

# **IT 775**

# **Database Technology**

## **ER Modeling**

## **Overview**

# INTRODUCTION

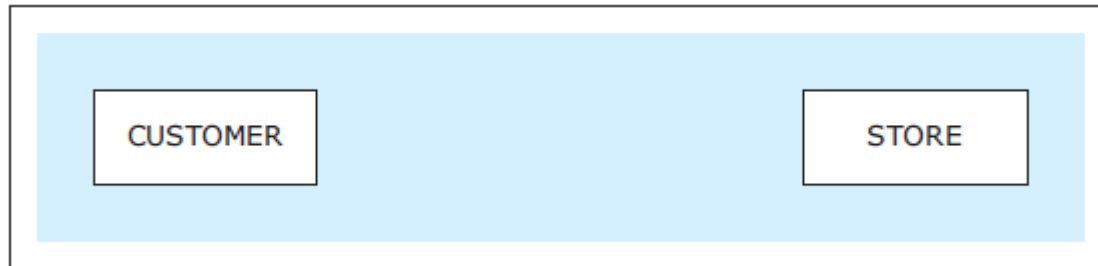
- **Entity-relationship (ER) modeling** - A conceptual database modeling technique
  - Enables the structuring and organizing of the requirements collection process
  - Provides a way to graphically represent the requirements
- **ER diagram (ERD)** - the result of ER modeling
  - Serves as a blueprint for the database

# ENTITIES

- **Entities** - constructs that represent what the database keeps track of
  - The basic building blocks of an ER diagram
  - Represent various real world notions, such as people, places, objects, events, items, and other concepts
  - Within one ERD, each entity must have a different name

# ENTITIES

## Two entities

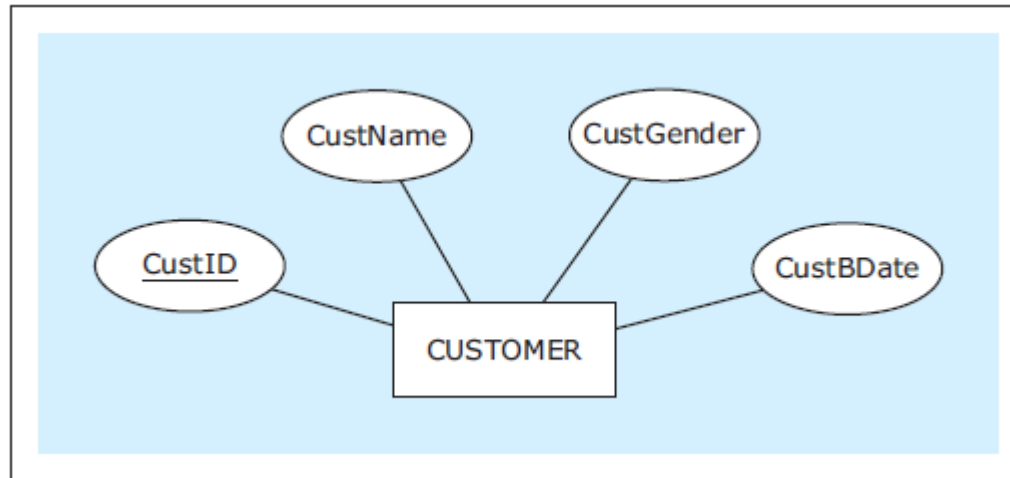


# ATTRIBUTES

- **Attribute** - depiction of a characteristic of an entity
  - Represents the details that will be recorded for each entity instance
  - Within one entity, each attribute must have a different name

