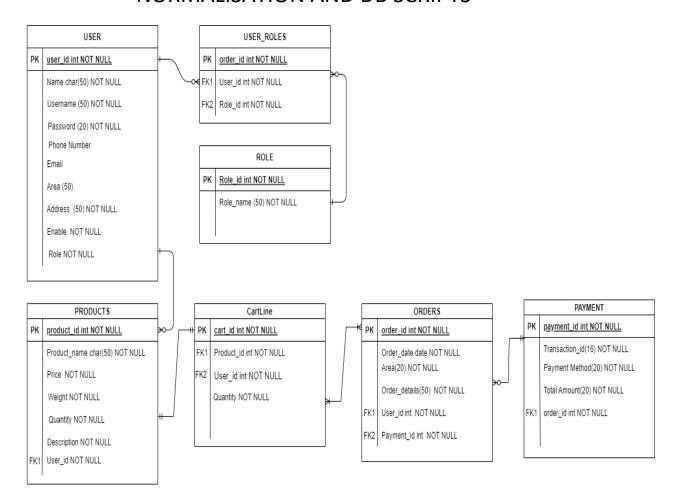
### NORMALISATION AND DB SCRIPTS



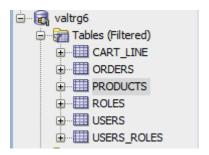
#### **DATABASE DESIGN**

### **NORMALISATION:**

A large database defined as a single relation may result in data duplication. This repetition of data may result in:

- Making relations very large.
- o It isn't easy to maintain and update data as it would involve searching many records in relation.
- Wastage and poor utilization of disk space and resources.
- The likelihood of errors and inconsistencies increases.

So to handle these problems, we should analyze and decompose the relations with redundant data into smaller, simpler, and well-structured relations that are satisfy desirable properties. Normalization is a process of decomposing the relations into relations with fewer attributes.



### First Normal Form (1NF)

- o A relation will be 1NF if it contains an atomic value.
- It states that an attribute of a table cannot hold multiple values. It must hold only single-valued attribute.
- First normal form disallows the multi-valued attribute, composite attribute, and their combinations.

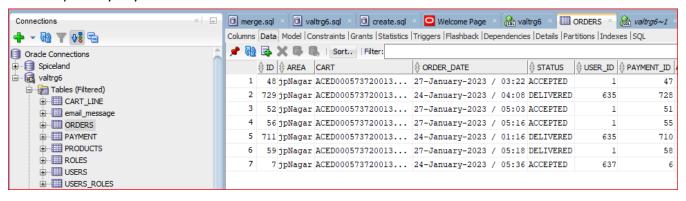
#### **USAGE OF 1 NF:-**

Customer purchasing same product adding to cart has been one set follow towards 1NF being atomic.[Quantity update on purchasing same product]

	∯ ID	\$ ADMIN_IDS	♦ PRICE	♦ PRODUCT_NAME			
1	412	73	450	Garam Masala	1	83	304
2	413	73	100	GinglyPowder	1	83	322
3	414	73	25	ChilliPowder	1	83	402
4	410	73	25	ChilliPowder	1	74	402
5	416	285	25	CorianderPowder	2	74	318

### Second Normal Form (2NF)

- In the 2NF, relational must be in 1NF.
- In the second normal form, all non-key attributes are fully functional dependent on the primary key.



#### **USAGE OF 2 NF:-**

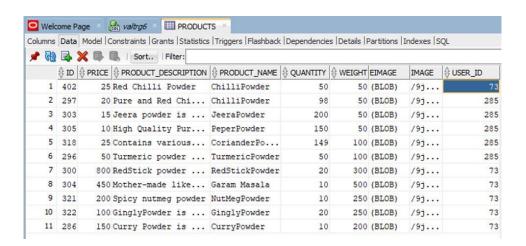
In the above stated usage of normalization form, here 410 and 416 are cart\_id's ,73 & 285 are id's with role ADMIN dependent on ORDER ROW with id 420.

## Third Normal Form (3NF)

- A relation will be in 3NF if it is in 2NF and not contain any transitive partial dependency.
- 3NF is used to reduce the data duplication. It is also used to achieve the dataintegrity.

#### **USAGE OF 3 NF:-**

User id acts as referential integrity in products table.



