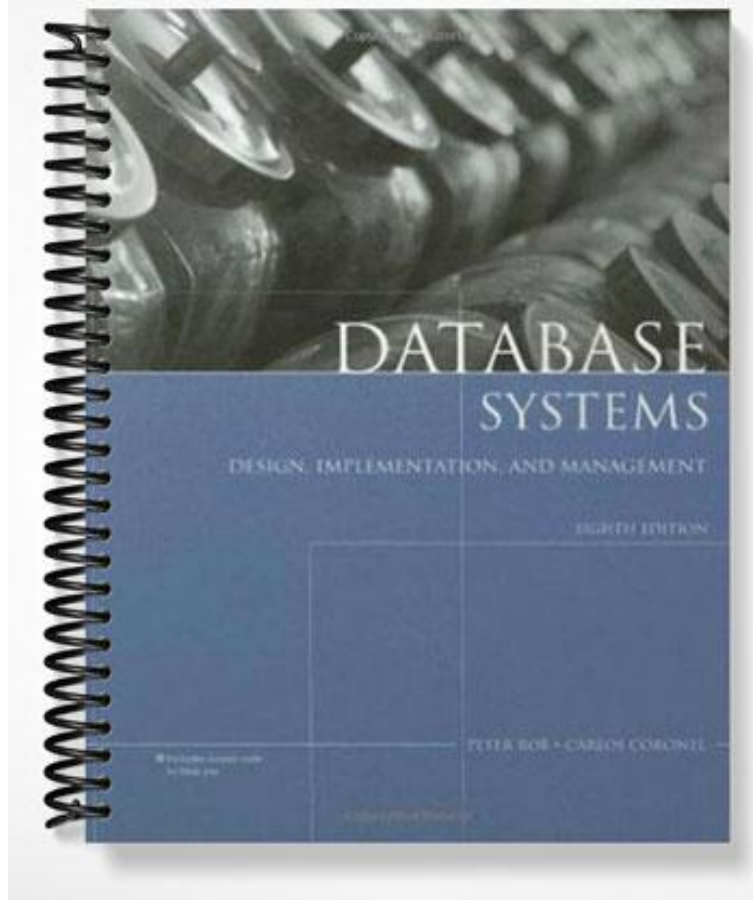


SOLUTIONS MANUAL



Chapter 2

Data Models

Discussion Focus

Although all of the topics covered in this chapter are important, our students have given us consistent feedback: *If you can write precise business rules from a description of operations, database design is not that difficult.* Therefore, once data modeling (Sections 2.1, “The Importance of Data Models,” and 2.2, “Data Model Basic Building Blocks,”) has been examined in detail, Section 2.3, “Business Rules,” should receive a lot of class time and attention. Perhaps it is useful to argue that the answers to questions 2 and 3 in the [Review Questions](#) section are the key to successful design. That’s why we have found it particularly important to focus on business rules and their impact on the database design process.

What are business rules, what is their source, and why are they crucial?

Business rules are precisely written and unambiguous statements that are derived from a detailed description of an organization's operations. *When written properly*, business rules define one or more of the following modeling components:

- entities
- relationships
- attributes
- connectivities
- cardinalities – these will be examined in detail in Chapter 3, “The Relational Database Model.” Basically, the cardinalities yield the minimum and maximum number of entity occurrences in an entity. For example, the relationship described by “a professor teaches one or more classes” means that the PROFESSOR entity is referenced at least once and no more than four times in the CLASS entity.
- constraints

Because the business rules form the basis of the data modeling process, their precise statement is crucial to the success of the database design. And, because the business rules are derived from a precise description of operations, much of the design's success depends on the accuracy of the description of operations.

Examples of business rules are:

- An invoice contains one or more invoice lines.
- Each invoice line is associated with a single invoice.
- A store employs many employees.
- Each employee is employed by only one store.
- A college has many departments.
- Each department belongs to a single college. (This business rule reflects a university that has multiple colleges such as Business, Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, etc.)
- A driver may be assigned to drive many different vehicles.

Chapter 2 Data Models

- Each vehicle can be driven by many drivers. (Note: Keep in mind that this business rule reflects the assignment of drivers during some period of time.)
- A client may sign many contracts.
- Each contract is signed by only one client.
- A sales representative may write many contracts.
- Each contract is written by one sales representative.

Note that each relationship definition requires the definition of two business rules. For example, the relationship between the INVOICE and (invoice) LINE entities is defined by the first two business rules in the bulleted list. This two-way requirement exists because there is always a two-way relationship between any two related entities. (This two-way relationship description also reflects the implementation by many of the available CASE tools.)

Keep in mind that the ER diagrams cannot always reflect all of the business rules. For example, examine the following business rule:

A customer cannot be given a credit line over \$10,000 unless that customer has maintained a satisfactory credit history (as determined by the credit manager) during the past two years.

This business rule describes a constraint that cannot be shown in the ER diagram. The business rule reflected in this constraint would be handled at the applications software level through the use of a trigger or a stored procedure. (Your students will learn about triggers and stored procedures in Chapter 8, “Advanced SQL.”)

Given their importance to successful design, we cannot overstate the importance of business rules and their derivation from properly written description of operations. It is not too early to start asking students to write business rules for simple descriptions of operations. Begin by using familiar operational scenarios, such as buying a book at the book store, registering for a class, paying a parking ticket, or renting a DVD.

Also, try reversing the process: Give the students a chance to write the business rules from a basic data model such as the one presented in the text’s Figures 2.1 and 2.2. Ask your students to write the business rules that are the foundation of the relational diagram in Figure 2.4 and then point their attention to the relational tables in Figure 2.3 to indicate that an AGENT occurrence can occur multiple times in the CUSTOMER entity, thus illustrating the implementation impact of the business rules

An agent can serve many customers.

Each customer is served by one agent.

Answers to Review Questions

1. Discuss the importance of data modeling.

A data model is a relatively simple representation, usually graphical, of a more complex real world object event. The data model's main function is to help us understand the complexities of the real-world environment. The database designer uses data models to facilitate the interaction among designers, application programmers, and end users. In short, a good data model is a communications device that helps eliminate (or at least substantially reduce) discrepancies between the database design's components and the real world data environment. The development of data models, bolstered by powerful database design tools, has made it possible to substantially diminish the database design error potential. (Review Section 2.1 in detail.)

2. What is a business rule, and what is its purpose in data modeling?

A business rule is a brief, precise, and unambiguous description of a policy, procedure, or principle within a specific organization's environment. In a sense, business rules are misnamed: they apply to *any* organization -- a business, a government unit, a religious group, or a research laboratory; large or small -- that stores and uses data to generate information.

Business rules are derived from a *description of operations*. As its name implies, a description of operations is a detailed narrative that describes the operational environment of an organization. Such a description requires great precision and detail. If the description of operations is incorrect or incomplete, the business rules derived from it will not reflect the real world data environment accurately, thus leading to poorly defined data models, which lead to poor database designs. In turn, poor database designs lead to poor applications, thus setting the stage for poor decision making -- which may ultimately lead to the demise of the organization.

Note especially that business rules help to create and enforce actions within that organization's environment. Business rules must be rendered in writing and updated to reflect any change in the organization's operational environment.

Properly written business rules are used to define entities, attributes, relationships, and constraints. Because these components form the basis for a database design, the careful derivation and definition of business rules is crucial to good database design.

3. How do you translate business rules into data model components?

As a general rule, a noun in a business rule will translate into an entity in the model, and a verb (active or passive) associating nouns will translate into a relationship among the entities. For example, the business rule "a customer may generate many invoices" contains two nouns (customer and invoice) and a verb ("generate") that associates them.

4. What does each of the following acronyms represent, and how is each one related to the birth of the network data model?

a. CODASYL

Conference on Data Systems Languages. This group created a COBOL standard; furthermore, CODASYL created the network model specifications.

b. SPARC

Standards Planning and Requirements Committee. This committee augmented the database standards in 1975.

c. ANSI

American National Standards Institute. Adopted the CODASYL database specifications as a standard database model.

d. DBTG

Database Task Group. This group defined an environment to facilitate database creation and data manipulation.

5. What three languages were adopted by the DBTG to standardize the basic network data model, and why was such standardization important to users and designers?

The three languages were:

1. The **DDL (schema)** constitutes the Data Definition Language for the database schema. The DDL's use enabled the database administrator to define the database schema, i.e., its over-all blueprint.
2. The **DDL (subschema)** allows the definition of the specific database components that will be used by each application.
3. The **DML** is the Data Manipulation Language that allows us to manipulate the database contents.

Standardization is important to users and designers because it allows them to shift from one commercial application to another with little trouble when they operate at the logical level.

6. Describe the basic features of the relational data model and discuss their importance to the end user and the designer.

A relational database is a single data repository that provides both structural and data independence while maintaining conceptual simplicity.

The relational database model is perceived by the user to be a collection of tables in which data are stored. Each table resembles a matrix composed of row and columns. Tables are related to each other by sharing a common value in one of their columns.

The relational model represents a breakthrough for users and designers because it lets them operate in a simpler conceptual environment. End users find it easier to visualize their data as a collection of data organized as a matrix. Designers find it easier to deal with *conceptual* data representation, freeing them from the complexities associated with physical data representation.

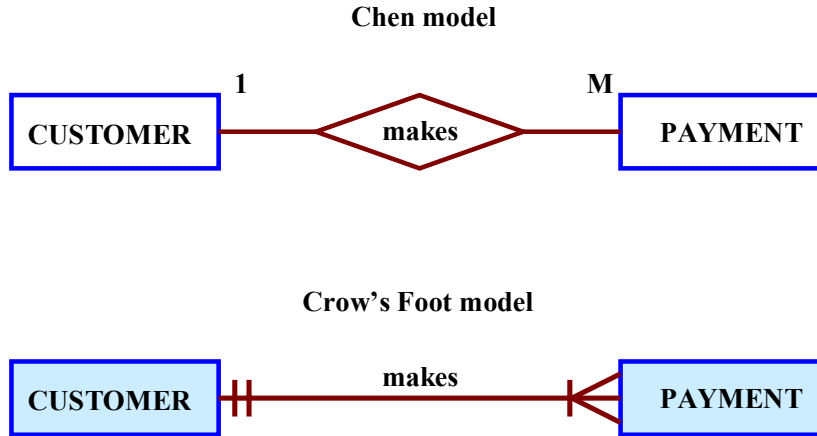
7. Explain how the entity relationship (ER) model helped produce a more structured relational database design environment.

An entity relationship model, also known as an ERM, helps identify the database's main entities and their relationships. Because the ERM components are graphically represented, their role is more easily understood. Using the ER diagram, it's easy to map the ERM to the relational database model's tables and attributes. This mapping process uses a series of well-defined steps to generate all the required database structures. (This structures mapping approach is augmented by a process known as normalization, which is covered in detail in Chapter 5, "Normalization of Database Tables.")

8. Use the scenario described by "A customer can make many payments, but each payment is made by only one customer" as the basis for an entity relationship diagram (ERD) representation.

This scenario yields the ERDs shown in Figure Q2.8. (Note the use of the PowerPoint Crow's Foot template. We will start using the Visio Professional-generated Crow's Foot ERDs in Chapter 3, but you can, of course, continue to use the template if you do not have access to Visio Professional.)

Figure Q2.8 The Chen and Crow's Foot ERDs for Question 8



NOTE

Remind your students again that we have not (yet) illustrated the effect of optional relationships on the ERD's presentation. Optional relationships and their treatment are covered in detail in Chapter 4, "Entity Relationship (ER) Modeling."