# ATTRIBUTES

An entity with attributes

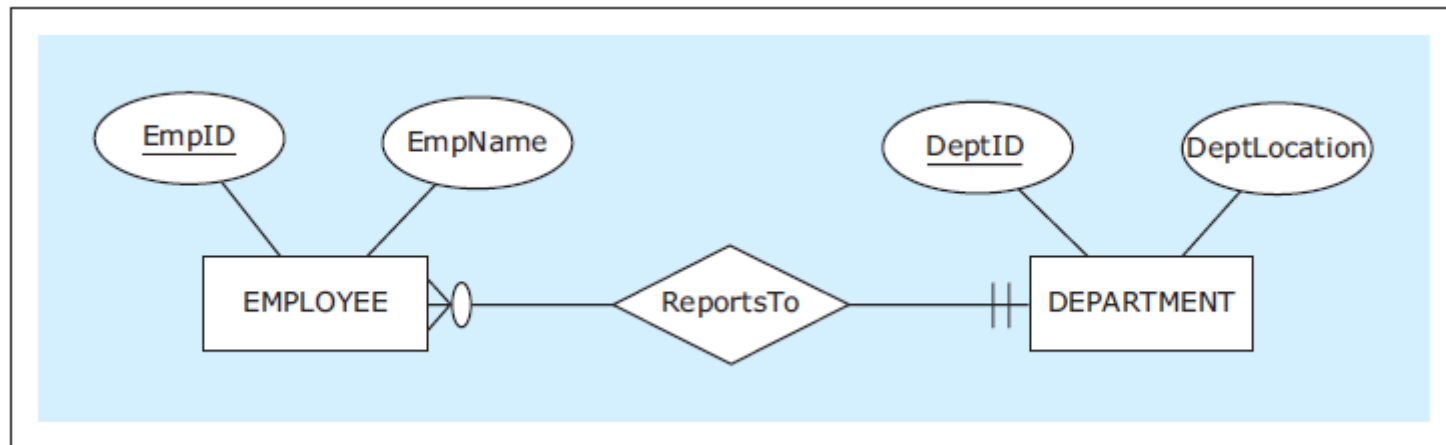


# RELATIONSHIPS

- **Relationship** - ER modeling construct depicting how entities are related
  - Within an ER diagram, each entity must be related to at least one other entity via a relationship

# RELATIONSHIPS

A relationship between two entities





# NAMING CONVENTIONS FOR ER DIAGRAMS

- Entities and Attributes
  - Use singular (rather than plural) nouns
- Relationships
  - Use verbs or verb phrases, rather than nouns

# NAMING CONVENTIONS FOR ER DIAGRAMS

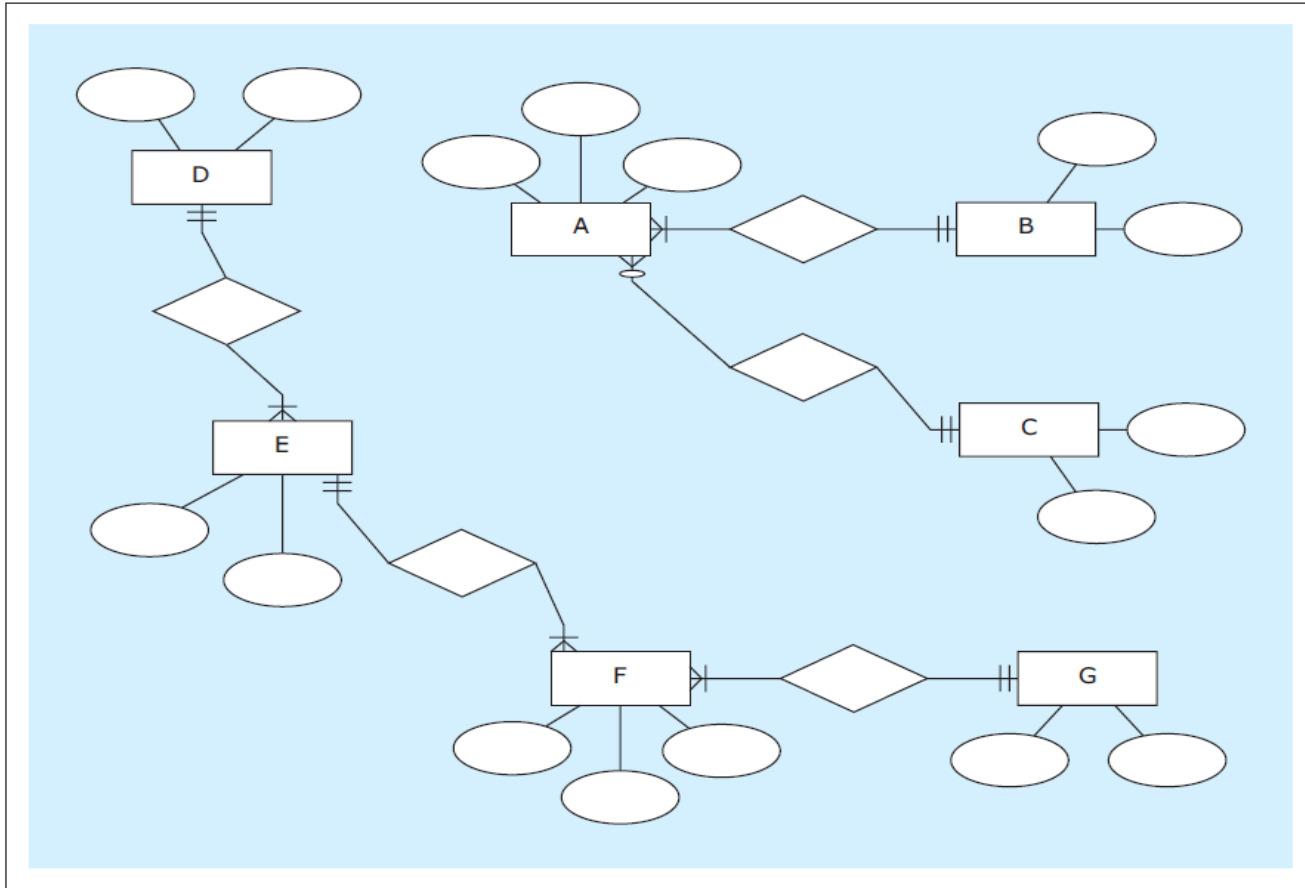
- Names should be as brief as possible, without being too condensed as to obscure the meaning of the construct
- If possible, give all attributes in the entire ER diagram different names

