Database Systems Assessment 1: Group Presentation

CASE STUDY: LINCOLN COMPUTER SURGERY (LCS)

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NOTE, WILL HICKS HAS NOT PARTICIPATED AND SO RECEIVES 0%.

Functional Requirements

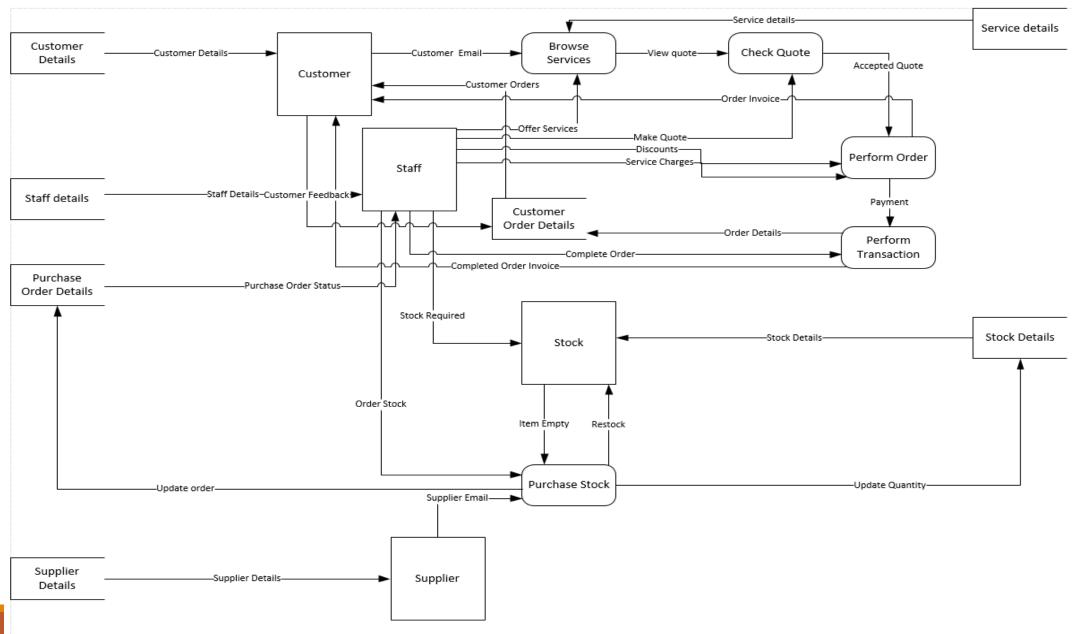
Functional Requirements are User defined operations/transactions, retrievals and updates

- Store Customer information such as their Name, Address, Telephone Number, and Email Address
- ➤ Allow customers to place orders for various services
- > Keep a record of Customer Orders which can then be used to produce Quotes and Invoices
- >Store information about the offered services such as the name, and price, etc.
- >Store information about the company's Staff such as their names and telephone numbers, etc.
- ➤ Keep a record of Purchase Orders sent to Third-Party suppliers with information such as the item names, quantity of each item, price, etc.
- > Keep a record of the company's stock with information such as item names and quantity
- Store information about third-party suppliers such as names, emails, etc.

Data Requirements

- Customer: Name, Address, Email, Telephone, Feedback
- Customer Order: Order Date, Order Time, Delivery Address, Order Status, Total Price, Service Name(s), Quantity of each Service, Price by Service, Discount, Additional Charge, Location
- >Service: Service Name, Service Description, Price
- >Staff: Name, Address, Email, Telephone
- ➤ Stock: Item Name, Item Description, Quantity of each Item
- ➤ Purchase Order: Order Date, Order Time, Supplier Name, Item Name(s), Quantity of each Item, Total Price, Price per Item, Order Status, Date order received, Date payment sent
- ➤ Supplier: Name, Address, Email, Telephone

