

DBMS Schema

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(1)

(3)

levels

level	class name
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Pk

Pool

Pool	name	location
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Pk

staff

Pk id	First name	middle name	last name	Suffix
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Salary	Pay amount
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classes.

Lesson index	Section id	days	time	limit
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Pk

enrolled	Price	staff id	Pool	level
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enrollment

Status	Charged	amount paid
date enrolled	Lesson index	Sid

Students

Sid	First name	middle name
last name	suffix	Birthday
local Street	local City	
local Postal code		local Phone

4.) So, the weak entity can be converted into strong entity by adding an appropriate attribute.

Though weak entity set can be converted into strong entity set by adding attribute this approach results in the redundant storage of primary key.

5.) Physical database model represents how the model will be built in the database.

Features of Physical data model:-

- 1.) Specification all tables and columns
- 2.) Foreign keys are used to identify relationships between tables.
- 3.) Denormalization may occur based on user requirements.

Steps for physical data model



1.) Convert entities into tables.

2.) Convert relationships into foreign keys.

3.) Convert attributes into columns.

4.) modify the physical data model

Based on physical constraints / requirements.

The physical design of our database optimizes performance while ensuring data integrity by avoiding unnecessary data redundancies.