# DB\_SCRIPTS

```
-- DDL for Table ROLES

CREATE TABLE "VALTRG6"."ROLES"

(

"ROLE_ID" NUMBER (10,0),

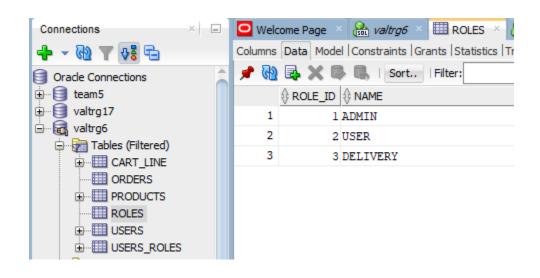
"NAME" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR)

)

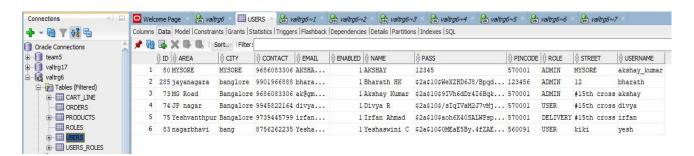
-- Constraints for Table ROLES
```

ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."ROLES" MODIFY ("ROLE\_ID" NOT NULL ENABLE);

ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."ROLES" ADD PRIMARY KEY ("ROLE\_ID")



```
-- DDL for Table USERS
CREATE TABLE "VALTRG6". "USERS"
                                   "ID" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "AREA" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "CITY" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "CONTACT" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "EMAIL" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "ENABLED" NUMBER(1,0),
                                   "NAME" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "PASS" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "PINCODE" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "ROLE" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "STREET" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "USERNAME" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR)
-- Constraints for Table USERS
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"." USERS" MODIFY ("ID" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "USERS" MODIFY ("ENABLED" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "USERS" ADD PRIMARY KEY ("ID")
```



```
CREATE TABLE `USERS_ROLES` (

`USER_ID` INT(11) NOT NULL,

`ROLE_ID` INT(11) NOT NULL,

KEY `USER_FK_IDX` (`USER_ID`),

KEY `ROLE_FK_IDX` (`ROLE_ID`),

CONSTRAINT `ROLE_FK` FOREIGN KEY (`ROLE_ID`) REFERENCES `ROLES` (`ROLE_ID`),

CONSTRAINT `USER_FK` FOREIGN KEY (`USER_ID`) REFERENCES `USERS` (`USER_ID`)

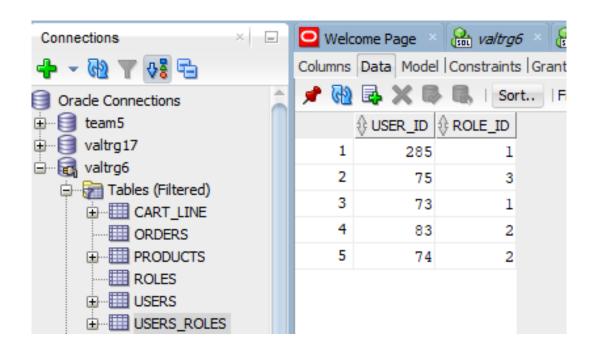
);

Inserting Meta-data:-

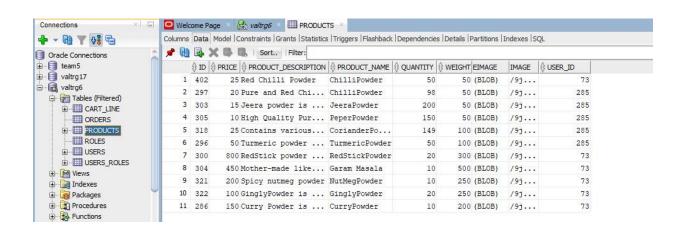
INSERT INTO `ROLES` (`NAME`) VALUES ('USER');

INSERT INTO `ROLES` (`NAME`) VALUES ('ADMIN');

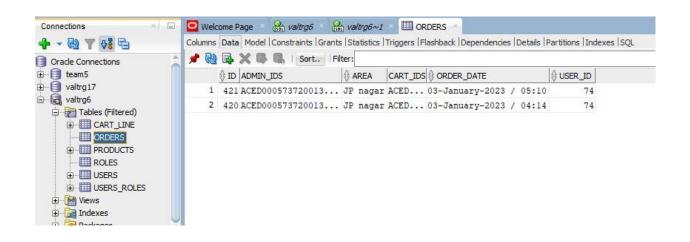
INSERT INTO `ROLES` (`NAME`) VALUES ('DELIVERY');
```



