<u>IT214 – Database Management System</u>

Project Title - Inventory Management System (IMS)

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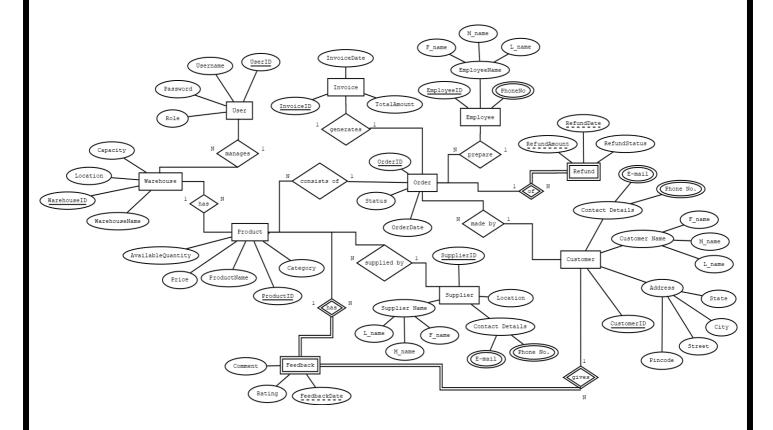
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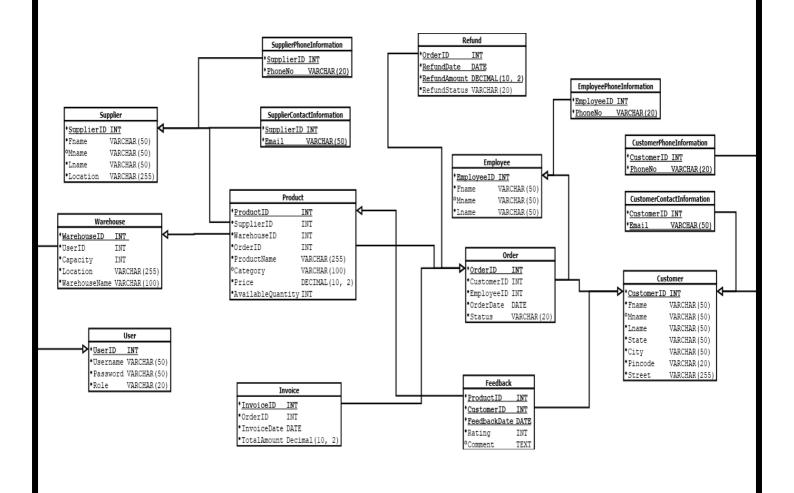
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ER Diagram:



Relation Schema Diagram:



NORMALIZATION PROOFS:

1) For Relation Supplier:

- Attributes: SupplierID, Fname, Mname, Lname, Location
- FD set: {SupplierID} → {Fname, Mname, Lname, Location}
- Key: SupplierID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is SupplierID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Supplier table is in BCNF.

2) For Relation SupplierContactInformation:

- Attributes: SupplierID, Email
- Key: {SupplierID, Email}
- Explanation: Here both attributes are combined primary key, so relation is in BCNF form.

3) For Relation SupplierPhoneInformation:

- Attributes: SupplierID, PhoneNo
- Key: {SupplierID, PhoneNo}
- Explanation: Here both attributes are combined primary key, so relation is in BCNF form.

4) For Relation User:

- Attributes: UserID, Username, Password, Role
- FD set: {UserID} → {Username, Password, Role}
- Key: UserID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is UserID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the User table is in BCNF.

5) For Relation Warehouse:

- Attributes: WarehouseID, UserID, Capacity, Location, WarehouseName
- FD set: {WarehouseID} → {UserID, Capacity, Location, WarehouseName}
- Key: WarehouseID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is WarehouseID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Warehouse table is in BCNF.

6) For Relation Customer:

- Attributes: CustomerID, Fname, Mname, Lname, State, City, Pincode, Street
- FD set: {CustomerID} → {Fname, Mname, Lname, State, City, Pincode, Street}
- Key: CustomerID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is CustomerID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Customer table is in BCNF.

7) For Relation CustomerContactInformation:

- Attributes: CustomerID, Email
- Key: {CustomerID, Email}
- Explanation: Here both attributes are combined primary key, so relation is in BCNF form.

8) For Relation Customer Phone Information:

- Attributes: CustomerID, PhoneNo
- Key: {CustomerID, PhoneNo}
- Explanation: Here both attributes are combined primary key, so relation is in BCNF form.

9) For Relation Employee:

- Attributes: EmployeeID, Fname, Mname, Lname
- FD set: {EmployeeID} → {Fname, Mname, Lname}
- Key: EmployeeID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is EmployeeID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Employee table is in BCNF.

7) For Relation EmployeePhoneInformation:

- Attributes: EmployeeID, PhoneNo
- Key: {EmployeeID, PhoneNo}
- Explanation: Here both attributes are combined primary key, so relation is in BCNF form.

9) For Relation Order:

- Attributes: OrderID, CustomerID, EmployeeID, OrderDate, Status
- FD set: {OrderID} → {CustomerID, EmployeeID, OrderDate, Status}
- Key: OrderID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is OrderID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Order table is in BCNF.

9) For Relation Invoice:

- Attributes: InvoiceID, OrderID, TotalAmount, InvoiceDate
- FD set: {InvoiceID} → { OrderID, TotalAmount, InvoiceDate}
- Key: InvoiceID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is InvoiceID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Invoice table is in BCNF.

10) For Relation Product:

- Attributes: ProductID, SupplierID, WarehouseID, OrderID, ProductName, Category, Price, AvailableQuantity
- FD set: {ProductID} → {SupplierID, WarehouseID, OrderID, ProductName, Category, Price, AvailableQuantity}
- Key: ProductID
- Explanation: The left side of all functional dependencies in the minimal set is ProductID, which is the primary key. Therefore, the Product table is in BCNF.

11) For Relation Refund:

- Attributes: OrderID, RefundDate, RefundAmount, RefundStatus
- FD set: {OrderID, RefundDate, RefundAmount} → {RefundStatus}
- Key: {OrderID, RefundDate, RefundAmount}
- Explanation: The composite key {OrderID, RefundDate, RefundAmount} uniquely identifies each row. The RefundStatus is functionally determined by this key. Therefore, the relation is in BCNF.

12) For Relation Feedback:

- Attributes: ProductID, CustomerID, FeedbackDate, Rating, Comment
- FD set: {ProductID, CustomerID, FeedbackDate} → {Rating, Comment}
- Key: {ProductID, CustomerID, FeedbackDate}
- Explanation: The composite key {ProductID, CustomerID, FeedbackDate} uniquely identifies each row. The Rating and Comment are functionally determined by this key. Therefore, the relation is in BCNF.