

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and circles on a blue gradient background, resembling a circuit board or a neural network.

WEEK 2

MAPPING MANY TO MANY RELATIONSHIPS FROM AN ER DIAGRAM INTO A RELATIONAL DATABASE.

CS3319

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

- Upon completion of this video, you should be able to:
 - Look at an ER Diagram and represent each of the Many to Many relationship in the relational model.
 - Given a ^{+three-entities.}ternary relationship in an ER diagram, map it correctly to the tables and attributes in the relational model

REPRESENTING MANY TO MANY RELATIONSHIPS USING ONLY TABLES

Suppose now we add have the tables:

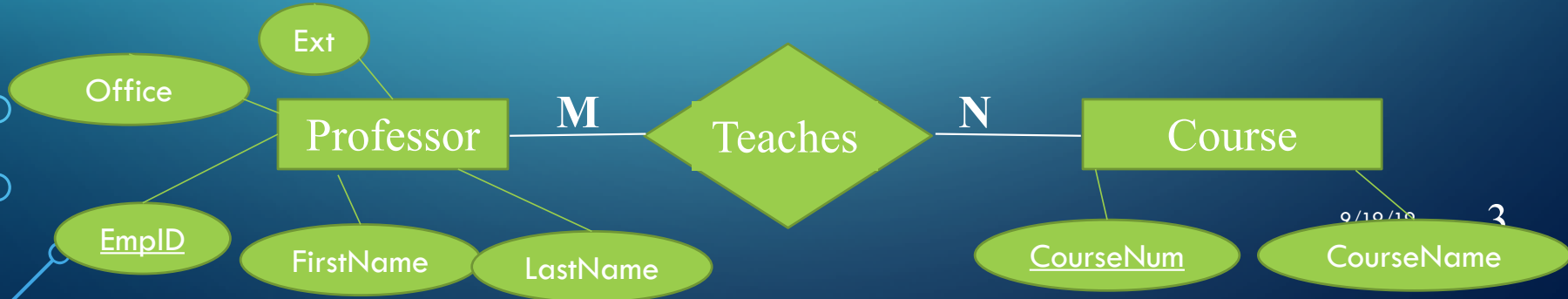
COURSE

| <u>CourseNumber</u> | CourseName |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| CS3319 | Intro to Databases |
| CS2210 | Data Structures and Algorithms |
| CS1027 | CS Fundamentals II |
| MA2222 | Discrete Structures |

PROFESSOR

| FirstName | LastName | <u>EmpID</u> | Office | Ext |
|-----------|----------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Laura | Reid | 11 | ST238 | 86905 |
| Doug | Vancise | 22 | MC 421 | 83355 |
| Michael | Atkinson | 15 | SSC 44 | 83456 |
| Stuart | Rankin | 18 | MC 101 | 87678 |
| Jamie | Andrews | 34 | MC 343 | 86789 |
| Irving | Robinson | 56 | MC 102 | 86733 |

And we have the following relationship:

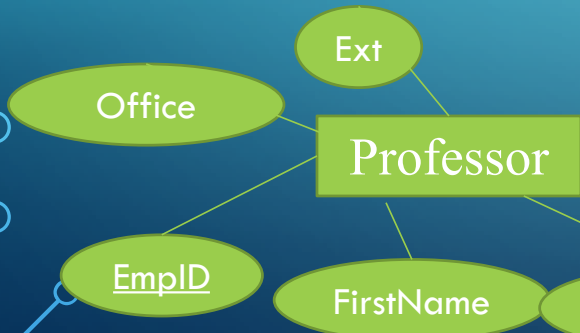
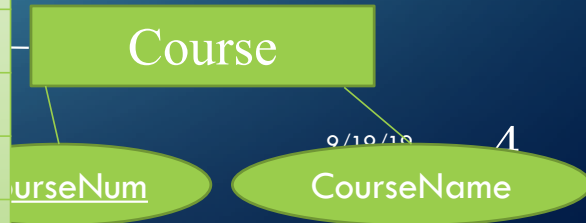


How do we show that Laura and Doug teach CS3319 AND Doug, Laura and Jamie teach CS2210 AND Doug teaches CS1027 AND Irving and Stuart teach MA2222?