# MULTIPLE ER DIAGRAMS

- When depicting multiple ER diagrams, each diagram should be visualized separately
- Instead of multiple ER diagrams in one schema a better choice is to present each ER diagram separately

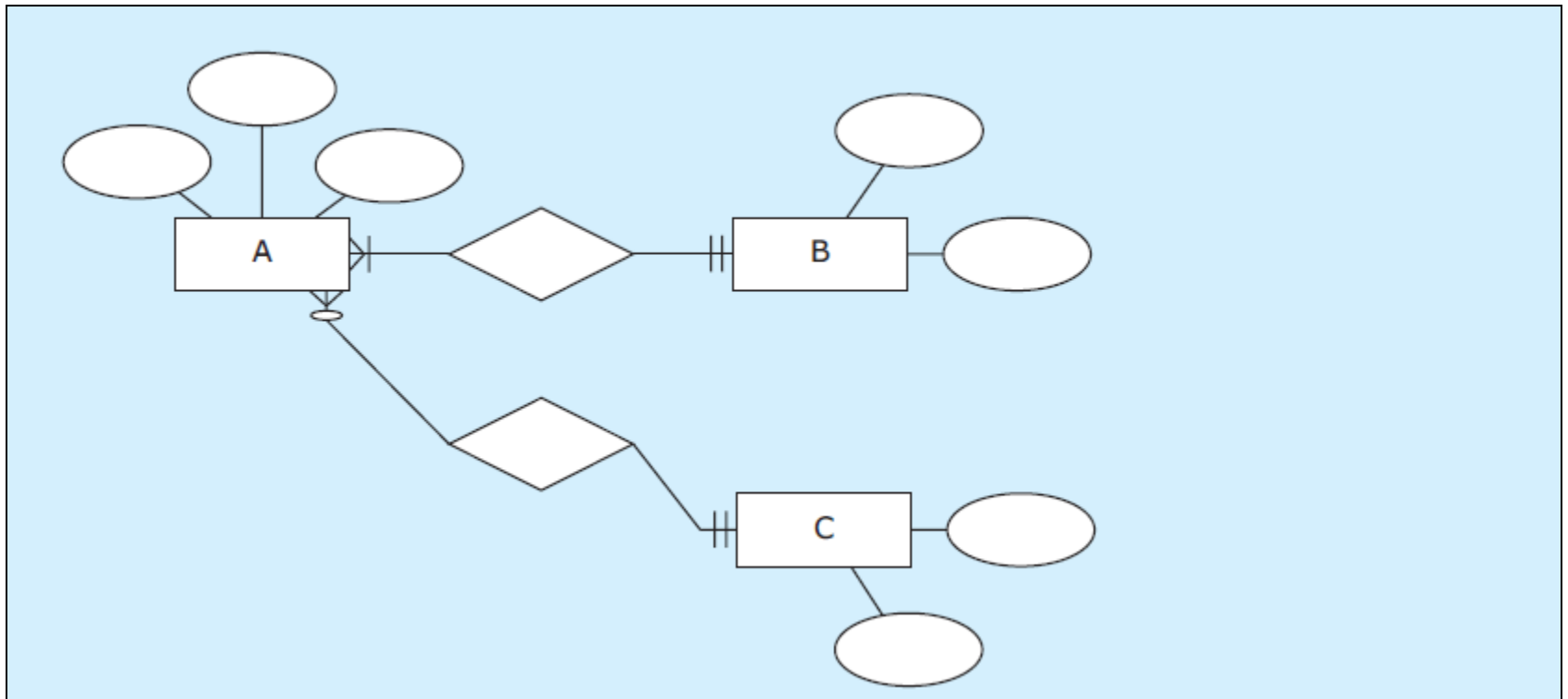
# MULTIPLE ER DIAGRAMS

A schema with two separate ER diagrams (potentially misleading)



