



CSE3103 : Database FALL 2020

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ER (Entity Relationship) Modeling

Requirement Analysis: Firstly you need to generate an idea about a project.
 From there you need to develop a High Level Description which is also called ER Modeling. The symbols which are used in ER Modeling that are representing the requirements.

Idea

High Level Description

Relationship Schema

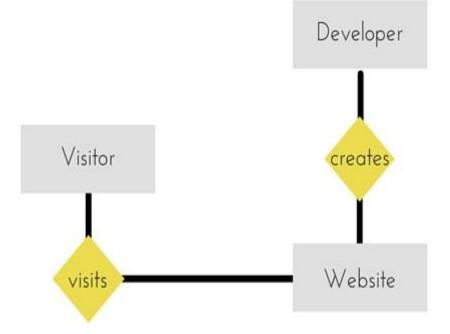
- DDL
- DML

RDBMS

Implementation

ER (Entity Relationship) Diagram

- The diagram which represents ER Model that is ER diagram.
 - There are 3 (three) main parts in ERD
 - Entity
 - Relationship
 - Attributes
 - There are also many small parts in ERD.



Entity

- It's all-time singular noun and concise.
- After Requirement Analysis we have to find out the Entity and Relationships.
- Entity will be a real object from the problem Domain and Data will be stored in the database on Entity.
- Distinguishable from the other objects and Entity is described using a set of attributes.
 - Examples:
 - People employee, students, patients
 - Place store, warehouse
 - Objects Machine, products, Vehicle
 - Events lectures, sales, registration
 - Concept Account, Course

Entity



Who? Intentions? Buy or quit? How many? Positive or negative? Which competitors? What industry? Where? Compared to? Evidence?

Entity: Example:

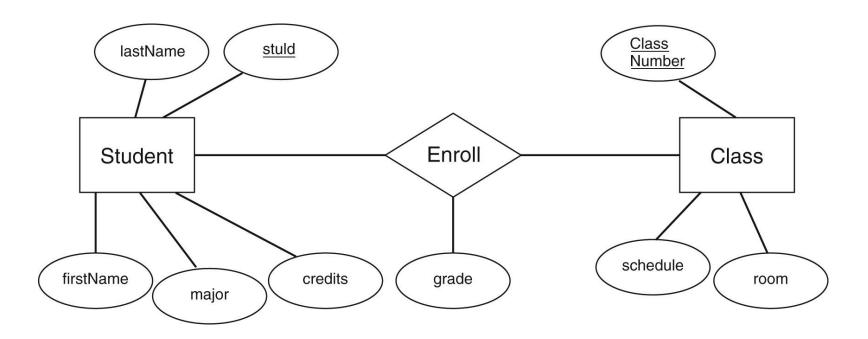
There are many students in AUST Students can enroll in different courses and receive grades.

Possible Entity:

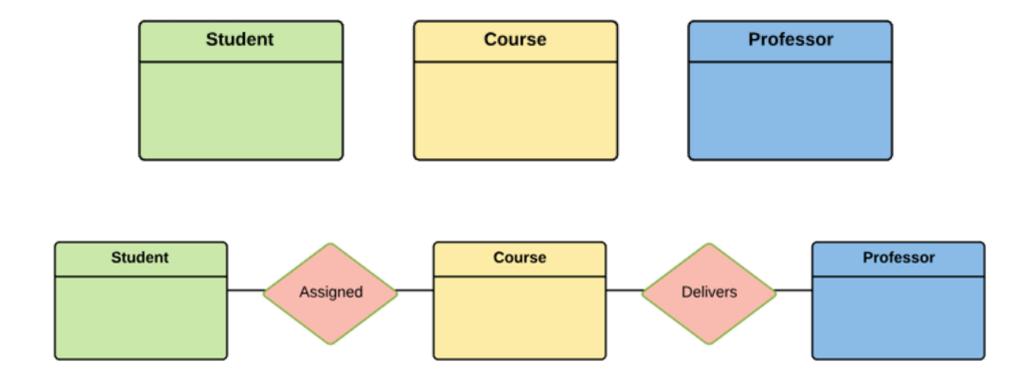
- Student
- AUST
- Courses
- Grades
- All entities in a entity set have some set of attributes.
- Each entity set has a key.
- Each attributes has a domain.

Relationship

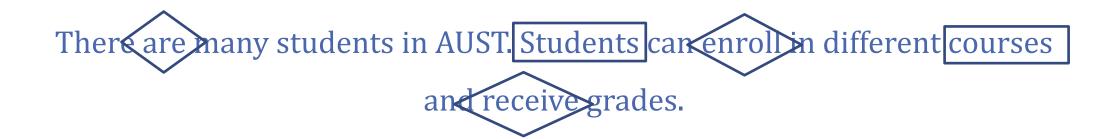
- The interaction between Entity Set.
- Relationship is always a Verb and it can have own attributes.
- Association among two or more attributes.
 - Types:
 - Communication
 - Interaction
 - Multiplication
 - Join



Relationship: Example:



Relationship: Example:



Possible Relationship:

- are
- Enroll
- receive

Attributes:

- The properties of the entity or Relationship.
 - Properties are remaining same for the entity but value can change.
 - If properties/attributes are described in story, use the given ones.
 - Other than guess the attributes and use the meaningful properties.
- Example Student:
 - ID , Name, Parents name, Address, DOB, Blood Group
 - Phone, E-mail, Eye Color, Height, Hair Color
 - NID, Passport Number, Birth Certificate

Attributes:





Entity Name

Entity

Person, place, object, event or concept about which data is to be maintained Example: Car, Student







Attribute
Property or characteristic of
an entity

Example: Color of car Entity Name of Student Entity

Association between the instances of one or more entity types

Example: Blue Car Belongs to Student Jack

