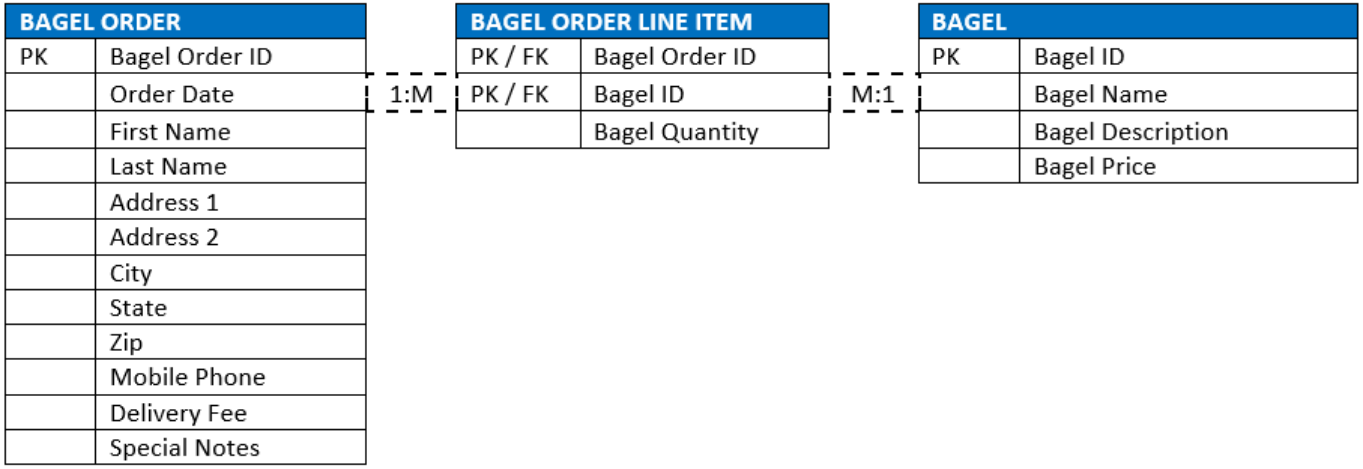
Kerrie Abrams

Student ID: 010894830

Part A

A.1.a-b

Second Normal Form (2NF)