9. Why is an object said to have greater semantic content than an entity?

An object has greater semantic content because it embodies both data and behavior. That is, the object contains, in addition to data, also the description of the operations that may be performed by the object.

10. What is the difference between an object and a class in the object oriented data model (OODM)?

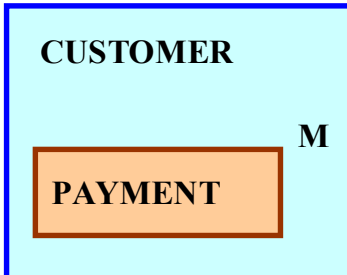
An object is an instance of a specific class. It is useful to point out that the object is a run-time concept, while the class is a more static description.

Objects that share similar characteristics are grouped in classes. A class is a collection of similar objects with shared structure (attributes) and behavior (methods.) Therefore, a class resembles an entity set. However, a class also includes a set of procedures known as methods.

11. How would you model Question 8 with an OODM? (Use Figure 2.7 as your guide.)

The OODM that corresponds to question 11's ERD is shown in Figure Q1.11:

Figure Q2.11 The OODM Model for Question 11



12. What is an ERDM, and what role does it play in the modern (production) database environment?

The Extended Relational Data Model (ERDM) is the relational data model's response to the Object Oriented Data Model (OODM.) Most current RDBMSes support at least a few of the ERDM's extensions. For example, support for large binary objects (BLOBs) is now common.

Although the "ERDM" label has frequently been used in the database literature to describe the -- quite successful -- relational database model's response to the OODM's challenges, C. J. Date objects to the ERDM label for the following reasons:¹

- The useful contribution of "the object model" is its ability to let users define their own -- and often very complex -- data types. However, mathematical structures known as "domains" in the relational model also provide this ability. Therefore, a relational DBMS that properly supports such domains greatly diminishes the reason for using the object model. Given proper support for domains, relational database models are quite capable of handling the complex data encountered in time series, engineering design, office automation, financial modeling, and so on. Because the relational model can support complex data types, the notion of an "extended relational database model" or ERDM is "extremely inappropriate and inaccurate" and "it should be firmly resisted." (The capability that is supposedly being extended is already there!)
- Even the label **object/relational model (O/RDM)** is not quite accurate, because the relational database model's domain is not an object model structure. However, there are already quite a few O/R products -- also known as **Universal Database Servers** -- on the market. Therefore, Date concedes that we are probably stuck with the O/R label. In fact, Date believes that "an O/R system is in everyone's future." More precisely, Date argues that a true O/R system would be "nothing more nor less than a true relational system -- which is to say, a system that supports the relational model, with all that such support entails."

¹ C. J. Date, "Back To the Relational Future", <http://www.dbpd.com/vault/9808date.html>

C. J. Date concludes his discussion by observing that "We need do nothing to the relational model achieve object functionality. (Nothing, that is, except implement it, something that doesn't yet seem to have been tried in the commercial world.)"

13. In terms of data and structural independence, compare file system data management with the five data models discussed in this chapter.

Remind students to review the definitions of data- and structural independence found in Chapter 1, "Database Systems." **Data independence** exists when it is possible to make changes in the data *storage* characteristics without affecting the application program's ability to access the data. Conversely, **data dependence** exists when an application program is unable to access the data after a change in the data storage characteristics has been made. The practical significance of data dependence is the difference between the **logical data format** (how the human being views the data) and the **physical data format** (how the computer "sees" the data). Because a file system exhibits data dependence, any program that accesses a file system's file must not only tell the computer *what* to do, but also *how* to do it.

In contrast to the file system, a relational database exhibits data independence. Therefore, any program can access the data regardless of a change in the data storage characteristics. For example, if you want to get a listing of all the customers whose last name is "Smith" in a relational database, the command set

```
SELECT *
FROM   CUSTOMER
WHERE  CUS_LNAME = "Smith";
```

reads the same regardless of the last name field's size (for example, up to 20 bytes or up to 35 bytes) or characteristics (fixed field length or variable field length).

NOTE

Although students have not yet been introduced to Structured Query Language (SQL), the relational database query language standard, this command set is simple enough to serve as a discussion vehicle. If you explain that the "*" symbol in the SELECT statement means "all" to indicate that all the records are to be selected, the remaining components FROM and WHERE are self-explanatory. You can demonstrate this command with any of the MS Access databases that include a CUSTOMER table. For example, use the [Ch02_InsureCo](#) database – see Figure 2.3 for the data – to make the point.

Structural independence exists when it is possible to make changes in the database *structure* without affecting the application program's ability to access the data. For example, the preceding SQL command set works fine regardless of whether the CUS_LNAME is listed first, third, or last in the CUSTOMER table structure.

The comparisons are summarized in Table Q1.13.

TABLE Q1.13 Data and Structural Independence in Various Data Models

DATA MODEL	DATA INDEPENDENCE	STRUCTURAL INDEPENDENCE
File system	No	No
Hierarchical	Yes	No
Network	Yes	No
Relational	Yes	Yes
Entity Relationship	Yes	Yes
Object Oriented	Yes	Yes

14. What is a relationship, and what three types of relationships exist?

A relationship is an association among (two or more) entities. Three types of relationships exist: one-to-one (1:1), one-to-many (1:M), and many-to-many (M:N or M:M.)

15. Give an example of each of the three types of relationships.

1:1

An academic department is chaired by one professor; a professor may chair only one academic department.

1:M

A customer may generate many invoices; each invoice is generated by one customer.

M:N

An employee may have earned many degrees; a degree may have been earned by many employees.

16. What is a table, and what role does it play in the relational model?

Strictly speaking, the relational data model bases data storage on *relations*. These relations are based on algebraic set theory. However, the user perceives the relations to be tables. In the relational database environment, designers and users *perceive* a table to be a matrix consisting of a series of row/column intersections. Tables, also called relations, are related to each other by sharing a common entity characteristic. For example, an INVOICE table would contain a customer number that points to that same number in the CUSTOMER table. This feature enables the RDBMS to link invoices to the customers who generated them.

Tables are especially useful from the modeling and implementation perspectives. Because tables are used to describe the entities they represent, they provide an easy way to summarize entity characteristics and relationships among entities. And, because they are purely conceptual constructs, the designer does not need to be concerned about the physical implementation aspects of the database design.

17. What is a relational diagram? Give an example.

A relational diagram is a visual representation of the relational database's entities, the attributes within those entities, and the relationships between those entities. Therefore, it is easy to see what the entities represent and to see what types of relationships (1:1, 1:M, M:N) exist among the entities and how those relationships are implemented. An example of a relational diagram is found in the text's Figure 2.4.

18. What is logical independence?

Logical independence exists when you can change the internal model without affecting the conceptual model.

When you discuss logical and other types of independence, it's worthwhile to discuss and review some basic modeling concepts and terminology:

- In general terms, a *model* is an abstraction of a more complex real-world object or event. A model's main function is to help you understand the complexities of the real-world environment. Within the database environment, a data model represents data structures and their characteristics, relations, constraints, and transformations. As its name implies, a purely *conceptual* model stands at the highest level of abstraction and focuses on the basic ideas (concepts) that are explored in the model, without specifying the details that will enable the designer to *implement* the model. For example, a conceptual model would include entities and their relationships and it may even include at least some of the attributes that define the entities, but it would not include attribute details such as the nature of the attributes (text, numeric, etc.) or the physical storage requirements of those attributes.
- The terms *data model* and *database model* are often used interchangeably. In the text, the term *database model* is used to refer to the implementation of a *data model* in a specific database system.
- **Data models** (relatively simple representations, usually graphical, of more complex real-world data structures), bolstered by powerful database design tools, have made it possible to substantially diminish the potential for errors in database design.
- The **internal model** is the representation of the database as "seen" by the DBMS. In other words, the internal model requires the designer to match the conceptual model's characteristics and constraints to those of the selected implementation model.
- An **internal schema** depicts a specific representation of an internal model, using the database constructs supported by the chosen database.
- The **external model** is the end users' view of the data environment.

19. What is physical independence?

You have **physical independence** when you can change the *physical model* without affecting the *internal model*. Therefore, a change in storage devices or methods and even a change in operating system will not affect the internal model.

The terms physical model and internal model may require a bit of additional discussion:

- The **physical model** operates at the lowest level of abstraction, describing the way data are saved on storage media such as disks or tapes. The physical model requires the definition of both the physical storage devices and the (physical) access methods required to reach the data within those storage devices, making it both software- and hardware-dependent. The storage structures used are dependent on the software (DBMS, operating system) and on the type of storage devices that the computer can handle. The precision required in the physical model's definition demands that database designers who work at this level have a detailed knowledge of the hardware and software used to implement the database design.
- The **internal model** is the representation of the database as "seen" by the DBMS. In other words, the internal model requires the designer to match the conceptual model's characteristics and constraints to those of the selected implementation model. An **internal schema** depicts a specific representation of an internal model, using the database constructs supported by the chosen database.

20. What is connectivity? (Use a Crow's Foot ERD to illustrate connectivity.)

ERD modelers use the term **connectivity** to *label* the types of relationships. Database modelers use the term *connectivity* to label the minimum and maximum number of entity occurrences for each entity in a relationship. Commonly, the connectivities are written within parentheses. Thus the connectivity for the 1:1 relationship is (1,1), for the 1:M relationship it is (1,M), and for the M:N relationship it is (M,N).

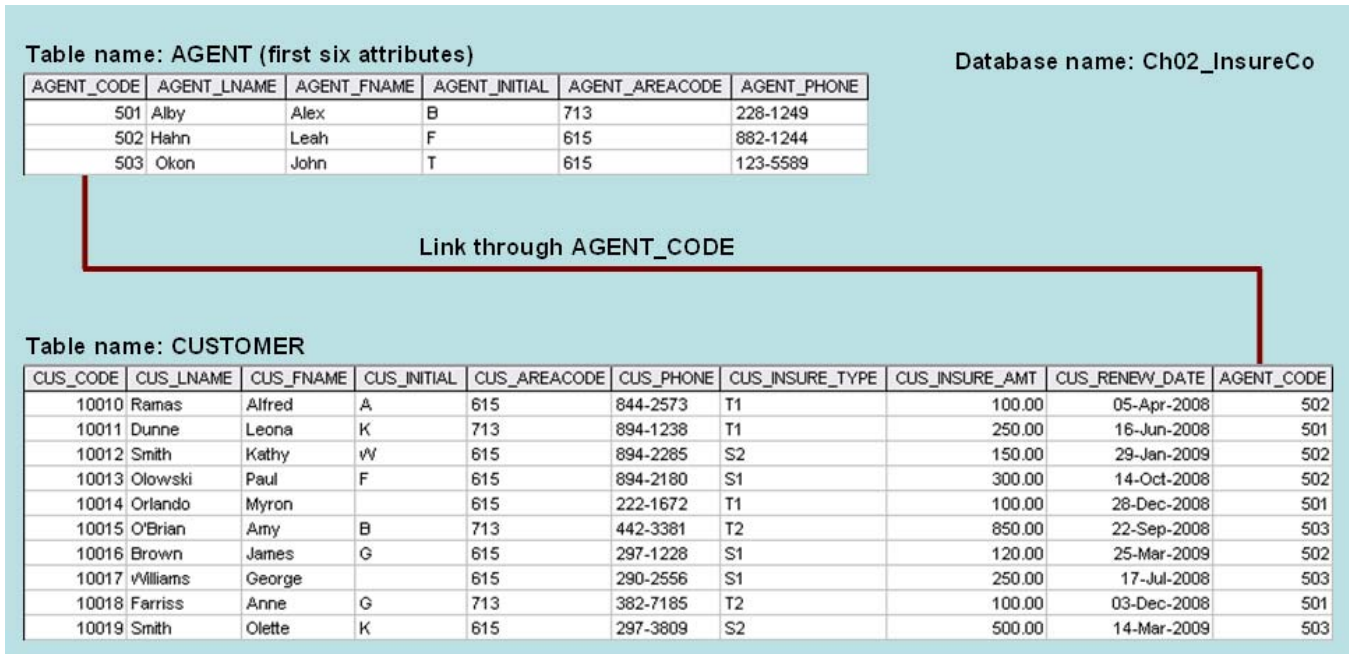
The Crow's Foot ERD indicates connectivity through the use of symbols. The "one" side of a relationship is indicated by a short line segment placed next to the entity box. This short line segment is drawn at a 90-degree angle to the relationship line. The "many" side of a relationship is indicated by a three-pronged symbol segment placed next to the entity box. Because the three-pronged is said to resemble a bird's foot, the Crow's Foot model's name reflects its use of this symbol. This three-pronged "Crow's Foot" segment is drawn at a 90-degree angle to the relationship line. The text's Figure 2.6 shows three examples of connectivity labeling in the Crow's Foot ERD.

