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Title: Database Design Appendix D Individual Assessment

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Introduction to the Report

This file includes the individual task that has been competed for one of the requirement of the 30% database systems module. Containing all 3 tasks related to the conceptual design stage, logical design stage and physical design stage.

The conceptual design stage consists of the EERD diagram generated by QSEE SuperLite which has been made by identifying the entities by using the entity identifying rules as discussed on the Fundamental of Database module during level 4.

Logical design consists of various tasks ranging from identifying the entity names, reverse logical design, finding the foreign keys based on EERD as well as normalization to the third normal form.

Finally, the Physical design stage consists of SQL implemented code in the APEX Oracle. This implementation was based on the scott table provided in our university blackboard link and implemented our understanding of basic SQL statements, creating tables, the use of union and join statements & vertical and horizontal partitioning.

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Task 1: Conceptual Design

1.

Each <u>holiday package</u> is provided for a certain number of <u>customers</u>. Each holiday package is categorized as being of a specific type e.g. <u>Beach, Winter Sun, Skiing and Adventure</u>, each of which have specific, unique requirements. Each package will fall into one of two <u>journey types</u>, either

- Return flight to a single destination
- Return coach transport with two destinations.

Holidays may have a <u>courier</u>, although some do not. Where <u>group bookings</u> are made the <u>company</u> needs to record information about the <u>member</u> of the group who is the <u>Group leader</u>, i.e. the arranger of the holiday.

Nouns:

- 1. Holiday Package
- 2. Customers
- 3. Beach
- 4. Winter Sun
- 5. Skiing
- 6. Adventure
- 7. Journey Types
- 8. Return Flight
- 9. Return Coach
- 10. Destination
- 11. Courier
- 12. Group Booking
- 13. Company
- 14. Group Leader

2 &3.

Rules used to determine entities:

- a. The object should be important to the system
- b. There should be attributes that can be associated with entity
- c. More than one occurrence of the entity
- d. It should not be an attribute of the entity

Entity name: HOLIDAY PACKAGES

Attribute	packageID	bookingID	courierID	type	price	Customers_count
Occurrence	Hp1	Boo1	Cou1	beach	35,000	3
Occurrence	Нр2	Boo2	-	Skiing	15,000	7
Occurrence	Нр3	Boo3	Cou2	adventure	30,000	4

Entity name: BEACH

Attribute	<u>packageID</u>	destination_name
Occurrence	Hp1	Maldives
Occurrence		

Entity name: WINTER SUN

Attribute	<u>packageID</u>	destination_name
Occurrence		
Occurrence		

Entity name: SKIING

Attribute	<u>packageID</u>	destination_name
Occurrence	Hp2	Canada
Occurrence		

Entity name: ADVENTURE

Attribute	<u>packageID</u>	destination_name
Occurrence	Нр3	Brazil
Occurrence		

Entity name: CUSTOMERS

Attribute	<u>customerID</u>	bookingID	groupLeaderID	name	contactInfo	age	address
Occurrence	Cus1	Boo1	Cus1	Arya	9990001212	30	Kathmandu
				Tamang			

Occurrence	Cus2	Boo2	Cus4	Bardan Rayamaji	9863849211	78	Toronto
Occurrence	Cus3	Boo1	Cus2	Prajjwal Rimal	9813643877	21	Vancouver
Occurrence	Cus4	Boo3		Rivash Rijal	9822791596	26	India

Entity name: GROUP BOOKINGS

Attribute	bookingID	customerID	packageID	groupleaderName
Occurrence	Boo1	Cus3	Hp1	Arya Tamang
Occurrence	Boo2		Нр2	Rivash Rijal
Occurrence	Boo3		Нр3	Bardan Rayamaji

Entity name: COURIER

Attribute	<u>courierID</u>	packageID	comapnyName	address
Occurrence	Cou1	Нр1	DHL	Sao Paulo
Occurrence	Cou2	Нр2	FEDEX	Quebec

