DATABASE NORMALIZATION

Github Link: Darshit98/DMDD Assignment 4 (github.com)

ER-Diagram

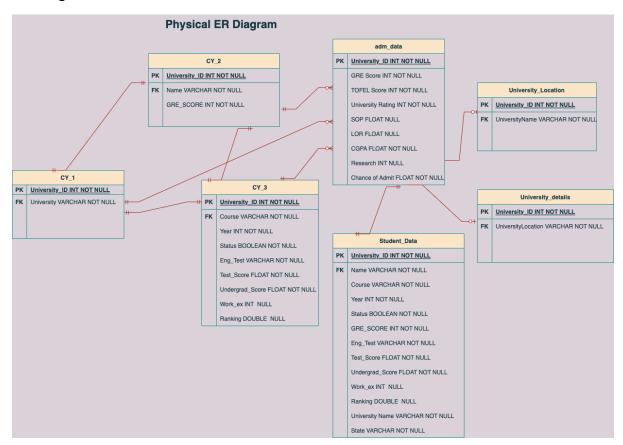
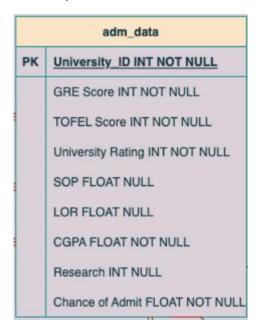


Table 1: adm data (Admission Data)



1st Normal Form:

- It has primary key with minimal attributes (PK = University id).
- A relation is said to be in 1NF if it contains atomic value. This Normal Form addresses
 the atomicity issue. Atomicity here denotes that the values in the table shouldn't be
 subdivided further.
- One cell cannot contain more than one value. A table can violate the First Normal Form if it has a composite or multivalued attribute.
- If it has primary key with minimal attributes.
- The values in each column of a table are atomic (No multi-valued attributes are present).
- There are no repeating groups.

As the table, adm data satisfies all of the above criteria. It is said to be in 1st Normal form.

2nd Normal Form:

- For the table to be in 2nd Normal Form, it must satisfy the conditions of 1st Normal Form.
- Partial dependencies should not be present in the table either.
- In this case, partial dependency means that a non-prime attribute is determined by the right subset of the candidate key.
- This table does not contain partial dependency.

As this table, fulfills all these above criteria, it is said to be in 2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form:

- For the table to be considered in 3rd Normal Form, it has to be in 1st NF and 2nd
- It should have no partial or transitive dependencies.

As the adm_table is already in 1NF and 2NF, and is free from partial and transitive dependencies, it is already said to be in 3rd Normal Form.

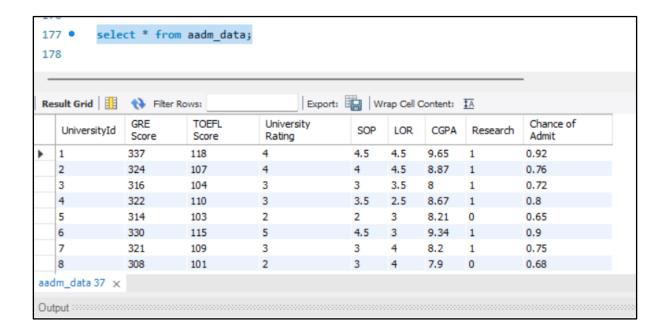


Table 2: Student Data

1st Normal Form:

- It has primary key with minimal attributes (PK = University id).
- A relation is said to be in 1NF if it contains atomic value. Atomicity here denotes that the values in the table shouldn't be subdivided further.
- One cell cannot contain more than one value. It is violating the First Normal Form if it has a composite or multivalued attribute.
- If it has primary key with minimal attributes.
- The values in each column of a table are atomic (No multi-valued attributes are present).
- There are no repeating groups.

The student_data table is not in 1st Normal Form. So it has been converted to 1st Normal Form. The University table has been spitted into University_Name and state.

Table before Normalization:

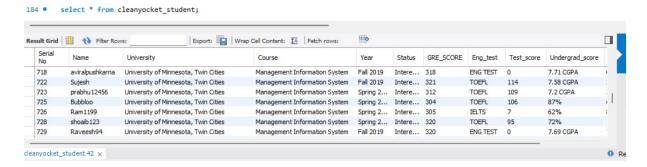
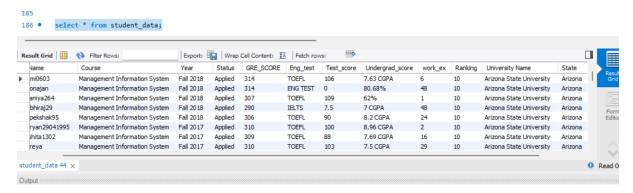


Table after Normalization:



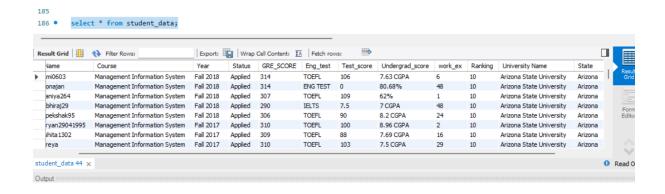
2nd Normal Form:

- For the table to be in 2nd Normal Form, it must satisfy the conditions of 1st Normal Form.
- The table has now been converted into 2nd Normal Form
- This table does not contain partial dependency.

As this table, fulfils all the above criteria, it is said to be in 2nd Normal Form.

