Morgan Baker 3/24/2015 CMPT308N-111-15S Labouseur Normalization 3 (to be seen with Lab9ERDiagram.pdf) 1. This explains the functional dependencies of all the tables People PeopleID -> First Name and Last Name FlightOperator (Sub-type of People) PeopleID (People) -> First Name (People), Last Name (People), Chair, Age, Drink and Cure Engineer (Subtype of People) PeopleID (People) -> First Name (People), Last Name (People), Degree, Age, VideoGame Astronauts (Subtype of People) PeopleID (People) -> FirstName (People), Last Name (People), YearsFlying, Age, Handicap, Spouse Crew (Links Astronauts and Spacecraft) PeopleID (Astronaut), Tail Number (Space) -> LaunchDate SpaceCraft Tail Number -> Name, Weight, Fuel type, CrewCapacity Installs (Links SpaceCraft and Systems) Tail Number, SystemID -> Install Date **Systems** System ID -> Name, Description, CostUSD Composed (Links Systems and Parts)

SystemID. PartID -> Order Date, Quantity

PartID -> Name, Description, CostUSD

Parts

Catalog (Links Parts and Suppliers)

Part ID, Supplier ID -> Supply Date

Suppliers

SupplierID -> Name, Address, Payment

How is this in 3rd Normal Form?

To be in the 3rd normal form, the database needs to achieve 1st and 2nd normal form first.

There are no areas where duplicate data entry could be input. Each table has a unique identifier consisting of one or two rows depending on the table. These two things allow for the database to be in the 1^{st} normal form.

The only tables with more than one key column are Crew, Installs, Composed, and Catalog. The non-key attributes rely on both of the key attributes, giving the database 2^{nd} normal form.

The third normal form requires that all columns of all table be dependent on the key. In each of the tables not mentioned above, this rule applies. (the reason for not mentioning the tables above is because those tables are already in the third normal form) This way, the database is in third normal form.