

# From ER Diagrams to the Relational Model

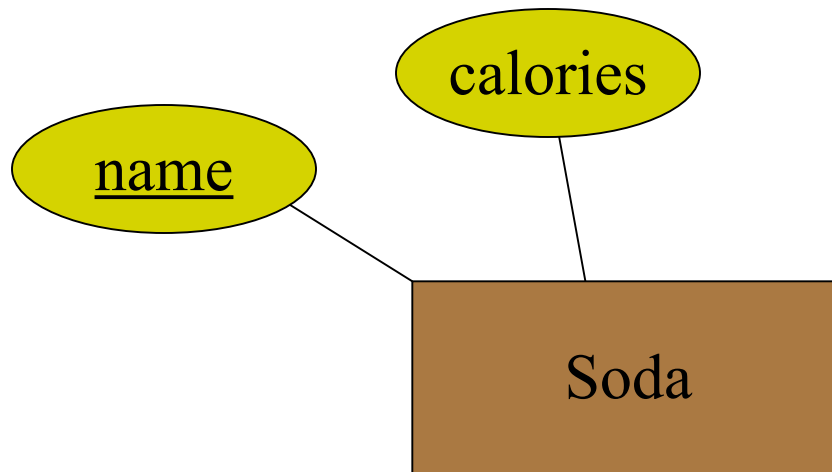
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# Review – Entity Sets and Attributes

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- ❑ Entity set: collection of “things” in the DB
- ❑ Attribute: property of an entity





# Kinds of Attributes

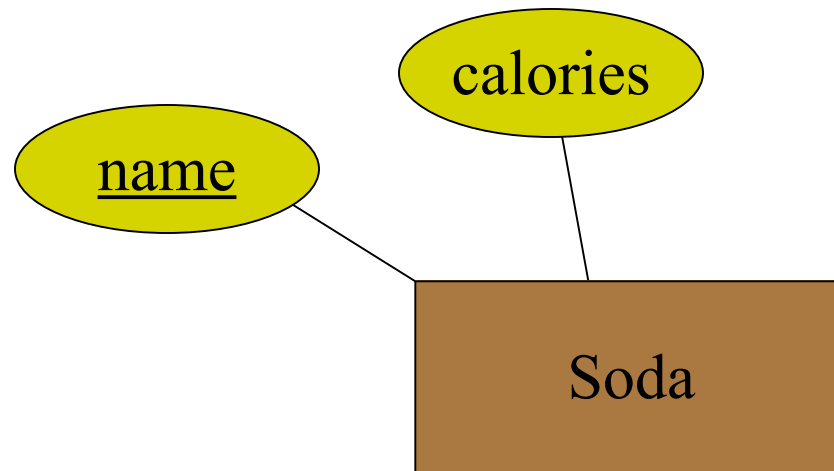
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- ❑ Simple – single atomic value
  - Soda name, calories
- ❑ Composite – several sub-attributes
  - PersonName(First,Middle,Last)
- ❑ Multi-valued – set of values for one attribute
  - Car color, Degrees earned
  - (Somewhat rare, makes some searches harder)

# Review – Keys

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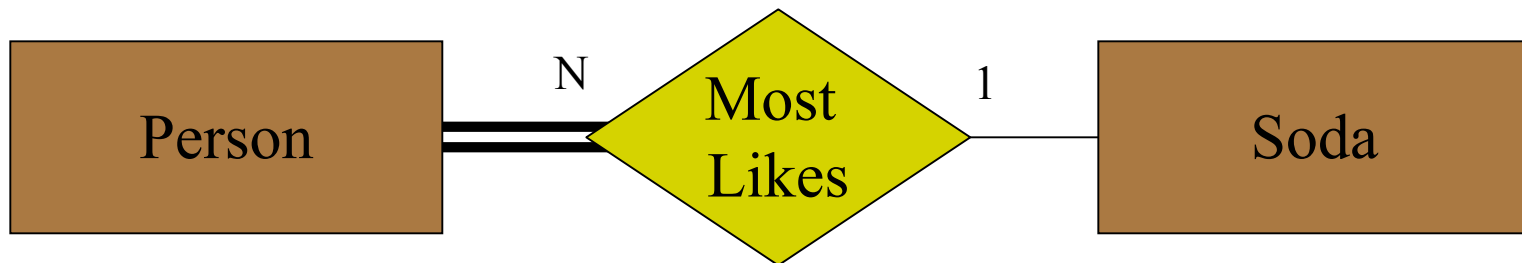
- ❑ Let us tell entities apart
- ❑ The key for an entity set is a **subset of the attributes** for that entity set, **such that no two entities agree** on all the attributes



