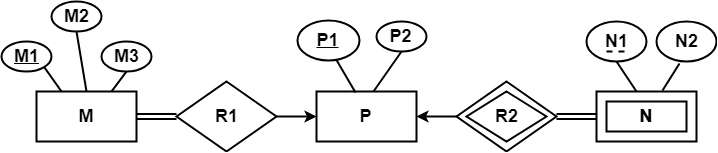
## ****PRÁCTICA DE CONVERSIÓN DE DIAGRAMA ER EN TABLAS-****

## ****Problema-01:****

Encuentre el número mínimo de tablas requeridas para el siguiente diagrama ER en el modelo relacional-



## ****Solución-****

## 

CREATE TABLE `P` (

`P1` int(10),

`P2` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`P1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `M` (

`M1` int(10),

`M2` varchar(80),

`M3` varchar(100),

`P1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`M1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`P1`) REFERENCES `P`(`P1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `N` (

`N1` int(10),

`N2` varchar(80),

`P1` int(10),

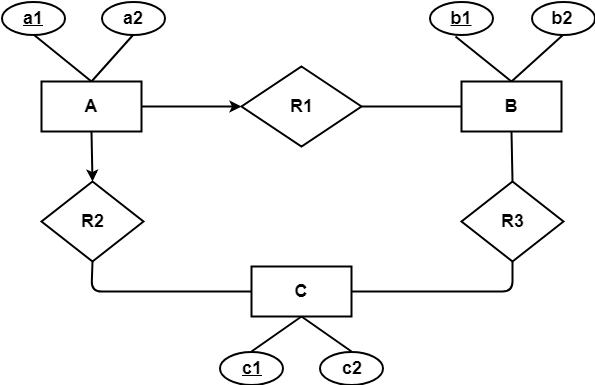
PRIMARY KEY (`N1`, ‘P1’),

FOREIGN KEY (`P1`) REFERENCES `P`(`P1`)

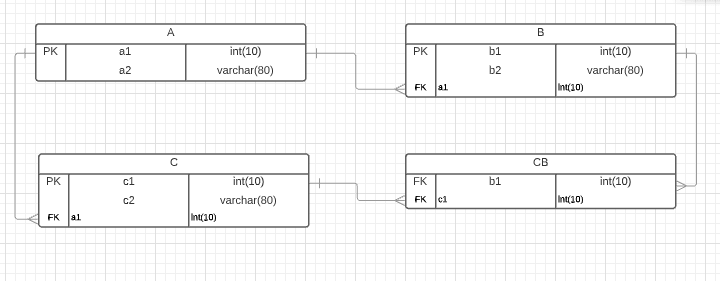
);

## ****Problema-02:****

Encuentre el número mínimo de tablas necesarias para representar el diagrama ER dado en el modelo relacional-



## ****Solución-****



CREATE TABLE `A` (

`a1` int(10),

`a2` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`a1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `B` (

`b1` int(10),

`b2` varchar(80),

`a1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`b1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`a1`) REFERENCES `A`(`a1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `C` (

`c1` int(10),

`c2` varchar(80),

`a1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`c1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`a1`) REFERENCES `A`(`a1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `CB` (

`b1` int(10),

`c1` int(10),

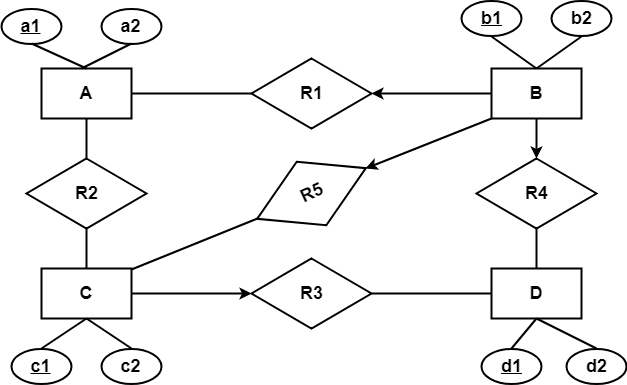
FOREIGN KEY (`c1`) REFERENCES `C`(`c1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `B`(`b1`)

);

## ****Problema-03:****

Encuentre el número mínimo de tablas necesarias para representar el diagrama ER dado en el modelo relacional-



## ****Solución-****

## 

CREATE TABLE `b` (

`b1` int(10),

`b2` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`b1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `a` (

`a1` int(10),

`a2` varchar(80),

`b1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`a1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `b`(`b1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `c` (

`c1` int(10),

`c2` varchar(80),

`b1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`c1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `b`(`b1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `ac` (

`a1` int(10),

`c1` varchar(80),

FOREIGN KEY (`c1`) REFERENCES `c`(`c1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`a1`) REFERENCES `a`(`a1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `d` (

`d1` int(10),

`d2` varchar(80),

`b1` int(10),

`c1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`d1`),

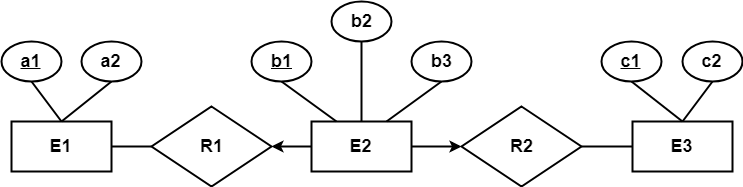
FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `b`(`b1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`c1`) REFERENCES `c`(`c1`)

