Functional dependency (FD):

maps to different cage code.

1. customerNumber → customerName, customerType Step 1: Look at the raw table 2. (customerNumber, date, time) → employee(For each order from a customer at a specific time and date is assisted by one employee) 3. partNumber → partName, partType, cageCode, unitPrice customerNumber, customerName, customerType, date, time, employee, 4. (customerNumber, date, time, partNumber) → quantityOrdered partNumber, Name, Type, cageCode, quantityOrdered, unitPrice Partial dependency: Assumption: 1. customerName, customerType only dependent on customerNumber 2. employee only dependent on (customerNumber, date, time) Each physical handwritten form corresponds to one order. 3. partName, partType, cageCode, unitPrice only dependent on partNumber • Any employee can assist any customer, which means that multiple orders Transitive dependency: from the same customer at different time and date could be assisted by 1. partNumber  $\rightarrow$  partType  $\rightarrow$  cageCode different employees.

Step 1: Look at the raw table

appointmentTime, branchNo

Assumption:

**Assumption:** 

staffNo, therapistName, patNo, patName, appointmentDate,

Patients can have multiple appointments in a day and with multiple

Step 3: Find candidate keys Step 2: Define important terms Composite key (customerNumber, date, time, partNumber) uniquely Primary key (PK): • since a customer can order different parts at multiple times in (customerNumber, date, time, partNumber), because a customer places multiple days; four keys facilitate as a composite key for an order at anytime on any day, containing multiple parts. determination since each of these four is not unique Candidate key: (customerNumber, date, time, partNumber), because a customer places since (date, time) is not unique (different customers can order at the same time) an order at anytime on any day, containing multiple parts. • since (customerNumber, partNumber) is not unique (a customers Other attributes cannot unquiely identify each row.

> **Step 4: Check Normal Forms** 1NF (Eliminate repeating groups)

partNumber

can order same part multiple times)

 Already satisfied: each cell has atomic values (no lists). But there are redundancies: customerNumber, customerName, customerType, date, time, and employee repeated. • There are partial dependencies: 1. customerName, customerType only dependent on customerNumber 2. employee only dependent on (customerNumber, date, time) 3. partName, partType, cageCode, unitPrice only dependent on

So: (customerNumber, date, time, partNumber) → primary key.

 
 customerNumber(PK)
 customerName
 customerType
 date(PK)
 HG54587 10654 Jeff Peterson | consumer HG54587 7/1/2024 10:30am 10456 H433 Jeff Peterson consumer Modulator Electrical 7/1/2024 10:30am Jeff Peterson consumer

a. since parts are categorized and organized by part type that

**Step 5: Move to 2NF (Eliminate partial dependencies)** Partial dependencies exist in the 1NF, which certain attributes are not fully dependent on the composite PKs: 1. customerName, customerType only dependent on customerNumber

2. employee only dependent on (customerNumber, date, time)

3. partName, partType, cageCode, unitPrice only dependent on partNumber 1. separate customerName and customerType with customerNumber as PK (table: customer) 2. separate employee with (customerNumber, date, time) as composite PK (table: employee\_order) 3. separate partName, partType, cageCode, unitPrice with partNumber as PK (table: part)

Hose

Float

Assembly

10776

is assisted by employee\_order customer customerNumber(PK) customerName 7/1/2024 HG54587 Jeff Peterson process customer\_order

HG54587 10654 HG54587 10456 10776 HG54587

10657

assisted by employee\_order **Step 6: Move to 3NF (Eliminate transitive dependencies)** Transitive dependencies exist in the 2NF, which an attribute is not **customerNumber(PK)** customerName customerType partNumber → partType → cageCode since parts are categorized and organized by part type that 7/1/2024 10:30am maps to different cage code. Separate cageCode to another table with partType as PK (table: customer\_order partNumber(PK) partName | partType(FK) unitPrice <u>time(PK,FK)</u> <u>partNumber(PK,FK)</u> quantityOrdered is ordered for Modulator Electrical 10456 10:30am Hose 10776 Assembly 10657 10776 Assembly 7/1/2024 10657 HG54587 10:30am stored by part\_inventory

cageCode

G413

H433

24

28

partType(PK)

Plumbing

Electrical

## **Step 2: Define important terms**

Primary key (PK): (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime), as a composite PK It identifies each appointment between a patient and a therapist since a therapist at one branch on a day and can only meet with one patient at one time period. Candidate key:

• (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) can be one (staffNo, patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) can be one but that introduces redundancy, since a therapist cannot see two different patients in the same exact time slot. • (patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) can be one because a patient cannot double-checked appointment with different therapists at the same time; but it does not fully indicate therapist's time slot uniqueness, which is not sufficiently satisfy the demand of company to track therapists. Other combinations are not: For example, (appointmentDate, appointmentTime, branchNo) are not valid because at the same time, date and branch, multiple therapists can see

1. staffNo  $\rightarrow$  therapistName 2. (staffNo, appointmentDate) → branchNo 3. (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) → patNo, patName Partial dependency: Therapists can work at different branches, but at one branch on any given

1. therapistName only dependent on staffNo 2. branchNo only dependent on (staffNo, appointmentDate) A patient is given an appointment at any time in any day at a branch with a a. redundancy if identified by the whole PK (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) since one therapist work at one branch on any given day.

