

---

# MDA104: Tutorial 2

## Relational Model

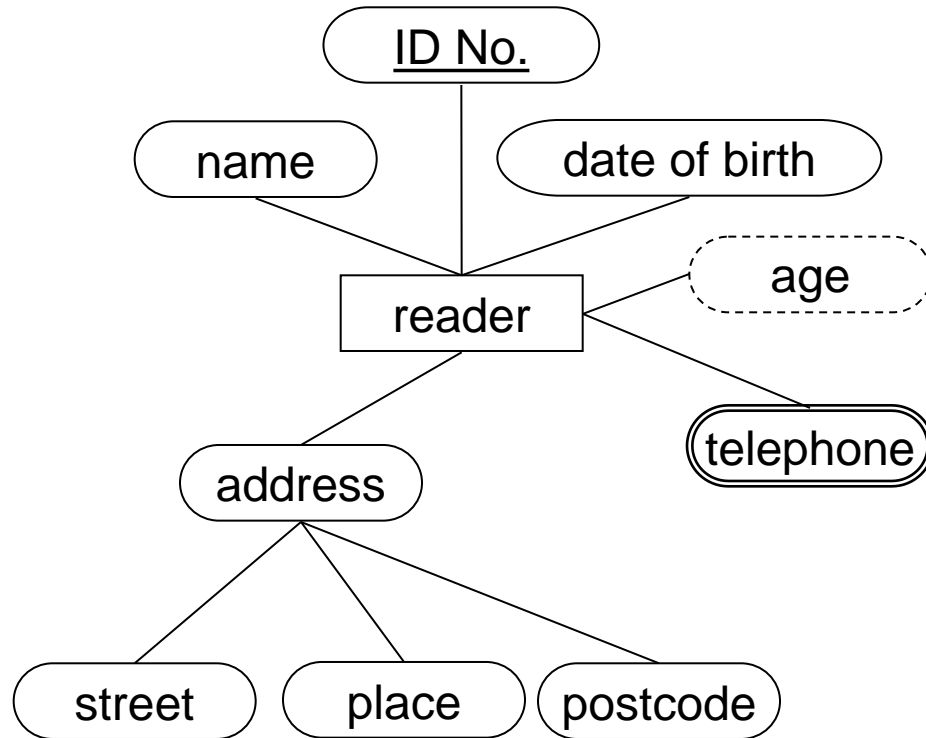
### Conversion from ERD

---

Vlastislav Dohnal

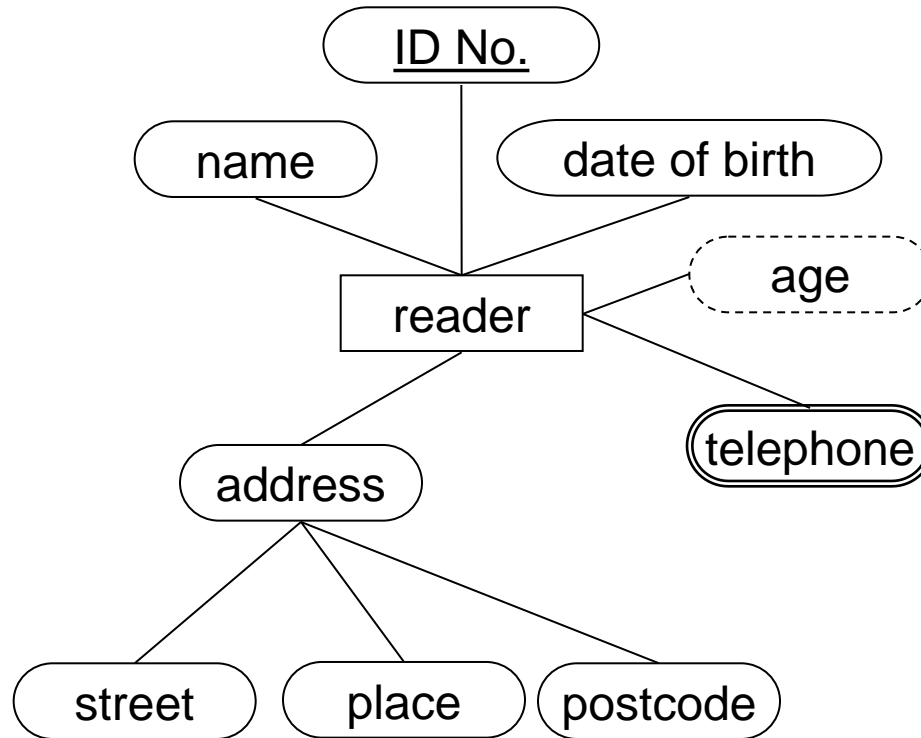
## 2

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



# 3

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Solution:

- A table for Reader:

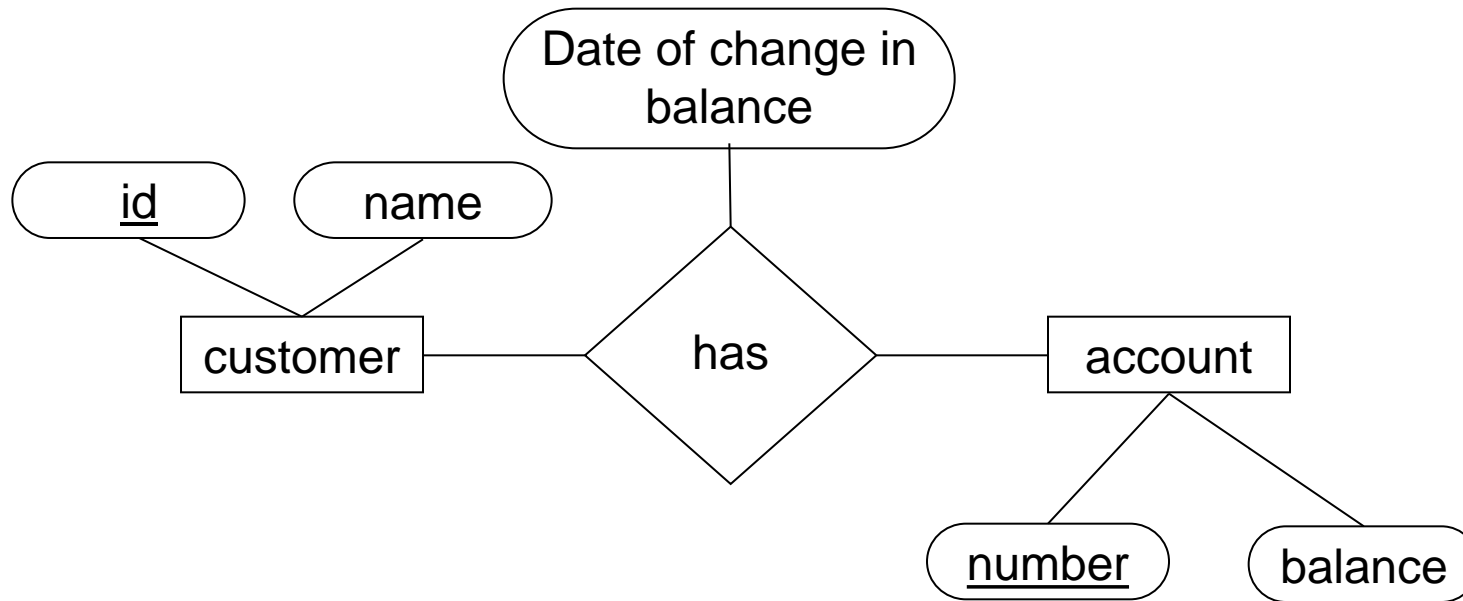
**Reader**(id\_no, name, date of birth, address\_street, address\_place, address\_postcode)

- Derived attribute is ignored (not explicitly stored in table)
- Composite attribute as its components.
- Multivalued attribute as a separate table