Entity name: RETURN FLIGHT

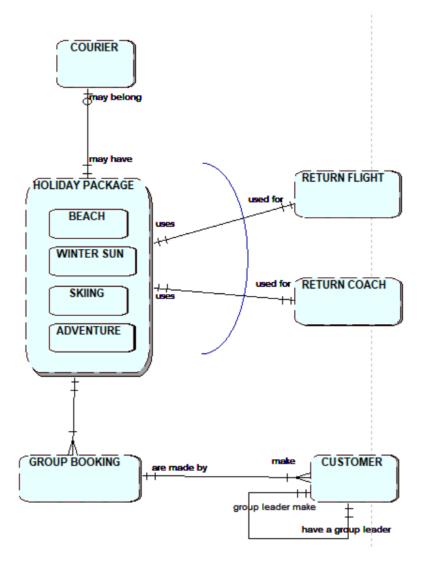
Attribute	<u>flightID</u>	packageID	flightCabin	destinations
Occurrence	Fi1	Нр3	Business	Sao Paulo
Occurrence				

Entity name: RETURN COACH

Attribute	<u>coachID</u>	packageID	coachBooking	destinations
Occurrence	Co1	Нр1	General	Quebec, Baffin Islands
Occurrence	Co2	Нр2	General	Toronto, Vancouver

4.

Entity Relationship Diagram



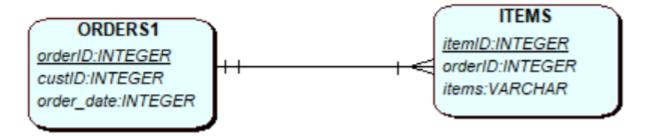
Task 2: Logical Design

A.

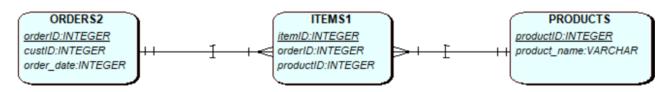
1.



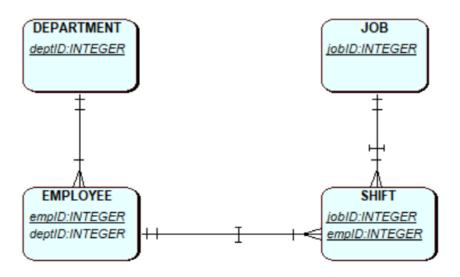
2.



3.



4.



B.

Foreign key implemented by looking at the relationship cardinality

Task (<u>Task_id</u>, Task_Name)

Project (<u>Project_id</u>, Project_StartDate, Project_EndDate)

Project_Task (<u>PT_id, Project_id</u>, Consultant_id, Task_id, Desc)

Consultant (**Consultant_id**, Name, Address, Phone)

Appointment (Appointment ref, Consultant id, Client id, Date, Location)

Client (Client id, Name, Address, Phone)

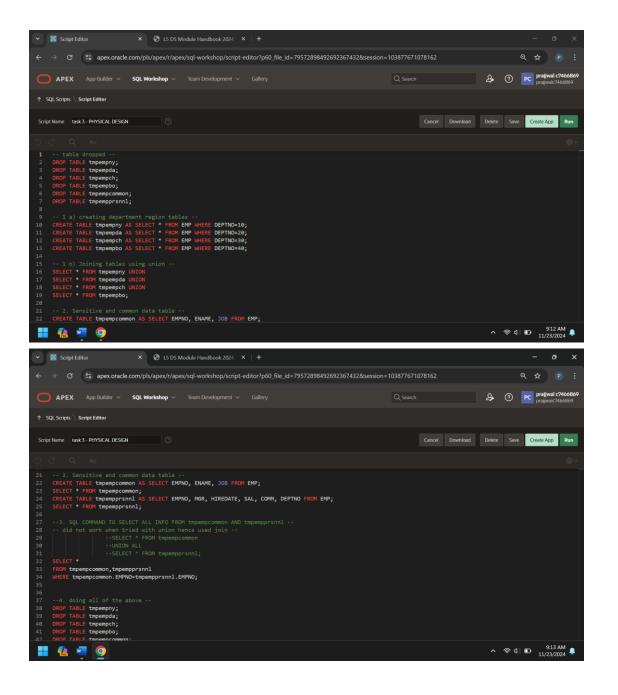
C.

