# **Entity-Relationship Modelling DBT Module**

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### **Session Outline**

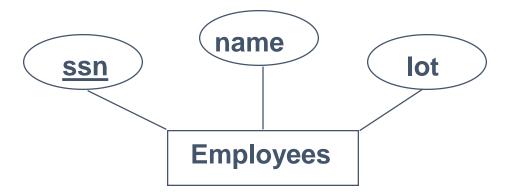
- Data Models
- Entity-Relationship(ER) modelling
- ER diagrams
- Components of ER diagram
- Examples

## **History of ER models**

 It was proposed by Peter Chen in 1971 to create a uniform convention which can be used for relational database.



### **ER Model Basics**



• <u>Entity</u>: Real-world object distinguishable from other objects. An entity is described using a set of <u>attributes</u>. Each attribute has a <u>domain</u>.

- <u>Entity Set</u>: A collection of similar entities. E.g., all employees.
  - All entities in an entity set have the same set of attributes. (Until we consider ISA hierarchies, anyway!)
  - Each entity set has a key.

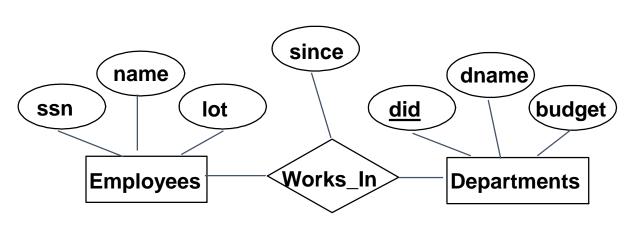
# **Keys**

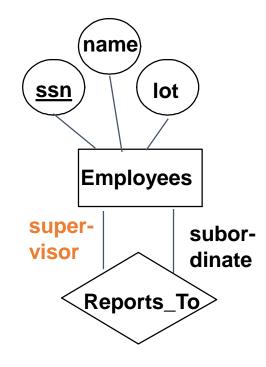
 Minimal set of attributes which uniquely identify an instance of a entity

