



1

From **movie** to **tickets**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **movie_id** because one movie could have sold zero tickets, but it also could have sold many tickets.

2

From **customers** to **tickets**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **customer_id** because there could be a customer who only buys concessions and buys zero tickets. But, a customer could also buy several tickets like for a group of friends/family.

3

From **customers** to **concessions**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **customer_id** because one customer could only buy a movie ticket and buy zero concessions. But, a customer could also buy several concessions if they're pretty hungry.

4

From **customers** to **membership**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **customer_id** because one customer might not have a membership, but that customer could also be paying for multiple memberships like a family plan.

5

From **customers** to **movie**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **movie_id** because one customer could have seen zero movies (maybe just bought food or played in the arcade), but that same customer also could have seen many movies.

6

From **customers** to **membership**, I used a "one-and-only-one to one-and-only-one" relationship for **membership_id** because each membership is tied to exactly one person, zero people cannot be tied to a membership nor can many. It's a one-to-one relationship.

7

From **customers** to **arcade**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **customer_id** because one person can play either zero games or many games.

8

From **arcade** to **customers**, I used a "one to zero-or-many" relationship for **game_id** because one customer could have played zero games or many games.