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It is possible that more than one relationship can exist between entities. Example: different relationships exist between person and class (attend, teach, write).

Objectives

- This lesson covers the following objectives:
 - Construct ER diagram components that represent entities, attributes and relationships according to diagramming conventions



DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Purpose

- People speak different languages throughout the world, but some signs are understood globally
- Guess the meaning of these signs

International Signs





DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Purpose

- How well did you do?
- Did you guess the meaning of most signs?

International Signs



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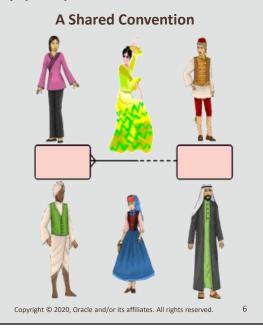
DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Key:

- 1. Crosswind
- 2. Roundabout
- 3. No entry for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of explosives or readily inflammable substances
- 4. Lane for slow vehicles
- 5. Stop in Brazil
- 6. Low clearance
- 7. Mr. Yuk

Shared Convention

- It is efficient to communicate information in a way that can be easily understood by many people
- ER diagramming is like that —
 you may say or write things
 differently because of the way
 you speak, your accent, and so
 on, but everyone draws ER
 diagrams according to the
 same conventions





DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Another example is International Sign Language – it is another way for people to communicate without even talking out loud!

A SIMILAR SIMI

HR System: EMPLOYEEs, JOBs, and DEPARTMENTs

- "We need to store data about each of our company's employees. We need to track each employee's first name, last name, hire date and salary. For each employee on commission, we also need to track his/her potential commission"
- "Each employee is allocated a unique employee number"
- "Our company is divided into departments. Each employee reports to a department - for example, accounting, sales, or development"

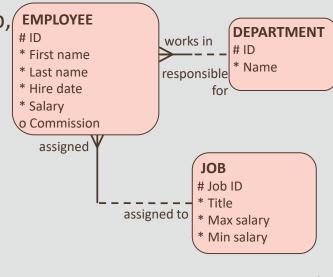


DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

 "We need to know the department responsible for each employee. Each department has a unique number"

HR System: EMPLOYEEs, JOBs, and DEPARTMENTs

- "All employees hold a job, and we keep track of the job title, max and min salary for each job
- Every job has a unique job id"



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DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Manual Minus

ER Drawing Conventions

- Entities are represented by softboxes
- Entity names go in the softboxes
- Entity names are always singular and written with all capital letters

EMPLOYEE

JOB

DEPARTMENT



DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Drawing Conventions Attributes are listed under the entity names -Mandatory attributes are marked with an asterisk: "*" -Optional attributes are marked with a circle: "o" -Unique identifiers are marked with a hash sign: "#" **EMPLOYEE DEPARTMENT JOB** # ID # ID # Job ID * First name * Name * Title * Last name * Max salary * Hire date * Min salary * Salary o Commission

Any attribute that is part of the UID is always mandatory.

DDS3L2

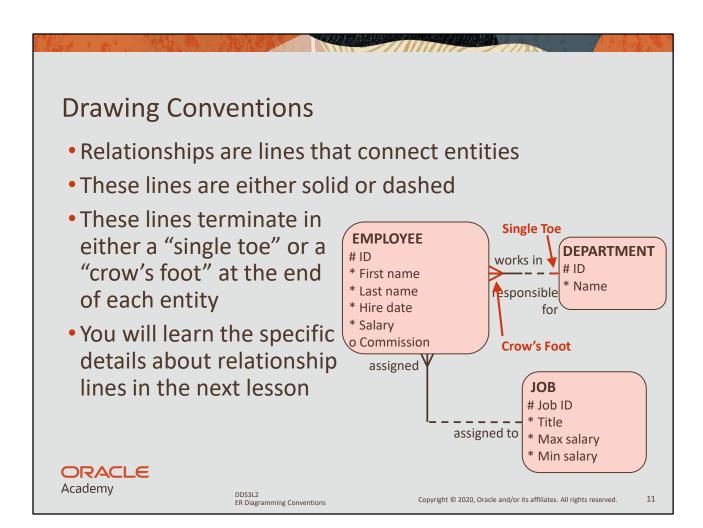
ER Diagramming Conventions

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It is convention to draw it with only the "#" symbol before the name. The "*" is not required because it is implied by the Unique Identifier constraint

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The rules of how to draw relationships will be covered in more detail in the next lesson.

Terminology

- Key terms used in this lesson included:
 - -Softbox
 - -ER Diagramming
 - -Crow's Foot
 - -Single Toe



DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

Summary

- In this lesson, you should have learned how to:
 - Construct ER diagram components that represent entities and attributes according to diagramming conventions



DDS3L2 ER Diagramming Conventions

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