Many candidate keys choose one to be a primary keys

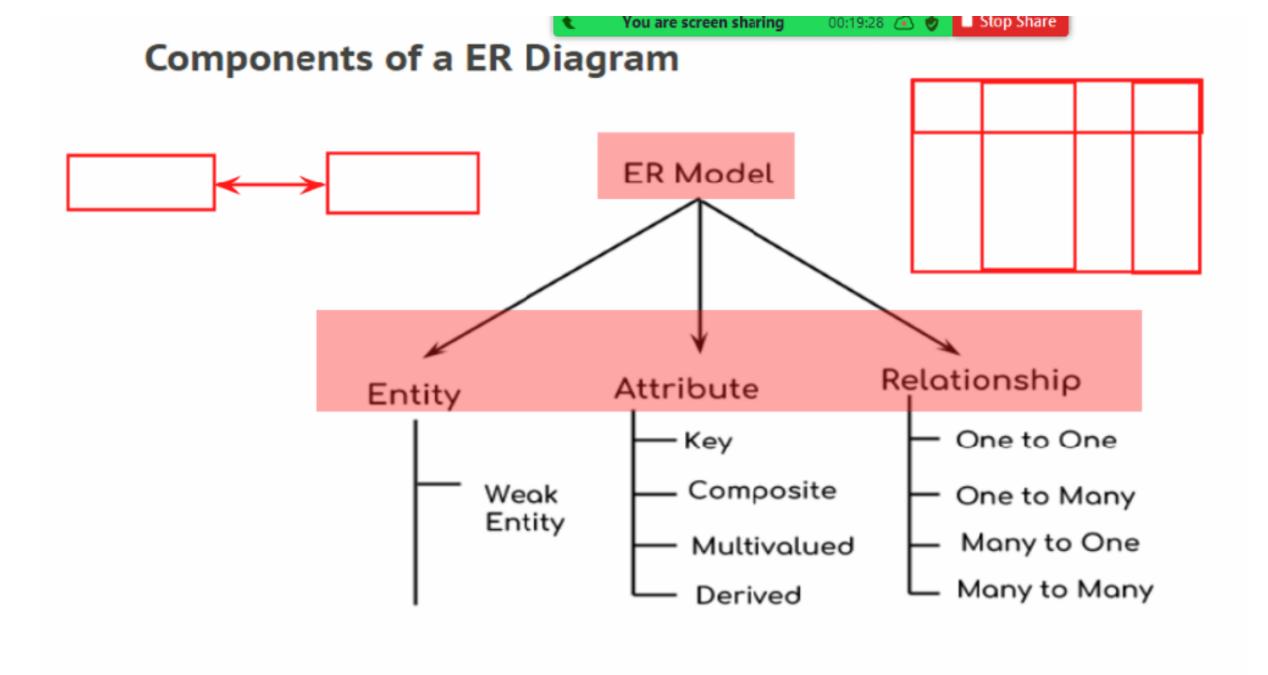
SSN vs Name ... key must be unique

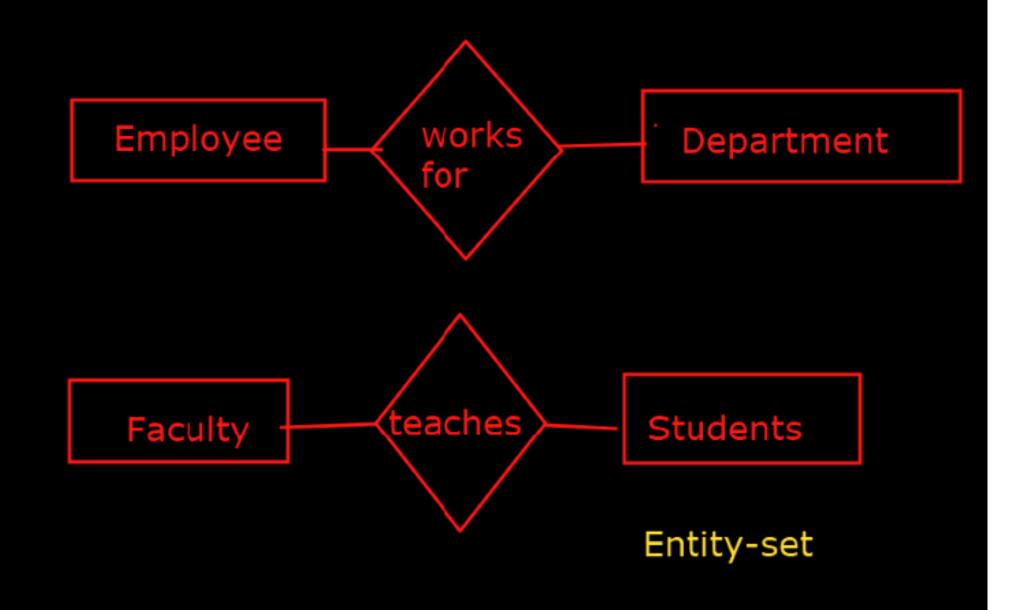
# ER Model Basics (Contd.)





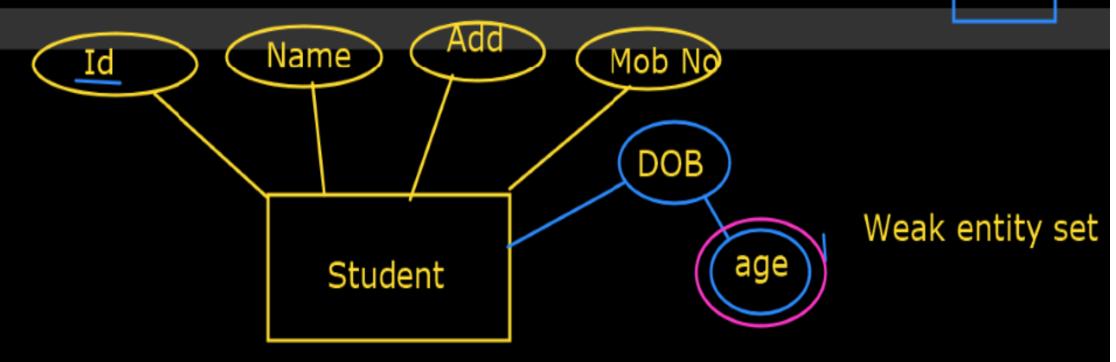
- <u>Relationship</u>: Association among two or more entities. E.g., Attishoo works in Pharmacy department.
- <u>Relationship Set</u>: Collection of similar relationships.
  - An n-ary relationship set R relates n entity sets E1 ... En; each relationship in R involves entities e1 E1, ..., en En
  - Same entity set could participate in different relationship sets, or in different "roles" in same set.





