# Edith Cowan University CSG1207 Systems & Database Design Assignment 1

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### 1 Task 1: Normalisation

Figure 1 below shows part of a spreadsheet used by a tavern which allows customers to book rooms for events and functions. Each row represents a booking.

**Booking Date** Duration Room # Room Name Room Capacity **Customer Phone** Bookina# **Customer Name** 12-08-21 18:30 0432514658 1241 3 Side Bar 15 Sam Crocker 1242 12-08-21 18:30 4 0432514658 Sam Crocker 1 Function Room 1 30 1243 12-08-23 16:00 8 2 Function Room 2 50 0425748641 Joe Pardy 1244 12-08-24 17:00 5 2 Function Room 2 50 0485475265 Cameron West 1245 12-08-26 15:00 **Function Room 1** 30 0428654854 Jimbo Lawkins 3 1 1246 12-08-26 19:30 4 1 Function Room 1 30 0438924565 Pattie Forbes 12-08-27 17:30 4 Garden Area 0425748641 Joe Pardy

Figure 1: Tavern Bookings

# 1.1 Assumptions

- A room cannot have multiple bookings at the same time
- Auto-incrementing Customer# has been created, replacing CustomerPhone as customer identifier
  - Auto-incrementing identifier avoids user input error which may result in multiple customers with the same phone number
  - Allows CustomerPhone to be updated without having to update foreign keys if CustomerPhone remained as identifier
- BookingDate time element has been split into its own attribute
  - New attributes created called BookingTimeStart and BookingTimeEnd
  - Duration attribute is now derived, no longer stored on database
  - Allows system to check availability of room before a new booking can be created

### 1.2 ONF: Unnormalised form

R1 = (Customer#, CustomerPhone, CustomerName, Booking#, BookingDate, BookingTimeStart, BookingTimeEnd, Room#, RoomName, RoomCapacity)

#### 1.3 1NF: First normal form

 $R1 = (\underline{\textbf{Customer\#}}, \underline{\textbf{CustomerPhone}}, \underline{\textbf{CustomerName}}, \underline{\{\underline{\textbf{Booking\#}}}, \underline{\textbf{BookingTimeEnd}}, \underline{\textbf{Room\#}}, \underline{\textbf{RoomName}}, \underline{\textbf{RoomCapacity}}\})$ 

R11 = (Customer #, Customer Phone, Customer Name)

 $R12 = (\underline{\textbf{Booking\#}}, BookingDate, BookingTimeStart, BookingTimeEnd, Room\#, RoomName, RoomCapacity, Customer#)$ 

### 1.4 2NF: Second normal form

No partial dependencies, already 2NF.

R11 = (Customer#, CustomerPhone, CustomerName)

R12 = (<u>Booking#</u>, BookingDate, BookingTimeStart, BookingTimeEnd, Room#, RoomName, RoomCapacity, Customer#)

### 1.5 3NF: Third normal form

R11 = (Customer#, CustomerPhone, CustomerName)

R12 = (<u>Booking#</u>, BookingDate, BookingTimeStart, BookingTimeEnd, Room#, RoomName, RoomCapacity, Customer#)

 $R121 = (\underline{\textbf{Booking\#}}, BookingDate, BookingTimeStart, BookingTimeEnd, Room\#, Customer\#)$ 

R122 = (Room#, RoomName, RoomCapacity)

#### 1.6 Named relations

Customer = (Customer #, Customer Phone, Customer Name)

Booking =  $(\underline{\mathbf{Booking\#}}, \mathrm{BookingDate}, \mathrm{BookingTimeStart}, \mathrm{BookingTimeEnd}, \mathit{Room\#}, \mathit{Customer\#})$ 

Room = (Room#, RoomName, RoomCapacity)

# 1.7 Physical E-R diagram

### 2 Task 2: Advanced normalisation

Figure 2 below depicts an invoice for an order from a store.

Figure 2: Pakoko Tax Invoice

Tax Invoice Pakoko Tax Invoice

112 St. Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000 Ph: 9325 2458 • ABN: 658475896

Name:

Invoice #: 24130 Invoice Date: 23-04-2012 Delivery Address:

52 Brook Street, Noranda, 6062, WA

**Delivery Instructions:** 

Knock on side door not front door

Email: p.ford@gmail.com

Patrick Ford

**Phone:** 0425874569

Item Code	Item Name	Cat. Code	Cat. Name	Cost (each)	Qty	Subtotal			
SKU8789	Hunter x Hunter, volume 31	CMGN	Comics & Graphic Novels	\$9.99	1	\$9.99			
SKU6927	Watchmen (Hard Cover)	CMGN	Comics & Graphic Novels	\$29.99	1	\$29.99			
SKU3305	Final Fantasy Master Creatures - Kefka	AFIG	Action Figures	\$34.99	1	\$34.99			
SKU6421	Serenity Movie Poster	PSTR	Posters	\$9.80	2	\$19.60			
SKU3312	Final Fantasy Master Creatures - Ifrit	AFIG	Action Figures	\$34.99	1	\$34.99			
SKU7899	Angry Birds 9" Plushies (Birds)	PLSH	Plush Toys	\$35.00	2	\$70.00			
SKU7898	Angry Birds 9" Plushies (Pigs)	PLSH	Plush Toys	\$25.00	1	\$25.00			
Grand Total									

Thank you for shopping with Pakoko! Please see our return policy at www.pakoko.com.au/returns for any missing, incorrect or damaged items.

