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Dr. Vishwanath Karad
MIT WORLD PEACE
UNIVERSITY | PUNE
TRANSLOGY RESEARCH SOCIAL RECONSTRUIT & FRONTEGERS

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PB_05	5_ Kushagua bu	wawarski (B1)	II Partifulgia gar II  TECHNOLOGY RULLANCY SCOAL RECONTECNA FARTHERISM  20 21 - 22
	Ty. Btech	DBMS: Lab-1	03/08/21
	din: Draw	ar ER diagram	for different case
1	Objective: Jo.	study creation o	f an ER diagram.
	Theory:		
•	ER diagram	stands for Ent	ity Relationship
	It displays.	the relationship of base. It helps to fatabase.	of entity set store
435 6	in a data	base. It helps to	enplain the logica
d:	structure s	f database.	
,		ents of ER diagra	
		ER MODEL	
	ENTITY	ATTRIBUTE	RELATIONSHIP
		-Key	- One to One
	-weak	-Key -Composite	- One to many
	entity	Multivalused	- Mary to One
		Derived	-Many to Mary
	entity: is a	n object ou concer	t about which
	you	n object or concept want to store inform	nation.



	Attiubute: characteristic of an entity  Ley attribute: unique distinguishing characteristic  of the entity.  Multivatured attribute: this attribute can have
-	Ley attribute: unique distinguishing staracteristic
	of the entity.
-	Multivalued attribute this attribute can have
	Trace your ore vame.
	Derived attribute: based on another attribute
	Relationship: connects entities tigether and shows
	eardinality of the relation.
-	Participation constraints:
•	Relationship: connects entities together and shows cardinality of the relation.  Participation constraints:  Jotal zarticipation - Each entity is involved in the relationship.
	The relationship.
•	Partial participation - Not all entities are involved
	Partial participation - Not all entities are involved in the relationship. It is represented by single
	lines.
	1C L L
	Notations:
	ENTITY ATTRIBUTE
	ENTITY
	WEAK ENITITY KEY ATTRIBUTE
	[ WEAK ENTITY]
	RELATIONSHIP WEAKKEY ATTRIBUTE
	Nerten Tittes
	TPENTIFYING DERIVED ATTRIBUTE
	THE THIN SHIP
	ASSOCIATIATIVE MULTIVALUE
	ENTITY ATTRIBUTE
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	Partial Total
	Platform: draw.io
	Conclusion: Thus, we have learned to ereate ER de
	FAQs:
_	What are the dillevent time of attributes
	What are the different types of attributes.
	Key attribute: an attribute or a set of attributes that help to uniquely identify a tiple in a relation.
	attributes that help to uniquely identify a type
	in a relation.
	a it should be a the transfer
11.	in an attitute that are button divided
	Composite Stribute: Values that are to be store in an attribute that can be further divided into meaningful values.
11/10/2019	
_iji.	Multivalued Attribute: an attribute that can ho multiple values is called a multivalued attribute
	multiple values is called a multivalued attribute
	Quind Att 1 to the thirt land .
iv.	Derived Attribute: the attributes that do not exi
	in the physical database, but their values are derived from other attributes present in the datal



	9.3
2.	What do you mean by primary key and foreign key?
<b>→</b>	Primary key: A primary key is a field in a table which uniquely identifies each row/record. Primary keys must contain unique values and shouldn't be rull values.
	Foreign key: It is a column or group of columns in a relational database table that provides a link between data in two tables. It acts as a cross - reference between tables because it represes the primary key of another table, thereby establishing a link between them.
	Unat is weak entity?  In a relational database, a weak entity is an entity that cannot be uniquely identified by its attributes alone; hence it must use a foreign key in conjunction with its attributes to oreate a primary key.
	to vuate a primary key.
	ugana militara a da la

## **DBMS LAB 1 PROBLEM STATEMENTS: BATCH B1**

## Construct a clean and concise ER diagram for the NHL database.

Suppose you are given the following requirements for a simple database for the National Hockey League (NHL):

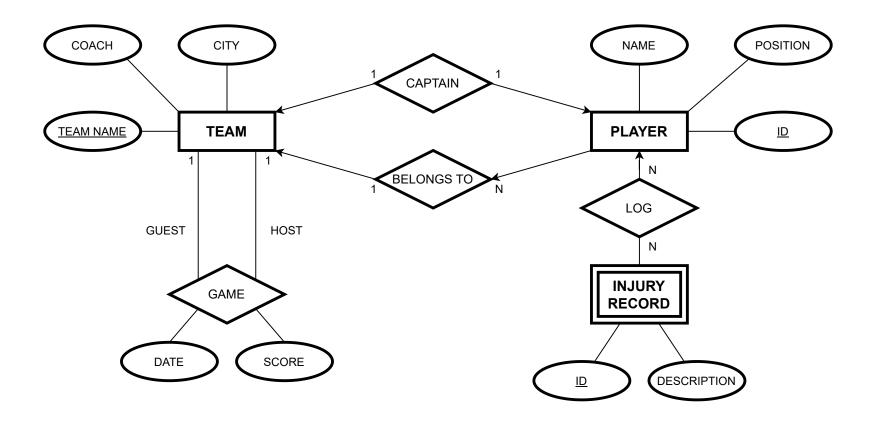
- • the NHL has many teams,
- each team has a name, a city, a coach, a captain, and a set of players,
- each player belongs to only one team,
- each player has a name, a position (such as left wing or goalie), a skill level, and a set of injury records,
- a team captain is also a player,
- • a game is played between two teams (referred to as host\_teamand guest\_team) and has a date (such as May 11th, 1999) and a score (such as 4 to 2). Construct a clean and concise ER diagram for the NHL database.

## Draw ER diagram for Music Library System

Consider music database stores details of a personal music library, and could be used to manage your MP3, CD, or vinyl collection. Because this database is for a personal collection, it's relatively simple and stores only the relationships between artists, albums, and tracks. It ignores the requirements of many music genres, making it most useful for storing popular music and less useful for storing jazz or classical music.

We first draw up a clear list of requirements for our database:

- The collection consists of albums.
- An album is made by exactly one artist.
- An artist makes one or more albums.
- An album contains one or more tracks
- Artists, albums, and tracks each have a name.
- Each track is on exactly one album.
- Each track has a time length, measured in seconds.



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