### 3. Multivalues attribute

4. DErived attribute



### E-R Diagram

In E-R modelling we use a box to represent entity-types:

Student

Lecture

Lecturer

# Following are the main components and its symbols in ER Diagrams:

- Rectangles: This Entity Relationship Diagram symbol represents entity types
- Ellipses : Symbol represent attributes
- Diamonds: This symbol represents relationship types
- Lines: It links attributes to entity types and entity types with other relationship types
- Primary key: attributes are underlined
- Double Ellipses: Represent multi-valued attributes

Entity or Strong Entity

Weak Entity

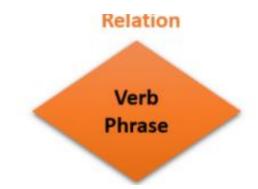
Attribute

Multivalued Attribute

**ER Diagram Symbols** 

**Entity Name** 





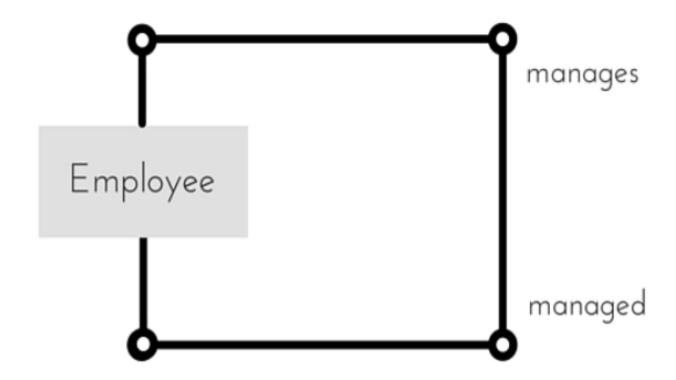






### ER Diagram: Recursive Relationship

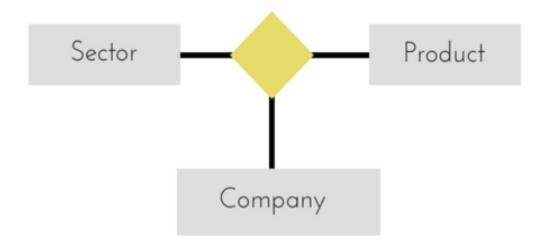
When an Entity is related with itself it is known as **Recursive** Relationship.



