



REPORT

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED

Before going into the specifics I want to convey the fact that this report will take into consideration all the entities used as well as the assumptions used for them. The entities will be numbered from 1 to whatever I have used in the Homework. Also it is to be noted that every design is going to be different. This is because every person is different and he thinks differently and thereby creates something that is totally according to his or her comprehension .

1 LEARNERS AND COURSES AND ENROLL: Learners include students or any other people willing to study.

- **Relationship:** Here one learner can take many courses and 1 course can be taken by many Learners. As a result of this the Learner to courses is a Many to many(M:N) relationship.

However it is not wise to keep 2 primary keys in 2 different entities. As a result of this we will split this (M:N) into two 1:M relationships. For this we need to select a new dependent entity. We choose Enroll as that entity.

Also the relationships are optional as learner may or may not take a course and course may or may not have a particular learner.

Enroll will have primary keys of both LEARNER and Courses as its foreign key and that will be its composite primary key.

- Attributes:

Learner(LEARNER_EMAIL, Learner_FNAME, LEARNER_LNAME, LEARNER_INITIAL, LEARNER_ADDRESS)

Courses(COURSE_ID,SEMESTER_CODE,COURSE_PRICE,
COURSE_START_DATE, COURSE_END_DATE, COURSE_CAT_CODE)

ENROLL(LEARNER_EMAIL,COURSE_ID,PAYMENT_OPTION)

- 2 **COURSES AND ITS CATEGORIES:** As per the business rules, courses are grouped in multiple categories and a course may be present in a different category.

- **Relationship:** This means that a category can have multiple course and a course can have a multiple categories. Thus course and category have (M:N) relationship between them

We choose WHICH CATEGORY as that entity which will become the bridge between COURSES and its CATEGORY.

- Attributes:

Learner(LEARNER_EMAIL,Learner_FNAME,LEARNER_LNAME,LEARNER_INITIAL,LEARNER_ADDRESS)

CATEGORY(CAT_ID,SEMESTER_CODE,CAT_NAME)

WHICH CATEGORY(COURSE_ID,CAT_ID,PAYMENT_OPTION)

- 3 **COURSES AND MATERIALS:** If we think of it a course can have a lot of content, but all of that content is considered to be under materials. As a result of this we can say that course a course can have only 1 material and that particular material can include everything else.

- **Relationship:** This means that COURSE and MATERIALS have 1:1 relationship.
- Attributes:

MATERIALS(MATERIAL_ID,COURSE_ID,MAT_LINK)

The attribute material link has the path to where the material lies on the computer.

- 4 **SYLLABUS AND MATERIALS:** It is not possible that a course has more than 1 syllabus. It just does not make any sense.

- **Relationship:** This means that SYLLABUS and MATERIALS have 1:1 relationship.
- Attributes:

MATERIALS(SYLLABUS_ID,COURSE_ID,SYLLABUS_TEXT)

The attribute SYLLABUS_TEXT has the actual syllabus in text.

- 5 **FILE AND MATERIALS:** As mentioned earlier a course can have just 1 material, however there will be many files and textbooks below under materials. A file contains all the necessary things required for a course. Obviously a material of a course may have many files in it.

- **Relationship:** This means that FILES and MATERIALS have 1:M relationship.
- Attributes:

FILE(FILE_ID,MATERIAL_ID,FILE_LOCATION)

The attribute file_location gives us the location of the file in computer.

- 6 **LECTURES AND MATERIALS AND COURSE:** Business rule states that a materials could be general or come from a lecture.

This means that 1 lecture constitutes to many materials.

Also 1 course has many lectures and it is not optional.

- **Relationship:**
LECTURE AND MATERIALS :This means that LECTURES and MATERIALS have 1:M relationship.

LECTURE AND COURSES :This means that LECTURES and COURSES have **1:M** relationship.

- Attributes:

LECTURE(LEC_ID,MATERIAL_ID,LEC_FILE_LOCATION)

The attribute LEC_FILE_LOCATION gives us the location where the lecture video is stored.

- 7 **LECTURES AND VIDEOS AND NOTES:** Business rule states that each lecture may have videos and notes. It is possible that a lecture may have a normal video and some other documentary associated with it, this is also possible in the case of notes.

- **Relationship:**

LECTURE AND VIDEOS :This means that LECTURES and VIDEOS have **1:M** relationship.

LECTURE AND NOTES :This means that LECTURES and NOTES have **1:M** relationship.

- Attributes:

VIDEOS(VIDEOS_ID,LEC_ID,VIDEO_PATH)

The attribute VIDEO_PATH gives us the location where the lecture video is stored.

