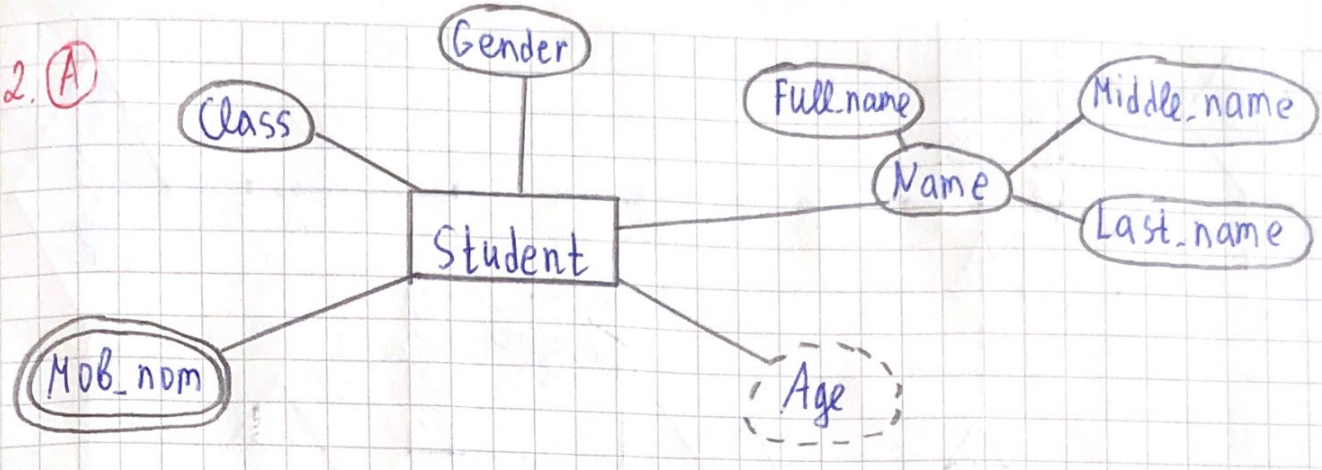
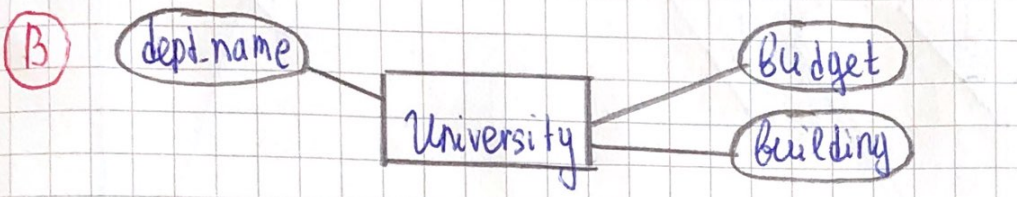
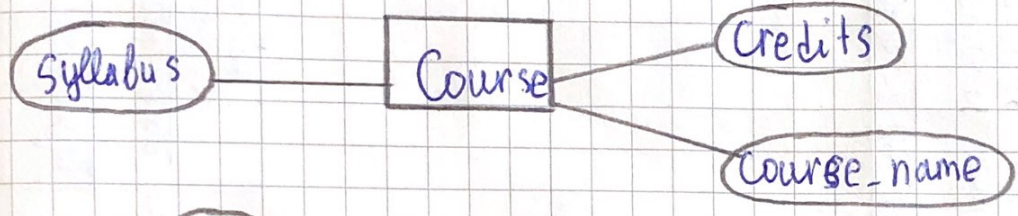
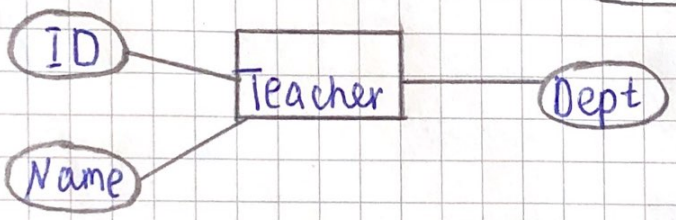
№2. (A)

