

ER Model:

- belongs to object based logical model
- used to design logical view of database
- it always describes the database using pictorial representation
- E stands for Entity. Entity is a real world object
- R stands for relationship

Types of Attributes:

1. Simple and Composite Attribute

Ex for simple attribute is height

Ex for composite attribute is Name (first name, middle name, last name)

2. Single valued and Multivalued Attribute

Ex for single valued attribute is color

Ex for multivalued attribute is contact_no

3. Derived Attribute

Ex Total

4. Null Attribute

Entity: A real world object

Entity Set: Entities of same type forms an Entity Set

Relation (between two sets in set theory):

Let A and B be two sets then a relation R is defined over sets A and B as $R = \{(x,y) \mid x \text{ belongs to A and } y \text{ belongs to B and } xRy\}$

Ex:

$A = \{1,2,3\}$, $B = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\}$

$R = \{(x,y) \mid x \text{ belongs to A and } y \text{ belongs to B and } y = x^2\}$

$R = \{(1,1), (2,4), (3,9)\}$

Relationship Set (Binary Relation): Let E_1 and E_2 be two entity sets, e_1 and e_2 be entities of E_1 and E_2 respectively. A relationship set R is defined over E_1 and E_2 as

$$R = \{(e_1, e_2) \mid e_1 \text{ belongs to } E_1 \text{ and } e_2 \text{ belongs to } E_2 \text{ and } e_1 R e_2\}$$

For n Entity sets definition for relationship set,

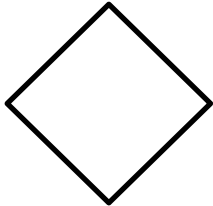
Let E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n be n entity sets, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n be entities of E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n respectively. A relationship set R is defined over E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n as

$$R = \{(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \mid e_1 \text{ belongs to } E_1 \text{ and } e_2 \text{ belongs to } E_2 \text{ and } \dots e_n \text{ belongs to } E_n \text{ and } e_1 R e_2 \dots R e_n\}$$

