DATABASE DESIGN

The Entity-Relationship Model

University of Waterloo

List of Slides

Overview of E-R Model

Proposed by Peter Chen in 1976

. . . for database (conceptual schema) design

World/enterprise described in terms of

- entities
- attributes
- relationships

Visualization: **ER-diagram**

Basic E-R Modeling

Entity: a *distinguishable* object

Entity set: set of entities of same type

Example:

- students currently at the Institute
- flights offered by Air Canada
- burglaries in Ontario during 1994

Graphical representation of entity sets:

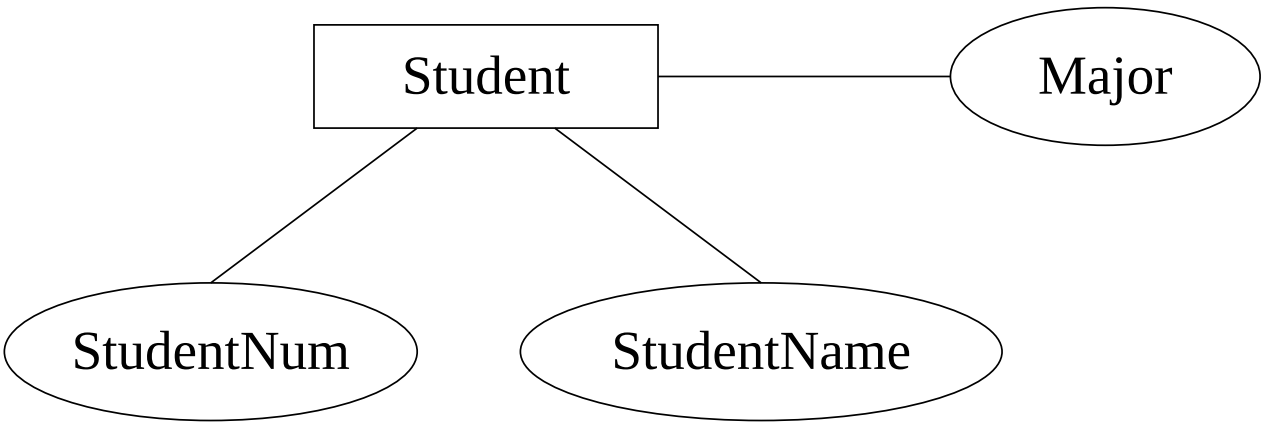
Basic E-R Modeling (cont'd)

Attributes describe properties of entities

Example: for Employee-entities: EmpNum, Name, Salary, . . .

Domain: set of permitted values for an attribute

Graphical representation of attributes:



Basic E-R Modeling (cont'd)

Relationship: representation of the fact that certain entities are related to each other

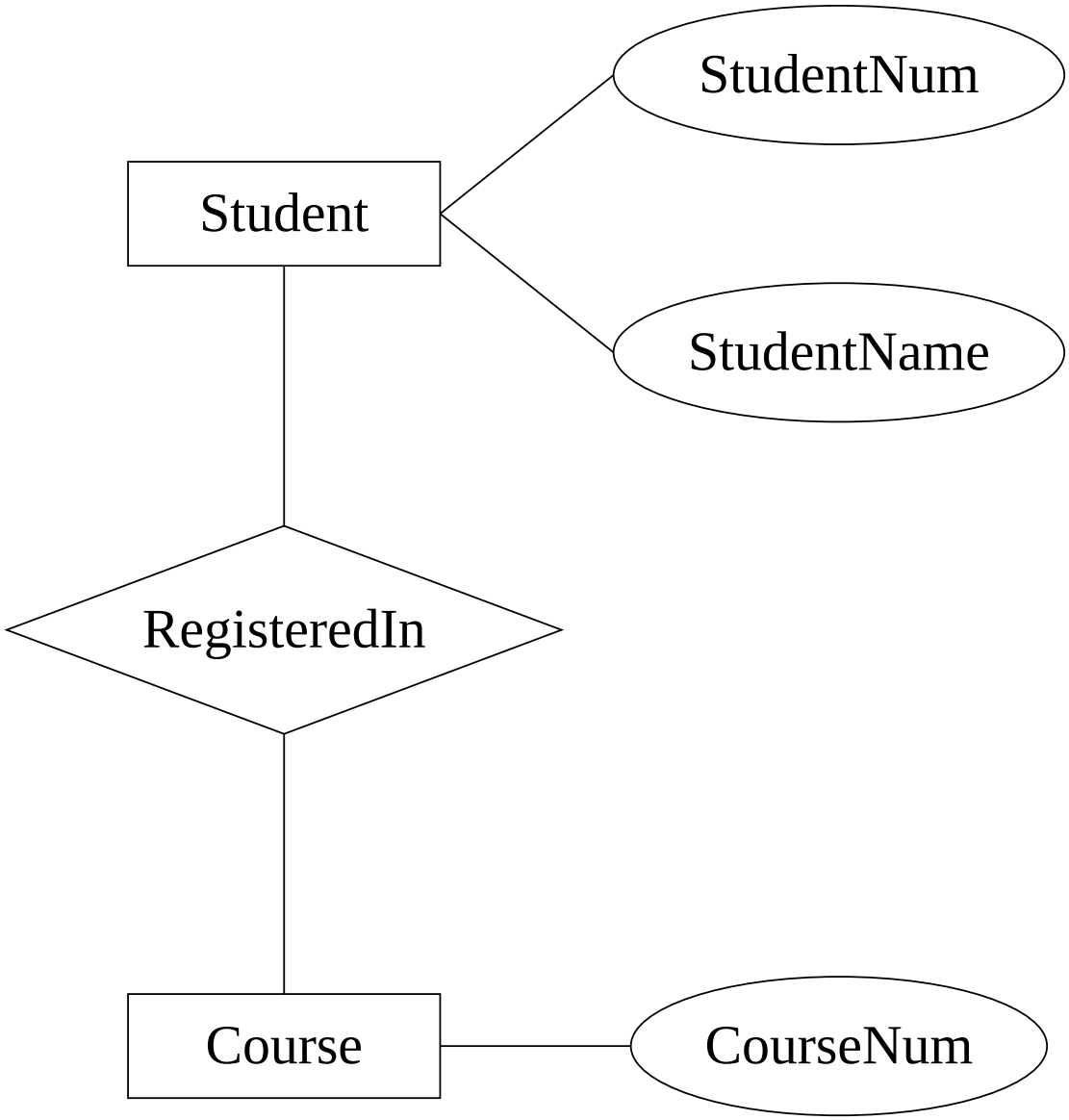
Relationship set: set of relationships of a given type

Example:

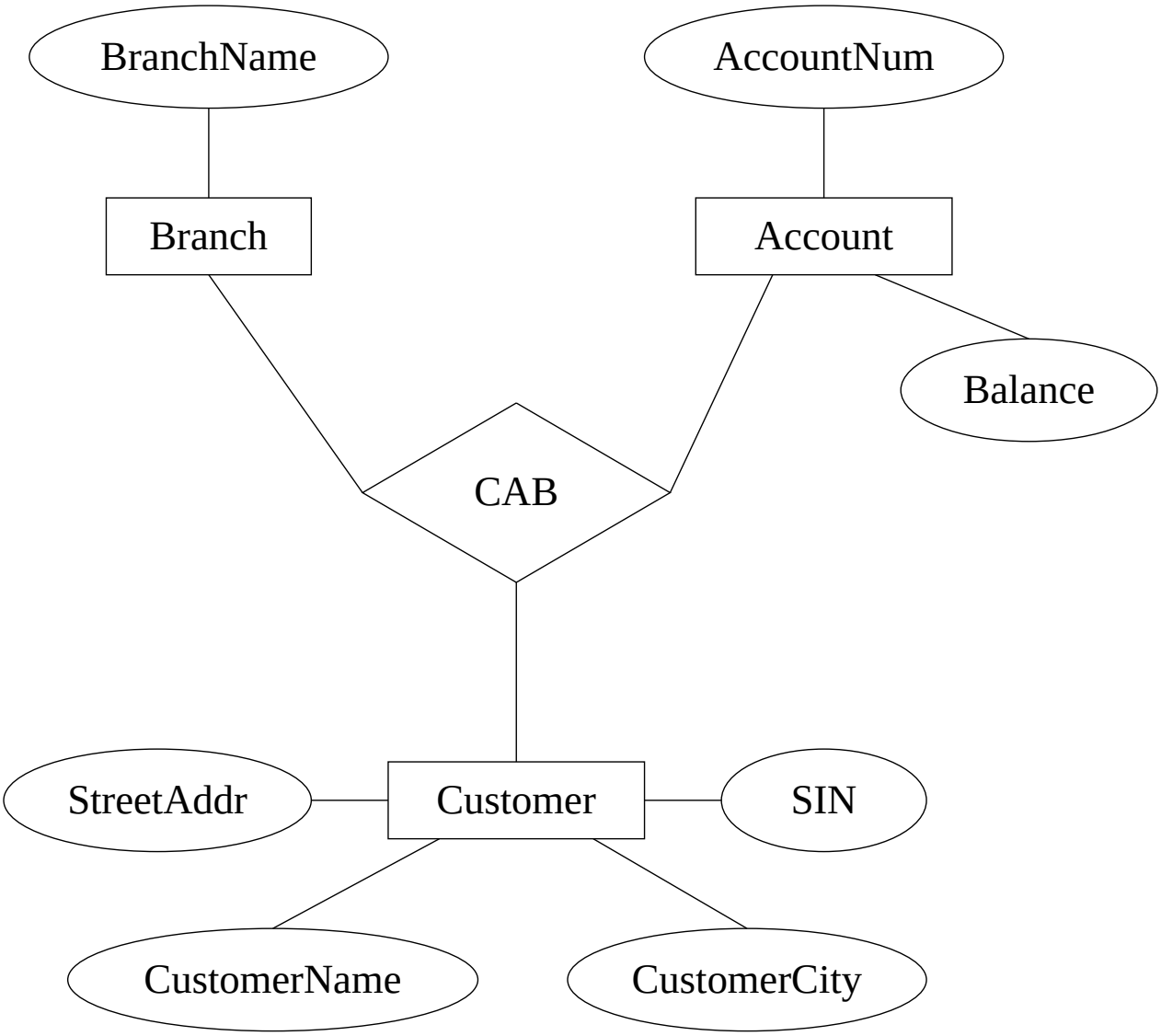
- students registered in courses
- passengers booked on flights
- parents and their children
- bank branches, customers and their accounts

In order for a relationship to exist, the participating entities must exist.

Graphical Representation



Graphical Representation (cont'd)

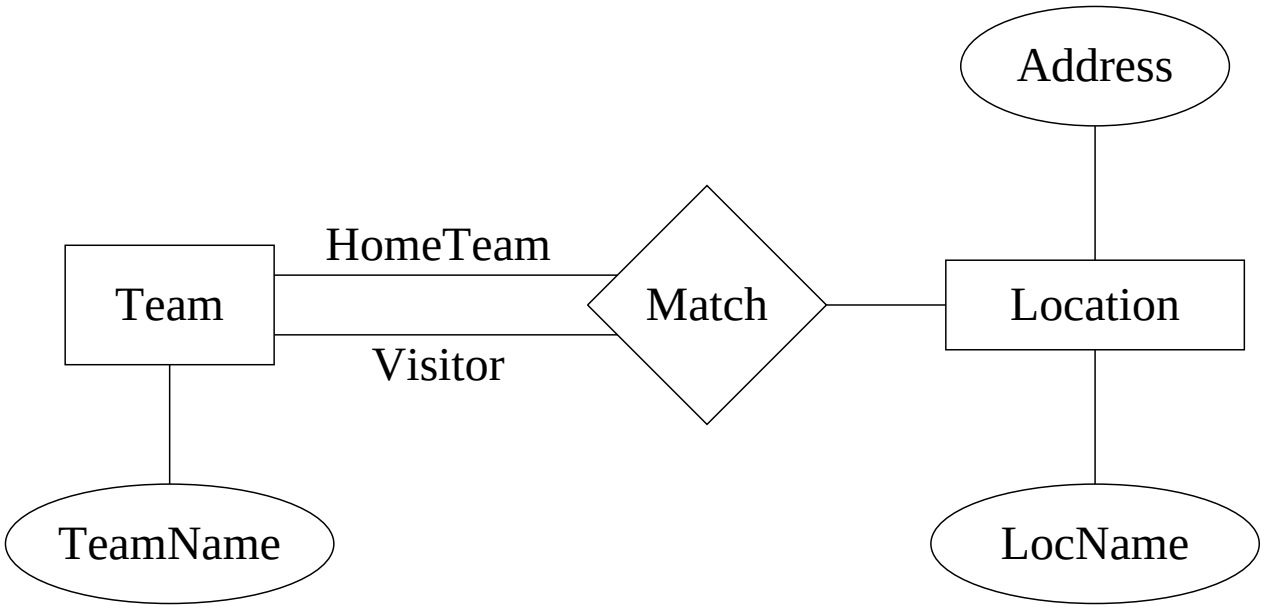


Multiple Relationships and Role Names

Role: the function of an entity set in a relationship set

Role name: an explicit indication of a role

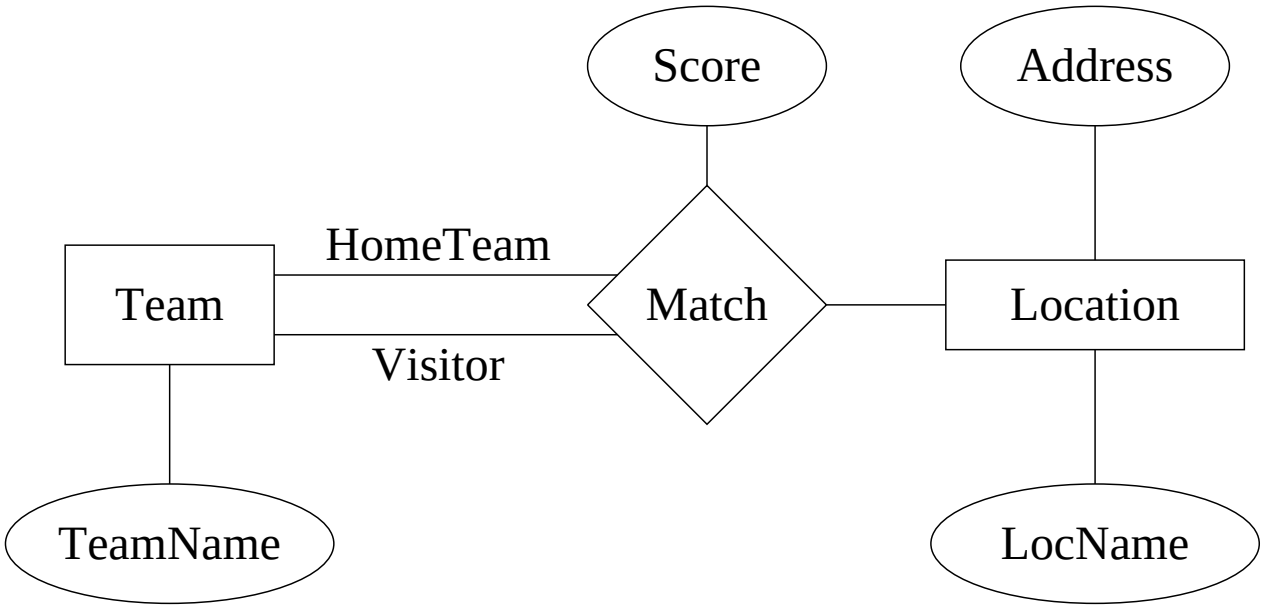
Example:



Role labels are needed whenever an entity set has multiple functions in a relationship set.

Relationships and Attributes

Relationships may also have attributes



Constraints in E-R Models

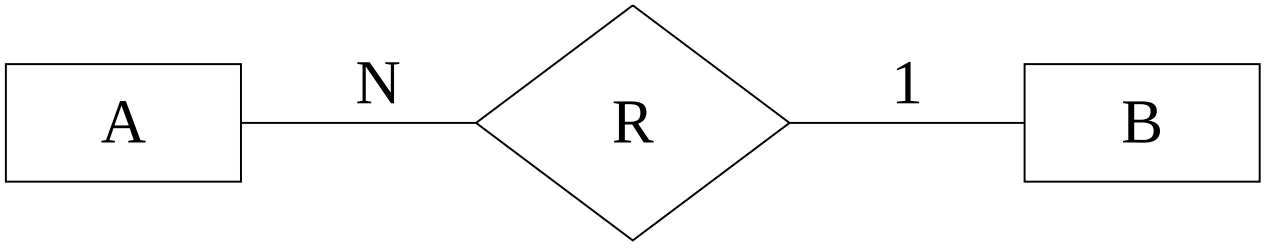
- Binary relationship types
- General cardinality constraints
- Primary keys
- Existence dependencies

Binary Relationship Types

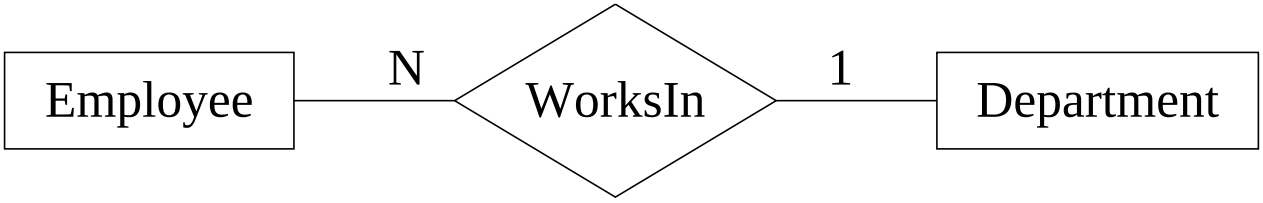
relationships between **TWO** entity sets A and B

- **many-to-one (N:1):** each entity in A can be related to at most one entity in B, but an entity in B may be related to many entities in A

Visualization:



Example:



- similarly: **one-to-many (1:N)**

Binary Relationship Types (cont'd)

- **one-to-one (1:1):** each entity in A can be related to at most one entity in B, and vise versa

Example:

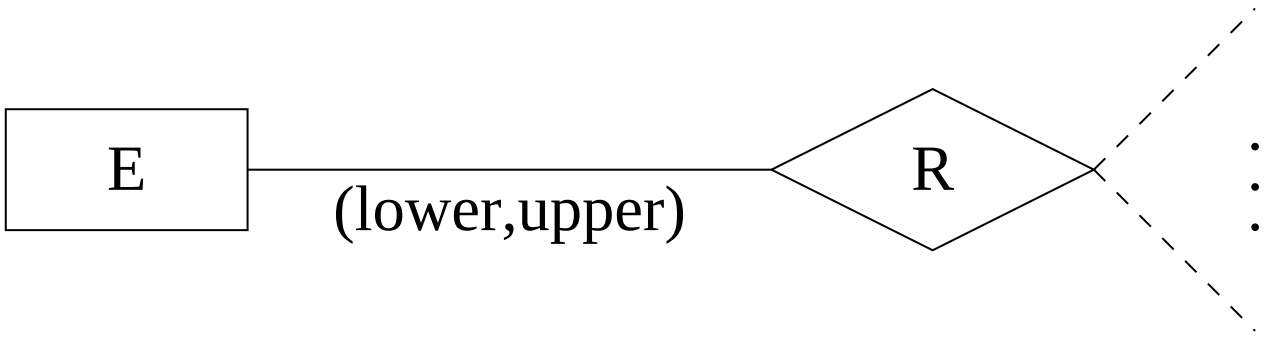
- **many-to-many (N:N):** an entity can be related to many entities in the other set, and vice versa

Example:

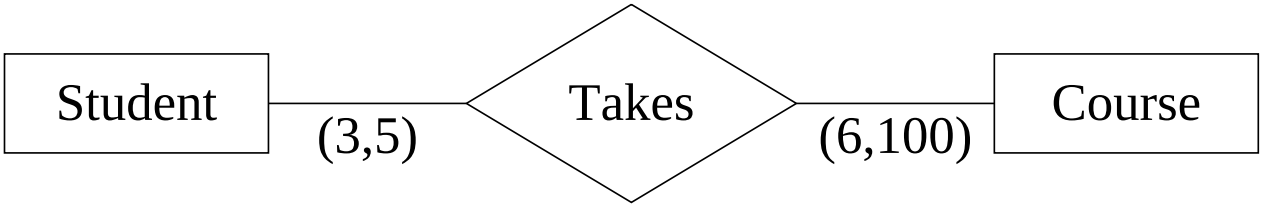
General Cardinality Constraints

Determine lower and upper bounds on the number of relationships of a given relationship set in which a component entity may participate

Visualization:



Example:

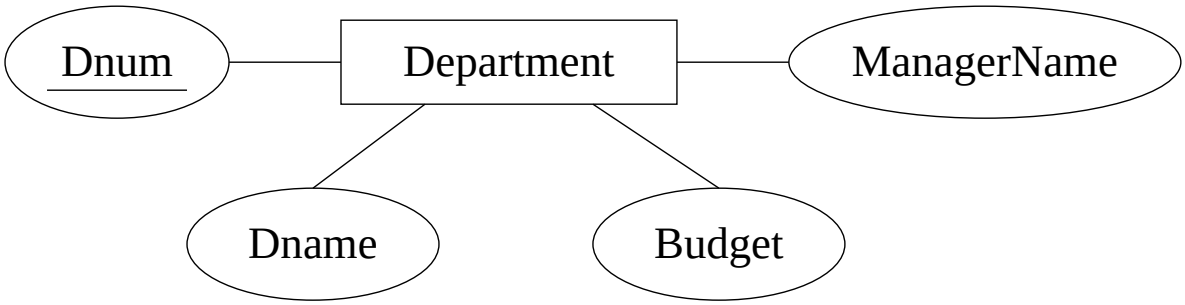


Primary Keys

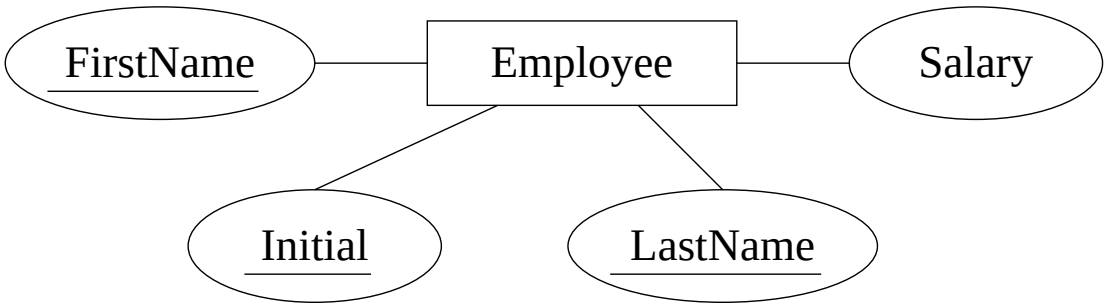
Idea: Each entity must be distinguishable from any other entity in its set by its attributes

Primary key: selection of attributes chosen by designer values of which determines the particular entity.

Example:



Example:



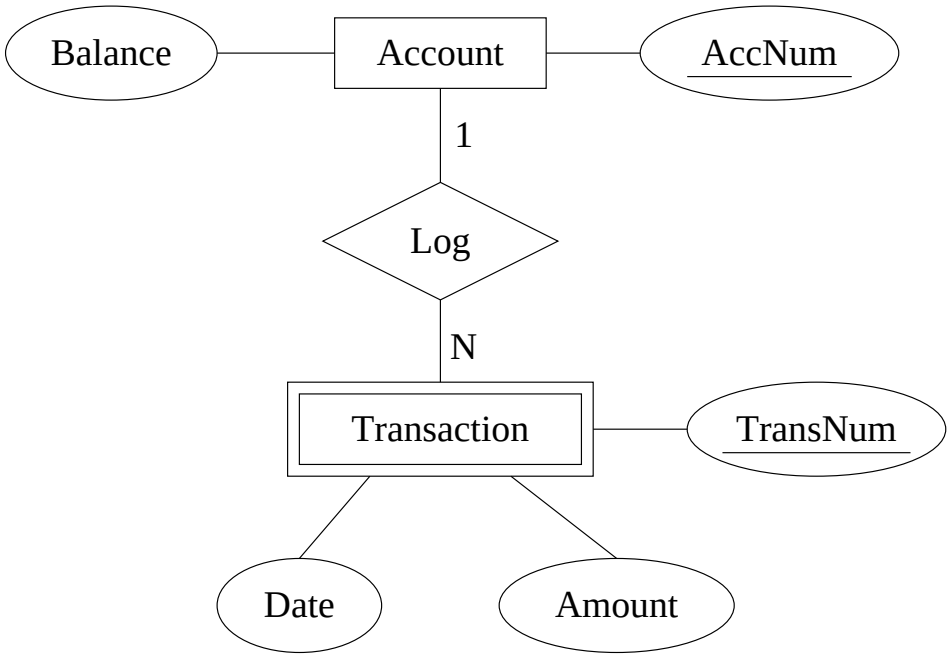
Existence Dependencies

Sometimes the existence of an entity depends on the existence of another entity

If x is **existence dependent** on y, then

- y is a **dominant entity**
- x is a **subordinate entity**

Example: "Transactions are existence dependent on accounts."

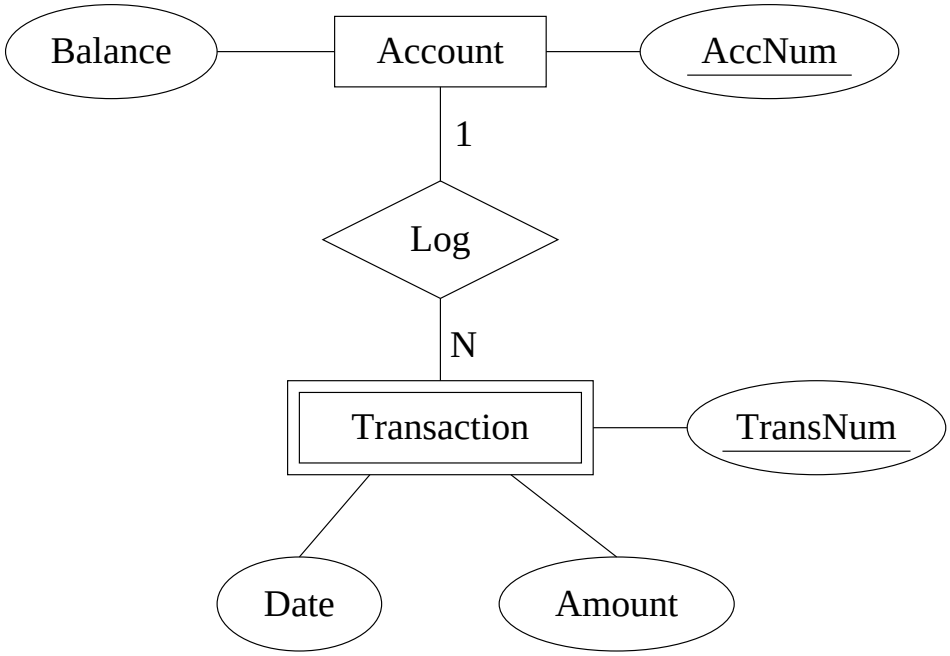


Identifying Subordinate Entities

Attributes of entity sets with subordinate entities only form key relative to a given dominant entity

- **Weak entity set:** an entity set with subordinate entities
- **Stong entity set:** an entity set with no subordinate entities

Example: “All transactions for a given account have a unique transaction number.”



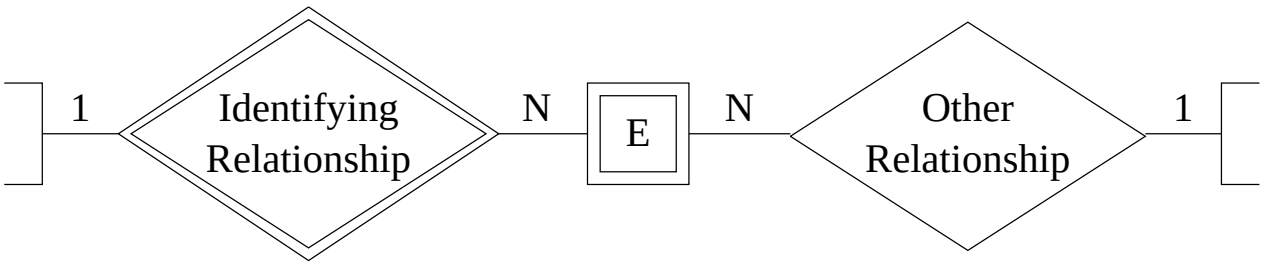
Identifying Subordinate Entities (cont'd)

