SSE 691

Database Design in Software Engineering

Project #3

by

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Topics Covered	Topic Examples
	Table Relationships
Relational Database Design	Table Characteristics
Relational Database Design	Database Implementation
	Database Tests

1. Project Status Review

For this project, progress will continue on the design of the database for the Recipe App as established in the previous project. In the previous project, database tables were identified, fields were refined and associated with their closest related subjects, table keys were designated, and field specifications were created for each field in the database. Picking up at that point, this project will continue to refine the tables while also defining the relationships and characteristics that will be critical for proper behavior of the database. Finally, the database will be realized by implementing the design laid out in the following sections. Once the database is created, tests and their results will be provided as a final validation step.

1.1 Final Table List Update

Ingredients

Upon further analysis of the 'Menus' table, it was revealed that information was commonly duplicated in the Menu Item, Menu Item Type, Price, Menu Item Popularity Rating, and Order Frequency fields. Each time a new menu recipe (Menu Item) is created, all of the data in the aforementioned fields gets repeated. To address these issues, a new table named 'Menu Items' was created as a subset table to Menus as a container for a specific Menu's menu items, or recipes. The new table and its fields were refined and added to the Final Table List (Table 1).

Table Field List User Name (PK) E-mail Address (AK) Users Home Address User Phone Number User Name (PK) User Preferences Preference Name Preference Value User Name (CPK) Cupboard Item (CPK) **Cupboard Items** Cupboard Item UoM Quantity Remaining **Expiration Date** Ingredient ID (PK) Ingredient Brand •

Table 1: Updated Final Table List

Ingredient Name

Nutritional Value Ingredient UoM

Shelf Life

Table	Field List
Recipes	 Recipe ID (PK) User Name (CAK) Recipe Name (CAK) Recipe Image Popularity Rating Preparation Steps Cooking Time Cooking Instructions Serving Amount Recipe Notes Preparation Time
Ingredient List Items	 Recipe ID (CPK) Ingredient List Item (CPK) Ingredient Quantity Ingredient List Item UoM
Grocery Lists	 Grocery List ID (PK) User Name Grocery List Name Grocery List Save Date
Grocery List Items	 Grocery List ID (CPK) Grocery List Item (CPK) Quantity Desired Quantity Desired UoM
Meal Plan	 Meal Plan ID (PK) User Name Date Meal Type Meal Recipe
Menus	Menu ID (PK)User NameMenu Name
Menu Items	 Menu Item ID (PK) Menu Item Menu Item Type Price Menu Item Popularity Rating Order Frequency

2. Table Relationships & Characteristics

This section will setup the final design of the database by:

- Defining the relationships between tables (one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many)
- Identifying and refining foreign keys
- > Defining deletion rules for each relationship
- Identifying the type and degree of participation for each table
- Reviewing business rules

2.1 Defining Table Relationships

To determine the magnitude of the table relationship between two tables, the magnitude (one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many) must first be determined from both viewpoints (i.e. from the parent to the child, from the child to the parent). The best way to accomplish this is to setup a matrix that details the magnitude from both perspectives. Table 2 illustrates this for the tables in the Recipe App.

	Users	User	Cupboard	Ingredients	Recipes	Ingredient	Grocery	Grocery	Meal	Menus	Menu
		Preferences	Items			List Items	Lists	List Items	Plan		Items
Users		1:N	1:N		1:N		1:N		1:N	1:N	
User	1:1										
Preferences	1.1										
Cupboard	1:1			1:1							
Items	1.1			1.1							
Ingredients			1:N			1:N		1:N			
Recipes	1:1					1:N			1:N		1:N
Ingredient				1:1	1:1						
List Items				1.1	1.1						
Grocery	1:1							1:N			
Lists	1.1							1.13			
Grocery				1:1			1:1				
List Items				1.1			1.1				
Meal	1:1				1:1						
Plan					1.1						
Menus	1:1										1:N
Menu					1:1					1:1	
Items					1.1					1.1	

Table 2: Table Relationship Matrix

With the magnitudes from both perspectives determined, the next step is to apply a simple formula that results in the table relationship that will used in the final design and implementation of the database. The results of the final relationship determination for the tables in the Recipe App can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3: Table Relationship Calculations