**Reader\_phone**(id\_no, telephone)

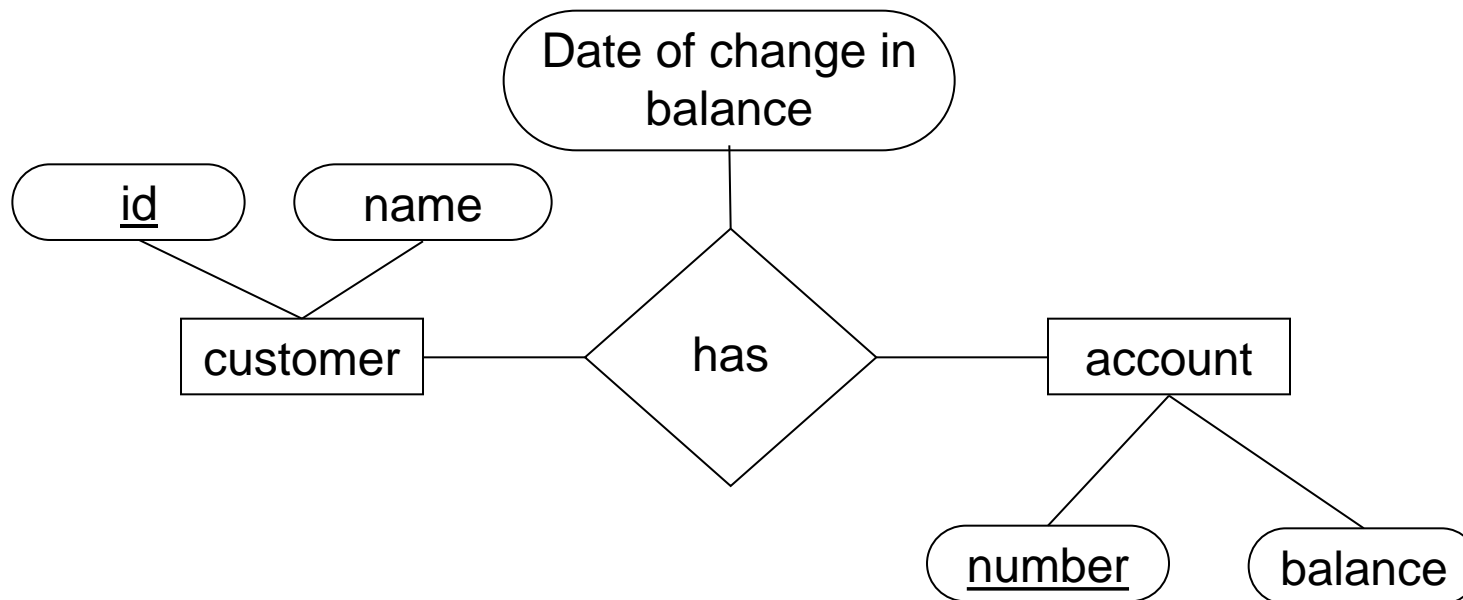
# 4

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.
  - Consider the different mapping cardinality (m-n, 1-n, n-1, 1-1).
    - How will the relational model change?



# 5

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.
  - Consider the different mapping cardinality (m-n, 1-n, n-1, 1-1).
    - How will the relational model change?



- Solution: (for illustration, which is m-n)

**Customer**(id, name)

**Account**(number, balance)

**Has**(customer\_id, account\_number, date\_of\_change\_in\_balance\_change)

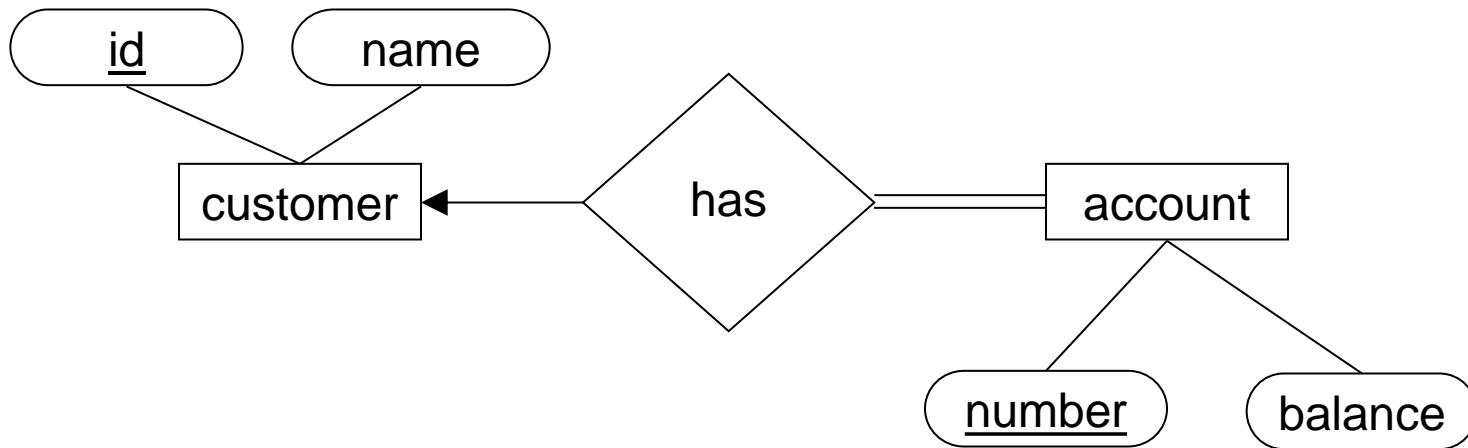
- If cardinality is 1-m, i.e. customer may have multiple accounts, but account has only one owner