A weak entity set must have an N:1 relationship to a distinct entity set

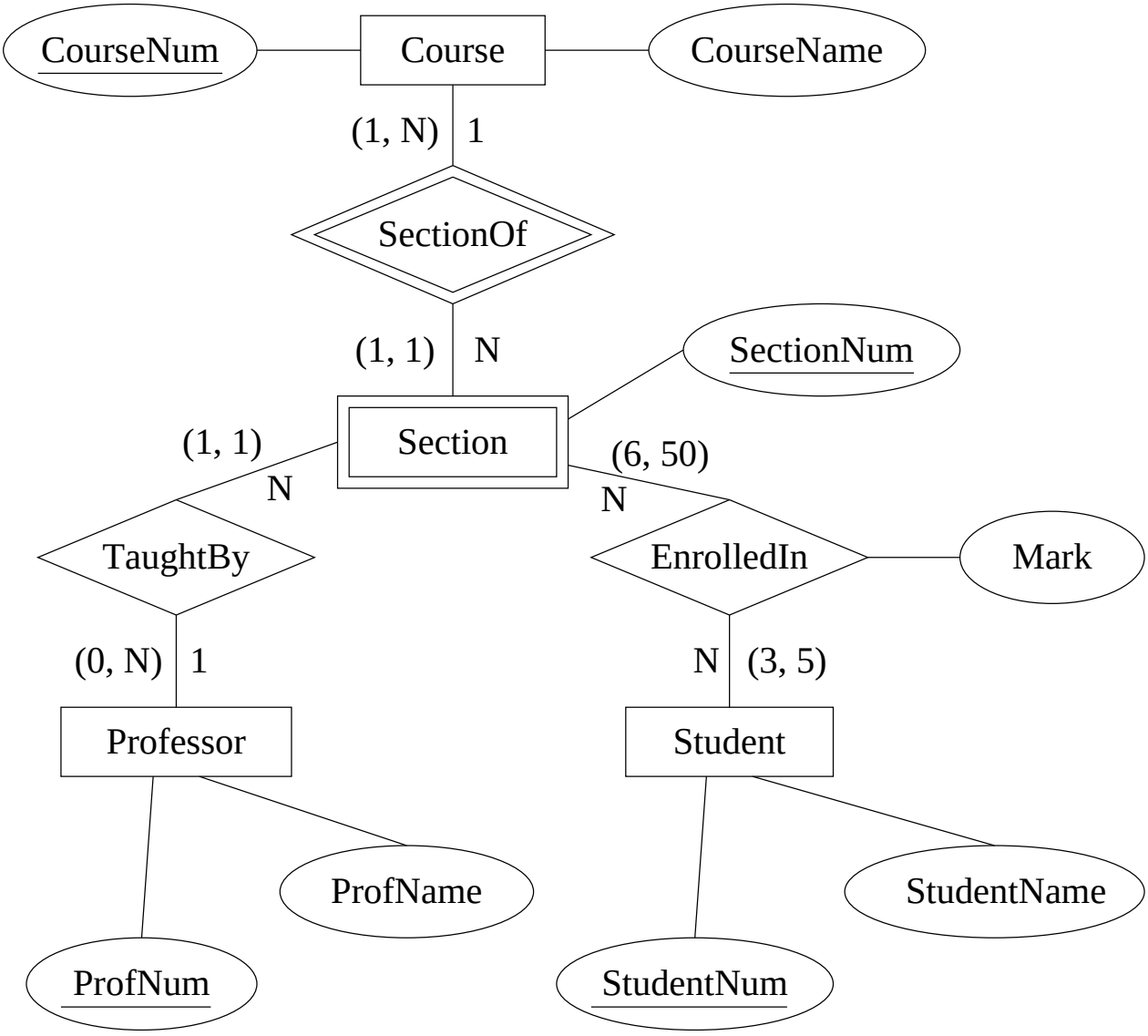
Discriminator of a weak entity set: set of attributes that distinguish subordinate entities of the set, for a particular dominant entity

Primary key for a weak entity set: discriminator + primary key of entity set for dominating entities

Visualization: (distinguishing an identifying relationship)



Example E-R Diagram



Extensions to E-R Modeling

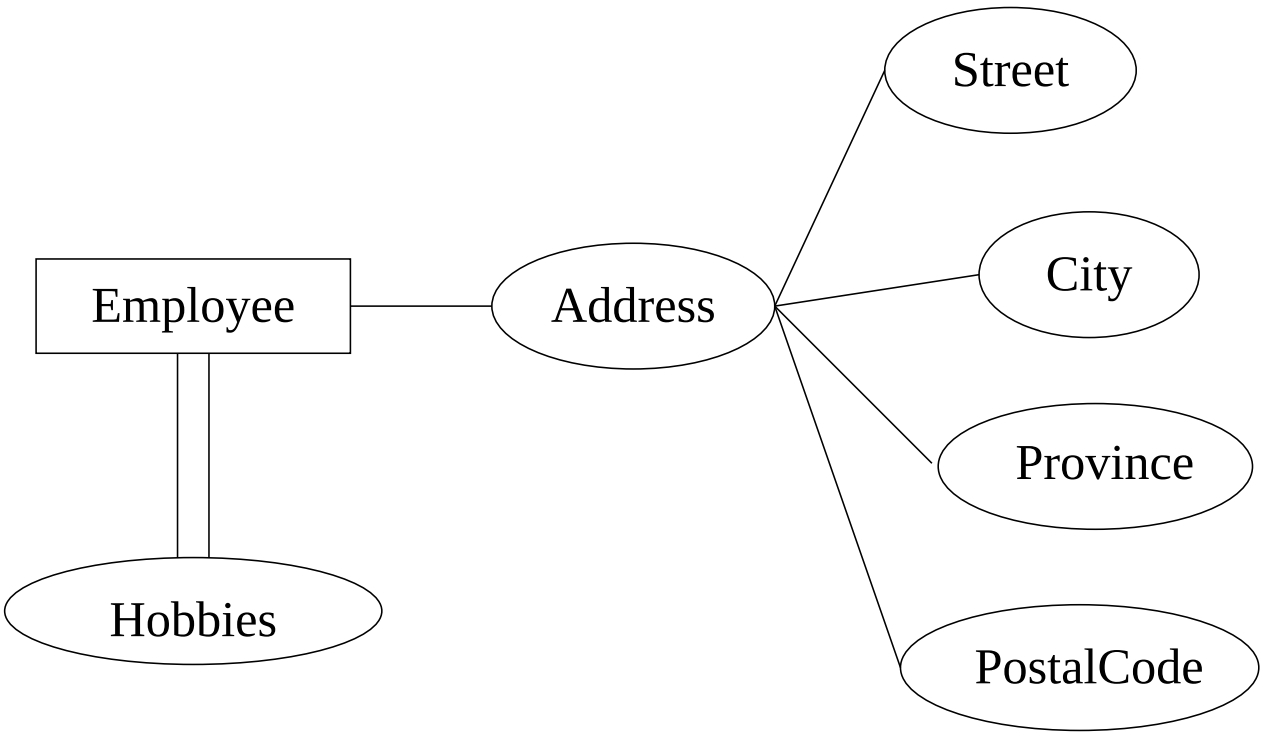
- Structured attributes
- Aggregation
- Specialization
- Generalization