Table 1	Table 2	Formula	Result
Users			
	User	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Preferences		
	Cupboard Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Recipes	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Grocery Lists	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Meal Plan	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Menus	1:N + 1:1	1:N
Ingredients			
	Ingredient List Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Cupboard Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Grocery List Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
Recipes			
	Ingredient List Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Meal Plan	1:N + 1:1	1:N
	Menu Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
Grocery Lists			
	Grocery List Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N
Menus			
	Menu Items	1:N + 1:1	1:N

2.2 Designating Foreign Keys

With the magnitude of table relationships defined, the foreign keys can be identified and refined. The foreign key will be the key that the child table "borrows" from the parent table that establishes the relationship between the two tables. For one-to-one and one-to-many relationships, the primary key becomes the foreign key, so it is common for the foreign key to already exist within a table, but as a different name. To account for this, the foreign keys must be refined in the same manner that all other keys have been established: with a set of criteria known as the Elements of a Foreign Key. The results of this refinement process can be seen in Figure 1. Any changes to pre-existing field names have been highlighted in yellow.

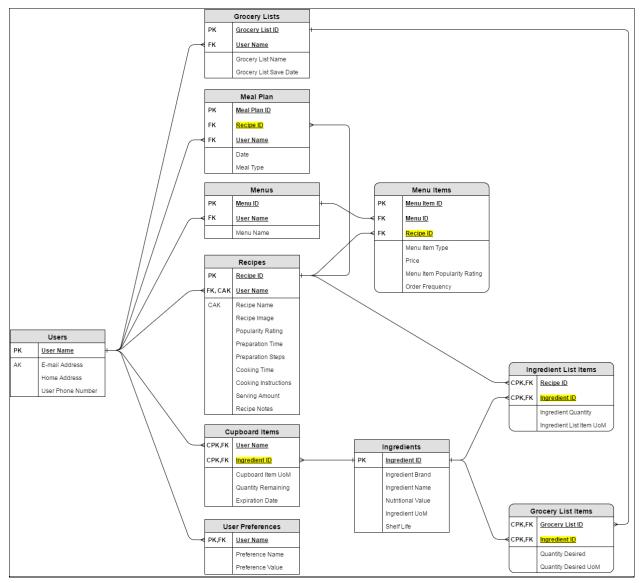


Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram with refined Foreign Keys

2.3 Relationship Characteristics

The next steps involve defining the degree and type of participation between the tables and defining the deletion rule between the tables. The degree of participation relates to the minimum and maximum number of references that one table can expect to have in a related table. The type of participation specifies which table is mandatory and which is optional within the scope of the table relationship. The deletion rule specifies the expected behavior of the child table when a delete request is made on the parent table. The results of this analysis for this database are illustrated in Figure 2.

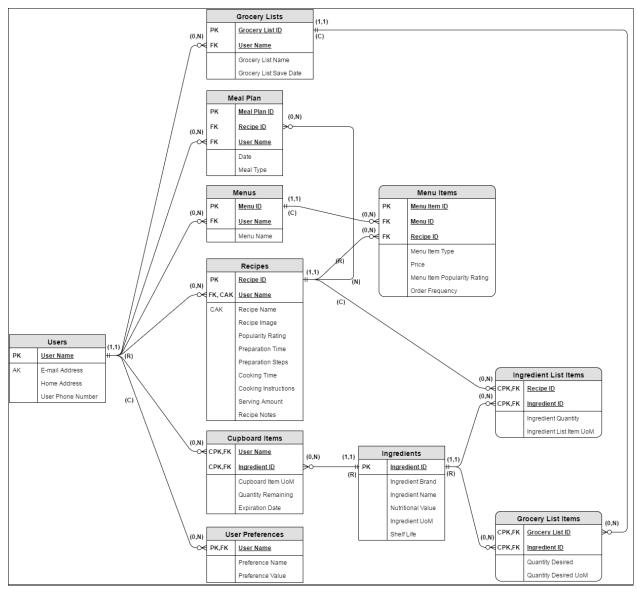


Figure 2: Entity Relationship Diagram with defined table relationships

2.4 Business Rules

Most of the business rules for the Recipe App database were specified in the field specifications of the previous project. While most business rules were determined to be application-oriented business rules, there was one business rule that was determined to be critical for the proper behavior of the database (and application). Each ingredient has a unit of measurement, but only a subset of all possible units of measure will be utilized by the application. To account for this, the units of measurement for each ingredient needs to be limited to supported types (ounces, grams, pounds, etc.). As seen in Figure 3, this is accomplished using a validation table named 'Measurement Units' with a single field named 'UoM ID'. This field serves as the primary key that each unit of measure field should be validated against. This also makes it very simple to add

support for more measurement types in the future. Each unit of measure field becomes a foreign key (highlighted in yellow) in order to establish the relationship to the validation table.