Data flow diagram



Identifying the Nouns

The company sell services such as upgrading, hardware fault repairs, software errors, networking, internet, training, backup, antivirus, maintenance, etc. It needs to keep track of their customers, services and staff in addition to their stock. Your database solution should offer the opportunity for customers to place order(s) for various services through their ordering system. The Customer Order consists of the customer's name, the staff name who is dealing with the order, the order date and time, the delivery address, the order status (e.g. pending, confirmed, dispatched, paid), and the total price. The Customer Order also contains further detail that is required: the service name(s), the quantity of each service (if applicable), price by service, discount and total price by service. The requested services could be undertaken at the company labs or at the customer location, with the latter having an additional charge. The staff should check the customer order and provide a quote; if the customer accepted the quote then an invoice should be issued with the date and time of completing the customer order. The pricing should consider the location where the requested services will be undertaken, and any discount. After the customer has completely paid the invoice, the Customer Order is then sent to the technical department. The technical department complete the order and send it to the customer, along with a copy of the paid invoice. This is shortly followed by a timely request for customer feedback. The company has a stock of items they can use when undertaking their services. When items for stock are required a Purchase Order is raised from a third-party supplier, which consists of the supplier's name, the supplier's address, the description of the stock items required, the quantity of each stock item required, the order date, the order status (e.g. pending, sent, received, paid), the total cost, the date the order was received, and the date the payment was sent. The Purchase Order is then sent to a Supplier who then sends the stock items to LCS. To be able to process Customer Orders and Purchase Orders, the LCS ordering system also needs to store information (e.g. email, address, names, age, telephone) number(s) etc.) about Customers, Suppliers and their Staff.

Listing the Nouns

Company	Stock	Service Name(s)	Invoice	Items for stock	Supplier	Address (Staff)
Services	Orders	Quantity (of each service)	Date (of order)	Purchase Order	Stock Items	Address (Customer)
Upgrading	Services	Price (by service)	Time (of order)	Third-Party Supplier	LCS	Address (Supplier)
Hardware Fault Repairs	Ordering System	Discount	Pricing	Supplier's Name	Customer Orders	Name (Staff)
Software Errors	Customer Order	Total Price (by service)	Location (of services)	Supplier's Address	Purchase Orders	, ,
Networking	Customer's Name	Requested Services	Technical Department	Description of items	Supplier	Name (Customer)
Internet	Staff name (dealing with order)	Company Labs	Order	Quantity (of item)	Stock Items	Name (Supplier)
Training	Order Date	Customer Location	Customer	Order Date (stock)	LCS	Age (Staff)
Backup	Order Time	Additional Charge (for customer location)	Copy of paid invoice	Order Status (stock)	LCS Ordering System	Age (Customer)
Antivirus	Delivery Address	Staff	Request for feedback	Total Cost (stock)	Information	Age (Supplier)
Maintenance	Order Status	Customer Order	Customer Feedback	Date order received (stock)	Email (Staff)	Telephone (Staff)
Customers	Total Price	Quote	Company	Date payment sent	Email (Customer)	Telephone
Services	Customer Order	Customer	Stock of items	(stock)	Email (Supplier)	(Customer)
Staff	Detail	Quote	Services	Purchase Order	Email (Supplier)	Telephone (Supplier)

Removing Repeated Nouns

Company	Staff	Detail	Invoice	Third-Party Supplier	Supplier	Address (Staff)
Services	Stock	Service Name(s)	Date (of order)	Supplier's Name	Stock Items	Address (Customer)
Upgrading	Orders	Quantity (of each service)	Time (of order)	Supplier's Address	LCS	Name (Staff)
Hardware Fault Repairs	Ordering System	Price (by service)	Pricing	Description of items	LCS Ordering System	n Age (Staff)
Software Errors	Customer Order	Discount	Location (of services)	Quantity (of item)	Information	Age (Customer)
Networking	Customer's Name	Total Price (by service)	Technical Department	Order Date (stock)	Email (Staff)	Age (Supplier)
Internet	Staff name (dealing with order)	Requested Services	Copy of paid invoice	Order Status (stock)	Email (Customer)	Telephone (Staff)
Training	Order Date	Company Labs	Request for feedback	Total Cost (stock)	Email (Supplier)	Telephone
Backup	Order Time		Customer Feedback	Date order received	Zman (Sappher)	(Customer)
Antivirus	Delivery Address	Customer Location	Stock of items	(stock)		Telephone (Supplier)
Maintenance	Order Status	Additional Charge (for customer location)	Items for stock	Date payment sent		
Customers	Total Price	Quote	Purchase Order	(stock)		