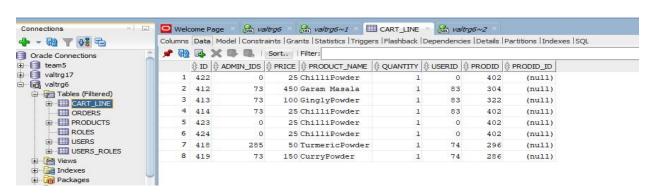
```
-- DDL for Table PRODUCTS
CREATE TABLE "VALTRG6". "PRODUCTS"
                 "ID" NUMBER(10,0),
                "PRICE" NUMBER(20,0),
                "PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION" VARCHAR2(50 BYTE),
                "PRODUCT_NAME" VARCHAR2(20 BYTE),
                 "QUANTITY" NUMBER(20,0),
                 "WEIGHT" NUMBER(20,0),
                 "EIMAGE" BLOB,
                 "IMAGE" CLOB,
                 "USER_ID" NUMBER(10,0)
)
-- Constraints for Table PRODUCTS
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "PRODUCTS" MODIFY ("ID" NOT NULL ENABLE);
```



ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "PRODUCTS" ADD CONSTRAINT "PRODUCTS PK" PRIMARY KEY ("ID")



```
-- DDL for Table CART LINE
CREATE TABLE "VALTRG6"."CART LINE"
                                   "ID" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "ADMIN_IDS" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "PRICE" FLOAT(126),
                                   "PRODUCT_NAME" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
                                   "QUANTITY" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "USERID" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "PRODID" NUMBER(10,0),
                                   "PRODID ID" NUMBER(10,0)
-- Constraints for Table CART LINE
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."CART LINE" MODIFY ("ID" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "CART LINE" MODIFY ("ADMIN IDS" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."CART LINE" MODIFY ("PRICE" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."CART_LINE" MODIFY ("QUANTITY" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "CART LINE" MODIFY ("USERID" NOT NULL ENABLE);
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."CART_LINE" ADD PRIMARY KEY ("ID")
```



```
-- DDL for Table PAYMENT
CREATE TABLE "VALTRG6"."PAYMENT"
 (
"ID" NUMBER(10,0),
"CARD_NO" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
"PAYMENT_METHOD" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
"PAYMENT_TYPE" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
"TOTAL_AMOUNT" FLOAT(126),
"TRANZACTIN_ID" VARCHAR2(255 CHAR),
"ORDERS_ID" NUMBER(10,0)
 )
-- Constraints for Table PAYMENT
ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6". "PAYMENT" MODIFY ("ID" NOT NULL ENABLE);
 ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."PAYMENT" MODIFY ("TOTAL_AMOUNT" NOT NULL ENABLE);
 ALTER TABLE "VALTRG6"."PAYMENT" ADD PRIMARY KEY ("ID")
 USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
 STORAGE(INITIAL 1048576 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
 BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
 TABLESPACE "TS_VALTRG6" ENABLE;
```

Connections	×	merg	e.sql	× 📵 valtrg6.sql	× 📵 create.sql ×	Welcome Page	× 🔐 valtrg6 ×	PAYMENT × 🔒	ù valtrg6~1 ×
		Columns	Data	Model   Constraints	Grants   Statistics   Trig	gers  Flashback  De	pendencies   Details	Partitions   Indexes	SQL
Oracle Connections		🖈 🔃 🔯 🗶 👢   Sort   Filter:							
			∯ ID	CARD_NO	PAYMENT_METHOD		↑ TOTAL_AMOUNT		♦ ORDERS_ID
da valtrg6		1	47	98967452545376	cash	card	540	tr25786b	(null)
☐ ☐ Tables (Filtered) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ CART_LINE		2	51	98967452545376	cash	card	540	tr25786b	(null)
email message		3	55	98967452545376	cash	card	10000	tr25786b	(null)
⊕		4	724	(null)	upi	card	1000	HI000002	(null)
		5	710	(null)	upi	card	1000	HI000001	(null)
⊕		6	717	(null)	upi	card	1000	HI000001	(null)
⊕ ROLES		7	728	(null)	upi	card	1000	HI000002	(null)
USERS USERS_ROLES		8	58	98967452545376	cash	card	540	tr257834	(null)
⊕ Wiews		9	6	(null)	upi	card	1000	HI000003	(null)