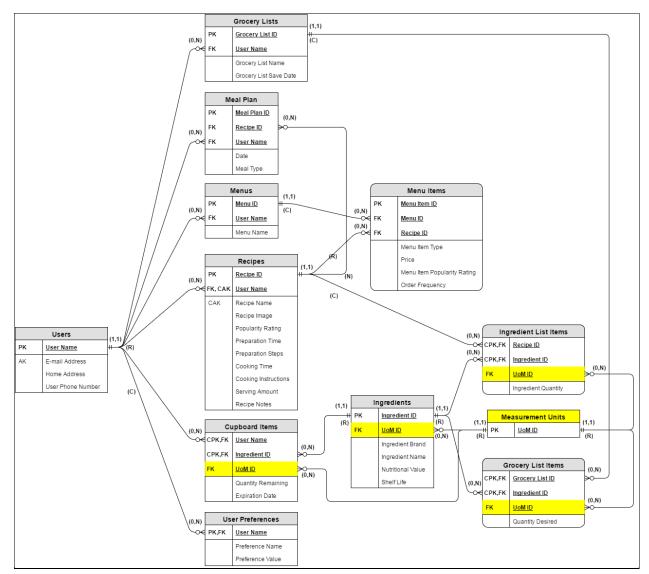


Figure 3: Entity Relationship diagram with Measurement Units validation table

With the relationships and characteristics defined for each table in the database, the design process is complete and the database is ready to be implemented and tested. The next section covers this topic in detail.

3. Database Implementation & Tests

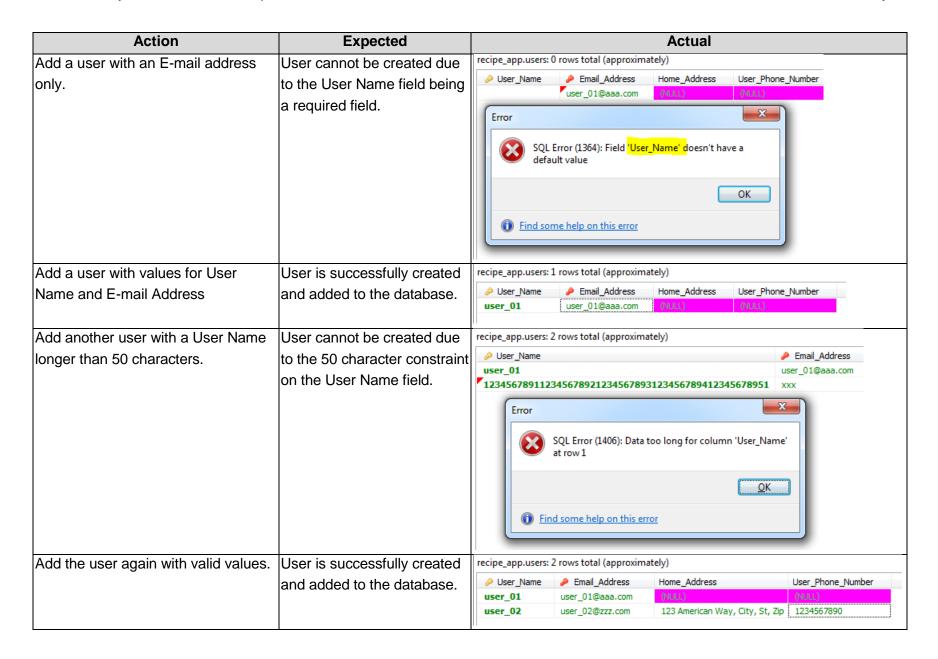
This section provides the implementation details involved with realizing the database design (above). The SQL code used to create the tables is provided followed by tests for the tables. While these are not exhaustive tests, they do validate most of the critical details of the table structures.

