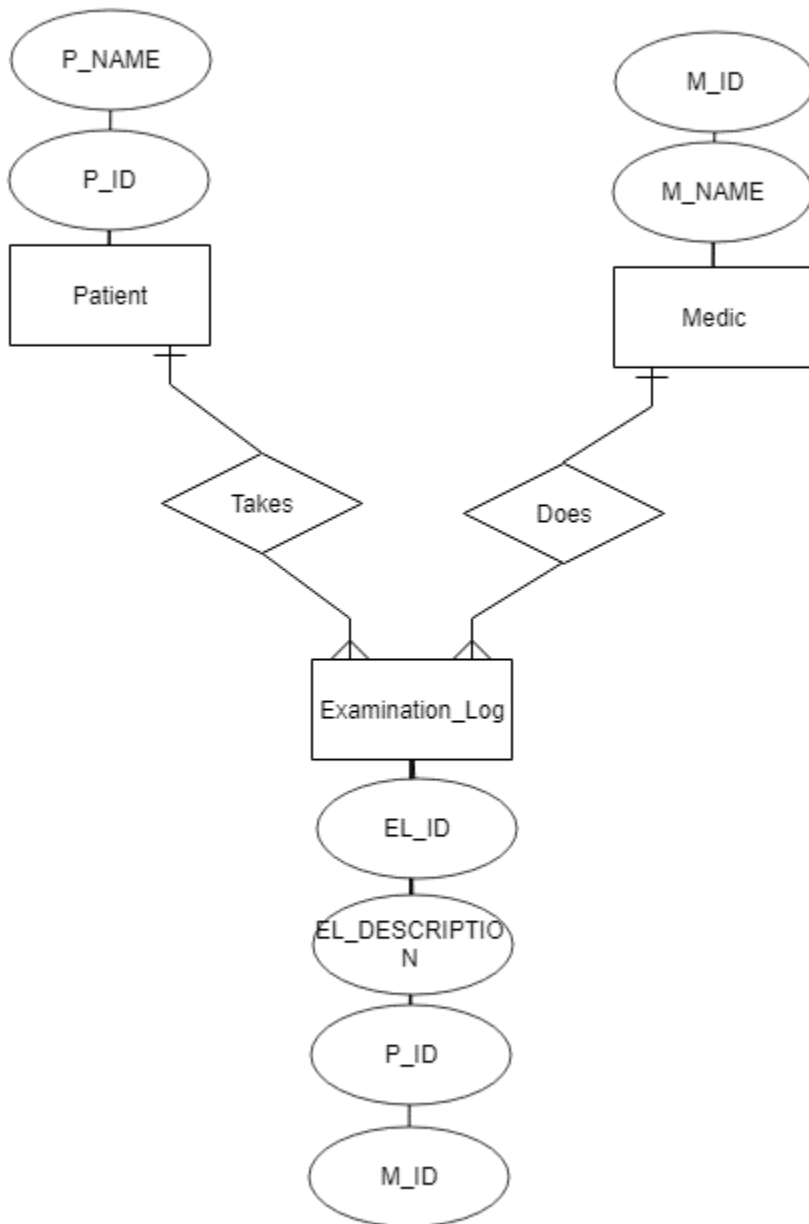


1. A superkey is one or more columns that can uniquely identify rows inside a table.

Candidate keys are selected from the superkey sets, but without redundant columns.

Primary key is a column or combination of columns that uniquely identify a row. Only one candidate key can be primary key.

2.



### 3. 7.1

#### **Customer:**

CU\_ID: INT -Primary key

CU\_NAME: VARCHAR

#### **Car :**

CA\_ID:INT – Primary key

CA\_Model:Varchar

CU\_ID:INT-Foreign key

I\_ID:INT – Foreign key

#### **Accident:**

A\_ID:INT-Primary key

A\_Description:Varchar

CA\_ID:Foreign key

#### **Insurance:**

I\_ID:INT - Primary key

I\_DESCRIPTION:Varchar

#### **Premium:**

P\_ID:INT – Primary key

I\_ID:INT – Foreign key

P\_DUE\_DATE:DATE

P\_PAYMENT\_DATE:DATE

### 7.3

#### **Team**

T\_ID:INT – Primary key

T\_NAME:Varchar

#### **Match**

M\_ID:INT – Primary key

T1\_ID: Foreign key

T2\_ID: INT - Foreign key

**Played match:**

PM\_ID:INT

M\_ID:INT

P\_ID:INT

**Player**

P\_ID:INT – Foreign key

T\_ID:INT – Foreign key

P\_Name:Varchar

**Player statistic**

PS\_ID:INT – Primary key

PM\_ID:INT – Foreign key

PS\_Description:Varchar

4. An entity set that contains the primary key is called a strong entity set, while one that doesn't contain the primary key and depends on other sets to exist is called a weak entity set.

5. B1(isbn,title)

B2(accessionno,isbn)

B3(accessionno,author,publisher)

U1(userid,name,deptid)

U2(deptId,deptName)