**Eric Williams-Phillips**

**CSD 310 Module 3 | Assignment 3.2**

**Publisher Table:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| publisher\_ID | publisher\_Name | publisher\_Address | publisher\_Email |

In the above table, the publisher ID would be the primary key that each other column can be identified by.

**Book Table:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| book\_ISBN | book\_Name | book\_Price |

In the above table, the book’s name and price can be determined by the book’s ISBN. This would make it the perfect primary key.

**Author Table:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| book\_ISBN | author\_first\_name | author\_last\_name | author\_Address | author\_Phone | author\_Email |

In the above table, I used ISBN from the Book table as a foreign key that is a subset of the composite key for the Author table. Since there can be multiple authors for a single book, the ISBN alone would not be able to act as a reliable primary key. Additionally, the author’s information cannot rely solely on first and last names because those can be shared by multiple individuals. Combining the ISBN, first name, and last name can accurately identify the correct author’s address, phone number, and email. In this case, the address, phone number, and email, are reliant on the ISBN, first, and last name columns.