1. For each table identify the primary and foreign keys. If a table does not have a foreign key write none. (4pts)

Table Name: Customer

Primary Key: cus\_code

Foreign Key: none

Table Name: Invoice

Primary Key: inv\_number

Foreign Key: cus\_code

Table Name: Line  
Primary Key: (inv\_number + line\_number)  
Foreign Key: (p\_code + inv\_number)

Table Name: Product  
Primary Key: p\_code  
Foreign Key: v\_code

Table Name: Vendor  
Primary Key: v\_code  
Foreign Key: none

1. Yes, the tables exhibit entity integrity because all of the tables have primary keys that meet both of the requirements for entity integrity. These requirements are that all the values in the primary key must be unique and no key attribute in the primary key can contain a null. Since all of the values in the primary key are unique, and none contain null values, these requirements are met.
2. Yes, the tables exhibit referential integrity since all of the foreign key values contain either null values or valid primary key values.
3. The candidate keys for the customer table are the following columns: cus\_code and (cus\_lname, cus\_fname, cus\_initial, cus\_phone).
4. For each table, identify a superkey and a secondary key. (4pts)

Table Name: Customer

Superkey: cus\_code

Secondary key: (cus\_lname + cus\_phone)

Table Name: Invoice

Superkey: inv\_number

Secondary key: (cus\_code + inv\_date)

Table Name: Line  
Superkey: (inv\_number + line\_number)

Secondary key: (line\_number + line\_unit)

Table Name: Product  
Superkey: p\_code

Secondary key: p\_descript

Table Name: Vendor  
Superkey: v\_code

Secondary key: v\_name

1. ER Diagram

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.