3.1 Users

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (
`User_Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Email_Address` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
`Home_Address` VARCHAR(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`User_Phone_Number` VARCHAR(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`User_Name`),
UNIQUE INDEX `E-mail Address` (`Email_Address`)
```

Action	Expected	Actual				
Add a user with a user name only.	User cannot be created due	recipe_app.users: 0 rows total (approximately)				
	to the E-mail Address being					
	a required field.	user_01 (NULL) (NULL)				
		Error				
		SQL Error (1364): Field 'Email_Address' doesn't have a default value				
		OK				
		Find some help on this error				



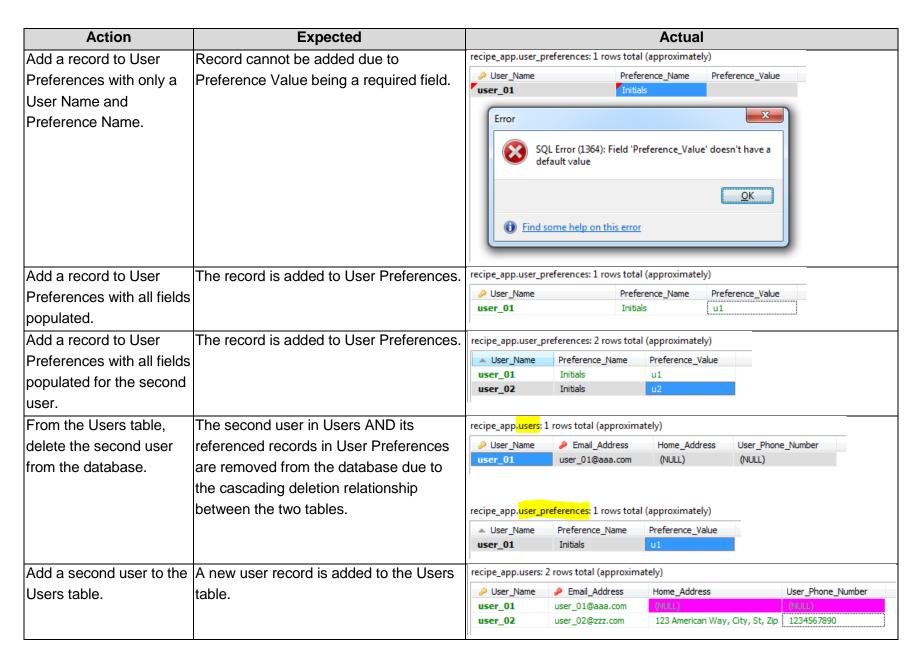


3.2 User Preferences

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `user_preferences` (
  `User_Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  `Preference_Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  `Preference_Value` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`User_Name`),
  CONSTRAINT `FK_user preferences_users` FOREIGN KEY (`User_Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User_Name`) ON UPDATE
  CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE
)
```

Action	Expected	Actual
Action Add a record to User Preferences with only a User Name.	Expected Due to a foreign key constraint, the User Name field is limited to the values associated with the Users.User Name field. Record cannot be added due to	recipe_app.user_preferences: 0 rows total (approximately) Duser_Name
	Preference Name and Preference Value being required fields.	recipe_app.user_preferences: 0 rows total (approximately) User_Name