Problem Solutions

Use the contents of Figure 2.3 to work problems 1-5.

The text's Figure 2.3 is reproduced below for your convenience:

FIGURE 2.3 Linking Relational Tables



1. Write the business rule(s) that governs the relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER.

Given the data in the two tables, you can see that an AGENT – through AGENT_CODE -- can occur many times in the CUSTOMER table. But each customer has only one agent. Therefore, the business rules may be written as follows:

One agent can have many customers.

Each customer has only one agent.

Given these business rules, you can conclude that there is a 1:M relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER.

2. Given the business rule(s) you wrote in Problem 1, create the basic Crow's Foot ERD.

The Crow's Foot ERD is shown in Figure P2.2a.

Figure P2.2a The Crow's Foot ERD for Problem 3



For discussion purposes, you might use the Chen model shown in Figure P2.2b. Compare the two representations of the business rules by noting the different ways in which connectivities (1,M) are represented. The Chen ERD is shown in Figure P2.2b.

Figure P2.2b The Chen ERD for Problem 2

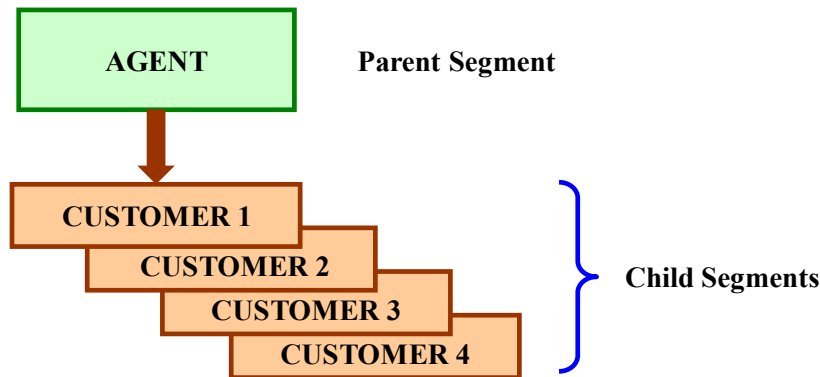
Chen model



3. If the relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER were implemented in a hierarchical model, what would the hierarchical structure look like? Label the structure fully, identifying the root segment and the Level 1 segment.

The hierarchical model is shown in Figure P2.3.

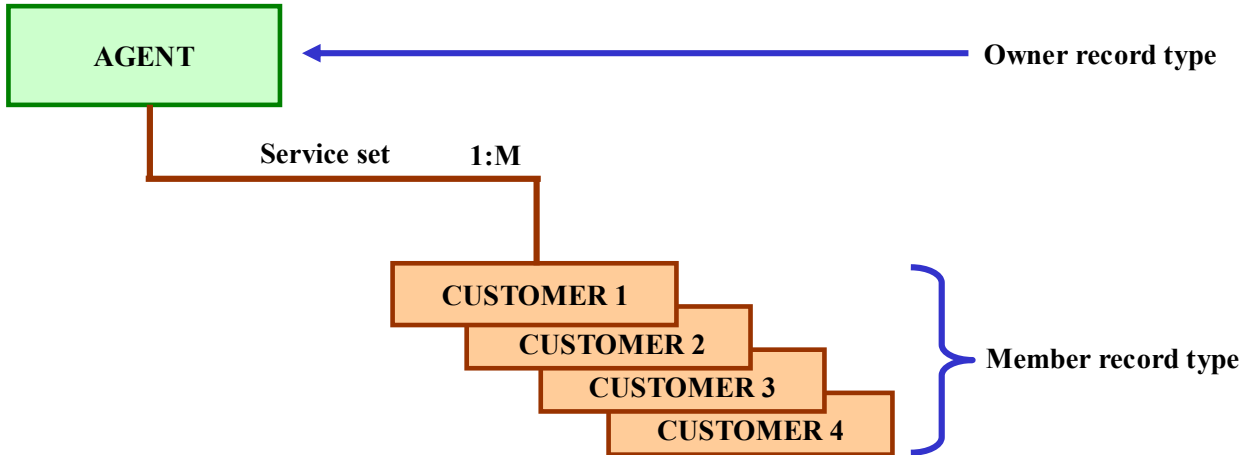
Figure P2.3 The Hierarchical Model for Problem 3



4. If the relationship between AGENT and CUSTOMER were implemented in a network model, what would the network model look like? (Identify the record types and the set.)

The network model is shown in Figure P2.4.

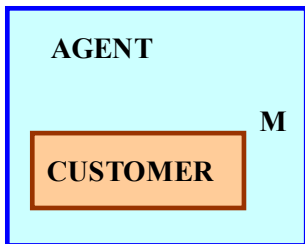
Figure P2.4 The Network Model for Problem 4



5. Using the ERD you drew in Problem 2, create the equivalent Object representation and UML class diagram. (Use Figure 2.7 as your guide.)

The OO model is shown in Figure P2.5.

Figure P2.5 The OO Model for Problem 5



Using Figure P2.6 as your guide, work Problems 6–7. The DealCo relational diagram shows the initial entities and attributes for the DealCo stores, located in two regions of the country.

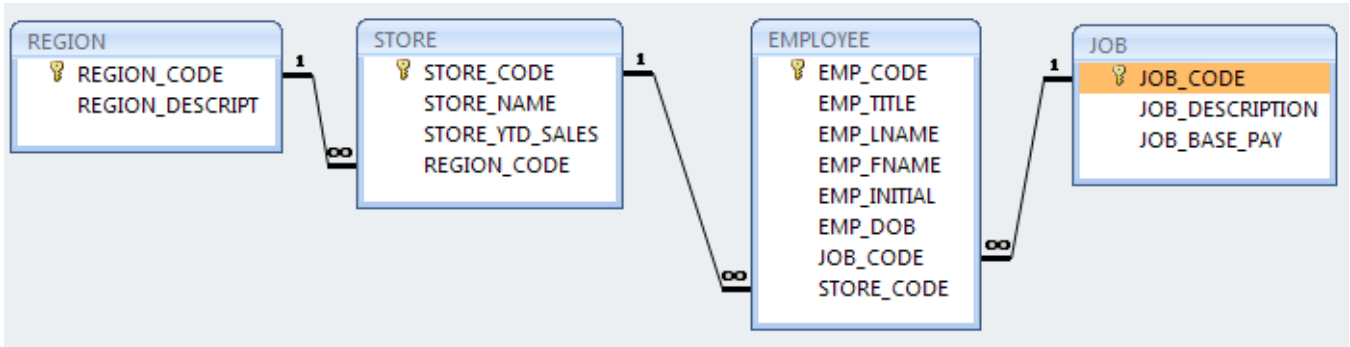


Figure P2.6 The DealCo Relational Diagram

6. Identify each relationship type and write all of the business rules.

One region can be the location for many stores. Each store is located in only one region. Therefore, the relationship between REGION and STORE is 1:M.

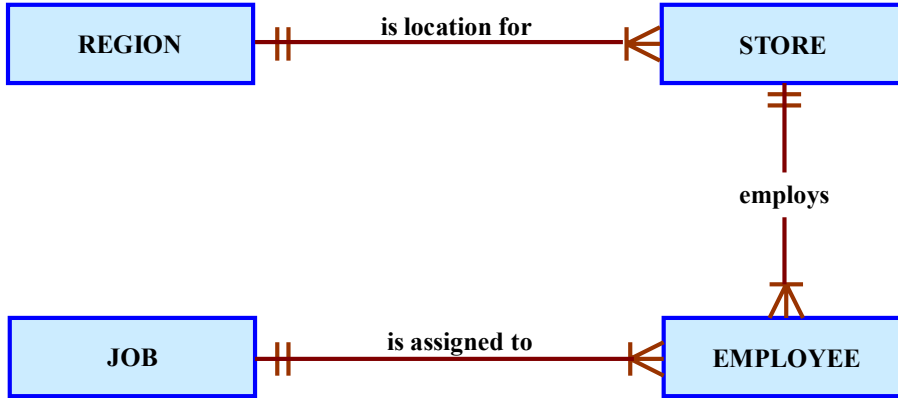
Each store employs one or more employees. Each employee is employed by one store. (In this case, we are assuming that the business rule specifies that an employee cannot work in more than one store at a time.) Therefore, the relationship between STORE and EMPLOYEE is 1:M.

A job – such as accountant or sales representative -- can be assigned to many employees. (For example, one would reasonably assume that a store can have more than one sales representative. Therefore, the job title “Sales Representative” can be assigned to more than one employee at a time.) Each employee can have only one job assignment. (In this case, we are assuming that the business rule specifies that an employee cannot have more than one job assignment at a time.) Therefore, the relationship between JOB and EMPLOYEE is 1:M.

7. Create the basic Crow’s Foot ERD for DealCo.

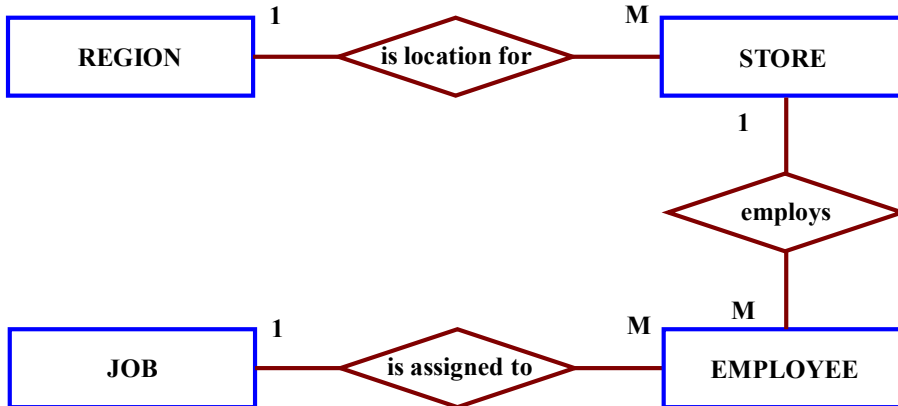
The Crow’s Foot ERD is shown in Figure P2.7a.

Figure P2.7a The Crow’s Foot ERD for DealCo



The Chen model is shown in Figure P2.7b. (Note that you always read the relationship from the “1” to the “M” side.)

Figure P2.7b The Chen ERD for DealCo



Using Figure P2.8 as your guide, work Problems 8–11 The Tiny College relational diagram shows the initial entities and attributes for Tiny College.

