Tishk International University
Department of Information Technology
Database Systems 1
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ER diagram

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Objectives



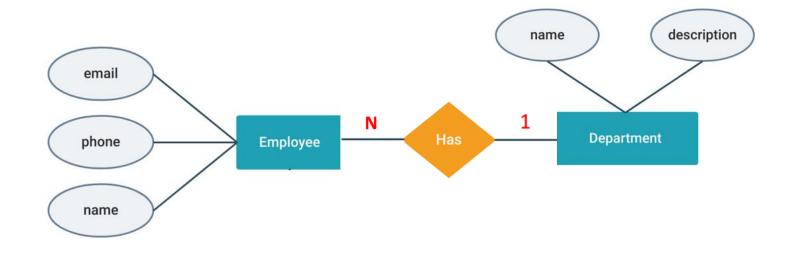
• ER Diagram

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram)



 Is a visual representation of different entities within a system and how they relate to each other.

 Is used to model the logical view of the system from data perspective.

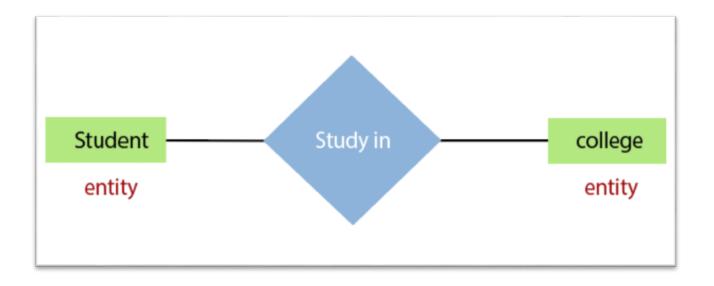


Components of ER Diagram



1. Entity: it can be an object, place, person.

• E.g.: Student, Course, Employee, Department





2. Attributes: it describes the properties or characteristics of an entity

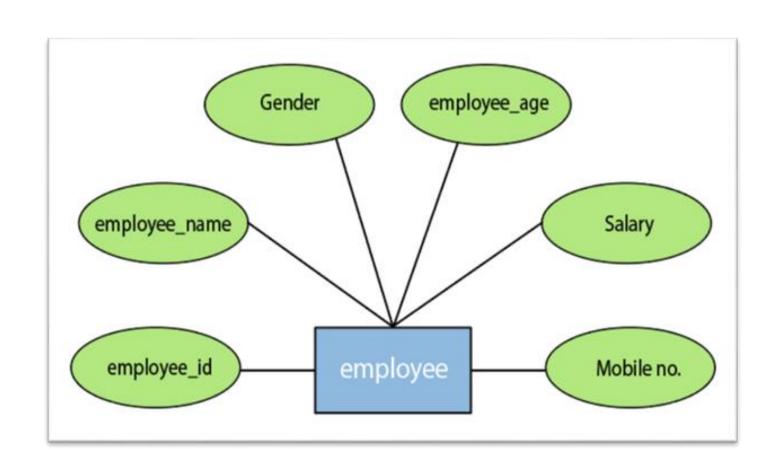
• E.g.: Student ID, first name, second name, age, mark

- There are 5 different attributes:
 - Simple attribute
 - Key attribute
 - Composite attribute
 - Derived attribute
 - Multi-valued attribute



