

Assignment4 Normalization

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Exercise 1

(a). Assumptions

- 1: Employee name identifies the employee who processed the order and depends on the order.
- 2: PartNumber identifies a part uniquely
- 3: An order is uniquely identified by CustomerNumber, Date, Time.
- 4: CustomerNumber identifies customer uniquely
- 5: Unitprice, PartName, PartType depend only on PartNumber
- 6: PartType identifies the category of a part, and CageCode depends only on PartType, not directly on PartNumber.
7. CustomerName and CustomerType depend only on CustomerNumber.
8. QuantityOrdered depends on CustomerNumber, PartNumber, date and time.

(b). Normalization Process

UnnormalizedForm:

Customer Name	Customer Number	Customer Type	Date	Time	Employee	Part Number	Part Name	Part Type	Cage Code	Quantity Ordered	Unit Price
Jeff Peterson	HG54587	Consumer	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison	10654	Float Control	Plumbing	G413	4	12
						10456	Modulator	Electrical	H433	3	7
						10776	Hose Assembly	Plumbing	G413	7	9
						10657	Float Assembly	Plumbing	G413	5	10

Step1-1NF

Table: OrderForm

Customer Name	<u>customer Number</u>	customerType	<u>date</u>	<u>time</u>	employee	<u>partNumber</u>	partName	partType	cageCode	quantityOrdered	unitPrice
Jeff Peterson	HG54587	Consumer	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison	10654	Float Control	Plumbing	G413	4	12
Jeff Peterson	HG54587	Consumer	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison	10456	Modulator	Electrical	H433	3	7
Jeff Peterson	HG54587	Consumer	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison	10776	Hose Assembly	Plumbing	G413	7	9
Jeff Peterson	HG54587	Consumer	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison	10657	Float Assembly	Plumbing	G413	5	10

Why:

The unnormalized form had a hierarchical structure with repeated groups of parts under one order header.

To achieve 1NF, we need to create a flat table where each row represents one order line item.

So there are no repeating groups and every cell has an atomic value.

The primary keys are **customerNumber**, **partNumber**, **date**, **time**, they uniquely identify each order line.

Step2-2NF

Table: Customer

<u>customerNumber</u>	customerName	customerType
HG54587	Jeff Peterson	Consumer

Table: Order

<u>customerNumber</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>time</u>	employee
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison

Table: Part

<u>partNumber</u>	partName	partType	cageCode	unitPrice
10654	Float Control	Plumbing	G413	12
10456	Modulator	Electrical	H433	7
10776	Hose Assembly	Plumbing	G413	9
10657	Float Assembly	Plumbing	G413	10

Table: OrderLine

<u>customerNumber</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>time</u>	<u>partNumber</u>	quantityOrdered
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10654	4
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10456	3
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10776	7
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10657	5

Why:

1NF contained partial dependencies that

CustomerName and CustomerType depend only on CustomerNumber,

Employee depends on CustomerNumber, Date and Time,

PartName, PartType, CageCode, and UnitPrice depend only on PartNumber

Only QuantityOrdered depends on the full primary key.

To reach 2NF, we need to decompose the 1NF table into four tables based on the functional dependencies and the primary key(s) each table needs to have. So that these data only need to be stored once.

Step3-3NF

Table: Customer

<u>customerNumber</u>	customerName	customerType
HG54587	Jeff Peterson	Consumer

Table: Order

<u>customerNumber</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>time</u>	employee
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	D.Harrison

Table: Part

<u>partNumber</u>	partName	<u>partType</u>	unitPrice
10654	Float Control	Plumbing	12
10456	Modulator	Electrical	7
10776	Hose Assembly	Plumbing	9
10657	Float Assembly	Plumbing	10

Table: PartTypeStorage

<u>partType</u>	cageCode
Plumbing	G413
Electrical	H433
Plumbing	G413
Plumbing	G413

Table: OrderLine

<u>customerNumber</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>time</u>	<u>partNumber</u>	quantityOrdered
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10654	4
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10456	3
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10776	7
HG54587	7/1/2024	10:30am	10657	5

Why:

A transitive dependency existed because CageCode depends on PartType, and PartType depends on PartNumber.

To eliminate this transitive dependency and achieve 3NF, CageCode was moved to a separate table keyed by PartType.