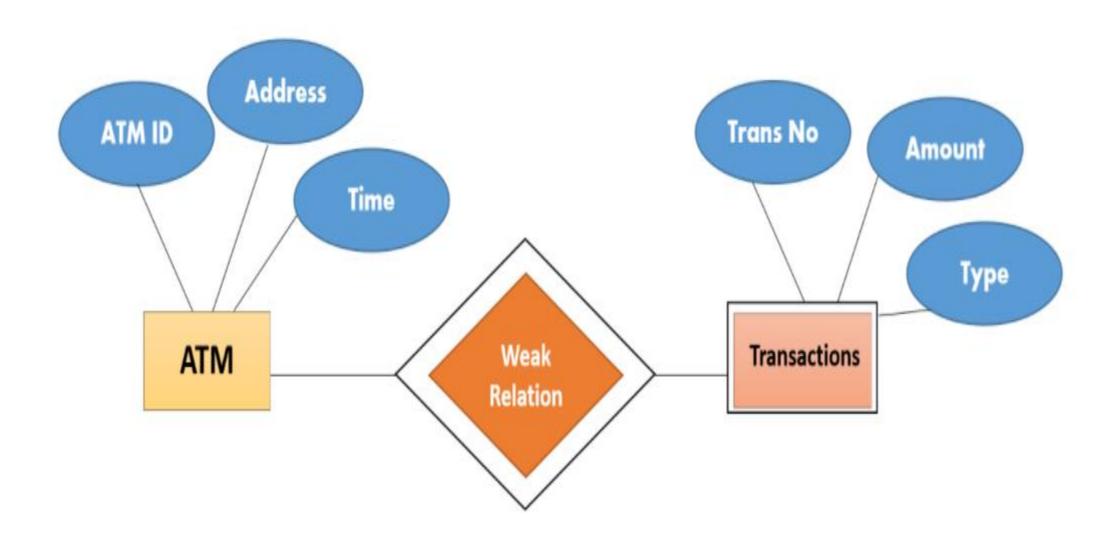
### ER Diagram: Ternary Relationship

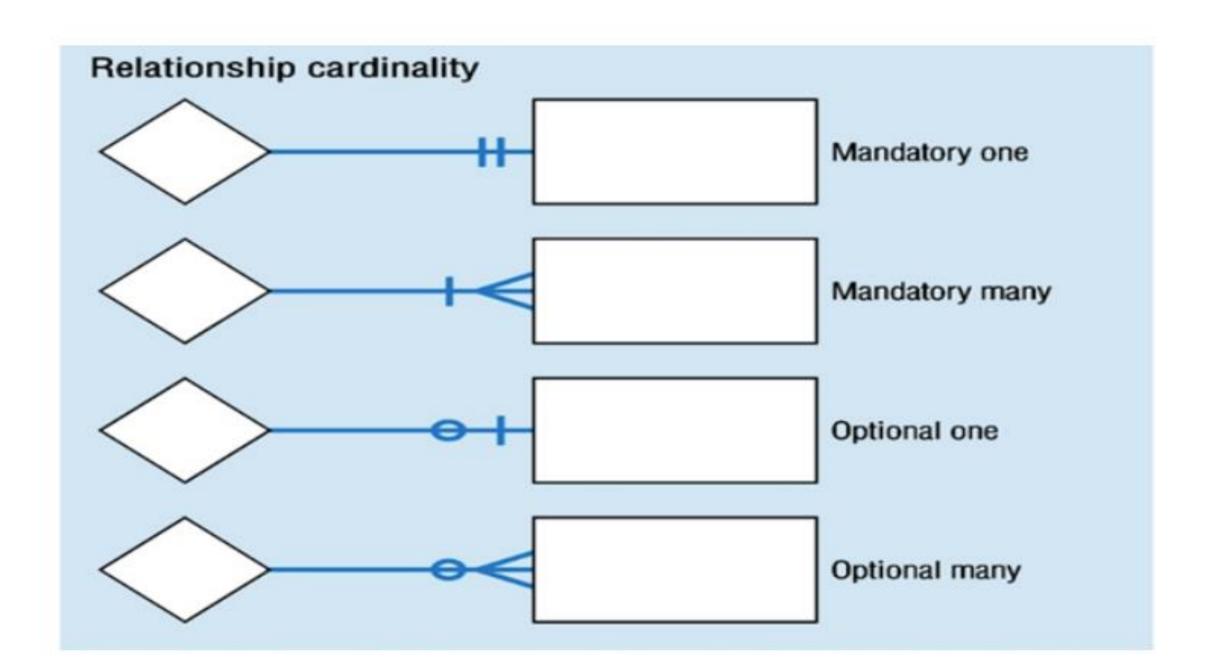
Relationship of degree three is called Ternary relationship.

A Ternary relationship involves three entities. In such relationships we always consider two entites together and then look upon the third.



- The above relationship involves 3 entities.
- Company operates in Sector, producing some Products.