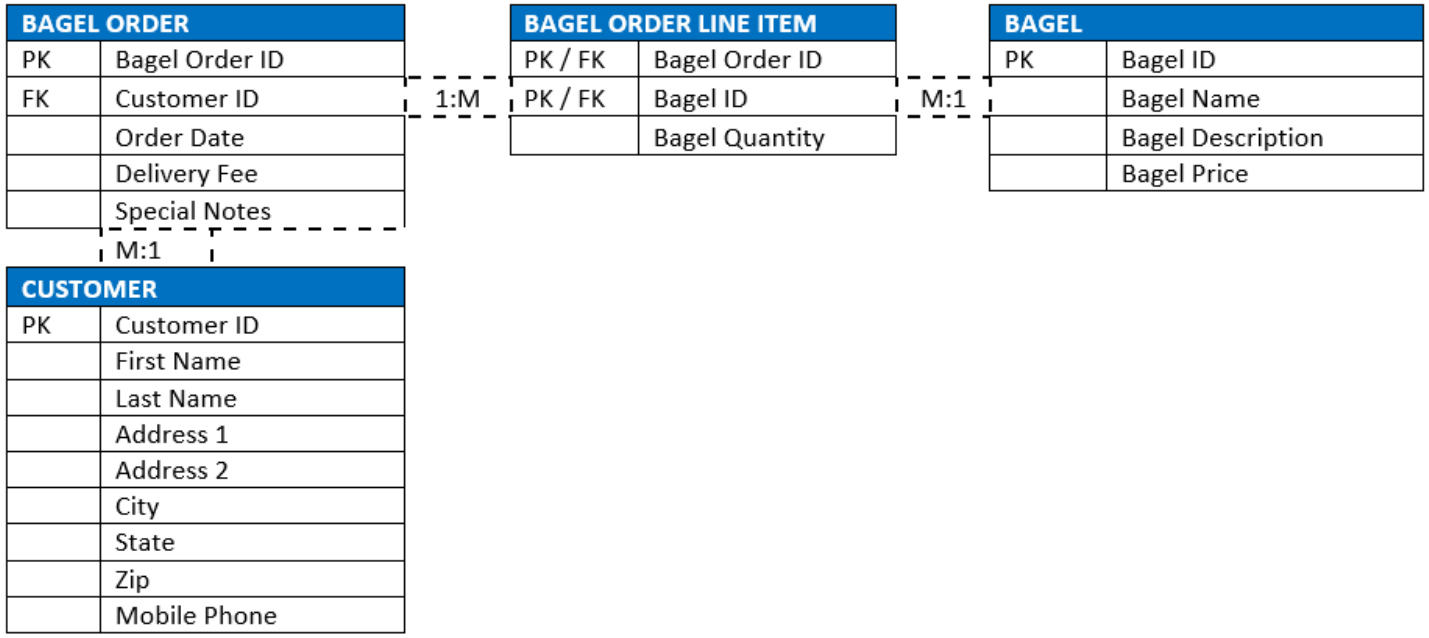
A.1.c

To normalize the BAGEL ORDER relation to second normal form, two new relations, BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM and BAGEL, were created such that each non-key attribute of each relation relies entirely on their respective keys. Thus, the new BAGEL ORDER relation contains attributes that are functionally dependent on only *Bagel Order ID* such as the customer's information and details specific to an order with the exception to *Bagel Quantity*. BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM, is an associative entity that describes the relationship between a BAGEL ORDER and a BAGEL with *Bagel Quantity* as the sole non-key attribute because it is dependent on both *Bagel Order ID* and *Bagel ID*. The BAGEL relation contains attributes that are dependent on *Bagel ID* such as information specific to a single bagel. Moreover, the relationship between BAGEL ORDER and BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM is a one-to-many relationship because a bagel order may have many bagel order lines and many bagel order lines may be found within one

bagel order. In addition, the relationship between BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM and BAGEL is a many-to-one relationship because many order line items may relate to one type of bagel and one type of bagel can be ordered many times.

A.2.a-d

Third Normal Form (3NF)

