# C:\Users\Darick\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\WP_20150301_002.jpgEERM Diagram

SQL Statements

PK=Primary key

FK=Foreign key

Create table Artist (

Artist ID Varchar (10) PK Not null,

Track ID Varchar (10) FK Not null,

Frist Name Char (15),

Last Name Char (15),

Solo Char (15),

Constraint FK1 Artist ID references Track ID

);

Create table Track (

Track ID Varchar (10) PK not null,

Album ID Varchar(15)FK,

Date Varchar (8),

Title Varchar (10),

Producer Varchar (10),

Constraint FK1 Album ID references Track ID

);

Create table Album (

CD\_ID Varchar (10) FK,

Album\_ID Varchar(10)PK,

Album\_Title char(10),

Constraint FK1 Album ID references Track ID

);

Create table CD (

CD \_ID Varchar (10) PK,

Album \_ID Varchar (15)FK,

Release \_Date Datatype (10),

Price Decimal (4),

Constraint FK1 CD ID references Album ID);

Create table Artist (

Artist\_ ID Varchar(10) PK,

Frist\_ name Char(10) ,

Last \_name Char (10) ,

Solo Varchar (10),

Track \_ID Varchar (10) FK,

Constraint FK1 Artist ID references Track ID);

Create table Group (

Int\_ ID Varchar (10) PK,

Solo performers Varchar (10),

Artist \_ID Varchar (10) FK,

Member of group Varchar (10),

Constraint FK1 Int ID references Artist ID);

Create table Instrument (

Int ID Varchar (10) PK,

Artist ID Varchar (10) FK,

Constraint FK1 Int ID references Album ID);

);

### Comment

Created Artist ID because artist name is not meaningful primary key and therefore Artist ID makes more sense.

Created CD ID as it was meaningful rather the making other attribute such as release date primary key.

I created a separate table for instrument as it was a multivalued attribute.

I created a separate table for group as one group can have many artist therefore it required its own table.

I made the group member a derived attribute as this can be calculated from other attribute.

I have used the not null constraint for primary key as the ID cannot be left empty.