

# TU München, Fakultät für Informatik Lehrstuhl III: Datenbanksysteme Michael Jungmair



# $Database\ System\ Concepts\ for\ Non-Computer\ Scientist\ -\ WiSe\ 25/26$

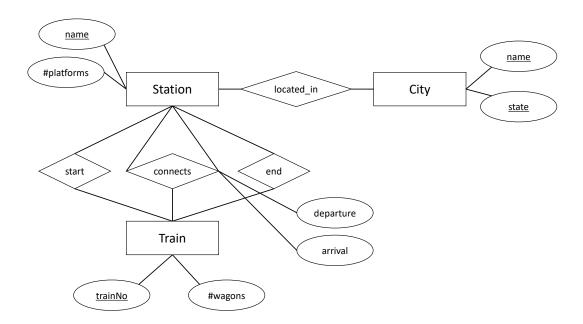
http://db.in.tum.de/teaching/ws2526/DBSandere/?lang=en

## Sheet 02

#### Exercise 1

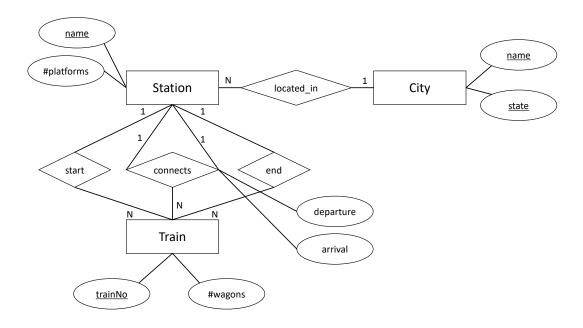
Consider the entity relationship model of a train connection system (below). Note: The connects relationship models a direct connection between two stations. For example, the train starting (start) in Munich and ending (end) in Hamburg passes through several stations. Each of these route-sections (e.g., Munich  $\rightarrow$  Nürnberg or Nürnberg  $\rightarrow$  Würzburg) has an entry in the connects relation. Further, the train entity models a train line: The train line going from Munich to Hamburg, becomes a different train line (different trainNo) when returning.

Task: Add functionalities to the shown ER diagram.



## Exercise 2

Consider the entity relationship diagram from exercise sheet 2:



Create a relational schema out of the ER-Diagram. Underline keys and find appropriate data types.

#### Exercise 3

Consider the following description of a hospital and create an entity relationship diagram. Use generalization when appropriate.

- Hospitals consist of departments. Each hospital has an address (which can be used to identify it) and a number of beds. Departments have a name, which is unique only within a hospital.
- Departments in turn consist of rooms which are numbered. Such a number is unique within a department.
- Every hospital has employees who receive a salary. Each member of the staff can be employed in various hospitals.
- Employees are identified by a personnel number and can be divided into doctors and nurses. A doctor can supervise several nurses, but a nurse is supervised by only one doctor. A nurse can not be a doctor and vice versa.
- A department can be run by several doctors. A doctor can also run several departments. It is also known whether a doctor has a room and if she does, the room number is known. No doctor has to share her office with another doctor.
- Shifts are used to organize work. A shift can be uniquely identified by date and time period. Employees can work in shifts at a department. An employee can only work in one department in a given shift.