NOTES(NOTES_ID,LEC_ID,NOTES_TEXT)

The attribute NOTES_TEXT gives us the actual text of the notes.

- 8 **COURSES AND ASSIGNMENTS:** Each course can have many assignments throughout the semester. Also many assignments have 1 course only.

- **Relationship:** This means that COURSE and Assignments have **1:1** relationship.

- Attributes:

ASSIGNMENT(ASSGN_ID,COURSE_ID,ASSGN_NO,ASSGN_DEADLINE<ASSGN_DESCRIPTION)

The attribute material link has the path to where the material lies on the computer.

9 **(LEARNERS,LECTURE,ASSIGNMENT,COURSES) AND COMMENTS:** For posting comments an entity should have:

- 1:Comment number
- 2: Learner_id
- 3: Course id:
- 4: lec and assignment

One Learner can post multiple comments regarding multiple lectures.
One lecture can have many comments posted by the students seeing those lectures.

One assignment can have many questions posted about it.

One course itself can have many comments posted in its different lectures and assignments.

- **Relationship:**

LECTURE and COMMENTS: As a result of this the Lecture to comments is a one to many(**1:M**) relationship.

LEARNER and COMMENTS: As a result of this the Learner to comments is a one to many(**1:M**) relationship.

ASSIGNMENTS and COMMENTS: As a result of this the assignments to comments is a one to many(**1:N**) relationship.

COURSE_ID and COMMENTS: As a result of this the Learner to comments is a one to many(**1:N**) relationship.

- Attributes:

**COMMENTS(COMMENT_ID,LEARNER_EMAIL,COURSE_ID,LEC_ID,AS
SIGN_ID))**

**Courses(COURSE_ID,SEMESTER_CODE,COURSE_PRICE,
COURSE_START_DATE, COURSE_END_DATE, COURSE_CAT_CODE)**

ENROLL(LEARNER_EMAIL,COURSE_ID,PAYMENT_OPTION)

10 **LEARNER AND ACCOUNT INFO:** If we consider practical approaches a LEARNER can have many bank accounts in many banks and he would want to pay for the course from any of the bank accounts. Thus one learner can have many bank accounts while 1 bank account can have only one owner.

- **Relationship:** This means that LEARNER and ACCOUNT INFO have **1:M** relationship.
- Attributes:

ACCOUNTINFO(ACC_NUMBER,LEARNER_EMAIL,ACC_TYPE)

The attribute ACC_TYPE tells us what kind of account are we using.

- **ENROLL,COURSE_ID,ACC INFO) AND PAYMENT:** Account info has many accounts from 1 student however payment should choose account specified by LEARNER. Also payments has different methods like, visa , mastercard etc.

Relationship:

ENROLL and PAYMENT: This means that ENROLL and PAYMENT have **1:M** relationship.

COURSE_ID and PAYMENT: This means that COURSE_ID and PAYMENT have **1:M** relationship.

ACCINFO and PAYMENT: Payment is related to ACCINFO with **M:1**.

- Attributes:

PAYMENY(COURSE_ID,LEARNER_EMAIL,PAYMENT_OPTION)

The attribute PAYMENT_OPTION chooses the right kind of option specified by enroll.

- 11 **(LEARNERS, GRADES, ASSIGNMENT, COURSES) AND GRADE:** One assignment can have many grades and one grade can have many assignment. One learner can have many grades and vice versa, same goes for the other 2 entities as well.

Thus we make a new entity COMPLETE ENTITY to handle this M:N relationship.

- **Relationship:**

COURSES and COMPLETE HW: As a result of this the COURSES to comments is a one to many(1:M) relationship.

LEARNER and COMPLETE HW: As a result of this the Learner to comments is a one to many(1:M) relationship.

ASSIGNMENTS and COMPLETE HW: As a result of this the assignments to comments is a one to many(1:M) relationship.

GRADES and COMPLETE HW: As a result of this the GRADES to comments is a one to many(1:M) relationship.

- **Attributes:**

GRADE(GRADE_ID,GRADE)

- 12 **LEARNER AND (CERTIFICATE ,RATINGS):** Both CERTIFICATE and RATING are entity created to handle the M:N relation between (LEARNER and GRADE) and (LEARNER AND COURSE_ID) respectively.

- **Relationship:** This means that LEARNER and CERTIFICATE and LEARNER and RATING have 1:M relationship.

13 **(TA,TEACHERS,GRADERS) and COURSE ID:** Now one TA can be a TA of many courses and similarly a single course can have many TA , same is true for for graders and Teachers too. Thus all of them have M:N relationship with course_id.

14 **SEMESTER and (TA,TEACHERS,GRADERS):** a Semester can have many TAs, teachers and graders and as a result of this semester has 1:M relationship to all of them.