# How to Create an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

- Example:
- In a university, a Student enrolls in Courses.
- A student must be assigned to at least one or more Courses.
- Each course is taught by a single Professor.
- To maintain instruction quality, a Professor can deliver only one course

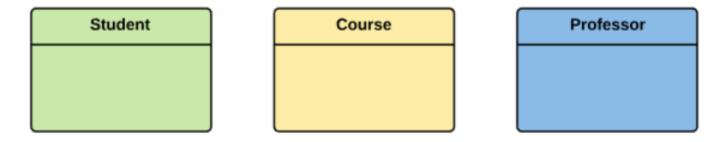


Steps to Create an ER Diagram

# Step 1) Entity Identification

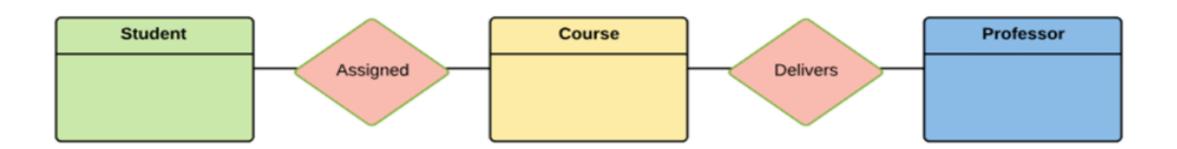
- We have three entities
- Student
- Course
- Professor

•



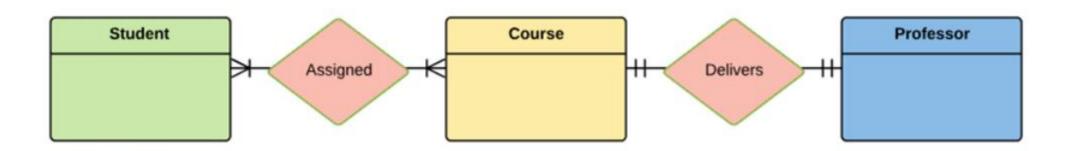
# Step 2) Relationship Identification

- We have the following two relationships
- The student is assigned a course
- Professor delivers a course



# Step 3) Cardinality Identification

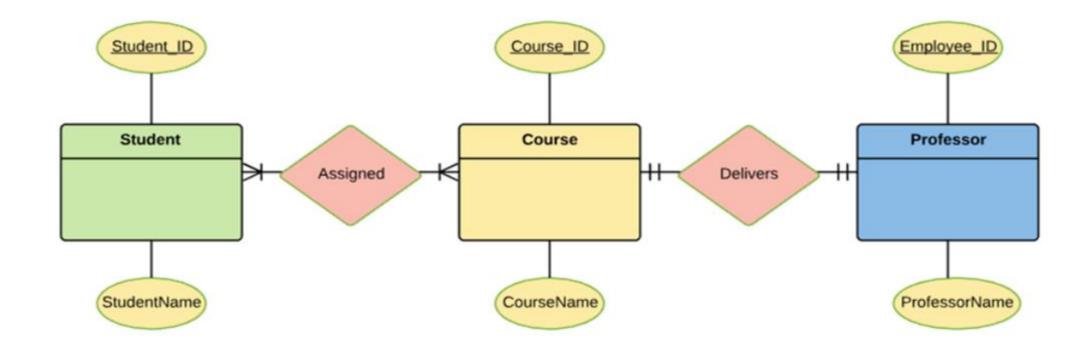
- For them problem statement we know that,
- A student can be assigned multiple courses
- A Professor can deliver only one course



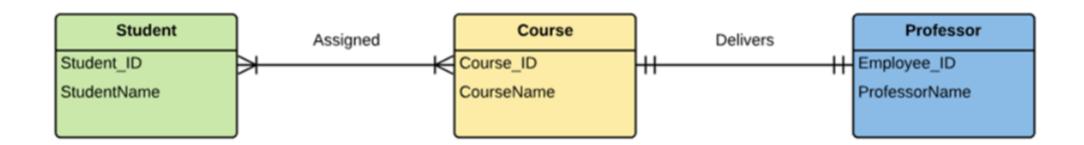
## Step 4) Identify Attributes

Once the mapping is done, identify the primary Keys. If a unique key is not readily available, create one.

