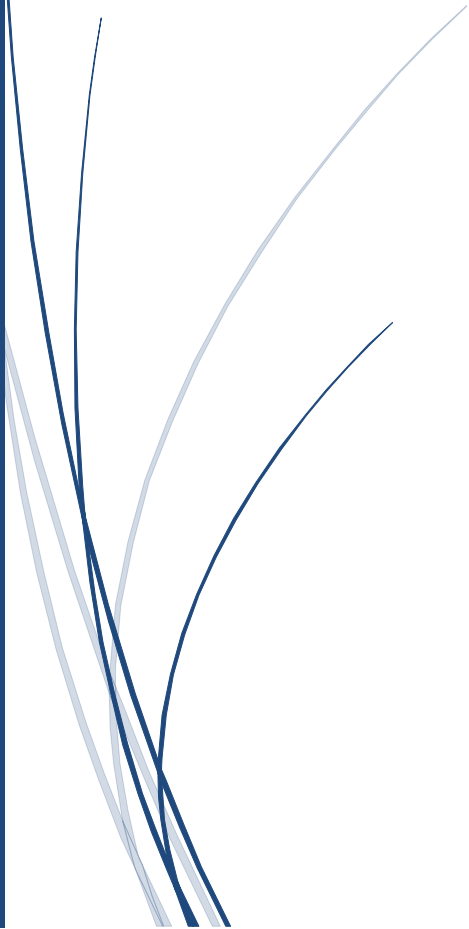


A thick dark blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the slide. A medium blue arrow points to the right from this bar, containing the date.

3/17/2022

INTRODUCTION TO DATABASES AND BIG DATA ASSIGNMENT



TOP TO DOWN APPROACH

After going through all the scripts, given entities were recognized.

1.Raw material 2.Manufacturing_line 3.Line_schedule 4.Material_order_line
5.Material_needed
6.Model 7.Test 8.Test_type 9.Material_order 10.Supplier 11.Tool 12.Shipment 13.Order_line
14.Tool status 15.Order 16.Customer 17.Problem_report 18.Problem_type

After going through case study we can find there are 3 major part in which we can view the model. One is related with manufacturing of the raw materials, second portion is related with testing of the tools and their sales and third portion is related with results of testing i.e fault or problem reports.

This model allows to store the data for raw materials and also allows us to handle that which raw material will be required to create a specific of model of the tool. It gives information about the manufacturing date, status and production status of the model of the tools.

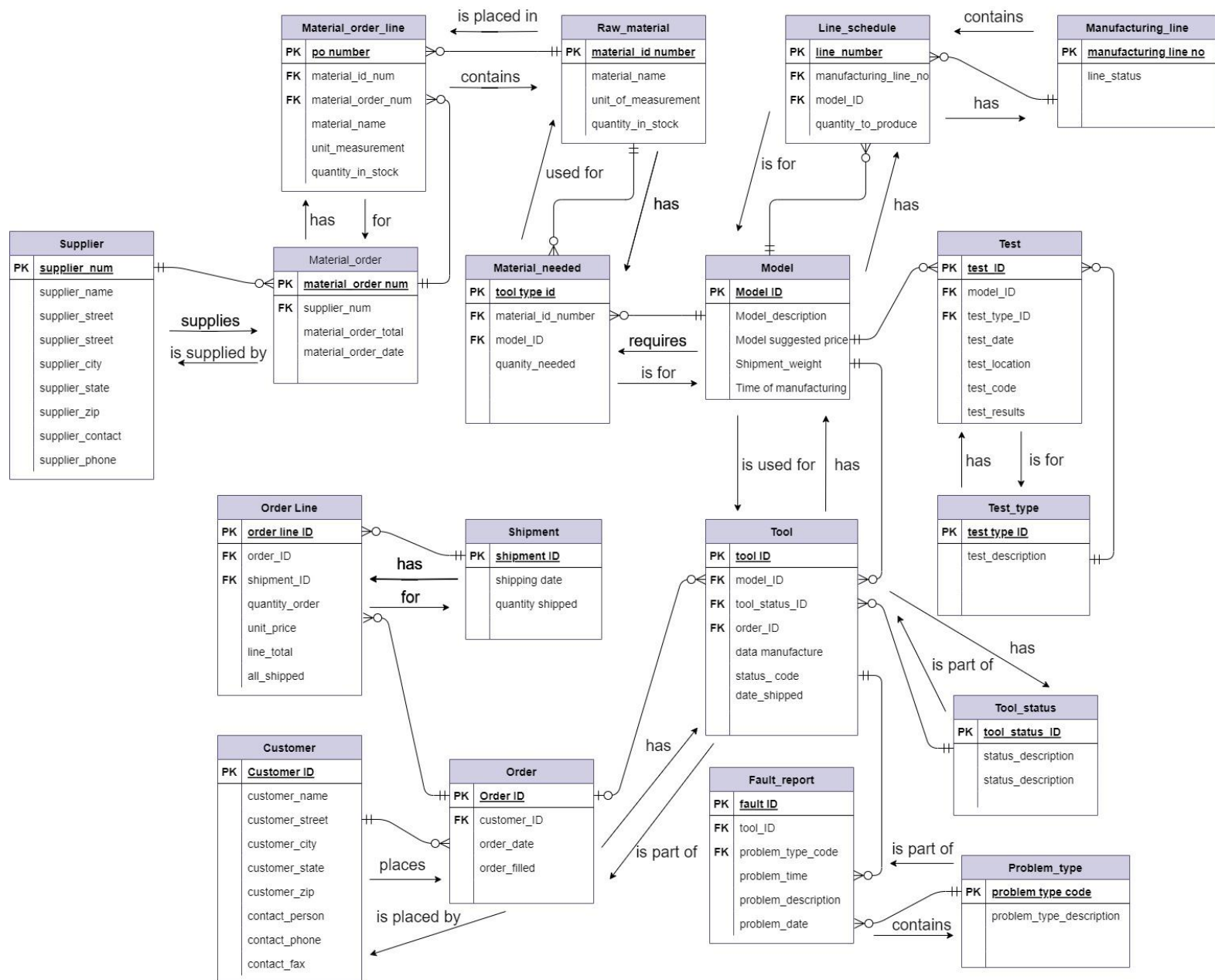
It gives us information about the suppliers and which material is being supplied by particular supplier along with dates and measurements of raw material supplied by the suppliers. It allows to know the status of the tools. The model handles the storage of the tests done on tools and type of the tests.