Making Assumptions

Order can mean the same as both the Customer Order and Purchase Order, but the Customer Orders and Purchase Orders are different

'Price' 'Price by Service' and 'Pricing' all mean the same thing, but the 'Total Price' is different as this is affected by discounts, quantity and additional charges

'Stock' and 'Stock of Items' are the same thing, but these differ from 'Stock Items' which means the same as 'Items'

The details/status of orders are not necessarily the same thing, because some will refer to Customer Orders and some will refer to Purchase Orders

'Third-Party Supplier' and 'Supplier' mean the same thing

'LCS' is the same as 'Company' because it is the name of the company

Personal details such as emails, addresses etc. may be repeated several times because they are required for customers, suppliers, and staff

Technical Department does not need to be considered because we do not know of any other departments, so this is basically another word for the Company Location, we are using the entity "Staff" instead.

Invoice and quote do not need to be considered as entities as they are a physical implementation of the orders and don't need to be stored as separate entities/attributes in the database.

Nouns after considering assumptions

Company	Staff	Detail	Date (of order)	Supplier's Name	Information	
Services	Stock	Service Name(s)	Time (of order)	Supplier's Address	Email (Staff)	
Upgrading	Ordering System	, ,	,	Description of items	Email (Customer)	
Hardwara Fault	Ordering System	Quantity (of each service)	Location (of services)	Description of items	Email (Supplier)	
Hardware Fault Repairs	Customer Order	Price (by service)	Copy of paid invoice	Quantity (of item)		
Перинз	customer order	Trice (by service)	copy of para invoice		Address (Staff)	
Software Errors	Customer's Name	Discount	Request for feedback	Order Date (stock)	Address (Customer)	
Networking	Staff name (dealing	Total Price (by service)	Customer Feedback	Order Status (stock)	Name (Staff)	
Internet	with order)	Paguastad Carvisas	Itams for stock	Total Cost (stock)	Age (Staff)	
	Order Date	Requested Services	Items for stock	Total Cost (Stock)		
Training	Oraci Date	Company Labs	Purchase Order	Date order received	Age (Customer)	
Backup	Order Time		Purchase Order	(stock)	Age (Supplier)	
Antivirus	Delivery Address	Customer Location	Third-Party Supplier	Date payment sent	Telephone (Staff)	
	•	Additional Charge (for		(stock)	T	
Maintenance	Order Status	customer location)		(00001)	Telephone (Custome	
Customore		,		LCS Ordering System	Telephone (Supplier)	
Customers	Total Price			0 - /		

Choosing Nouns that are Candidates for Entities (and sorting between strong & weak)

- Services is a strong entity because it is the key focus of the company and it will have many important attributes such as service names which will need to be stored in a table
- >Customers are a strong entity because their existence is independent of the company and attributes such as customer names will need to be recorded
- >Staff is a strong entity because a company will need staff regardless of what it's doing. Important attributes such as the names of the staff are necessary information to be stored in the database
- >Stock is a strong entity because most of its information/attributes is unique to it and therefore does not heavily rely on the existence of information provided by other entities.
- >Supplier is a strong entity because they are an independent company which would exist regardless of the LCS. Information about the supplier will need to be stored such as their email address.
- **Customer Order** is an entity because it will have many unique attributes that need to be stored such as the date of the order, however it is a weak entity because it depends on the existence of the services in order to place an order for them.
- ➤ Purchase Order is also a weak entity for the same reason as above, however it differs from the customer order because it relates to the company placing orders for items from suppliers rather than customers ordering the company's services, so these two order types must be stored separately.

A strong entity can exist by itself, so its existence does not rely on another entity. Order and Quote are weak entities because they rely on other entities to exist e.g. service, price etc.