**Has**(customer\_id, account\_number, date\_of\_change\_in\_balance\_change)

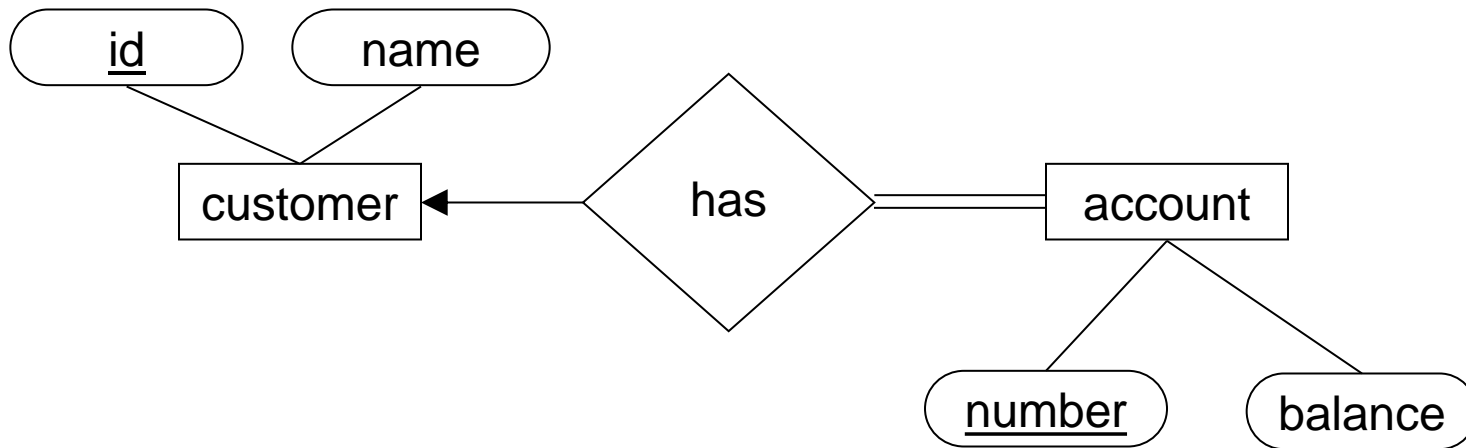
- Tables Customer, Account remain unchanged

# 6

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Solution:
  - ❑ Cardinality is 1-m, but account must have an owner, so we may optimize:

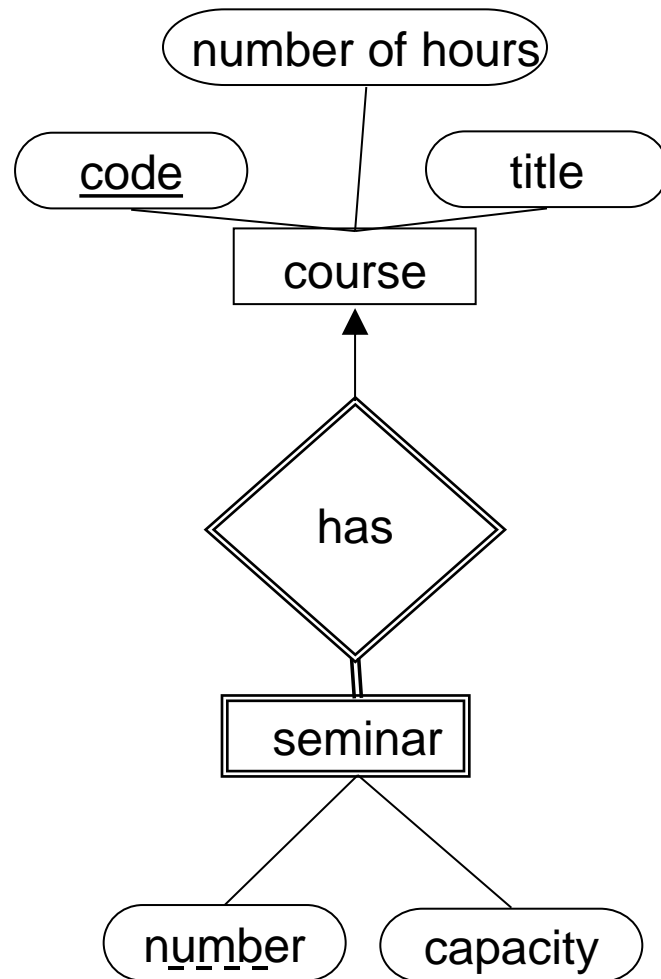
**Customer**(id, name)

**Account**(number, balance, customer\_id, date\_of\_change\_in\_balance\_change)

- ❑ Reference to customer is added as customer\_id, which is a foreign key to Customer
- ❑ No table for “has” is created!