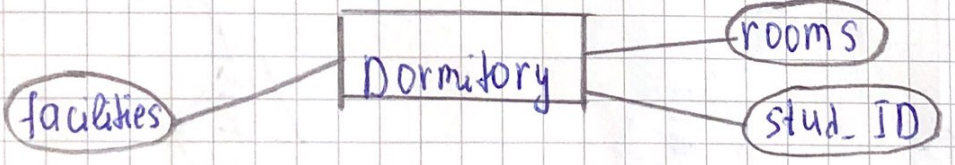

Gender
Class
Full_name
Middle_name
Name
Student
Last_name
Mob_nom
Age

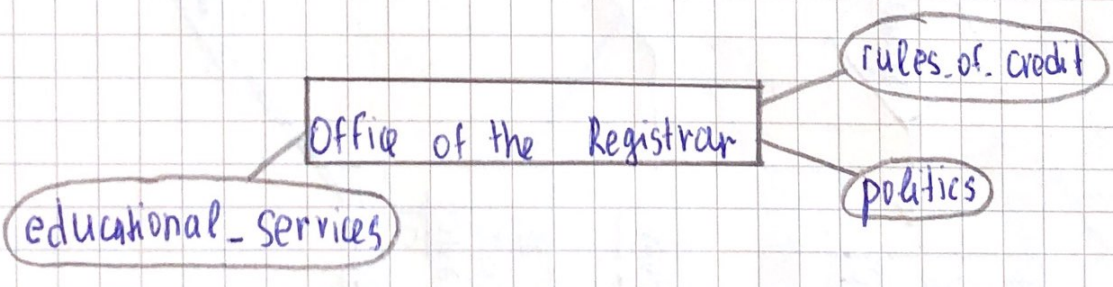
(B)


dept_name
University
Budget
Building


Syllabus
Course
Credits
Course_name

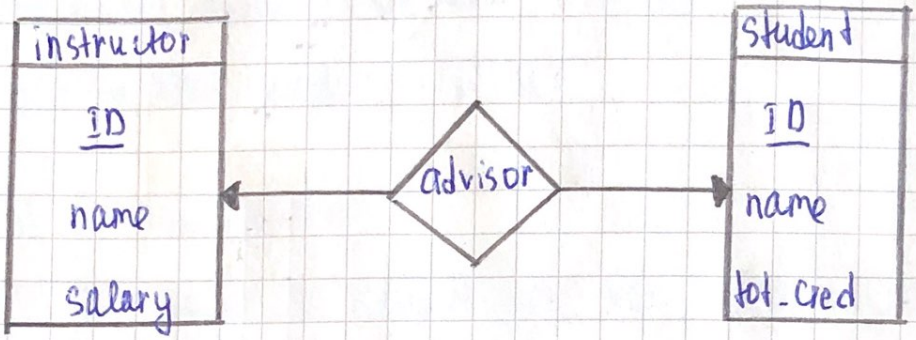

ID
Teacher
Dept
Name


rooms
Dormitory
facilities
stud_ID

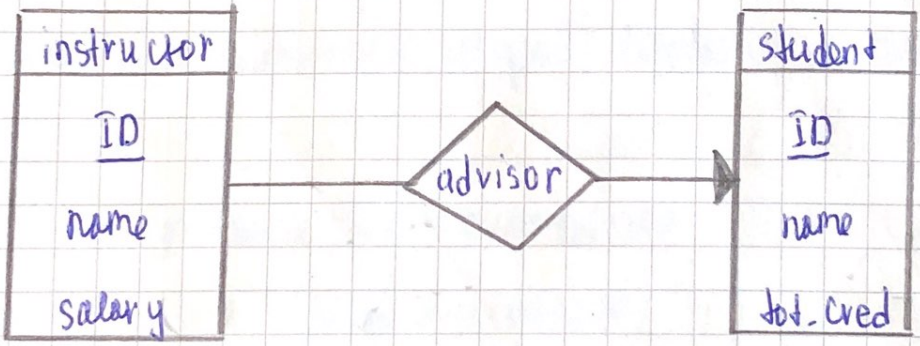

rules_of_credit
Office of the Registrar
politics
educational_services

№3 one-to-many:

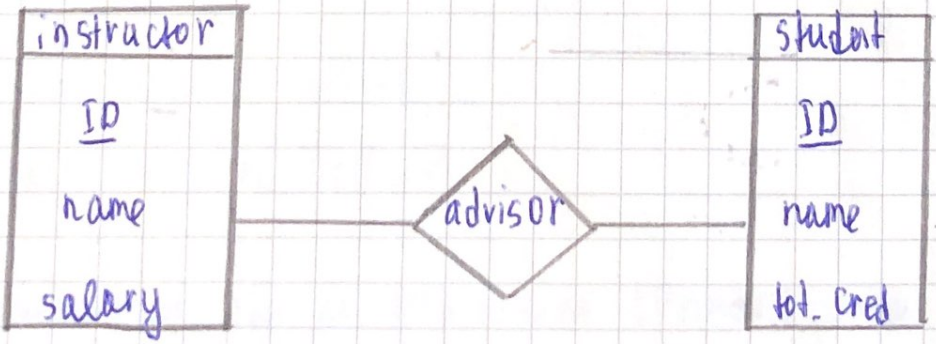
one-to-one:

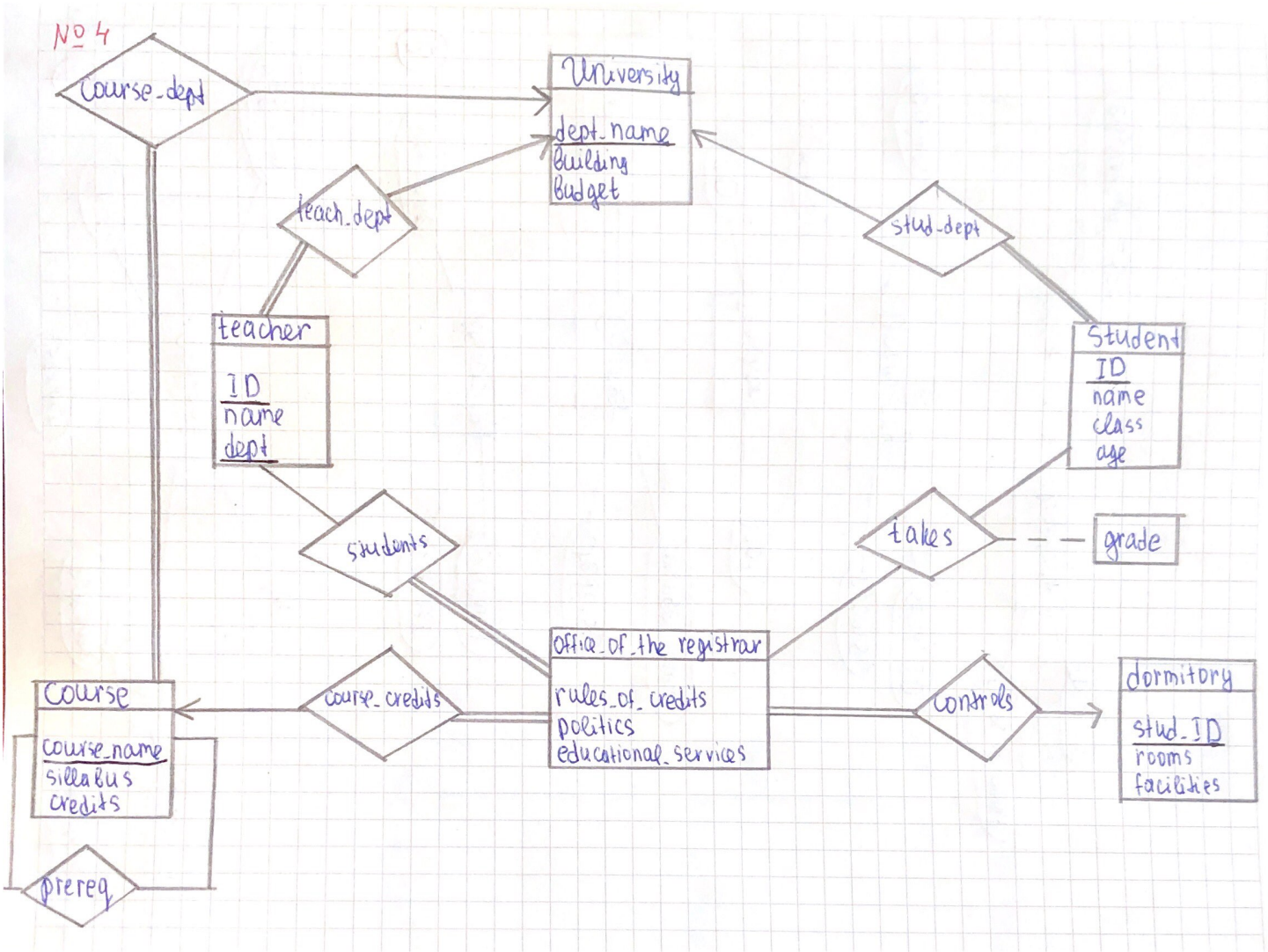


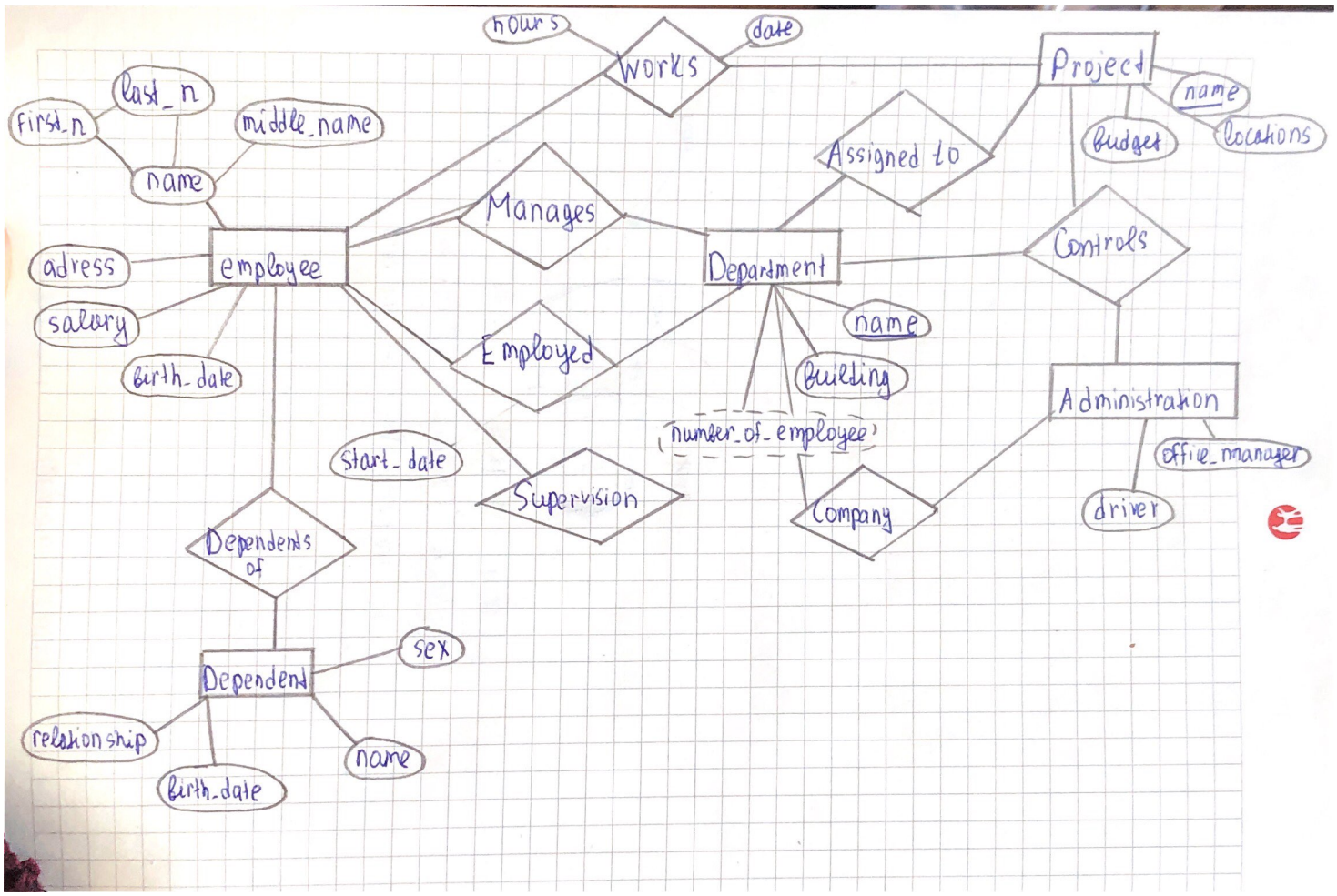
many-to-one:



many-to-many:




No 4
course_dept
University
dept_name
Building
Budget
teach_dept
stud_dept
teacher
ID
name
dept
Student
ID
name
class
age
students
takes
grade
office_of_the registrar
rules_of_credits
politics
educational_services
Course
course_name
syllabus
credits
course_credits
controls
dormitory
stud_ID
rooms
facilities
prereq


hours
works
date
Project
name
Budget
locations
last_n
first_n
middle_name
name
Assigned to
Manages
adress
employee
Department
Controls
salary
Employed
name
Building
birth_date
number_of_employee
Administration
start_date
Supervision
office_manager
driver
Company
Dependents of
Dependent
sex
relationship
name
birth_date

№ 1

- Conceptual design: This model is used to define the data elements and relationship for a specified system. It also develops a very simple and easy to design view of data
- Logical design: The process of logical design involves arranging data into a series of logical relationships called attributes/entities.
- Physical design: During physical design, you transform the entities into tables, the instances into rows, attributes into column.

(B)

Entity relationship (ER) data model is a conceptual model that represents the information structure of a problem domain in terms of entities and relationships.