*Draw the entity-relationship diagrams corresponding to the requirements analysis given below.*

1. A bank stores account information of its customers:

a. Each customer has customer number, name, surname, phone (work, home and mobile), address and customer type (individual or corporate) information.

b. Each account has account number, IBAN number, account opening date, account type (currency, TL), account status (active or passive) and balance amount information.

c. Every customer has at least one account. Each account must belong to a customer, either individually or institutionally. Any account can be opened for multiple customers as a joint account.

2. An airline company will use database automation:

* 1. Each aircraft in the company's fleet is registered with a code number. In addition, the brand, model, passenger capacity and range information of this aircraft are also stored. Not all aircraft are in active use, some may be under maintenance/repair.
  2. Every flight has a number. The departure and arrival points of this flight are determined. In addition, the date and time of this flight and which aircraft will be operated are determined.
  3. Each passenger is given a number by company to be used on all flights with that company. In addition, the name, surname, phone (work, home and mobile) and address of that passenger are also stored.
  4. All flights operated by a passenger can be easily accessed by the relationship between flight and passenger information.
  5. There can be more than one passenger on a flight. There must be at least one passenger on a flight. A passenger must have taken at least one flight. A passenger may have joined more than one flight.
  6. An airplane can make more than one flight. An aircraft may not be used on some flights. There must be a plane belonging to a flight.