## Relationship

A relationship is represented by diamond shape in ER diagram, it shows the relationship among entities.

There are four types of relationships:

- 1. One to One
- 2. One to Many
- 3. Many to One
- 4. Many to Many
- 1. One to One Relationship:

When a single instance of an entity is associated with a single instance of another entity then it is called one to one relationship. For example, a person has only one passport and a passport is given to one person.

2. One to Many Relationship:

When a single instance of an entity is associated with more than one instances of another entity then it is called one to many relationship. For example – a customer can place many orders but a order cannot be placed by many customers.

3. Many to One Relationship:

When more than one instances of an entity is associated with a single instance of another entity then it is called many to one relationship. For example – many students can study in a single college but a student cannot study in many colleges at the same time.

## 4. Many to Many Relationship:

When more than one instances of an entity is associated with more than one instances of another entity then it is called many to many relationship. For example, a can be assigned to many projects and a project can be assigned to many students.

## **Related Posts:**

- 1. SQL Functions
- 2. History of DBMS
- 3. Introduction to DBMS
- 4. Introduction to Database
- 5. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
- 6. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
- 7. Domain
- 8. Entity and Attribute
- 9. Attribute
- 10. Database Relation
- 11. DBMS Keys
- 12. Schema
- 13. Twelve rules of CODD
- 14. Normalization
- 15. Functional Dependency
- 16. Transaction processing concepts
- 17. Schedules
- 18. Serializability
- 19. OODBMS vs RDBMS
- 20. RDBMS

- 21. SQL Join
- 22. SQL Functions
- 23. Trigger
- 24. Oracle cursor
- 25. Introduction to Concurrency control
- 26. Net 11
- 27. NET 3
- 28. NET 2
- 29. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
- 30. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
- 31. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
- 32. Data types
- 33. Entity
- 34. Check Constraint
- 35. Primary and Foreign key
- 36. SQL join
- 37. DDLDMLDCL
- 38. Database applications
- 39. Disadvantages of file system data management
- 40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate examples
- 41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
- 42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
- 43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
- 44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
- 45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server

- 46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
- 47. RDBMS Security
- 48. SQL queries for various join types
- 49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
- 50. Oracle exception handling mechanism
- 51. Stored Procedures and Parameters