

Data Management Coursework Year 1

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1 Relational Model

ex4

Faculties

FACULTIES(faculty,building,room,capacity,lecturer_email,lecturer_firstname,lecturer_surname)

Students

STUDENTS(student_firstname,student_surname,student_id,student_email,year,address,contact_number,module_id,module_name,leader,lecturer1,lecturer2,exam_mark,coursework1,coursework2,coursework3)

ex5

Faculties

lecturer_email → *lecturer_firstname*

lecturer_email → *lecturer_surname*

lecturer_email → *faculty*

building, room → *capacity*

Students

studentid → *studentfirstname*

studentid → *studentsurname*

studentid → *studentemail*

studentid → *year*

studentid → *contactnumber*

studentid → *moduleid*

moduleid → *modulename*

moduleid → *leader*

moduleid → *lecturer1*

moduleid → *lecturer2*

moduleid → *coursework1*

moduleid → *coursework2*

moduleid → *coursework3*

studentid, module → *exammark*

ex6

Faculties candidate keys

lecturer_email, building and room is the primary key because it is used for only one lecturer within the faculty, although they may teach in multiple rooms.

Students candidate keys

student id and module id is the primary key because it corresponds to only one student, although they may be enrolled on multiple modules.

2 Normalisation

ex7

Required for first normal form

- Elements are atomic
- No repeating groups

Making the data first normal form

The faculties relation is already in first normal form because every relation is atomic (each element is only one piece of data) and there are no repeating groups (each column is unique). We can keep our relation:

FACULTIES(faculty, building, room, capacity, lecturer_email, lecturer_firstname, lecturer_surname)

However, the students relation is not first normal form. Firstly, the address column is not atomic because it contains the postcode and street name. Secondly, there are repeated groups. The lecturer columns are repeated (lecturer1, lecturer2) and the coursework columns are repeated (coursework1, coursework2, coursework3). Therefore, we need a new set of minimal functional dependencies:

STUDENTS(student_firstname, student_surname, student_id, student_email, year, street, postcode, contact number)

MODULES(module_id, module_name, leader)

STUDENTMODULES(student_id, module_id, exam mark)

LECTURERMODULES(lecturer_email, module_id)

COURSEWORKMARKS(student_id, coursework_id, module_id, mark)

ex8

Partial-key dependencies

A partial key is when one of the non-key columns depends on only a part of a composite key. There are partial-key dependencies in our data:

- $building, room \rightarrow capacity$
- $lecturer_email \rightarrow lecturer_firstname, lecturer_surname$
- $building \rightarrow faculty$
- $lecturer_email \rightarrow faculty$

Required for second normal form

- No partial key dependencies (as described above)

Our data in second normal form

FACULTIES(faculty)

BUILDINGS(building, faculty)

ROOMS(building, room, capacity)

LECTURERS(lecturer_email, lecturer_firstname, lecturer_surname)

LECTURERFACULTY(lecturer_email, faculty)

STUDENTS(student_firstname, student_surname, student_id, student_email, year, street, postcode, contact number)

MODULES(module_id, module_name, leader)

STUDENTMODULES(student_id, module_id, exam mark)

LECTURERMODULES(lecturer_email, module_id)

COURSEWORKMARKS(student_id, module_id, coursework_id, mark)

ex9

Transitive dependencies

A transitive dependency is when a non-key attribute depends on another non-key attribute, which in turn depends on the primary key.

Required for third normal form

- *For every non-trivial functional dependency, $A \rightarrow B$, A is a superkey or B is a prime attribute*
- Attributes are determined only by the keys
- No transitive dependencies

Our data in third normal form

As it stands, our data is in third normal form. **Before** we normalised to second normal form, we had the following transitive dependency:

$(\text{building}, \text{room}) \rightarrow \text{lecturer_email} \rightarrow \text{faculty}$

However, this transitive dependency was dealt with when we converted our data to second normal form. Therefore, our relations remain the same:

FACULTIES(faculty)

BUILDINGS(building, faculty)

ROOMS(building, room, capacity)

LECTURERS(lecturer_email, lecturer_firstname, lecturer_surname)

LECTURERFACULTY(lecturer_email, faculty)

STUDENTS(student_firstname, student_surname, student_id, student_email, year, street, postcode, contact_number)

MODULES(module_id, module_name, leader)

STUDENTMODULES(student_id, module_id, exam_mark)

LECTURERMODULES(lecturer_email, module_id)

COURSEWORKMARKS(student_id, module_id, coursework_id, mark)

3 Modelling

ex11

FACULTIES

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
faculty	TEXT

BUILDINGS

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
building	TEXT
faculty	TEXT

ROOMS

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
building	TEXT
room	TEXT
capacity	INTEGER

LECTURERS

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
lecturer_email	TEXT
lecturer_firstname	TEXT
lecturer_surname	TEXT

LECTURERFACULTY

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
lecturer_email	TEXT
faculty	TEXT

STUDENTS

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
student_firstname	TEXT
student_surname	TEXT
studentID	INTEGER
student_email	TEXT
year	INTEGER
street	TEXT
postcode	TEXT
contact_number	TEXT

MODULES

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
moduleID	TEXT
module_name	TEXT
leader	TEXT

STUDENTMODULES

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
studentID	INTEGER
moduleID	TEXT
exam_mark	INTEGER

LECTURERMODULES

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
lecturer_email	TEXT
moduleID	TEXT

COURSEWORKMARKS

Attribute	SQLite Data Type
studentID	INTEGER
moduleID	TEXT
courseworkID	INTEGER
mark	INTEGER

4 Querying