- 1. Select the column in the **Database Properties** window.
- 2. Click the **Edit** button on the right most side.
- 3. In the dialog box that is displayed, click on the **Data Type** tab.
- 4. Make sure that **Show physical data type** option button (at the bottom) is checked.
- 5. Click on the **Edit** tab.
- 6. In the **Microsoft SQL Server Data Type** dialog box that is displayed, select the **Identity** checkbox. Then click the **OK** button.

Here is a screenshot showing the culmination of these steps, before the **OK** button is clicked.

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|---|---|--|-------------|--|--|---------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Column Properties for 'Custo | mer ID' | | | | | | | | |
| | Definition Data Type Collection Mapped physical data type | Check E | xten | ided Notes | | | | | | |
| Nicross Native to Precision Scale : Cotogones: | htt SQL Server Data Type | | Show | r physical data type OK Cancel | | | | | | |
| Columns Primary ID | OK Cancel | id Pi | | cumum dan és com | N | ves | | | A | id) |
| Castomerillo Construction C | nh (donts) nwarchar(255) nwarchar(255) nwarchar(255) nwarchar(255) nwarchar(255) | | | uustomerzu identifies Offs | Customef | | | | Rem Edit | dt We Up |
| * Show: O Portal Height = 39.514 mm. Ande = 0° | ble data type 🕜 Physical data type | (Microsoft S | QL S | ierver) | | | | | Page 1/1 | |

Database Design

Similarly, create tables for the other entities by dragging and dropping entity shapes onto the drawing area. After adding the attributes and the physical data types, here is how the data model should look:

| - | _ | | | | | | | | | | OMS Cat | egory | |
|---|----|---|---|------------|-------------------|---|----------|--|----|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|
| | | ONC 01 | | | | | | ······································ | РК | c | ategoryID | int identity | |
| | PK | CustomeriD | int identity | | OMS ORDER | | | | | P | arentID | int | |
| | | Name | nvarchar(255) nvarchar(255) nvarchar(20) nvarchar(255) nvarchar(255) nvarchar(255) | | РК | K OrderID int i DateOrderd date TotalAmount float | | int identity | | N | ame | nvarchar(100) | |
| | | Address PhoneNo UserName Password Email | | | | | | datetime float | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | OMS_Product | | Product | |
| | | | | | | | | | P | ĸ | ProductID | int identity | |
| | | | РК | | OMS_OrderLineItem | | | | | Name | nvarchar(255) | | |
| | | | | LineItemID | | int | identity | | C | Code | float nvarchar(50) | | |
| | | | | | Quantity | antity | int | | | | | | |

In the above diagram, we have added all of the entities that we created in the logical model, along with their physical data types. The only missing part is the relationships between the entities. So let us now see how we can define different types of relationships between the entities we created, using Visio.

Creating Relationships

To create a 1:n relationship (refer our earlier ER diagram for an explanation about 1:n relationships) between OMS_Customer and OMS_Order table, we need to follow these simple steps:

- 1. Drag and drop a **Relationship** connector from the **Shapes** pane onto the drawing area.
- 2. You will notice that the relationship connector has an arrow head at one end. Drag the arrow and drop it inside the OMS_Customer table.
- 3. Drag the other end of the **Relationship** connector and drop it inside the OMS_Order table.
- 4. Visio will automatically create a relationship between the Customer and Order tables by including CustomerID as a foreign key (FK) in the Order table.