

Entity Relationship Diagram

Lecturer: Rana Salah

rsalah@mcit.gov.eg

Room:3005

Made by:

Shahinaz S. Azab

Edited by:

Mona Saleh



Entity Relationship Modeling

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD): identifies information required by the business by displaying the relevant entities and the relationships between them.

Entity Relationship Modeling (Cont'd)

- In building a data model a number of questions must be addressed:
 - What entities need to be described in the model?
 - What characteristics or attributes of those entities need to be recorded?
 - Can an attribute or a set of attributes be identified that will uniquely identify one specific occurrence of an entity?
 - What associations or relationships exist between entities?

Definitions

- **Entity** - An entity is a *thing* in the real world with an independent existence. Physical existence (for example, a particular person, car) or conceptual existence (for instance, a job, or a university course). **Types of entities: Weak- Regular**
- **Entity Instance** - An instance is a particular occurrence of an entity. For example, each person is an instance of an entity, each car is an instance of an entity, etc.
- **Attribute** - The particular properties that describe the entity. An EMPLOYEE entity may be described by the employee's name, age, address and salary attributes.

Weak Entity Types

- An entity that does not have a key attribute
- A weak entity must participate in an identifying relationship type with an owner or identifying entity type
- Entities are identified by the combination of:
 - A partial key of the weak entity type
 - The particular entity they are related to in the identifying entity type

Types of Attributes

- **Key:** an attribute whose values are distinct (unique) for each entity and can be used to uniquely identify the record
- **Multi-valued:** has a set of values for the same entity instance
- **Composite:** can be divided into smaller subparts
- **Derived:** can be calculated from another attribute or entity
- **Single/Simple:** Attributes that are not divisible and have a single value for a particular entity instance

Key Attribute

- **Single Key:** For example, SSN of EMPLOYEE
- **Composite Key:** the *combination* of the attribute values that together form a key and must be distinct for each entity. For example, ID and Application_no
- **Candidate Key:** when an entity type has more than one key, those are candidate keys

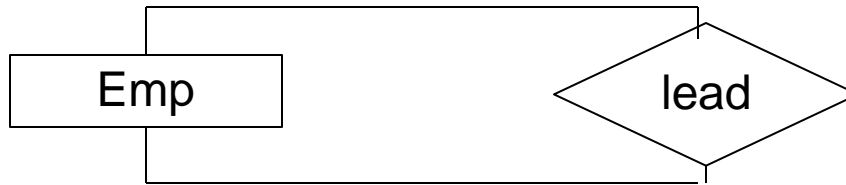
Relationships

- **Relationships** - A relationship is a connection between entity classes.
 1. **Degree of a Relationship:** is the number of participating entity
 2. **Cardinality Ratio:** specifies the maximum number of relationship
 3. **Participation:** specifies the minimum number of relationship instances that each entity can participate with.

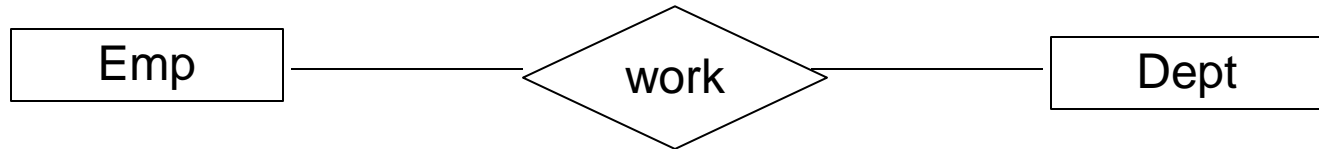
Relationships (cont.)