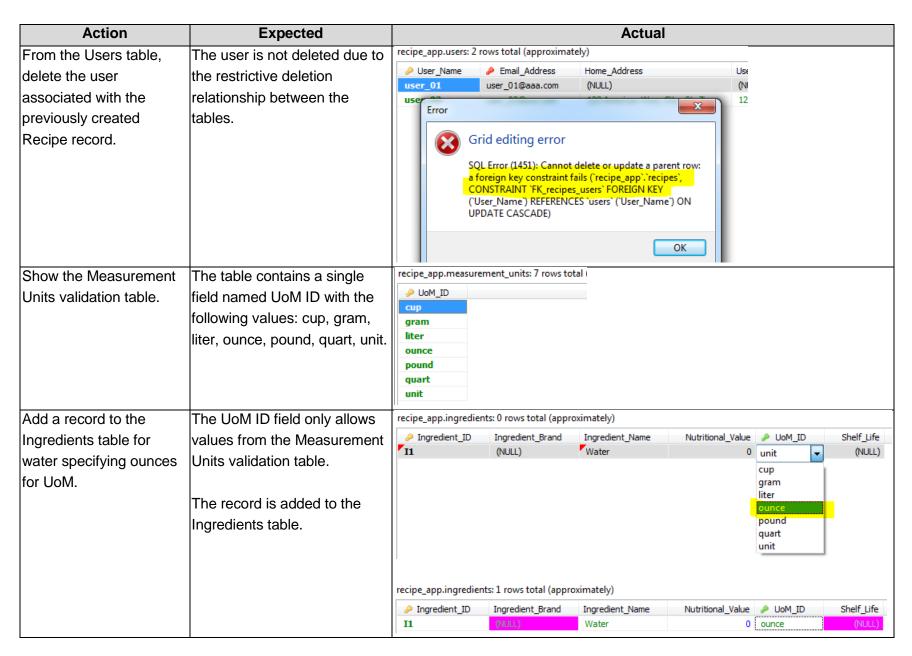


3.3 Recipes & Ingredients

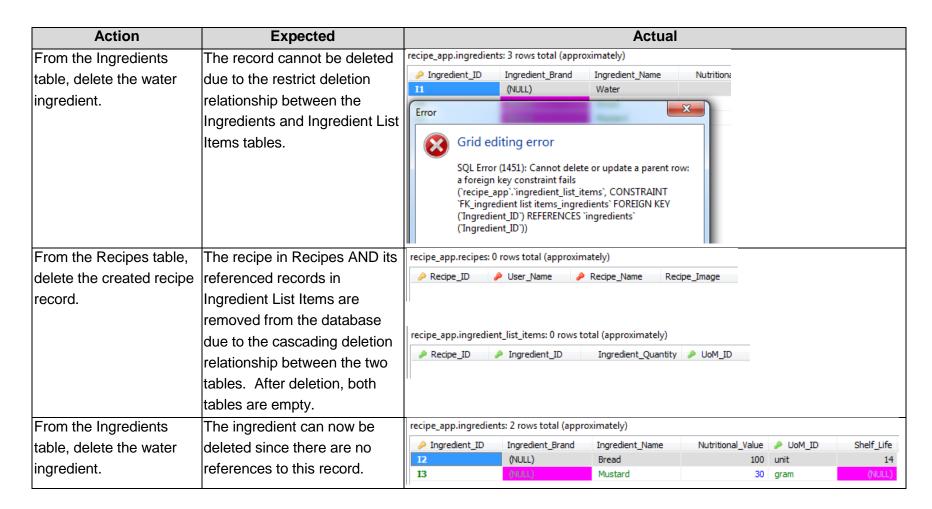
SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `measurement units` (
`UoM ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`UoM ID`)
CREATE TABLE `ingredients` (
`Ingredient ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
`Ingredient Brand` VARCHAR (50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Ingredient Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Nutritional Value` MEDIUMINT(8) UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
`UoM ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'unit',
`Shelf Life` MEDIUMINT(9) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`Ingredient ID`),
INDEX `FK ingredients measurement units` (`UoM ID`),
CONSTRAINT `FK ingredients measurement units` FOREIGN KEY (`UoM ID`) REFERENCES `measurement units`
(`UoM ID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
CREATE TABLE `recipes` (
`Recipe ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
`User Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Recipe Name` VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
`Recipe Image` MEDIUMBLOB NULL,
`Popularity Rating` TINYINT(5) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Preparation Time` SMALLINT(5) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Preparation Steps` TEXT NULL,
`Cooking Time` SMALLINT(5) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Cooking Instructions` TEXT NOT NULL,
Serving Amount FLOAT (5,2) UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT '0.00',
`Recipe Notes` TEXT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ('Recipe ID'),
UNIQUE INDEX `User Name Recipe Name` (`User Name`, `Recipe Name`),
CONSTRAINT `FK recipes users` FOREIGN KEY (`User Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User Name`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
```

Action	Expected		Actual			
Add a new record to the	A new record is added to the	recipe_app.recipes	: 1 rows total (app	roximately)		
Recipes table providing	Recipes table.	Recipe_ID	User_Name	Recipe_Name	Recipe_Image	
values for Recipe ID,	·	R1	user_01	R1 Name	0x89504E470	
User Name, Recipe		Popularity_Ratin		_Time Preparation_Ste		
Name, and Cooking		(NULI	L) (NULL) (NULL)	()	
Instructions.		Cooking_Instruction	ns Serving_	Amount Recipe_Notes		
		Step 1		1.00 (NULL)		
Create a duplicate of the	The record is not created due	recipe_app.recipes	: 3 rows total (app	roximately)		
record.	to the unique constraint	Recipe_ID	User_Name	Recipe_Name	Recipe_Image	
	created with the User Name	R1 R4	user_01	R1 Name	0x89504E47	
	and Recipe Name fields.	Error	user_01	R1 Name	0x89504E47	
			or (1062): Duplicat er Name_Recipe N	e entry 'user_01-R1 Na ame'	ame' for	