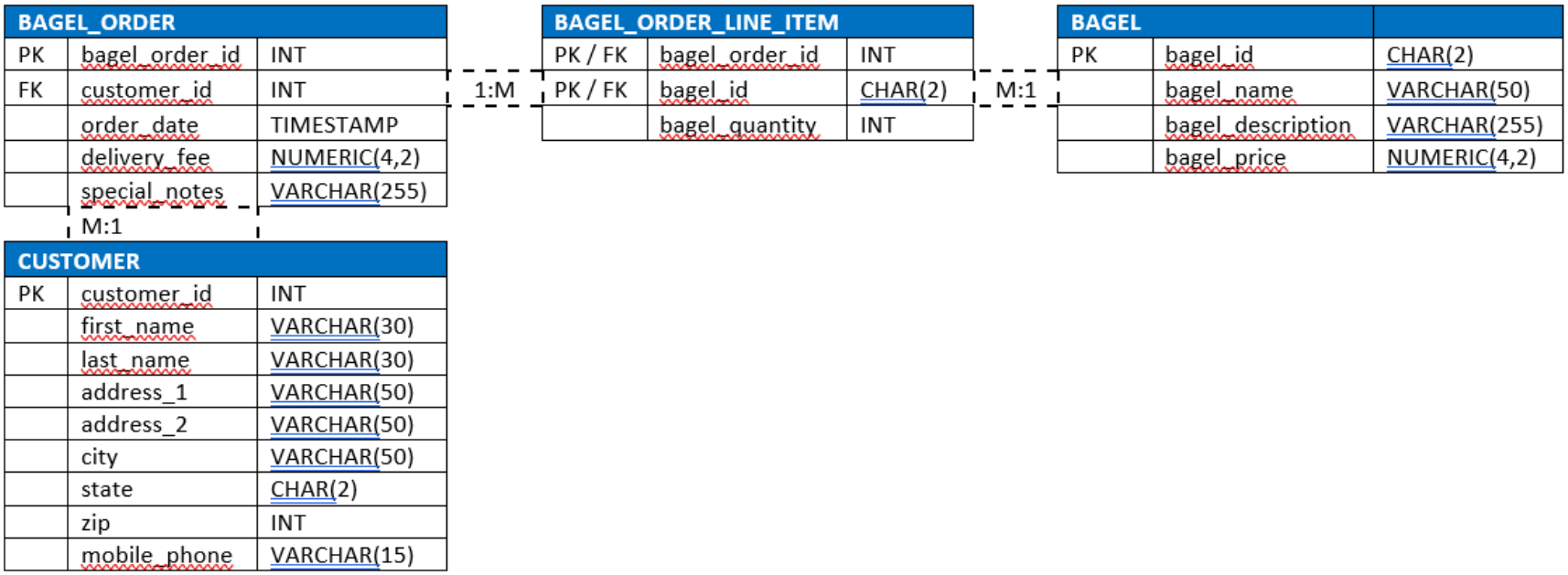


A.2.e

To further normalize the relations to third normal form, a fourth relation, CUSTOMER, was created from the original BAGEL ORDER relation. Since a customer can make multiple purchases, there would be redundant customer data in BAGEL ORDER if left in second normal form. Thus, a new attribute, *Customer ID,* was created and placed within CUSTOMER as a primary key and BAGEL ORDER as a foreign key and any attributes related to customer information were placed within CUSTOMER. This was done to remove transitive dependencies. Furthermore, the relationship between BAGEL ORDER and CUSTOMER can be described as many-to-one because many bagel orders may belong to one customer and one customer may place many orders, but many customers may not place a single bagel order.

