An entity relationship model (ER model) is a way of representing the entities and the relationships between the entities in order to create a database.

## Element/Notation of ER model/diagram:

1. Entity:
    - Think of an entity as something in the real world that you can identify, like a person, place, or thing.
    - It's a specific object that exists and is different from other objects.
    - Entities can be concrete (like a person) or abstract (like an idea).
2. Entity Set:
    - An entity set is just a collection or group of similar entities.
    - For example, if "Person" is an entity, then the set of all people would be the "Person" entity set.
3. Attribute:
    - Attributes are the characteristics or properties that describe an entity.
    - If "Person" is an entity, then attributes could include things like "Name," "Age," or "Address."
    - Attributes are like the details or features of an entity.
4. Relationship:
    - Relationships show how entities are connected or associated with each other.
    - Picture a relationship as a link between entities.
    - For instance, if "Person" is an entity and "Works for" is a relationship, it could connect a person to a company entity.

### Related posts:

1. What is database management system (DBMS) ? What are the tasks performed by

users in DBMS ?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?
3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.
4. Who are data administrators ? What are the functions of database administrator ?OR Discuss the role of database adinistrator.
5. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels ofabstraction.
6. Explain the differences between physical level,conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.
7. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.
8. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?
9. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.
10. Describe data schema and instances.
11. Describe data independence with its types
12. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?
13. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?
14. What do you understand by attributes and domain ?Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.
15. Construct an ER diagram for University system.
16. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar’s office
17. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.
18. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.
19. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization, specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.
20. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.

21. What is relational model ? Explain with example.
22. Explain constraints and its types.
23. Consider the following relations:
24. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?
25. Explain integrity constraints.
26. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.
27. Describe mapping constraints with its types.
28. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.
29. Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.
30. Describe the SQL set operations