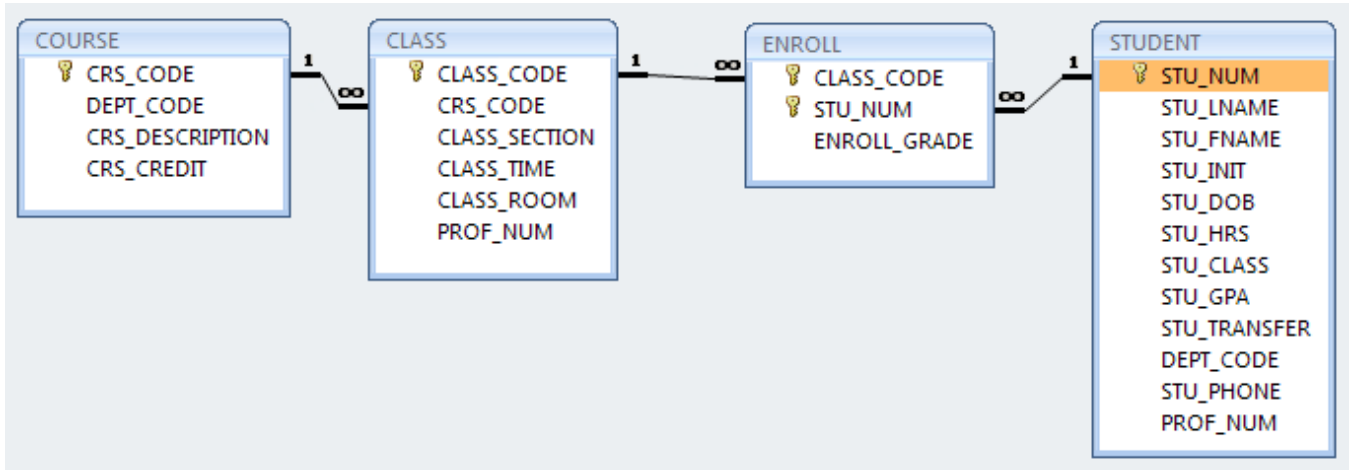


Figure P2.8 The Tiny College Relational Diagram

8. Identify each relationship type and write all of the business rules.

The simplest way to illustrate the relationship between ENROLL, CLASS, and STUDENT is to discuss the data shown in Table P2.8. As you examine the Table P2.8 contents and compare the attributes to relational schema shown in Figure P2.8, note these features:

- We have added an attribute, ENROLL_SEMESTER, to identify the enrollment period.
- Naturally, no grade has yet been assigned when the student is first enrolled, so we have entered a default value “NA” for “Not Applicable.” The letter grade – A, B, C, D, F, I (Incomplete), or W (Withdrawal) -- will be entered at the conclusion of the enrollment period, the SPRING-08 semester.
- Student 11324 is enrolled in two classes; student 11892 is enrolled in three classes, and student 10345 is enrolled in one class.

Table P2.8 Sample Contents of an ENROLL Table

STU_NUM	CLASS_CODE	ENROLL_SEMESTER	ENROLL_GRADE
11324	MATH345-04	SPRING-08	NA
11324	ENG322-11	SPRING-08	NA
11892	CHEM218-05	SPRING-08	NA
11892	ENG322-11	SPRING-08	NA
11892	CIS431-01	SPRING-08	NA
10345	ENG322-07	SPRING-08	NA

All of the relationships are 1:M. The relationships may be written as follows:

COURSE generates CLASS. One course can generate many classes. Each class is generated by one course.

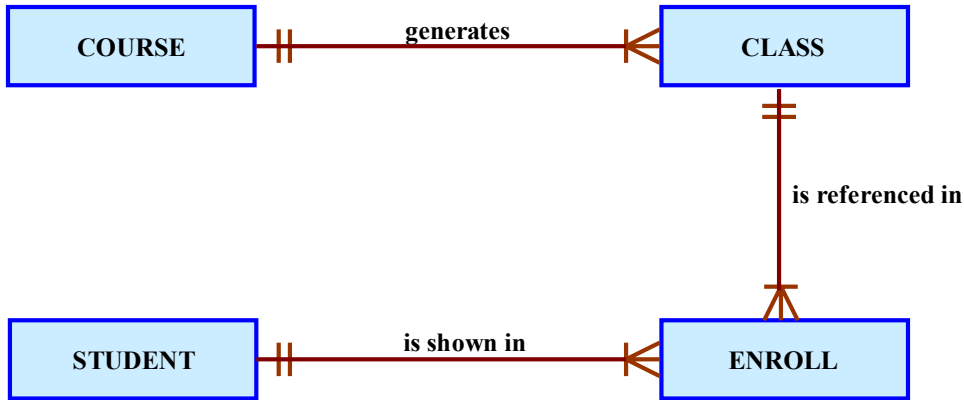
CLASS is referenced in ENROLL. One class can be referenced in enrollment many times. Each individual enrollment references one class. Note that the ENROLL entity is also related to STUDENT. Each entry in the ENROLL entity references one student and the class for which that student has enrolled. A student cannot enroll in the same class more than once. If a student enrolls in four classes, that student will appear in the ENROLL entity four times, each time for a different class.

STUDENT is shown in ENROLL. One student can be shown in enrollment many times. (In database design terms, “many” simply means “more than once.”) Each individual enrollment entry shows one student.

9. Create the basic Crow’s Foot ERD for Tiny College.

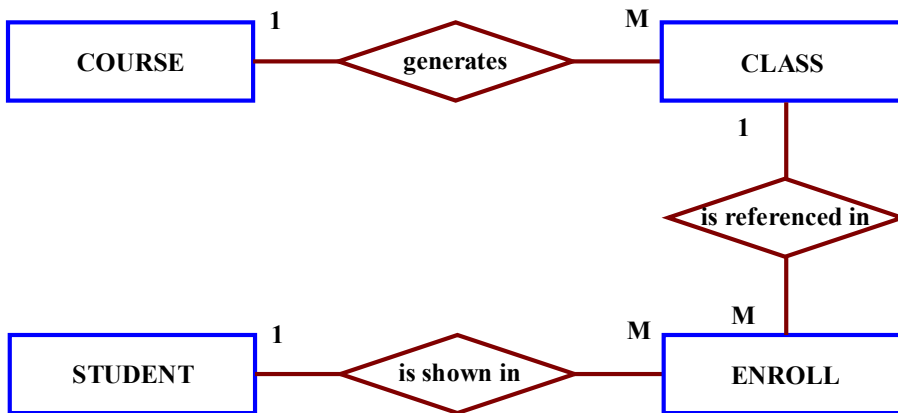
The Crow’s Foot model is shown in Figure P2.9a.

Figure P2.9a The Crow’s Foot Model for Tiny College



The Chen model is shown in Figure P2.9b.

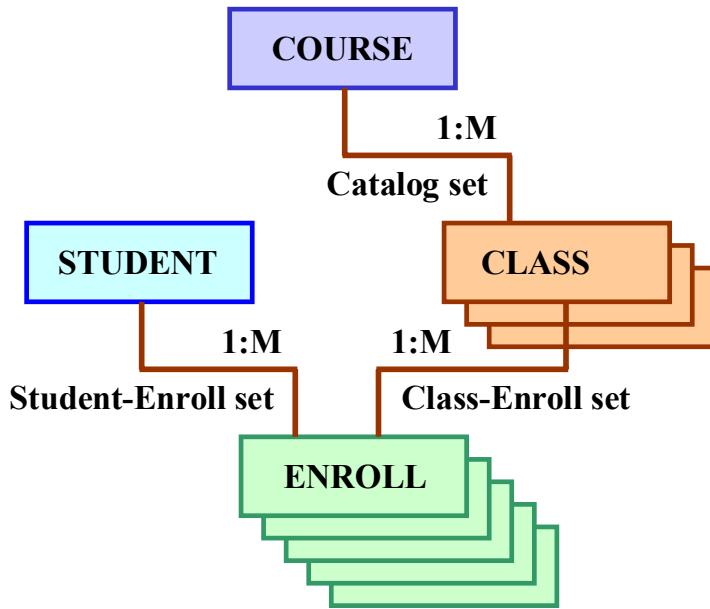
Figure P2.9b The Chen Model for Problem 9



10. Create the network model that reflects the entities and relationships you identified in the relational diagram.

The Network model is shown in Figure P2.10.

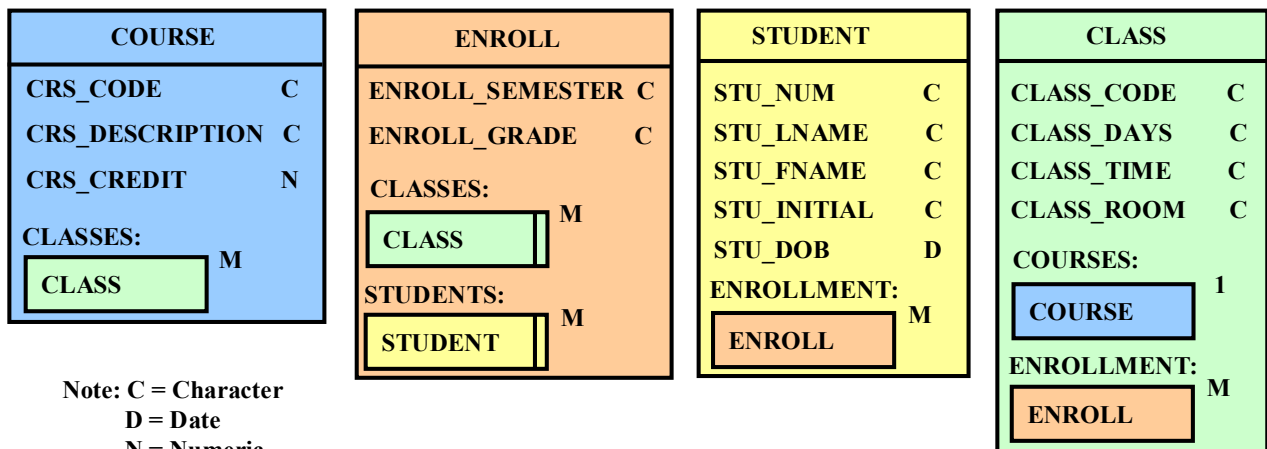
Figure P2.10 The Network Model for Tiny College



11. Create the UML class diagram that reflects the entities and relationships you identified in the relational diagram.

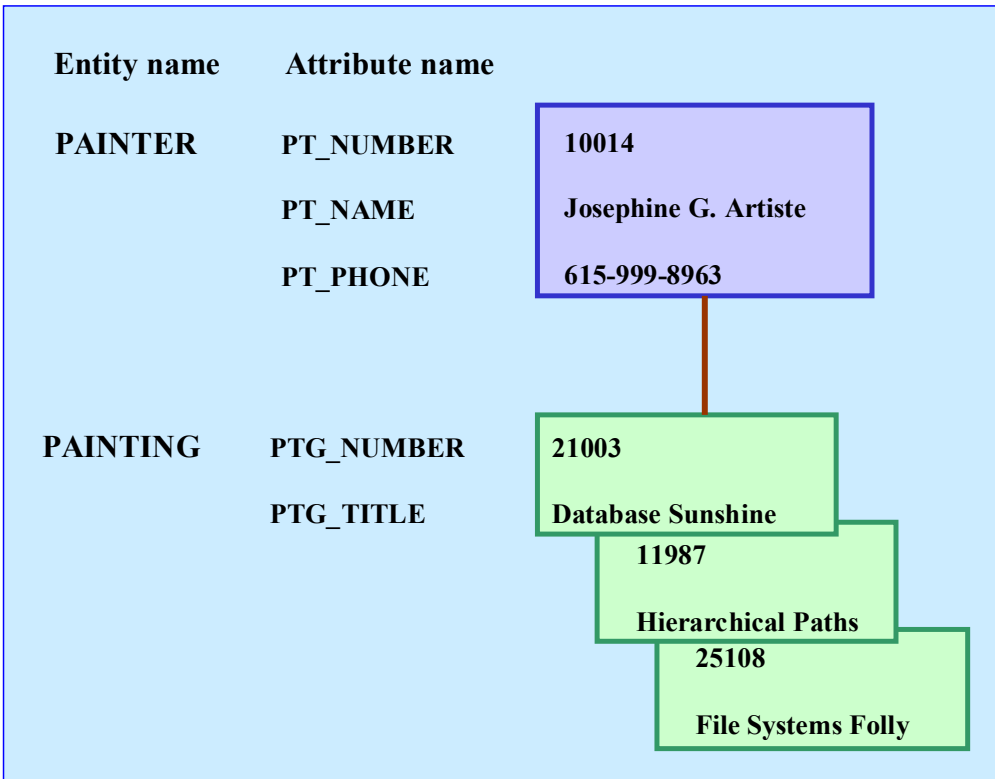
The OO model is shown in Figure P2.11.

