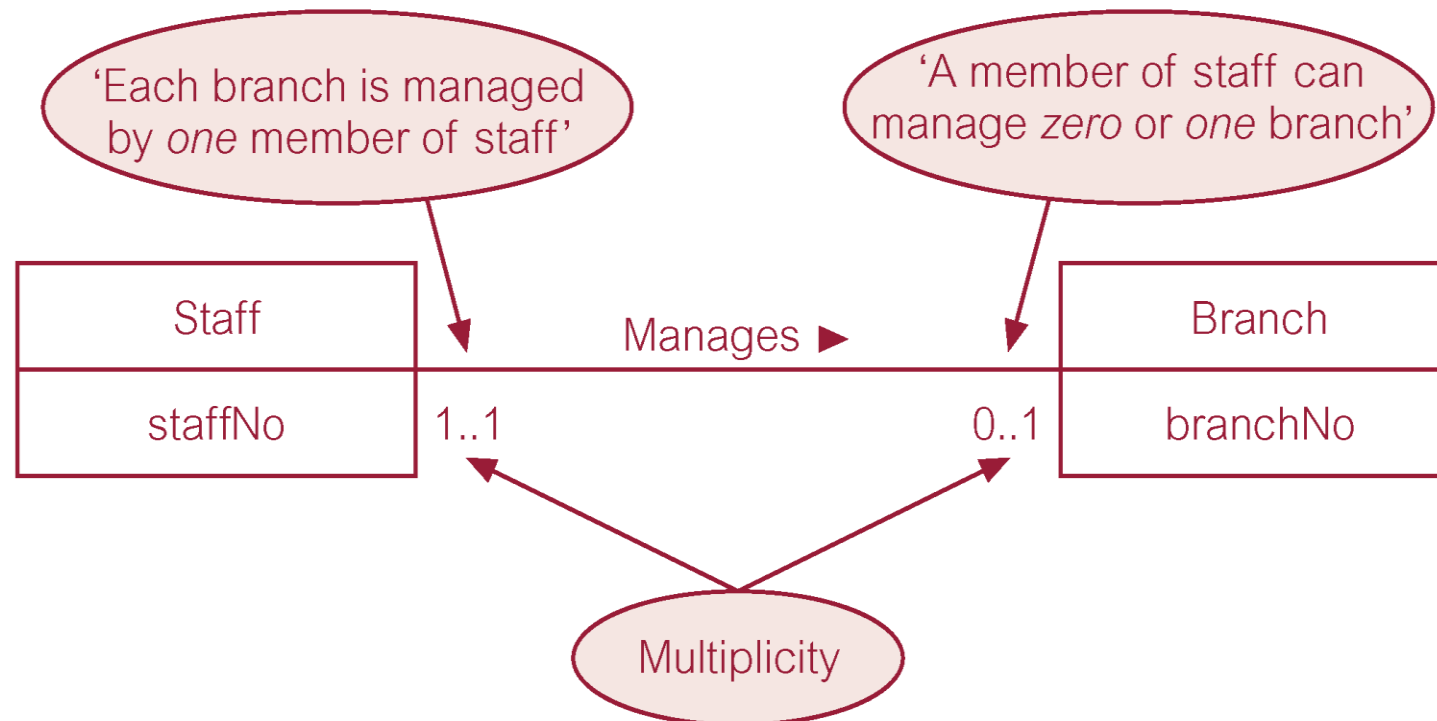
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- **Participation:** Determines whether all or only some entity occurrences participate in a relationship.
- To represent (record) the cardinality and participation constraints, we will use 2 numbers (min, max) where *min* represents the minimum participation of an entity occurrence in the relationship (participation). *Max* represents the maximum participation of an entity occurrence in the relationship (cardinality).