A.3.a-b

Final Physical Database Model



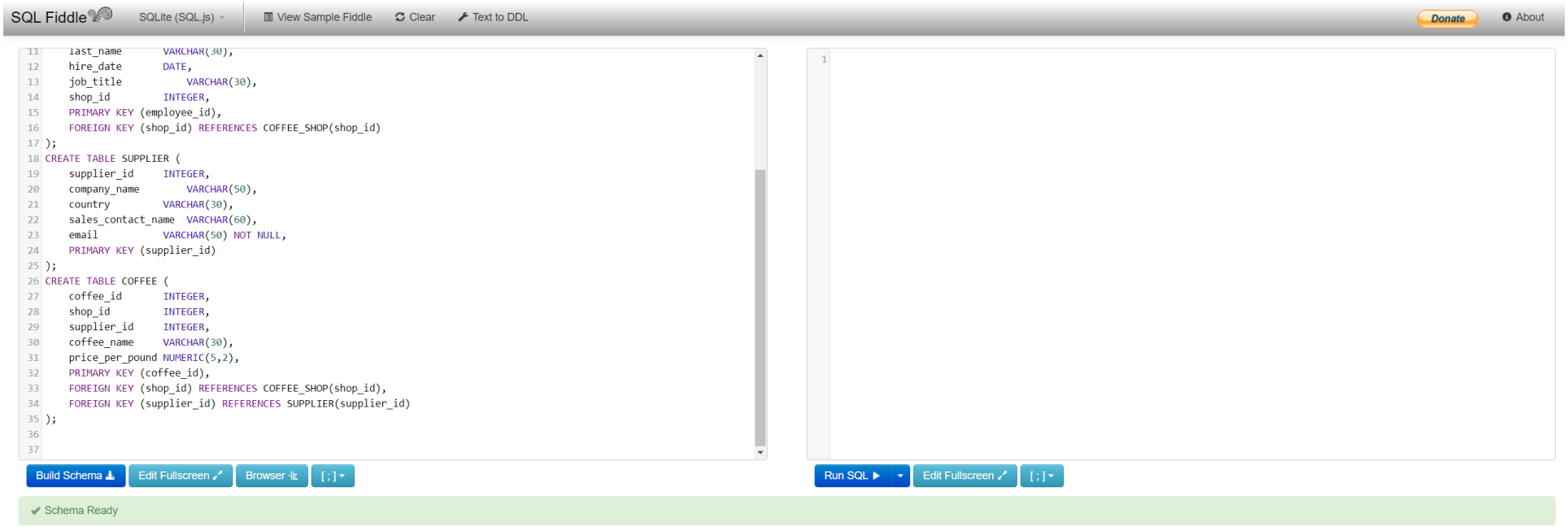
Part B

B.1.a

```
CREATE TABLE COFFEE_SHOP (
        shop_id                 INTEGER,
        shop_name               VARCHAR(50),
        city                    VARCHAR(50),
        state                   CHAR(2),
        PRIMARY KEY (shop_id)
);
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
        employee_id             INTEGER,
        first_name              VARCHAR(30),
        last_name               VARCHAR(30),
        hire_date               DATE,
        job_title               VARCHAR(30),
        shop_id                 INTEGER,
        PRIMARY KEY (employee_id),
        FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER (
        supplier_id             INTEGER,
        company_name            VARCHAR(50),
        country                 VARCHAR(30),
        sales_contact_name      VARCHAR(60),
        email                   VARCHAR(50)    NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (supplier_id)
);
CREATE TABLE COFFEE (
        coffee_id               INTEGER,
        shop_id                 INTEGER,
        supplier_id             INTEGER,
        coffee_name             VARCHAR(30),
        price_per_pound         NUMERIC(5,2),
        PRIMARY KEY (coffee_id),
        FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id),
        FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER(supplier_id)
);
```

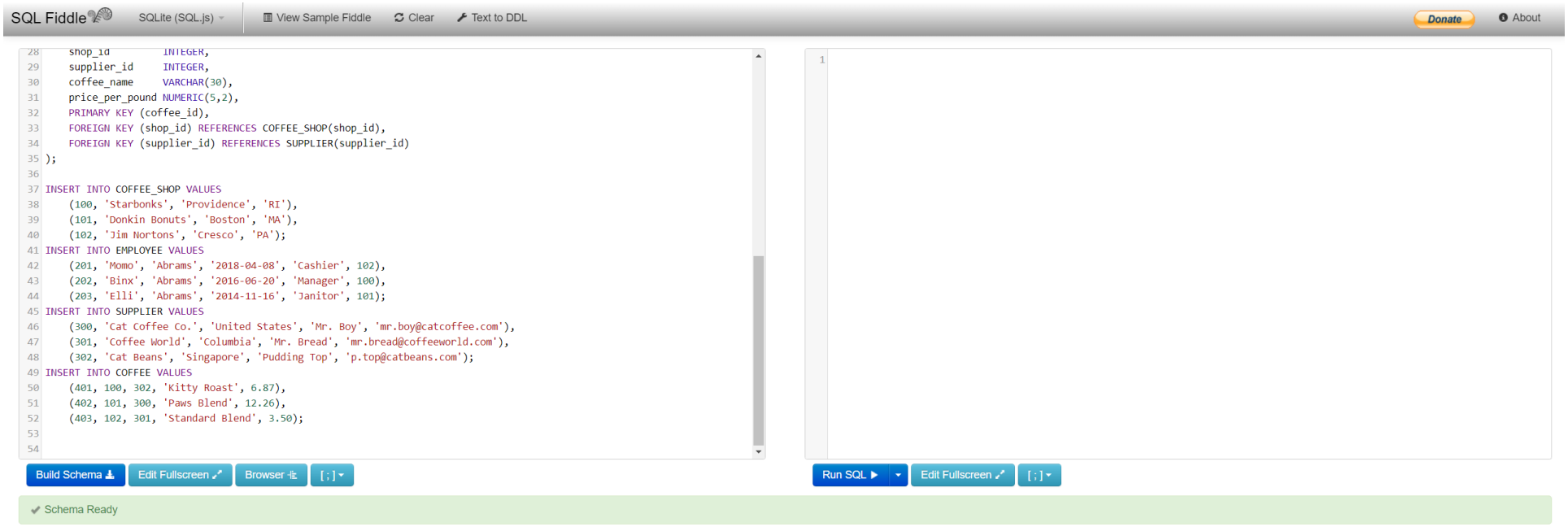
B.1.b


SQL Fiddle
SQLite (SQL.js)
View Sample Fiddle
Clear
Text to DDL
Donate
About
last_name VARCHAR(30),
hire_date DATE,
job_title VARCHAR(30),
shop_id INTEGER,
PRIMARY KEY (employee_id),
FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id)
);
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER (
supplier_id INTEGER,
company_name VARCHAR(50),
country VARCHAR(30),
sales_contact_name VARCHAR(60),
email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (supplier_id)
);
CREATE TABLE COFFEE (
coffee_id INTEGER,
shop_id INTEGER,
supplier_id INTEGER,
coffee_name VARCHAR(30),
price_per_pound NUMERIC(5,2),
PRIMARY KEY (coffee_id),
FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id),
FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER(supplier_id)
);
Build Schema
Edit Fullscreen
Browser
[;]
Run SQL
Edit Fullscreen
[;]
Schema Ready