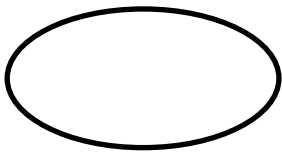
SYMBOLS USED IN ER MODEL



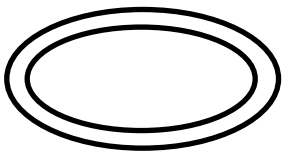
Entity Set



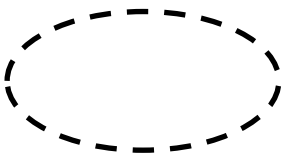
Relationship Set



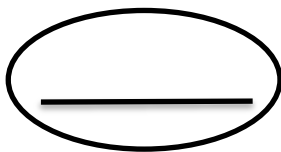
Attribute



Multivalued Attribute



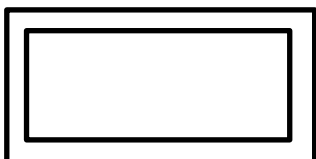
Derived Attribute



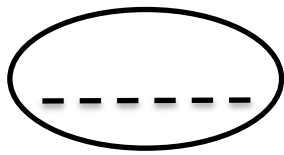
Primary Key



Link



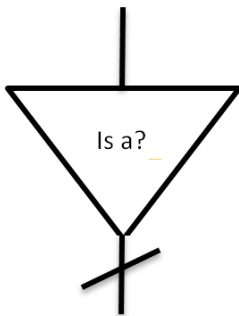
Weak Entity set



Weak Primary Key



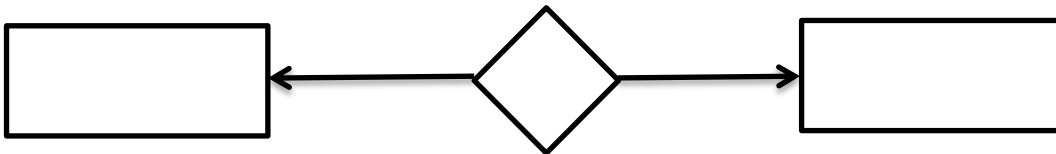
Total Participation



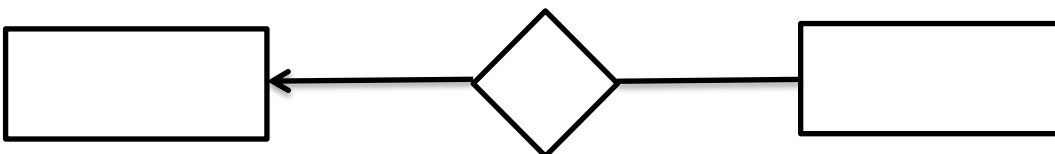
Specialization

Mapping Cardinalities

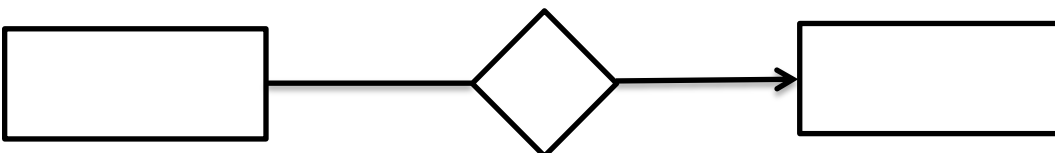
1-1



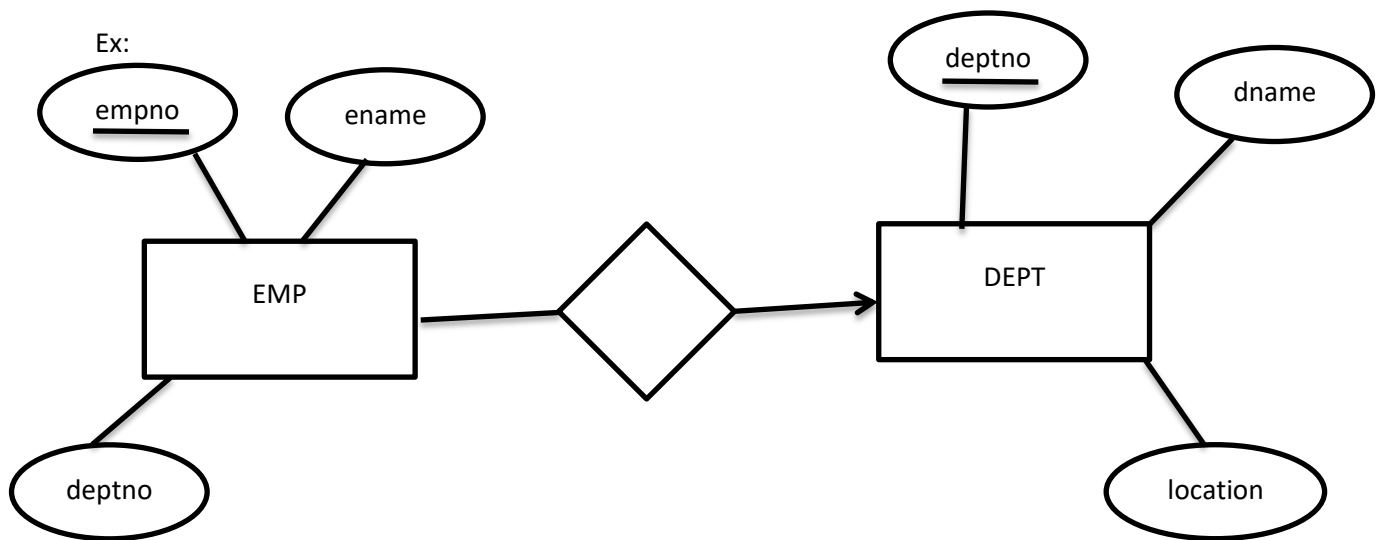
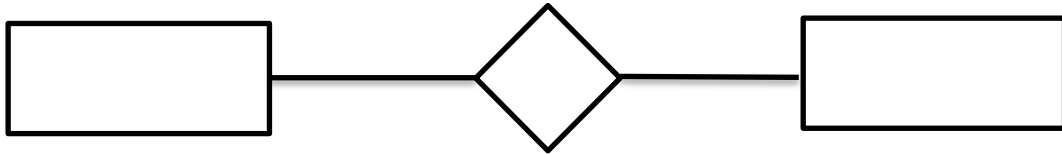
1-M



