

Question 1 – Entity Relationship Diagrams

(Marks: 20)

Answer this question in your answer script/answer booklet provided.

Draw an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) using Unified Modelling Language (UML) notation according to the below business rules. Your design should be at the **logical level** – include primary and foreign key fields and remember to remove any many-to-many relationships.

Tip: Pay attention to the mark allocation shown below.

Business rules of an e-commerce company that wants to keep track of their customers and their orders:

1. All entities should have surrogate primary keys.
2. A customer can place many orders over time and each order is placed by exactly one customer.
3. The name and surname of a customer must be stored in the database.
4. The date and status of an order must be stored in the database.
5. Each order can contain many items, and each item can be part of many different orders.
6. The name, description and unit price of every item must be stored in the database.
7. When an item is added to an order, the quantity ordered and the unit price of the item must be stored.
8. Each item in the database belongs to a category and a category has many items that belong to it.
9. The name of each of the categories must be stored in the database.

Marks will be awarded as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Entities | 5 marks |
| Relationships | 4 marks |
| Multiplicities | 4 marks |
| Primary keys | 2 marks |
| Foreign keys | 2 marks |
| Other attributes | 2 marks |
| Correct UML Notation | 1 mark |
| Total | 20 marks |

Question 2 – Normalisation**(Marks: 20)**

Answer this question in your answer script/answer booklet provided.

The e-commerce company has already collected a lot of data in a spreadsheet (an extract from the spreadsheet is shown below). The data has been normalised to first normal form already – underlined column names indicate composite primary key columns.

| <u>Customer</u> | <u>Customer</u> | <u>Item</u> | <u>Item</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Unit</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <u>Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Code</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | | | <u>Price</u> |
| 4583155 | H. Petu | 1468 | Keyboard | PER | Peripherals | 2021/01/03 | 1 | 150.00 |
| 4583155 | H. Petu | 1109 | Mouse | PER | Peripherals | 2021/01/03 | 1 | 758.00 |
| 9659103 | B. Nixon | 1468 | Keyboard | PER | Peripherals | 2021/01/05 | 2 | 150.00 |
| 4583155 | H. Petu | 1468 | Keyboard | PER | Peripherals | 2021/01/11 | 1 | 150.00 |
| 9659103 | B. Nixon | 7802 | 3D Printer | PRN | Printers | 2021/01/11 | 1 | 9150.00 |

Note: A customer can order the same item multiple times in different orders. That is why the date is also included to help identify a transaction.

Normalise the above data to second normal form (2NF). Show all steps as well as the final answer in the form of dependency diagrams.

Question 3 – SQL**(Marks: 20)**

Practical Computer Work: The answer for this question should be submitted electronically.

Using MySQL, create a **single** Structured Query Language (SQL) **script** that answers all the questions on the next page. Include **comments** to indicate which part of the script answers which question.

The script **must execute correctly** using MySQL to get full marks.

Make use of the following Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) and Data Dictionary:

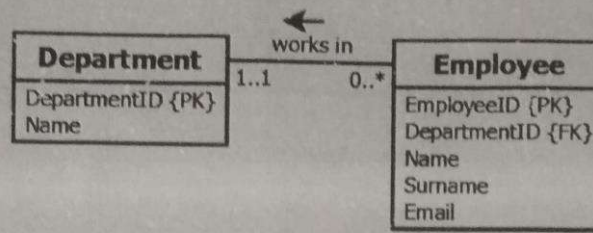


Table: Department

| Field name | Data type | Data format | Field size | Req? | Description | Example |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------|--|----------|
| DepartmentID {PK} | int | | | Yes | Autonumber primary key that uniquely identifies a department | 14 |
| Name | varchar(50) | | 50 | Yes | Name of the department | Shipping |

Table: Employee

| Field name | Data type | Data format | Field size | Req? | Description | Example |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------|---|----------------|
| EmployeeID {PK} | int | | | Yes | Autonumber primary key that uniquely identifies an employee | 5 |
| DepartmentID {FK} | int | | | Yes | Foreign key that identifies the department of the employee | 14 |
| Name | varchar(50) | | 50 | No | Name of the employee | Annie |
| Surname | varchar(50) | | 50 | No | Surname of the employee | Williams |
| Email | varchar(100) | | 100 | No | Email address of the employee | annie@shop.com |

Q.3.1 Write SQL statements to:

- Q.3.1.1 Create the schema, called shop_<your student number>. For example: (2)
shop_20987654.
- Q.3.1.2 Create the Department table. (4)
- Q.3.1.3 Create the Employee table with the foreign key constraint. (8)

Q.3.2 Write SQL statements to insert the following data:

(6)

Table: Department

| DepartmentID | Name |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | Shipping |
| 2 | Customer Service |

Table: Employee

| EmployeeID | DepartmentID | Name | Surname | Email |
|------------|--------------|-------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | Annie | Williams | annie@shop.com |
| 2 | 2 | Bob | Ntshinga | bob@shop.com |

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