Structured Attributes

Composite attributes: attributes composed of two or more other attributes

Multi-valued attributes: attributes that are set-valued

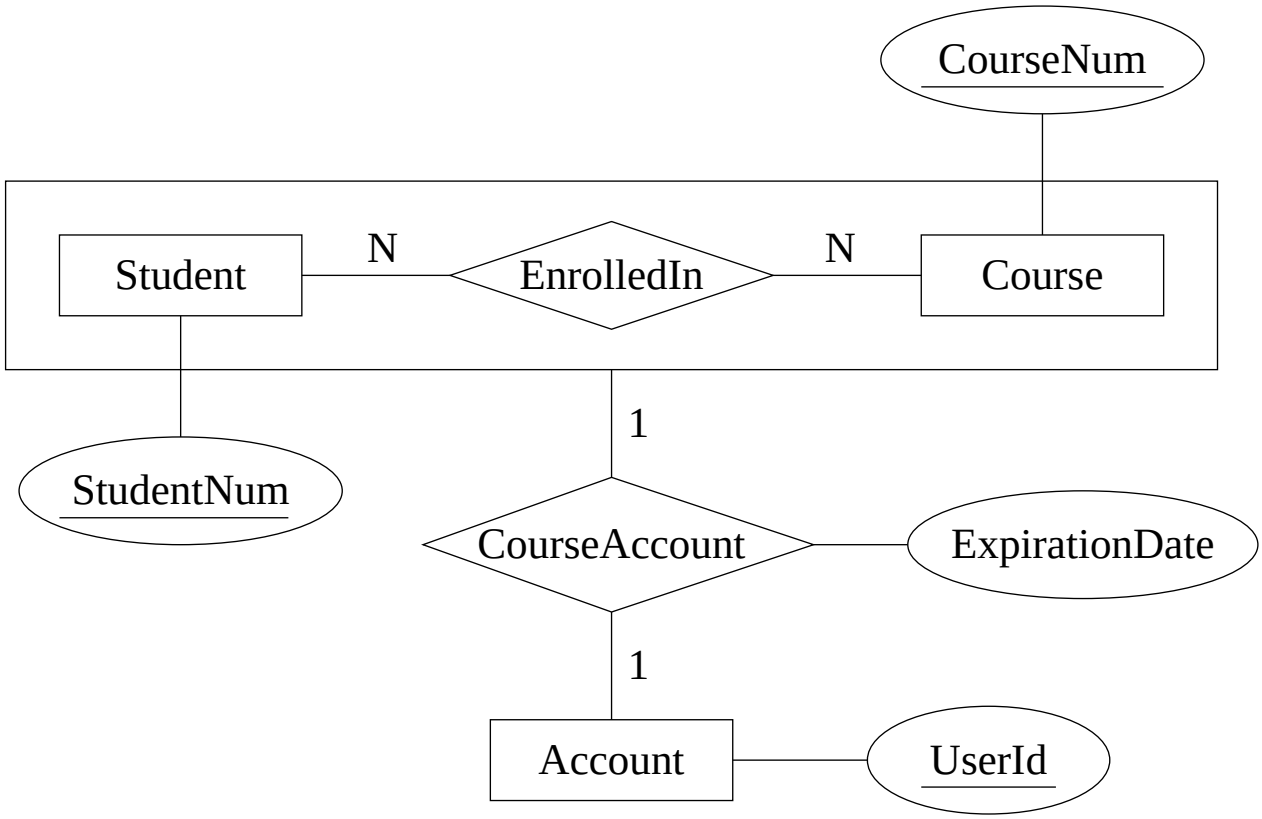
Example:



Aggregation

Relationships can be viewed as higher-level entities

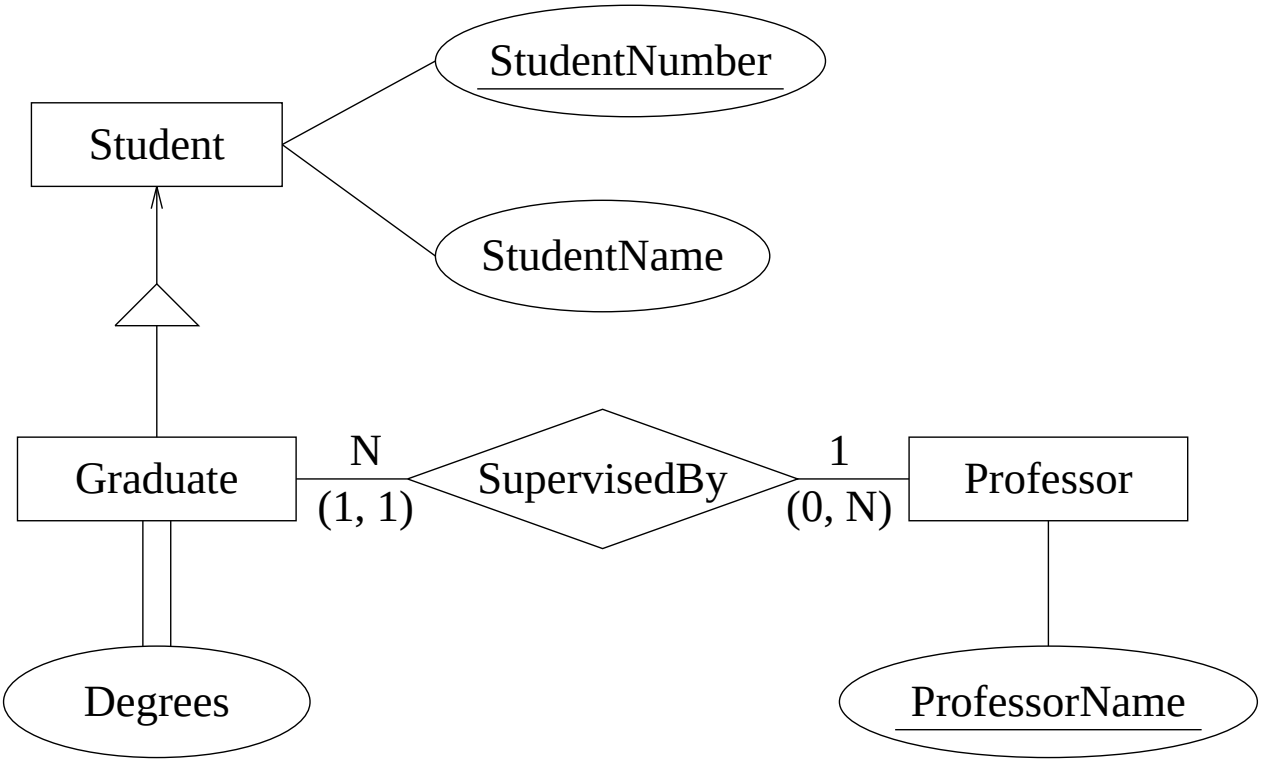
Example: “Accounts are assigned to a given student enrollment.”



Specialization

A more specialized kind of entity set may be derived from a given entity set

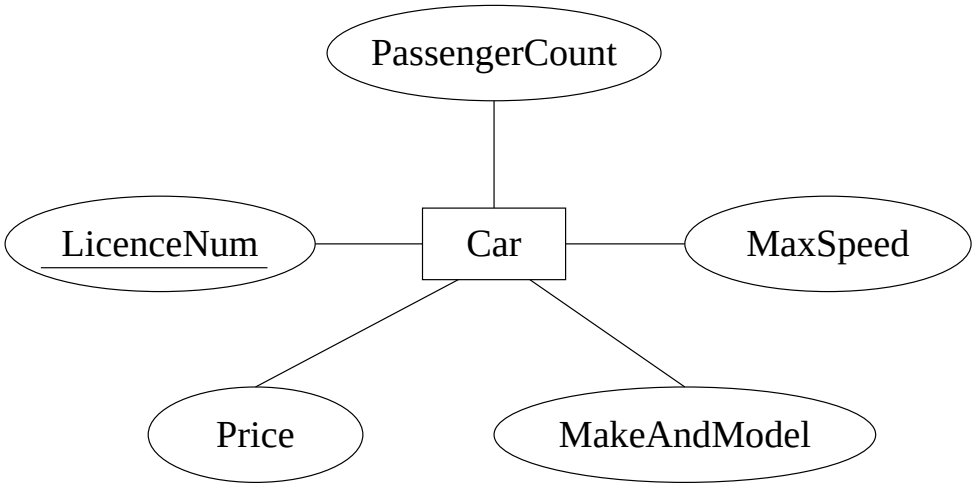
Example: “Graduate students are students that have a supervisor and a number of degrees.”

