

Lecture 3:- Data Model (ER Model)

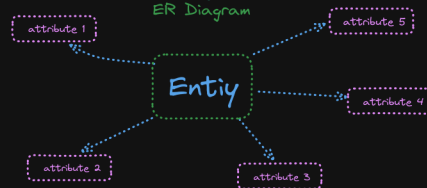
Data Model

Collection of tools to describe data, data relationship, data semantics and consistency constraints.

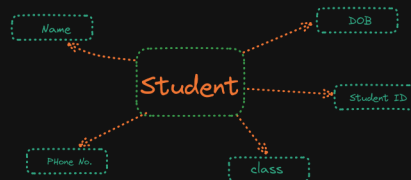
ER Model ->

High level data model based on perception of real world
it has collection of basic objects called entities and relationship among objects.

EX.->



Ex2 ->



// Entity always have unique ID (primary KEY) to differentiate with other entity.

Entity set -> In example 2 student is entity set, entity set is collection of entity shares same attributes.

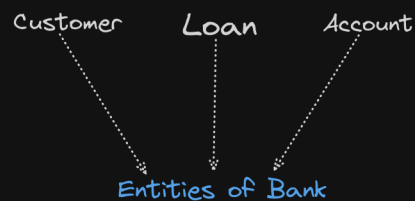
// Entity set == entity

Attributes -> Attributes describe the set of entity

Relationship -> Shows association between two or more entities.

Example -> Bank

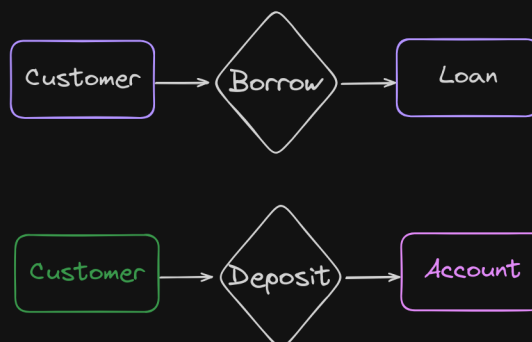
Bank



// customer borrows loan (borrow is relationship)

// Customer deposit in Account (deposit is relationship)

Then ER diagram will be



ER Model / ER diagram

ER Diagram act as blueprint in DB

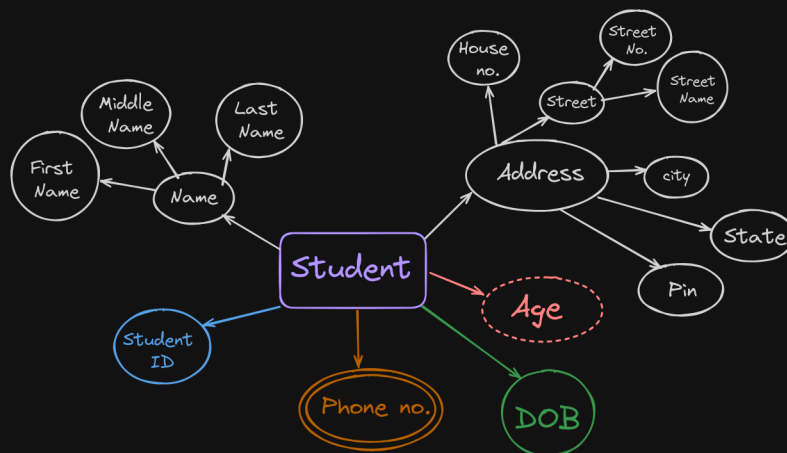
* Attributes properties

It has domain(range), values, permitted and non permitted

* Types of Attributes

- i) Simple attributes- > Cannot be further divided
example -> rollNo. , bank account no
- ii) Composite attributes- > Can be further divided
example -> address -> house no, street, pincode etc.
- iii) Single Valued attributes- > Having only single value
example -> student ID, loan ID etc.
- iv) Multiple valued attributes- > Can have multiple values
example -> phone no. , nominee name etc .
- v) Derived attributes- > Created from above attributes,
example -> age of student through dob etc.

Types of Attributes ER diagram Example -



Null Value

Null value can have 3 behaviours

- > NOT APPLICABLE -> Example, a student not having middle name
- > MISSING -> Example, a student name is missing
- > NOT KNOWN -> Example, a student student ID is not defined yet.