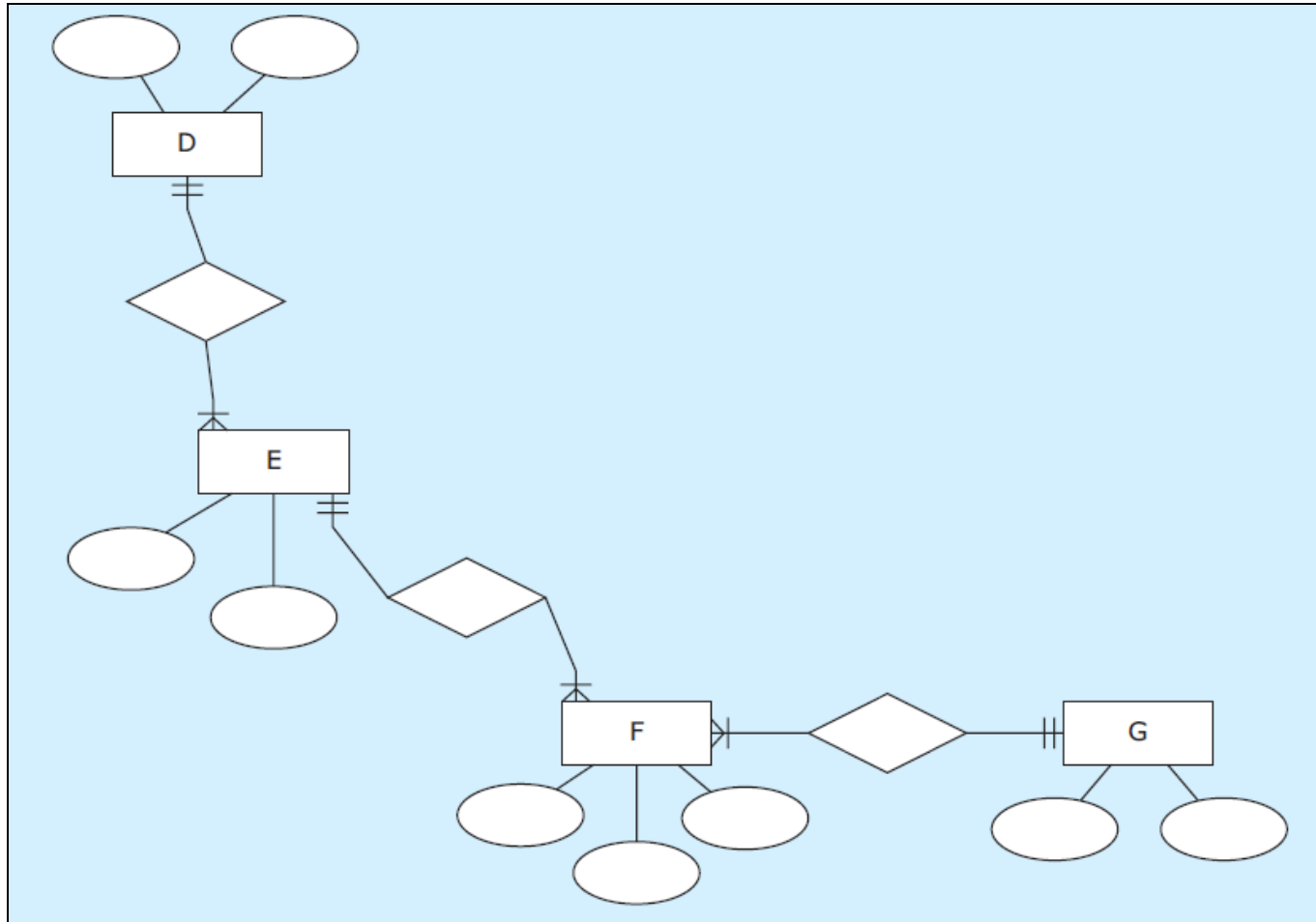
# MULTIPLE ER DIAGRAMS

Separate ER diagrams in separate schemas



# MULTIPLE ER DIAGRAMS

Separate ER diagrams in separate schemas

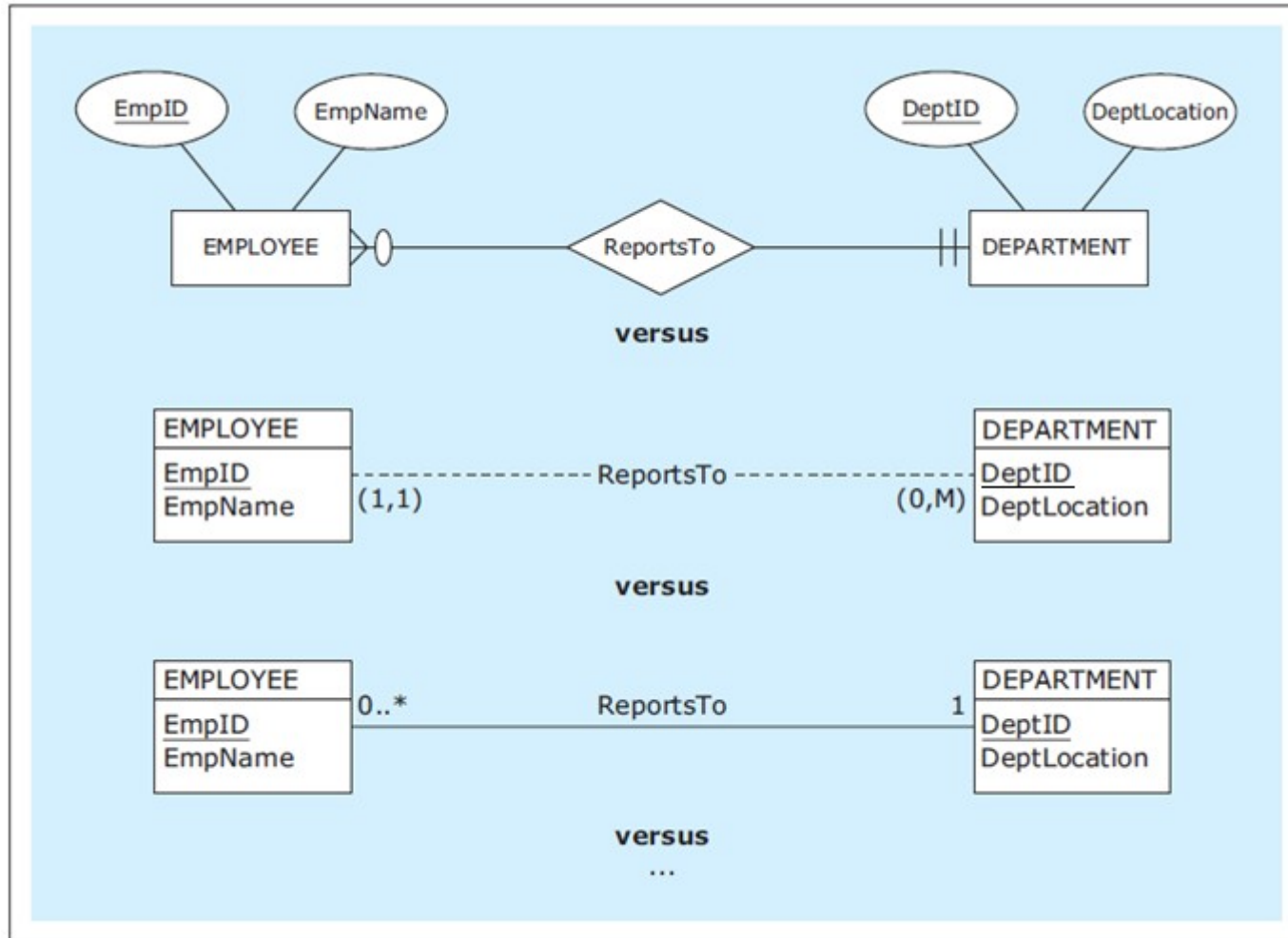


# VARIOUS ER NOTATIONS

- There is no universally adopted ER notation to which all database projects conform
- Instead, there is a variety of available ER notations in use