1. Degree of a Relationship

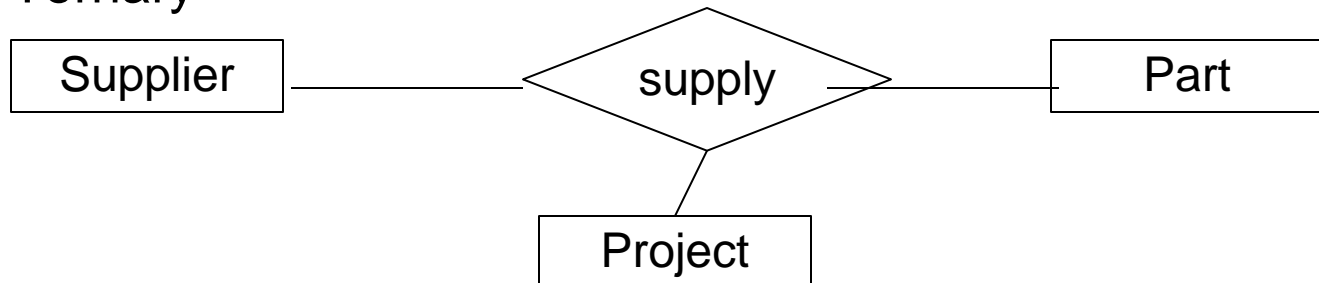
a. Unary/ Recursive



b. Binary



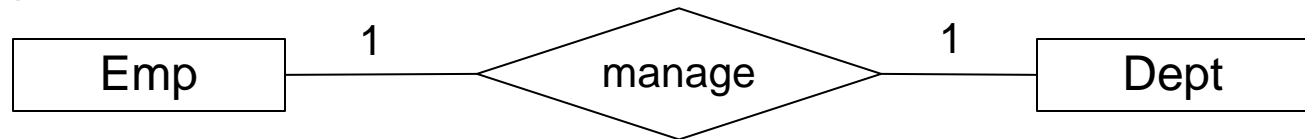
c. Ternary



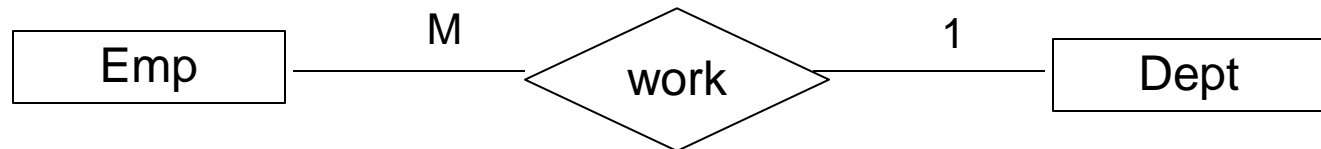
Relationships (cont.)

2. Cardinality Ratio

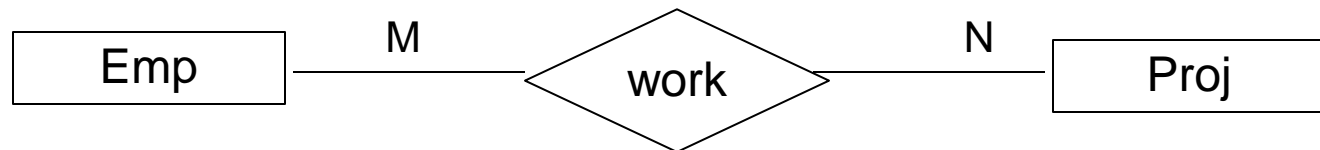
a. One to one



b. One to many



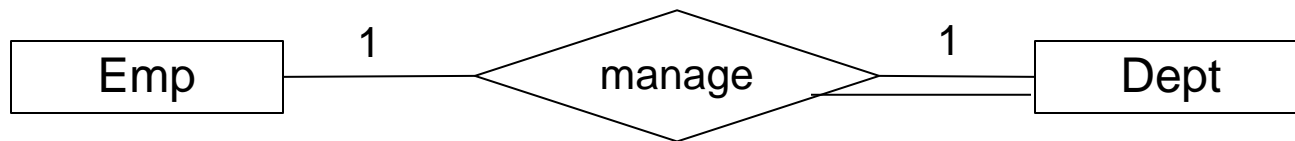
c. Many to many



Relationships (cont.)