1. (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime)  $\rightarrow$  patNo  $\rightarrow$  patName

a. since patName is dependent on patNo to identify it, it presents the transitive

Transitive dependency:

dependency with the composite PK

multiple different customers. Functional dependency (FD):

Step 3: Find candidate keys Composite key (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) uniquely identifies a row • It identifies each appointment between a patient and a therapist since a therapist at one branch on a day and can only meet with one patient at one time period. since each of these four is not unique • (staffNo, patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) can be one but that introduces redundancy, since a therapist cannot see two

different patients in the same exact time slot. • (patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) can be one but it does not fully indicate therapist's time slot uniqueness, which is not sufficiently satisfy the demand of company to track • Other combinations are not: For example, (appointmentDate, appointmentTime, branchNo) are not valid because at the same time, date and branch, multiple therapists can see multiple different customers. So: (staffNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime) → primary key.

**Step 4: Check Normal Forms** 1NF (Eliminate repeating groups) Separate appointment day and time as two attributes to satisfy that each cell has atomic values (no lists). But there are redundancies: staffNo, therapistName, patNo, patName, and branchNo • There are partial dependencies: a.therapistName only dependent on staffNo b.branchNo only dependent on (staffNo, appointmentDate)

therapist_appointment						
staffNo(PK)	therapistName	patNo	patName	appointmentDate(PK)	appointmentTime(PK)	branchNo
S1011	Fred Smith	P100	Lily White	9/12/2022	10:00	M15
S1011	Fred Smith	P105	Jill Baker	9/12/2022	12:00	M15
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/12/2022	10:00	Q10
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/14/2022	14:00	Q10
S1032	Richard Levin	P105	Jill Baker	9/14/2022	16:30	M15
S1032	Richard Levin	P110	Jimmy Winter	9/15/2022	18:00	B13

**Step 2: Define important terms** 

contracts. (most suitable for the business demand)

(eNo, contractNo), as a composite PK

(eNo, contractNo), as a candidate key

Other combinations are not:

Primary key (PK):

Candidate key:

**Step 5: Move to 2NF (Eliminate partial dependencies)** Partial dependencies exist in the 1NF, which certain attributes are not fully dependent on the composite PKs: therapistName only dependent on staffNo 2. branchNo only dependent on (staffNo, appointmentDate) a. redundancy if identified by the whole PK (staffNo, appointmentDate,

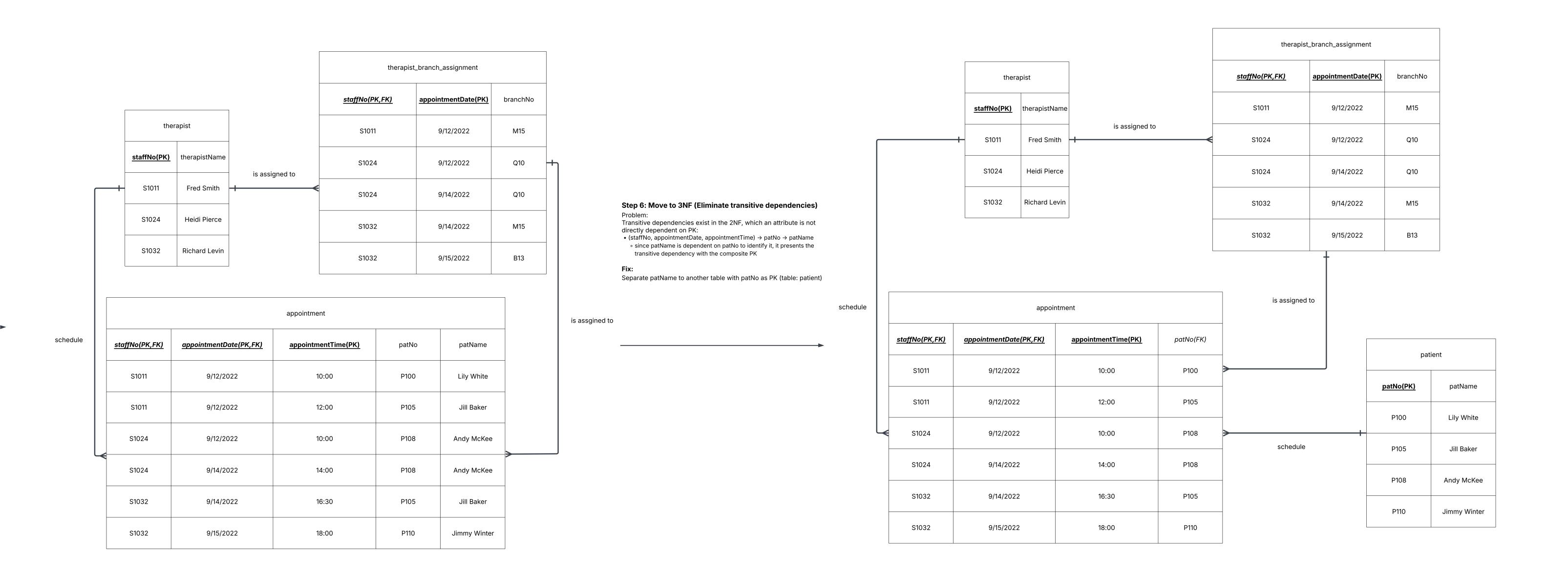
appointmentTime) since one therapist work at one branch on any

1. separate staffNo and therapistName to another table with staffNo as PK (table: therapist) 2. separate branchNo to another table with (staffNo, appointmentDate) as composite PK (table: therapist\_branch\_assignment)

given day.