Figure P2.11 The OO Model for Tiny College



12. Using the hierarchical representation shown in Figure P2.12, answer a, b, and c.

FIGURE P2.12 The Hierarchical Structure for the Artist Database



a. Identify the segment types.

There are two segment types: PAINTER and PAINTING.

b. Identify the components that are equivalent to the file system's fields.

PT_NUMBER, PT_NAME, PT_PHONE are the segment components of the PAINTER segment.

PTG_NUMBER, PTG_TITLE are the segment components of the PAINTING segment.

c. Describe the hierarchical path for the occurrence of the third PAINTING segment.

If you have assigned Appendix K, "The Hierarchical Database Model," you may find it useful to explore the implications of the hierarchical path.

The DBMS must access the PAINTER segment first:

10014, Josephine G. Artiste, 615-999-8963.

Next, the two PAINTING segments are accessed:

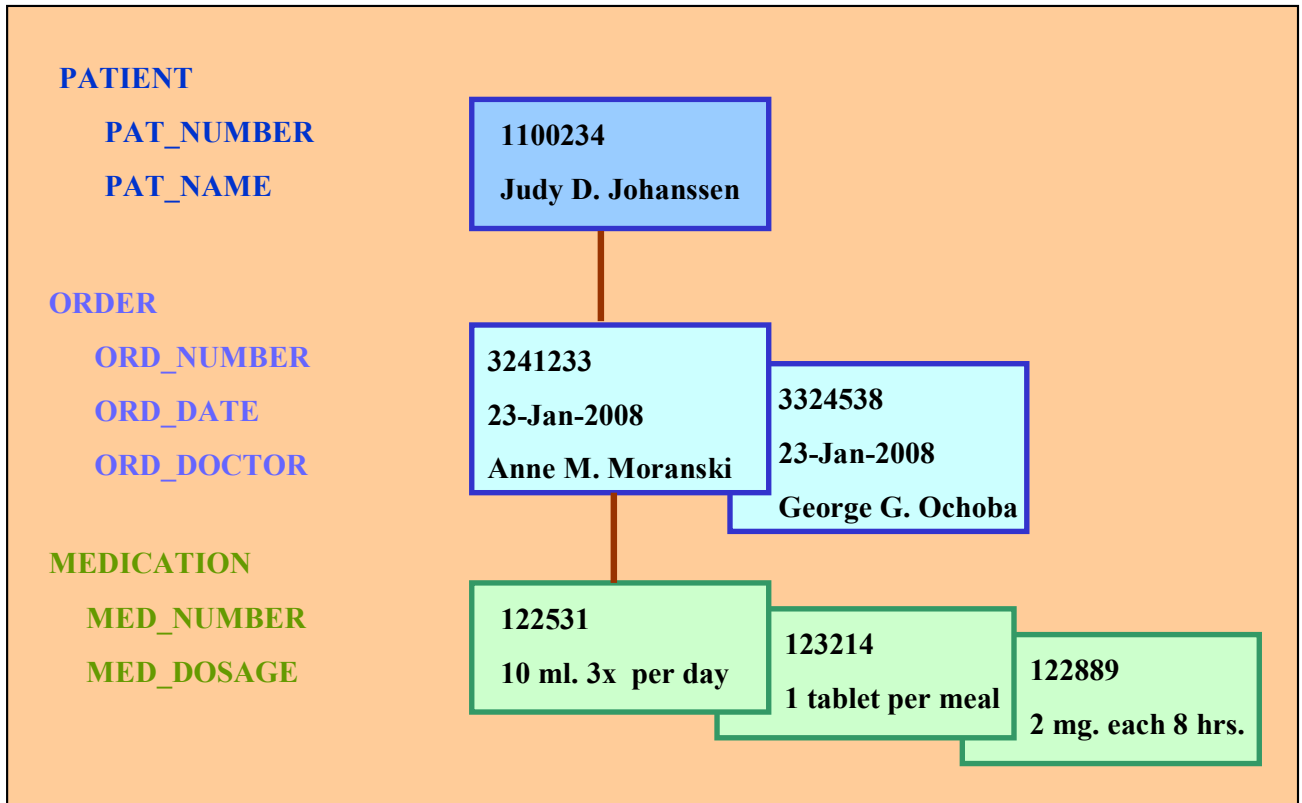
21003, Database Sunshine,

11987, Hierarchical Paths.

Finally, the third PAINTING segment is accessed:

13. The hierarchical diagram shown in Figure P2.13 depicts a single record occurrence of a patient named Judy D. Johanssen. Typically, a patient staying in a hospital receives medications that have been ordered by a particular doctor. Because the patient often receives several medications per day, there is a 1:M relationship between PATIENT and ORDER. Similarly, each order can include several medications, creating a 1:M relationship between ORDER and MEDICATION.

FIGURE P2.13 The Hierarchical Structure for the Medclinic Database



Given the structure shown in Figure P2.13:

a. Identify the segment types.

There are three segment types: PATIENT, ORDER and MEDICATION.

b. Identify the business rules for PATIENT, ORDER, and MEDICATION.

The business rules reflected in the PATIENT segment type are:

A patient can have many (medical) orders written for him or her.
Each (medical) order is written for a single patient.

The business rules reflected in the ORDER segment type are:

Each (medical) order can prescribe many medications.
Each medication can be prescribed in many orders.

The business rules reflected in the MEDICATION segment type are:

Each medication can be prescribed in many orders.
Each (medical) order can prescribe many medications.

Identify the components that are equivalent to the file system's fields.

The PATIENT segment has the following components: PAT_NUMBER, and PAT_NAME. The ORDER segment has the following components: ORD_NUMBER, ORD_DATE and ORD_DOCTOR. The MEDICATION segment has these components: MED_NUMBER and MED_DOSAGE.

If you have assigned Appendix K, "The Hierarchical Database Model," you may find it useful to explore the implications of the hierarchical path. For example, note the following problems and their solutions:

Problem: Describe the hierarchical path for the occurrence of the second MEDICATION segment.

Solution: The user must access the PATIENT segment first. Next, the first occurrence of the ORDER segment is accessed, to be followed by the first MEDICATION segment occurrence and, finally, by the second MEDICATION segment occurrence.

14. Expand the model in Problem 13 to include a DOCTOR segment, then draw its hierarchical structure. (Identify all segments.) (Hint: A patient can have several doctors assigned to his or her case, but the patient named Judy D. Johanssen occurs only once in each of those doctors' records.)

There are two possible ways to do this:

1. Adding a DOCTOR segment as the *parent* of the PATIENT segment. This will mean that each doctor has many patients, but each patient has *only one* doctor. This is not practical,

because in practice every patient may have more than one doctor (dentist, general medicine, eyes, etc.)

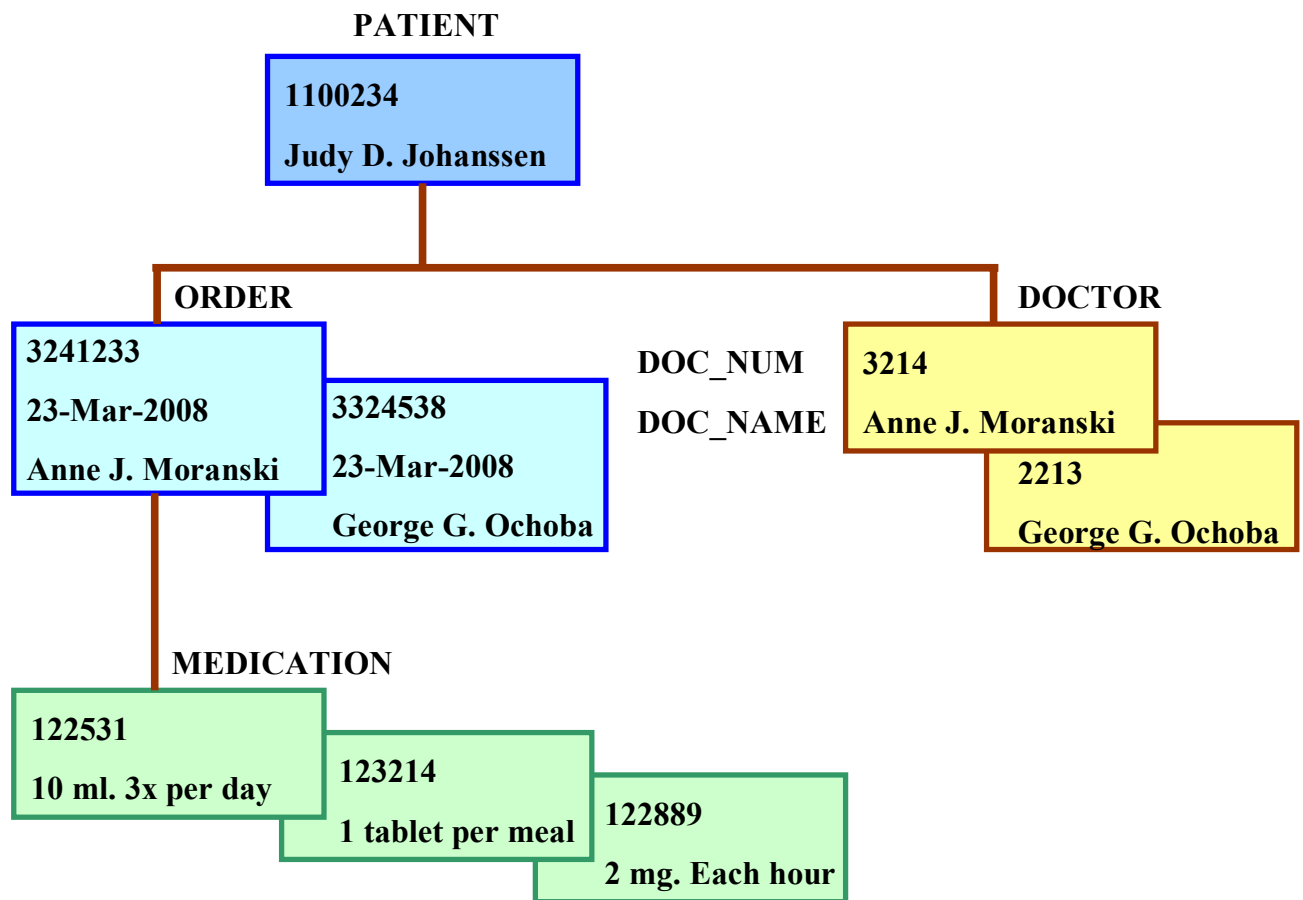
- Adding a DOCTOR segment as the child of the PATIENT segment. This will mean that each PATIENT has many doctors, while each doctor has *only one* patient. This is also not practical.