It gives information about the customers and their orders, and the order given by each customer separately. It also allows to handle the shipments and how much orders are contained in each shipment.

Assumptions:

1. A raw material can create many models of tools and a model of tool can be created by many raw materials
2. As it is a many to many relationship, so a link table named material_needed is introduced which contains foreign keys from both the entities
3. A model can have multiple line schedules, but a line schedule is for one and only one model
4. A manufacturing line can have multiple line schedules, but for a line schedule there is one and only one manufacturing line
5. For a material order, an order can contain multiple raw materials
6. For a raw material there can be multiple orders
7. As it is a many to many relationship, so we have introduced a bridge table named material_order_line which contains foreign keys from both the entities
8. A material_order_line is related with one and only one raw material and one and only one material order
9. A model of the tool can have many manufacturing lines
10. A manufacturing line can have multiple models of the tool
11. We have introduced a bridge table named line_schedule
12. A line schedule can have one and only one manufacturing line and one and only one model of tool
13. A model can have multiple tools of it's type
14. But a tool will have one and only one model
15. A model can have multiple test types
16. Many test types can be done for one model

17. As it is many to many relationship between Model and Test type so we have introduced a link table named test which contains foreign keys from both tables
18. A test is related with one and only one model and one and only one test_type.
19. A tool can have one and only one tool status however a tool status can be related to multiple tools
20. An order can have multiple shipments
21. A shipment can contain multiple orders
22. There is a many to many relationship between both entities so we introduced a link table between both entities named as Order_Line
23. An order line can have one and only shipment and as well as one and only one order
24. A supplier can have multiple material_orders
25. A customer can do multiple orders, but an order will be related to one and only one customer



Bottom-up Modelling

Bottom-up modelling is used to examine forms presented by Merrill Hand Tools LTD to create determinacy diagrams, allowing us to use the process of normalisation which resulted in Entity-Relationship diagrams (Shown in appendix's A to K).

1.1. Order Form - Appendix A

We took surrogate keys for all entities to use as a substitute for a natural key. Within the order form, we introduced the order_id as a unique identifier to determine it's given attributes. Order_Id was taken as a foreign key in the item list. City was identified as a data redundancy. Therefore, City was identified as an entity and city_id was taken as primary key.

1.2. Order Manufacturing - Appendix B

We took surrogate keys for all entities to use as a substitute for a natural key. Manufacturing is done based on the model. So, we took model_id as a primary key in the Model entity.