(c) Primary and Foreign Keys

1NF:

Table: orderForm

PK: (customerNumber, partNumber, date, time)

2NF:

Table: Customer

PK: customerNumber

Table: Order

PK: (customerNumber, date, time)

Table: Part

PK: partNumber

Table: OrderLine

PK: (customerNumber, partNumber, date, time)

3NF:

Table: Customer

PK: customerNumber

Table: Order

PK: (customerNumber, date, time)

FK: customerNumber

Table: PartTypeStorage:

PK: PartType

Table: Part

PK: partNumber

FK: partType

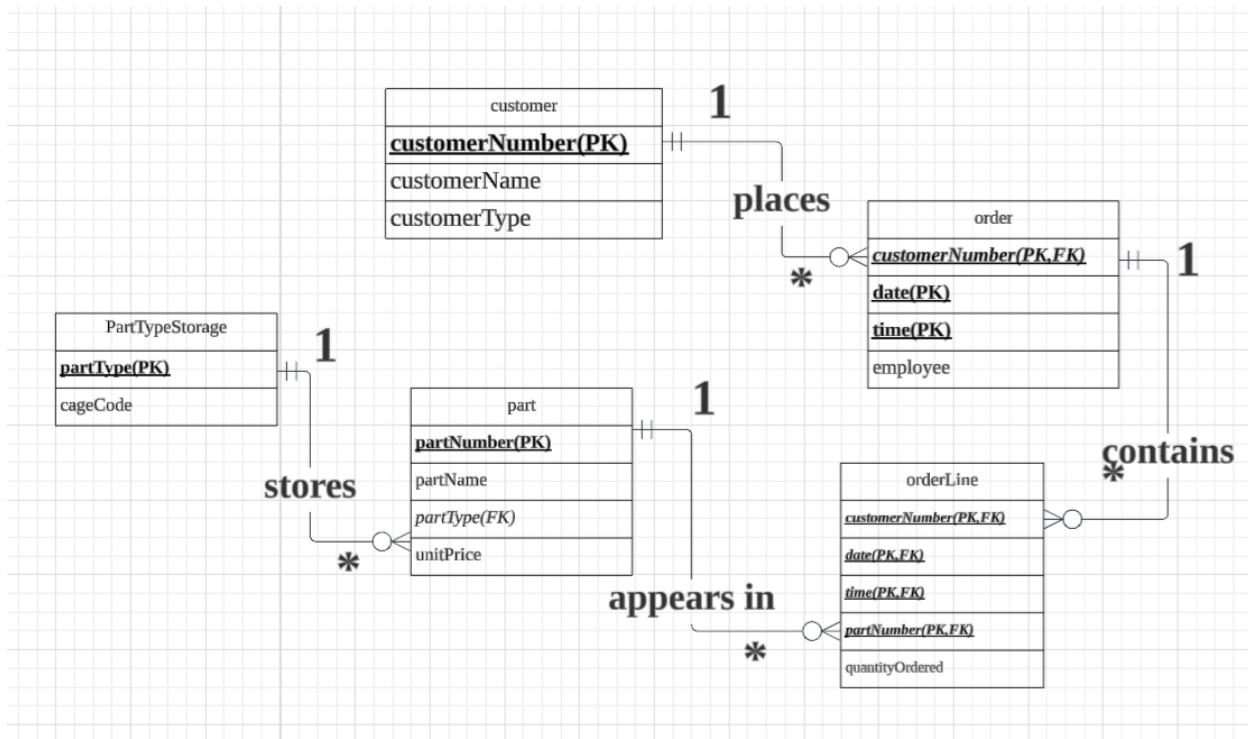
Table: OrderLine

PK: (customerNumber, partNumber, date, time)

FK: customerNumber, partNumber, date, time

(d) names of 3NF relations:

Customer, Order, Part, PartTypeStorage, OrderLine



Exercise 2

(a). Assumptions

- 1: PatNo uniquely identifies each patient.
- 2: TherapistName depends only on StaffNo.
- 3: StaffNo uniquely identifies each therapist.
- 4: PatName depends only on PatNo.
- 5: A patient may have multiple appointments with different therapists.
- 6: A therapist can only work at one branch on any given day.

(b). Normalization Process

Unnormalized Form

<u>staffNo</u>	therapistName	<u>patNo</u>	patName	<u>appointment date time</u>	branchNo
S1011	Fred Smith	P100	Lily White	9/12/2022	M15

				10:00	
S1011	Fred Smith	P105	Jill Baker	9/12/2022 12:00	M15
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/12/2022 10:00	Q10
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/14/2022 14:00	Q10
S1032	Richard Levin	P105	Jill Baker	9/14/2022 16:30	M15
S1032	Richard Levin	P110	Jimmy Winter	9/15/2022 18:00	B13

Step1-1NF:

Table: AppointmentAll

<u>staffNo</u>	therapistName	<u>patNo</u>	patName	<u>appointmentDate</u>	<u>appointmentTime</u>	branchNo
S1011	Fred Smith	P100	Lily White	9/12/2022	10:00	M15
S1011	Fred Smith	P105	Jill Baker	9/12/2022	12:00	M15
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/12/2022	10:00	Q10
S1024	Heidi Pierce	P108	Andy McKee	9/14/2022	14:00	Q10
S1032	Richard Levin	P105	Jill Baker	9/14/2022	16:30	M15
S1032	Richard Levin	P110	Jimmy Winter	9/15/2022	18:00	B13

Why:

The unnormalized form violated 1NF because the appointment date time column contains non-atomic data, so we need to split it into appointmentDate and appointmentTime to ensure all attributes contain atomic values.