* More on relationship (Type)

Strong entity -> Having primary key and not depend on another entity.

Weak entity -> Depend on another strong entity.

i) Weak relationship

Example for strong and weak entity ->





ii) Strong relationship -> Relation bw entity and having each entity unique id.

*Degree of relation -> No. of entities in a relation is degree of relation

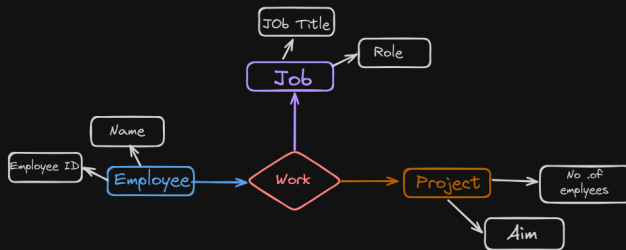
i) Unary relation ->



ii) Binary relation ->



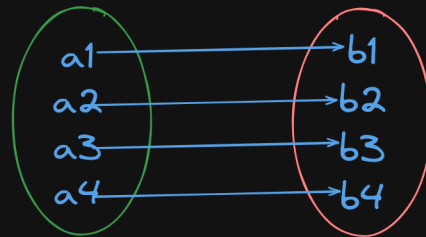
iii) Ternary relation ->



Relationship constraints

-> Mapping cardinality -> (vahi maths ka relation set vala concept but thoda sa alag)

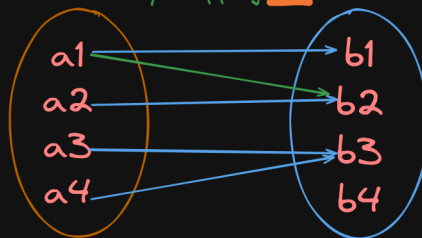
i) One to one mapping 1:1



Citizen entity set

Addhaar entity set

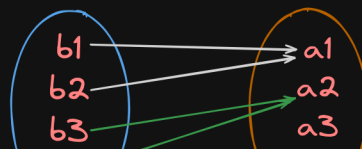
ii) One to many mapping 1:N



Owner entity set

Car entity set

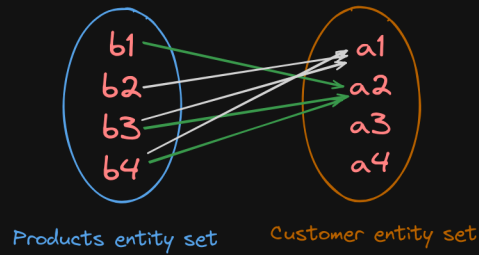
iii) Many to one mapping N:1



Course entity set

Professor entity set

iv) Many to Many mapping N:N



-> Participant constraints -> also known as minimum cardinality constraint

Two types

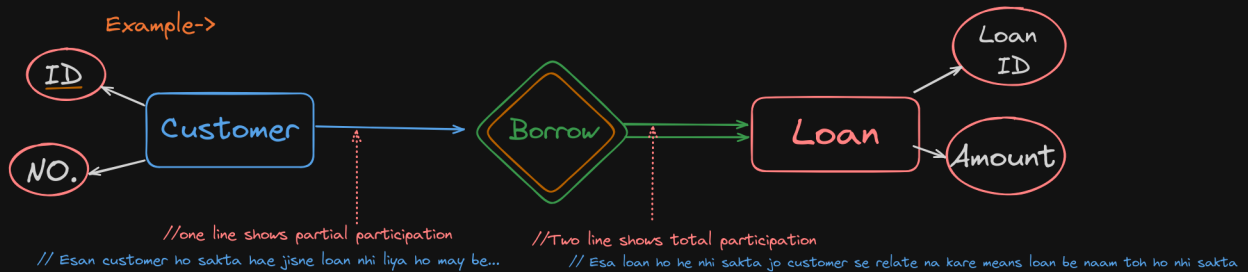
i) Total Participation

ii) Partial Participation

-> All entities are involved in one relationship

-> Not all entities are involved in one relationship

Example->



=>Weak entities are always with the total participant constraints but strong entities may be partial or total participation.