# Review – Relationships

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- ❑ Associate 2 or more entity sets
- ❑ Constraints
  - Maximums shown with numbers
    - ❑ Read like: a subject-verb-**number**-object
  - Participation shown with double line
    - ❑ Read like: a subject-**has to**-verb...





# ER Design Techniques

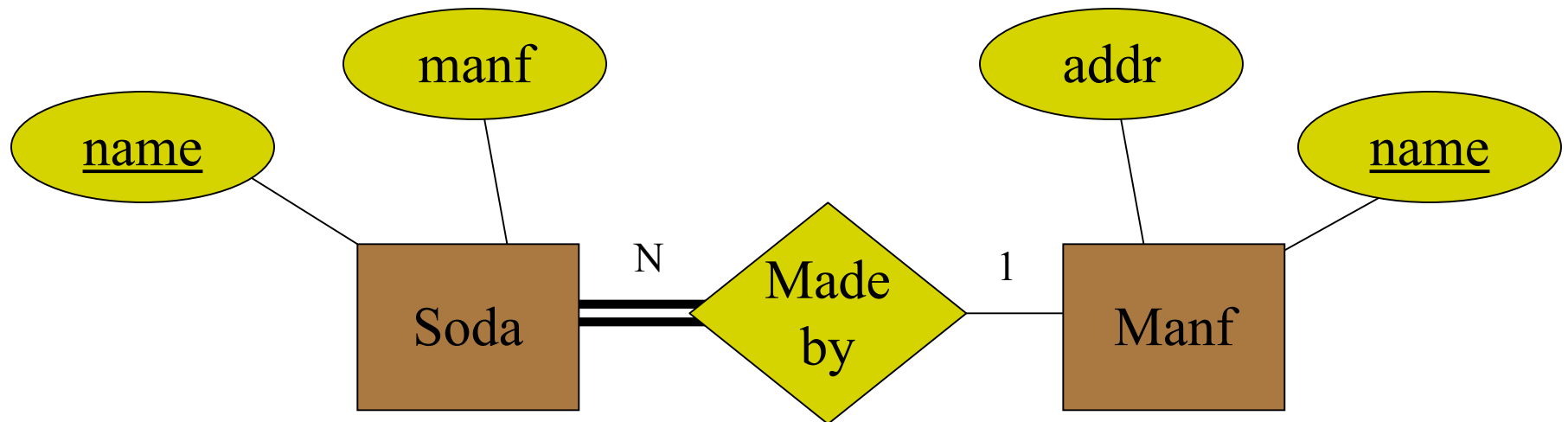
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- ❑ Avoid redundancy and don't duplicate data
- ❑ Don't use entity set when attribute will do
- ❑ Limit use of weak entity sets