but it is not in first normal form

| COURSE | | PROFESSOR | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|-------|------------------------|
| CourseNumber | Cou | FirstName | LastName | EmplID | Office | Ext | Teaches |
| CS3319 | Intro | Laura | Reid | 11 | ST238 | 86905 | CS3319, CS2210 |
| CS2210 | Data | Doug | Vancise | 22 | MC 421 | 83355 | CS3319, CS2210, CS1027 |
| CS1027 | CS I | Michael | Atkinson | 15 | SSC 44 | 83456 | NULL |
| MA2222 | Disco | Stuart | Rankin | 18 | MC 101 | 87678 | MA2222 |
| | | Jamie | Andrews | 34 | MC 343 | 86789 | CS2210 |
| | | Irving | Robinson | 56 | MC 102 | 86733 | MA2222 |

| | |
|--------|----|
| CS3319 | 11 |
| CS3319 | 22 |
| CS2210 | 11 |
| CS2210 | 22 |
| CS2210 | 34 |
| CS1027 | 22 |
| MA2222 | 18 |
| MA2222 | 56 |



Giving a new table:

TEACHES

* CourseNumber

* EmpID

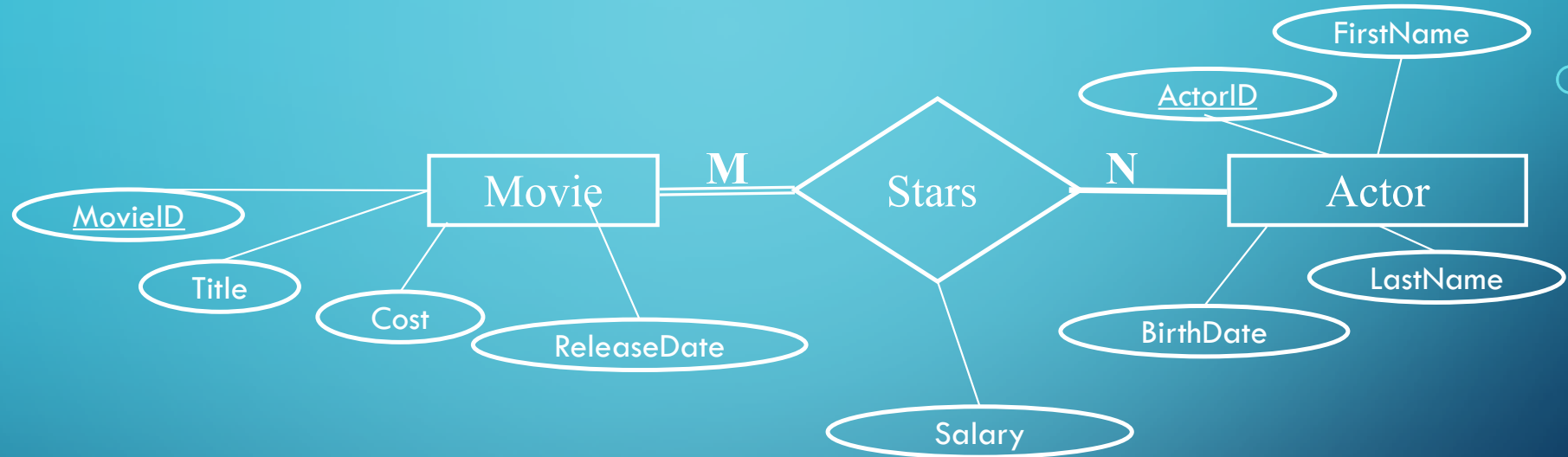
This solution maintains the uniqueness of each row with a combination of two foreign keys. And the combination is the key of this new table.

In Many To Many relationships, you make a NEW table and the key for the new table is the combination of the keys from the entities participation in the many to many relationship. Also include any attributes on the relationship in the new table.

QUESTION: What is the primary key of table NEW table called TEACHES
EmpID AND CourseNum ?

What are the foreign key(s) of the table TEACHES? EmpID AND CourseNum

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HOW TO MAP MANY TO MANY RELATIONSHIPS TO A RELATIONAL DATABASE:



Movie

| <u>MovieID</u> | Title | Cost | ReleaseDate |
|----------------|-------|------|-------------|
|----------------|-------|------|-------------|

Actor

| <u>ActorID</u> | FirstName | LastName | BirthDate |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|

Starring

| <u>*MovieID</u> | <u>*ActorID</u> | Salary |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|

TERNARY RELATIONSHIPS

- Take all the keys involved and put them in a new table and they make up the new key and also include any extra attributes.

*these three
form a new key.*

Table rr

| <u>aid</u> * | <u>bid</u> * | <u>cid</u> * | ratr |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