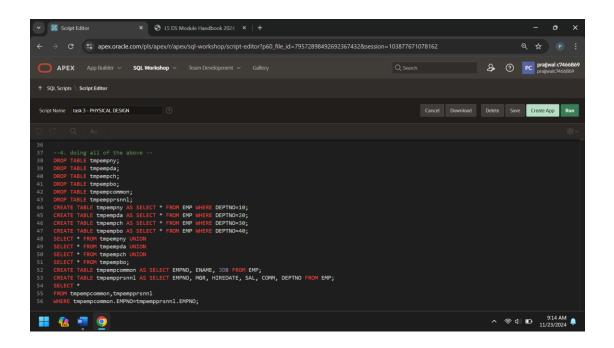
"1NF: each row and column contain one and only one value, identify primary keys
2NF: every non primary key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key
3NF: no non primary key attribute is transitively dependent on the primary key" (thomas Connolly, n.d.)

1nf was wrong, and since 1nf was incorrect by extension 2nf and 3nf were also incorrect. In 1nf Idate was labeled as the primary key, however this is wrong as I day is not a concrete unique value, hence the placement of Staff no as the primary key as staff number is unique for every staff.

UNF	1NF	2NF	3NF
<u>Property No</u> .	<u>Property No</u> .	<u>Property No</u> .	<u>Property No</u> .
Property Addr.	Property Addr.	Property Addr	Property Addr
Idate*			
Itime*	<u>PropertyNo.</u>	Property No.	Property No.
Comment*	Staff no	Staff no	Staff no
Staff_no*	Itime	Idate	Idate
Sname*	Comment	Itime	Itime
Car_reg*	Idate	Comment	Comment
	Sname		
	Car_reg	Staff_no	Staff_no
		Sname	Sname
		Car_reg	Car_reg

Task 3: Physical Design





-- table dropped --

DROP TABLE tmpempny;

DROP TABLE tmpempda;

DROP TABLE tmpempch;

DROP TABLE tmpempbo;

DROP TABLE tmpempcommon;

DROP TABLE tmpempprsnnl;

-- 1 a) creating department region tables --

CREATE TABLE tmpempny AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10;

CREATE TABLE tmpempda AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20;

CREATE TABLE tmpempch AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;

CREATE TABLE tmpempbo AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=40;

-- 1 b) Joining tables using union --

SELECT * FROM tmpempny UNION

SELECT * FROM tmpempda UNION

SELECT * FROM tmpempch UNION

SELECT * FROM tmpempbo;

-- 2. Sensitive and common data table --CREATE TABLE tmpempcommon AS SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB FROM EMP; **SELECT * FROM tmpempcommon;** CREATE TABLE tmpempprsnnl AS SELECT EMPNO, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO FROM EMP: **SELECT * FROM tmpempprsnnl;** --3. SQL COMMAND TO SELECT ALL INFO FROM tmpempcommon AND tmpempprsnnl ---- did not work when tried with union hence used join ----SELECT * FROM tmpempcommon --UNION ALL --SELECT * FROM tmpempprsnnl; **SELECT** * FROM tmpempcommon,tmpempprsnnl WHERE tmpempcommon.EMPNO=tmpempprsnnl.EMPNO; --4. doing all of the above --**DROP TABLE tmpempny; DROP TABLE tmpempda**; **DROP TABLE tmpempch; DROP TABLE tmpempbo; DROP TABLE tmpempcommon; DROP TABLE tmpempprsnnl**; **CREATE TABLE tmpempny AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=10; CREATE TABLE tmpempda AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=20; CREATE TABLE tmpempch AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=30;** CREATE TABLE tmpempbo AS SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO=40; **SELECT * FROM tmpempny UNION SELECT * FROM tmpempda UNION SELECT * FROM tmpempch UNION SELECT * FROM tmpempbo;**