Entity	Primary Key	Attribute
Student	Student_ID	StudentName
Professor	Employee_ID	ProfessorName
Course	Course_ID	CourseName

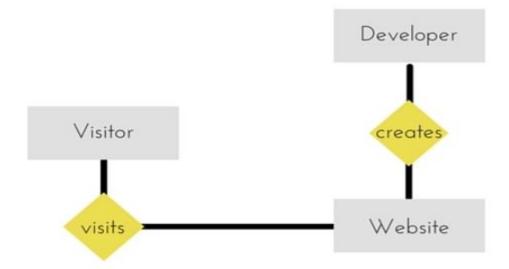


# Step 5) Create the ERD Diagram



# Example 2

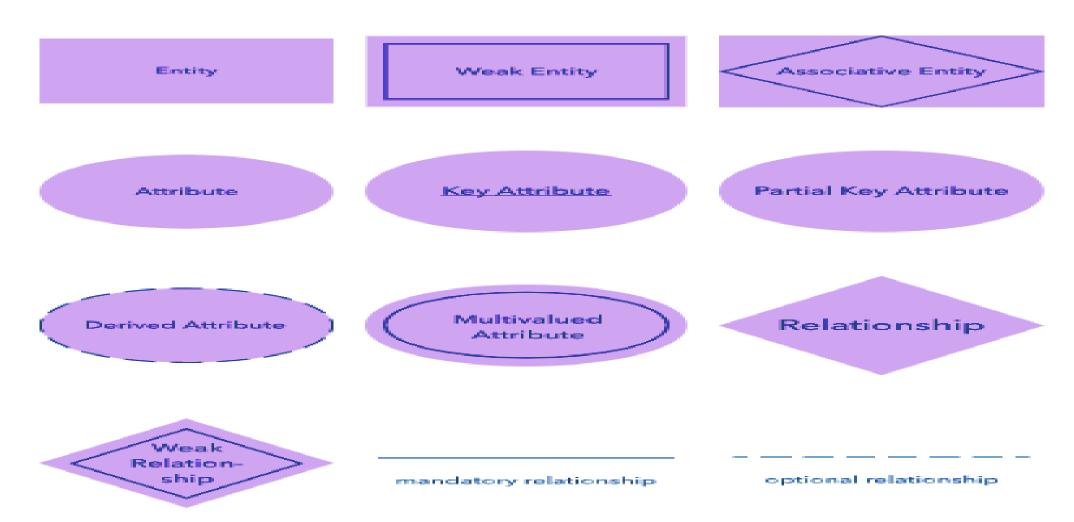
• For example, in the below diagram, anyone can see and understand what the diagram wants to convey: Developer develops a website, whereas a Visitor visits a website.

