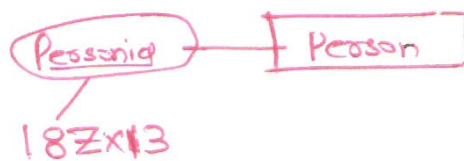


## E-R MODEL

### ENTITY SETS

Entity Sets:- An Entity is an object of real world. So set of entities of the same type

**Eg:** A person in an Enterprise is an entity, and it has one attribute which uniquely identified it i.e. P-id (Personid) which is 188813



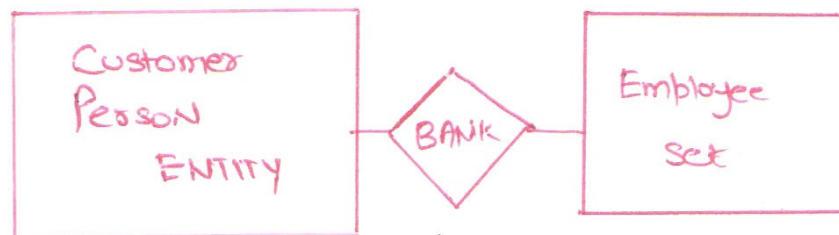
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→ Similarly a loan entity with loan.No as its attribute and let L.No is L578.

So here we can say 'Set of all persons who are customers at a given bank can be defined as 'entity set customers' similarly an entity set of loan might represent set of all loans

\*\* → Entity set do not need to be disjoint



\*\*\* In this an employee in the bank may be also Customer in that bank.

Attribute:- Entities are described by a set of attributes.

**Eg:** an employee or Customer set → have attributes like Customerid, Customer-name, Customer-street and Customer-city.

By a Loan entity set have attributes like  
 → Loan-Number  
 → Loan-Amount

Customer-id attribute in Customer entity set is our primary key which means through value of it we can uniquely access particular Row. b/c

CustomerName :- It Can be Same Name of other person

Customer-City :- Same City for other Customer.

Domain or Value Set :- for Each Attribute, there is a set of permitted values which is called Domain or Value set

→ The Domain of attribute 'Customer-name' might be set of all text strings of certain length.

→ Similarly domain of attribute Loan-Number might be set of string of form "L-n" where n is a positive integer.

→ Entity can be described by a set of (attribute, data value)

Eg (Customerid-, 677-89-9011) for Customer entity set  
 (Customer-Name, Deepak) ..... This is done for all entities for their all attributes.

677-89-9011	Deepak	Delhi	New-Delhi
688-62-6999	Rahul	Delhi	Panjabi bagh
:	!	!	!
:	!	!	!
:	!	!	!

Customer

L-17	10000
L-19	20100
L-28	18100
!	!
!	!

LOAN