Normalization Process for the College Library Database

1. Overview

Normalization is a systematic approach to organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. The normalization process ensures that all relations are in **Third Normal Form (3NF)** by eliminating transitive and partial dependencies. Below are the steps taken to normalize the entities in the college library database.

2. Normalized Design

Member Entity

• Original Table:

The MaxLoans attribute is functionally dependent on MemberType rather than the primary key (MemberID). This violates 3NF.

• Normalization:

o Extract MaxLoans into a separate MEMBER_TYPE table with MemberType as the primary key.

Normalized Tables:

- o MEMBER: (MemberID{PK}, Fname, Lname, Email, MemberType, AccountStatus)
- o MEMBER_TYPE: (MemberType{PK}, MaxLoans)

Resource Entity

• Original Table:

o The attributes Author, Creator, Director, and Musician are multivalued, and ClassName is dependent on ClassNumber, which creates redundancy and violates 3NF.

• Normalization:

- Separate multivalued attributes into individual tables (e.g., BOOK_AUTHOR, VIDEO_CREATOR) to achieve 1NF.
- Extract ClassName into a separate CLASS table with ClassNumber as the primary key.

Normalized Tables:

- o RESOURCE: (ResourceID{PK}, Title, FloorNumber, ShelfNumber, ClassNumber, ISBN, LoanType, Format)
- o **BOOK AUTHOR**: (ResourceID{PK}{FK}, Author)
- o VIDEO_CREATOR: (ResourceID{PK}{FK}, Creator)
- o DVD DIRECTOR: (ResourceID{PK}{FK}, Director)
- o CD_MUSICIAN: (ResourceID{PK}{FK}, Musician)

Copy Entity

- Original Table:
 - o The attribute Availability depends on ResourceID and CopyNumber.
- Normalization:
 - The table is already in 3NF, as all attributes are fully functionally dependent on the composite primary key (ResourceID, CopyNumber).
- Normalized Table:
 - o COPY: (ResourceID{FK}, CopyNumber{PK}, Availability)

Loan Entity

- Original Table:
 - The table has no violations, but derived attributes like DueDate and OverdueDays are calculated and not stored.
- Normalization:
 - o Retain the structure but document derived attributes separately.
- Normalized Table:
 - o LOAN: (LoanNumber{PK}, MemberID{FK}, ResourceID{FK}, CopyNumber{FK}, IssueDate, ReturnDate)

Reservation Entity

- Original Table:
 - o The table is in 1NF but includes derived attributes like ReservationStatus and RemainNotifications.
- Normalization:
 - Retain the structure but ensure derived attributes are only calculated and not stored.
- Normalized Table:
 - o RESERVATION: (ReservationNumber{PK}, MemberID{FK}, ResourceID{FK},
 ReservationDate, ReservationStatus, RemainNotifications)

Notification Entity

Original Table:

o The table contains OfferValidityDate and Status, which are derived attributes.

• Normalization:

o Retain the structure but calculate derived attributes on-demand.

Normalized Table:

o NOTIFICATION: (NotificationNumber{PK}, MemberID{FK}, ReservationNumber{FK}, NotificationDate)

Fine Entity

Original Table:

The table includes FineAmount, which is a derived attribute based on overdue days and the daily fine rate.

• Normalization:

o Retain the structure but calculate FineAmount on-demand.

Normalized Table:

o FINE: (FineID{PK}, MemberID{FK}, LoanNumber{FK}, FineAmount)

Payment Entity

• Original Table:

o The table is already in 3NF, with no redundant attributes or dependencies.

Normalized Table:

o PAYMENT: (PaymentID{PK}, MemberID{FK}, PaymentDate, PaymentAmount)

3. Summary of Normalization

The normalization process ensured the following:

- 1. Eliminated multivalued attributes (e.g., Author, Creator) by creating separate tables.
- 2. Removed transitive dependencies (e.g., ClassName and MaxLoans) by creating separate relations like CLASS and MEMBER TYPE.
- 3. Derived attributes (e.g., DueDate, FineAmount) were documented but excluded from stored tables, ensuring normalization to 3NF.