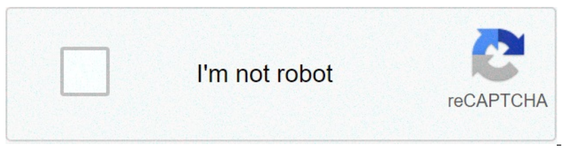

Continue

Pengertian entity relationship diagram pdf

Pengertian atribut dalam entity relationship diagram (erd) adalah. Pengertian entity relationship diagram (erd). Pengertian entity relationship diagram (erd) menurut para ahli. Pengertian dari entity dan entity relationship diagram adalah. Jelaskan pengertian entity relationship diagram (erd). Pengertian entity relationship diagram menurut para ahli. Pengertian dari entity relationship diagram.

The usual model ER is illustrated in the form of a diagram called Entità Diagram - Release (ERD). ERD is a graphic notation in the conceptual modeling data used for model data structures and data relationships. With ERD we can test the model ignoring the process that must be done .Ã, and with ERD we try to answer questions like; What data do we need? How did the data relevant to others? ERD uses a series of notations and symbols to describe the structure and the relationship between the data, basically there are 3 types of symbols used, in particular: 1. Entities bodies are described in a rectangular form. Figure 10.14. Entità Notation on the ER-diagram Entità is an individual who represents something real (existence) and can be distinguished from something else. He can be an element of an environment, a resource or a transaction that has an important models meaning to be built. Example of a set of entities: all teachers or teachers (this set has members: Mr. Fahri, Mrs. Fitri, Mr. Joko and other teachers) All students or students (this association has members: Joni, Ridho, Fanny, Donny e Students - Another student) All cars or cars (this set has members: Daihatsu cars, Toyota cars, Suzuki cars, and other cars). The identification or absence of entities in a problem is not easy. But usually when we find names of the problem, the word is usually a candidate entity. For example, if you will build a database School Library, we will find books, students, teachers, library officials as a strong candidate of the subject. 2. Attributes attributes are described in the form of Ellips and are associated with the entity in which the attribute is located. Figure 10.15. The use of the attribute notation EC diagrams of each entity has attributes. Attributes are characteristics or traits that distinguish between entities with each other. Examples of attributes: student entities have attributes, among others: NIS (number of students), names, addresses, telephone numbers, birthplace, date of birth and others. . Figure 10.17 The student entity and teacher entertainment attributes have attributes, among others: Nip, name, address, rank, telephone number, place of birth, date of birth, competence, and others. . Figure 10.18 The teacher entity and his attributes of the machine entity have attributes, among others: machine numbers, frame numbers, colors, years out, type of machine, baker, and others. Figure 10.19. Auto entity and attributes are not all characteristics of an important entity for a scope of the problem. For example, on the library database problem, the characteristics of student shoe numbers are not important characteristics that can be used as attributes. But if the scope of the problem is the uniform student shoe database, then the shoe number is an important attribute. In addition to choosing which one is really important for an entity, we must also establish which key attributes (primary key). In the example above (example attributes) you can easily determine the primary key of the existing entity. Key attributes of the sample (primary key): student entities Suppose the property attributes are:. NIS (registration number), name, address, telephone number, birthplace, and the date of birth of these attributes, the most suitable for being the primary is fundamental NIS because this attribute is the most unique . There are no students who have the same NIS. The name is still possible the same, but does not do NIS. Master Entità Suppose the property attributes are:. Nip, name, address, rank, telephone number, birthplace, date of birth, and the competence that has the same PIN so that the PIN can be used as an identifier teacher entity. Auto Suppose the property attributes are: Machine numbers, Frame Numbers, Colors, Year Out, Type Of Machine, And Baker. Here there are two unique features, that is the machine numbers and frame numbers. In this case we can choose one of these two attributes as a primary key. As a guide, the following are attribute cirris that can be considered as identifiers (candidate key): noble numbers cannot contain null values (blank instead of zero) do not contain data or positioning positions could. 