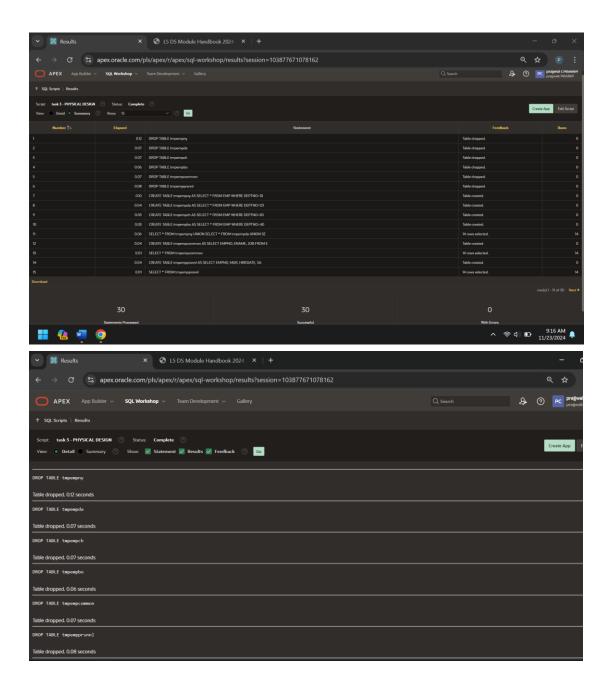
CREATE TABLE tmpempcommon AS SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB FROM EMP;

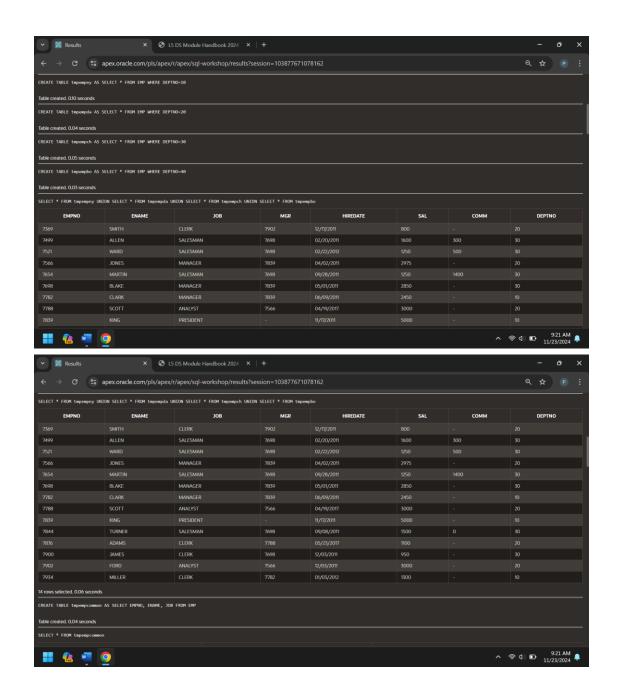
CREATE TABLE tmpempprsnnl AS SELECT EMPNO, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO FROM EMP;

