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Homework 2

1) A: A way to graphically represent the logical relationships of entities in a database. An ER diagram does exactly this, you can create a high level logical view of how you would like to develop your database.

2) B: A distinctly identifiable item, thing or object. From the textbook, “An entity is a “thing” or “object” in the real world that is distinguishable from other objects.”

3) C: A collection of entities of the same type that share the same properties. From the text, “The set of all entities of the same type and the set of all relationships of the same type are termed an entity set.”

4) D: Relationships. From the text, “The set of all entities of the same type and the set of all relationships of the same type are termed an entity set.”

5) B: Child. The entity that is on the many side of the relationship is called the parent.

6) D: All of the above. The text states in 7.2.3, attributes can be characterize by the following attribute types, simple and composite, single-valued and multivalued.

7) B: Diamonds. From the text, “Diamonds represent relationship sets.”

8) A: One-to-one. This fits the definition

9) A: Nothing. The relationship is properly represented by the deptName attribute in the instructor entity set.

10) E: Based on figure 7.25 in the text, all of the options are seen in the alternative ER diagram.

11) C: Identifier. This seems fairly intuitive.

12) D: Every entity participates in at least one relationship of the given type.

13) C: Relationship between multiple entity sets.

14) B: Ovals

15) B: Many-to-one. Based on the description I feel this is the right solution.