# Redundancy

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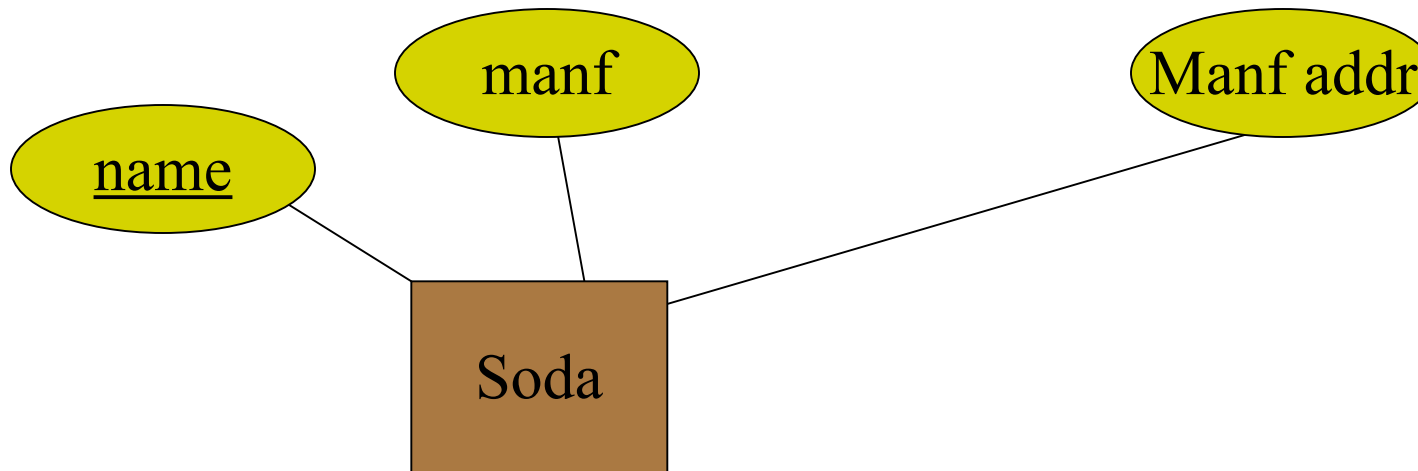
- ❑ Wastes space
- ❑ Leads to inconsistency
- ❑ For example:



# Failed Attempt At Fix

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- ❑ Delete Manf entity set
- ❑ Add address to Soda