The problem arises because the relationship between DOCTOR and PATIENT is many-to-many; it is not possible to *directly* represent such a relationship within the hierarchical model.

NOTE

The purpose of this exercise is to make the student aware of problems associated with conceptual models. Given the wording of the problem, the second method constitutes the solution. The model is shown in Figure P2.14.

Figure P2.14 MedClinic Hierarchical Model Solution



15. Suppose you want to write a report that shows:
- a. All patients treated by each doctor.
 - b. All doctors who treated each patient.

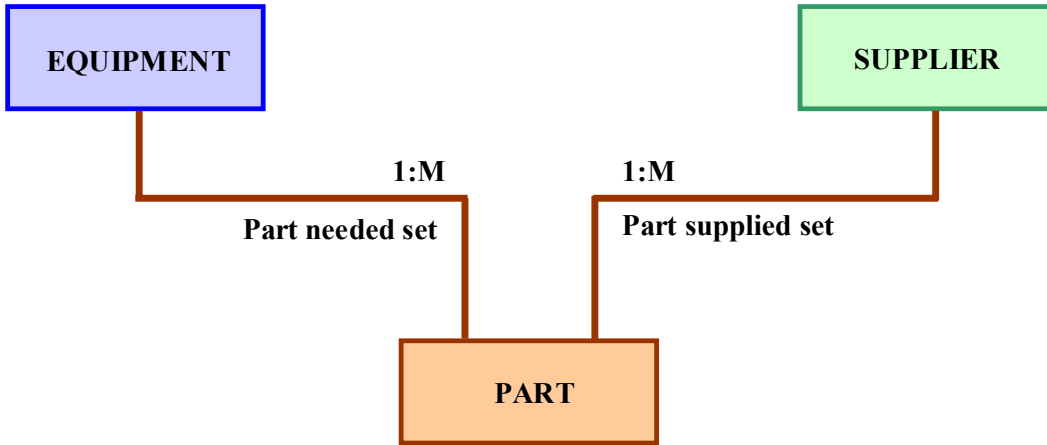
Evaluate the hierarchical structure you drew in Problem 14 in terms of its search efficiency in producing the report.

- a. This report cannot be generated without making changes in the structure shown in Figure P2.14.
- b. This report *can* be generated without making changes in the structure shown in Figure P2.14.

16. The PYRAID company wants to track each PART used in each specific piece of EQUIPMENT; each PART is bought from a specific SUPPLIER. Using that description, draw the network structure and identify the sets for the PYRAID company database. (*Hint: A piece of equipment is composed of many parts, but each part is used in only one specific piece of equipment. A supplier can supply many parts, but each part is supplied by only one supplier.*)

The solution is shown in Figure P2.16:

Figure P2.16 The PYRAID-Network Model Solution



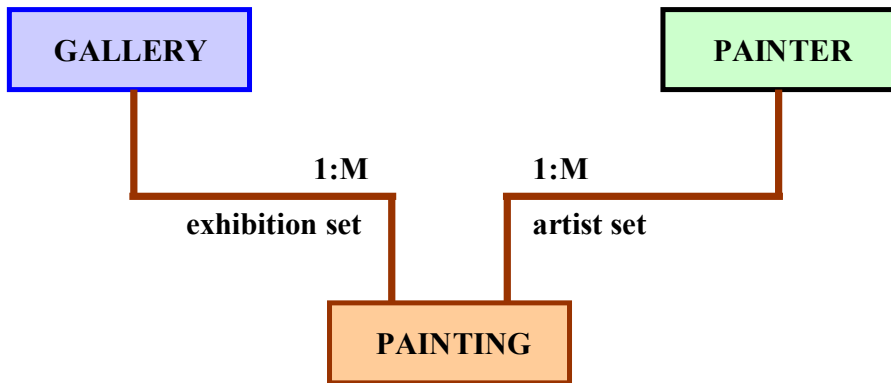
17. **United Broke Artists (UBA) is a broker for not-so-famous painters. UBA maintains a small network database to track painters, paintings, and galleries. Using PAINTER, PAINTING, and GALLERY, write the network structure and identify appropriate sets within the UBA database.**

(Hint 1: A painting is painted by a particular artist, and that painting is exhibited in a particular gallery.)

(Hint 2: A gallery can exhibit many paintings, but each painting can be exhibited in only one gallery. Similarly, a painting is painted by a single painter, but each painter can paint many paintings.)

The solution for problem 17 is shown in Figure P2.17:

Figure P2.17 UBA Network Model Solution



18. **If you decide to convert the network database in Problem 17 to a relational database:**

- a. **What tables would you create, and what would the table components be?**

We would create the three tables shown in Figure P2.18. (Use the teacher’s [Ch02_UBA](#) database on your CD to illustrate the table contents. Note that we have already changed the painter name shown in Figure P2.12, “The Hierarchical Structure for the Artist Database,” to the painter last name, first name, and initial to improve the table structure and to facilitate searches for specific painters. The same decomposition has been done for the remaining two tables in the UBA database.)

FIGURE P2.18A The UBA Database Tables

Table name: PAINTER Database name: Ch02_UBA

PAINTER_NUM	PAINTER_LNAME	PAINTER_FNAME	PAINTER_INITIAL
10014	Artiste	Josephine	P
10015	Itero	Julio	G
10016	McDonald	Theresa	

Table name: GALLERY

GALRY_NUMBER	GALRY_NAME	GALRY_WEB
18	Painter Place	www.painterplace.com
23	Art 's Us	www.artsus.com
24	Art Wonders	www.artwonders.com

Table name: PAINTING

PAINTING_NUM	PAINTING_TITLE	PAINTER_NUM	GALRY_NUMBER
20018	Dawn Thunder	10016	18
20023	Vanilla Roses To Nowhere	10015	18
20041	Tired Flounders	10016	23
20042	Hasty Exit	10015	24
20045	Plastic Paradise	10015	18
21003	Database Sunshine	10014	24
21987	Hierarchical Paths	10014	24
25108	File Systems Folly	10014	23

As you discuss the UBA database contents, note in particular the following business rules that are reflected in the tables and their contents:

- A painter can paint many paintings.
- Each painting is painted by only one painter.
- A gallery can exhibit many paintings.
- A painter can exhibit paintings at more than one gallery at a time. (For example, if a painter has painted six paintings, two may be exhibited in one gallery, one at another, and three at the third gallery. Naturally, if galleries specify exclusive contracts, the database must be changed to reflect that business rule.)
- Each painting is exhibited in only one gallery.

The last business rule reflects the fact that a painting can be physically located in only one gallery at a time. If the painter decides to move a painting to a different gallery, the database must be updated to remove the painting from one gallery and add it to the different gallery.

b. How might the (independent) tables be related to one another?

Figure P2.18B shows the relationships.

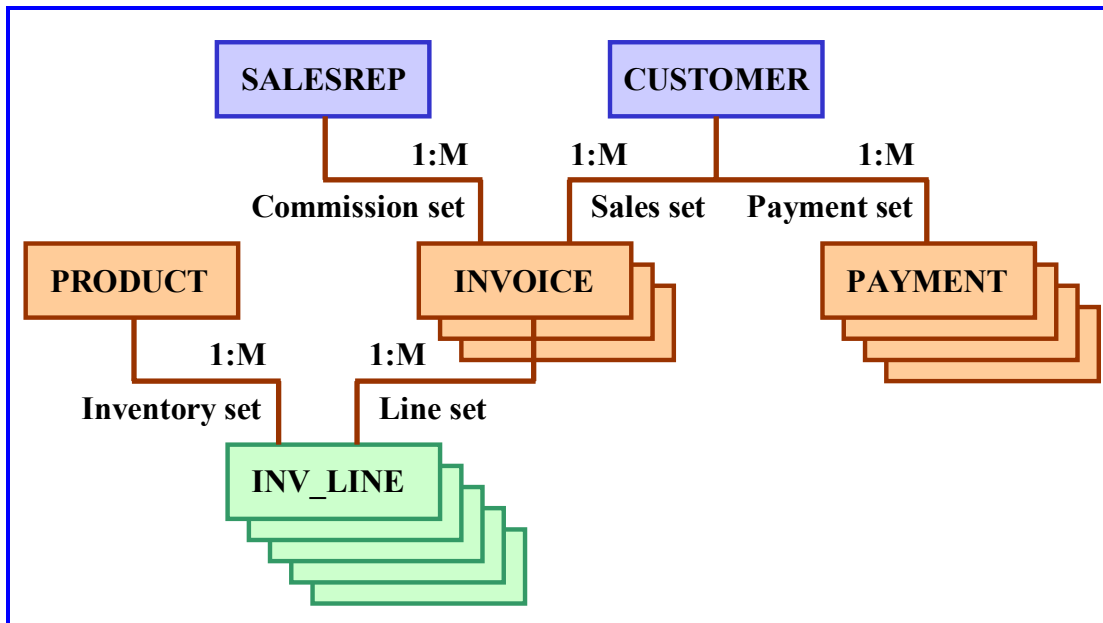
FIGURE P2.18B The UBA Relational Diagram



19. Using a Crow's Foot ERD, convert the network database model in Figure 2.2 into a design for a relational database model. Show all entities and relationships.

The text's Figure 2.2 has been reproduced here for your convenience:

FIGURE 2.2 A Network Data Model



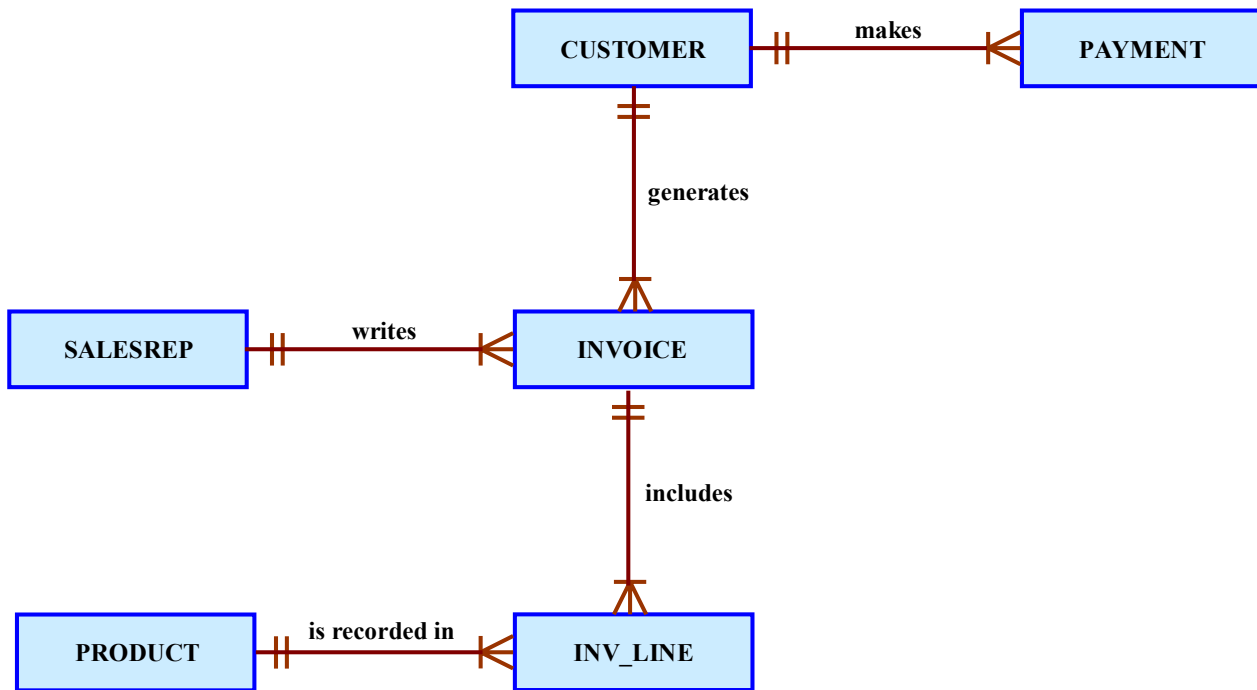
As you discuss Figure 2.2, note the following business rules:

- A sales rep can write many invoices. (In a business environment, each invoice represents a sales transaction. Given the “comission set” label, one might infer that the sales rep earns a commission on each sale for which an invoice is written.)
- Each invoice is written by a single sales rep.
- A customer can generate many invoices. (Each time a customer makes a purchase of one or more items, and invoice is generated.)
- Each invoice is generated by a single customer.