2. Participation

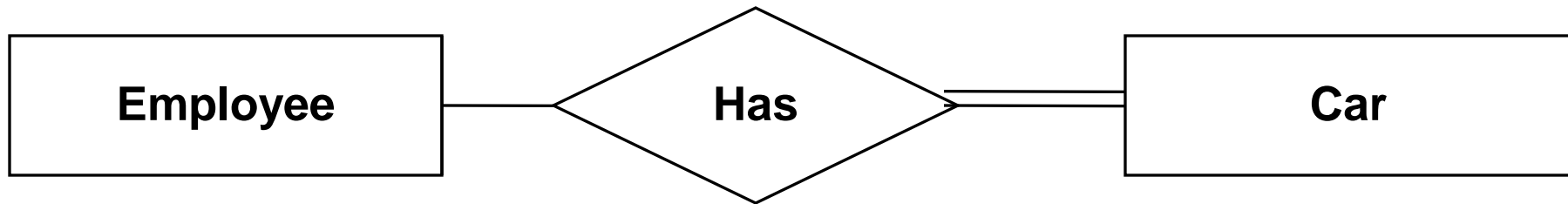
- a. Total/ Full Dependency/ Mandatory
- b. Partial/ Partial Dependency/ Optional



Partial

Total

Participation Example



- An Employee may have a car.
- A Car must be assigned to particular employee

Participation Example










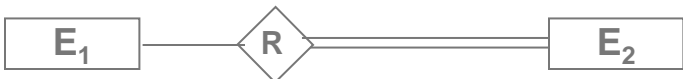




- A department may hire many employees (**Zero or more**)
 - An employee must be employed by a department
(Department membership is Optional, Employee membership is Mandatory)

ERD Notations

- Rectangles represent ENTITY CLASSES
- Circles represent ATTRIBUTES
- Diamonds represent RELATIONSHIPS
- Arcs - Arcs connect entities to relationships. Arcs are also used to connect attributes to entities. Some styles of entity-relationship diagrams use arrows and double arrows to indicate the one and the many in relationships. Some use forks etc.
- Underline - Key attributes of entities are underlined.

SUMMARY OF ERD NOTATION

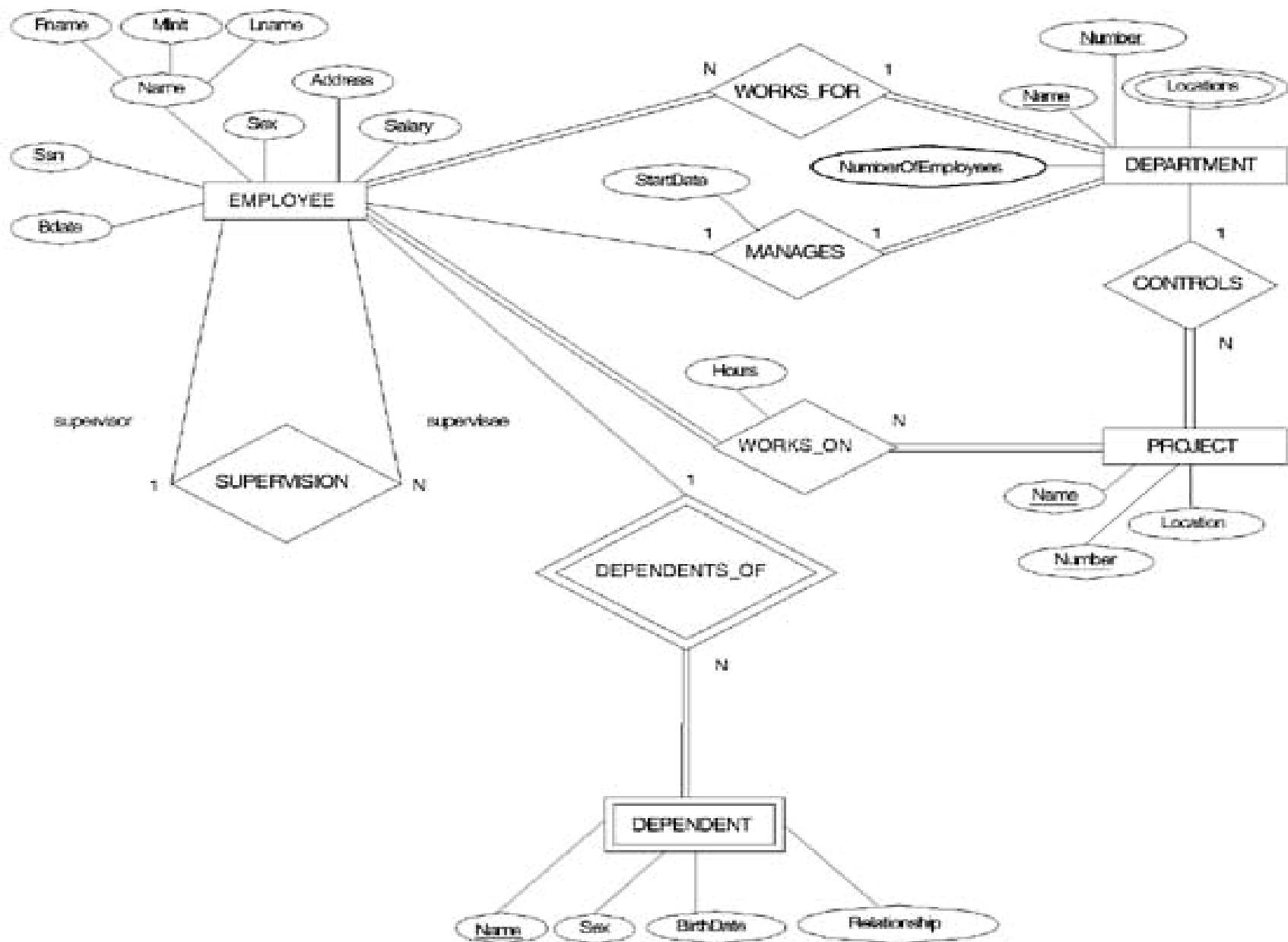
<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	ENTITY TYPE
	WEAK ENTITY TYPE
	RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIP TYPE
	ATTRIBUTE
	KEY ATTRIBUTE
	MULTIVALUED ATTRIBUTE
	COMPOSITE ATTRIBUTE
	DERIVED ATTRIBUTE
	TOTAL PARTICIPATION OF E_2 IN R
	CARDINALITY RATIO 1:N FOR $E_1:E_2$ IN R
	STRUCTURAL CONSTRAINT (min, max) ON PARTICIPATION OF E IN R