1. Simple attribute: contains a single value and cannot be divided further.

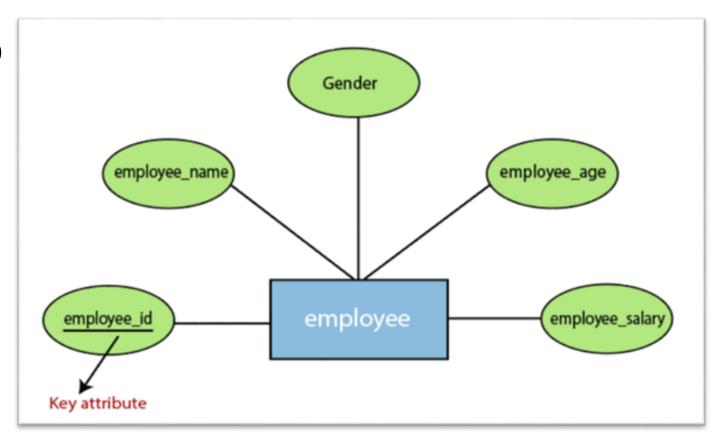
• E.g.: Gender, Salary





2. Key attribute: uniquely identifies an entity in an entity set.

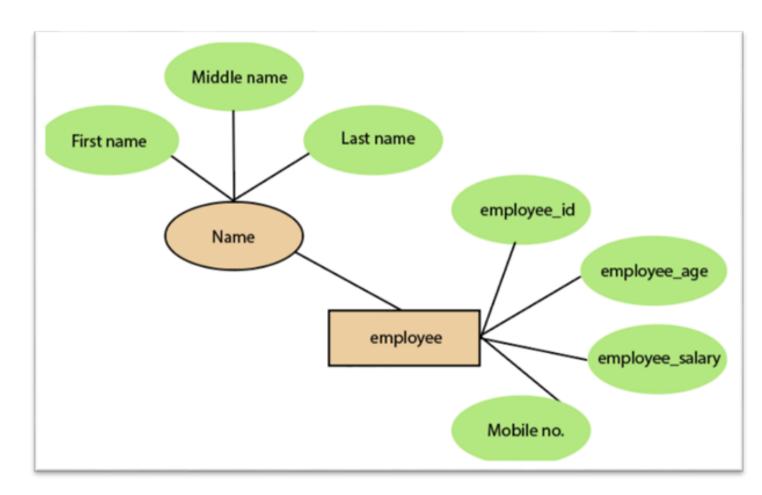
• E.g.: Student_ID, Employee_ID





3. Composite attribute: is a combination of two or more simple attributes.

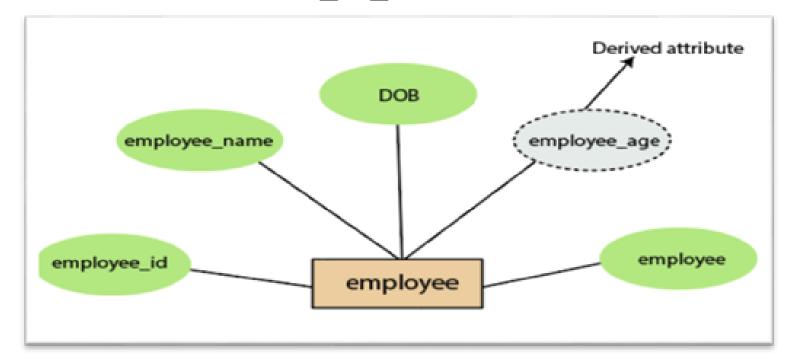
• E.g.: Name





4. Derived attribute: is derived from other attributes.

• E.g.: **employee_age** is a derived attribute as it changes over time and can be derived from another attribute **date_of_birth**

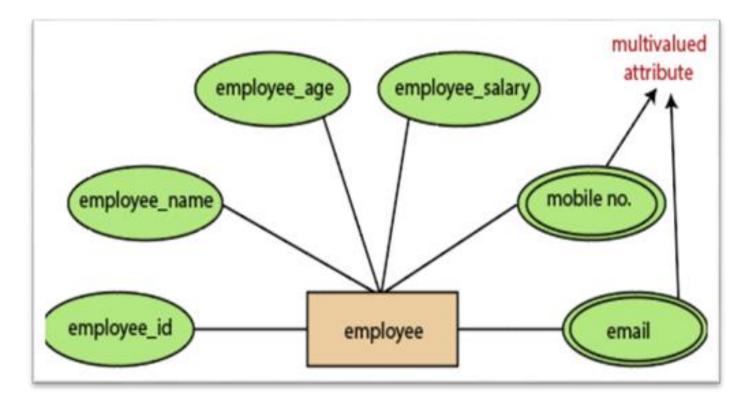




5. Multi-valued attribute: it contains more than one value.

E.g.: an employee can have more than one mobile number and email

address



Cardinality in ER Diagram

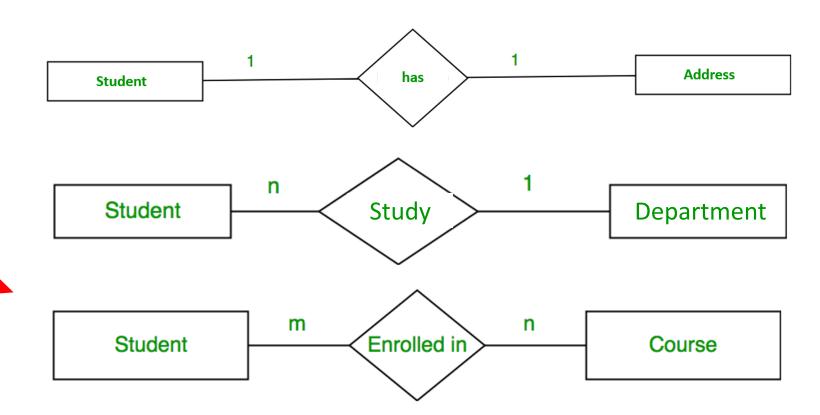


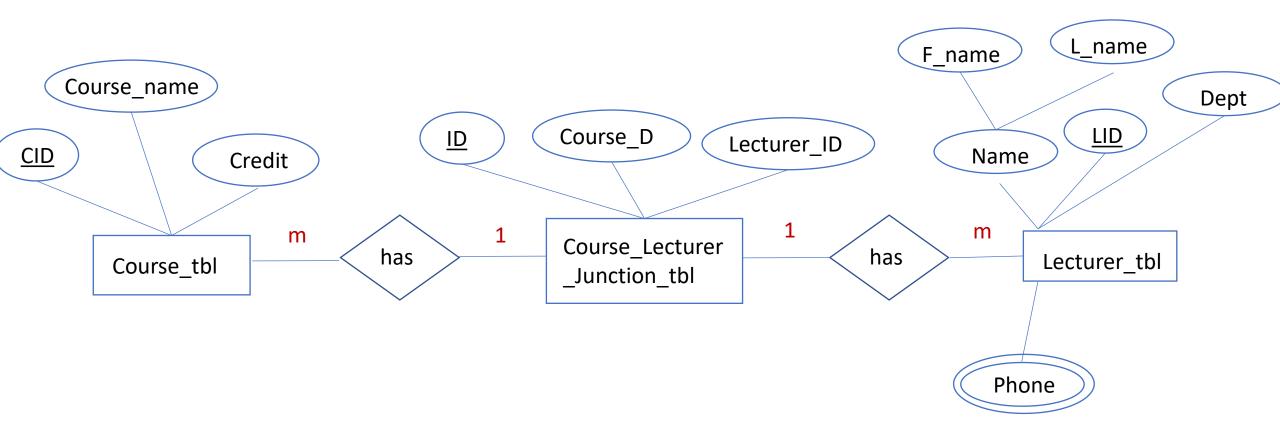
 The number of times an entity of an entity set participates in a relationship set is known as cardinality.

There are 3 different types of cardinality:



- One to Many
- Many to Many







Thankyou