Prepare an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) showing all primary and non-primary key attributes for the followingdescription of a Property Rental System:

Properties are rented by **tenants**. Each tenant is assigned **a unique number** by the Agency. Data held about tenants include family name, given name, property rented, contact address - street, city, state, postcode & telephone number. A tenant may rent **more than one property** and many tenants may rent **parts of the same property** (e.g., a large shopping complex).

Properties are owned by owners. Each property is assigned a unique building number. The agency only recognizes **a single owner** for any of the properties it handles. The owner, address, and value are recorded for each property. In addition, the lease period and bond are recorded for each property or sub property rented.

An owner may own **several properties**.

Properties are subject to damage and the agency records all instance of damage to its properties - property, date,type of damage and repair cost are recorded. Repair costs are charged directly to tenants. Normal property maintenance is also noted - property, date, type of maintenance and cost are recorded.

Maintenance costs are charged to the property owner.

Tenants pay accounts to the Agency - these consist of weekly rental payments, bond payments (for newproperties) and damage bills. The date of payment, tenant, property, type of account (Rental, Bond,Damage) and amount are recorded.

* Patients are identified by an SSN, and their names, addresses, and ages must berecorded.
* Doctors are identified by an SSN. For each doctor, the name, specialty, and yearsof experience must be recorded.
* Each pharmaceutical company is identified by name and has a phone number.For each drug, the trade name and formula must be recorded. Each drug is sold by a given pharmaceutical company, and the trade name identifies a drug uniquely from among the products of that company. If a pharmaceutical company is deleted, you need not keep track of its products any longer.
* Each pharmacy has a name, address, and phone number.
* Every patient has a primary physician. Every doctor has at least one patient.
* Each pharmacy sells several drugs and has a price for each. A drug could be soldat several pharmacies, and the price could vary from one pharmacy to another.
* Doctors prescribe drugs for patients. A doctor could prescribe one or more drugsfor several patients, and a patient could obtain prescriptions from several doctors.
* Each prescription has a date and a quantity associated with it. You can assume that, if a doctor prescribes the same drug for the same patient more than once,only the last such prescription needs to be stored.
* Pharmaceutical companies have long-term contracts with pharmacies. A pharmaceutical company can contract with several pharmacies, and a pharmacy can contract with several pharmaceutical companies. For each contract, you have tostore a start date, an end date, and the text of the contract.
* Pharmacies appoint a supervisor for each contract. There must always be a supervisor for each contract, but the contract supervisor can change over the lifetimeof the contract.

1. How would your design change if each drug must be sold at a fixed price by allpharmacies?

2. How would your design change if the design requirements change as follows: If adoctor prescribes the same drug for the same patient more than once, several suchprescriptions may have to be stored.