Table

Description automatically generated

A product regardless of brand will only be  
stored in one place (aisle#) in the store.

Brand, Product, size -> Aisle

Product -> Aisle

Brand Product size ->

Product -> Aisle

IS in 3-nf and BCNF

Product(Brand, *Product*, Size)

ProductLoc(Product, Aisle)

Example 4

PatientID, RX # -> Patient Name, Patient Address, Trademark Drug, Generic drug, date filled.

PatientID -> Patient Name, Patient Address

RX # -> date filled.

Trademark drug -> generic drug

Patient (PatientID, Patient Name, Patient Address)

Table

Description automatically generated

1NF – Yes

Functional Dependencies

Order No, Product No -> Cust No, Name, Addr, City, St, Zip, Order date, promised date, Desc, qty ord, Unit price

Cust No -> name, addr, city, st, zip

Order no -> order date, promised date

Product no -> DESC, unit price

Zip -> state

OrderProduct(*OrderNO*, *ProdNO*, qtyOrd)

Order(OrderNO,

Table

Description automatically generated

APPT NO -> ApptDtae, ApptTime, PlannedDuration, AptType,PatientID, FirstNM, LastNM, Phone, DOCTORID, DoctorNM

ApptType -> planned duration

PatientID -> FN,LN,Phone

DoctorID -> Doctorname

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

CustID - > custname

AccountManager -> ACR, ContactName1, ContactName2

**Business Rules for the Music Model**

# Notes:

* The key of the original MUSIC relation is underlined (and note that it is a composite key).
* Do not infer any business rules yourself…use only those specified.
* #6, #8, #10, #12, and #13 below are multi-valued dependencies, not part of course content, that are left in for supplemental information.

**MUSIC( Title, Artist, NumGrpMembers, Year, Producer, ProducerURL,**

**Category, CategorySales, Media, MediaPrice )**

1. Each “album” (CD) is uniquely identified by its title. Note that, for the rest of the business rules, the “Title” attribute of MUSIC refers to the name of the “album”.
2. An artist may either be a single person or a band made up of multiple members (the count being recorded in NumGrpMembers, which can be 1).
3. Each album has one release year.
4. Each album is produced by one music production company (producer).
5. Each producer has one company URL.
6. A production company can produce many albums.
7. A specific album has only one artist.
8. An artist can make many albums.
9. Each album is classified into one music category (Rock, Country, etc.)
10. There are multiple albums in a given music category.
11. Each category is associated with one category sales value, which is the year-to-date sales for that given category.
12. An album can be distributed on several different media (CD, cassette, DVD).
13. A media type (CD, cassette, DVD) can be used for multiple albums.
14. For convenience, the music company sells all of its music at the same price based on the media type. For example, all cassettes are $9.99, all CDs are $16.99, etc.

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