**The Entity-Relationship Model**

CS 186 Fall 2002: Lecture 2
R &G - Chapter 2

[A relationship, I think, is like a shark, you know? It has to constantly move forward or it dies. And I think what we got on our hands is a dead shark.]

-Woody Allen [from Annie Hall, 1979]

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**Steps in Database Design**

- Requirements Analysis
  - user needs; what must database do?
- Conceptual Design
  - high level descr (often done w/ER model)
- Logical Design
  - translate ER into DBMS data model
- Schema Refinement
  - consistency, normalization
- Physical Design - indexes, disk layout
- Security Design - who accesses what, and how

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**ER Model Basics**

- **Entity**: Real-world object, distinguishable from other objects. An entity is described using a set of attributes.
- **Entity Set**: A collection of similar entities. E.g., all employees.
  - All entities in an entity set have the same set of attributes. (Until we consider hierarchies, anyway!)
  - Each entity set has a key (underlined).
  - Each attribute has a domain.

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**ER Model Basics (Contd.)**

- **Relationship**: Association among two or more entities. E.g., Attishoo works in Pharmacy department.
  - relationships can have their own attributes.
- **Relationship Set**: Collection of similar relationships.
  - An n-ary relationship set R relates n entity sets $E_1, ..., E_n$; each relationship in $R$ involves entities $e_i \in E_i, ..., e_n \in E_n$.

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**Databases Model the Real World**

- “Data Model” allows us to translate real world things into structures computers can store
- Many models: Relational, E-R, O-O, Network, Hierarchical, etc.
- Relational
  - Rows & Columns
  - Keys & Foreign Keys to link Relations

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**Enrolled Students**

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**Conceptual Design**

- What are the **entities** and **relationships** in the enterprise?
- What information about these entities and relationships should we store in the database?
- What are the **integrity constraints** or **business rules** that hold?
- A database ‘schema’ in the ER Model can be represented pictorially (ER diagrams).
- Can map an ER diagram into a relational schema.
### ER Model Basics (Cont.)

- Same entity set can participate in different relationship sets, or in different “roles” in the same set.

### Key Constraints

An employee can work in many departments; a dept can have many employees.

In contrast, each dept has at most one manager, according to the **key constraint** on Manages.

### Participation Constraints

- Does every employee work in a department?
  - If so, this is a **participation constraint**
    - What if every department has an employee working in it?
  - Basically means "at least one"

### Weak Entities

A weak entity can be identified uniquely only by considering the primary key of another (owner) entity.

- Owner entity set and weak entity set must participate in a one-to-many relationship set (one owner, many weak entities).
- Weak entity set must have total participation in this **identifying** relationship set.

Weak entities have only a "partial key" (dashed underline)

### Binary vs. Ternary Relationships

- Think through all the constraints in the 2nd diagram!

**Binary vs. Ternary Relationships (Contd.)**

- Previous example illustrated a case when two binary relationships were better than one ternary relationship.
- An example in the other direction: a ternary relation **Contracts** relates entity sets **Parts, Departments and Suppliers**, and has descriptive attribute **qty**. No combination of binary relationships is an adequate substitute.
Binary vs. Ternary Relationships (Contd.)

- If we declare a ISA, every A entity is also considered to be a B entity.
  - Overlap constraints: Can Simon be an Hourly_Emps as well as a Contract_Emps entity? (Allowed/disallowed)
  - Covering constraints: Does every Employees entity also have to be an Hourly_Emps or a Contract_Emps entity? (Yes/no)
- Reasons for using ISA:
  - To add descriptive attributes specific to a subclass.
  - To identify entities that participate in a particular relationship
  - i.e., not all superclass entities participate

ISA (‘is a’) Hierarchies

- As in C++, or other PLs, attributes are inherited.
- If we declare A ISA B, every A entity is also considered to be a B entity.

Conceptual Design Using the ER Model

- ER modeling can get tricky!
- **Design choices:**
  - Should a concept be modeled as an entity or an attribute?
  - Should a concept be modeled as an entity or a relationship?
  - Identifying relationships: Binary or ternary? Aggregation?
- **Note constraints of the ER Model:**
  - A lot of data semantics can (and should) be captured.
  - But some constraints cannot be captured in ER diagrams.
    - We’ll refine things in our logical (relational) design

Summary so far

- Entities and Entity Set (boxes)
- Relationships and Relationship sets (diamonds)
  - Binary
  - n-ary
- Key constraints (1-1, 1-M, M-M, arrows on 1 side)
- Participation constraints (bold for Total)
- Weak entities - require strong entity for key
- Next, a couple more “advanced” concepts...

Aggregation

Used to model a relationship involving a relationship set. Allows us to treat a relationship set as an entity set for purposes of participation in (other) relationships.

Entity vs. Attribute

- Should *address* be an attribute of Employees or an entity (related to Employees)?
- **Depends** upon how we want to use address information, and the semantics of the data:
  - If we have several addresses per employee, *address* must be an entity (since attributes cannot be set-valued).
  - If the structure (city, street, etc.) is important, *address* must be modeled as an entity (since attribute values are atomic).
• Works_In2 does not allow an employee to work in a department for two or more periods.
• Similar to the problem of wanting to record several addresses for an employee: we want to record several values of the descriptive attributes for each instance of this relationship.

Entity vs. Relationship

OK as long as a manager gets a separate discretionary budget (dbudget) for each dept.
What if manager’s dbudget covers all managed depts? (can repeat value, but such redundancy is problematic)

Now you try it

Try this at home - Courses database:
• Courses, Students, Teachers
• Courses have ids, titles, credits, ...
• Courses have multiple sections that have time/rm and exactly one teacher
• Must track students’ course schedules and transcripts including grades, semester taken, etc.
• Must track which classes a professor has taught
• Database should work over multiple semesters

These things get pretty hairy!

• Many E-R diagrams cover entire walls!
• A modest example:

A Cadastral E-R Diagram

cadastral: showing or recording property boundaries, subdivision lines, buildings, and related details

Source: US Dept. Interior Bureau of Land Management, Federal Geographic Data Committee Cadastral Subcommittee
http://www.fairview-industries.com/standardmodule/cad-erd.htm

Summary of Conceptual Design

• Conceptual design follows requirements analysis,
  – Yields a high-level description of data to be stored
• ER model popular for conceptual design
  – Constructs are expressive, close to the way people think about their applications.
  – Note: There are many variations on ER model
    • Both graphically and conceptually
• Basic constructs: entities, relationships, and attributes (of entities and relationships).
• Some additional constructs: weak entities, ISA hierarchies, and aggregation.
Summary of ER (Cont.)

• Several kinds of integrity constraints:
  – key constraints
  – participation constraints
  – overlap/covering for ISA hierarchies.
• Some foreign key constraints are also implicit in the definition of a relationship set.
• Many other constraints (notably, functional dependencies) cannot be expressed.
• Constraints play an important role in determining the best database design for an enterprise.

Summary of ER (Cont.)

• ER design is subjective. There are often many ways to model a given scenario!
• Analyzing alternatives can be tricky, especially for a large enterprise. Common choices include:
  – Entity vs. attribute, entity vs. relationship, binary or n-ary relationship, whether or not to use ISA hierarchies, aggregation.
• Ensuring good database design: resulting relational schema should be analyzed and refined further.
  – Functional Dependency information and normalization techniques are especially useful.