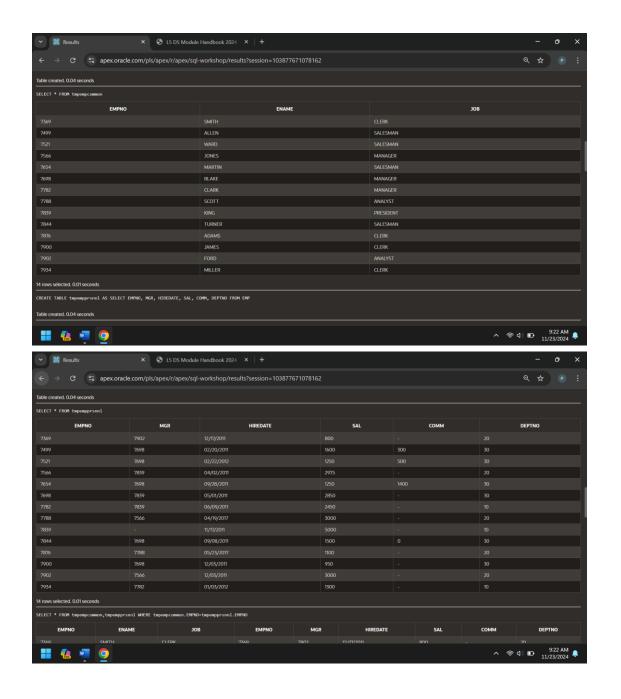
SELECT *

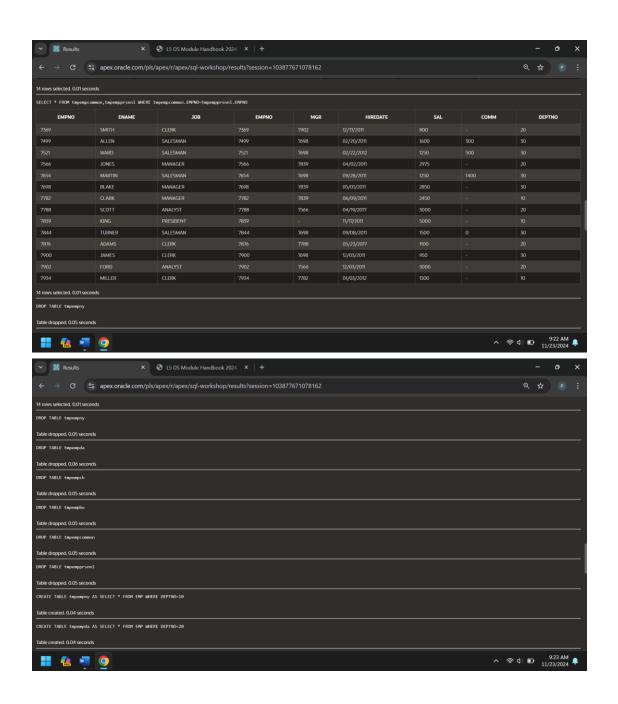
FROM tmpempcommon,tmpempprsnnlr

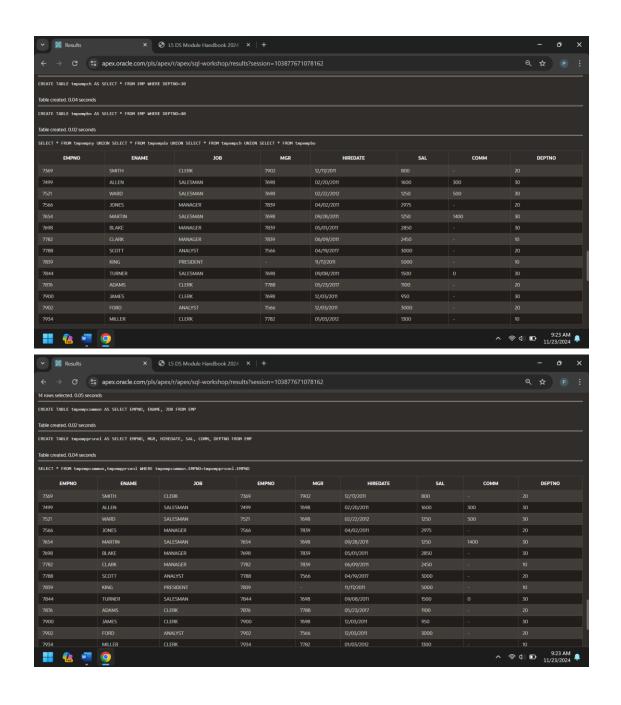
WHERE tmpempcommon.EMPNO=tmpempprsnnl.EMPNO;