1.3. Order Shipping - Appendix C

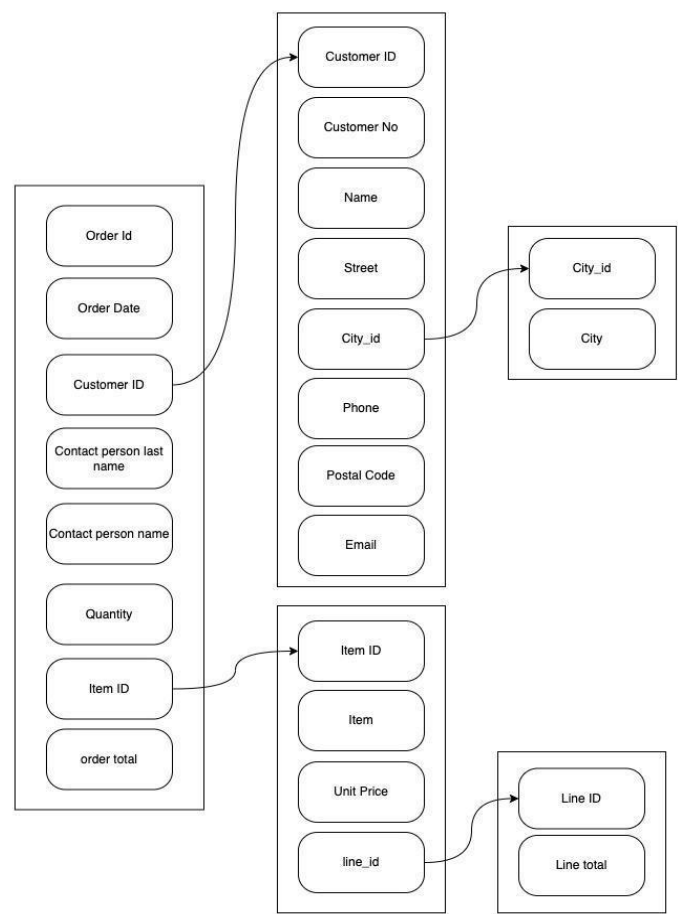
We took surrogate keys for all entities to use as a substitute for a natural key. Shipment_id was taken as the primary key in shipping entity. Parcel Delivery Company was added as an entity since it is required to update the inventory. Pdc_id was chosen for primary key and item_id had be a foreign key for the item entity.

1.4. Order Testing - Appendix D

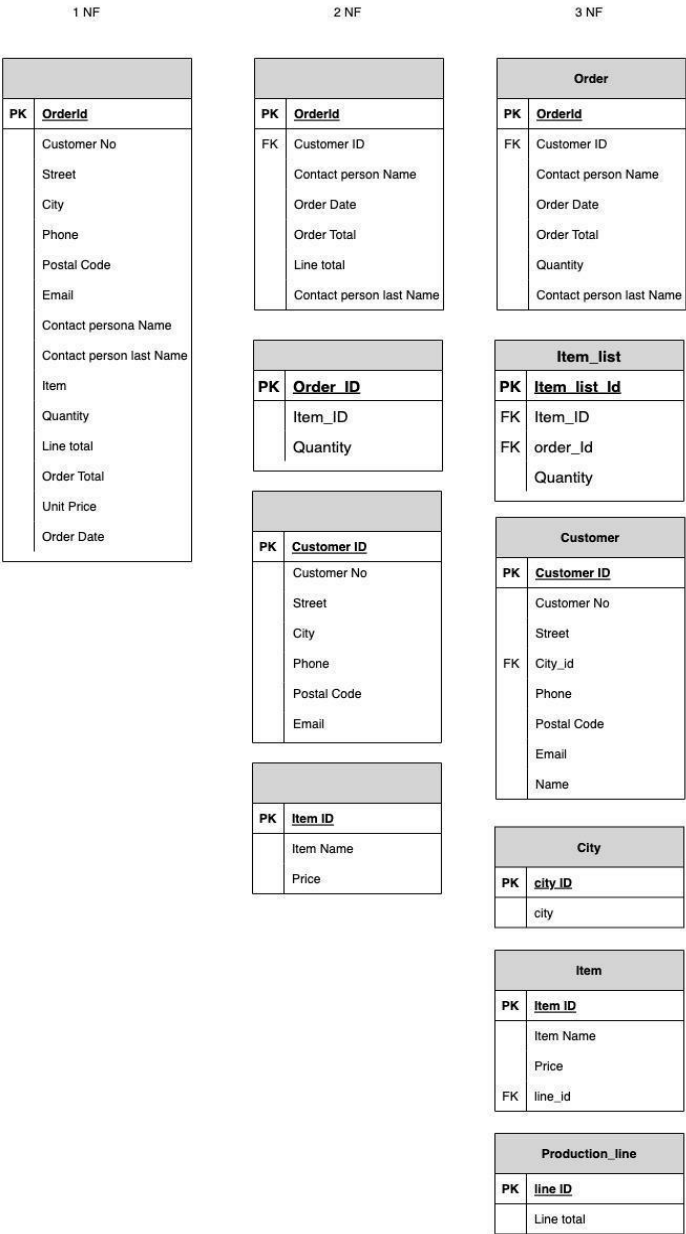
We took surrogate keys for all entities to use as a substitute for a natural key. Within the Test report, we introduced the test_id as a unique identifier to determine it's given attributes. Fault_id was set as a primary key of the Fault entity and it can be used for identify the faults in relevant product