Action	Expected			Actual			
Add two records for	The records are successfully	recipe_app.ingred	ients: 3 rows total (appro	oximately)			_
bread and mustard,	added to the Ingredients table.	Ingredient_ID	Ingredient_Brand	Ingredient_Name	Nutritional_Value	UoM_ID	Shelf_Life
respectively.	3	11	(NULL)	Water	0		(NULL)
respectively.		12	(NULL)	Bread	100		14
		13	(NULL)	Mustard	30	gram	(NULL)
From the Ingredient List	The records are added to the	recipe_app.ingred	lient_list_items: 0 rows to	otal (approximately)			
Items table, create new	Ingredients List Item table.	Recipe_ID	Ingredient_ID	Ingredient_Quantity	UoM_ID		
records associating them		_	11:	0.00	unit		
		R1: user_01	<u>11:</u>				
with the created recipe			I2: I3:				
and the water and bread							
ingredients, respectively.							
		recipe_app.ingred	ient_list_items: 2 rows to	otal (approximately)			
		Recipe_ID	Ingredient_ID	Ingredient_Quantity	UoM_ID		
		R1	I1 I2	5.00			
		R1	12	1.00	unit		
Execute the following	A user-friendly view of the		cipe_Name, r.Cooki ngredient_Quantity		anadiant Nama		
SQL query:	recipe and its ingredients are		ngredient_Quantity s r, ingredient_li				
select r.Recipe Name,	shown in a view table.		cipe_ID = r.Recipe dient_ID = li.Ingr				
r.Cooking_Instructions,	Shown in a view table.	5 and 1.Ingre	dient_ID = II.Ingr	-edient_ID			
li.Ingredient_Quantity,		Result #1 (5×2)					
<pre>li.UoM_ID, i.Ingredient Name</pre>		Recipe_Name	Cooking_Instructions	Ingredient_Quantity		ngredient_Name	
<pre>from recipes r,</pre>		R1 Name	Step 1	5.00	ounce V	Vater	
ingredient_list_items		R1 Name	Step 1	1.00	unit B	read	
li, ingredients i							
<pre>where li.Recipe_ID = r.Recipe ID</pre>							
<pre>and i.Ingredient ID =</pre>							
li.Ingredient_ID							

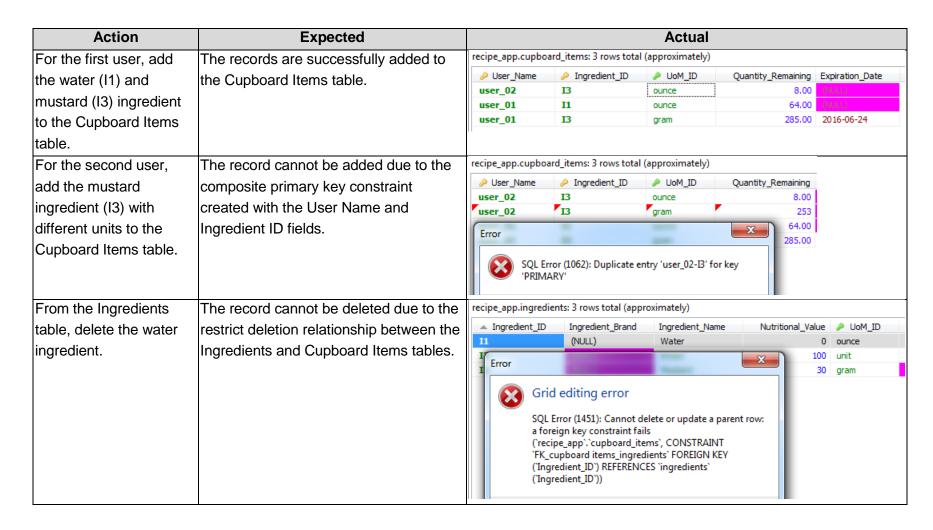


3.4 Cupboard Items

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `cupboard_items` (
    `User_Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    `Ingredient_ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
    `UoM_ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'unit',
    `Quantity_Remaining` DOUBLE(24,2) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT '0.00',
    `Expiration_Date` DATE NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`User_Name`, `Ingredient_ID`),
    INDEX `FK_cupboard items_ingredients` (`Ingredient_ID`),
    INDEX `FK_cupboard_items_measurement_units` (`UoM_ID`),
    CONSTRAINT `FK_cupboard items_ingredients` FOREIGN KEY (`Ingredient_ID`) REFERENCES `ingredients`
    (`Ingredient_ID`),
    CONSTRAINT `FK_cupboard items_users` FOREIGN KEY (`User_Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User_Name`) ON UPDATE CASCADE,
    CONSTRAINT `FK_cupboard_items_measurement_units` FOREIGN KEY (`UoM_ID`) REFERENCES `measurement_units`
    (`UoM_ID`)
```