## Part 2: Panacea Mental Health Corporation

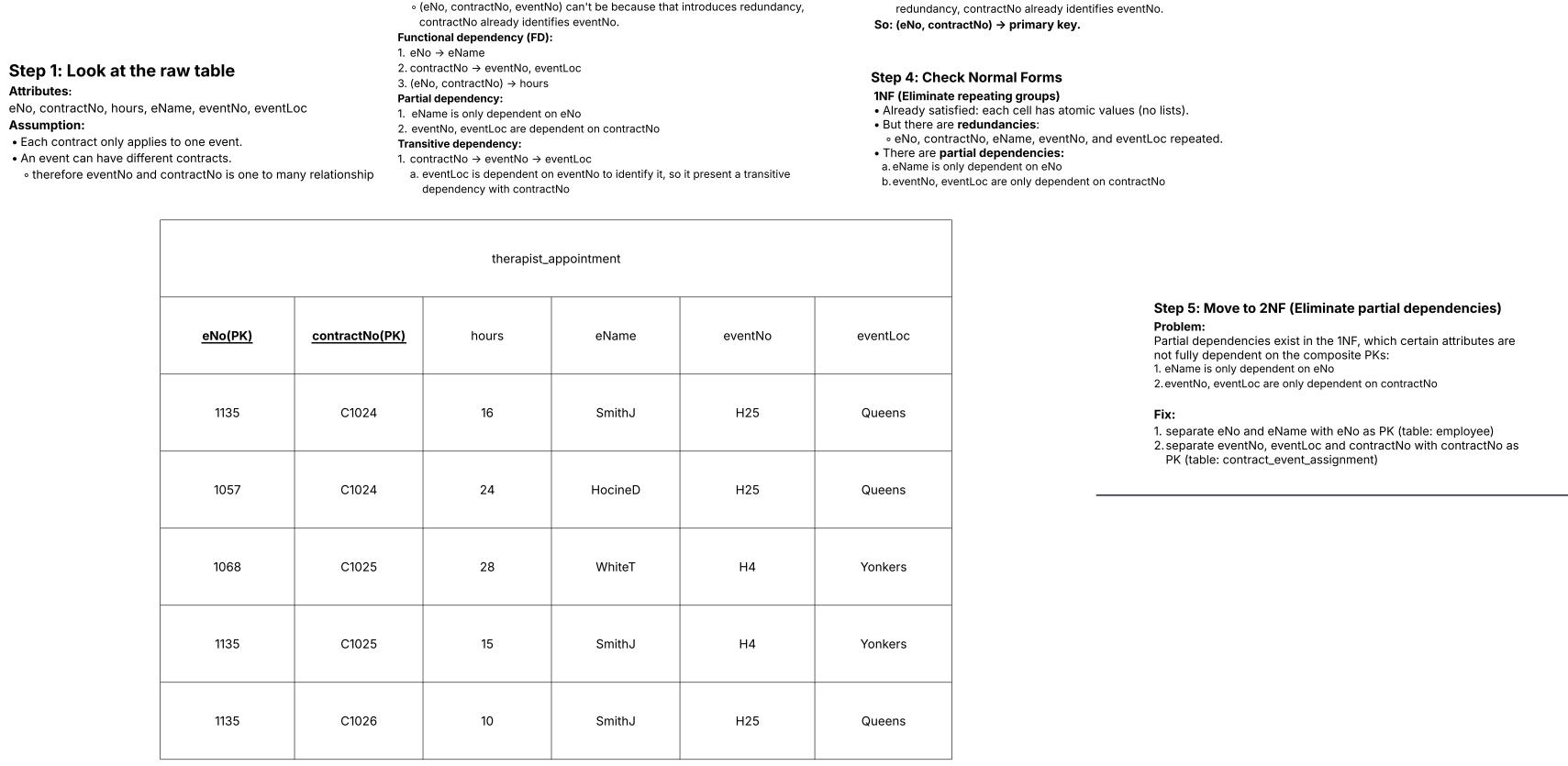
HG54587



directly dependent on PK:

part\_inventory)

## Part 3: Event Management companies



(eNo, contractNo), as a candidate key

• (eNo, contractNo, eventNo) can't be because that creates

It identifies each row

Other combinations are not:

• It identifies each employee's working hours and event that is recorded in different Step 3: Find candidate keys

