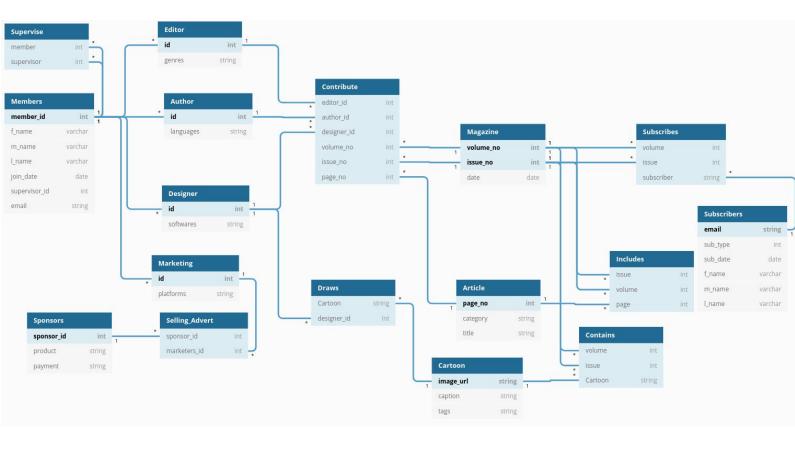
Data and Applications

Project Phase III

Team 16: Data Kedavra:

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Relationship Model:



Normal Forms:

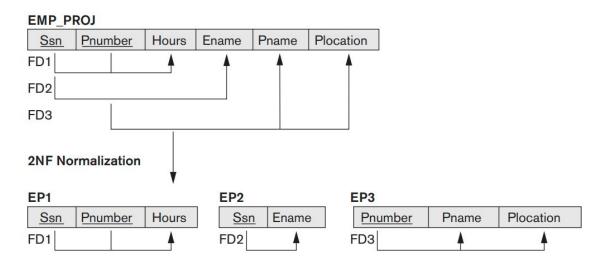
Normal Form 1:

As evident from the data types given in the above diagram we can tell that any given attribute can only take atomic values, thus the conditions for the First Normal Form are satisfied.

Normal Form 2:

In order to show the conditions in this normal form, let's take an example and relate all entities in our Database to it:

[The figure is the diagram 14.11 a) from the textbook]



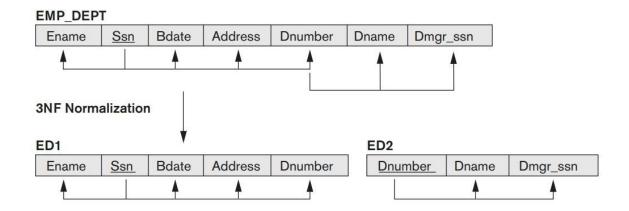
- It may be considered to be the extended form of EP3. Member
- It is similar to EP3. Sponsor
- Editor It is of the form EP2.
- It is of the form EP2. Author
- Designer It is of the form EP2.
- It is of the form EP2. Marketing
- It is of the form EP1.
- Magazine Article It is of the form EP2.
- It is of the form EP2. Cartoon
- Subscribers It may be considered to be the extended form of EP3.

Normal Form 3:

For it to be qualified as normal form3, it needs to:

- 1. Satisfy all the conditions of Normal Form 2 This is satisfied, as verified in the last section
- 2. There is no transitive dependency for non-prime attributes.

To verify the condition #2, we can check if all the entities are of the form ED1 (ED2 and ED1 have the same form) or they don't have a transitive dependency



It is of the form ED1. Member It is of the form ED1. Sponsor It is of the form ED1. Editor Author It is of the form ED1. It is of the form ED1 Designer Marketing It is of the form ED1. Magazine It is of the form ED1. Article It is of the form ED1. Cartoon It is of the form ED1. It is of the form ED1. Subscribers

Modifications (from Phase II):

- 1. Changed attribute **genre** to **language** for the subclass **Author**
- 2. Changed relation name **Subscribers** to **Subscribes** between the entities **Subscribers** and **Magazine**