**CCT College Dublin**

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| **Module Title:** | Cloud Computing Fundamentals (BSc (Hons) in Computing in IT |
| **Assessment Title:** | CA 2 – Introduction to Cloud Services (25%) |
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**Declaration**

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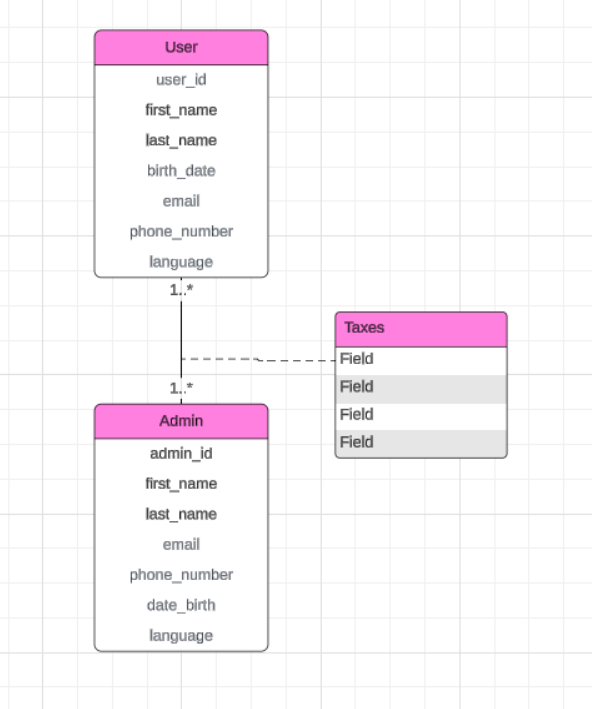
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# Database

## Updated Components from checkpoint 1:

For this part what we did was create a new schema since there are 3 of us working on this project, so we decided to create a new one and work on it.



We started creating this from scratch.

After that, the next step was normalization. Starting from the 1NF, eliminating repeating groups in individual tables, creating the tables for each data, and lastly identifying the PK.

A diagram of a computer

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After applying the 1NF: The tables looked like this:

Eliminates repeating groups in individual tables.

We eliminated the redundant attributes, both user and admin tables had identical fields like first\_name, last\_name, etc. This causes duplication. So, what we did instead we create a person table.

Each row is unique, and a primary key is introduced, such as a user\_id, person\_id, admin\_id, and tax\_id.

The taxes table had no relationship with other tables, no attributes, and no PK. We fixed that with the 1NF.

2NF:

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The established relationship between every table:

**User table with person table.**

One-to-One (1:1): Each User has exactly one corresponding Person, and vice versa. This is enforced by the user\_id foreign key in the Person table.

**Person table with admin table.**

One-to-Many (1:N): A Person can be associated with many Admin records, but an Admin can only be associated with one Person. This is enforced by the admin\_id foreign key in the Person table.

**Admin table with taxes tables.**

Many-to-Many (M:N): An Admin can be assigned to many Taxes, and a Tax can be assigned to many Admins. This relationship is implemented using the TaxAssignment junction table.

**Taxes table with taxAssignment table.**

One-to-Many (1:N): A Tax can be assigned to many TaxAssignments, but a TaxAssignment can only be associated with one Tax. This is enforced by the tax\_id foreign key in the TaxAssignment table.

**User table with taxes**

Many-to-Many (M:N): A User can be assigned to many Taxes, and a Tax can be assigned to many Users. This relationship is implemented using the TaxAssignment junction table.

**Tax table with TaxPayment table.**

One-to-Many (1:N): A Tax can have many TaxPayments, but a TaxPayment can only be associated with one Tax. This is enforced by the tax\_id foreign key in the TaxPayment table.

2NF, for this task, we made sure that no partial dependency exists. We have already addressed many normalization issues in 1N. In 2NF, we further refine by ensuring that every non-key attribute depends on the entire primary key. Also, there are no redundant fields on any table.

So, the conclusion is every table has a single-column primary key. All non-key attributes depend on the entire primary key. But we decided to split the taxes tables in 3 since we had a few characteristics with potential dependencies in the taxes table that if you combine them with other data, could generate a duplicate. So, instead, we created 2 tables from taxes, one is “tax payments” and we created attributes as payment\_id as a PK tax\_id as FK and paid\_by as FK. And, the second table was called tax\_assignment with a composite key consisting of the tax\_id in the taxestable and assigned\_by referencing the user\_id in the usertable.

3NF:

In the 3rd formal notation, we had to analyze if there was any violation of 3NF.

We found that in the taxpayment table, the paid\_by attribute is dependent on the assigned\_by attribute, which is not a primary key. This a dependency, and this one was violating the 3NF rule.

Without separating the attribute assigned\_by attribute to another table the same user information could be repeated in many taxpayments records, and this could lead to a data redundancy. So, we figured this out by introducing a new table called “assigned user” by creating this table we eliminated the dependency and we reduced data redundancy. Which lead a more normalized and efficient database design.

Therefore, after all these updates the schema looked like this.

A diagram of a software

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## Physical design: Produce the SQL and create statements for each relation, including INSERT statements (dummy data).

For this task we put all the data inside the MySQL Workbench, creating the tables and attributes and also putting dummy information as an example.

Dummy data on person table.

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Dummy data on tax payment table.

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A screenshot of a computer

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Admin table.

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A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated User table.