

Group 12 CA Stage 2

Problem Identification

Scenario

Game developers work in teams to build and maintain video games. During development, testers and players report bugs that need to be tracked, assigned, and resolved. Without a proper system, developers struggle to prioritize and fix issues efficiently.

Why a Database is Needed

- Keeps a structured record of reported bugs, their severity, and status.
- Ensures developers can be assigned to specific issues.
- Links bugs to different versions of a game.
- Helps track progress and resolution times.

Business Rules

- A bug must belong to one game.
- A bug can be assigned to multiple developers, and a developer can work on multiple bugs (Many-to-Many).
- A bug must have a status (e.g., Open, In Progress, Resolved).
- A game can have many bugs, but each bug belongs to only one game (One-to-Many).
- A developer can work on multiple games.
- Each bug is reported on a specific game version.

Original ER Diagram/Unnormalized Form (UNF)

ER Diagram

```
erDiagram
    GAME ||--o{ BUG : has
    DEVELOPER }|--o{ BUGASSIGNMENT : works_on
    BUG ||--o{ BUGASSIGNMENT : assigned_to

    GAME {
        int game_id PK
        string title
        string genre
        string release_version
```

```

    }

    BUG {
        int bug_id PK
        string title
        string description
        string severity
        string status
        date reported_date
        int game_id FK
    }

    DEVELOPER {
        int developer_id PK
        string name
        string role
        string email
    }

    BUGASSIGNMENT {
        int bug_id PK, FK
        int developer_id PK, FK
        date assigned_date
    }

```

Code for mermaid

```

%%mermaid
erDiagram
    GAME ||--o{ BUG : has
    DEVELOPER }|--o{ BUGASSIGNMENT : works_on
    BUG ||--o{ BUGASSIGNMENT : assigned_to

    GAME {
        int game_id PK
        string title
        string genre
        string release_version
    }

    BUG {
        int bug_id PK
        string title
        string description
        string severity
        string status
        date reported_date
        int game_id FK
    }

```

```

    DEVELOPER {
        int developer_id PK
        string name
        string role
        string email
    }

    BUGASSIGNMENT {
        int bug_id PK, FK
        int developer_id PK, FK
        date assigned_date
    }

    ...

```

Entities and Attributes

Bug

bug_id	title	description	severity
status	reported_date	game_id	
1	Game crashes on start	The game crashes...	High
Open	2025-04-01	101	
2	Missing textures	The textures for...	Medium
In Progress	2025-04-02	102	

Game

game_id	title	genre	release_version
101	Fantasy Quest	RPG	1.0
102	Space Explorer	FPS	2.1

Developer

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| developer_id | name           | role           | email          |
|             |               |               |               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| 1001         | Alice Johnson  | Programmer     |                |
alice@email.com |               |               |               |
| 1002         | Bob Smith      | QA             |                |
bob@email.com   |               |               |               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+

```

BugAssignment

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| bug_id  | developer_id | assigned_date  |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | 1001         | 2025-04-01    |
| 2       | 1002         | 2025-04-02    |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Functional Dependencies (FDs)

- bug_id -> title, description, severity, status, reported_date, game_id
- game_id -> title, genre, release_version
- developer_id -> name, role, email
- bug_id, Developer_id -> assigned_date

Candidate Keys, Primary Keys (PKs) and Foreign Keys (FKs)

- Candidate Keys:
 - bug_id is a candidate key for the Bug entity.
 - game_id is a candidate key for the Game entity.
 - developer_id is candidate key for the Developer entity.
 - Combination of bug_id and developer_id is a candidate key for BugAssignment.
- Primary Keys (PKs):
 - bug_id is the primary key for Bug table.

- `game_id` is the primary key for the `Game` table.
 - `developer_id` is the primary key for the `Developer` table.
 - Combination of `bug_id` and `developer_id` is the primary key for `BugAssignment`.
 - Foreign Keys (FKs);
 - `game_id` in the `Bug` table is a foreign key referencing `Game.game_id`.
 - `bug_id` and `developer_id` in the `BugAssignment` table are foreign keys referencing `Bug.bug_id` and `Developer.developer_id`
-

Normalization

Conformance to 1NF

- All the entities appear to be in **First Normal Form (1NF)**, as each attribute is single values, and no tables have repeating groups.

Conformance to 2NF

Remove Partial Dependencies

1. Bug:

- Primary Key: `bug_id`
- Non-key attributes: `title`, `description`, `severity`, `status`, `reported_date`, `game_id`.

There is no partial dependencies in this table, all attributes are fully dependent on the primary key

2. Game:

- Primary Key: `game_id`
- Non-key attributes: `tital`, `genre`, `release_version`

There is no partial dependencies in this table, all attributes are fully dependent on the primary key

3. Developer:

- Primary Key: `developer_id`
- Non-key attributes: `name`, `role`, `email`

There is no partial dependencies in this table, all attributes are fully dependent on the primary key

4. BugAssignment:

- multi Primary Key: `bug_id`, `developer_id`

- Non-key attributes: `assigned_date`

There is no partial dependencies in this table, all attributes are fully dependent on the primary key

Conformance to 3NF

Identify transitive dependencies

- **Bug:** All attributes depend on the primary key `bug_id`, so there are no transitive dependencies here.
- **Game:** All attributes depend on the primary key `game_id`, so there are no transitive dependencies here.
- **Developer:** All attributes depend on the primary key `developer_id`, so there are no transitive dependencies here.
- **BugAssignment:** The `assigned_date` depends on the composite key (`bug_id`, `developer_id`), so no transitive dependencies here either.

at this stage, all relations are in 3NF because:

- Each non-prime attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key.
- There are no transitive dependencies.

My tables are now fully normalized in 3NF and the database design is ready for implementation

Conclusion

Normalization significantly improves the database structure by removing data redundancy and ensuring data integrity. Initially in the **Unnormalized Form (UNF)**, the data contained **repeating groups** and **Multivalued attributes**. Through **1NF** I eliminated these issues by restructuring data into single values.

In **2NF**, I removed **partial dependencies**, ensuring that all non-key attributes were fully dependent on the whole primary key. Finally in **3NF** I eliminated **transitive dependencies**, making the database more efficient and reducing anomalies during updates, deletions and insertions.

Key benefits of this normalization process:

- **Eliminates Redundancy**, reducing data storage needs.
- **Enhances data integrity**, preventing inconsistencies.
- **Improves scalability**, making it easier to modify the tables in the future.
- **Optimizes query performance**, as queries now deal with properly structured tables.

Alternative approaches could involve **denormalization** in cases where performance is prioritized over strict normalization. However for bug tracking systems where **data consistency and integrity are critical**, a fully normalized 3NF design is the most appropriate for my scenario.

Document Presentation & Formatting

Your document follows a structured and professional format using **Markdown and Mermaid.js** for database bisualization. The use of **tables, headings,SQL-like structures and ER diagrams** makes the report clear and comprehensive for someone reading my report. Proper indentation, consistent naming coventions and explanatory sections making the document