# Structural Constraints

## Participation

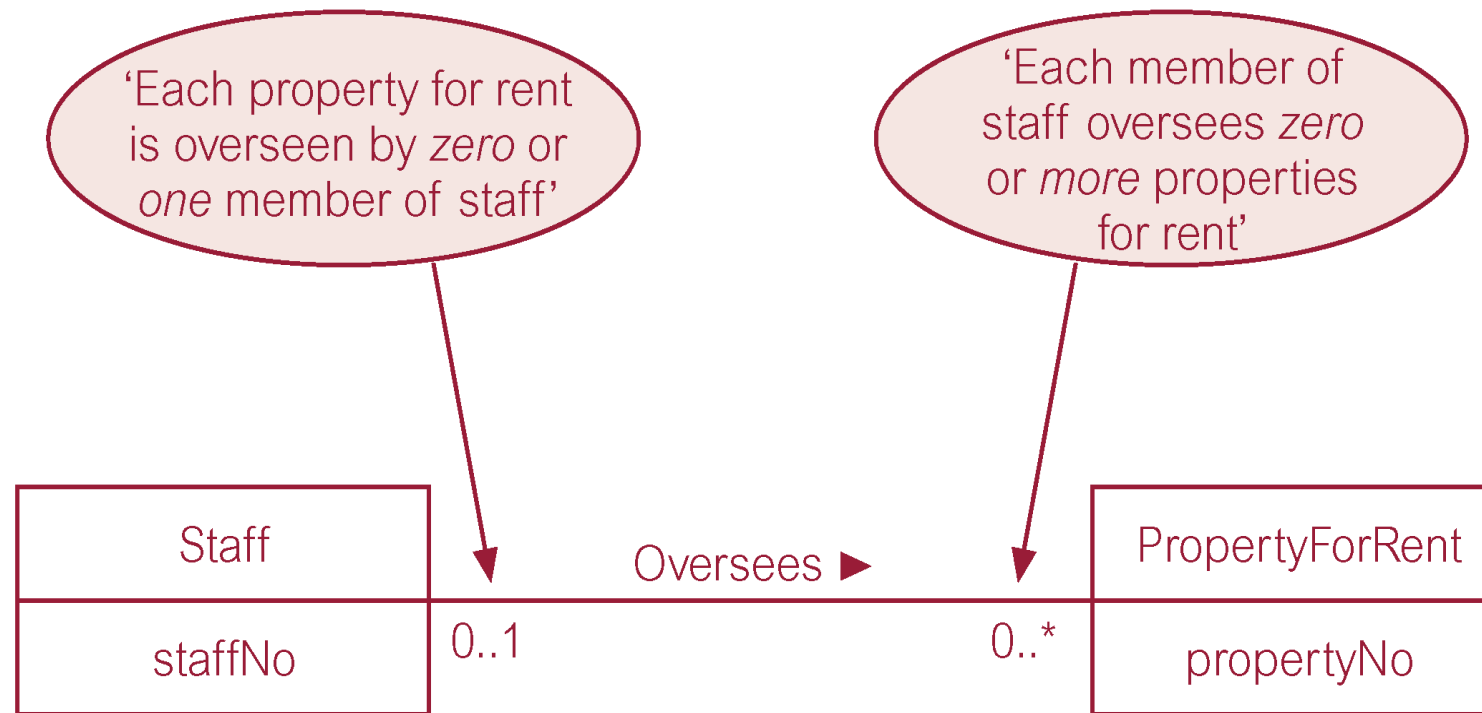
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# Structural Constraints