Step2-2NF:

Table: Therapist

<u>staffNo</u>	therapistName
S1011	Fred Smith
S1024	Heidi Pierce
S1032	Richard Levin

Table: Patient

<u>patNo</u>	patName
P100	Lily White
P105	Jill Baker
P108	Andy McKee
P110	Jimmy Winter

Table: Appointment

<u>staffNo</u>	<u>patNo</u>	<u>appointmentDate</u>	<u>appointmentTime</u>	branchNo
S1011	P100	9/12/2022	10:00	M15
S1011	P105	9/12/2022	12:00	M15
S1024	P108	9/12/2022	10:00	Q10
S1024	P108	9/14/2022	14:00	Q10
S1032	P105	9/14/2022	16:30	M15
S1032	P110	9/15/2022	18:00	B13

Why:

1NF table contained partial dependencies, which will cause redundancy that therapists and patient names are repeated for each appointment. By creating separate tables, we can eliminate redundancy and store these data only once.

Step3-3NF:

Table: Therapist

<u>staffNo</u>	therapistName
S1011	Fred Smith
S1024	Heidi Pierce
S1032	Richard Levin

Table: Patient

<u>patNo</u>	patName
P100	Lily White
P105	Jill Baker
P108	Andy McKee
P110	Jimmy Winter

Table: TherapistAssignment

<u>staffNo</u>	<u>appointmentDate</u>	branchNo
S1011	9/12/2022	M15
S1024	9/12/2022	Q10
S1024	9/14/2022	Q10
S1032	9/14/2022	M15
S1032	9/15/2022	B13

Table: Appointment

<u>staffNo</u>	<u>patNo</u>	<u>appointmentDate</u>	<u>appointmentTime</u>
S1011	P100	9/12/2022	10:00
S1011	P105	9/12/2022	12:00
S1024	P108	9/12/2022	10:00
S1024	P108	9/14/2022	14:00
S1032	P105	9/14/2022	16:30
S1032	P110	9/15/2022	18:00

Why:

BranchNo depends on the composite key (StaffNo, AppointmentDate) rather than on the full primary key of Appointment, creating a transitive dependency.

Separating TherapistAssignment eliminates this dependency and achieves 3NF.

(c) Primary and Foreign Keys

1NF:

Table: AppointmentAll

PK: (staffNo, patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime)

2NF:

Table: Therapist

PK: staffNo

Table: Patient

PK: patNo

Table: Appointment

PK: (staffNo, patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime)

3NF:

Table: Therapist

PK: staffNo

Table: Patient

PK: patNo

Table: TherapistAssignment

PK: (staffNo, appointmentDate)