- Each invoice includes one or more invoice lines. (Each item purchased is recorded in an invoice line.)
- Each invoice line is associated with one (and only one) invoice.
- Each invoice line records a single product.
- Each product can be recorded in many invoice lines. (If the inventory contains 100 hammers, each one may be sold and, therefore, each of those 100 hammers may – at some point – be recorded in an invoice line.)

The Crow's Foot ERD is shown in Figure P2.19.

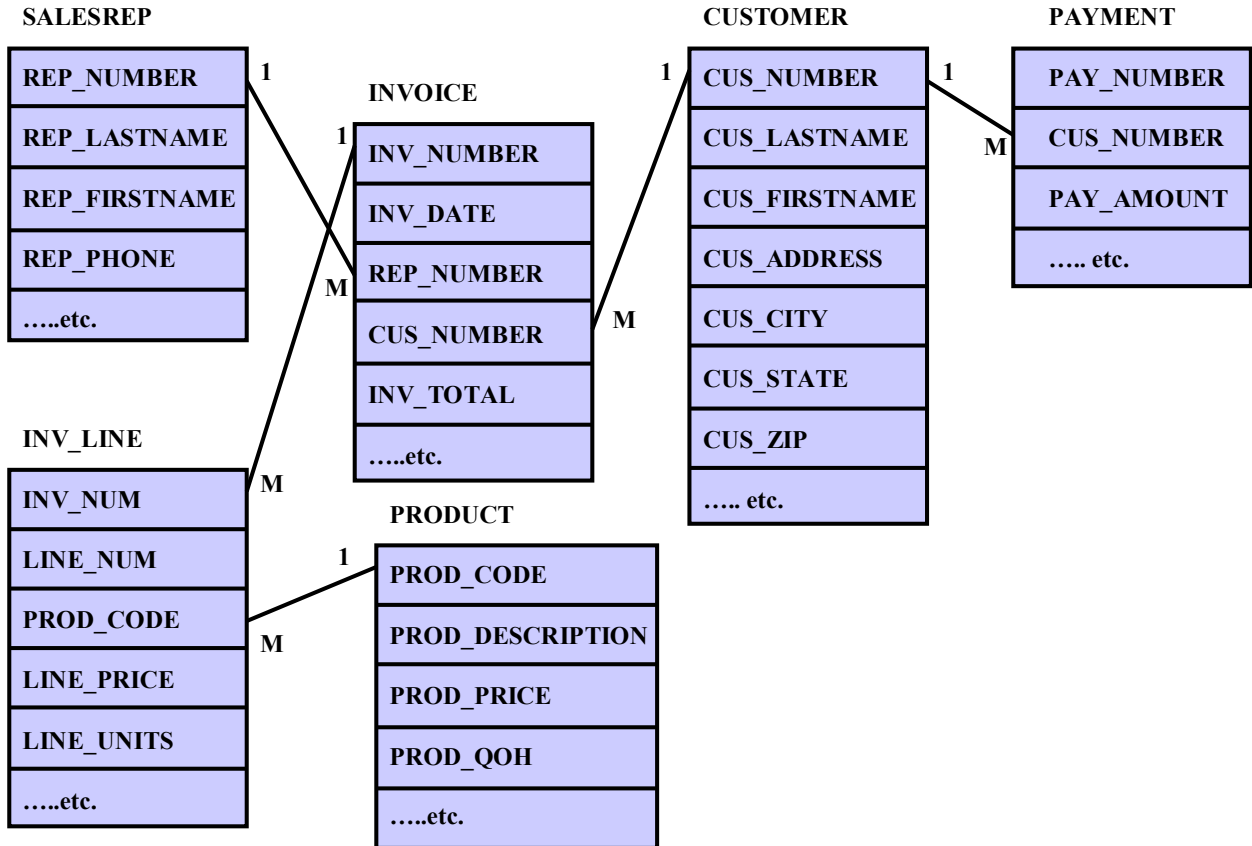
FIGURE P2.19 The Crow's Foot Solution for Problem 19



20. Using the ERD from Problem 19, create the relational diagram. (Create an appropriate collection of attributes for each of the entities. Make sure you use the appropriate naming conventions to name the attributes.)

The relational diagram is shown in Figure P2.20.

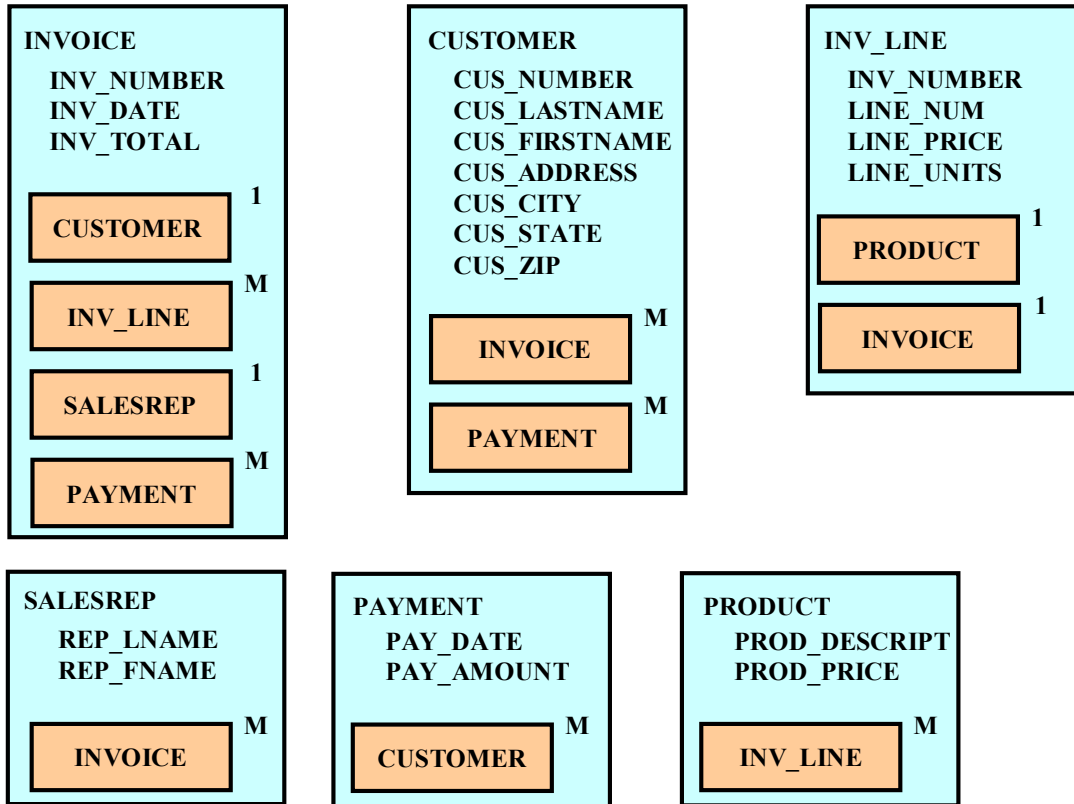
FIGURE P2.20 The Relational Diagram for Problem 20



21. Convert the ERD from Problem 19 into the corresponding UML class diagram.

The basic OODM solution is shown in Figure P2.21.

FIGURE P2.21 The OODM for Problem 21



22. Describe the relationships (identify the business rules) depicted in the Crow’s Foot ERD shown in Figure P2.22.

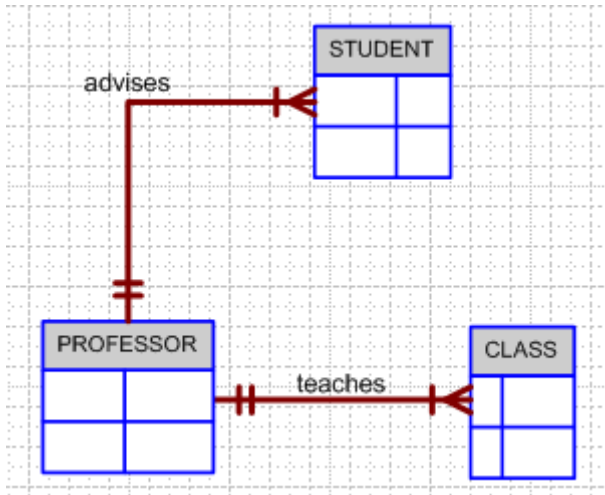


Figure P2.22 The Crow’s Foot ERD for Problem 22

The business rules may be written as follows:

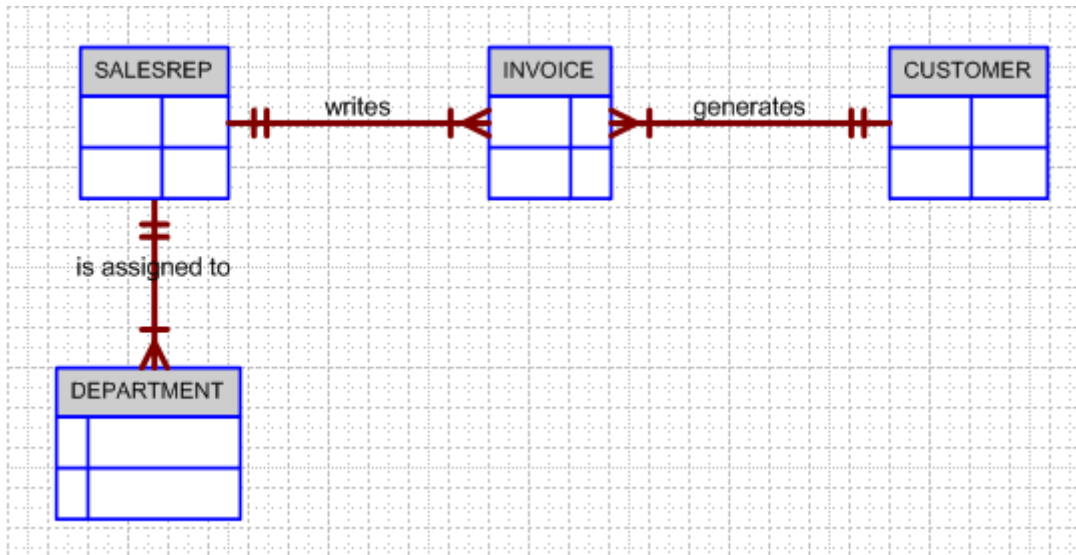
- A professor can teach many classes.
- Each class is taught by one professor.
- A professor can advise many students.
- Each student is advised by one professor.