## Participation

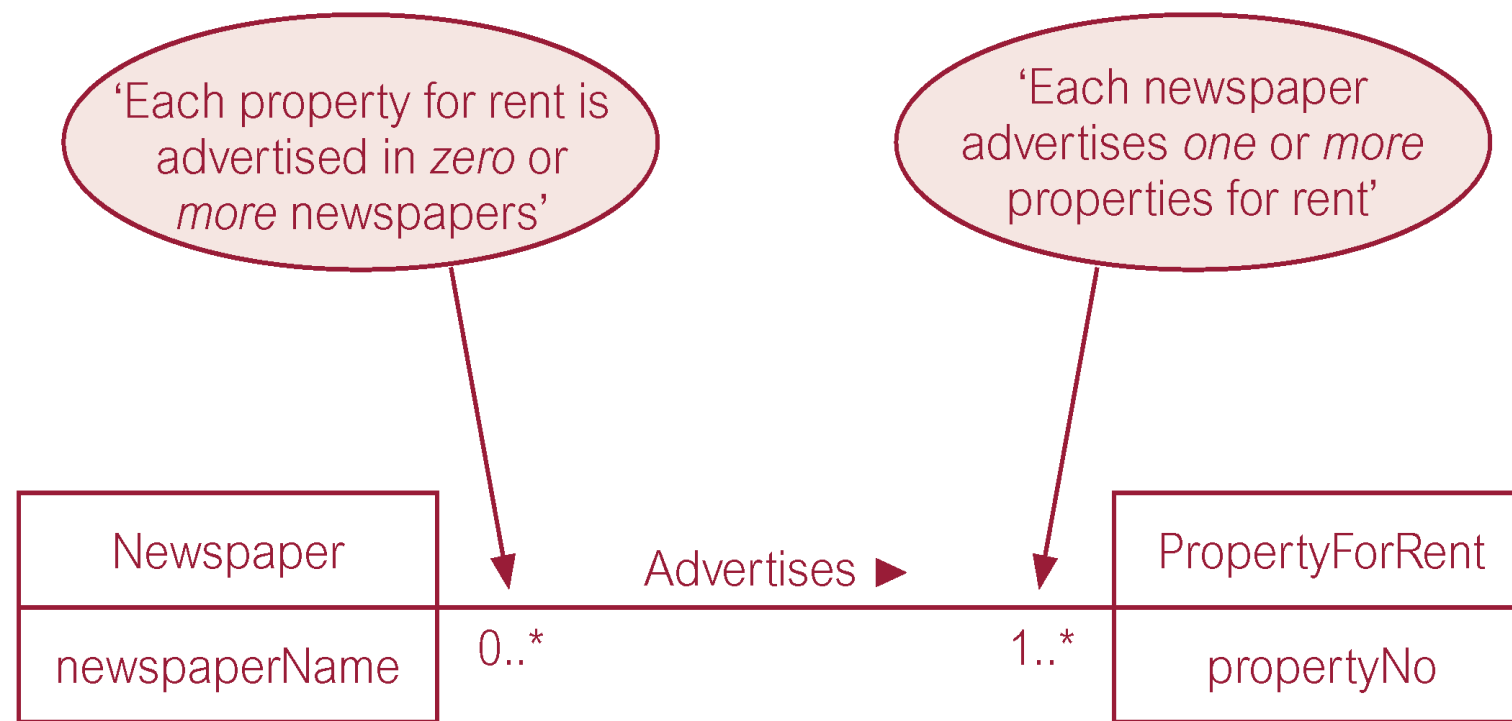
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# Structural Constraints

## Participation

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# Structural Constraints

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- Summary of Structural Constraints

Alternative ways to represent multiplicity constraints	Meaning
0..1	Zero or one entity occurrence
1..1 (or just 1)	Exactly one entity occurrence
0..* (or just *)	Zero or many entity occurrences
1..*	One or many entity occurrences
5..10	Minimum of 5 up to a maximum of 10 entity occurrences
0, 3, 6–8	Zero or three or six, seven, or eight entity occurrences