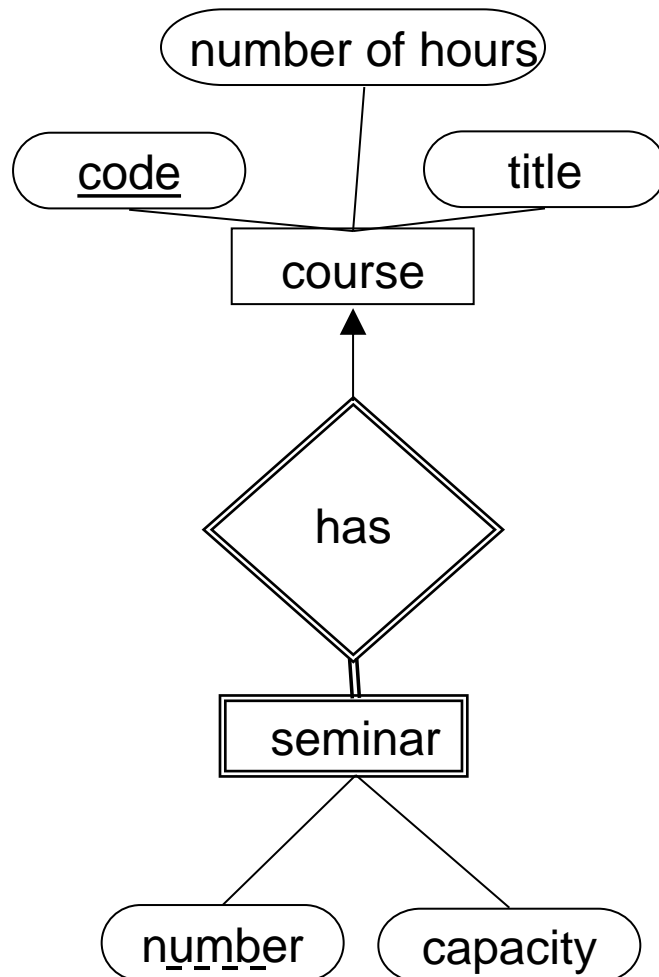
# 8

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.





- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Solution:

- We have weak entity, which is analogous to the previous slide.

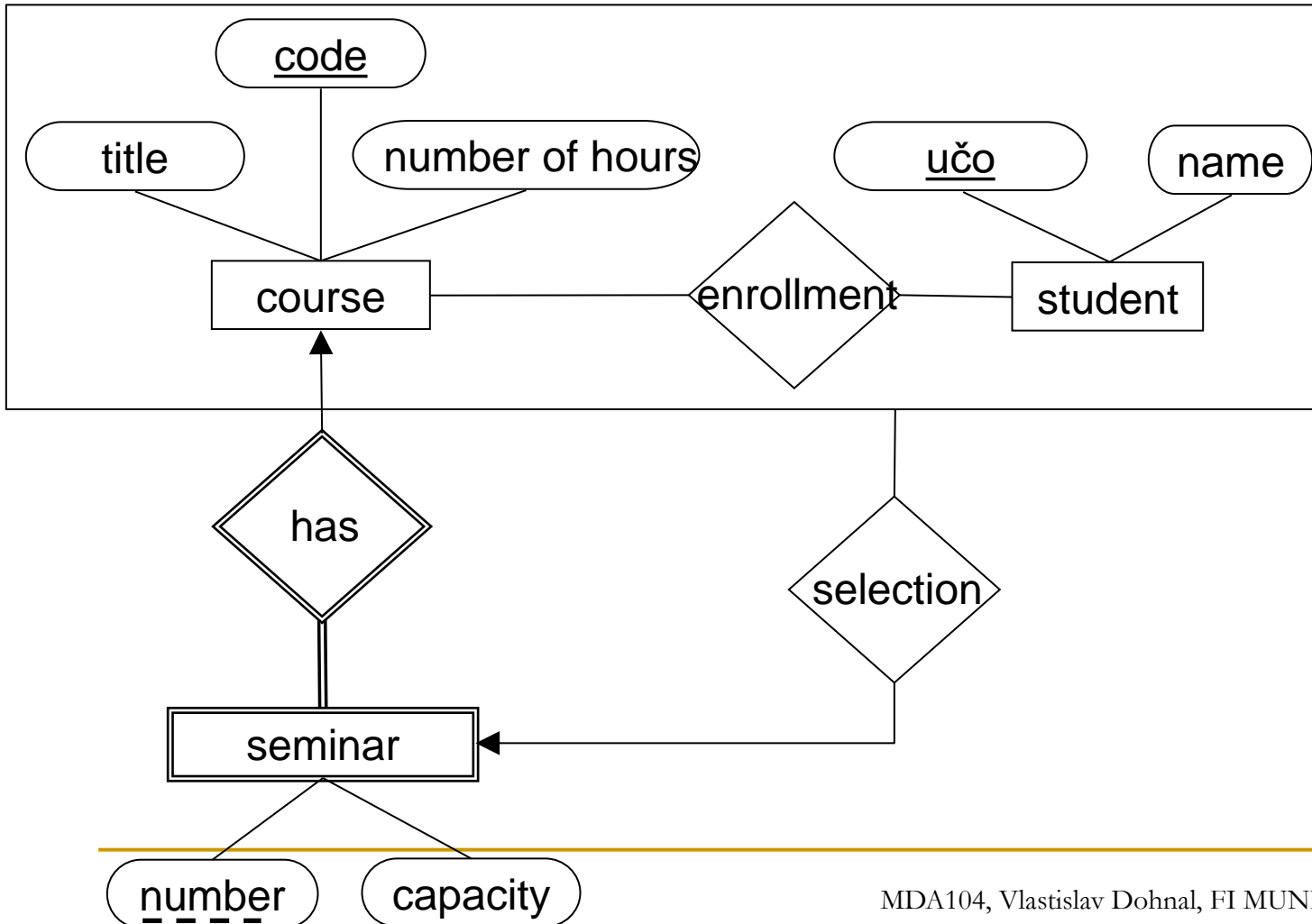
**Course**(code, title, number\_of\_hours)