FK: staffNo

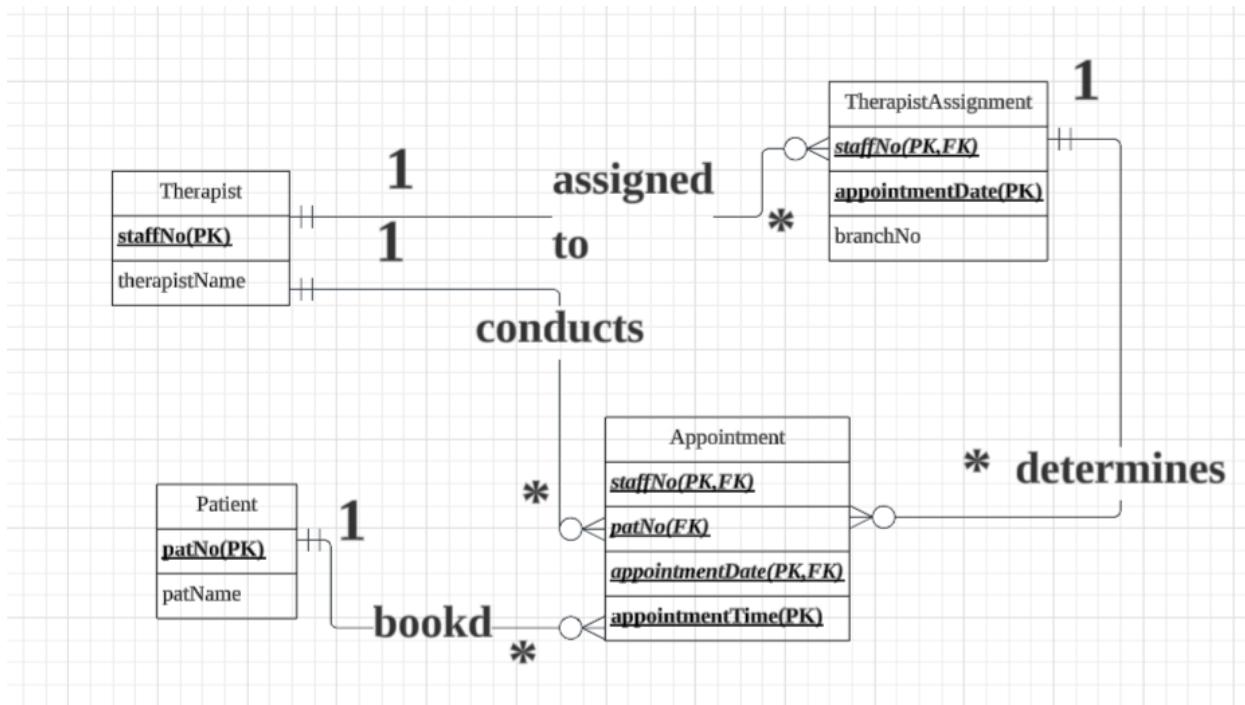
Table: Appointment

PK: (staffNo, patNo, appointmentDate, appointmentTime)

FK: (staffNo, appointmentDate), patNo, StaffNo

(d) names of 3NF relations:

Therapist, Patient, TherapistAssignment, Appointment



Exercise 3

(a). Assumptions

- 1: eNo uniquely identifies each employee.
- 2: Hours worked depends on both eNo and contractNo.
- 3: Employee name depends only on eNo.
- 4: eventNo uniquely identifies each event.
5. contractNo uniquely identifies each contract.
6. Event location depends only on eventNo.

(b). Normalization Process

Unnormalized Form

<u>eNo</u>	<u>contractNo</u>	hours	eName	eventNo	eventLoc
1135	C1024	16	Smith J	H25	Queens
1057	C1024	24	Hocine D	H25	Queens
1068	C1025	28	White T	H4	Yonkers
1135	C1025	15	Smith J	H4	Yonkers
1135	C1026	10	Smith J	H25	Queens

Step1-1NF:

Table: Appointment

The Unnormalized Form already satisfies 1NF because all attributes contain atomic values and there are no repeating groups.

Step2-2NF:

Table: Employee

<u>eNo</u>	eName
1135	Smith J
1057	Hocine D
1068	White T

Table: Contract

<u>contractNo</u>	eventNo	eventLoc
C1024	H25	Queens
C1025	H4	Yonkers
C1026	H25	Queens

Table: Assignment:

<u>eNo</u>	<u>contractNo</u>	hours
1135	C1024	16
1057	C1024	24
1068	C1025	28
1135	C1025	15
1135	C1026	10

Why:

The 1NF table contained partial dependencies causing redundancy that the same employee's name might be repeatedly mentioned for each of his work, the location queens and yonkers are also repeated. We can separate Employee and Contract tables to eliminate this redundancy.

Step3-3NF:

Table: Employee

<u>eNo</u>	eName
1135	Smith J
1057	Hocine D

1068	White T
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Table: Event

<u>eventNo</u>	eventLoc
H25	Queens
H4	Yonkers

Table: Contract

<u>contractNo</u>	eventNo
C1024	H25
C1025	H4
C1026	H25

Table: Assignment:

<u>eNo</u>	<u>contractNo</u>	hours
1135	C1024	16
1057	C1024	24
1068	C1025	28
1135	C1025	15
1135	C1026	10

Why:

The 2NF Contract table contained a transitive dependency that eventLoc depends on eventNo, but not directly on contractNo.

This means if multiple contracts exist for the same event, the event location will be repeated several times in different records. So we need to create an event table to store each event's location once.

(c) Primary and Foreign Keys

1NF:

Table: Unnormalized Form

PK: eNO, contractNo

2NF:

Table: Employee
 PK: eNo
 Table: Contract
 PK: contractNo
 Table: Assignment
 PK: (eNO, contractNo)

3NF:

Table: Employee
 PK: eNo
 Table: Event
 PK: eventNo
 Table: Contract
 PK: contractNo
 FK: eventNo
 Table: Assignment
 PK: (eNO, contractNo)
 FK: eNO, contractNo

(d) names of 3NF relations:
 Employee, Event, Contract, Assignment

