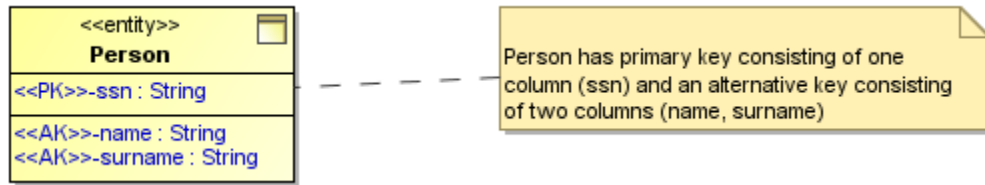


Key modeling

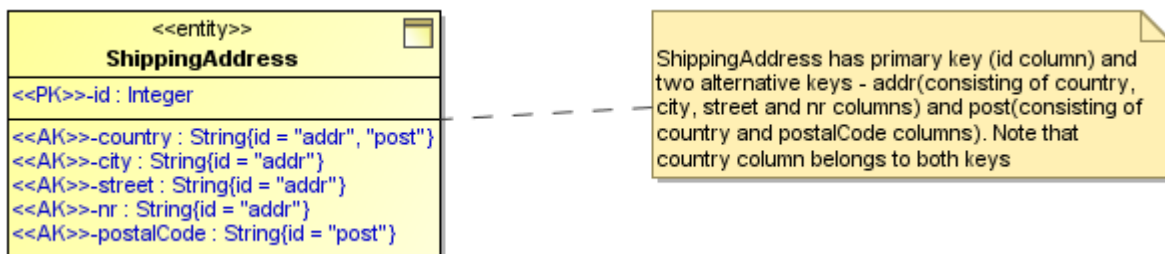
Entity keys are marked by applying the corresponding stereotype («PrimaryKey», «AlternativeKey») on the necessary column(s). This can be done from the column's shortcut menu.



Example of key usage in an ER diagram.

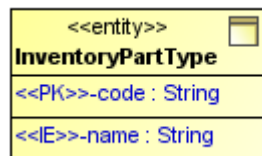
Primary key columns are grouped into a separate compartment. When the «PrimaryKey» stereotype is applied / unapplied, the column migrates between the two compartments.

In rare cases, you may need to specify several alternative keys on the same entry. In this case, you will fill the "Id" tag field of the key column with key identifier(s). Columns with the same Id are considered to belong to the same key. Overlapping alternative keys can be specified in the same manner (a column can have several ids specified).



Example of multiple overlapping alternative keys in ER diagram.

Inversion entries are specified analogously. An inversion entry is a non-unique (combination of) column(s), frequently used to search for the entity. Marking columns as IE provides hints to database implementers about which indexes to specify.



Example of inversion entry in ER diagram.



Note

Although an ER profile carries the «ForeignKey» stereotype, this stereotype is currently unused. It is reserved for future automatic foreign key derivation functionality. Users should not specify FK columns explicitly on their entities (FKs are implied), unless they are needed for a specific purpose. **Use at your own risk.**