An Example

- A company is organized into departments. Each department has a unique name, a unique number, and a particular employee who manages the department. A department may have several locations.
- A department may control a number of projects, each of which has a unique name, a unique number, and a single location. A project must be controlled by a department

An Example (Cont'd)

- We store employee's name, social security number, address, salary, gender and birth date. An employee must be assigned to one department and must work on one or more projects, which are not necessarily controlled by the same department. We keep track of the number of hours per week that an employee works on each project. We also keep track of the direct supervisor of each employee.
- We want to keep track of the dependents of each employee for insurance purposes. We keep each dependent's first name, gender, birth date and relationship to that employee.



ERD Case Study

- An organization makes many models of cars, where a model is characterized by a **unique name** and a suffix (such as GL or XL) and an engine size.
- Each model is made up from many parts and Each part has a description , an **id code**, production year, and many images.
- each part may be used in the manufacturing of more than one model

ERD Case Study

- Each model **must be** produced at just one of the firm's factories, which are **located** in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Wolverhampton and Manchester - **one in each city**. Each factory has number of machines, capacity, and computer system used (OS , DBMS, Internet).
- A factory produces many models of cars and many types of parts.

ERD Case Study 2

- A country bus company owns a number of buses. A bus is characterized by number, No. of Chairs, Options (AC , Automatic, PS) , and brand-name
- Each bus is allocated to a particular route, although some routes may have several buses . Each route is described by KM, start point, end point and the duration.

ERD Case Study 2

- Each route can pass through a number of towns.
- A town may be situated along several routes. We keep track of unique name and station names in each town.
- One or more drivers are allocated to one route during a period of time. The system keeps information about the driver name, mobile number, hire date, basic salary, job grade.
- The system keeps information about any changes in the allocations of the drivers to the routes.

ERD Narrative: Lab

- A database for a banking system is used to control withdrawal, deposit and loan transactions with customers.
- Banks which use this system have many branches; each branch has a unique name, unique address and phone.
- The system stores information about customers as unique customer ID, name, address, and phones.

ERD Narrative (Cont'd)

- Each customer has one Account identified by unique Account number, amount, last transaction date (Day, Month and Year).
- The system records Transaction number, Transaction type, Transaction date, Transaction amount and time. The system records the branch name where the transaction occurred.
- A Customer can make any type of transactions (Withdrawal or Deposit) from any branch of the bank.

Questions ?