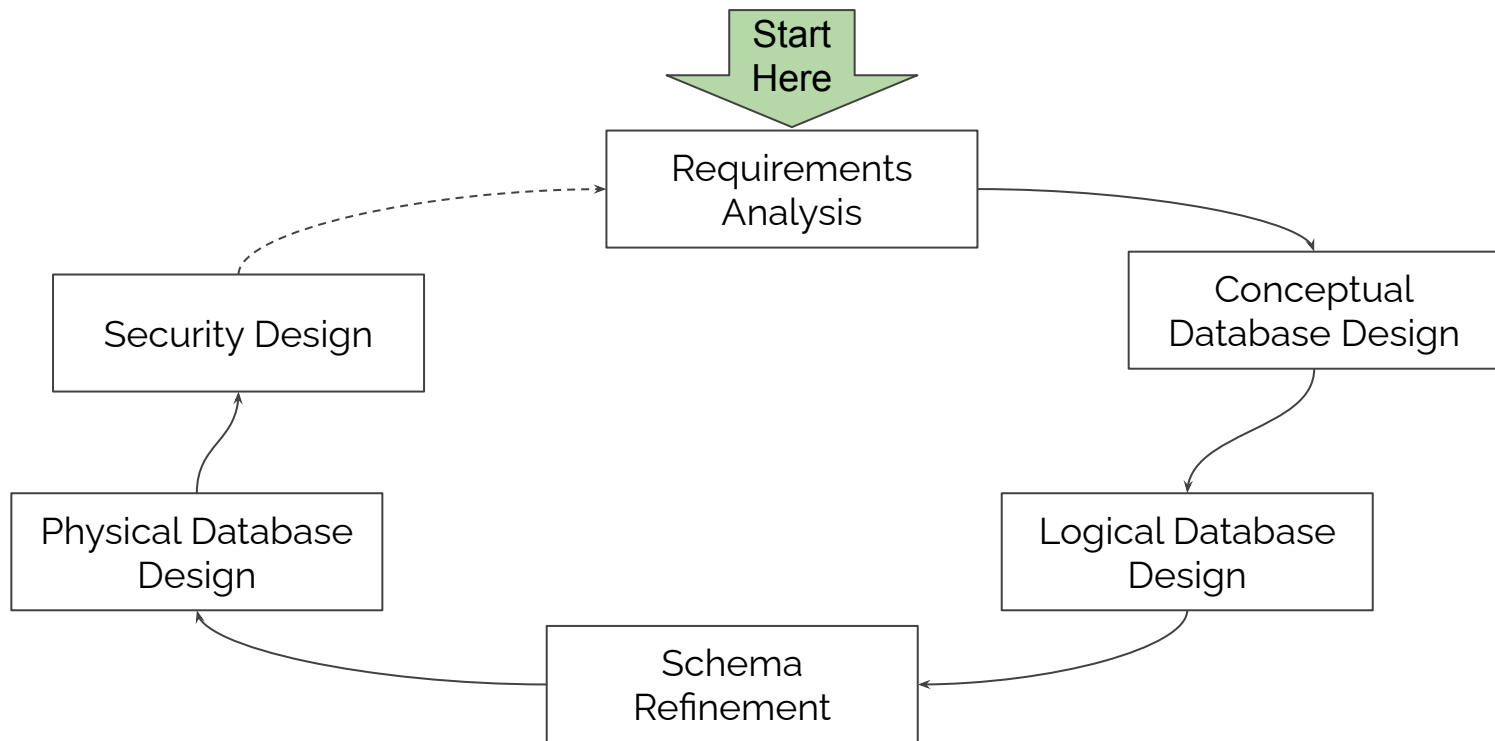
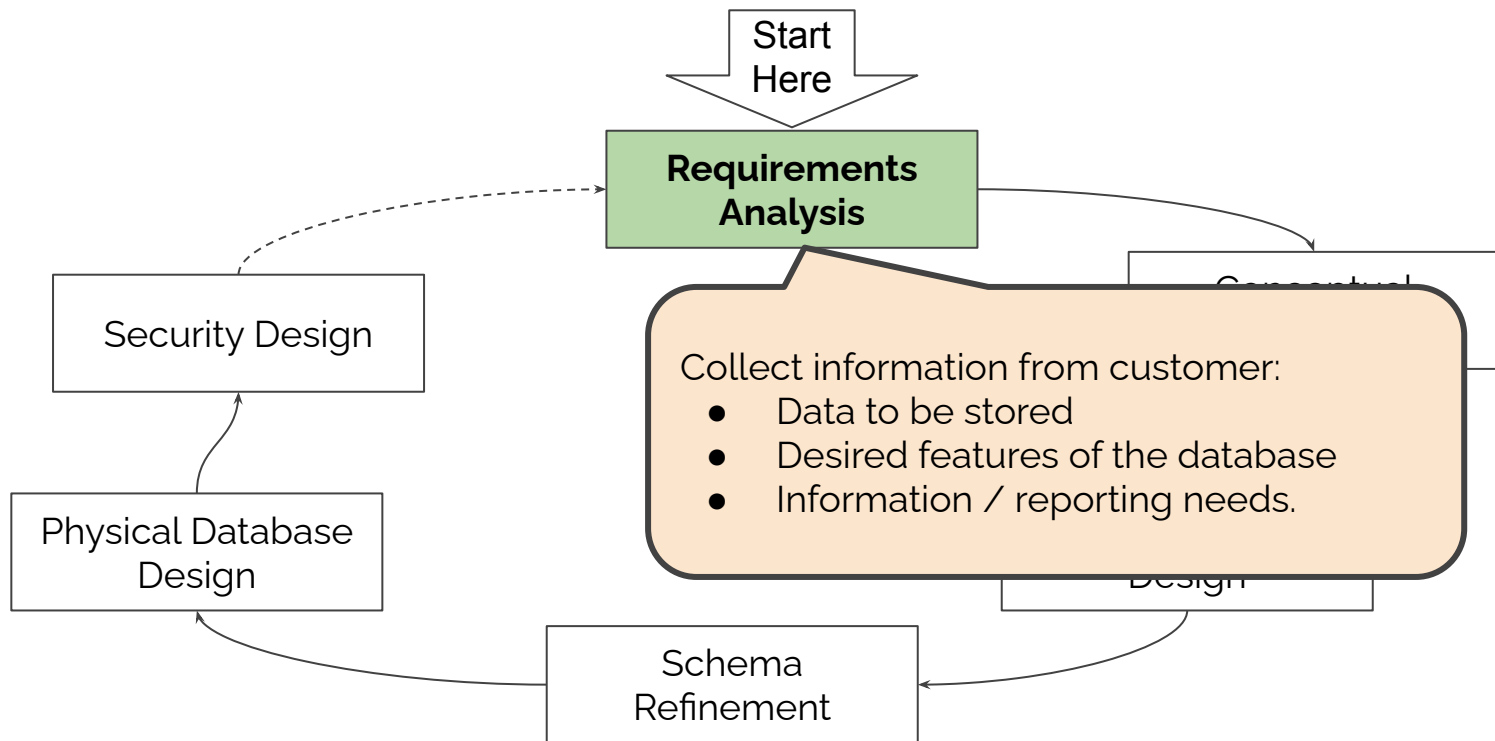