3rd Normal Form:

- For the table to be in 3rd Normal Form, it must satisfy the conditions of 1st Normal Form and 2nd Normal Form.
- The table is now satisfying the 2nd Normal Form.
- There are no partial and transitive dependencies in the table. So the table is now in 3rd Normal Form.



```
Team Members:
DARSHIT SHAH - 002762097
VIDISH KALE - 002194756
DIVYA MYNENI - 002746471
use assignment4 schema;
select * from student data;
ALTER TABLE student_data
RENAME COLUMN MyUnknownColumn TO Student_id;
ALTER TABLE student_data
DROP COLUMN Serial_No;
CREATE table university_details
(
universityId int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
universityName varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,
Primary key (universityId)
);
insert into university_details (universityName)
select distinct 'University Name' from student data;
select distinct `University Name` from student_data;
select * from university_details;
ALTER TABLE student data
ADD universityId int;
```

```
Team Members:
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-- to update UniversityId in student table
update student data, university details u
set universityId = (
select u.universityId from university details u
join student_data s on u.universityName=s.`University Name`
where u.universityName=s.`University Name`
)
where u.universityName=student_data.`University Name`;
-- to update UniversityId in student table
update student_data, university_details u
set universityId = (
select u.universityId from university details u
join student_data s on u.universityName=s.`University Name`
where u.universityName=s.`University Name`
where u.universityName=student data.`University Name`;
CREATE table university location
(
universityId int NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
universityLocation varchar(500) DEFAULT NULL,
Primary key (universityId)
);
insert into university_location (universityLocation)
select distinct `State` from student_datanormalized;
```

select * from university_location;

ALTER TABLE student_datanormalized DROP COLUMN State;

- -- Creating views
 - 1. CREATE VIEW `admit300plus` AS(

SELECT c2.GRESCORE,c2.Name,c3.Status FROM cy3 c3

JOIN cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo

WHERE c3.Status = 'Admit' AND c2.GRESCORE > 300);

select * from admit300plus;

2. CREATE VIEW `admit100Toefl` AS(

SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3

JOIN cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo

WHERE c3.Status = 'Admit' AND c3.TestScore like '%100%');

select * from admit100Toefl;

3. CREATE VIEW `admitInformationSystems` AS(

SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3

join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo

join cy3 on c2.SerialNo = c3.SerialNo

where c3.Status = 'Admit' and c3.Course = 'Information Systems');

select * from admitInformationSystems;

4. CREATE VIEW 'noWorkExp' AS(

SELECT Distinct c3.Course, c1.University from cy3 c3

join cy1 c1 on c3.SerialNo = c1.SerialNo

where c3.WorkExp = 0);

select * from noWorkExp;

5. CREATE VIEW 'ManagementInfoCourse' AS(

SELECT University from cy1 c1

join cy3 c3 on c1.SerialNo = c3.SerialNo

where c3. Course like '%Management Information System%');

select * from ManagementInfoCourse;

CREATE VIEW `cgpaAndGre` AS(
 Select `Chance of Admit` from adm_data
 where CGPA >= 7.5 and `GRE Score` < 310);

select `Chance of Admit`*100 from cgpaAndGre;

CREATE VIEW `cgpaAndToefl` AS(
 Select `Chance of Admit`*100 from adm_data
 where CGPA >= 7 and `TOEFL Score` >= 100);

select * from cgpaAndToefl;

CREATE VIEW `cgpaAndUniRating` AS(
 Select `Chance of Admit`*100 from adm_data
 where CGPA >= 6 and `University Rating` >= 3);

select * from cgpaAndUniRating;

```
9. CREATE VIEW 'cgpaToeflUniRating' AS(
Select `Chance of Admit`*100 from adm_data
where CGPA >= 8 and `TOEFL Score` > 80 and `University Rating` >= 4);
select * from cgpaToeflUniRating;
   10. CREATE VIEW `cgpaAndResearch` AS(
Select 'Chance of Admit' from adm data
where CGPA = 8 and `Research` = 1);
select * from cgpaAndResearch;
   11. CREATE VIEW 'Toefl100Plus' AS(
Select `Status` from cy3
where `TestScore` >= 100);
select * from Toefl100Plus;
   12. CREATE VIEW `admitAppTest` AS(
SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3
join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo
where c3.Status = 'Admit' or 'Applied' and c3.TestScore >= '90' or '6.5');
select * from admitAppTest;
```

```
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DIVYA MYNENI - 002746471
   13. CREATE VIEW `admitUndergrad` AS(
SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3
join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo
where c3.Status = 'Admit' or 'Applied' and UndergradScore = 8);
select * from admitUndergrad;
   14. CREATE VIEW `admitUndergradTestWorkExp` AS(
SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3
join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo
where c3.Status = 'Admit' or 'Applied' and UndergradScore = 8.96 and TestScore = 100 and
WorkExp = 2);
select * from admitUndergradTestWorkExp;
   15. CREATE VIEW `admitRanking` AS(
SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3
join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo
where c3.Status = 'Admit' or 'Applied' and Ranking <= 20);
select * from admitRanking;
   16. CREATE VIEW `admitMgmtInfoSys` AS(
SELECT c3.Status, c2.Name FROM cy3 c3
join cy2 c2 on c3.SerialNo = c2.SerialNo
where c3.Status = 'Admit' or 'Applied' and Course = 'Management Information Systems');
select * from admitMgmtInfoSys;
```

Team Members:

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