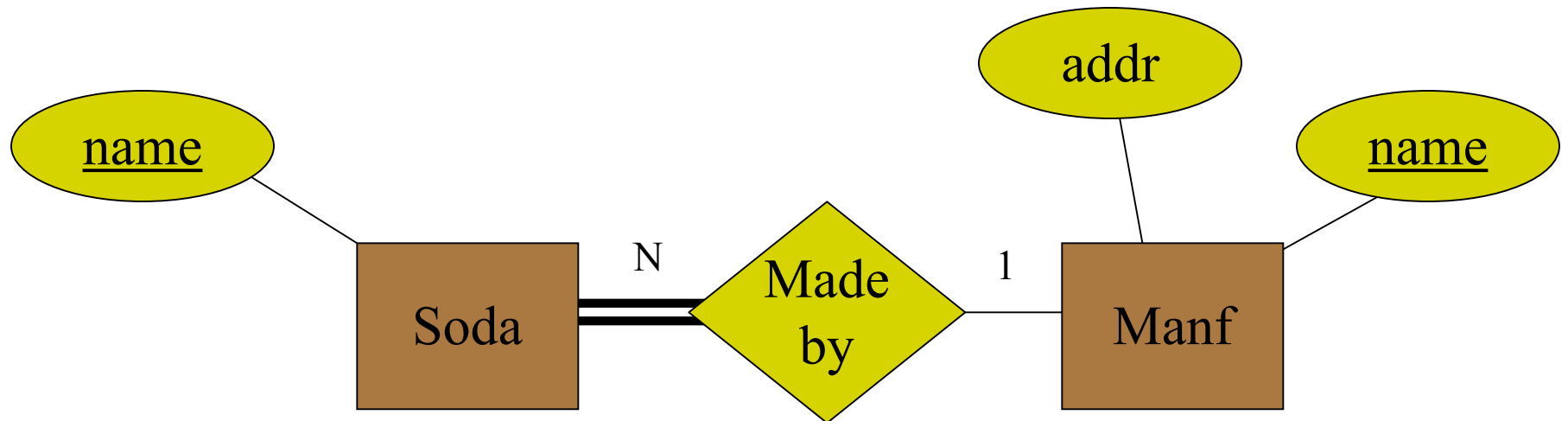




# Successful Fix

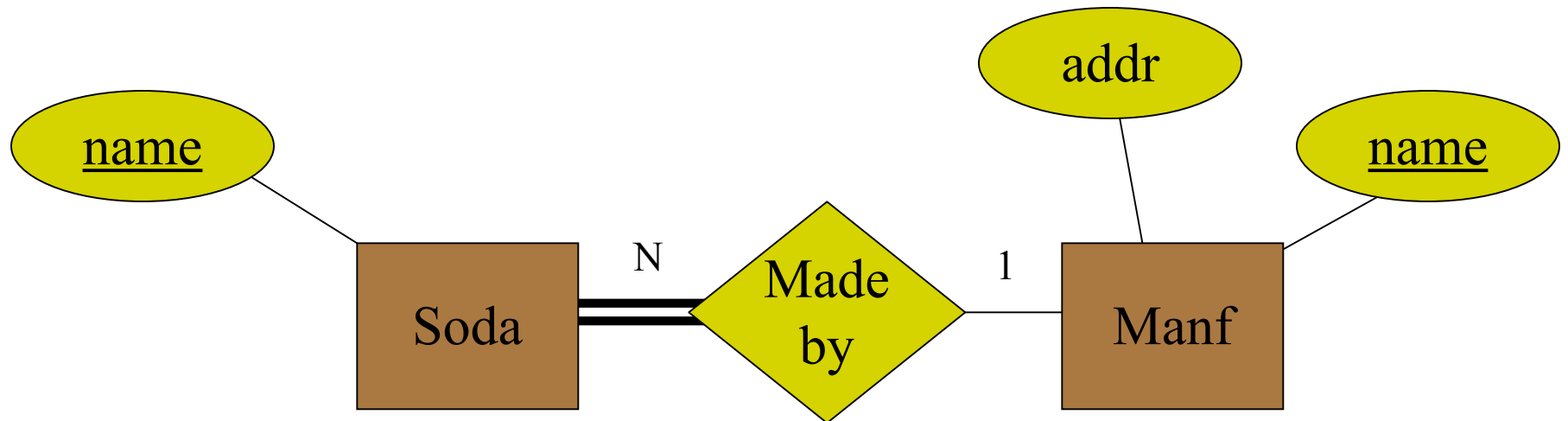
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- ❑ Eliminate manf attribute from Soda
- ❑ Use relationship to find manufacturer info.



# Don't Use Unnecessary Entity Sets

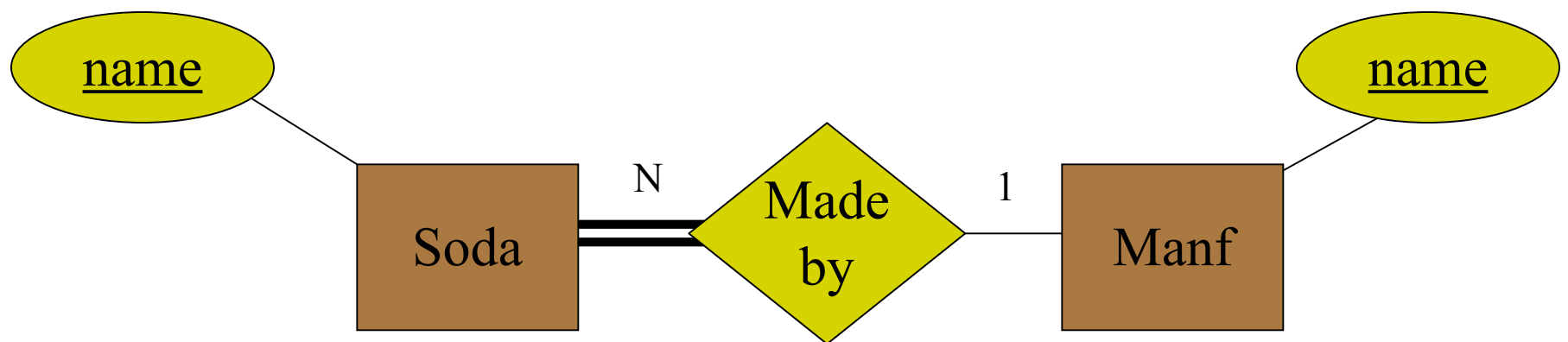
- Entity set should...
  - Have at least one non-key attribute OR
  - Be the “many” in a many-one or many-many relationship