Choosing Nouns that can be Attributes

Order Date(customer)

Order Time(customer)

Delivery Address

Order Status(purchase order)

Total Price

Service Name(s)

Quantity (of each service)

Price (by service)

Discount

Total Price (by service)

Additional Charge (for customer location)

Location (of services)

Customer Feedback

Items

Description of items

Quantity (of item)

Order Date (stock)

Order Status (stock)

Date order received (stock)

Date payment sent (stock)

Email (Staff)

Email (Customer)

Email (Supplier)

Address (Staff)

Address (Customer)

Address (Supplier)

Name (Customer)

Name (Staff)

Name (Supplier)

Telephone (Staff)

Telephone (Customer)

Telephone (Supplier)

Identifying the Verbs

The company sell services such as upgrading, hardware fault repairs, software errors, networking, internet, training, backup, antivirus, maintenance, etc. It needs to keep track of their customers, services and staff in addition to their stock. Your database solution should offer the opportunity for customers to place order(s) for various services through their ordering system. The Customer Order consists of the customer's name, the staff name who is dealing with the order, the order date and time, the delivery address, the order status (e.g. pending, confirmed, dispatched, paid), and the total price. The Customer Order also contains further detail that is required: the service name(s), the quantity of each service (if applicable), price by service, discount and total price by service. The requested services could be undertaken at the company labs or at the customer location, with the latter having an additional charge. The staff should check the customer order and provide a quote; if the customer accepted the quote then an invoice should be issued with the date and time of completing the customer order. The pricing should consider the location where the requested services will be undertaken, and any discount. After the customer has completely paid the invoice, the Customer Order is then sent to the technical department. The technical department complete the order and send it to the customer, along with a copy of the paid invoice. This is shortly followed by a timely request for customer feedback. The company has a stock of items they can use when undertaking their services. When items for stock are required a Purchase Order is raised from a third party supplier, which consists of the supplier's name, the supplier's address, the description of the stock items required, the quantity of each stock item required, the order date, the order status (e.g. pending, sent, received, paid), the total cost, the date the order was received, and the date the payment was sent. The Purchase Order is then sent to a Supplier who then sends the stock items to LCS. To be able to process Customer Orders and Purchase Orders, the LCS ordering system also needs to store information (e.g. email, address, names, age telephone number(s) etc.) about Customers, Suppliers and their Staff.

List of verbs

Sell

Needs

Keep Track

Offer

Place

Order

Consists

Dealing with

Contains

Required

Requested

Undertaken

Having

Check

Provide

Consider

Accepted

Issued

Complete

Send

Copy

Followed by

Request

Has

Use

Undertaking

Raised

Sent

Process

Store

Noun	Verb	Noun
Company	Sells	Services
Company	Needs to Keep Track of	Customers, Services, Staff, Stock
Customers	Place	Orders
Customer Order	Consists of/Contains	Customer's Name, Staff Name, Order Date, Order Time, Delivery Address, Order Status, Total Price. Service Names, Quantity of each Service, Price by Service, Discount, Total Price by Service
Staff	Dealing with	Order
Services	Undertaken	Company Labs, Customer Location
Customer Location	Has	Additional Charge
Staff	Check	Customer Order
Staff	Provide	Quote
Pricing	Should Consider	Location where Service will be Undertaken
Customer	Accepts	Quote
Invoice	Issued	
Customer	Paid	Invoice
Customer Order	Sent to	Technical Department
Technical Department	Complete	Order
Technical Department	Send Order & Invoice to	Customer
	Followed by	Request for Customer Feedback
Company	Has	Stock of Items
Company	Uses (to Undertake Services)	Items
Purchase Order	Raised from/Sent to	Third-Party Supplier
Purchase Order	Consists of	Supplier's Name, Supplier's Address, Description of Items, Quantity, Order Date, Order Status, Total Cost, Date Order Received, Date Payment Sent
Supplier	Sends to Company (LCS)	Items
LCS Ordering System	Processes	Customer Orders & Purchase Orders
LCS Ordering System	Needs to Store	Email, Address, Name, Age, Telephone Numbers

Preliminary design of Entities and Attributes

- KEY: <u>Primary Key</u>, Simple, {Composite}, [derived] *Multi-value*
- Customers (<u>Email</u>, <u>Name</u> {f name, s name}, Address, Telephone)
- Staff (<u>Email</u>, <u>Name {f_name</u>, s_name}, Address, Telephone)
- Supplier (Name, Email, Address, Telephone)
- Services (Name, Price, Item Required, Description)
- Stock (<u>Name</u>, Price, Quantity, Description)
- Customer Order (Customer_Name, Order Date, Delivery_Address, *Location*, Service_Name, Quantity, [Total_Price], Additional_Charge, Feedback, Discount, *Status*)
- Purchase Order (Supplier_Name, Order_Date, Item_Name, Quantity, [Total_Price], *Status*, Date_Received,
 Date Paid)

