normalisation

Normalisation is a technique which can help u to reduce redundancy of data in your tables. It helps us transform our DB design in a way that we have the most efficient and least redundant data storage design.

Sales Record

CustName	ItemName	Shipping Addr	Supplier	SupportContact	Price	NewsLetter
Sanket	PS5	35-1 <i>A</i> , Bengaluru	Sony	1800900800	50K	SonyNewsLetter
Sanket	xBox	35-1 <i>A</i> , Bengaluru	Microsoft	1800701801	45K	MSFTLetter

Improve the above DB design

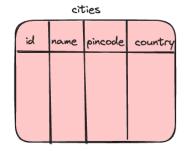
1NF

First Normal Form

Every attribute must be having atomic values (simply indivisible).

CustName		AddressId	Supplier SupportConta				
Sanket	PS5	1	Sony	1800900800	50K	SonyNewsLetter	
Sanket	хВох	2	Microsoft	1800701801	45K	MSFTLetter	

	Addr	ess		
id	H/No	Address1	Address2	pincode



2NF

Second normal form

N:M SalesRecord

CustId ItemId AddressId 3 1

Address

- You db should be already 1NF compliant.
 all attributes should depend on a key identifier.

id	name	email	password			
	customers					

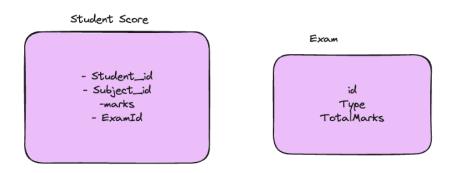
cities

id	H/No	Address1	Address2	pincode		id no	ame pincode	country
id	name	supplier_	_id pr	ice	id	name	support contact	newsletter
Items					Supplier			

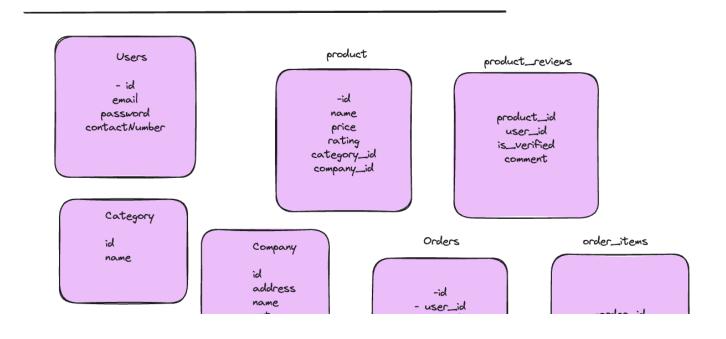
3NF Form

- Your db should be 2NF compliant
- We should not have any transitive dependency (all fields can be determined by only the key in the table and no other column)

A -> B and B -> C then A -> C



(student_id, subject_id) ====> ExamType ====>> total Marks



gst - ordervo

- orderValue - mode_of_payment -status - product_id
- quantity

111
122
131

222

 $select * from order_items inner join orders on order_items.order_id = orders.id \\ inner join products on order_items.product_id = products.id;$

- 1. Think about how to handle search queries with indexes where more than 1 property is involved
- 2. How to make indexes in mysal