

20/05/2020

* ER Diagram in DBMS :-

It stands for Entity Relationship Diagram. Any object or anything that has a distinguishing identity is called an entity or an object. The relationship b/w them is known as ER diagram. Each entity is recognised by its data and function. There is entity relationship model which describes the structure of the

database with the help of a dig diagram which is known as ER diagram or Entity Relationship diagram.

ER model is a design or blue print of a database that can be used in database management system.

An ER diagram displays the relationship among entity sets in a database model.

An entity sets is a group of similar entities. As we know each entity or object has its own data or attributes. We can say in a database management system there may be many entities or object, each having its own set of attributes. And again one entity is related to other entity in one or other way. Thus, we can say and ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database.

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Components of ER Diagram:-

An ER Diagram has three main components :-

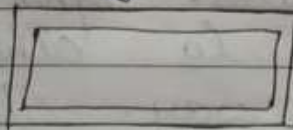
1. (i) Entity
2. (ii) Attribute
3. (iii) Relationship

(i) Entity :-

An entity is an object or component of data, it has its own distinct identity. Actually entities are main players of the database management system. An entity is represented in ER diagram by rectangle.

For ex:- Students → Entity

Some entity are weak entity because they can not be uniquely identified by its own attributes and depends on the relationship with other entity. It is represent by double rectangle.



For ex:- In an organizations database managements system, dependents

is a weak entity. He/She is called weak entity because he identified by his working father or Mother in organization.

2) Attribute :-

The properties of an entity are known as its attributes. It is represented by Oval in ER Diagram.

Age attribute

There are four types of attributes.

- i) Key attribute
- ii) Composite attribute
- iii) Multivalued attribute
- iv) Derived attribute

1) Key attribute :-

A key attribute is uniquely identifies an entity from an entity set. For ex:- Student roll-number can uniquely identify a student from a set of students. We can say aadhar number uniquely identifies a citizen of India. Key attribute is represented by oval but its name is underlined.