B.2.a

```
INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP VALUES
        (100, 'Starbonks', 'Providence', 'RI'),
        (101, 'Donkin Bonuts', 'Boston', 'MA'),
        (102, 'Jim Nortons', 'Cresco', 'PA');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES
        (201, 'Momo', 'Abrams', '2018-04-08', 'Cashier', 102),
        (202, 'Binx', 'Abrams', '2016-06-20', 'Manager', 100),
        (203, 'Elli', 'Abrams', '2014-11-16', 'Janitor', 101);
INSERT INTO SUPPLIER VALUES
        (300, 'Cat Coffee Co.', 'United States', 'Mr. Boy', 'mr.boy@catcoffee.com'),
        (301, 'Coffee World', 'Columbia', 'Mr. Bread', 'mr.bread@coffeeworld.com'),
        (302, 'Cat Beans', 'Singapore', 'Pudding Top', 'p.top@catbeans.com');
INSERT INTO COFFEE VALUES
        (401, 100, 302, 'Kitty Roast', 6.87),
        (402, 101, 300, 'Paws Blend', 12.26),
        (403, 102, 301, 'Standard Blend', 3.50);
```

B.2.b


SQL Fiddle
SQLite (SQL.js)
View Sample Fiddle
Clear
Text to DDL
Donate
About
shop_id INTEGER,
supplier_id INTEGER,
coffee_name VARCHAR(30),
price_per_pound NUMERIC(5,2),
PRIMARY KEY (coffee_id),
FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id),
FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER(supplier_id)
);
INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP VALUES
(100, 'Starbonks', 'Providence', 'RI'),
(101, 'Donkin Bonuts', 'Boston', 'MA'),
(102, 'Jim Nortons', 'Cresco', 'PA');
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES
(201, 'Momo', 'Abrams', '2018-04-08', 'Cashier', 102),
(202, 'Binx', 'Abrams', '2016-06-20', 'Manager', 100),
(203, 'Elli', 'Abrams', '2014-11-16', 'Janitor', 101);
INSERT INTO SUPPLIER VALUES
(300, 'Cat Coffee Co.', 'United States', 'Mr. Boy', 'mr.boy@catcoffee.com'),
(301, 'Coffee World', 'Columbia', 'Mr. Bread', 'mr.bread@coffeeworld.com'),
(302, 'Cat Beans', 'Singapore', 'Pudding Top', 'p.top@catbeans.com');
INSERT INTO COFFEE VALUES
(401, 100, 302, 'Kitty Roast', 6.87),
(402, 101, 300, 'Paws Blend', 12.26),
(403, 102, 301, 'Standard Blend', 3.50);
Build Schema
Edit Fullscreen
Browser
[;]
Run SQL
Edit Fullscreen
[;]
Schema Ready