# Bad Entity Set

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- Suppose we didn't have manufacturer address





# Avoid Weak Entity Sets

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- ❑ Don't try to be too clever
- ❑ Can usually just add a unique ID
- ❑ Government has done this for their databases:
  - Social Security Numbers
  - Vehicle Identification Numbers
- ❑ But...
  - Don't trust uniqueness of IDs assigned by others



# Why Use Weak Entity Sets At All?

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- ❑ Federated Databases, for example...
  - All students in Indiana receiving state aid
  - All players on FIFA soccer teams
- ❑ One query sent to multiple DB
- ❑ Still want a Conceptual DB Schema
- ❑ But **no global authority** to assign unique IDs



# The Relational Model

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- ❑ Originated as theoretical idea
  - “A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks”, E. F. Codd, *Comm. of the ACM*, 13(6), June 1970
  - <http://www.acm.org/classics/nov95/s1p3.html>
- ❑ Revolutionized databases
- ❑ Led to 1981 ACM Turing Award
  - The “Nobel Prize of computing”



# Some Terms

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- Relation Schema
  - Relation



# Relations

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- (Semi-) Formally
  - Tuple: an ordered list
  - $n$ -tuple: an ordered list of length  $n$
  - Relation: a **set** of  $n$ -tuples
- Informally:
  - Relation: a table with unique rows
  - Rows = tuples; Columns = attributes;
  - Values in column = domain
- *Database*: a collection of relations





# Some Other Terms

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- Relation schema
  - Describes a relation
  - *RelationName (AttrName1, AttrName2, ...)*
  - Or *RelationName (AttrName1:type, ...)*
- Database schema
  - Set of all the relation schema for the DB's relations



## Why is the Relational Model Dominant?

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- ❑ Very simple – just one data structure
- ❑ Matches a “list the items” mentality
- ❑ Easy to manipulate tables with UI
- ❑ Forms basic foundation for SQL
  - Relational model based on sets
  - SQL based on bags (a.k.a., multi-sets)