Preliminary Design of relationship types(M:N)

- Many staff can handle different customer orders
- Staff-Customer order(M:N)
- All customer details participate in this relationship
- All staff participate in this relationship

Preliminary Design of relationship types (1:1)

- A service requires stock
- -Services-Stock (1:1)
- All services participate in this relationship
- some stock order participate in this relationship

Preliminary Design of relationship types(1:M)

- •The supplier will handle different purchase orders
- -Supplier-Purchase order (1:M)
- All supplier participate in this relationship
- All purchase order participate in this relationship
- A Customer can buy many things for their order
- -Customer-Customer Order (1:M)
- All customer details participate in this relationship
- All customer order participate in this relationship
- Purchase order provides the LCS with certain stock
- Purchase order-Stock(1:M)
- All stock participate in this relationship
- Some purchase order participate in this relationship

A customer order can require different services

- •- Customer order-Services(1:M)
- - All customer details participate in this relationship
- - All services participate in this relationship

Cust_firstName (Cust_lastName Quantity Cust_Post code Cust Email (Cust_Name Cust_Address (Cust_Street Customer Cust_Phone — Description Cust_Town De live ry Address Status Location (Description Required Received Customer Name Total Price Customer Order Services Order Date Additional Charge Date Paid Purchase Order Price Service Name Order Date (Item Name Total Price Status Quantity Supp Email - Supp_Phone Supplier Supp_Postcode Staff Staff_Phone Supp_Street Supp_Address Supp_Name Staff_firstName Supp_Town Staff_Address Staff Email - Staff_lastName

Complete ER Diagram

Mapping ER Model - First Step

- Regular entity types

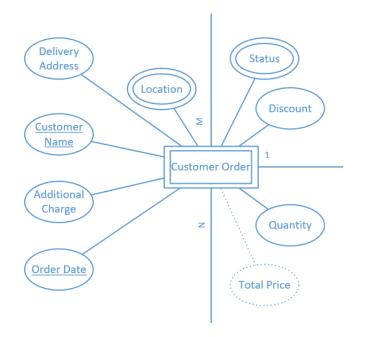
- -Customers (Email-Address, Telephone)
- -Supplier (Name, Email, Address, Telephone)
- -Services (Name, Price, Item_Required, Description)
- -Stock (Name, Price, Quantity, Description)

