### Let's try: Subclassing (Movies)

Consider the following (partial) description of a movie scenario.

Each movie has a *title* and *year*; *title* and *year* together uniquely identify the movie. *Length* and *genre* are maintained for each movie.

Among the special kinds of movies, we might store in our database are cartoons and murder mysteries.

A cartoon has, in addition to the attributes and relationships of *Movies*, an additional relationship called *Voices* that gives us a set of stars who speak, but do not appear in the movie. Movies that are not cartoons do not have such stars.

Murder-mysteries have an additional attribute weapon.

Draw an E-R diagram to show the connections among the three entity sets: *Movies, Cartoons,* and *Murder-Mysteries.* 

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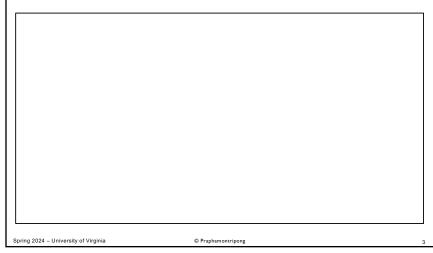
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### Let's try: Subclassing (Movies)

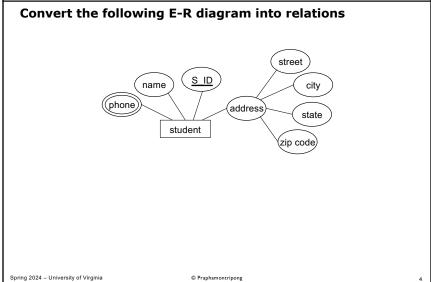
Draw an E-R diagram to show the connections among the 3 entity sets: *Movies, Cartoons,* and *Murder-Mysteries* (from previous page)

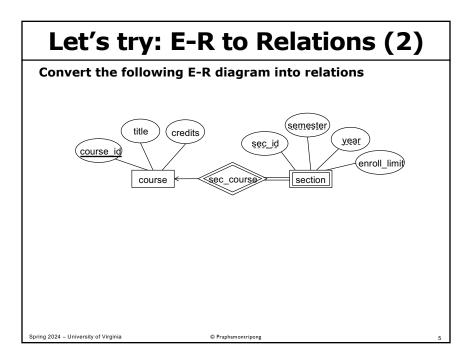
#### **Recap: Entity vs. Attribute**

What are main differences between entities and attributes?



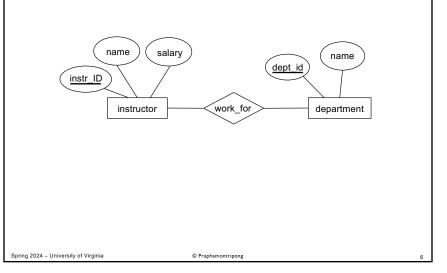
# Let's try: E-R to Relations (1)

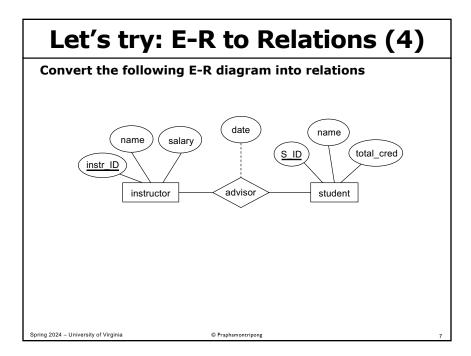


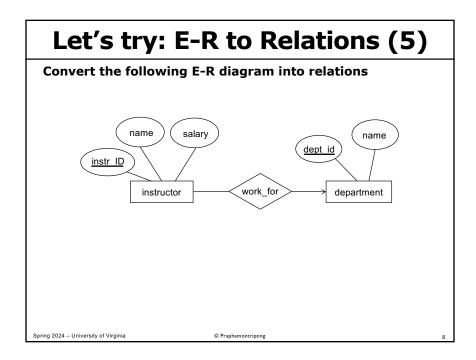


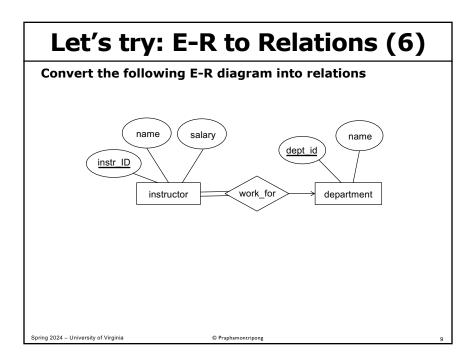
## Let's try: E-R to Relations (3)

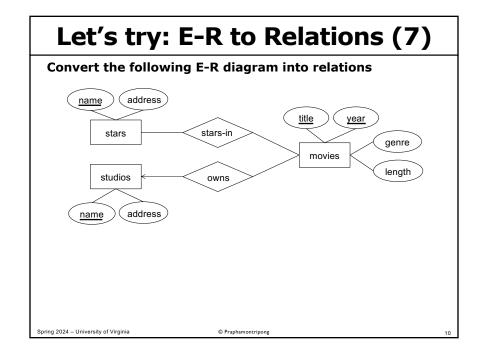
Convert the following E-R diagram into relations

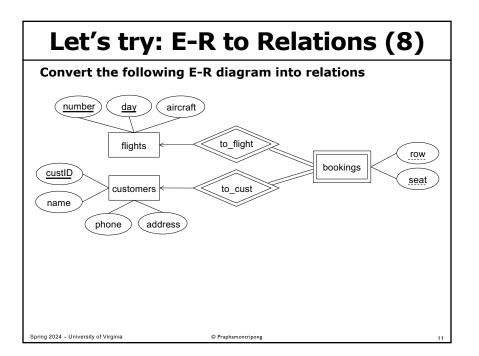


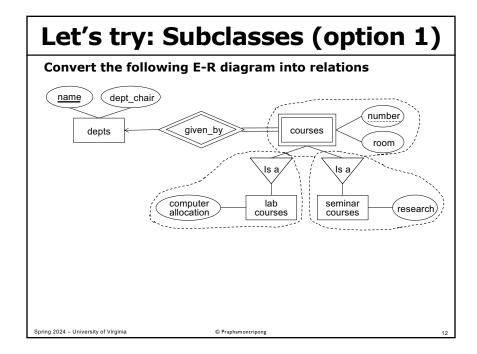


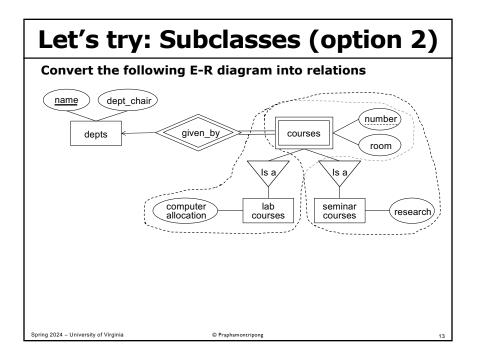












### Let's try: Subclasses (option 3)

Convert the following E-R diagram into relations

