Course: Database management
Unit: Database Design. E-R model to relational model
Assignment: ERM to relational model
Teamwork: Groups of two or three

Convert your ERD of the previous lesson to a relational model.

You can represent the relational model diagrammatically, as a mysql workbench diagram, as a list of relations indicating PK and FK and/or as a SQL script.

Use sensible names.

Ideally your database should have:

- Composite attributes, multi-valued attributes and calculated (derived) attributes.
- 1:1, 1:N and M:N relationships.
- Relationships with and without total participation.
- Weak entities.
- Specialization/Generalization
- Total/Partial generalization
- Disjoint generalization/ Overlapping generalization

If your initial ERD did not include all the items of the checklist above, you can modify your ERD to include them before transforming it to a relational model.

Document those constraints that cannot be captured in the logical design.

Create the database in a RDBMS of your choice and insert a set of data to verify that the implementation conforms to the model.

Document the data dictionary.

As usual, deliver an explanatory report of your work.