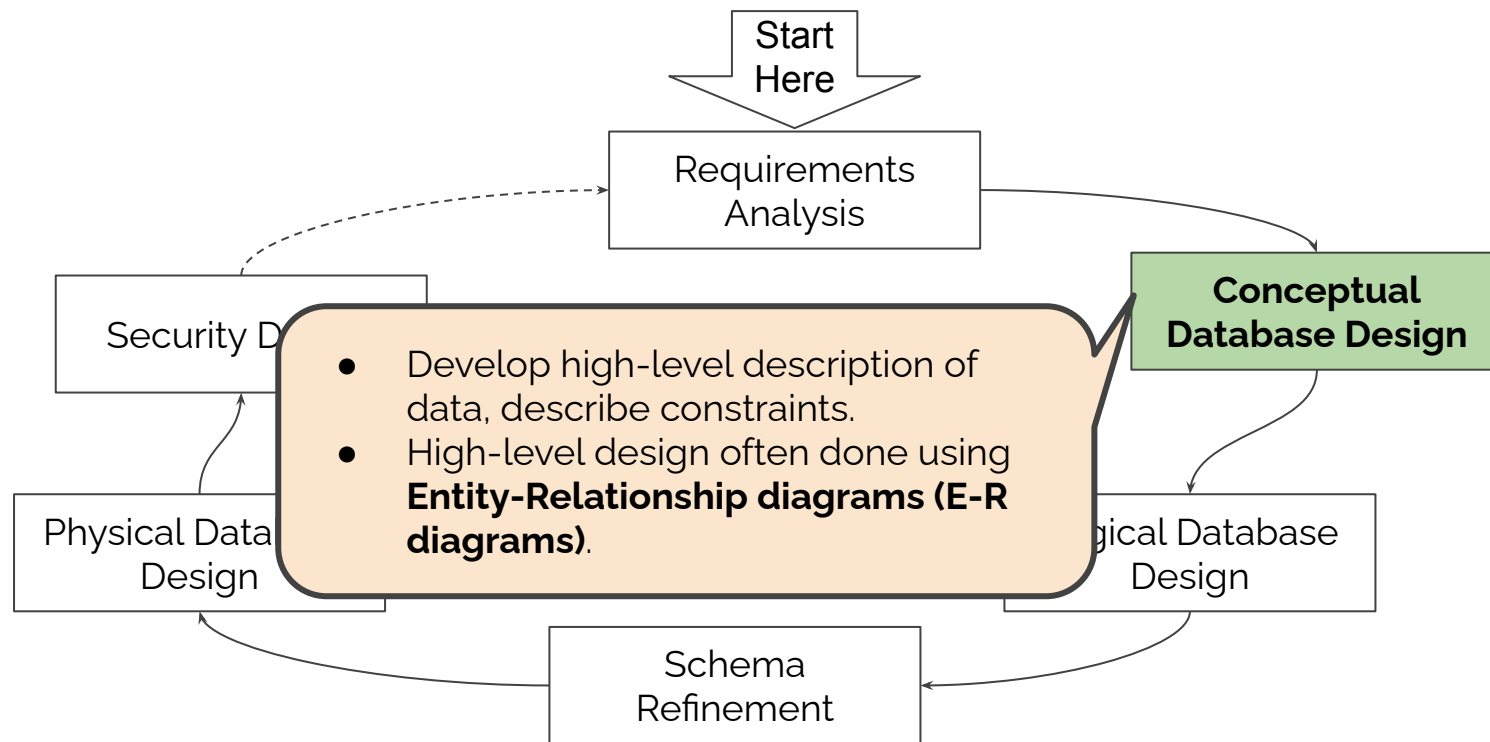


