

a) 3 phases. 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)

Entity Relationship Model (covered in this chapter)

- Models an enterprise as a collection of entities and relationships
- Entity: a “thing” or “object” in the enterprise that is distinguishable from other objects
- Described by a set of attributes

2) a)

Student
ID
name
first_name
last_name
Age
date-of-birth
adress
city
street

b)

Course
ID
name
credits

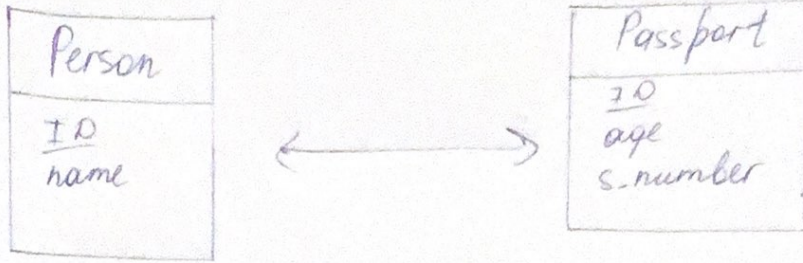
University
ID
name
faculty

dormitory
ID
name
corpus
r_number

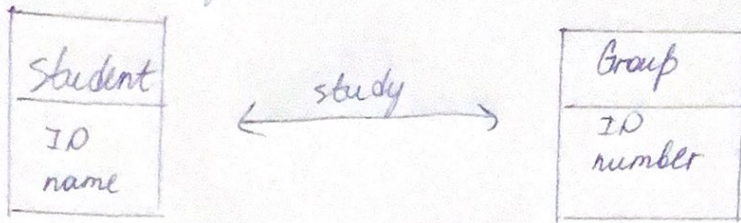
Office-of-the-registrator
sector
transcript
faculty
manager

teacher
ID
name
age
course

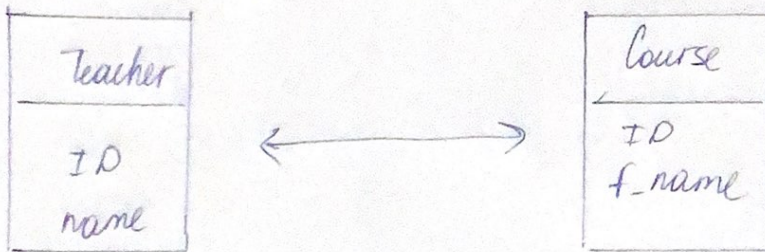
3) One-to-one



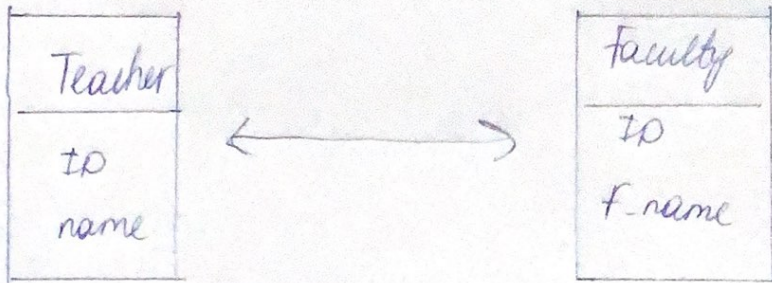
One-to-many



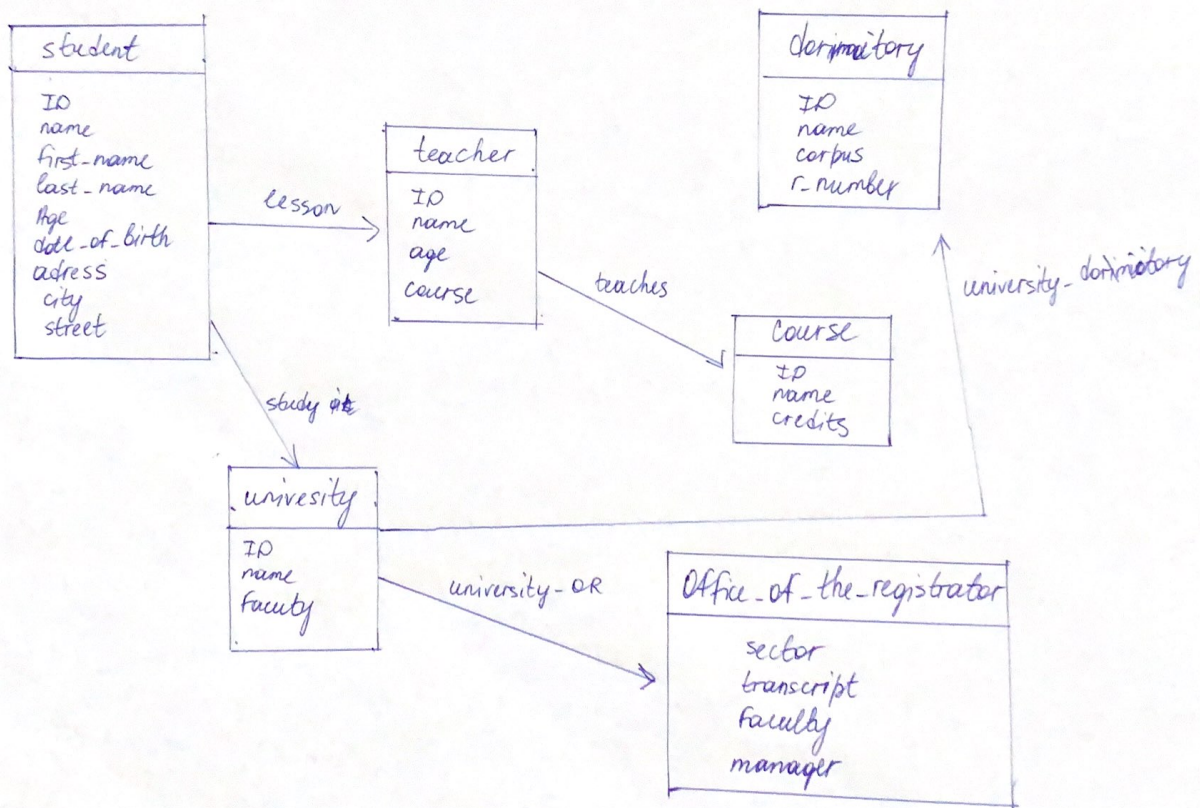
Many-to-many



Many-to-one



9)



5)

