DBMS LAB ASSIGNMENT 1

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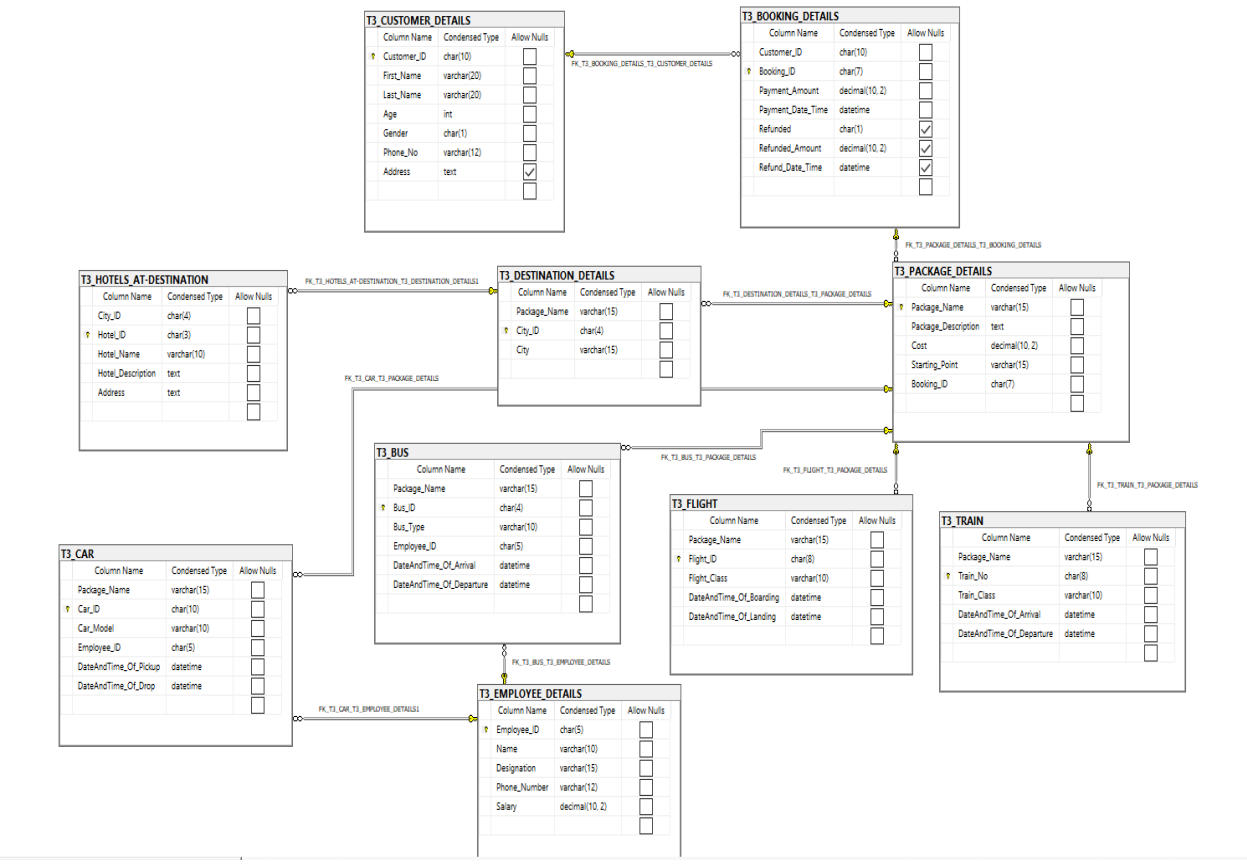
ROLL NO: **19BCS053**



Strong Entity Interpretation

A strong entity is not dependent of any other entity in the schema. A strong entity will always have a primary key. Can be uniquely identified by its attribute alone. Strong entities are represented by a single rectangle. Strong entity may or may not have total participation.

Weak Entity Interpretation

In a relational database, a weak entity is an entity that cannot be uniquely identified by its attributes alone; therefore, it must use a foreign key in conjunction with its attributes to create a primary key. The foreign key is typically a primary key of an entity it is related to. But, as every entity here in the above Entity-Relationship diagram has its own primary key, there aren’t any weak entities here. Weak entity always has total participation.

Strong Relationship Interpretation

Dashed line in ERD diagram represents Strong relationship.
Entity is existence-dependent of other entities. Primary Key of one entity contains Primary Key component of other entity. Usually occurs utilizing a composite key for primary key, which means one of these composite key components must be the primary key of the parent entity.

Weak Relationship Interpretation

Solid line in ERD diagram represents Weak relationship.
Entity is existence-independent of other entities. Primary Key of one entity doesn’t contain Primary Key component of other entity.

TABLE NAME	PRIMARY KEY	FOREIGN KEY
T3_CUSTOMER_DETAILS	Customer_ID	
T3_BOOKING_DETAILS	Booking_ID	Customer_ID
T3_HOTELS_AT_DESTINATION	City_ID	
T3_PACKAGE_DETAILS	Package_Name	Booking_ID
T3_DESTINATION_DETAILS	Package_Name	City_ID
T3_EMPLOYEE_DETAILS	Employee_ID	
T3_CAR	Car_ID	Employee_ID, Package_Name
T3_BUS	Bus_ID	Employee_ID, Package_Name
T3_TRAIN	Train_No	Package_Name
T3_FLIGHT	Flight_ID	Package_Name