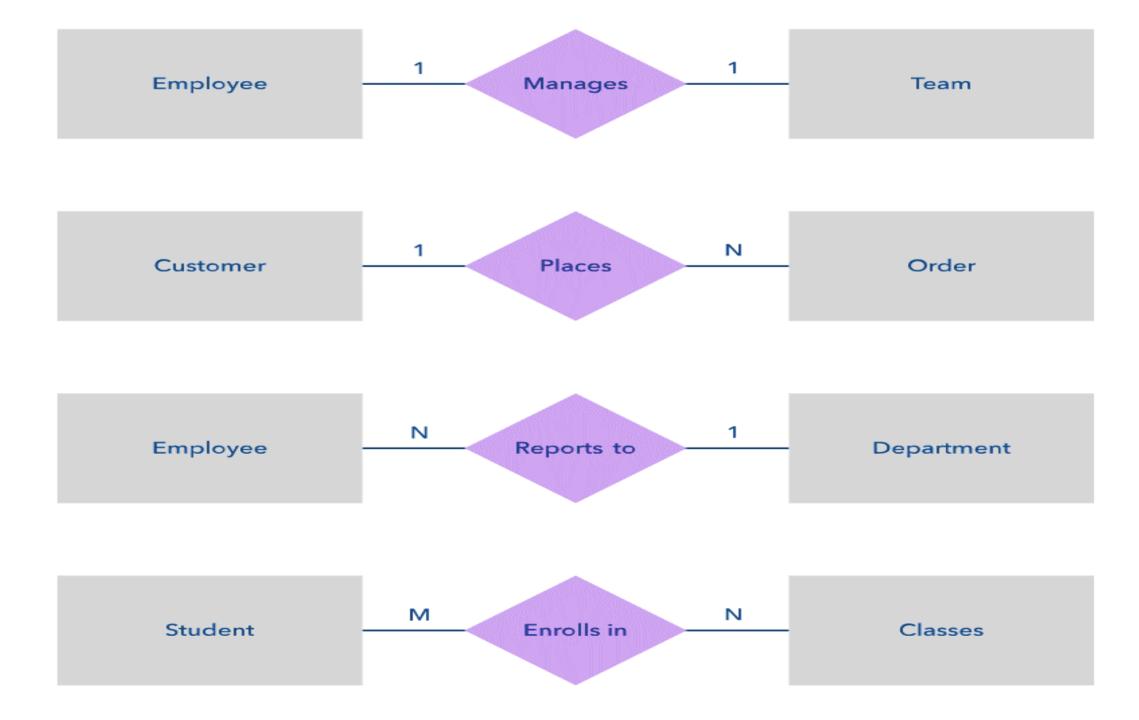


### ERD symbols and notations

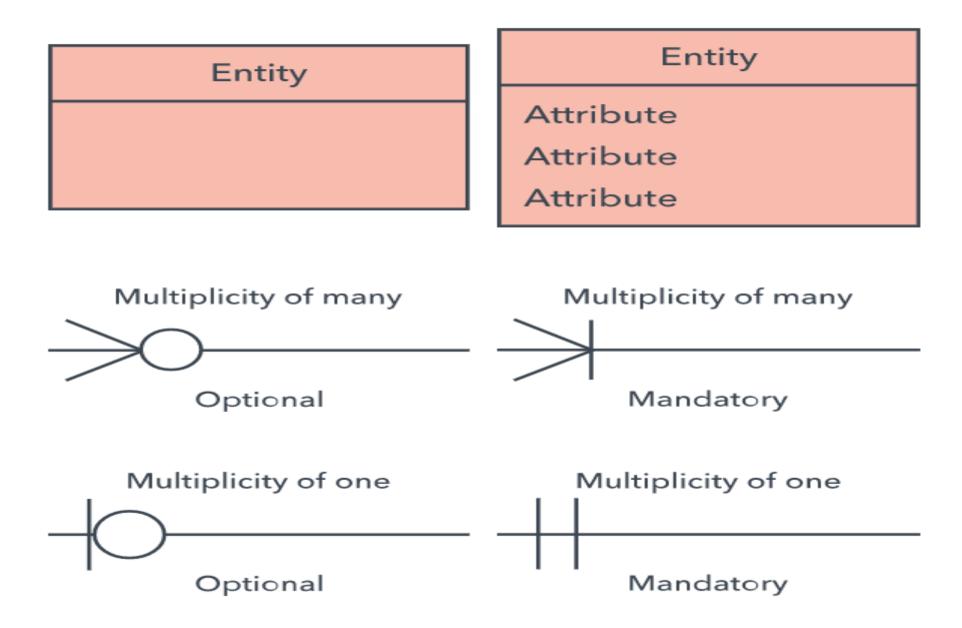
There are several notation systems, which are similar but vary in a few specifics.

#### Chen notation style





### Crow's Foot/Martin/Information Engineering style



### Bachman style

### One to One

### One to Many

#### Examples

Following are examples of ERD diagrams made in each system.