M-1



M-M



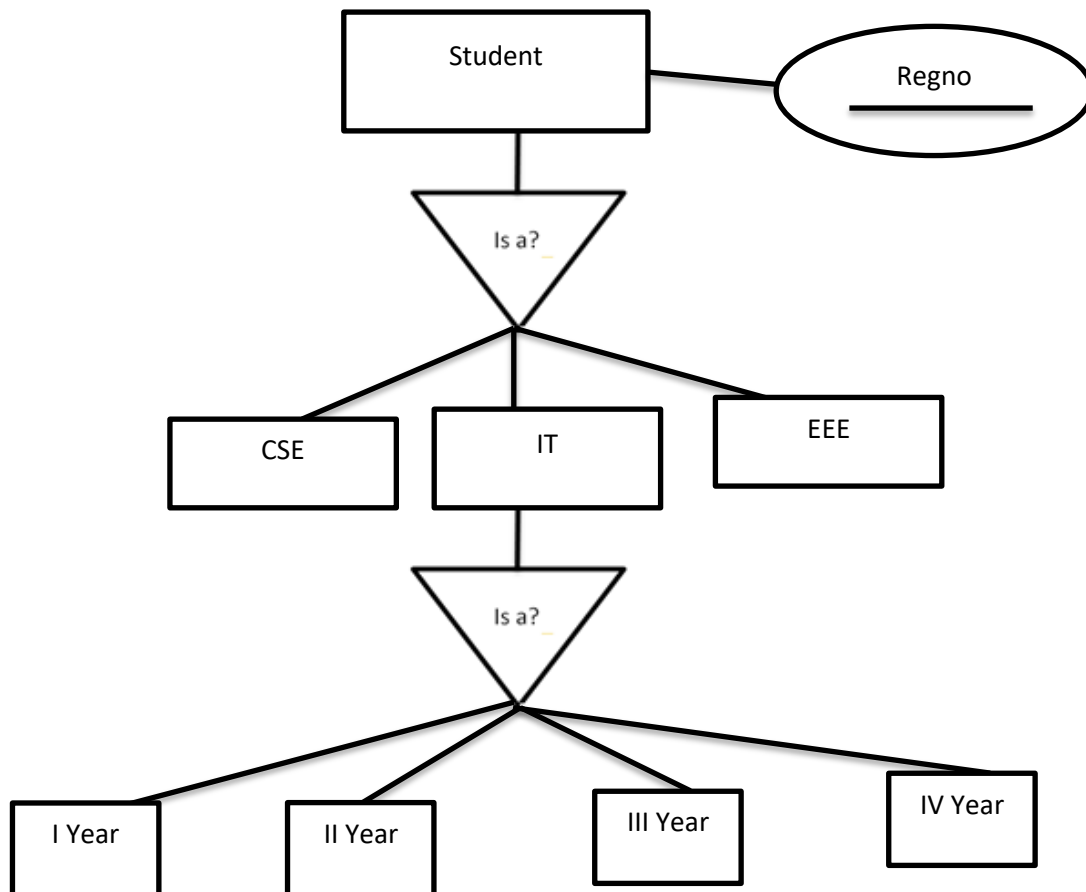
Features of ER Diagram

1. Specialization & Generalization

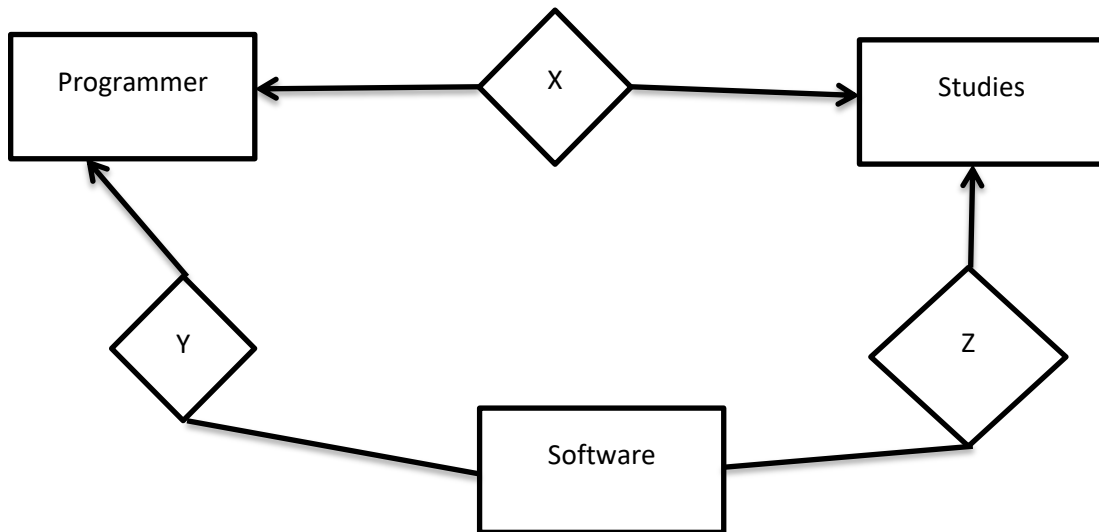
Specialization: categories high level entity set to low level entity sets

Generalization: includes attribute inheritance from high level entity set to low level entity sets

