3: Entity-Relationship Modeling (part two)

design-specific er model

for database designers/administrators



technology-independent



two phases coarse granularity and fine granularity

coarse-granular design-specific



collect additional attribute characteristics data type/size





more technically precise notation min/max



map deletion rules

min/max notation



Figure 3.4 Introduction of (min, max) notation for a binary relationship

min/max notation



Figure 3.5 Course-granular Design-Specific ER diagram for Bearcat, Incorporated - Stage 1

deletion rules

what happens when an entity type gets deleted? pg. 101



restrict

cascade

set null

set default

restrict (R)

if there is a parent-child relationship, the parent cannot be deleted.

(default deletion rule)

restrict (R)



cascade (C)

if a parent is deleted, then the children are deleted as well.

cascade (C)



set null (N)

if a parent is deleted, then the relationship ceases to exist.

set null (N)



set default (D)

if a parent is deleted, then the child is assigned to another parent.

set default (D)



deletion constraints using rules



Figure 3.7 Course-granular Design-Specific ER diagram for Bearcat, Incorporated - Stage 2 {deletion constraints added}

deletion constraints using rules



Figure 3.8 Course-granular Design-Specific ER diagram for Bearcat, Incorporated - Final

fine-granular design-specific



map additional attribute characteristics data type/size

update semantic integrity constraints



decompose er constructs multi-valued attributes and m:n cardinality constraints

replacing multi-valued attributes



using sample data

Original PLANT Data Set

Pnumber	Plname	Budget	Building
10	Underwood	3000000	1
			2
			3
11	Garnett	3000000	1
			2
12	Belmont	3500000	1
13	Vanderbilt	3500000	1
			2

Revised PLANT Data Set- Variation 1

Pnumber	Building	Plname	Budget
10	1	Underwood	3000000
10	2	Underwood	3000000
10	3	Underwood	3000000
11	1	Garnett	3000000
11	2	Garnett	3000000
12	1	Belmont	3500000
13	1	Vanderbilt	3500000
13	2	Vanderbilt	3500000

Revised PLANT Data Set- Variation 2

Pnumber	Building	Plname	Budget
10	1	Underwood	3000000
10	2	Underwood	3000000
10	3	Underwood	3000000
11	1	Garnett	3000000
11	2	Garnett	3000000
12	1	Belmont	3500000
13	1	Vanderbilt	3500000
13	2	Vanderbilt	3500000

(a)

Sample data illustrating the transformation of a multi-valued attribute to a single-valued attribute (see Figure 3.9a)

replacing multi-valued attributes



using sample data



Pnumber	Plname	Budget	Building
10	Underwood	3000000	1
			2
			3
11	Garnett	3000000	1
			2
12	Belmont	3500000	1
13	Vanderbilt	3500000	1
			2

Revised PLANT Data Set Budget Pnumber Plname 3000000 10 Underwood



Revised

BUILDING

Data Set

(b)

Sample data illustrating the transformation of a multi-valued attribute to a weak entity type (see Figure 3.9b)

creating a gerund entity type



map additional attribute characteristics



A - alphabetic

N - numeric

X - alphanumeric

Dt - date

fine-granular design-specific



Figure 3.11 Fine-granular Design-Specific ER diagram for Bearcat, Incorporated

conceptual modeling

summary



presentation-layer er model

diagram+semantic integrity constraints

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coarse-granular er model

collect attribute characteristics min/max notation deletion rules



fine-granular er model

map the attribute characteristics decompose multi-valued attributes and m:n relationship types