**Seminar**(code, number, capacity)

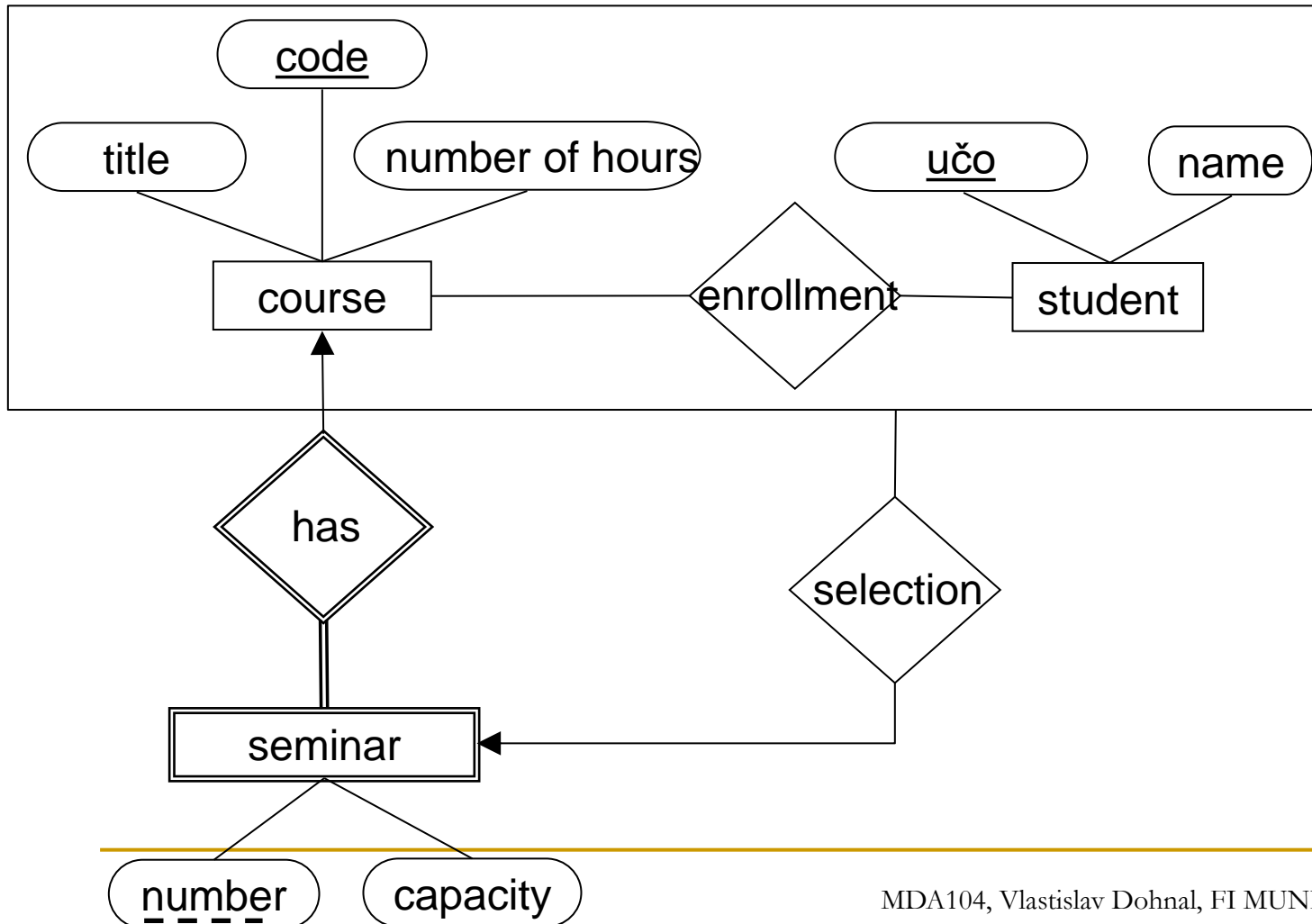
- Code is added to seminar, which implements the reference to the corresponding course.
  - Primary is a compound of code and number
    - Allows having a course to number seminars starting from 1.