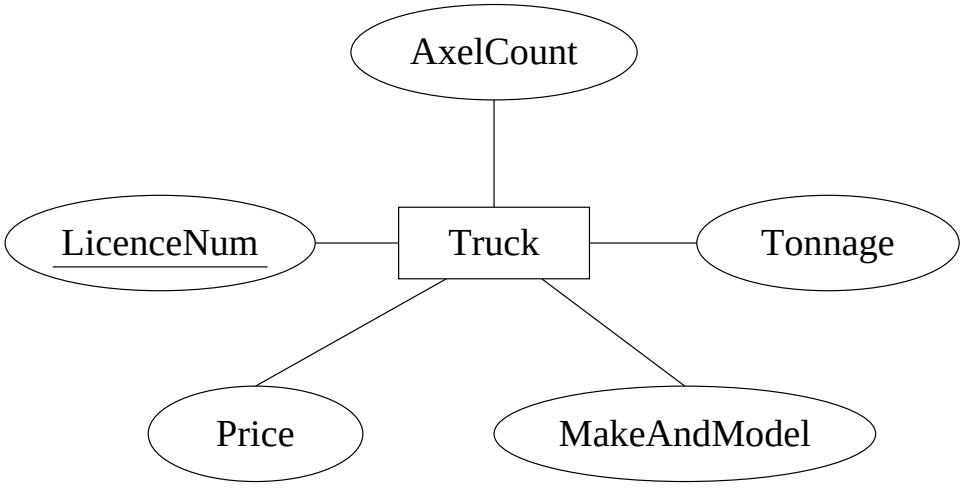


Generalization

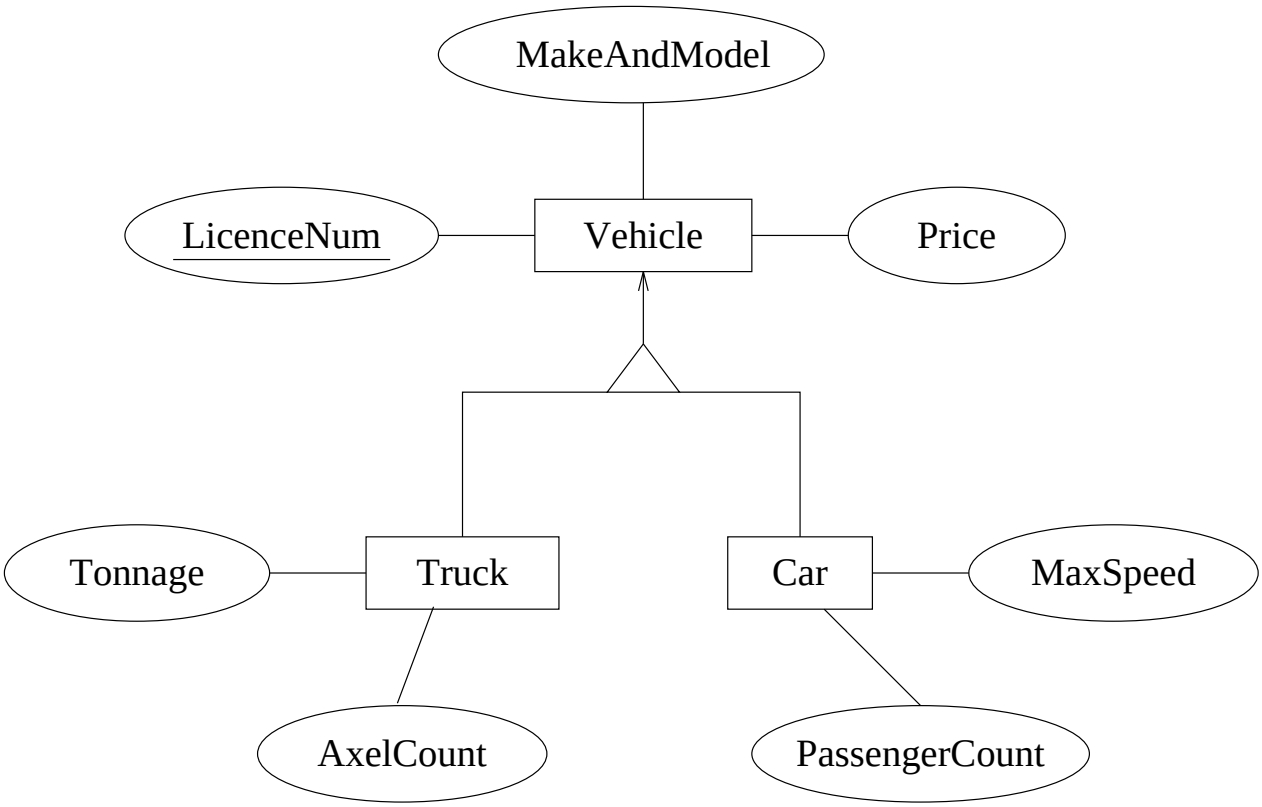
Two or more existing entity sets can be abstracted as a more general kind of entity set

Example: “A vehicle abstracts the notion of a car and a truck.”





Generalization (cont'd)



Designing An E-R Schema

Usually many ways to design an E-R schema

Points to consider

- use attribute or entity set?
- use entity set or relationship set?
- degrees of relationships?
- extended features?

Attributes or Entity Sets?

No simple answer!

Example: Should one model employees' phones by a PhoneNumber attribute, or by a Phone entity set related to the Employee entity set?