#### Bachman



#### IDEF1X



#### Crow's Foot



#### Barker's

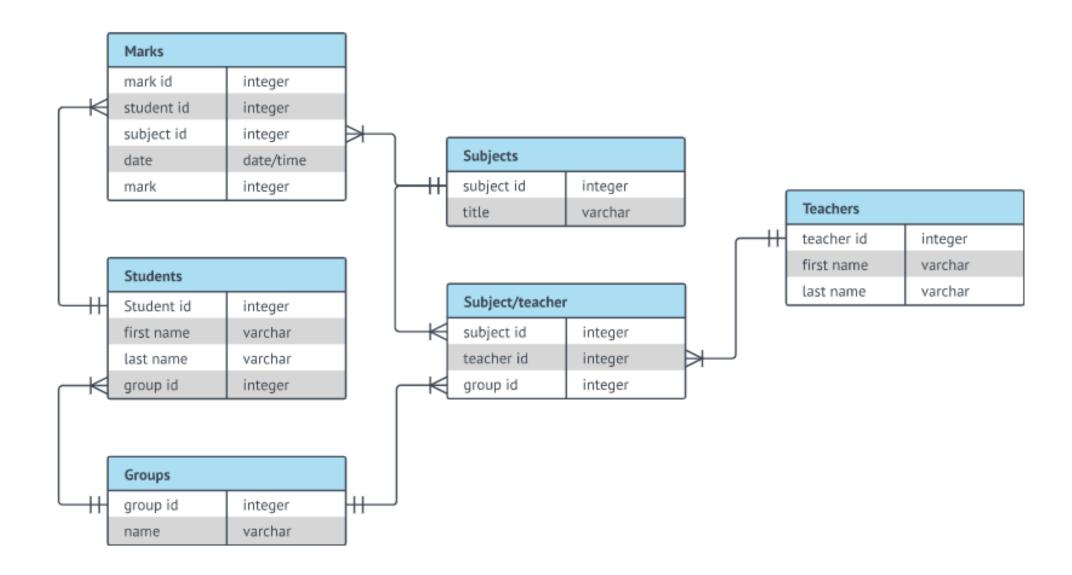


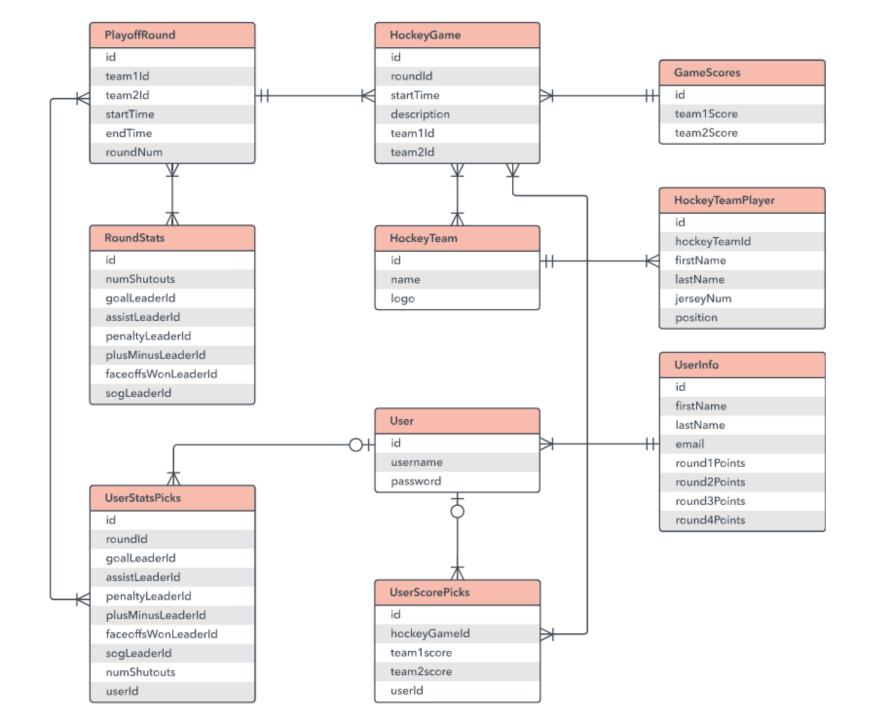
#### Chen



#### Min-Max/ISO







### Tools to create an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

- Trevor.io
  - Link: <u>Trevor.io/create-an-er-diagram-online</u>
- Lucidchart
  - Link: <u>Lucidchart.com/pages/examples/er-diagram-tool</u>
- Creately
  - Link: <u>Creately.com/lp/er-diagram-tool-online/</u>
- DBDiagram
  - Link: dbdiagram.io/home
- ERDPlus
  - Link: <u>Erdplus.com</u>
- DrawSQL
  - Link: <u>Drawsql.app</u>
- QuickDBD
  - Link: Quickdatabasediagrams.com