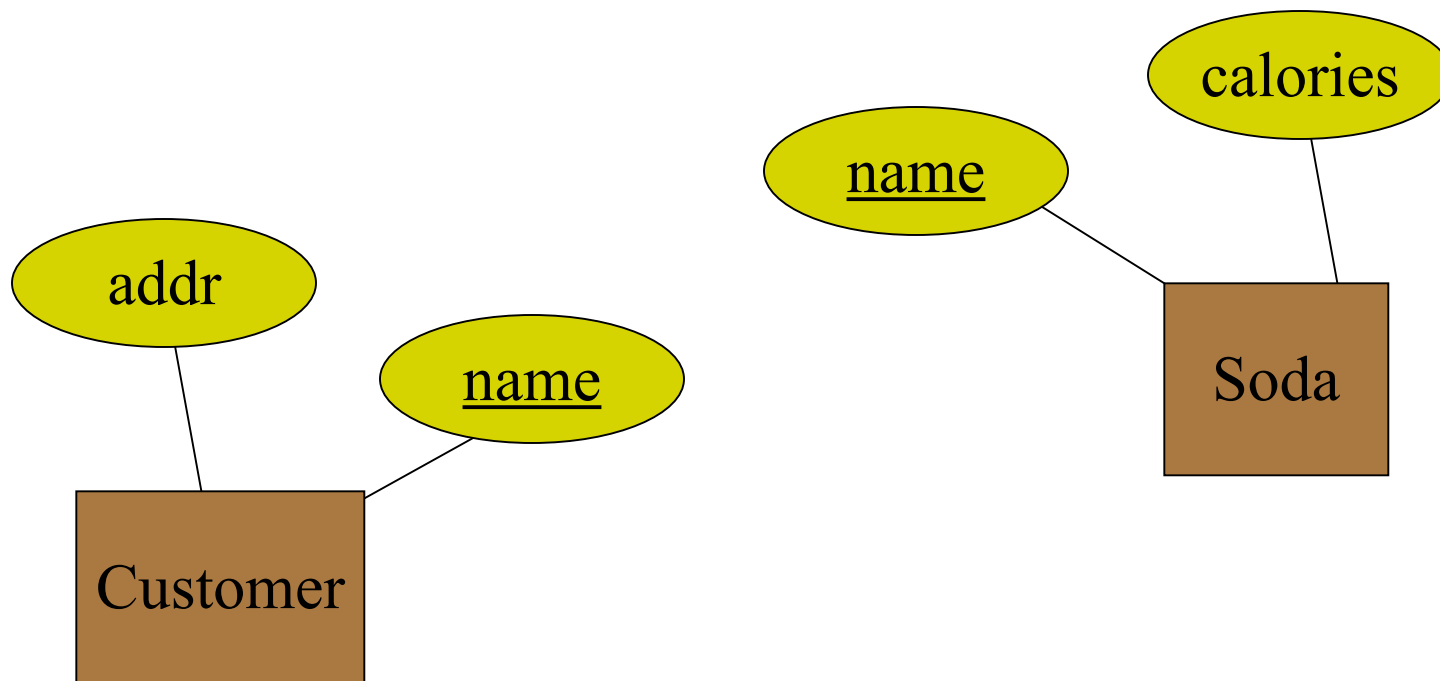
# From ER Diagrams to Relations

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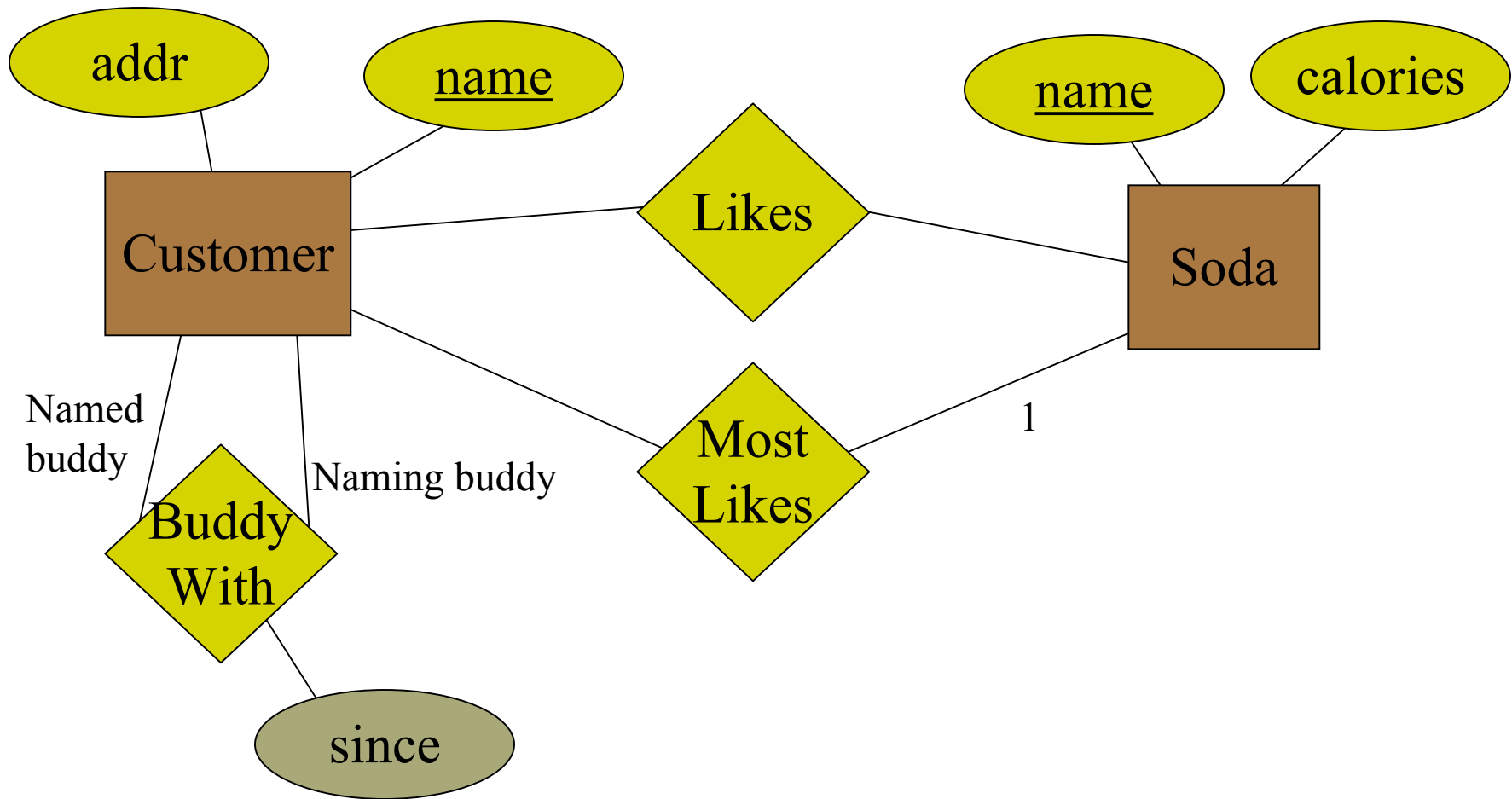
- Entity sets become relations
  - Columns are attributes of entity set