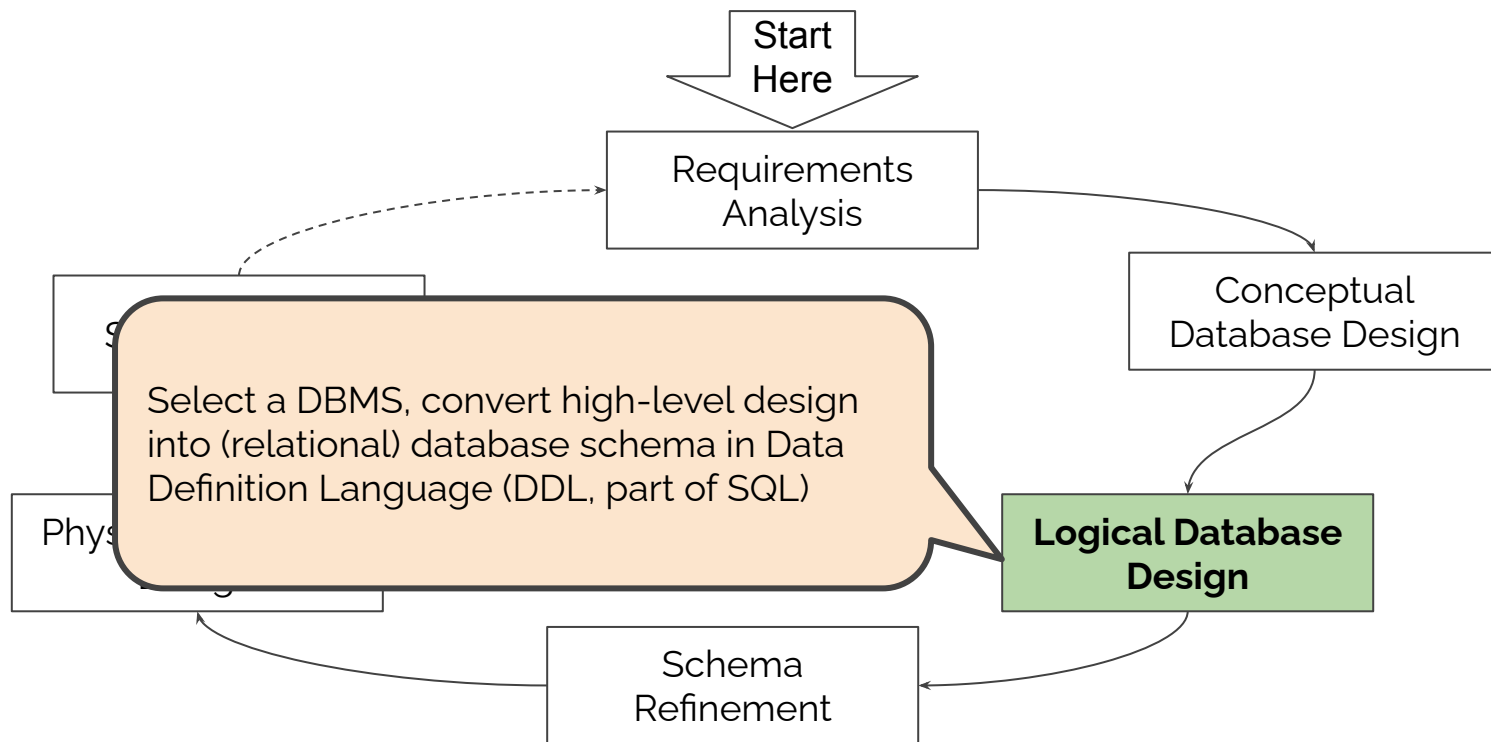
CSC 365

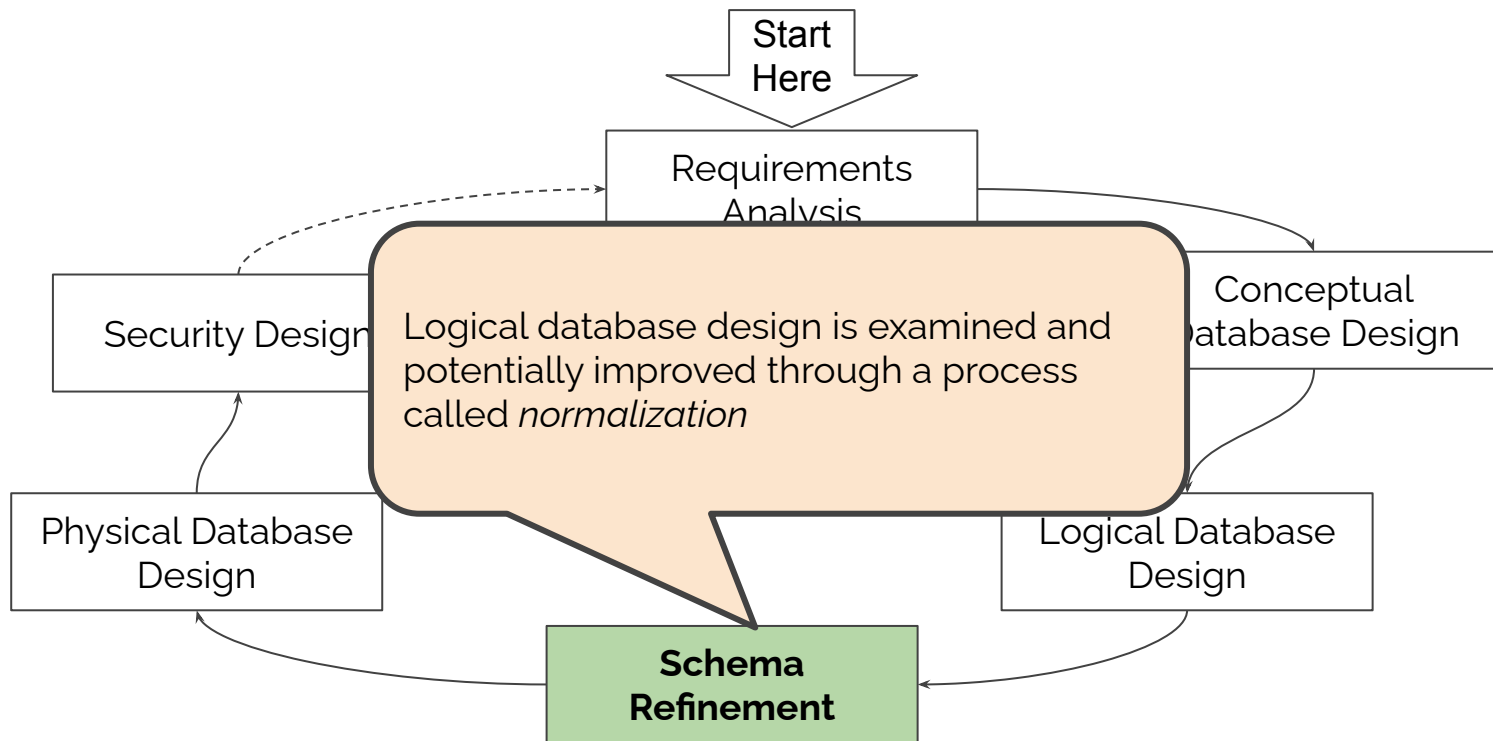
Introduction to Database Systems

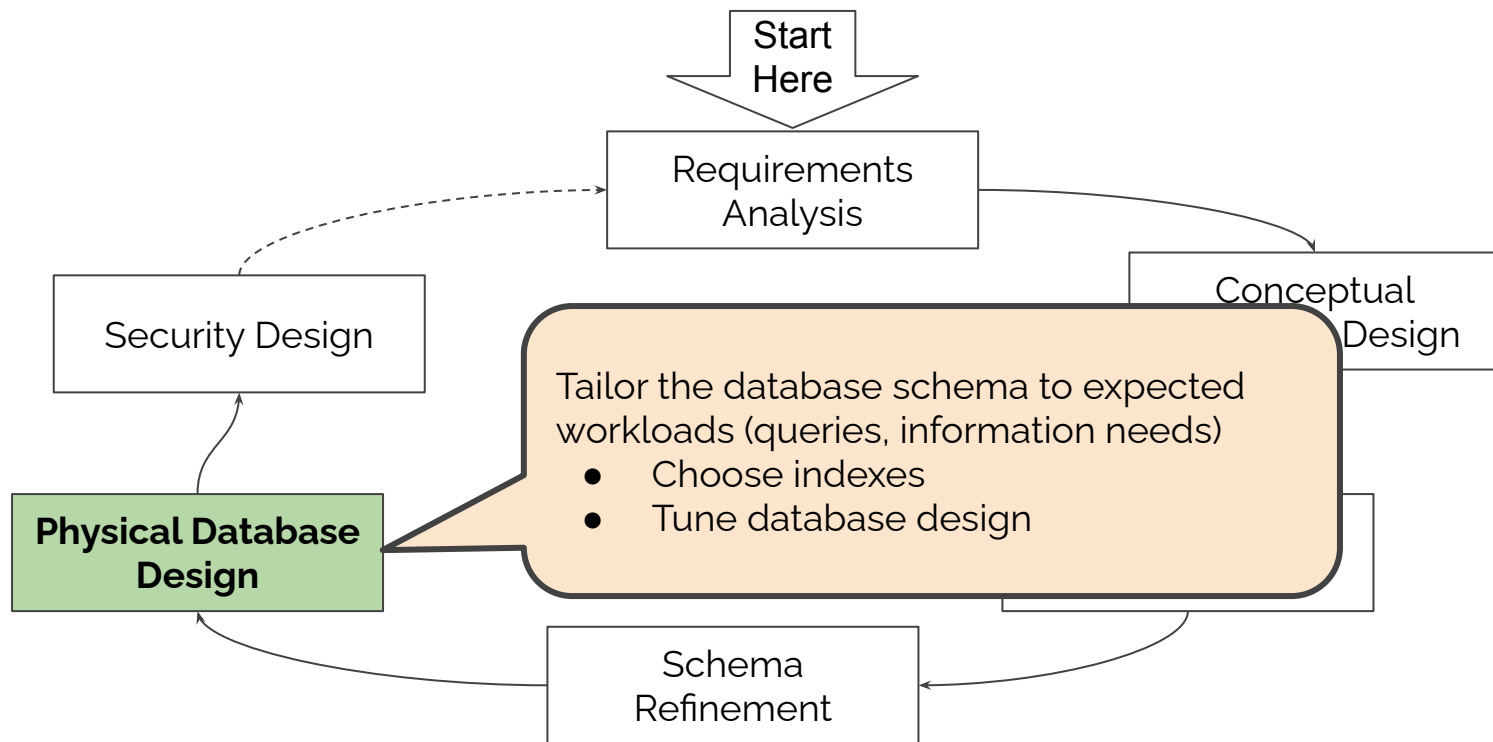


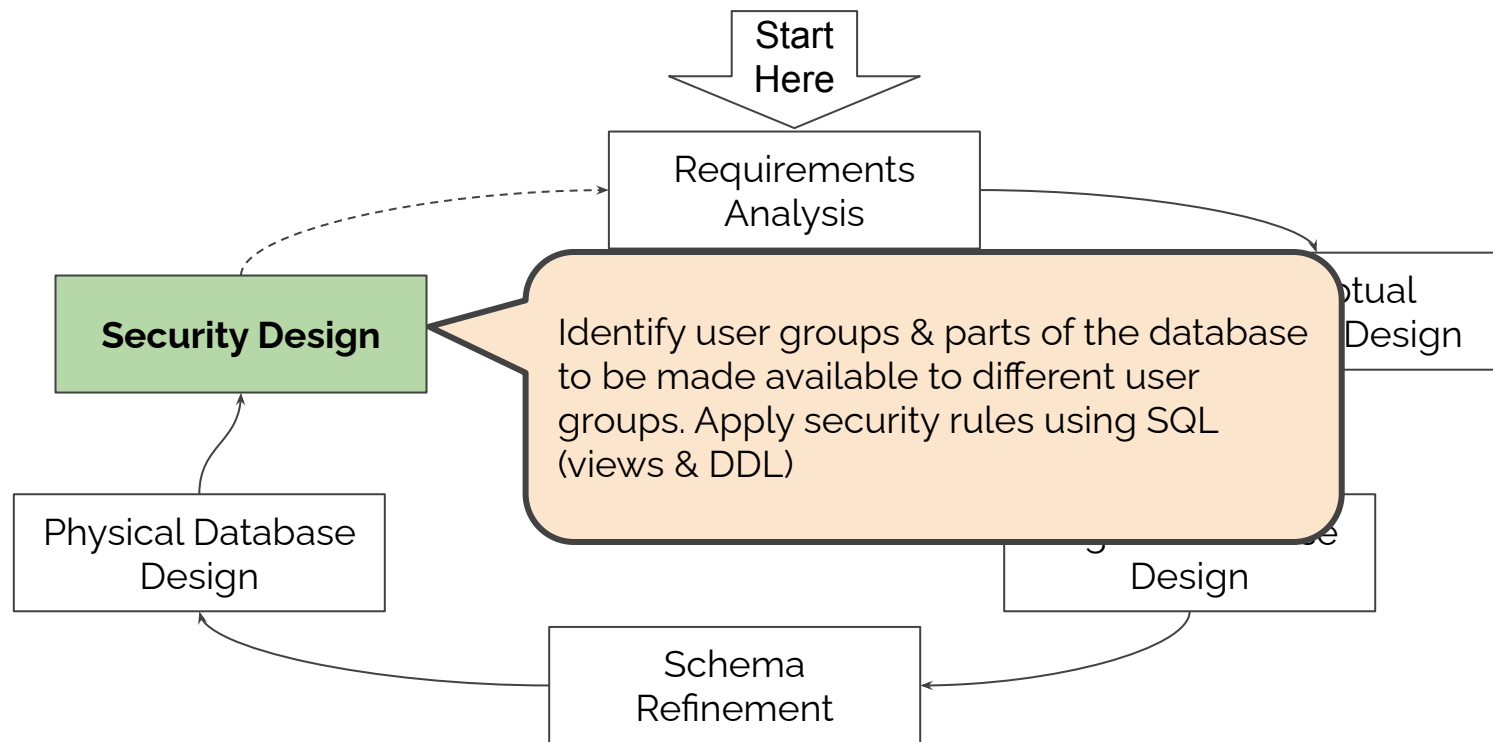












- **Conceptual:** captures relationships in data
- **Logical:** captures the format of the data as understood by the Database Management System (DBMS)
- **Physical:** represents the exact way in which data is stored and accessed by the DBMS

ER Model: A representation of the data for an organization, business area, etc.
Expressed in terms of entities, relationships and attributes.

ER Diagram: A graphical representation of an entity-relationship model.
Sometimes abbreviated as ERD.

Entity: Principal data object about which information is to be collected.
Usually a person, place, thing, or event.

Relationship: Real-world association among one or more entities

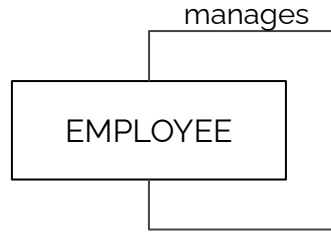
Attribute: Provides descriptive information about an entity or relationship

There are a few styles of ER diagrams: Chen, Crow's Foot, IDEF1X, Bachman, etc. Textbooks and tools often introduce their own slight variations.

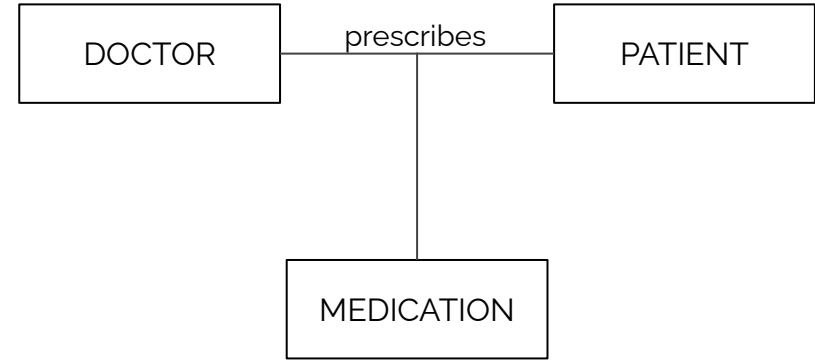
We will briefly introduce **Crow's Foot** and **Chen** notation.

Degree: Number of entities that participate in a relationship

Entity Count	Degree of Relationship
1	Unary
2	Binary
3	Ternary
4 or more	n-ary



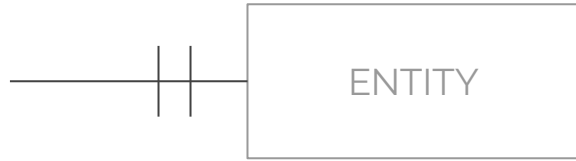
Unary (Recursive)



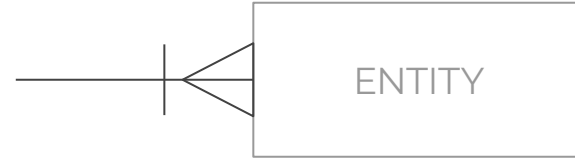
Ternary



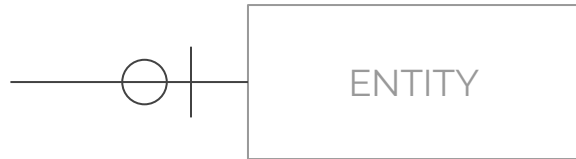
Binary



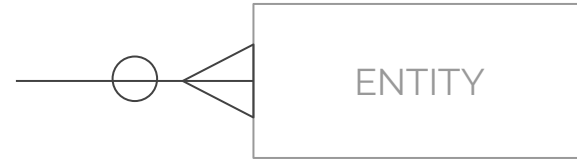
Mandatory One



Mandatory Many



Optional One



Optional Many

ER Diagram - One-to-Many Mandatory



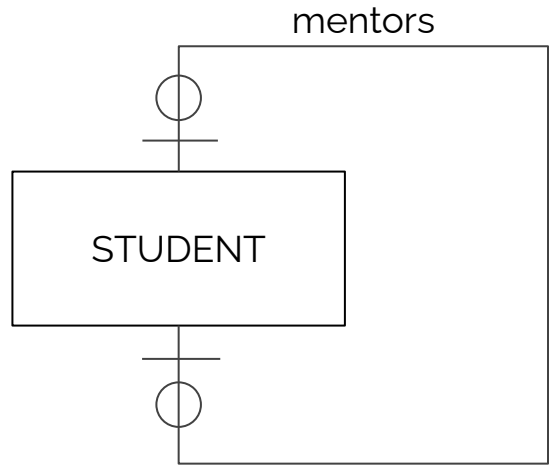
Chris — Contract 1
 Contract 2

Taylor — Contract 3

Pat — Contract 4
 Contract 5
 Contract 6

Degree? Binary
Cardinality? One to many (mandatory on both sides)

ER Diagram - Unary One-to-One Optional

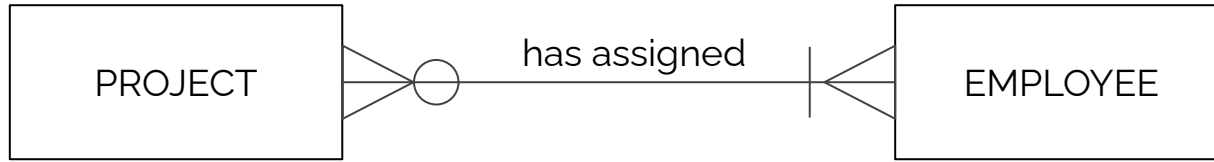


Degree? Unary
Cardinality? One to one (optional on both sides)

Chris
Taylor
Pat
Campbell

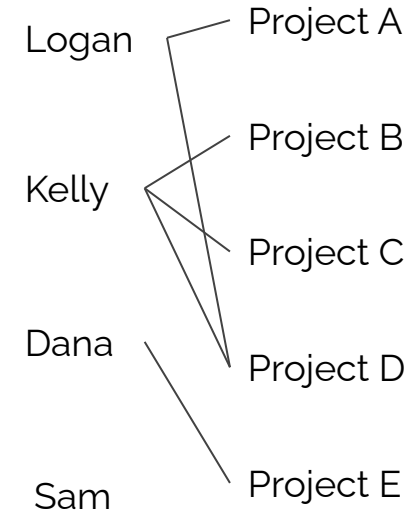
Morgan

ER Diagram - Many-to-Many



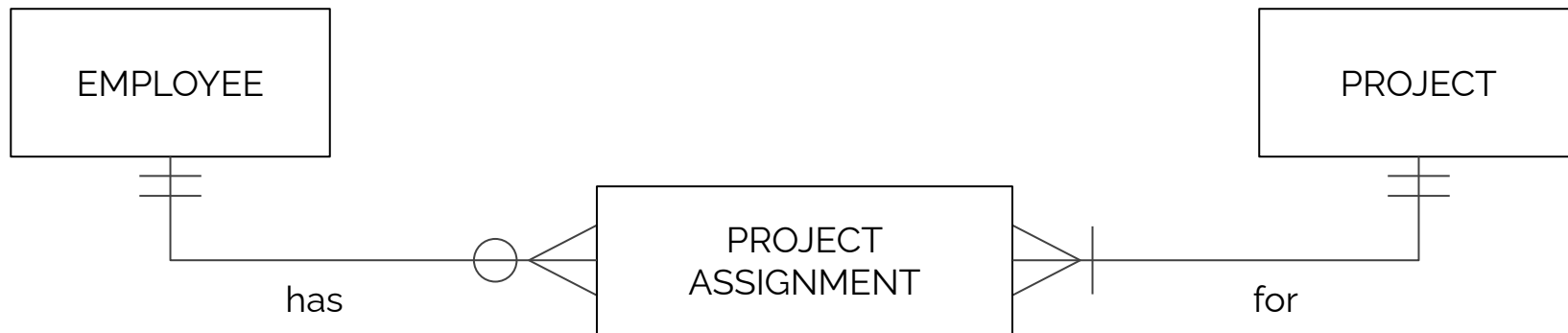
Degree?
Cardinality?

Binary
Many (mandatory) to many (optional)

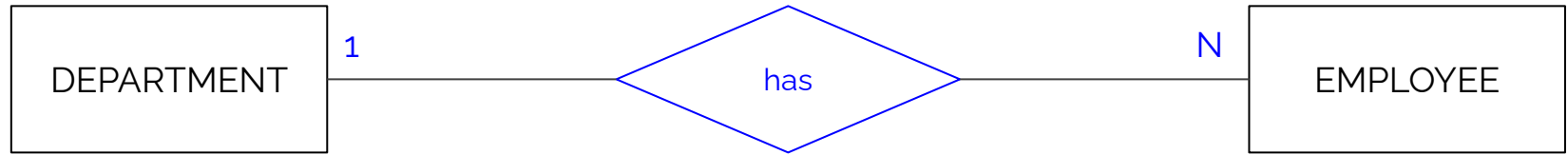




Any Difference?

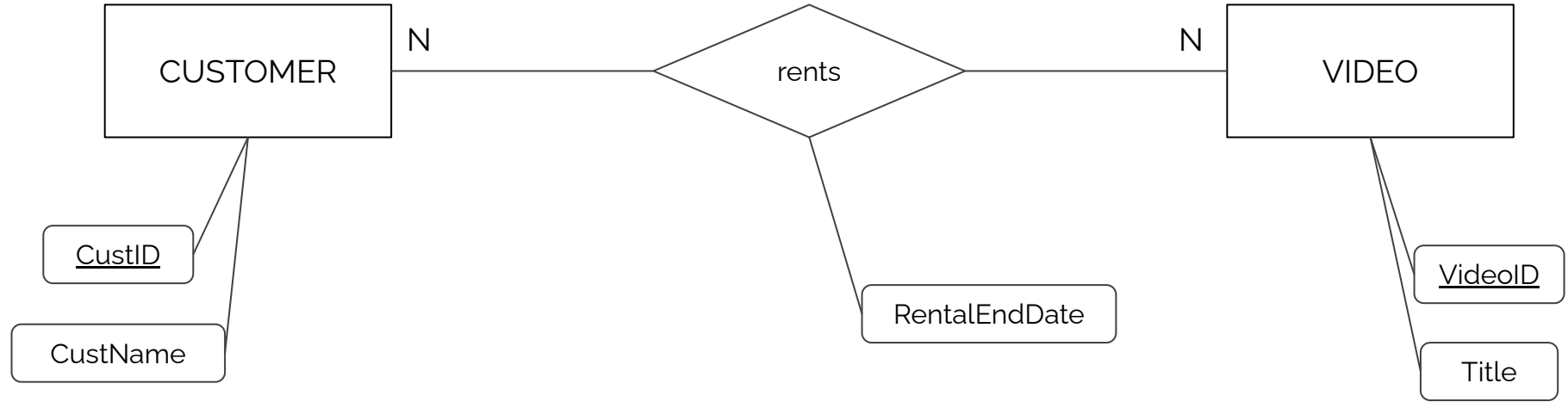


One to Many:



Many to Many:





Customers submit orders for products. A customer may submit any number of orders, but need not submit any orders. Each order is submitted by exactly one customer. Each customer must have a single shipping address.

Customers submit orders for **products**. A customer may submit any number of **orders**, but need not submit any orders. Each order is submitted by exactly one customer. Each customer must have a single **shipping address**.

- Standard visual representation (ER Diagram or ERD)
- Entities, relationships, attributes
- Facilitates conversations between users and developers, allows for verification of assumptions during the data modeling process