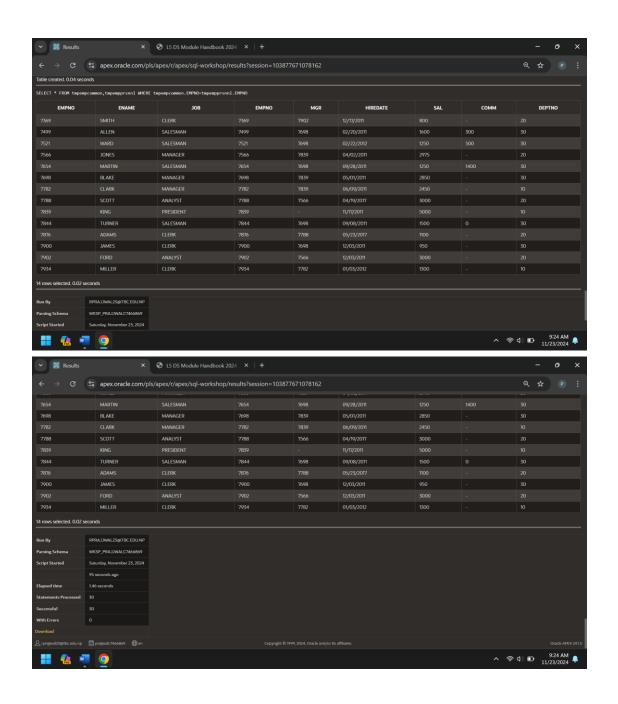












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Appendix H – Originality and Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) Statement

I understand that to use the work and ideas of others, including generative AI output, without full acknowledgement, is academic unfair practice.

I confirm that this coursework submission is all my own, original work and that all sources, summaries, paraphrases and quotes are fully referenced as required by the LBU Academic Regulations.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI USE (This is an example, you can modify, adapt, delete as appropriate):

I did use Generative AI technology in the development, writing, or editing of this assignment. I have included a copy of the reference used, and the output generated in the Appendix section. If you have any concerns about whether you have used generative AI tools (in)correctly, please seek advice before submitting your assignment from academic staff responsible for the assessment that this submission relates to. The shaded boxes are

examples to help you with completing this section.

Numbering	Generative AI Tool (e.g. ChatGPT)	How generative AI Tool was used	Reference
	ChatGPT 4	in simple terms explain to me how to conduct database normalization up to the third normal form	OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT (Feb 22 version) [Large language model]. https://chat.openai.com/chat Output: Database normalization is a process to organize a database into a structure that reduces redundancy and improves data integrity. Here's a simple explanation of how to normalize a database up to the Third Normal Form (3NF):
			Write down all the data you need and think of it in terms of a table with columns (attributes) and rows (records). Identify what the data represents (e.g., customers, orders, products).
			Step 2: First Normal Form (1NF) Goal: Eliminate duplicate columns and ensure each column contains only atomic (indivisible) values. 1. Ensure each cell in the table has a single value. O Bad example: A "Phone Numbers" column containing "123-456, 789-012". O Fix: Split into separate rows or create a separate table for

phone numbers. 2. Ensure each column contains values of the same type. • Example: A "Date" column should only have dates, not names or amounts. 3. Ensure the table has a unique identifier (Primary Key). • Add a column that uniquely identifies each row, like CustomerID.
Step 3: Second Normal Form (2NF) Goal: Eliminate partial dependency. A column should depend on the entire primary key, not just part of it. 1. Start with a 1NF table. 2. Remove partial dependencies: Of the primary key is made of multiple columns, make sure all non-key columns depend on the entire primary key. Example: In a table where the primary key is OrderID + ProductID, if "CustomerName" only depends on OrderID, move it to a separate table. 3. Create separate tables for related data and use foreign keys. Example: Split a single table into Orders and Products.
Step 4: Third Normal Form (3NF) Goal: Eliminate transitive dependency. Non-key columns should depend only on the primary key, not other non-key columns. 1. Start with a 2NF table. 2. Remove transitive dependencies: © Example: In a table with OrderID, CustomerID, and CustomerAddress, if CustomerAddress depends on CustomerID (not OrderID), move CustomerAddress to a separate Customers table.
Final Example Starting Table: OrderID ProductID ProductName CustomerID CustomerName CustomerAddress 1NF:

 Split multi-valued attributes (e.g., one product per row). Add a primary key like OrderID + ProductID. 2NF: Create separate tables for Products and Customers. Products: ProductID, ProductName.
Customers: CustomerID, CustomerName, CustomerAddress.
3NF:
Ensure no transitive dependencies. Move CustomerAddress to the
Customers table since it depends on CustomerID.
Resulting Tables
Orders: OrderID, CustomerID, ProductID
2. Products: ProductID, ProductName
3. Customers: CustomerID, CustomerName, CustomerAddress
By this point, your database is organized, redundant data is minimized, and
relationships are clearly defined!
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