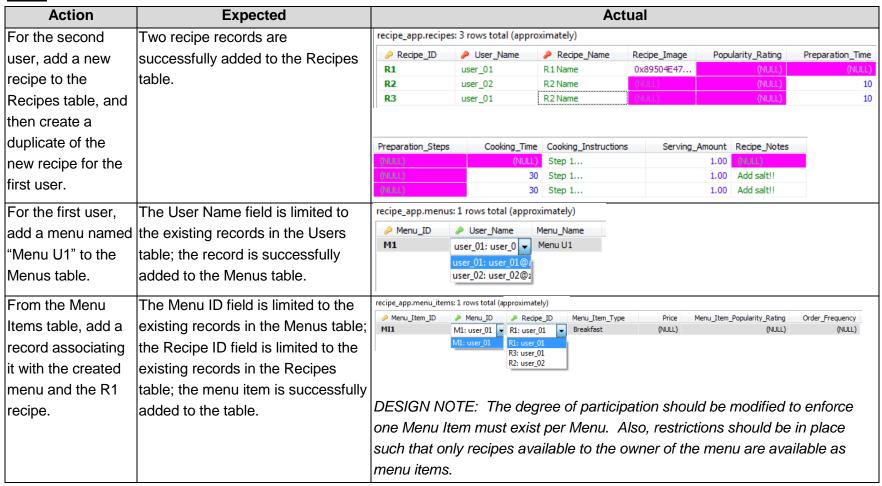
Action	Expected	Actual
For the second user,	The User Name field is limited to the	recipe_app.cupboard_items: 3 rows total (approximately)
add the mustard	existing records in the Users table; the	
ingredient (I3) to the	Ingredient ID field is limited to the	user_02: user_0 ▼ B: ▼ ounce ▼ 8.00 (NULL)
Cupboard Items table.	existing records in the Ingredients table;	user_01: user_01@a II: cup user_02: user_02@a I2: gram
	the UoM ID field is limited to the existing	IB: liter
	values in the Measurement Units	pound
	validation table; the record is	quart unit
	successfully added to the Cupboard	
	Items table.	

