1. Partimos de unos datos que nos proporciona “el cliente”
2. Creamos el modelo
3. Importamos los datos en el modelo
4. Observamos que podemos ‘normalizar’ aún más la base de datos:

* Creamos la tabla term
* Creamos la tabla course

**EJEMPLO:**

create table course as

select distinct course\_number, course\_name,

course\_description, course\_subject

from school1.section;

delete from course where course\_description='Physical Education 2';

alter table course

add primary key (course\_number);

alter table section

add foreign key (course\_number)

references course (course\_number);

alter table section drop column course\_name;

alter table section drop column course\_description;

alter table section drop column course\_subject;

**EJEMPLO INSERTANDO DATOS:**

insert into course

(course\_number, course\_name, course\_description, course\_subject)

select distinct course\_number, couse\_name,

course\_description, course\_subject

from school1\_section;

**ACTIVIDAD PRUEBA**

1. Crear una nueva tabla llamada “school2”
2. Crear en dicha bases de datos las tablas section, term y course, con sus relaciones
3. Importar los datos de Section.csv en las tablas existentes

Para ello:

1. Importar el CSV en una tabla temporal
2. Llenar TERM y COURSE usando

insert into course

(course\_number, course\_name, course\_description, course\_subject)

select distinct course\_number, couse\_name,

course\_description, course\_subject

from school2.section;

1. Llenar SECTION usando INSERT INTO