**WEEK 2 ASSIGNMENT ON DATABASE**

1. An attribute refers to a characteristic or property that describes an entity or object. Attributes are the columns in a database table, representing the various properties of the entities stored in that table. Each attribute corresponds to a specific piece of information about the entities being modelled. For example, age and an email.
2. Having a unique identifier for each item in a database is important because it allows for unambiguous identification of individual items within the database. This unique identifier ensures that each item can be distinguished from others, facilitating efficient retrieval, updating, and referencing of data. Without a unique identifier, it would be challenging to accurately identify and manipulate specific items in the database, leading to potential data integrity issues and operational inefficiencies.
3. Patient ID

Name

Date of Birth

Gender

Medical History

1. Characteristics that help distinguish one specific book from another:

ISBN (International Standard Book Number)

Title of the book

Author of the book

1. Difference between a single-valued attribute and a multi-valued attribute:

Single-valued attribute: A single-valued attribute is one that holds a single

value for each instance of an entity. For example, the "Age" attribute of a person

entity in a database would typically be single-valued because each person has only

one age at any given time.

Multi-valued attribute: A multi-valued attribute is one that can hold multiple values

for each instance of an entity. For example, the "Phone Number" attribute of a

person entity in a database might be multi-valued because a person can have

multiple phone numbers (e.g., home, work, mobile).