



## DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS –

**STUDENT** entity tends to be the epicenter of the database with primary key as S\_ID. It has several attributes regarding name, age, email and address. **STUDENT** entity has weak relationship with entities **GROUP**, **COURSE**, **CLASS** and **SCHEDULE**, as these entities are strong entities and don't use **STUDENT**'s primary key as their own primary key. Also **STUDENT** has strong relationship with **LIBRARY** and **RATING** as both are weak entities with **STUDENT**'s primary key (S\_ID) as their own primary key.

Each **STUDENT** enrolls in a **COURSE** with respective attributes as fees, name etc. Each course is assumed to be comprised of respective **CLASS** (i.e programming classes like Python, Java etc) and **PROJECT** (with categories i.e Arduino, Rasp. Pi etc) as observed from the ER diagram. Strong relationship is observed as both **CLASS** and **PROJECT** use **COURSE**'s primary key (C\_ID) as their own primary key.

**GROUP** entity assumes that each student belongs to a respective fixed group, which can have a maximum of 4 members. TABLE\_ID is regarding the specific allocated table for each group, which in turn keeps the track of all **PARTS** assigned to the group. **PARTS** consists of info related to supplier and ORDER\_NO, to keep a track of orders.

Each **INSTRUCTOR** can teach many **CLASS** (also a coding **CLASS** would have multiple **INSTRUCTOR**) and conduct many **PROJECT**, thus the relationship cardinality is reflected in diagram.

**RATING** is done by a respective student regarding **CLASS**, **PROJECT** and **INSTRUCTOR**, thus S\_ID is used as the primary key.

**INSTRUCTOR** recommends multiple **TEXTBOOK** to respective CLASS\_IDs. Also **LIBRARY** acts as a bridge entity between **STUDENT** and **TEXTBOOK**.

**HOURS** table keeps track of **INSTRUCTOR**'s project hours (HOURS\_P) and class hours (HOURS\_CLASS) that he/she taught with respect to DATE as primary key, in order to calculate TOTAL\_WAGE.