# 2.1 Assumptions

- Auto-incrementing Cust# has been created, replacing CustEmail as customer identifier
  - Auto-incrementing identifier avoids user input error which may result in multiple customers with the same email address
  - Allows CustEmail to be updated without having to update foreign keys if CustEmail remained as identifier
- Each item is only in one category
- Item codes are unique per item, even if the items are in different categories
- Invoice header and footer is static and is not stored in the database
  - Includes Pakoko business details header and thank you / return policy URL footer
- Derived attributes are not stored in the database
  - Includes Item Subtotal and Invoice Grand Total

#### 2.2 ONF: Unnormalised form

R1 = (Cust#, CustEmail, CustName, CustPhone, DeliveryAddress, DeliveryInstructions, {Invoice#, InvoiceDate, {ItemCode, ItemName, CatCode, CatName, Cost, Qty}})

#### 2.3 1NF: First normal form

 $R1 = (\underline{Cust\#}, \underline{CustEmail}, \underline{CustName}, \underline{CustPhone}, \underline{DeliveryAddress}, \underline{DeliveryInstructions}, \\ \{\underline{Invoice\#}, \underline{InvoiceDate}, \{\underline{ItemCode}, \underline{ItemName}, \underline{CatCode}, \underline{CatName}, \underline{Cost}, \underline{Qty}\}\})$ 

 $R11 = (\underline{Cust\#}, CustEmail, CustName, CustPhone, DeliveryAddress, DeliveryInstructions)$ 

R12 = (Invoice#, InvoiceDate, Cust#)

R13 = (*Invoice*#, <u>ItemCode</u>, ItemName, CatCode, CatName, Cost, Qty)

#### 2.4 2NF: Second normal form

 $R11 = (\underline{Cust\#}, CustEmail, CustName, CustPhone, DeliveryAddress, DeliveryInstructions)$ 

R12 = (Invoice#, InvoiceDate, Cust#)

R13 = (Invoice#, ItemCode, ItemName, CatCode, CatName, Cost, Qty)

R131 = (Invoice #, ItemCode, Qty)

R132 = (<u>ItemCode</u>, ItemName, CatCode, CatName, Cost)

#### 2.5 3NF: Third normal form

 $R11 = (\underline{Cust\#}, CustEmail, CustName, CustPhone, DeliveryAddress, DeliveryInstructions)$ 

R12 = (Invoice#, InvoiceDate, Cust#)

R131 = (Invoice #, ItemCode, Qty)

R132 = (ItemCode, ItemName, CatCode, CatName, Cost)

 $R1321 = (\underline{ItemCode}, ItemName, CatCode)$ 

R1322 = (CatCode, CatName)

# 2.6 Named relations

 $\label{eq:Customer} \text{Customer} = (\underline{\textbf{Cust\#}}, \, \textbf{CustEmail}, \, \textbf{CustName}, \, \textbf{CustPhone}, \, \textbf{DeliveryAddress}, \, \textbf{DeliveryInstructions})$ 

Invoice = (Invoice#, InvoiceDate, Cust#)

 $InvoiceItem = (\textit{Invoice}\#, \underline{\textit{ItemCode}}, Qty)$ 

Item = ( $\underline{ItemCode}$ , ItemName, CatCode)

 $Category = (\underline{CatCode}, CatName)$ 

# 2.7 Physical E-R diagram

# 3 Task 3: Entity-Relationship modelling

You have been hired to design a database system for a pizza store. The database must encompass the customers, staff, pizza details and the pizza orders made by customers.

### 3.1 Assumptions

- A customer must order at least one pizza to exist on database
- Some staff may not take any CustomerOrders
- A CustomerOrder must contain at least one PizzaOrder
- A PizzaOrder must include one PizzaType selection
- A PizzaOrder must include one PizzaCrust selection
- A PizzaOrder must include one PizzaSauce selection

# 3.2 Logical E-R diagram

<u>CustOrderID</u> CustOrderDate CustOrderTime CustID StaffID <u>StaffID</u> CustID StaffLastNameCustName Staff CustomerOrder Customer StaffFirstName CustAdrs StaffDOB CustPhone StaffPhone <u>PizzaCrustID</u> <u>PizzaSauceID</u> PizzaCrustName PizzaSauceName PizzaCrust PizzaOrder PizzaSauce <u>PizzaOrderID</u> PizzaReady . CustOrderID PizzaTypeID PizzaCrustID PizzaSauceID PizzaType <u>PizzaTypeID</u> PizzaName PizzaDesc PizzaPrice

Figure 3: Pizza Store Logical E-R Diagram

# 3.3 Physical E-R diagram

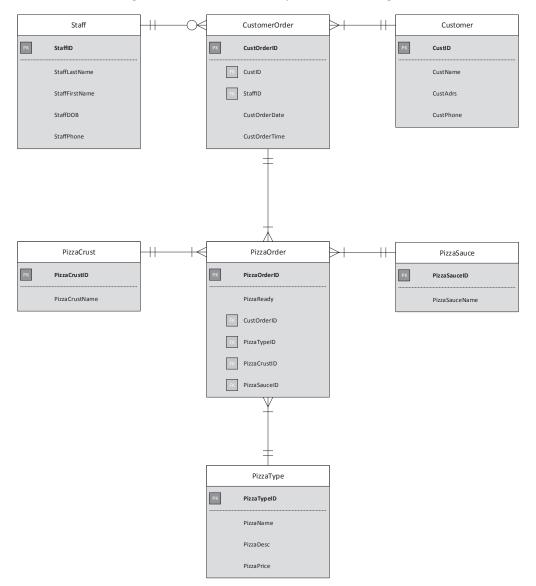


Figure 4: Pizza Store Physical E-R Diagram

# 4 Task 4: Advanced Entity-Relationship modelling

- 4.1 Assumptions
- 4.2 Logical E-R diagram
- 4.3 Physical E-R diagram