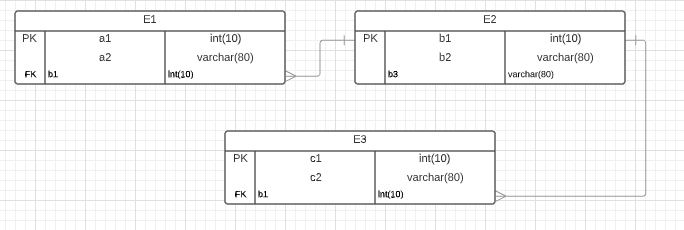
);

## ****Problema-04:****

Encuentre el número mínimo de tablas necesarias para representar el diagrama ER dado en el modelo relacional-



## ****Solución-****



CREATE TABLE `E2` (

`b1` int(10),

`b2` varchar(80),

`b3` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`b1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `E1` (

`a1` int(10),

`a2` varchar(80),

`b1` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`a1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `E2`(`b1`)

);

CREATE TABLE `E3` (

`c1` int(10),

`c2` varchar(80),

`b1` int(10),

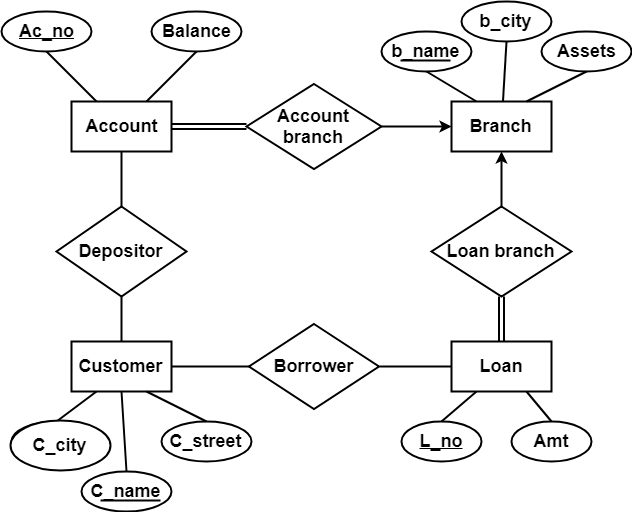
PRIMARY KEY (`c1`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b1`) REFERENCES `E2`(`b1`)

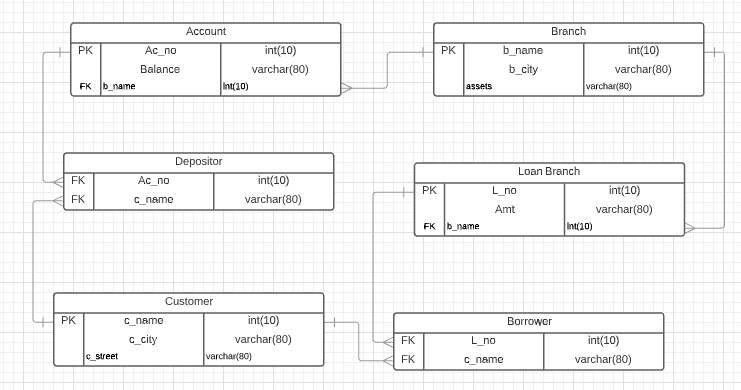
);

## ****Problema-05:****

Encuentre el número mínimo de tablas necesarias para representar el diagrama ER dado en el modelo relacional-



## ****Solución-****



CREATE TABLE `Branch` (

`b\_name` int(10),

`b\_city` varchar(80),

`assets` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`b\_name`)

);

CREATE TABLE `Account` (

`Ac\_no` int(10),

`Balance` varchar(80),

`b\_name` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`Ac\_no`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b\_name`) REFERENCES `Branch`(`b\_name`)

);

CREATE TABLE `Loan Branch` (

`L\_no` int(10),

`Amt` varchar(80),

`b\_name` int(10),

PRIMARY KEY (`L\_no`),

FOREIGN KEY (`b\_name`) REFERENCES `Branch`(`b\_name`)

);

CREATE TABLE `Customer` (

`c\_name` int(10),

`c\_city` varchar(80),

`c\_street` varchar(80),

PRIMARY KEY (`c\_name`)

);

CREATE TABLE `Depositor` (

`Ac\_no` int(10),

`c\_name` varchar(80),

FOREIGN KEY (`c\_name`) REFERENCES `Customer`(`c\_name`),

FOREIGN KEY (`Ac\_no`) REFERENCES `Account`(`Ac\_no`)

);

CREATE TABLE `Borrower` (

`L\_no` int(10),

`c\_name` varchar(80),

FOREIGN KEY (`c\_name`) REFERENCES `Customer`(`c\_name`),

FOREIGN KEY (`L\_no`) REFERENCES `Loan Branch`(`L\_no`)

);