Data model for the first test

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Relations:

- `Event_type(tID, event_description, importance, is_recorded)`
- `Device(dID, manufacturer, label, building, placement, has_sensor)`
- `Person(pID, name, is_extern, mother_language, bossID)`
- `Device_event(eID, dID, pID, tID, startDate, endDate)`

Underlined attributes are primary keys and italic attributes are foreign keys.

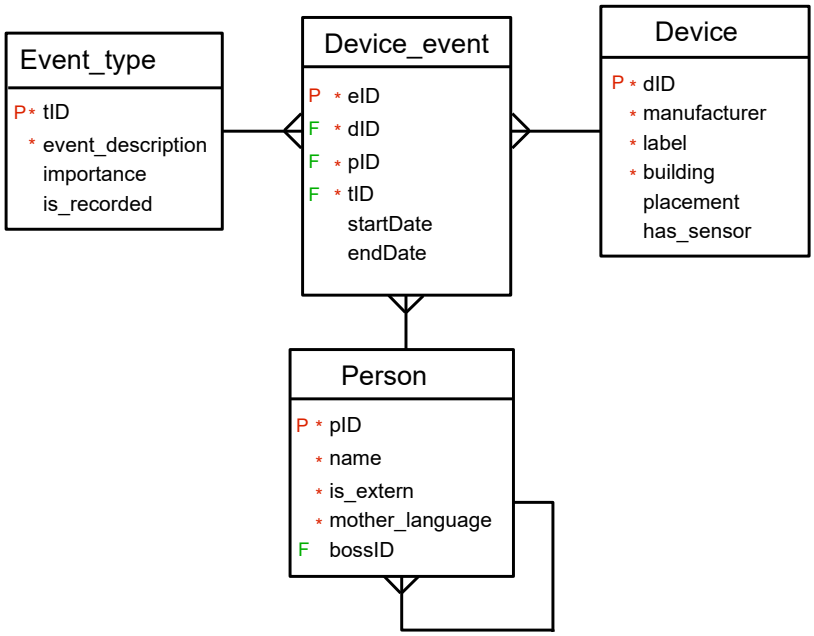
Relation `Event_type` represents possible event types that may occur. The `importance` attribute has three possible values (0,1,2) and the `is_recorded` attribute has two possible values (0,1).

Relation `Device` contains information about the device manufacturers and its position (`building` and `placement` attributes). It also contains a flag `has_sensor` indicating whether it has a sensor or not.

Relation `Person` contains information about persons. There is a self 1:M relationship, therefore, persons form a hierarchy. That is represented by a foreign key `bossID`.

One record in `Device_event` represents a fact that one person reported an event of a certain type on one device. We store information about event start and event end.

You will better understand the data model if you start to use the data in your database system. The script can be found on the subject website. The following picture shows a E-R model of the database.



Be aware that you have to write the `test1` prefix before every table name in your SQL queries. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM test1.osoba
```