# 10

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Solution:

**Course**(code, title, number\_of\_hours)

**Student**(učo, name)

**Enrollment**(code, učo)

- Standard conversion so far...

- Weak entity set:

**Seminar**(code, number, capacity)

- No table for “has”

- Aggregation of enrollment has no impact to tables!

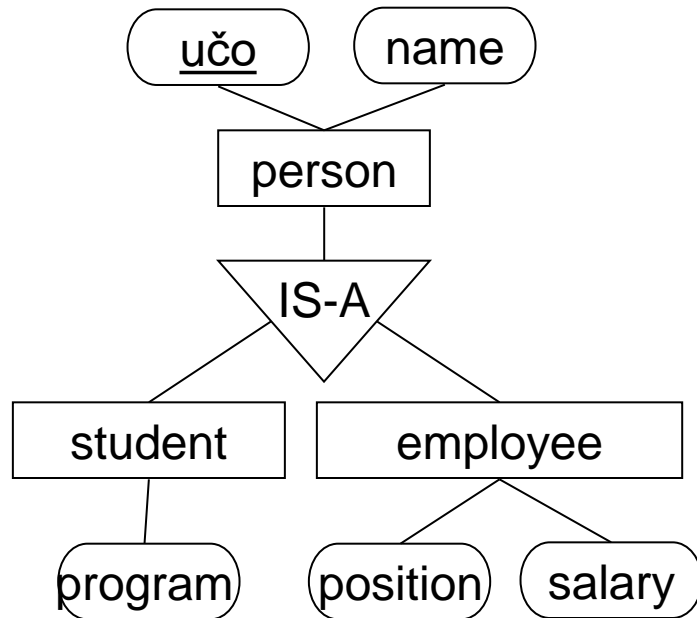
- Selection leads to the table:

**Selection**(code, number, učo)

- Form by attributes of PK from connecting tables, i.e.
  - Code, number (from seminar)
  - Code, učo (from student)

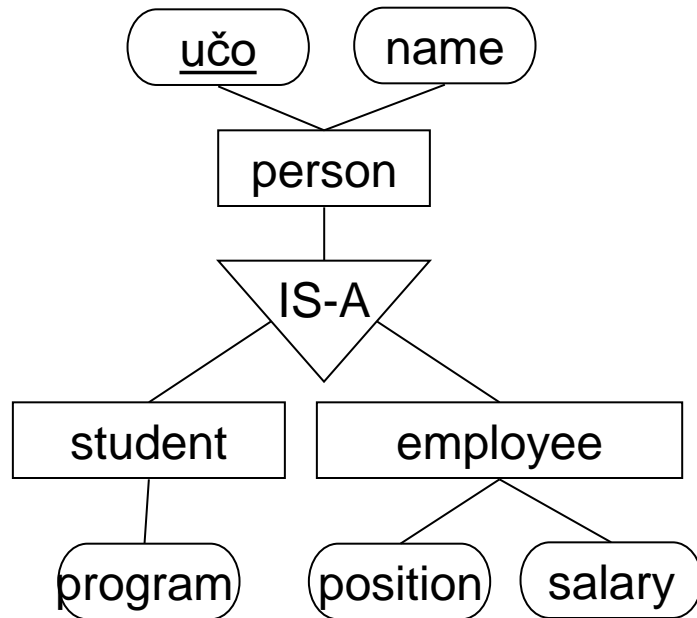
# 12

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Consider different cases of generalization/specialization constraints
  - Disjoint vs. overlapping
  - Total vs. partial

- Convert the following E-R model to a relational model.



- Consider different cases of generalization/specialization constraints
  - Disjoint vs. overlapping
  - Total vs. partial

- Solution: (general one)
  - Tables for each entity set with references in the specialized ones.

**Person**(učo, name)

**Student**(učo, program)

**Employee**(učo, position, salary)

- To allow faster filtering by “type” of person, we typically add such an attribute, so:

**Person**(učo, name, type)

- Type contains
  - “P” for person,
  - “S” for student,
  - “E” for employee, and
  - “X” for being student and employee at the same time.