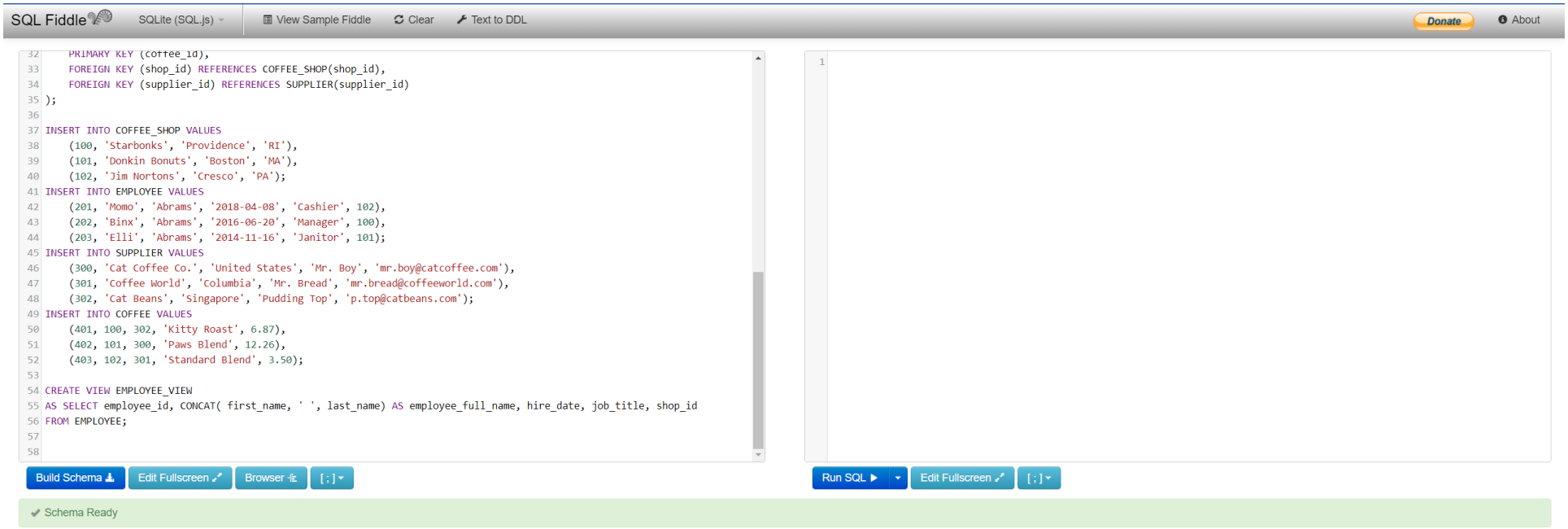
B.3.a

CREATE VIEW EMPLOYEE_VIEW

AS SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS employee_full_name, hire_date, job_title, shop_id

FROM EMPLOYEE;

B.3.b

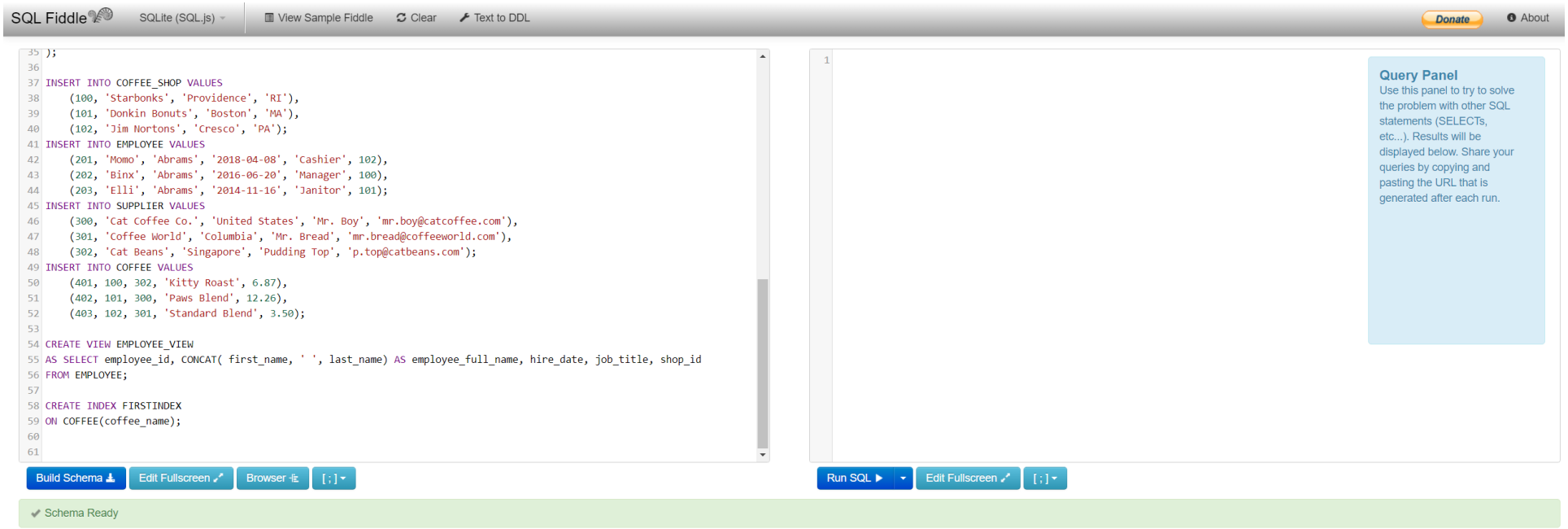


B.4.a

CREATE INDEX FIRSTINDEX

ON COFFEE(coffee_name);