23. Create a Crow’s Foot ERD to include the following business rules for the ProdCo company:

- a. Each sales representative writes many invoices.
- b. Each invoice is written by one sales representative.
- c. Each sales representative is assigned to one department.
- d. Each department has many sales representatives.
- e. Each customer can generate many invoices.
- f. Each invoice is generated by one customer.

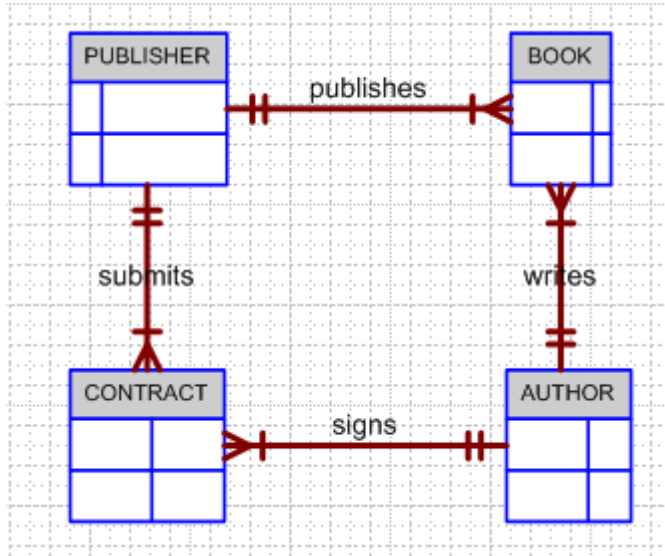
The Crow’s Foot ERD is shown in Figure P2.23. Note that a 1:M relationship is always read from the one (1) to the many (M) side. Therefore, the customer-invoice relationship is read as “one customer generates many invoices.”

Figure P2.23 Crow’s Foot ERD for the ProdCo Company



24. Write the business rules that are reflected in the ERD shown in Figure P2.24. (Note that the ERD reflects some simplifying assumptions. For example, each book is written by only one author. Also, remember that the ERD is always read from the “1” to the “M” side, regardless of the orientation of the ERD components.)

FIGURE P2.24 The Crow’s Foot ERD for Problem 24



The relationships are best described through a set of business rules:

- One publisher can publish many books.
- Each book is published by one publisher.
- A publisher can submit many (book) contracts.
- Each (book) contract is submitted by one publisher.
- One author can sign many contracts.

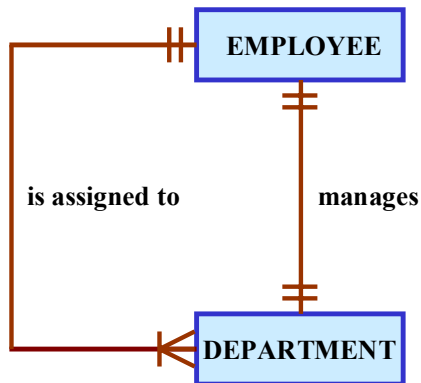
- Each contract is signed by one author.
- One author can write many books.
- Each book is written by one author.

This ERD will be a good basis for a discussion about what happens when more realistic assumptions are made. For example, a book – such as this one -- may be written by more than one author. Therefore, a contract may be signed by more than one author. Your students will learn how to model such relationships after they have become familiar with the material in Chapter 3.

25. Create a Crow’s Foot ERD for each of the following descriptions. (*Note: The word **many** merely means “more than one” in the database modeling environment.*)
- Each of the MegaCo Corporation’s divisions is composed of many departments. Each of those departments has many employees assigned to it, but each employee works for only one department. Each department is managed by one employee, and each of those managers can manage only one department at a time.

The Crow’s Foot ERD is shown in Figure P2.25A.

FIGURE P2.25A The MegaCo Crow’s Foot ERD



As you discuss the contents of Figure P2.25A, note the 1:1 relationship between the EMPLOYEE and the DEPARTMENT in the “manages” relationship and the 1:M relationship between the DEPARTMENT and the EMPLOYEE in the “is assigned to” relationship.

- During some period of time, a customer can rent many videotapes from the BigVid store. Each of the BigVid’s videotapes can be rented to many customers during that period of time.

The solution is presented in Figure P2.25B. Note the M:N relationship between CUSTOMER and VIDEO. Such a relationship is not implementable in a relational model.

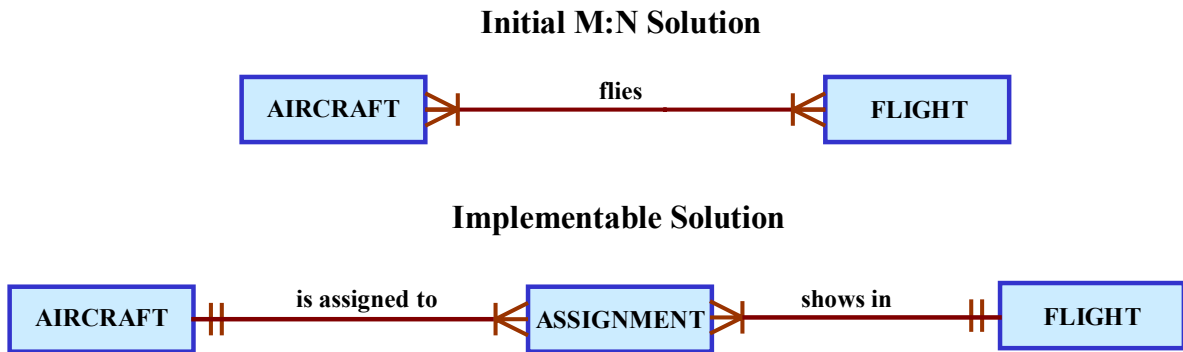
FIGURE P2.25B The BigVid Crow’s Foot ERD



If you want to let the students convert Figure P2.15’s ERD into an implementable ERD, add a third RENTAL entity to create a 1:M relationship between CUSTOMER and RENTAL and a 1:M relationship between VIDEO and RENTAL. (Note that such a conversion has been shown in the next problem solution.)

- c. An airliner can be assigned to fly many flights, but each flight is flown by only one airliner.

FIGURE P2.25C The Airline Crow’s Foot ERD



We have created a small [Ch02_Airline](#) database to let you explore the implementation of the model. (Check your Instructor’s CD.) The tables and the relational diagram are shown in the following two figures.

FIGURE P2.25C The Airline Database Tables

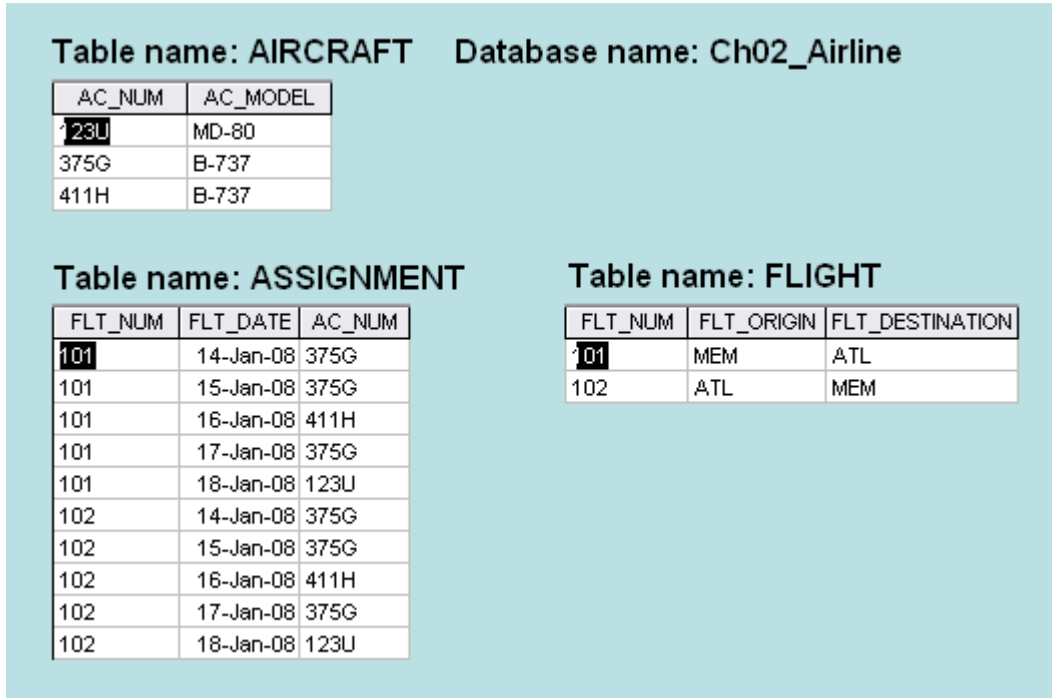
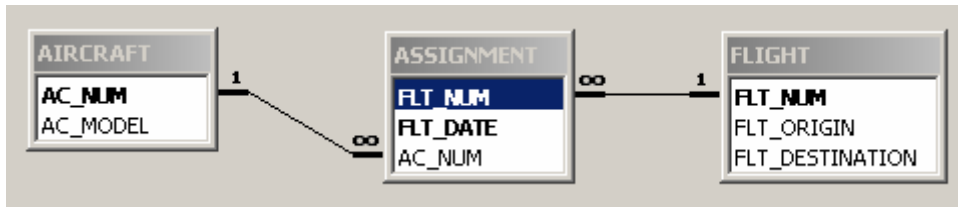


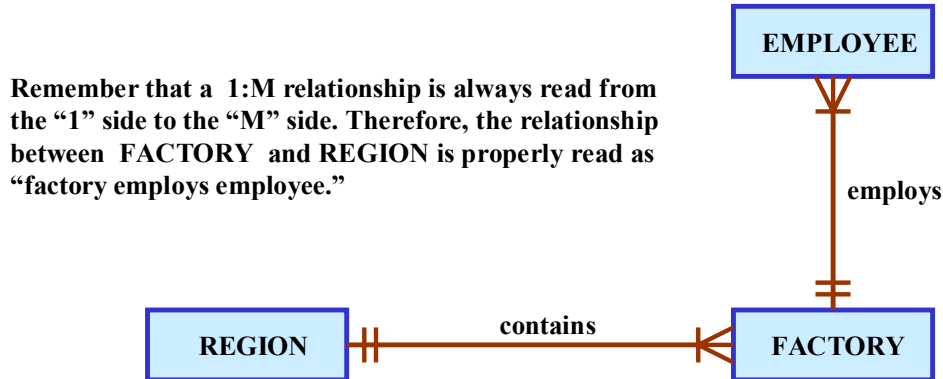
FIGURE P2.25C The Airline Relational Diagram



- d. The KwikTite Corporation operates many factories. Each factory is located in a region. Each region can be “home” to many of KwikTite’s factories. Each factory employs many employees, but each of those employees is employed by only one factory.

The solution is shown in Figure P2.25D.

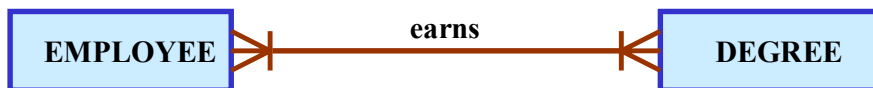
FIGURE P2.25D The KwikTite Crow’s Foot ERD



- e. An employee may have earned many degrees, and each degree may have been earned by many employees.

The solution is shown in Figure P2.25e.

FIGURE P2.25E The Earned Degree Crow’s Foot ERD



Note that this M:N relationship must be broken up into two 1:M relationships before it can be implemented in a relational database. Use the Airline ERD’s decomposition in Figure P2.25C as the focal point in your discussion.