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# Structural Constraints

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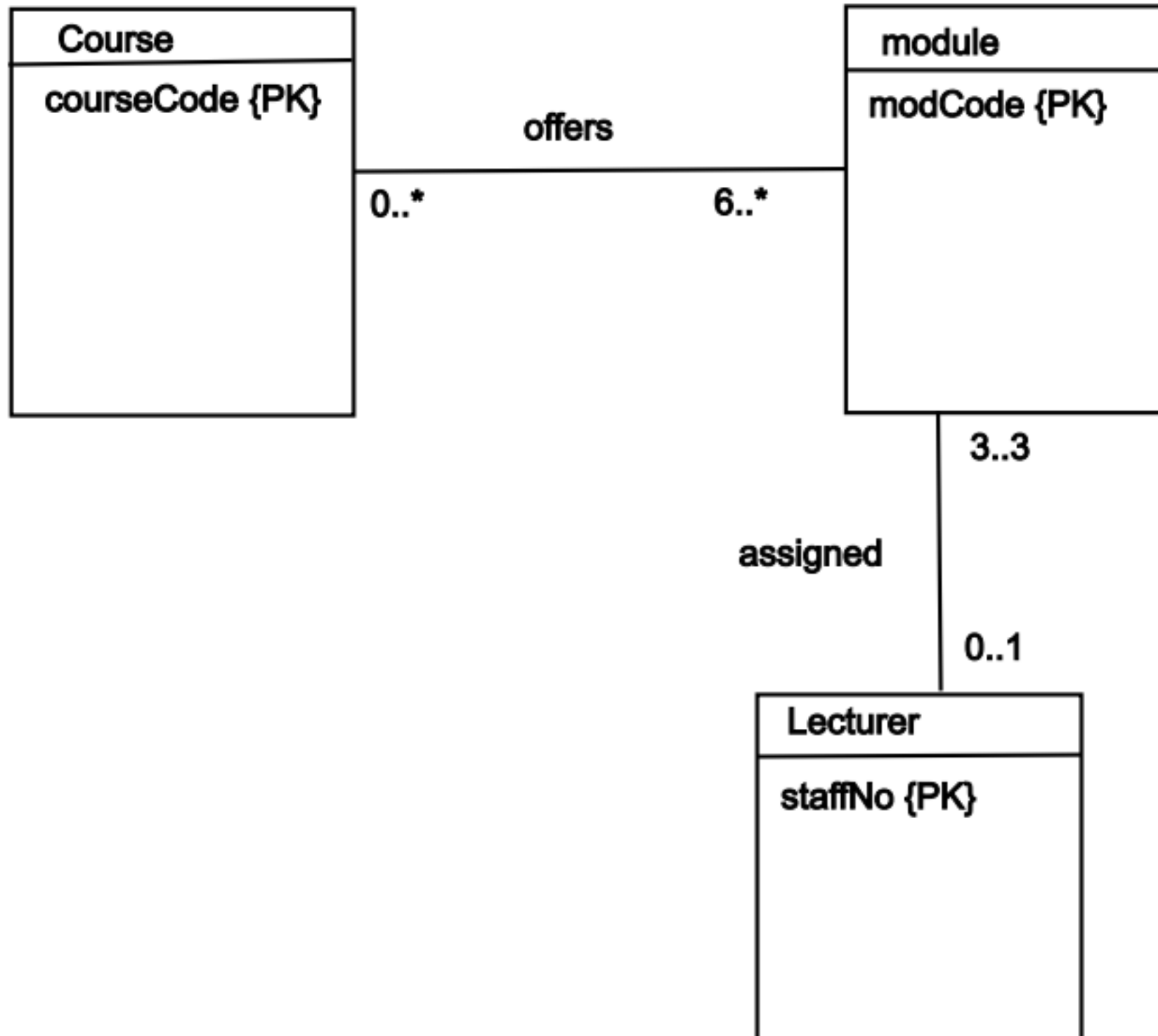
- **Exercise**

- Draw Entity and Relationship types (with structural constraints) for the following:
  - A course offers at least 6 modules and a module may or may not be offered on a few courses. A lecturer is assigned 3 (and only 3) modules and a module may or may not be only assigned to 1 lecturer.

**Note:** Only assign one attribute to each entity type.

# Structural Constraints

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# Topics List

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# Relationship Type Attributes

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- Attributes can also be assigned to relationship types. They represent a data item value that needs to be recorded when an entity occurrence on each side of the relationship is associated with one another.
- For Example, suppose we have entity types Student and Module that are associated via a *studies* relationship type. An attribute that helps to describe a Student studying a Module is *grade*. This will record the grade that each student obtains on each module that they are associated with.

# Relationship Type Attributes

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- **Exercise**

- If we have entity types Employee and Project that are associated via a *worksOn* relationship. What attribute(s) are required capture information about each instance of an Employee working on one Project?