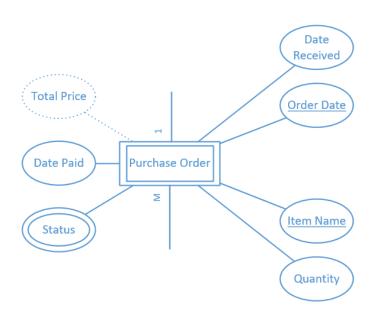
Mapping ER Model - Second Step

Mapping weak entity types

Customer order

Purchase order

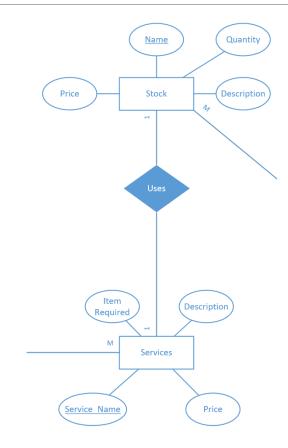




Mapping ER Model - Third Step

Mapping 1:1 relationship types

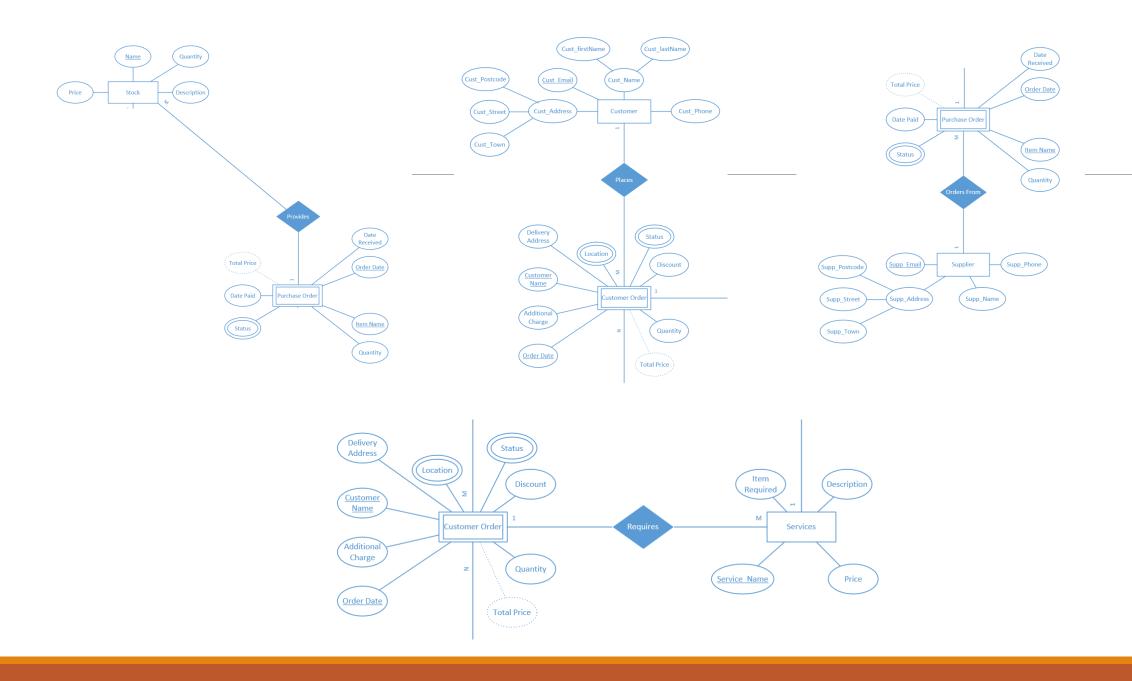
- -Services-Stock (1:1)
- •Services (item required, description, <u>name</u>, price, <u>stock-name</u>)



Mapping ER Model - Fourth Step

Mapping 1:M relationship types

- Purchase order-Stock(1:M)
- -Stock(description, <u>name</u>, price, quantity, <u>PO- item name</u>)
- -Customer-Customer Order (1:M)
- Customer order (Name, Quantity, delivery address, additional charge, order date, discount, C-name)
- -Supplier-Purchase order (1:M)
- -Purchase order(item name, date paid, quantity, date received, Supp-Email)
- Customer order-Services (1:M)
- -Services (Service name, item required, price, description, CO CustomerName)

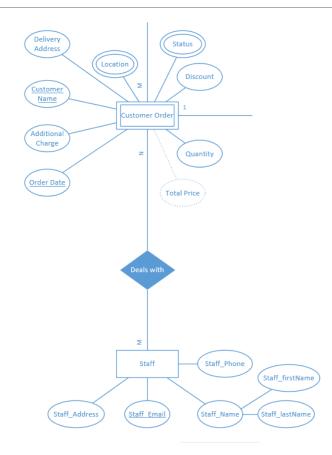


Mapping ER Model – Fifth Step

Mapping M:N relationship types

- Staff-Customer order(M:N)

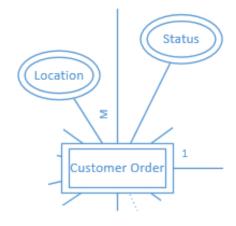
Deals with (Staff-email, Customer-name)

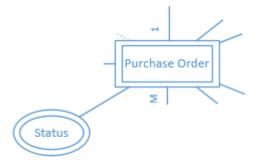


Mapping ER Model - Sixth Step

Mapping multi-valued attributes

- Customer order (Location, status)
- Purchase order (Status)





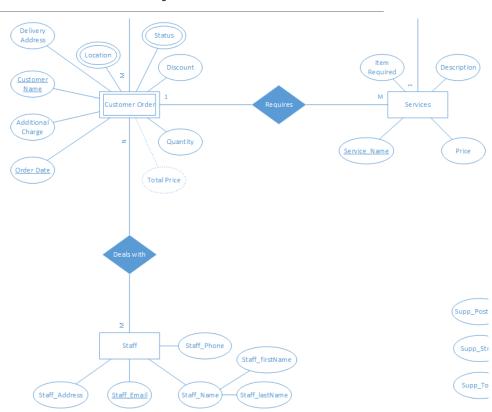
Mapping ER Model - Seventh Step

N-ary relationship type

M:N --> Staff-Customer order - Services

Deals with (Staff-email, customer-name, Service-name)

In an n - ary relationship, the n shows the number of entities in the relationship



Questions

Based on the following assumption you need to answer a set of questions and address the following section of this assignment (Normalisation).

