

Group number : 39

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STEP 2:

Schema:

1. Items (Item ID, Item Title, Creator Name, Genre, Format)
2. Borrowing (Borrowing ID, Item ID^{FK-Items}, User ID^{FK-Users}, Due Date)
3. Users (User ID, User Name, Email, Phone number)
4. Fines (Fine ID, Borrowing ID^{FK-Borrowing}, Fine Amount, Fine Date)
5. Events (Event ID, Event Name, Description, Event Date, Room ID^{FK-Rooms})
6. EventParticipants (Event ID^{FK-Events}, User ID^{FK-Users})
7. EventPersonnel (Event ID^{FK-Events}, Personnel ID^{FK-Personnel})
8. Rooms (Room ID, Room Name, Capacity)
9. Personnel (Personnel ID, Staff Name, Position, Email, Phone number)
10. FutureItems (Item ID^{FK-Items}, Arrival Date)

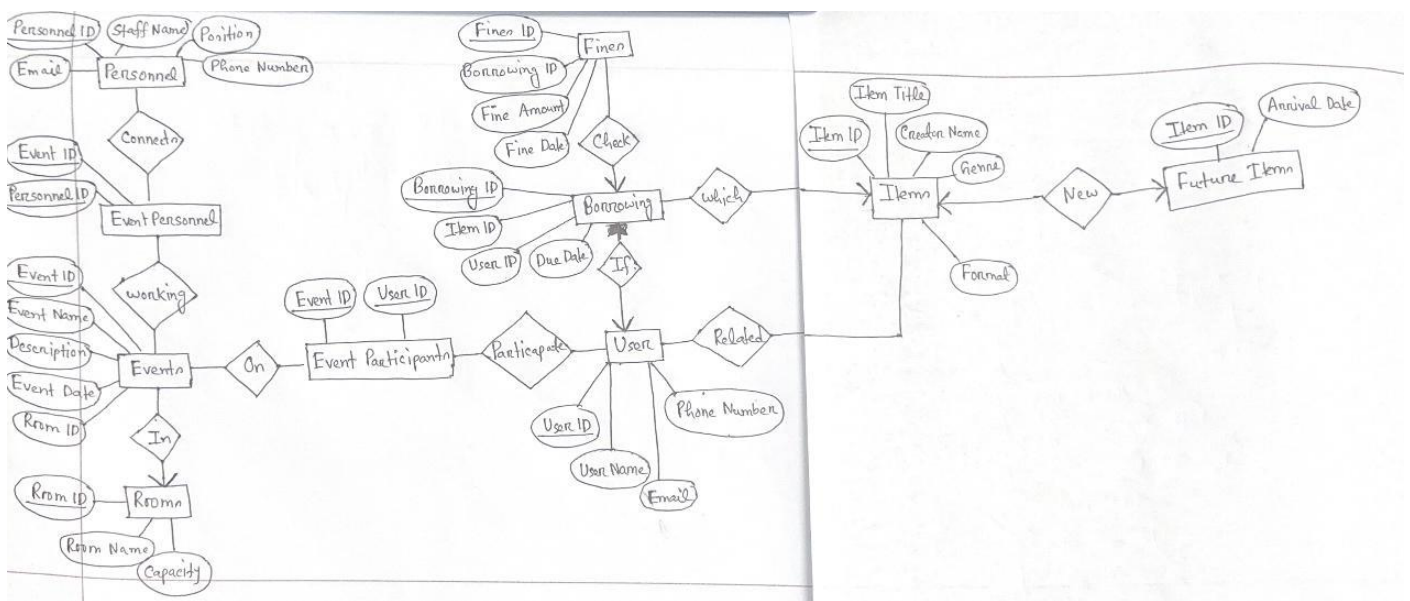
Project Specifications:

With these schema , an user can have information on :

- User details
- Item details
- Which Items are borrowed by the user
- If the user has any fines because of borrowing any items
- Details on any events
- Who is working in any events

- Which users have joined in events
- Where the event is happening
- Staff details
- What are the upcoming items that will be coming soon

STEP 3: ERD



STEP 4:

The FDs of this schema are:

Item ID -> Item Title, Creator Name, Genre, Format

Borrowing ID -> Item ID, User ID, Due Date

User ID -> User Name, Email, Phone number

Fine ID -> Borrowing ID, Fine Amount, Fine Date

Event ID -> Event Name, Description, Event Date, Room ID

Event ID, User ID -> Event ID, User ID

Event ID, Personnel ID -> Event ID, Personnel ID

Room ID -> Room Name, Capacity

Personnel ID -> Staff Name, Position, Email, Phone number, Employment Details

Item ID -> Arrival Date

Here, the L.H.S are the candidate keys for each table.

Now, Checking the L.H.S of each FD's , none of them has non-trivial functional dependencies as they can uniquely identify its other attributes from that table. So, it's **in BCNF**.