- However, if a designer is familiar with one ER notation, other alternative ER notations are easy to understand and use

# VARIOUS ER NOTATIONS

## Examples of various ER notations





# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

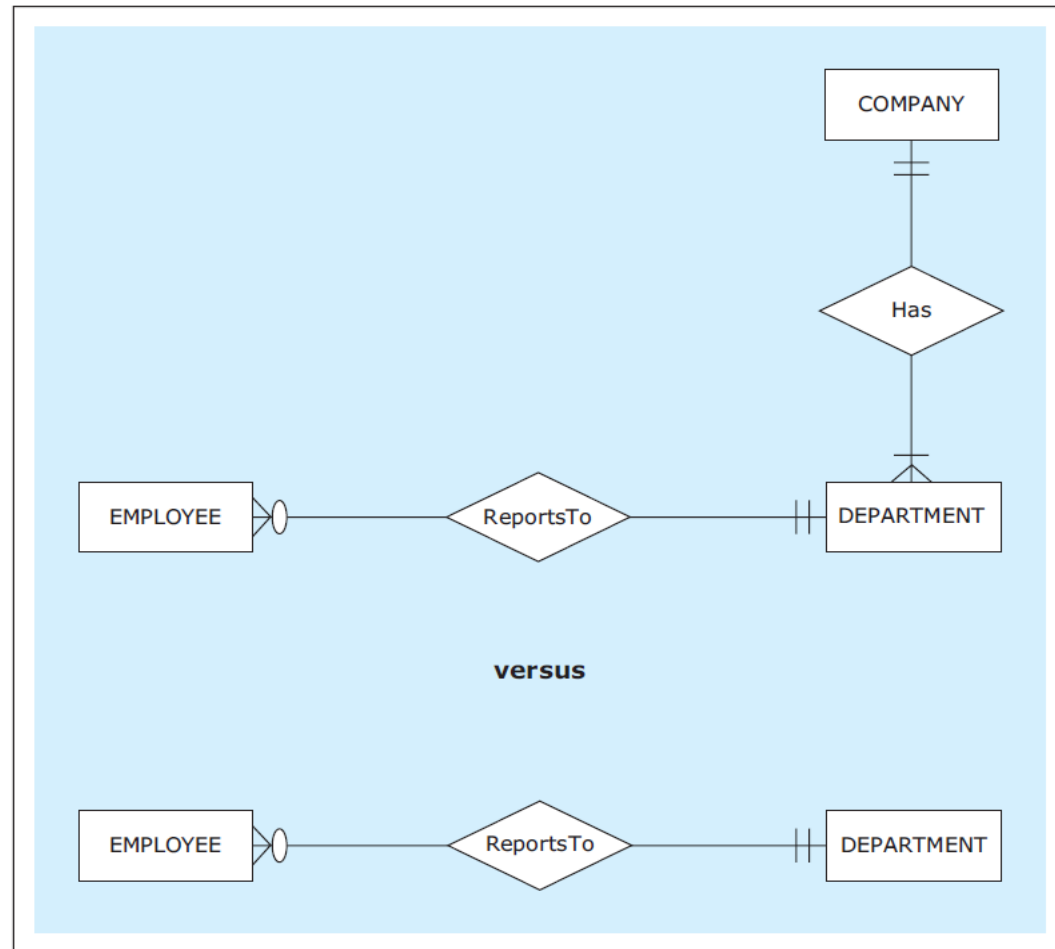
- ER modeling provides a straightforward technique for collecting, structuring, and visualizing requirements
- An understanding of ER modeling is crucial, not just for creating ER models based on the requirements, but also during the requirements collection process itself
- It helps keep the focus on asking or seeking answers to the right questions in order to establish the relevant facts about entities, attributes, and relationships

# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

- One of the common mistakes that beginners make when engaging in ER modeling for the first time is not recognizing the difference between an entity and the ER diagram itself

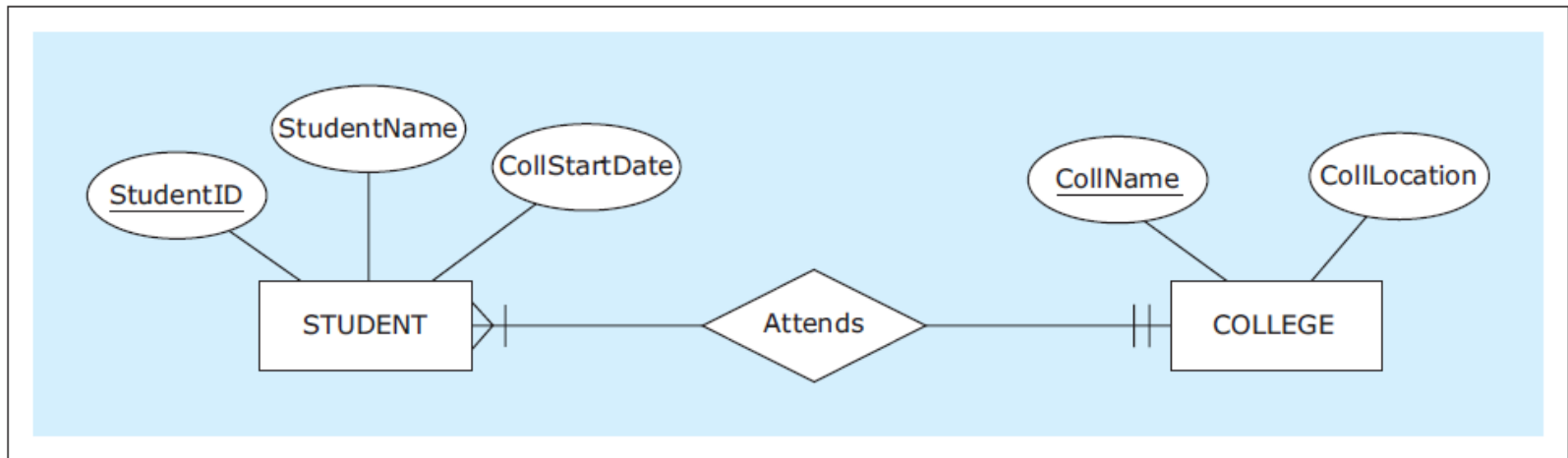
# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

An ER diagram incorrectly and correctly interpreting requirements



# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

An ER diagram incorrectly and correctly  
interpreting requirements



# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

- Another common database requirements collection and ER modeling mistake made by novices is not distinguishing between:

*Modeling of the data that is wanted and can be kept track of*

versus

*Modeling of everything that takes place in an organization*

# DATABASE REQUIREMENTS AND ER MODEL USAGE

An ER diagram based on unfeasible and proper requirements