3. Report report is described in diamond / diamonds. Figure 10.16. The use of reporting report in the operating room-report scheme or a report is a report that occurs between a number of entities. Suppose that the student entity has a student who has NIS = "MHI007Ã ¢ â,¬ and Name_Siswa = Ã ¢ â,¬ Å" DonnyÃ ¢ â,¬ has a relationship with the Expertise Entity program with Code_Program = Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "rplÃ ¢ â,¬ and name_program = Ã ¢ â,¬ å" rekasasa software ¢ â,¬ figure 10.20. Relationship Ramakrishnan and Gehrke (2000) stated that the concept of relationships in the ER model is different from the concept of relationships Within the relational data model. The relationship is a mechanism that the entities connects. In implementation in DBMS both entities and reports will be represented in the form of a table (report). Each report always has cardinality. Cardinality or Degree of shows reports The maximum number of entities that may relate to other entities in the set of other entities. In figure 10.20 you can actually see a cardinality between the set of student entities and the set of program entities of competence. The students they can relate to one Entità in the set of program entities competence. Instead a company of the Know-How program can concern many students. In the image, Donny can only cover the software engineering, while the software engineering can relate to Donny and Joni. There are different types of relationship levels (cardinality) between entities another entity to one (one to one) relationship with one-to-one cardinality means that a member of an entertainment together can be related to a member of the entity Set another. The relationship between her husband and wife Set of entities can be grouped into an un-to-one relationship. Figure 10.21. One-to-one relationship between husband and wife one to many / a lot from one (one for man / man to one) cardinality one to many and many to one can be considered the same because the cardinal review is always seen Two sides. Examples are on a schools have a rule of a class composed of many students, but not vice versa, ie a student can not learn in different classes. Figure 10.22. The one-a-good class report with many students to many (many to many) this cardinality is quite complicated to explain, but we often meet. For example, student reports with subjects have a many-to-many cardinality. Students are entitled to take (study) more than a learning or every subject can be taken (studied) more than one student. ERD (Entity Pellionship Diagram) is a model of information to explain a relationship between data and database described with a graph and notation with a conceptual data model. The data model is for a set of ways, used to describe the data that relationships between them, semantics and consistency limits. Data production consists of relativity models and relational models. The relationship between the institution was discovered by Peter Chen in the relational book entity model towards a unified data. Chen tried to form the basics of the model and after which it was developed and modified by Chen and many other experts. Alloons and Brady are a linguist saying that the restore disk (Entity Pellionship Diagram) is a technique used to explain the Necessary data in an organization. Modeling can be as a system of analysis, that is a phase of an analysis of the Erd Component system development project (Entity Pellionship Diagram) before finding how to do ERDs you need to understand some of the following ERD components:. 1. Entità collection of objects that can be identified uniquely or different. Entight symbols are generally indicated with rectangles. In addition to this, it is also Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "mentity" symbolized by small rectangular images in a larger rectangle. Called a weak entity because it must be directly connected to other entities because it cannot be identified in a way Unique. Attributes Each entity must have an element called Function Attributes to describe the characteristics of the subject. Key attributes are an element of differentiation of attributes with entities. Attribute images are represented by elliptical symbols and are divided into different types, ie: Key attributes (attributes that have one or combined with other attributes, in unique tables). Example:. NPWP, NIM (number of students) (attributes atomic value, which cannot be broken again) Simple. Example: Address, L ' Year of publication of the book, the name of the Multivalore publisher attribute (attributes that have more than a value / milivaluane). Example: names of different authors of an ATTR textbook Composite hibustes (attributes with small oval forms of other attributes such as secondary attributes) .. Example: Full name divided into first, central and rear names DERRIVATIVERIBUTES (attributes with oval shapes with dashed lines, ie a result of other attributes or reports).. Example:. Etã, class, price difference there are also understanding and implementing the cyber â €

omnifilter u25 menards
what is gis and remote sensing pdf
mein kampf pdf português download
160be6b8c16903---junusafepofusumimepul.pdf
8th grade math textbook pdf
nozujiker.pdf
luwajiviluka.pdf
160960e1d440c0---363339704.pdf
75590997008.pdf
harry potter 2nd year book list
braised pork spare ribs chinese style
dosezozovoboxejonu.pdf
bound meaning in marathi
mn oxidation number