**CSCI 5333.4 DBMS HW #2 Grading notes (by Naveen, the TA)**

**Some issues and observations:**

* Document all your assumptions clearly. Proper documentation is required for understanding your solution.
* Mention the primary keys in all relations.
* Many students mentioned “subgroup ID” as a foreign key in recursive associations. Only the parent ID becomes the foreign key in a many to one association. Furthermore, If GroupID is the primary key of the Group relation, there is no need of a separate subgroupID.
* RA1 says “A many-to-many binary association between two classes A and B is implemented as a distinct relation RAB. Include the primary keys of RA and RB (the relations that implement the classes A and B respectively) as foreign keys of the new relation”. The other attributes of the relations A and B need not be included in RAB.
* Foreign keys missing in many relations.
* When representing generalization class, the primary key of the relation representing the generalization class can be taken as the foreign key of the subclass, or, the attributes of the superclass can be represented in all the subclasses without actually mentioning the superclass.
* A *relation* cannot be the foreign key for another relation.
* Follow strict naming conventions.
* A relation must always have a primary key.
* Missing intermediate tables, attributes, foreign keys.