Order Form

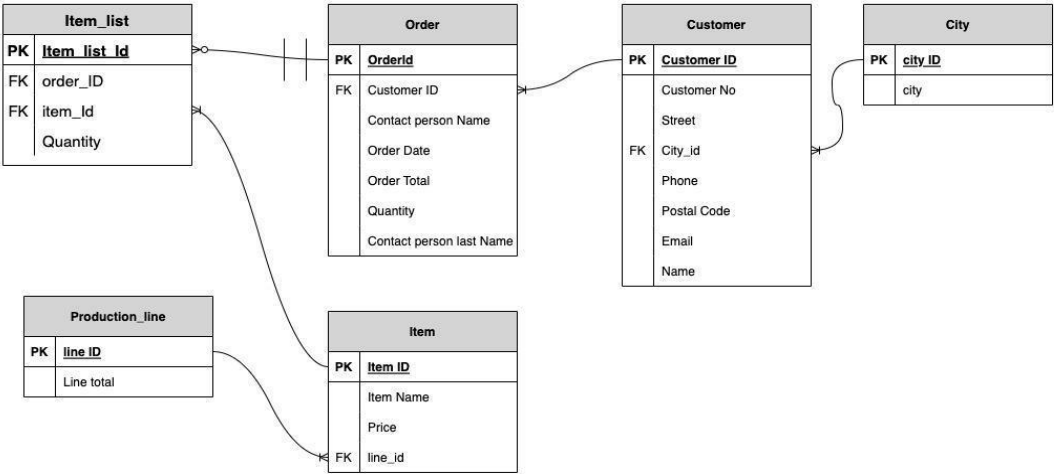
Order - Determinacy diagram



Order - Normalization

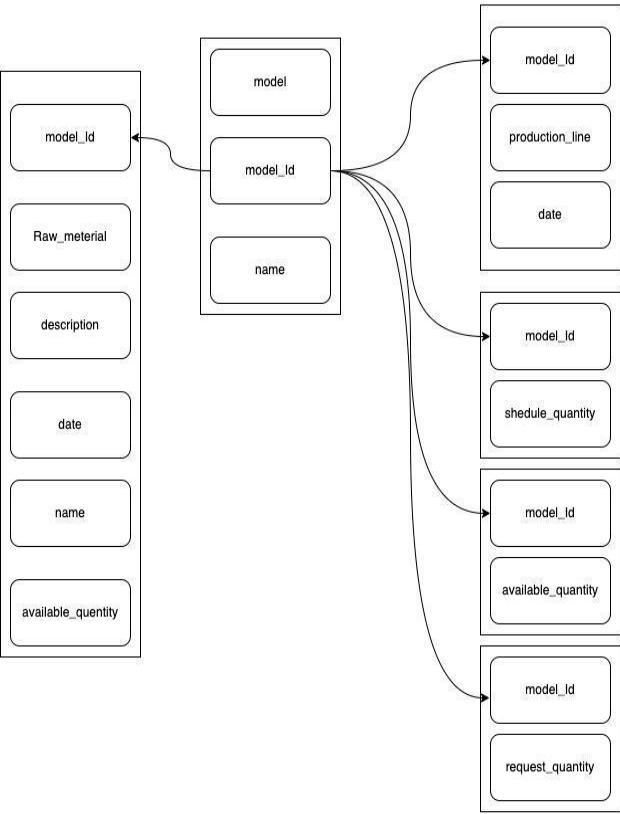


Order ERD

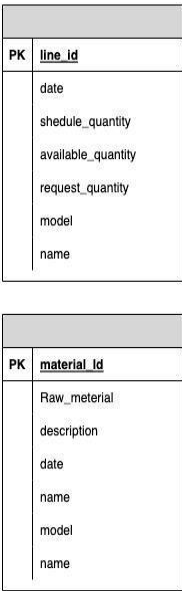


Manufacturing

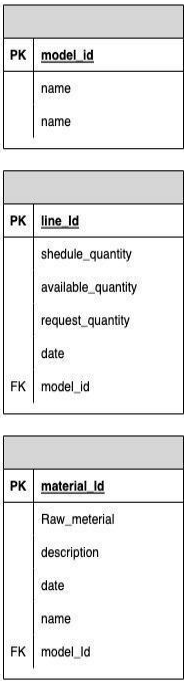
Production Determinacy diagram



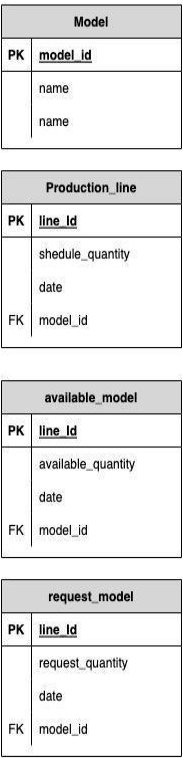
1 NF



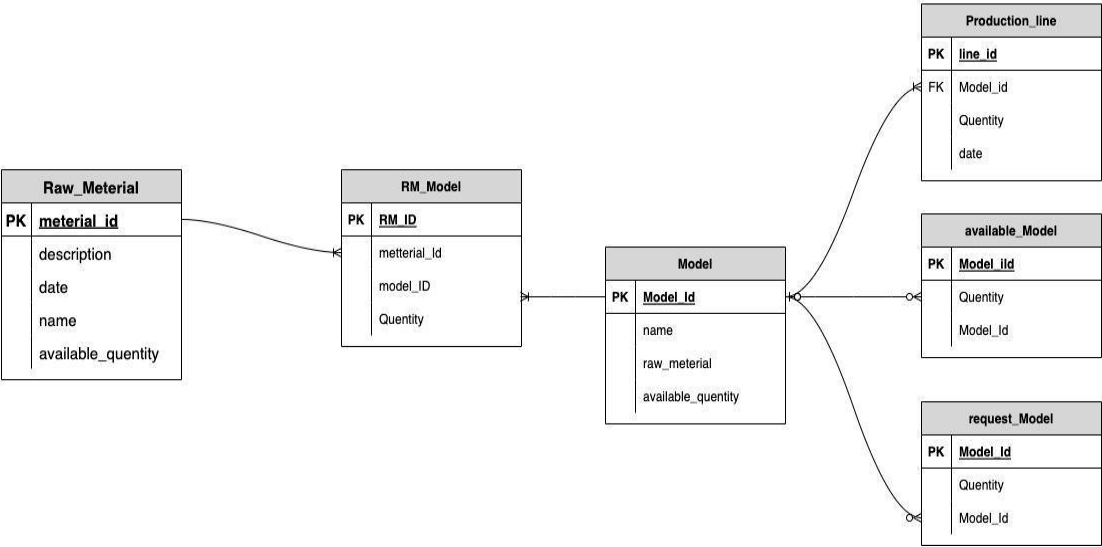
2 NF



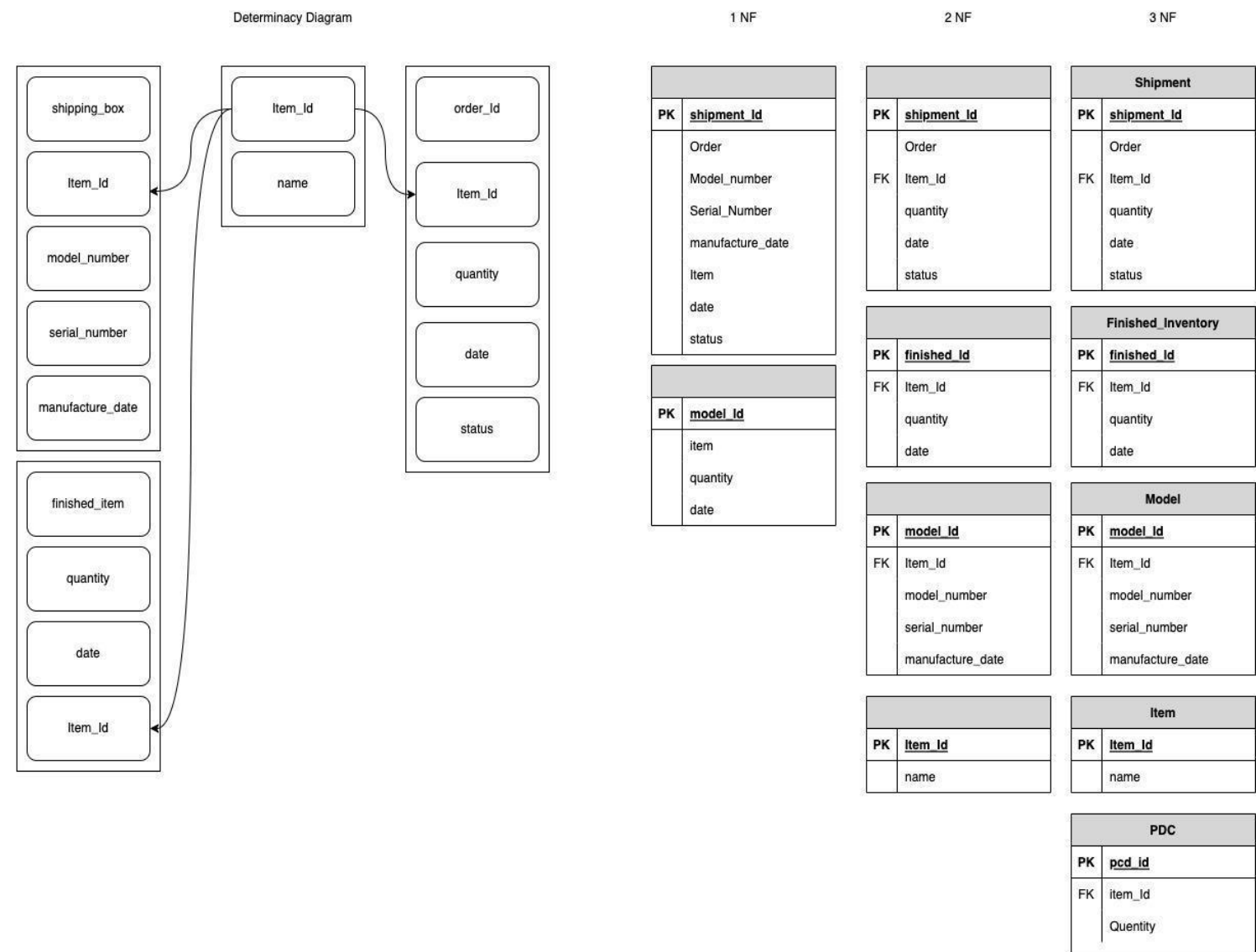