# 14

- For the given relational scheme, create an E-R diagram.
  - Useful if you do not have any docs for an existing system.

customer

<u>ssn</u>	<i>name</i>	<i>street</i>	<i>place</i>
700523/4532	Novák Petr	Brněnská 25	Praha
565130/9823	Černá Lucie	Kartouzská 10	Brno

telephone

<u>ssn</u>	<u>number</u>
700523/4532	602123569
565130/9823	549491111
700523/4532	777895364

# 15

- For the given relational scheme, create an E-R diagram.
  - Useful if you do not have any docs for an existing system.

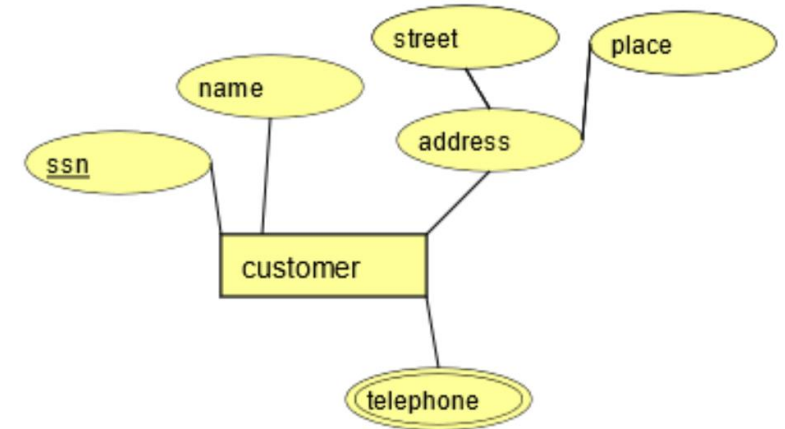
customer

<u>ssn</u>	<i>name</i>	<i>street</i>	<i>place</i>
700523/4532	Novák Petr	Brněnská 25	Praha
565130/9823	Černá Lucie	Kartouzská 10	Brno

telephone

<u>ssn</u>	<u>number</u>
700523/4532	602123569
565130/9823	549491111
700523/4532	777895364

- Solution:



- Street and place as a composite attribute
- Telephone numbers as a multivalued attribute

# 16

- For the given relational scheme, create an E-R diagram.

branch

<u>title</u>	street	place
Praha-Spořilov	Brněnská 25	Praha
Brno-Královo pole	Kartouzská 10	Brno

account

<u>number</u>	balance
P-152	3000
P-015	1700
B-094	4000

maintains

<u>branch_name</u>	<u>account_number</u>
Praha-Spořilov	P-152
Praha-Spořilov	P-015
Brno-Královo pole	B-094



- For the given relational scheme, create an E-R diagram.

branch

<u>title</u>	street	place
Praha-Spořilov	Brněnská 25	Praha
Brno-Královo pole	Kartouzská 10	Brno

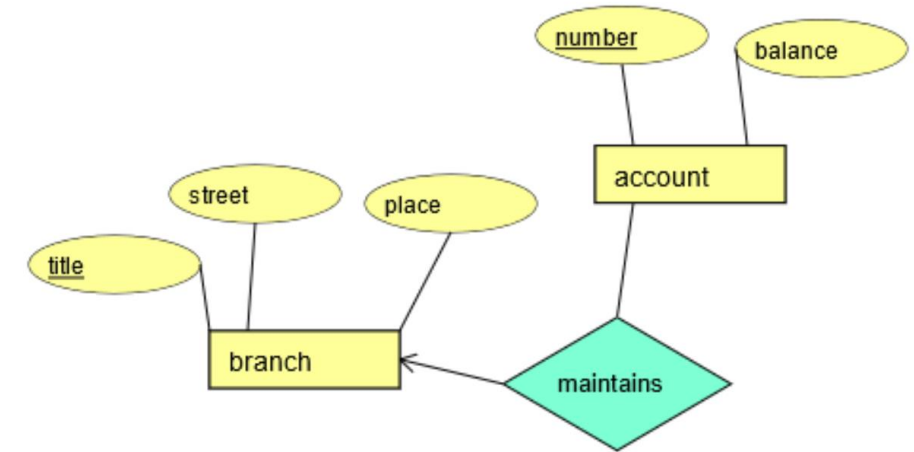
account

<u>number</u>	balance
P-152	3000
P-015	1700
B-094	4000

maintains

<u>branch_name</u>	<u>account_number</u>
Praha-Spořilov	P-152
Praha-Spořilov	P-015
Brno-Královo pole	B-094

- Solution:



- Use of composite attributes is not mandatory
- Mind mapping cardinality
  - It must respect PK in the table!