1. Key Attribute: In a database table representing students, a "Student ID" attribute could serve as the key attribute. Each student would have a unique identifier, and it would be used to uniquely identify and retrieve information about a specific student.
2. Multi-valued Attribute: Consider a database table for a social media platform where users can have multiple hobbies. In this case, a "Hobbies" attribute could be multi-valued. For example, a user may have hobbies like "reading," "painting," and "cooking," and these multiple values would be stored within the "Hobbies" attribute.
3. Composite Attribute: Suppose there is a database table for employees, and the address of each employee has multiple components such as street, city, state, and zip code. In this case, an "Address" attribute could be composed of these individual components. Each component—street, city, state, and zip code—would be part of the composite attribute "Address."
4. Derived Attribute: A derived attribute is one that is derived or calculated based on other attributes in the table. For example, in a table representing sales transactions, there may be attributes such as "Quantity" and "Price." A derived attribute, like "Total," could be calculated by multiplying the quantity and price of an item in each transaction. The "Total" attribute is not explicitly stored but calculated whenever needed using other attributes.