3 NF



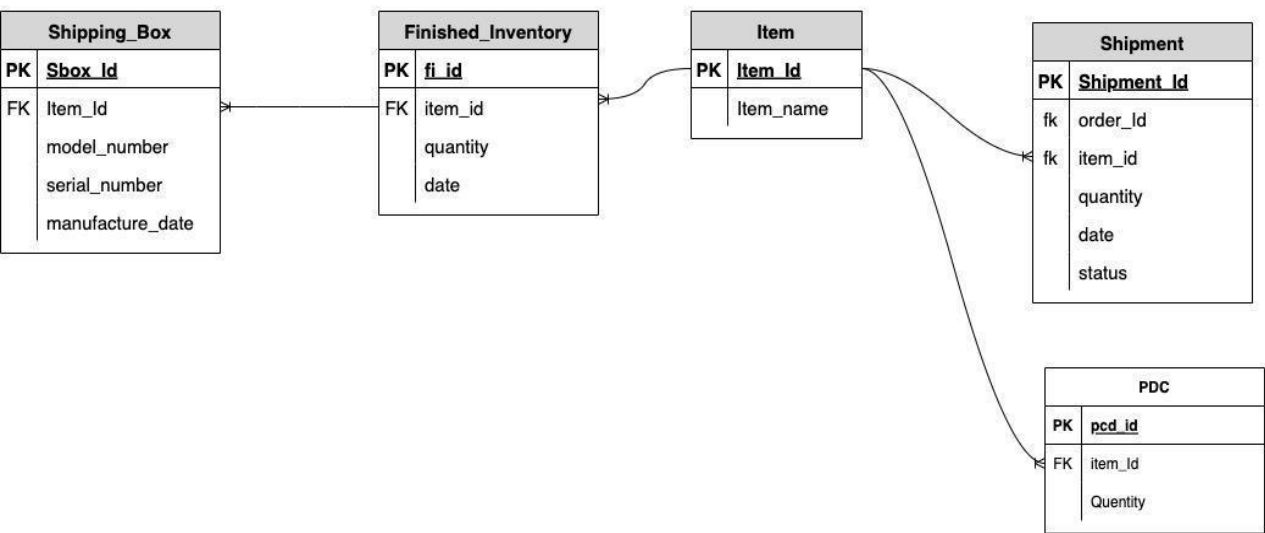
Production ERD



Shipping

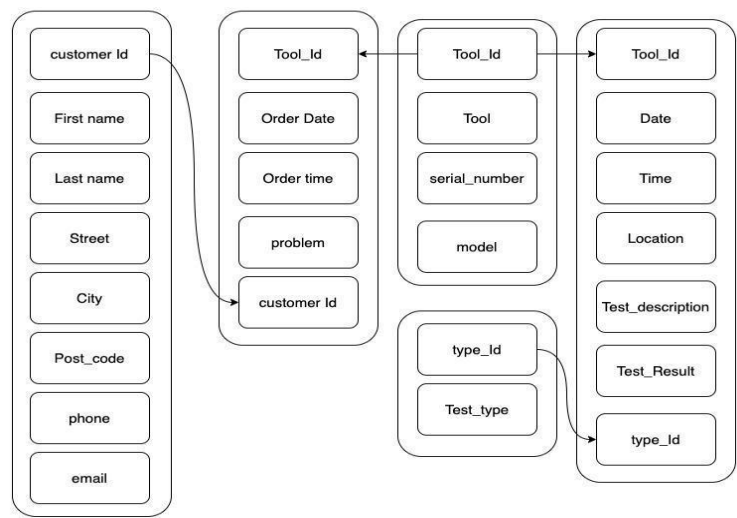


Shipment ERD

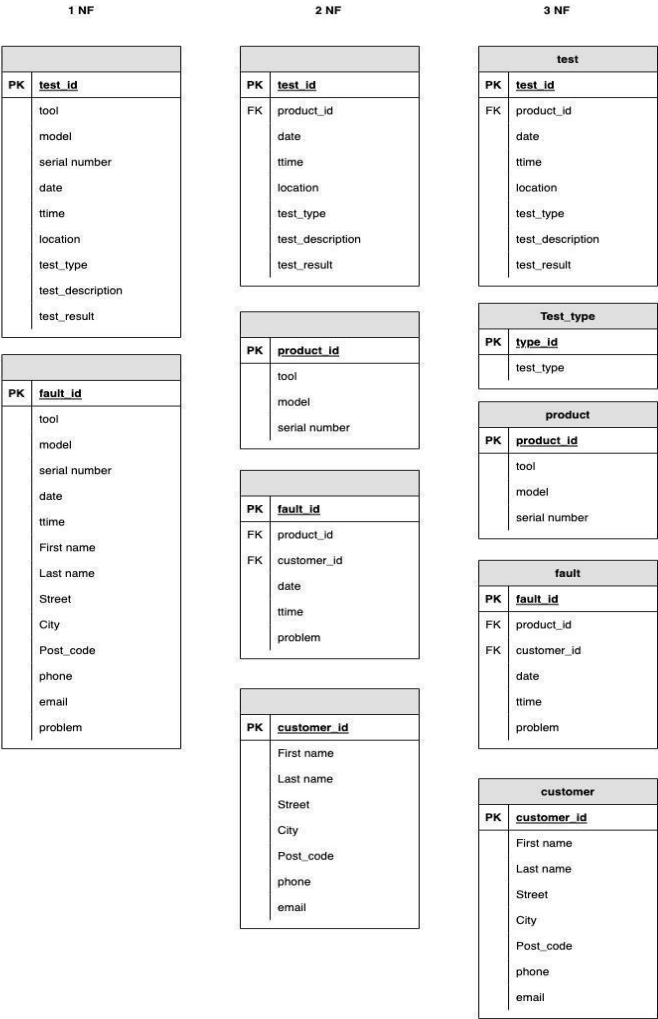


Testing

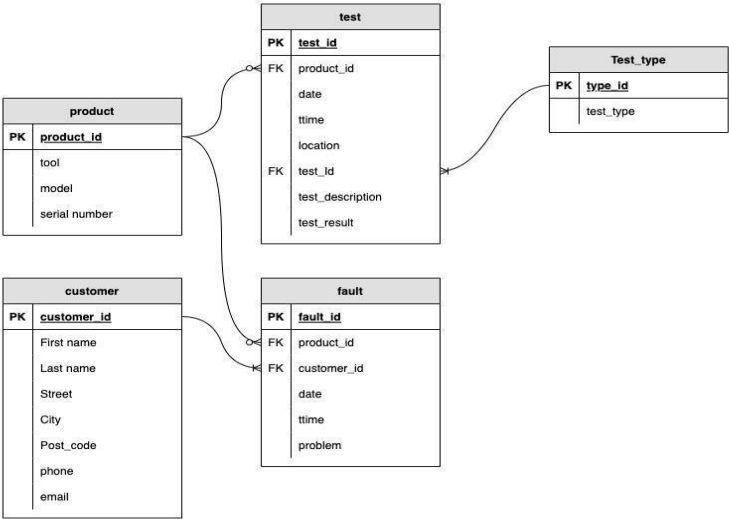
Test - Determinacy diagram



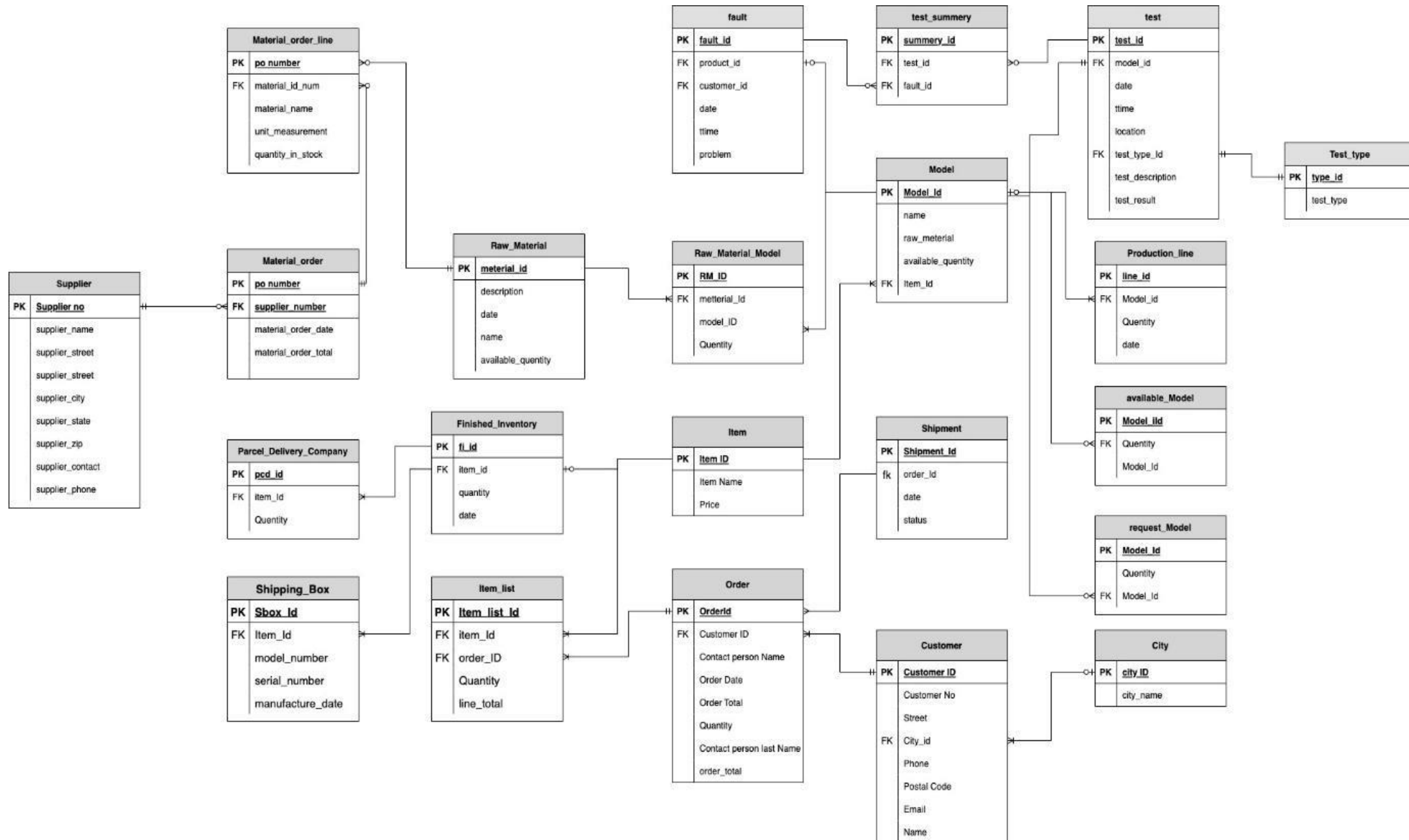
Test - Normalisation



Test ERD



Final ER Diagram - Bottom to Up



KEY POINTS TO NOTICE WHILE MERGING THE TWO DIAGRAMS:

In bottom up approach attributes were picked up and the tables were created and finally normalized so it resulted in many entities which were extra, and after discussion we

- In bottom up approach RAW_MATERIAL_MODEL was identified as a COMPOSITE ENTITY serving as bridge table between the Model and Raw material, so we agreed on having on keeping it's name as MATERIAL_NEEDED entity
- Test_summary, Parcel_delivery_company, Finished_Inventory entities were removed as they did not fulfil the requirements of an entity
- In bottom up, Production_Line entity was recognized which was same as the Manufacturing_line recognized in top to bottom, the relationship was not correctly established between model and manufacturing_line which was modified in Finalized diagram
- Available model and request model entities were dropped from bottom up approach and became attributes of the Model entity
- Shipping Box entity was removed from bottom up approach as its all attributes were part of the bridge table order_line in top to down approach
- A new entity tool_list was added in final digram which acts as composite entity between tools and order entity

BELOW GIVEN IS THE FINAL ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

