Laboratory work

- 1. a) Initial phase characterize fully the data needs of the prospective database users.
 - Second phase choosing a data model
 - Applying the concepts of the chosen data model
 - Translating these requirements into a conceptual schema of the database.
 - A fully developed conceptual schema indicates the functional requirements of the enterprise.
 - Describe the kinds of operations (or transactions) that will be performed on the data.
 - Final Phase Moving from an abstract data model to the implementation of the database
 - Logical Design Deciding on the database schema.
 - Database design requires that we find a "good" collection of relation schemas.
 - Business decision What attributes should we record in the database?
 - Computer Science decision What relation schemas should we have and how should the attributes be distributed among the various relation schemas?
 - Physical Design Deciding on the physical layout of the database
 - b) ER data model is the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. ER data model describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge.
- 2. a)

```
ID
name
first_name
first_name
last_name
date_of_birth
age()
{ phone_number }
s_course_id
address
city
street
street_name
home_number
```

b)

```
University

u_name
date_of_foundation
u_age()
{faculty }
u_address
u_city
u_street
u_street_name
university_number
number_of_students
```

Course

course ID

c_title

faculty

credits

Dormitory

student_ID

student_name

s_ first_name

s_last_name

{ s_phone_number }

room

building

section_number

room_number

Teacher

teacher_ID

t_name

t_first_name

t_last_name

{ t_phone_number }

t_address

t_city

t_street

t_street_name

t_home_number

t_course_id

t_faculty

salaty

Office_of_the_Registrar

manager ID

m_name

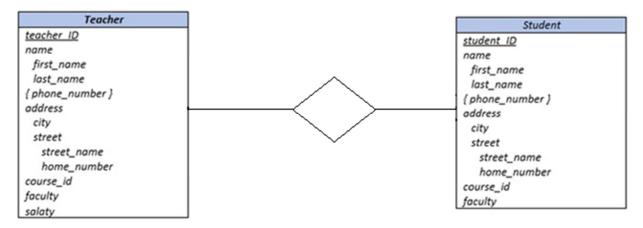
m_first_name

m_last_name

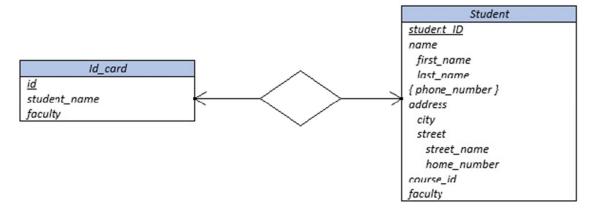
{ m_phone_number }

m_faculty

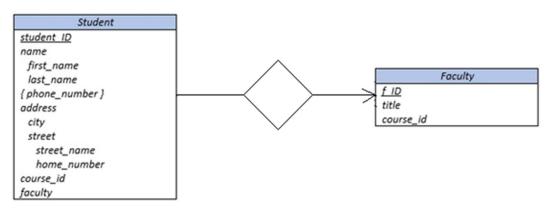
3. Many-to-many



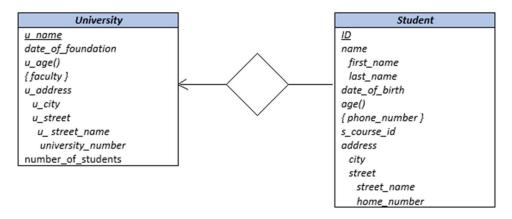
One-to-one

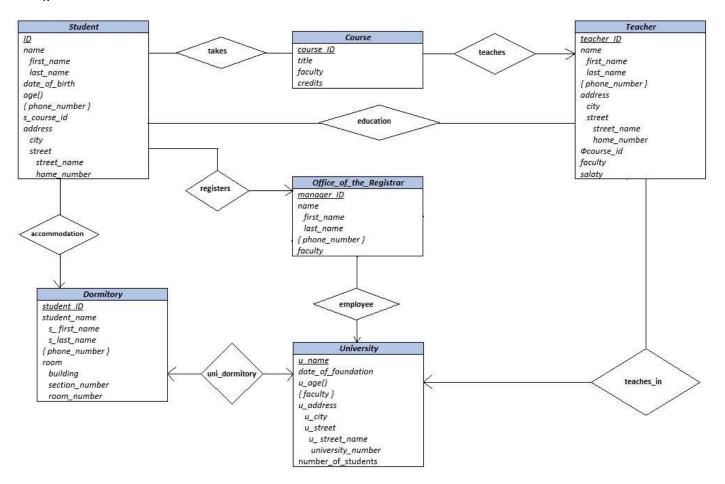


Many-to-one



One-to-many





5.