Logical Data Model: Entity, Attributes, Super Type, Sub Type, Primary Key, Alternate Key, Inversion Key Entry, Rule, Relationship, Definition, business rule, etc.

logical data model contains entire or part of an organization.

Logical Data Models contain Entity, Attributes, Super Type, Sub Type, Primary Key, Alternate Key, Inversion Key Entry, Rule, Relationship, Definition etc.

Physical Data Model: Table, Column, Primary key Constraint, Unique Constraint or Unique Index, Non Unique Index, Check Constraint, Default Value, Foreign Key, comment etc.

table (entity)

column (attribute)

surrogate key

Surrogate key is a substitute for natural keys

important types of Relationships in a data model?

Identifying, Non-Identifying Relationship, Self-Recursive relationship are the types of relationship.

identifying relationship

referenced column in the child table is a part of the primary key

drawn by thick lines

non-identifying relationship

referenced column in the child table is a NOT a part of the primary key and standalone column in the child table then relationship is drawn by dotted lines

self-recursive relationship

standalone column in a table will be connected to the primary key of the same table

cardinality

One to One, One to many, and many to many are different types of cardinalities. In a database, high cardinality means more unique values are stored in a column and vice versa.

conceptual data model

Conceptual data model includes all major entities and relationships and does not contain much detailed level of information about attributes and is often used in the initial planning phase

Data Modelers create conceptual data model and forward that model to **FUNCTIONAL** team for their review