Assume that one of your relation is Item-Detail: {Order-Date/time, Staff-Name (Staff-Firstname, Staff-Lastname), Staff-Email, {Staff-Qualifications}, Customer-Name (Customer-Firstname, Customer-Lastname), Customer-Email, Customer-Address (House-No/Name, Post-Code, City, County, Country), Customer-Age, Service-Type, Item-Description, Service-Name, Service-Price, Discount, Quantity, Service-Total-Price, Order-Price}.

Please answer the following questions:

- Identify two candidate keys then choose a primary key
- II. Identify four functional dependencies in the Item-Detail relation

Candidate keys – {Order-Date/time, Service-Name}, {Customer-Email}

Justification: Both Order-Date/Time and Customer-Email are unique and is able to uniquely identify each tuple in the relation.

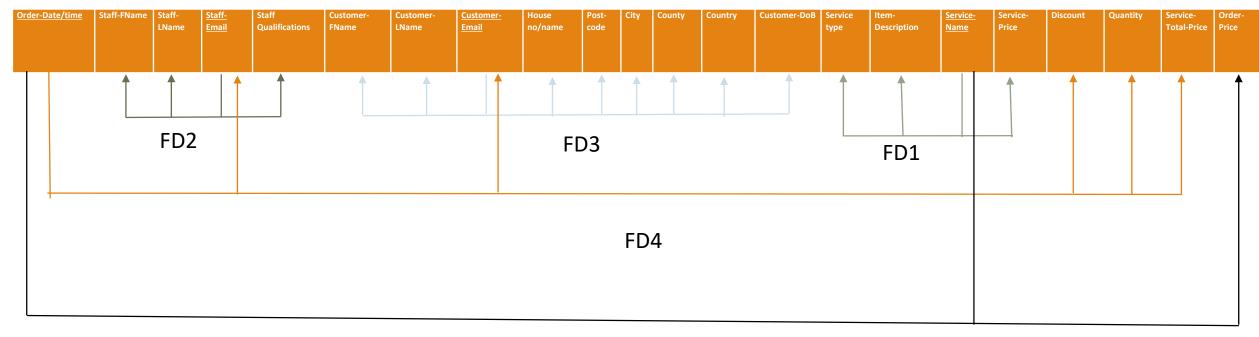
Primary Key – {Order-Date/time, Service-Name} – Reason: Number of attributes is small.

functional dependencies -

- FD 1- {Service-Name} → (Service-Type, Item-Description, Service-Price)
- FD 2- {Staff-Email} → (Staff-Firstname, Staff-Lastname, staff qualifications)
- FD 3- {Customer-Email} → (Customer-Firstname, Customer-Lastname, customer-Age, House-no/Name, Postcode, City, County, Country)
- FD 4-{Service-Name, Order-Date/Time} → (Service-Name, Quantity, Service-Price, Service-Total-Price,)
- FD 5- {Order-Date/Time} → (Order-Price)
- FD 6 {Customer-Email, Order-Date/Time ,Staff-Email, Service-Name} → (Quantity, Discount, Customer-Firstname, Staff-Firstname, Service-Total-Price)

Normalisation of Item-detail

First Normal Form: Primary key{Order-Date/time, Service-Name}



Normalisation of Item-detail

Second Normal Form and Third Normal Form Primary key{Order-Date/time, Service-Name}

Order- Date/Time	tomer iil}	{Servi Name		{Staff- Email}	Qua	ntity	Discount	Total			
<u>Customer-</u> <u>Email</u>	stomer ame		ustom Name	er-	House- No	Pos	st-code	City	County	Country	Customer-DoB
Service-Nam	Item- Descri		Service Price	ce-	Service- type		escription				
Staff-Email	Staff- Fname		Staff- LNam		Staff- qualifica ns	tio					