

Datenbanken IIA: Datenbank-Entwurf

— Präsenzübung 6 —

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Aufgabe 1 (Reverse Engineering: PerfectPets (auf Grundlage eines Beispiels aus T. Conolly, C. Begg: Database Solutions. Pearson/Addison Wesley 2004 (2000)))

Versuchen Sie, aus den gegebenen Relationen auf das ursprüngliche ER-Modell zu schließen.

- Clinic(clinicNo, street, city, state, zipcode, telNo, faxNo, MgrStaffNo→Staff)
Alternate key zipCode
Alternate key telNo
Alternate key faxNo
- Staff(staffNo, sFName, sLName, sStreet, sCity, sState, sZipCode, sTelNo, DOB, sex, SSN, position, salary, clinicNo→Clinic)
Alternate key SSN
- Owner(ownerNo, oFName, oLName, oState, oZipCode, oTelNo, clinicNo→Clinic)
- Pet(petNo, petName, petType, petDescription, pDOB, dateRegistered, petStatus, ownerNo→Owner, clinicNo→Clinic)
- Examination(examNo, examDate, examTime, examResults, petNo→Pet, staffNo→Staff)
Alternate key (staffNo, examDate, examTime)
- Treatment(treatNo, description, cost)
- Pen(penNo, penCapacity, penStatus, clinicNo→Clinic)
- PetPen(penNo→Pen, petNo→Pet, dateIn, dateOut, comments)
Alternate key (penNo, petNo, dateOut)
- PetTreatment(examNo→Examination, treatNo→Treatment, startDate, endDate, quantity, ptComments)
- Item(itemNo, itemName, itemDescription, itemCost)
- Pharmacy(drugNo, drugName, drugDescription, dosage, methodAdmin, drugCost)
- ItemClinicStock(itemNo→Item, clinicNo→Clinic, inStock, reorderLevel, reorderQty)
- PharmClinicStock(drugNo→Pharmacy, clinicNo→Clinic, inStock, reorderLevel, reorderQty)
- Invoice(invoiceNo, invoiceDate, datePaid, paymentMethod, ownerNo→Owner, examNo→Examination)
- Appointment(appNo, aDate, aTime, petNo→Pet)