

Oracle8i Java Stored Procedures Developer's Guide

Release 2 (8.1.6)

Part Number A81358-01



Drawing the Entity-Relationship Diagram

The objective is to develop a simple system for managing customer purchase orders. First, you must identify the business entities involved and their relationships. To do that, you draw an entity-relationship (E-R) diagram by following the rules and examples given in [Figure 5-1](#).

Figure 5-1 Rules for Drawing an E-R Diagram

Definitions:

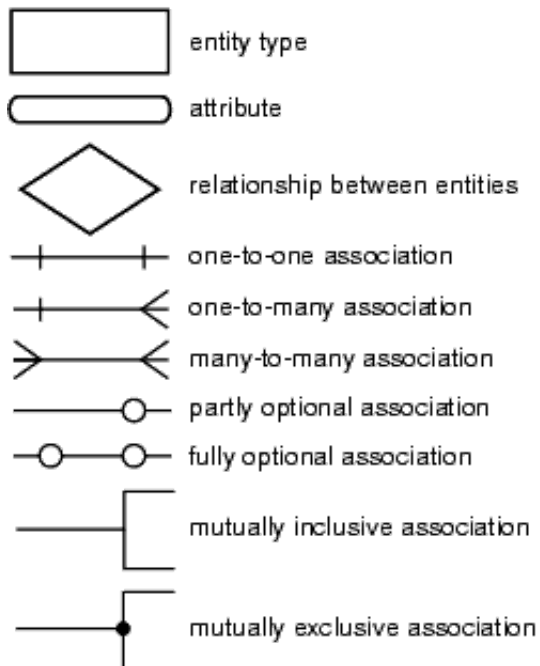
entity something about which data is collected, stored, and maintained

attribute a characteristic of an entity

relationship an association between entities

entity type a class of entities that have the same set of attributes

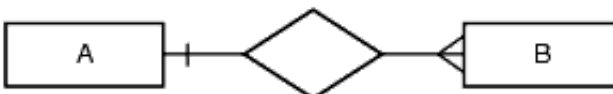
record an ordered set of attribute values that describe an instance of an entity type

Symbols:**Examples:**

One A is associated with one B:



One A is associated with one or more B's:



One or more A's are associated with one or more B's:



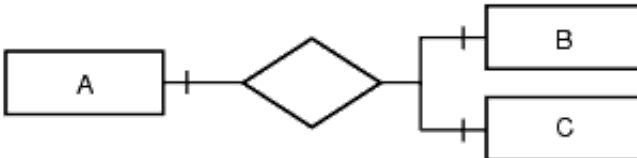
One A is associated with zero or one B:



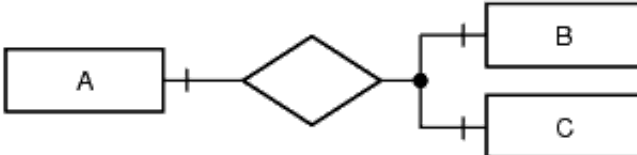
One A is associated with zero or more B's:



One A is associated with one B and one C:

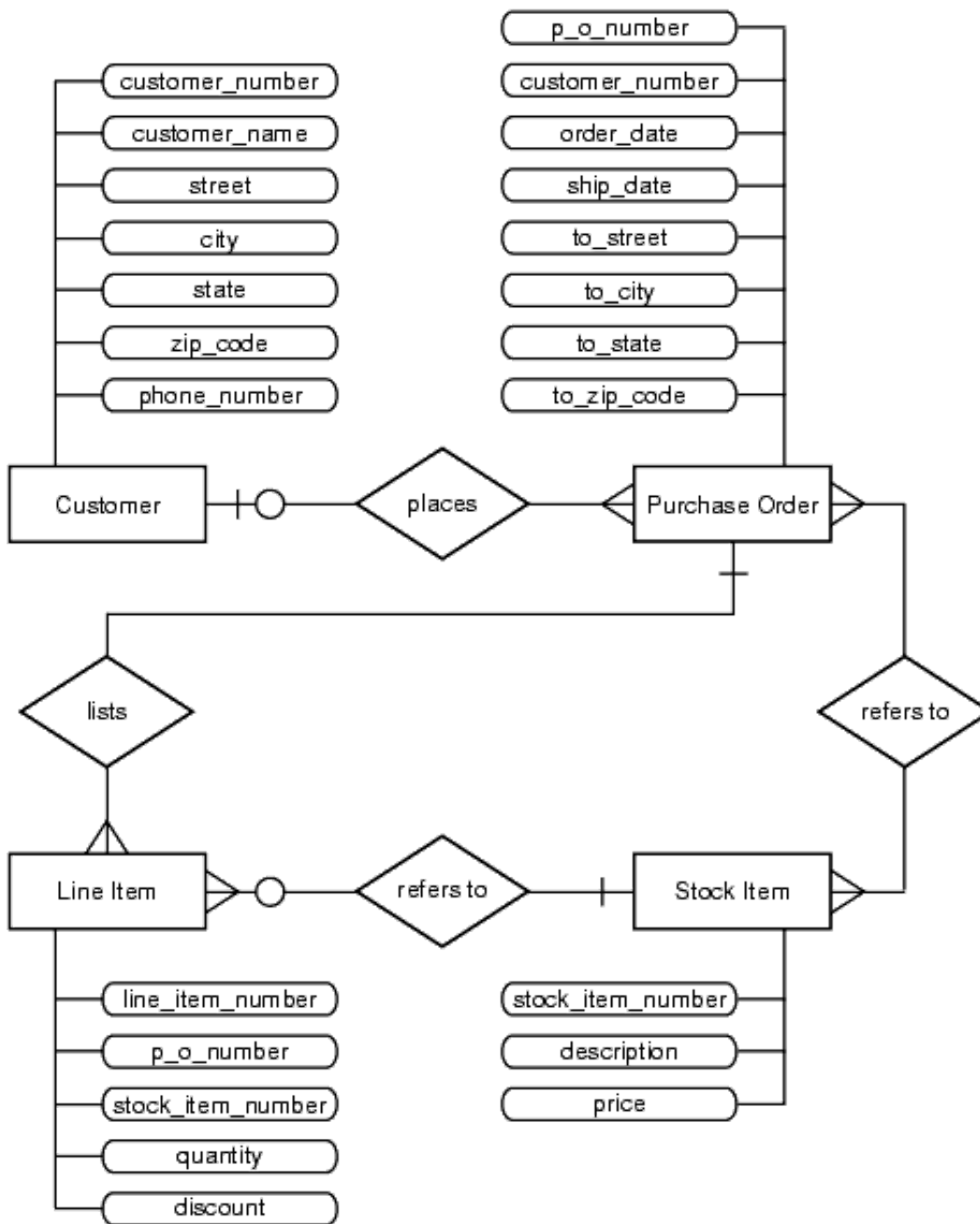


One A is associated with one B or one C (but not both):



As [Figure 5-2](#) illustrates, the basic entities in this example are customers, purchase orders, line items, and stock items.

Figure 5-2 E-R Diagram for Purchase Order Application



A **Customer** has a one-to-many relationship with a **Purchase Order** because a customer can place many orders, but a given purchase order can be placed by only one customer. The relationship is optional because zero customers might place a given order (it might be placed by someone not previously defined as a customer).

A **Purchase Order** has a many-to-many relationship with a **Stock Item** because a purchase order can refer to many stock items, and a stock item can be referred to by many purchase orders. However, you do not know which purchase orders refer to which stock items.

Therefore, you introduce the notion of a **Line Item**. A **Purchase Order** has a one-to-many relationship with a **Line Item** because a purchase order can list many line items, but a given line item can be listed by only one purchase order.

A **LineItem** has a many-to-one relationship with a **StockItem** because a line item can refer to only one stock item, but a given stock item can be referred to by many line items. The relationship is optional because zero line items might refer to a given stock item.

  
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