- Relationships also become relations
  - Columns are keys of participating entity sets

# Example: Basic Entity Sets

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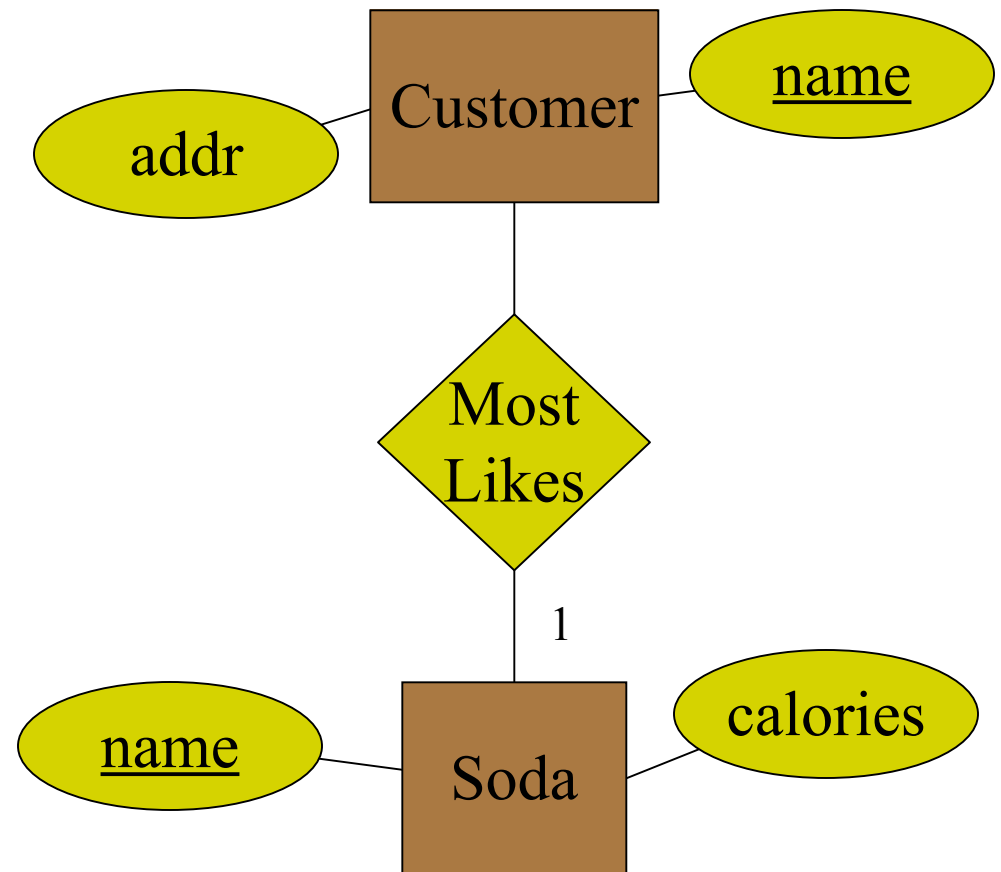