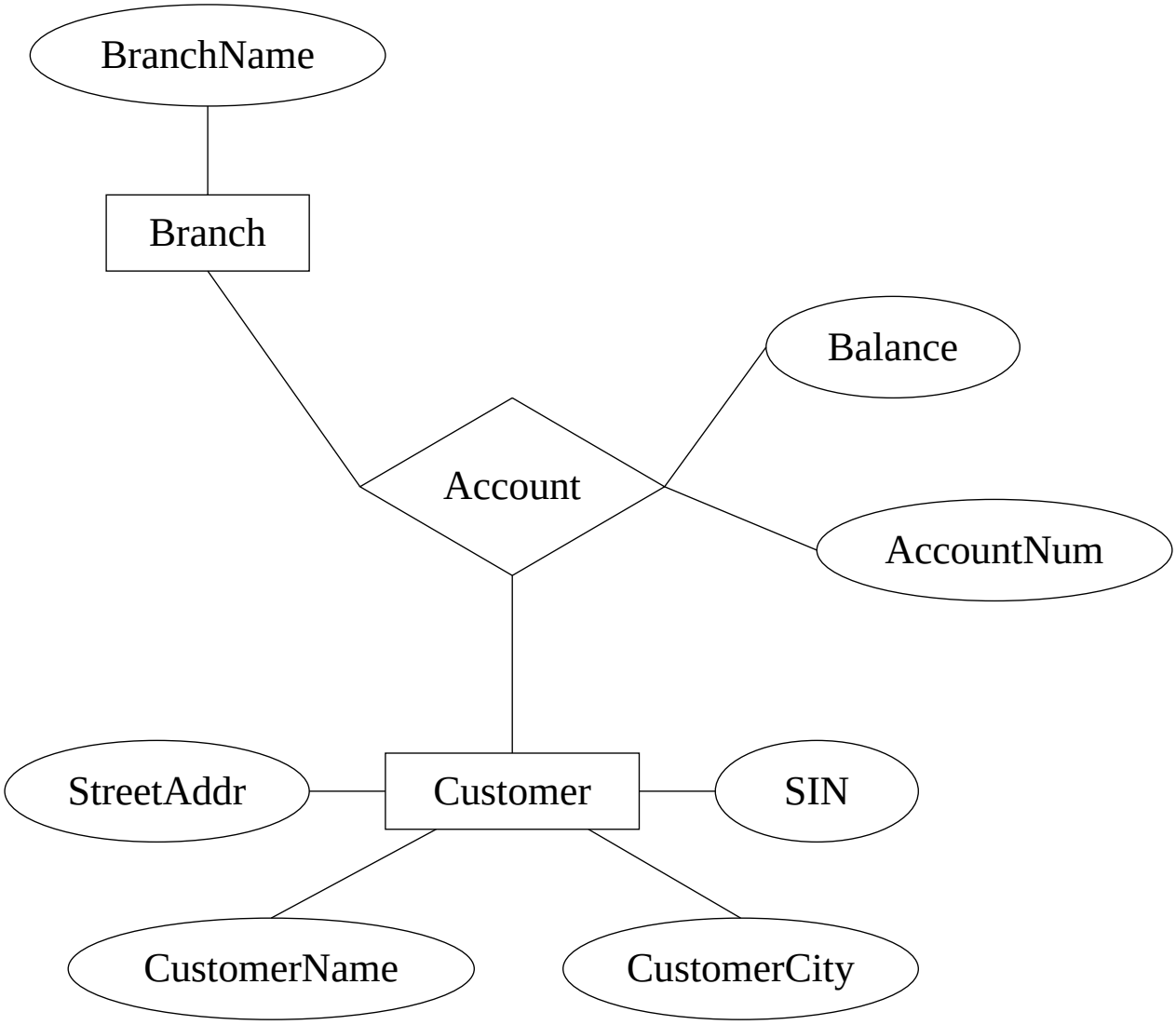
- Is it a separate object?
- Do we maintain information about it?
- Can several of its kind belong to a single entity?
- Does it make sense to delete such an object?
- Can it be missing from some of the entity set's entities?
- Can it be shared by different entities?

An affirmative answer to any of the above implies introducing a new entity set.

Entity Sets or Relationships?

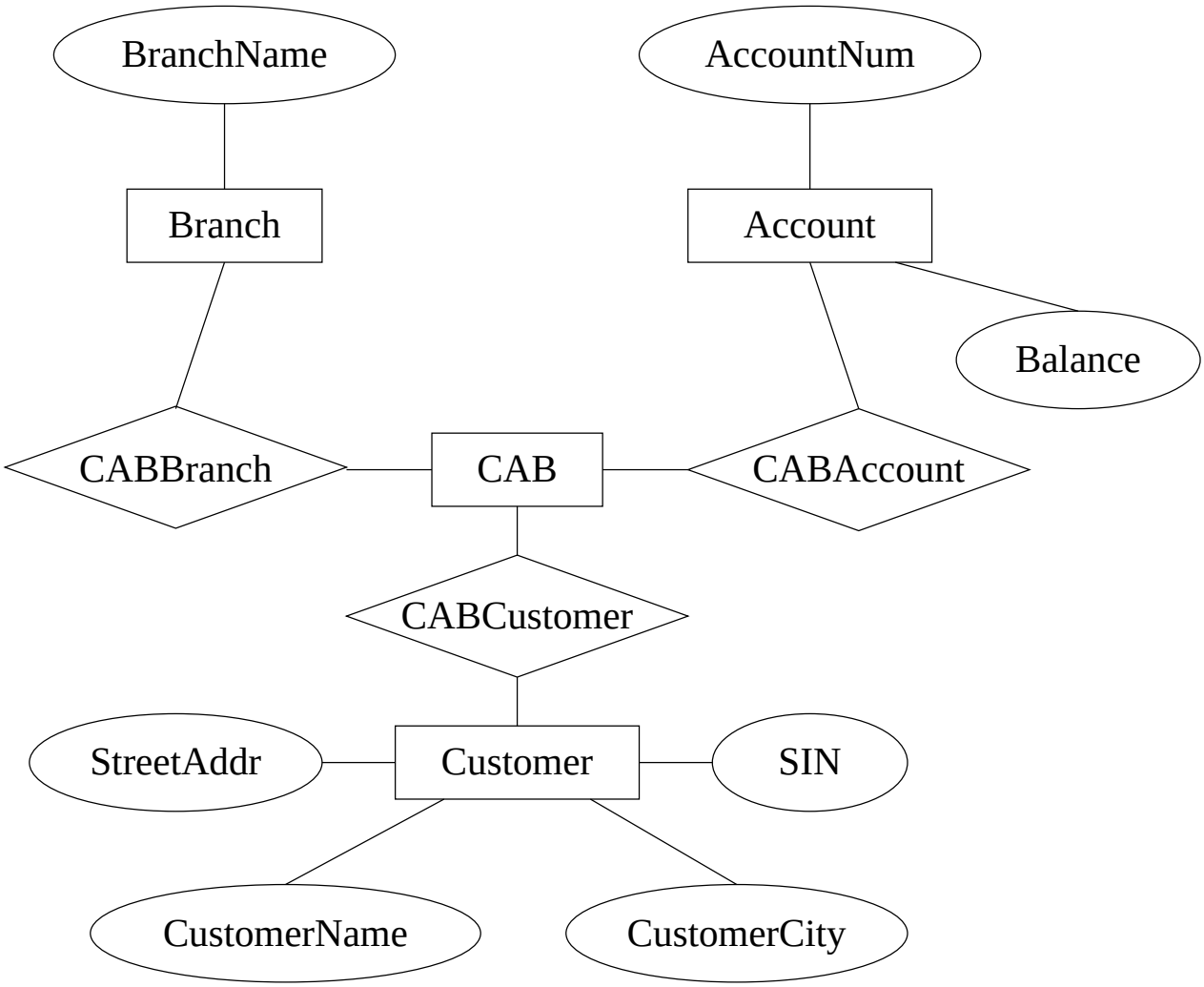
Again no simple answer!

Example: Instead of representing accounts as entities, we could represent them as relationships



Use of Non-Binary Relationships

Can always represent a relationship on n entity sets with n binary relationships



A Simple Methodology

1. Recognize entity sets
2. Recognize relationship sets and participating entity sets
3. Recognize attributes of entity sets and attributes of relationship sets
4. Define binary relationship types and existence dependencies
5. Define general cardinality constraints, keys and discriminators
6. Draw diagram

For each step, maintain a log of assumptions motivating the choices, and of restrictions imposed by the choices

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