1. Primary keys:

**Salesreps** – Empl\_Num since these are uniquely assigned to employees

**Orders** - Order\_Num since order numbers are uniquely assigned to orders

**Products** - (Mfr\_ID + product id) a composite primary key is required for products since multiple manufacturers could have products with the same product id and a company can make more than one type of product.

**Customers** – Cust\_Num since customer numbers are uniquely given to each customer

**Offices** – Office since offices are uniquely given office numbers.

Foreign keys:

Rep\_office is a foreign key in the Salesreps table because it refers to the primary key (office attribute) of the offices table.

Manager is a foreign key in the Salesreps table because it refers to the primary key (Empl\_Num) of the Salesrep table.

Cust is a foreign key in the Orders table because it refers to the primary key (Cust\_Num) of the Customers table.

Rep is a foreign key in the Orders table because it refers to the primary key(Empl\_Num) of the Salesreps table

Mfr + product is a composite foreign key of the Orders table because it refers to the primary key (Mfr + Product) of the Products table.

The Products table contains no foreign keys.

Cust\_Rep is a foreign key of the Customers table because it refers to the primary key(Empl\_num) of the Salesreps table.

Mgr is a foreign key of the Offices table because it refers to the primary key(Empl\_Num) of the Salesreps table.

1. Price could potentially be a primary key of the products table but in order for that to occur we would have to assume that no two items share the same price which is not a realistic assumption to make.
2. City could potentially work as the primary key but we would need to ensure that there is only one office per city and no other offices in cities with the same name. To make using city easier we could specify which state the office is located in as well and use a composite of the state and city as the primary key.