# Example: Basic Relationship



# Simplifying!

- ❑ Can avoid relations for **many-one** relationships
- ❑ Just add key of the **one** to the relation of the **many**





# Over Simplifying!

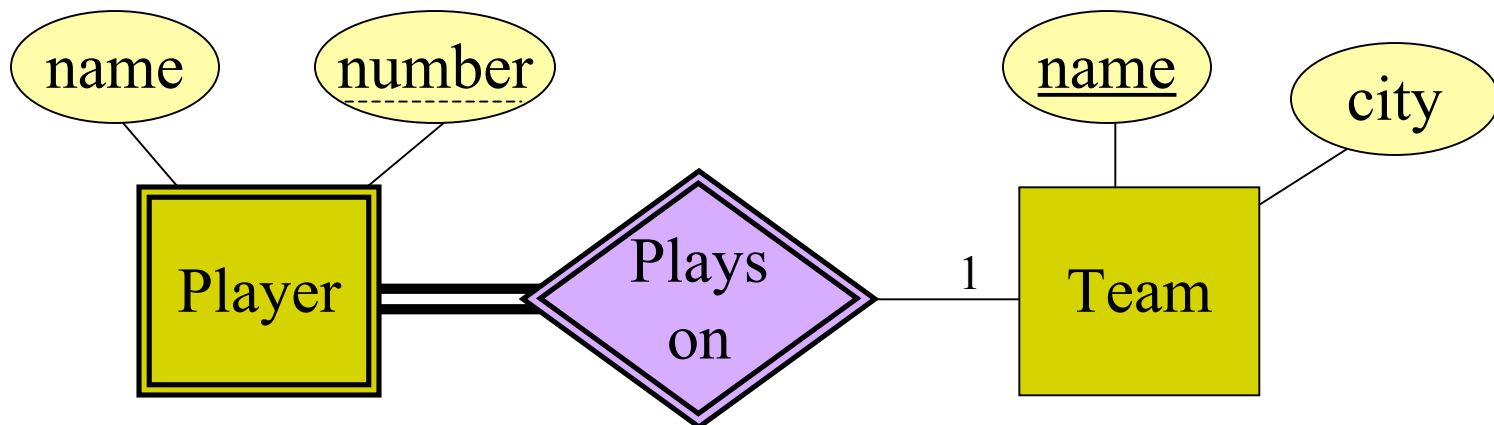
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- ❑ What happens if we try to eliminate relation for a many-many relationship?
- ❑ Consider treating Likes as we did Most Likes
  - Redundancy
  - Data loss

# Weak Entity Sets

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- ❑ Need enough columns to make rows unique!
- ❑ So...
  - All attributes of weak entity set
  - + Key from supporting relationship





# Entity Sets with Subclasses

- Use nulls, *or*
- Use multiple relations
  - “ER Style”
- How should we choose which to use?

