

Lap 1

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EXAMPLE 2

University

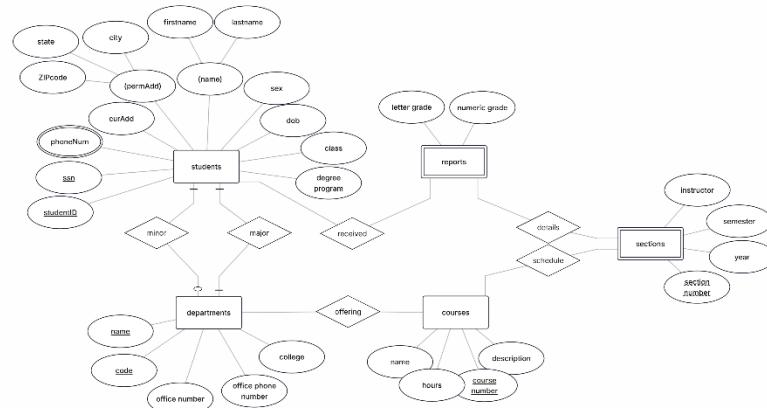
1. Entities

- Students
- Departments
- Courses
- Sections (Weak): can't exist without course || sections || <=> courses
- Reports (Weak): can't exist without student || reports || <=> students

2. Attributes

- Students
 - Name (Composite)
 - Student ID (Unique)
 - Social security number (Unique)
 - Current address (Composite)
 - Phone number
 - Permanent address (Composite) {city, state, ZIP code}
 - Birth date
 - Sex
 - Class
 - Major department
 - Minor department
 - Degree program
- Departments
 - Name (Unique)
 - Code (Unique)
 - Office number
 - Office phone number
 - College
- Courses
 - Name
 - Description
 - Course number (Unique)
 - Number of semester hours
 - Offering department
- Sections

- Instructor
 - Semester
 - Year
 - Course
 - Section number (Unique)
 - Reports
 - Student
 - Section
 - Letter grade
 - Numeric grade
3. Relationships
- Students -> Departments
 - Departments -> Courses
 - Students -> Reports
 - Reports -> Sections
 - Courses -> Sections
4. Constraints
- Students to Departments: Many to One
 - Many students have one department but one student can have only one department
 - Departments to Courses: One to Many
 - One department can have many courses but the courses can only belong to one department
 - Students to Reports: One to One:
 - One report per student
 - Reports to Sections: One to Many
 - One report can have many sections
 - Courses to Sections: One to Many
 - one course can have a lot of sections but the section belongs to one course



EXAMPLE 3

Mail Order

1. Entities

- Employees
- Customers
- Parts
- Orders (weak): can't exist without customers || orders || <=> customers

2. Attributes

- Employees
 - Employee ID (Unique)
 - Name (Composite) {first name, last name}
 - ZIP code
- Customers
 - Customers ID (Unique)
 - Name (Composite) {first name, last name}
 - ZIP code
- Parts
 - Part number (Unique)
 - Part name
 - Price
 - Quantity in stock
- Orders
 - Employee ID
 - Customer ID
 - Order ID (Unique)
 - Quantity
 - Date of receipt
 - Ship date (composite) {expected date, actual date}

3. Relationship

- Employees -> orders
- Customers -> orders
- orders -> parts

4. Constraints

- Employees to Orders: One to Many
 - One employee can accept many orders but those orders will belong to that one employee
- Customers to Orders: One to Many
 - One customer can place many orders but those orders will belong to that one customer
- Orders to Parts: Many to Many
 - One order can have many parts and one part can be in many orders