If specialization is included in ER diagram generalization is also included

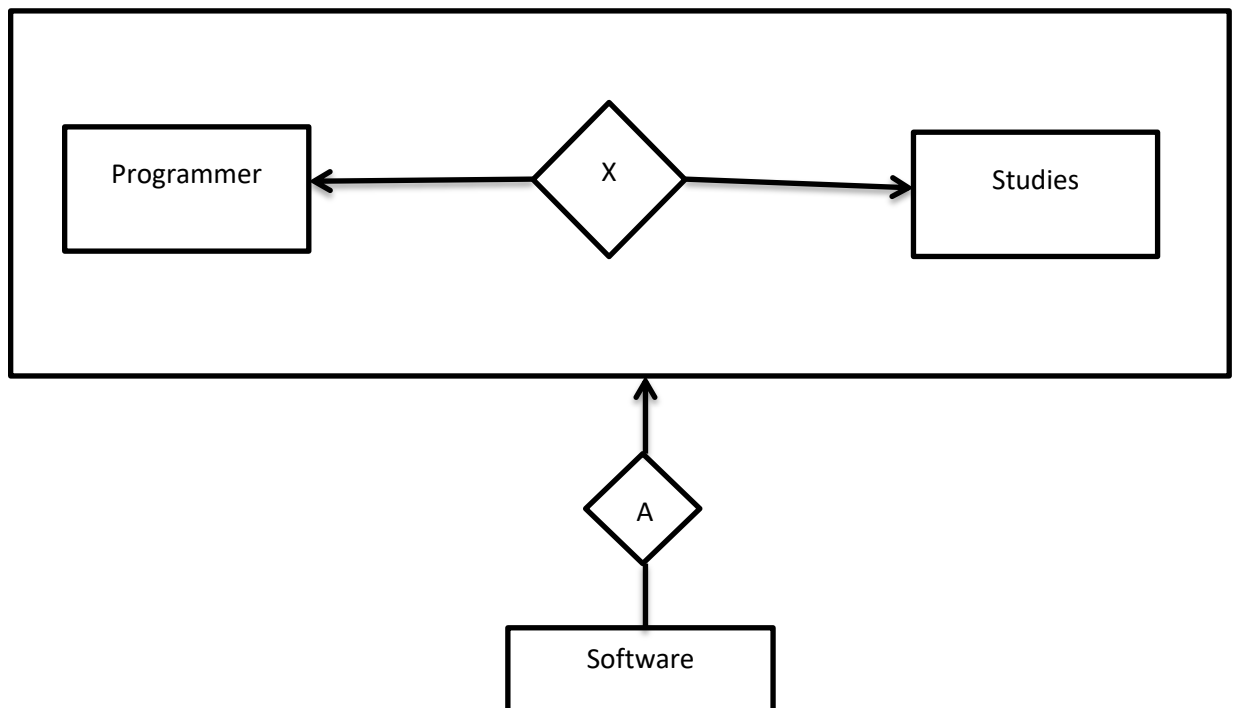


2. Aggregation : Establishes a relation between an entity set and a relationship set (or between two relationship sets)

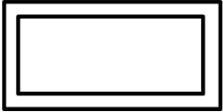


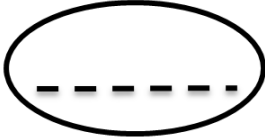
Steps involved in including aggregation in ER diagram:

1. Aggregate all entity sets involved in a relationship set to which a relationship is to be established (using rectangle; rectangle represents an entity set)
2. Now establish relationship between aggregated entity set obtained from step1 and an entity set

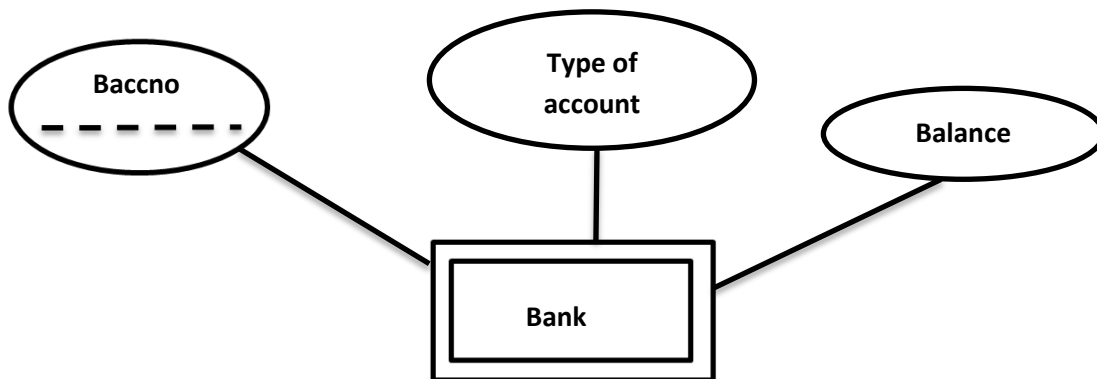


Weak Entity Set: An entity set in which an entity may or may not be identified is called Weak Entity Set. Key used in weak entity set is called Weak Primary Key.

Weak Entity Set is denoted by 

Weak Primary Key is denoted by 

Ex:



Limitations for Weak Entity Set to get included in ER Diagram:

1. Weak Entity Set must get related with Strong Entity Set
2. Kind of mapping from Strong Entity Set to Weak Entity Set must be one to many mapping
3. Kind of participation of Weak Entity Set is "Total Participation" in ER Diagram

Ex:

