**ER MODALS**

Entities

Businesses store information about their main components such as customers, suppliers, products, sales, orders, stores, employees, promotions, etc. An E-R model maps these real-world objects into entities such as customer, student, employee, user, product, department, etc.

An entity defines the object about which the information is stored in a database. It is important for a business to understand what are its main components about which the information is necessary to the business. An E-R model describes these business components as entities.

Attributes

Attributes in an E-R model represent the properties of a real-world object. For example, a particular product’s properties, such as name, weight, type, category, size, brand, etc. Attributes in an E-R model store such properties of every entity. They define what information is required regarding a business entity.

Attribute

Entity

**Relations In ER Models**

[**https://www.smartdraw.com/entity-relationship-diagram/#:~:text=An%20entity%20relationship%20diagram%20(ERD)%20shows%20the%20relationships%20of%20entity,object%2C%20a%20component%20of%20data.&text=By%20defining%20the%20entities%2C%20their,the%20logical%20structure%20of%20databases**](https://www.smartdraw.com/entity-relationship-diagram/#:~:text=An%20entity%20relationship%20diagram%20(ERD)%20shows%20the%20relationships%20of%20entity,object%2C%20a%20component%20of%20data.&text=By%20defining%20the%20entities%2C%20their,the%20logical%20structure%20of%20databases)**.**

* one-to-one
* one-to-many
* many-to-many

[**https://cloud.smartdraw.com/?nsu=1**](https://cloud.smartdraw.com/?nsu=1)