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BSCoE – 2B2

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Laboratory Activity 5:

Laboratory Title: Normalization - First Normal Form (1NF)

Chapter No. and Topic: Chapter 3 - Database Design and Modeling

Discussions:

This activity demonstrates how to normalize a table to the First Normal Form (1NF).

Activity Description:

Given a sample non-normalized table, convert it to 1NF by ensuring that all columns contain atomic values.

Objectives:

- Understand how to apply 1NF to a database design.
- Convert a table into 1NF.

Materials:

- SQL client

Procedure:

1. Start by creating a sample non-normalized table:

sql

Copy code

```
CREATE TABLE UnNormalizedBooks (  
    BookID INT,  
    Title VARCHAR(100),  
    Authors VARCHAR(100),  
    Genre VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

1. Insert data into the table:

sql

Copy code

```
INSERT INTO UnNormalizedBooks (BookID, Title, Authors, Genre)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Book A', 'Author1, Author2', 'Fiction'),
```

```
(2, 'Book B', 'Author3', 'Non-Fiction');
```

1. Convert to 1NF by creating separate rows for multiple authors:

sql

Copy code

```
CREATE TABLE Books_1NF (
```

```
    BookID INT,
```

```
    Title VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    Author VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    Genre VARCHAR(50)
```

```
);
```

1. Insert normalized data:

sql

Copy code

```
INSERT INTO Books_1NF (BookID, Title, Author, Genre)
```

```
VALUES
```

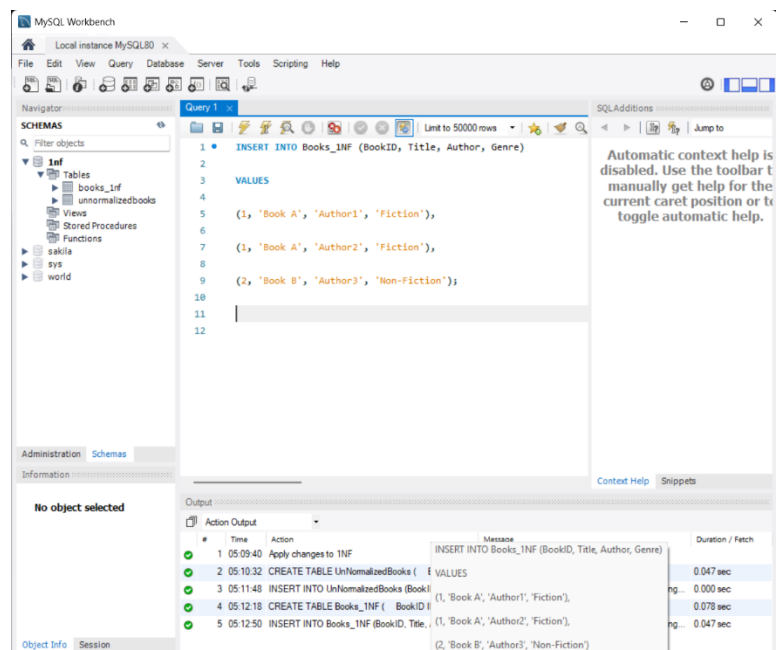
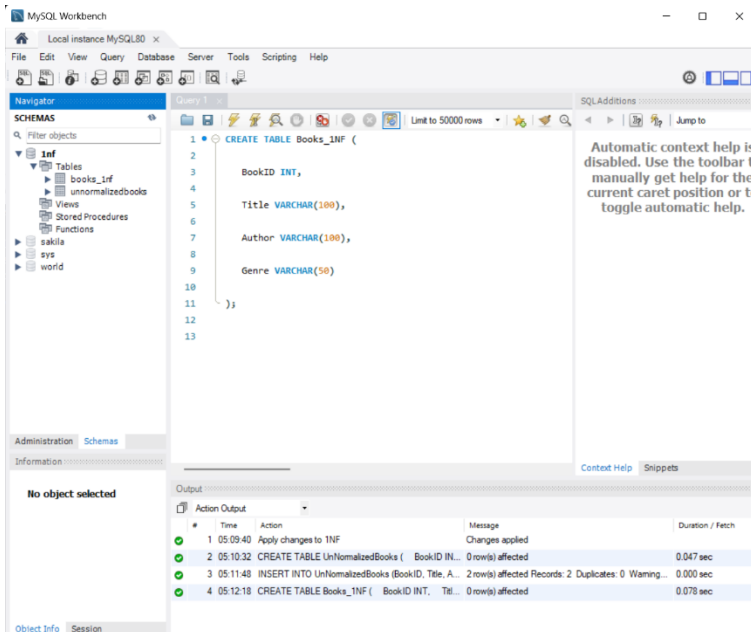
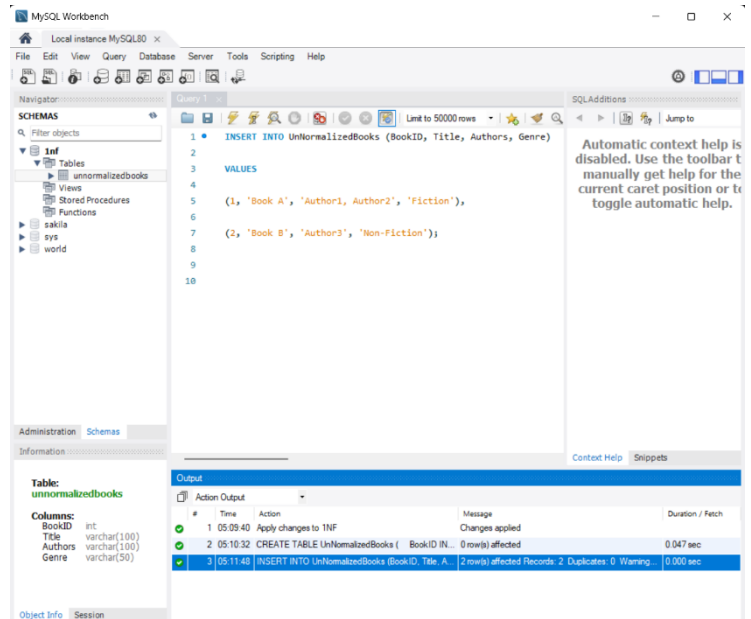
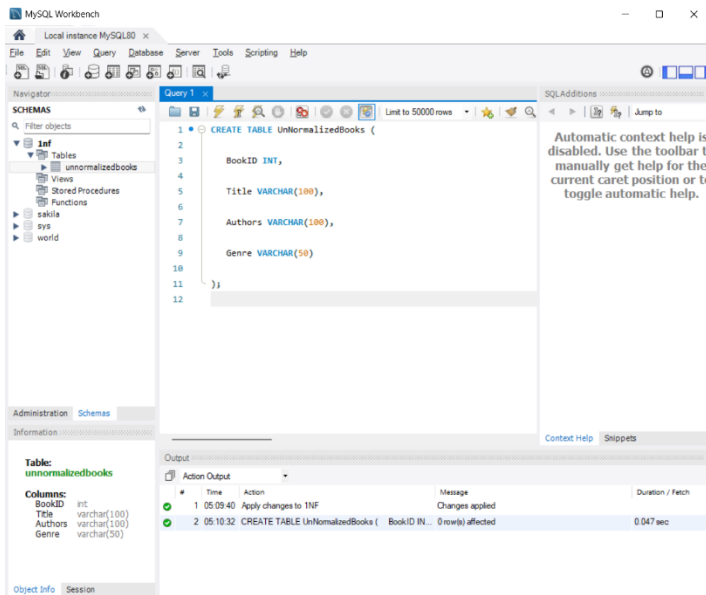
```
(1, 'Book A', 'Author1', 'Fiction'),
```

```
(1, 'Book A', 'Author2', 'Fiction'),
```

```
(2, 'Book B', 'Author3', 'Non-Fiction');
```

Result:

The table is now in 1NF with atomic values for each column.



Additional Questions/Discussions:

- How does 1NF improve data integrity?

ANSWER:

1NF improves data integrity by ensuring each column contains atomic values, preventing redundancy and inconsistency.

- What are atomic values, and why are they important?

ANSWER:

Atomic values are indivisible data entries that ensure accurate and consistent storage without data duplication or ambiguity.

Conclusions:

Answer:

- **1NF** ensures that each column contains only atomic values, eliminating duplicate data and ensuring data consistency.
- **Normalization** helps to reduce data redundancy and anomalies by organizing data into simpler structures.
- By converting tables into **1NF**, databases become more efficient and easier to maintain.