Database Project Assignment 3: Entity Relationship Diagram & Documentation

Create an ERD for your database.

* Use a computer software, such as lucid chart or MS Visio
* Identify any foreign keys
* Identify primary keys
* Describe relationships between your tables using crows foot notation.
* Include 6 to 8 entities in your design

For each **table** in your ERD, you should have a paragraph explaining:

* What data is in this table?
* What attributes are included?
* Are there any foreign keys?
* What is the primary key?
* What table(s) does this table have a relationship with?
* What is the relationship between the tables, and why is it that?

Upload your assignment to Moodle and Github. Show your ERD and explain the logic on Flipgrid.

Table 1) Artist.

A). this table include any data relating to a music artist.

B) the attributes of the artist table include Artist\_ID, Artist First name, Artist Lastname, band name, and genre\_type

C) no foreign keys

d) the primary key is Artist\_ID.

e) the table has relations to the table Tracks

F) the relationship to these tables is one to many. There is one artist who releases many tracks.

Table 2) Tracks

1. This table includes any data relating to tracks.
2. The attributes for the track table include Track\_ID, Track\_Title, Track\_Duration, Genre\_TYPE, UPC, Artist\_ID
3. ARTIST\_ID
4. The primary key is Track\_ID
5. This table has relations to the table Albums
6. The relationship to these tables is one to many. One album contains many tracks.

Table 3) Record labels

1. This table includes any data relating to record labels.
2. The attributes for the record label include label\_ID, and Label\_name
3. No foreign key.
4. The primary key is Label ID
5. This table has relations to the table Albums.
6. The relationship for these tables is one to many. One record label will own many albums.

Table 4) Albums

1. This table includes any data relating to albums.
2. The attributes for the album include UPC, In\_Stock, Quantity, album\_title, Album\_Duration, Num\_of\_Tracks, Artist\_ID, and Genre\_ID.
3. Artist\_ID
4. The primary key is UPC.
5. The table has relations to the table tracks, record labels, media type, and purchases
6. Relation with tracks (one to many. One album will contain many tracks), record labels (one to many. One record label owns many albums), media type (one album can exist on different types of media), and purchases (many to one. You can buy multiple albums, but they will only be purchased once)

Table 5) customers

1. This table is about any data relating to customers.
2. The attributes for the customer table include: Customer\_ID, Customer first name, Customer last name, customer email, membership status, purchase\_ ID
3. Purchase\_ID
4. The primary key is Customer\_ID
5. The table has relations to the table purchases.
6. The relationship between these two tables is many to one. Many customers will purchase item(s) once.

Table 6) Employees

1. This table includes any data relating to employee
2. The attributes for the table employee include: emp ID, emp first name, emp last name, emp street name, emp street road, emp city, emp state, emp zip, emp email, emp phone num, emp SS#, emp hourly rate, emp hire date, emp end date.
3. None
4. The primary key is emp ID
5. The table has relation with the table purchases.
6. The relationship between these two tables are one to many. One employee will be in charge of many transactions.

Table 7) media type

1. This table is about any data relating to media types
2. The attributes for the media type table include media type ID, and media type
3. None
4. The primary key is media type ID.
5. The table has a relation with the table albums
6. The relationship between these two tables is one to many. One album can exist in multiple different media types. example ACDC albums Back IN Black can be in the media of a vinyl record, or a cd, or even a cassette.

Table 8) Purchases

1. This table is about any data relating to purchases
2. The attributes for the purchases table includes purchase ID, purchase date, purchase time, price, quantity, tax, membership discount, purchase total, payment method, UPC, Customer ID, EMP\_ ID
3. UPC, CUSTOMER ID, and Emp \_ ID
4. The primary key is purchase ID
5. This table has relations with the table albums, customers, and employee
6. Albums (many to one. You can buy multiple albums, but they will only be purchased once), customers (many to one. Many customers will purchase item(s) once.) employee (one to many. One employee will be in charge of many transactions.)