B.4.b



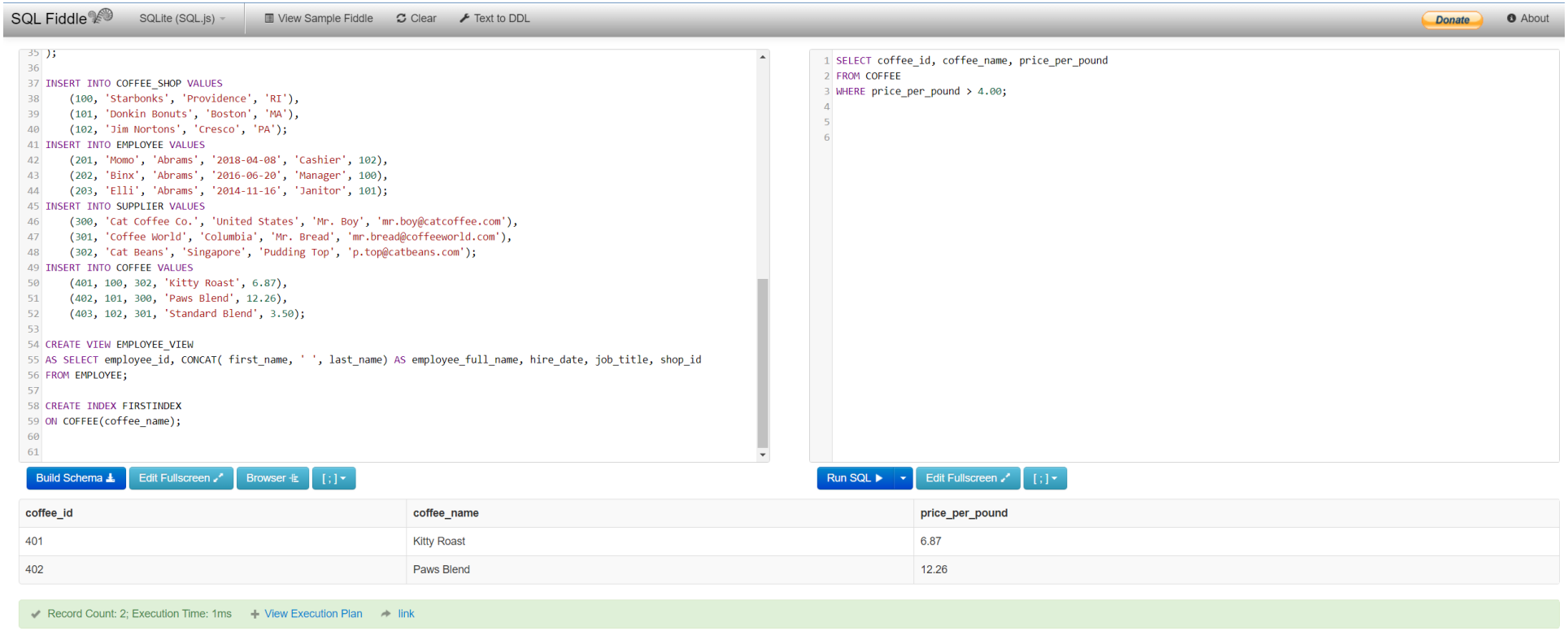
B.5.a

```
SELECT coffee_id, coffee_name, price_per_pound

FROM COFFEE

WHERE price_per_pound > 4.00;
```

B.5.b



B.6.a

```
SELECT *

FROM COFFEE

LEFT JOIN (COFFEE_SHOP, SUPPLIER)

ON COFFEE.shop_id = COFFEE_SHOP.shop_id AND COFFEE.supplier_id = SUPPLIER.supplier_id

;
```

B.6.b