

27/6/20

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## DBMS Assessment

1) Consider the following relations:

Student (snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer)

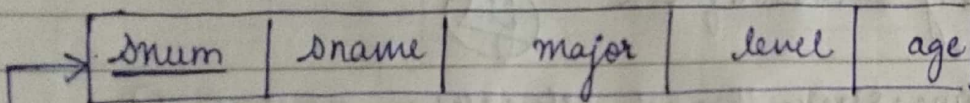
Class (name: string, meets at: string, room: string, d: integer)

Enrolled (snum: integer, cname: string)

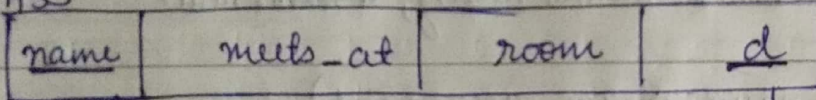
Faculty (fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer)

Schema  
ER diagram

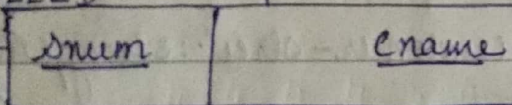
STUDENT



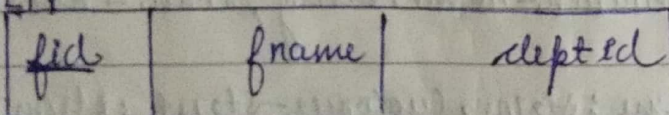
CLASS



ENROLLED

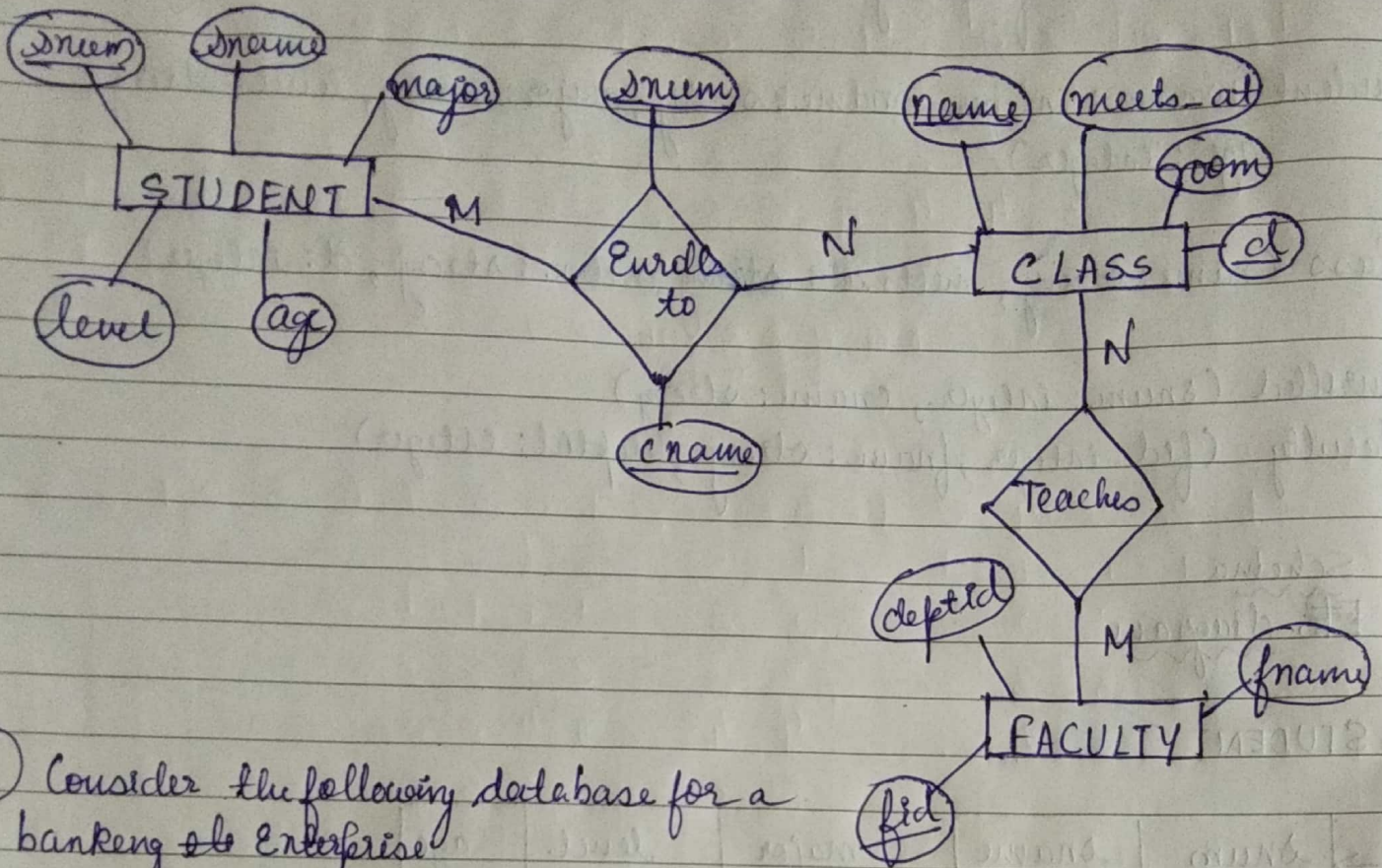


FACULTY





## ER diagram



② Consider the following database for a banking Enterprise

BRANCH (branch-name: string, branch-city: string, assets: real)

ACCOUNT (aceno: int, branch-name: string, <sup>balance</sup> ~~assets~~: real)

DEPOSITOR (customer-name: string, aceno: int)

CUSTOMER (customer-name: string, customer-street: string, city: string)

LOAN (loan-number: int, branch-name: string, loan-number: int)

BORROWER (customer-name: string, customer-street: string, city: string)

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# Schema diagram

## BRANCH

<u>Branch_name</u>	<u>branch-city</u>	assets
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## ACCOUNT

<u>acc-no</u>	<u>branch-name</u>	balance
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## DEPOSITOR

<u>customer-name</u>	<u>acc-no</u>
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## CUSTOMER

<u>customer-name</u>	customer-street	city
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## LOAN

<u>loan-number</u>	<u>branch-name</u>	loan-number
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## BORROWER

<u>customer-name</u>	customer-street	city
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