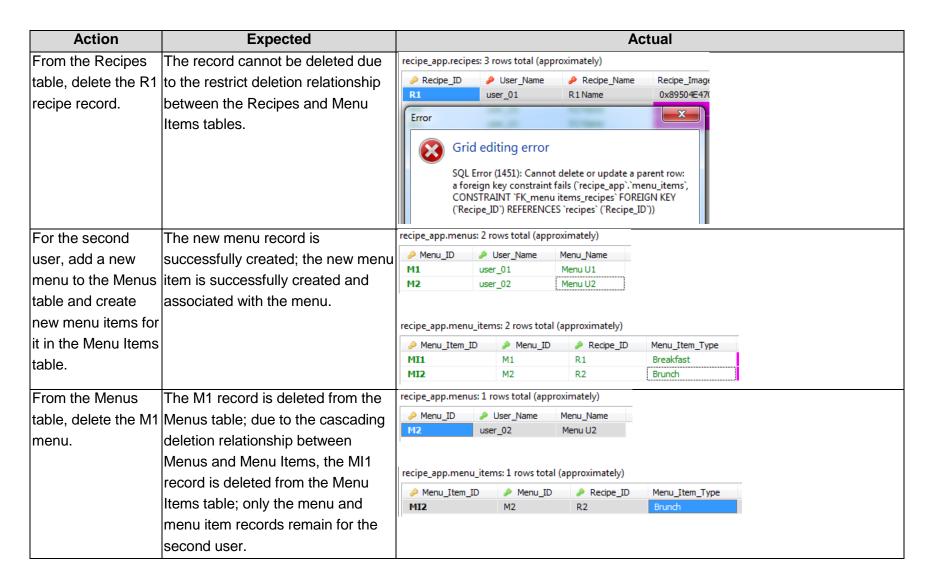


3.5 Menus

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `menus` (
`Menu ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
`User Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Menu Name` VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`Menu ID`),
INDEX `FK menus users` (`User Name`),
CONSTRAINT `FK menus users` FOREIGN KEY (`User Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User Name`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
CREATE TABLE `menu items` (
`Menu Item ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
`Menu ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
`Recipe ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
`Menu Item Type` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
`Price` FLOAT (9,2) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Menu Item Popularity Rating` TINYINT(5) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
`Order Frequency` FLOAT(5,2) UNSIGNED NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`Menu Item ID`),
INDEX `FK menu items recipes` (`Recipe ID`),
INDEX `FK menu items menus` (`Menu ID`),
CONSTRAINT `FK menu items recipes` FOREIGN KEY (`Recipe ID`) REFERENCES `recipes` (`Recipe ID`),
CONSTRAINT `FK menu items menus` FOREIGN KEY (`Menu ID`) REFERENCES `menus` (`Menu ID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON
DELETE CASCADE
```





3.6 Meal Plan

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `meal_plan` (
    `Meal_Plan_ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
    `User_Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    `Recipe_ID` VARCHAR(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    `Meal_Type` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
    `Date` DATE NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`Meal_Plan_ID`),
    INDEX `FK__recipes` (`Recipe_ID`),
    INDEX `FK__meal plan_users` (`User_Name`),
    CONSTRAINT `FK__recipes` FOREIGN KEY (`Recipe_ID`) REFERENCES `recipes` (`Recipe_ID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE SET NULL,
    CONSTRAINT `FK_meal plan_users` FOREIGN KEY (`User_Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User_Name`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
)
```

Action	Expected	Actual				
For the first user, add a new	recipe_app.meal_plan: 1 rows total (approximately)					
meal plan for June 24,	existing records in the Users table; the	Meal_Plan_ID MP1			Meal_Type Breakfast	Date 2015-06-24
2015.	Recipe ID is limited to the existing records	LIPI	user_01: user_0 ▼ user 01: user 01@a		Dreaklast	2015-06-24
	in the Recipes table; the record is		user_02: user_02@z	R3: user_01		
	successfully added.			R2: user_02	_	
Add more meal plan	The records are successfully added to the	recipe_app.meal_pla	n: 5 rows total (appro	oximately)		
records for both users using	Meal Plan table.	Meal_Plan_ID	User_Name	Recipe_ID	Meal_Type	Date
different dates between the		MP1	user_01	R1	Breakfast	2015-06-24
different dates between the		MP2	user_01	R3	Dinner	2015-06-24
users.		MP3	user_02	R2	Snack	2016-03-01
		MP4	user_01	R1	Snack	2015-06-24
		MP5	user_02	R2	Lunch	2016-03-01

Action	Expected			Actual		
From the Recipes table,	The R3 record is deleted from the Recipes	recipe_app,recipes: 2 rows total (approximately)				
delete the R3 recipe record.	table; the Meal Plan.Recipe ID field for	Recipe_ID	User_Name	Recipe_Name	Recipe_Ima	
•	record MP2 is changed to NULL due to the	R1	user_01	R1 Name	0x89504E4	
	_	R2	user_02	R2 Name	(NULL)	
	null deletion relationship between the					
	Recipes and Meal Plan tables.	recipe_app.meal_pl	neal_plan: 5 rows total (approximately)			
		Meal_Plan_ID	User_Name	Recipe_ID	Meal_Type	Date
		MP1	user_01	Di	Breakfast	2015-06-24
		MP2	user_01	(NULL)	Dinner	2015-06-24
		MP3	user_02	R2	Snack	2016-03-01
		MP4	user_01	R1	Snack	2015-06-24
		MP5	user_02	R2	Lunch	2016-03-01

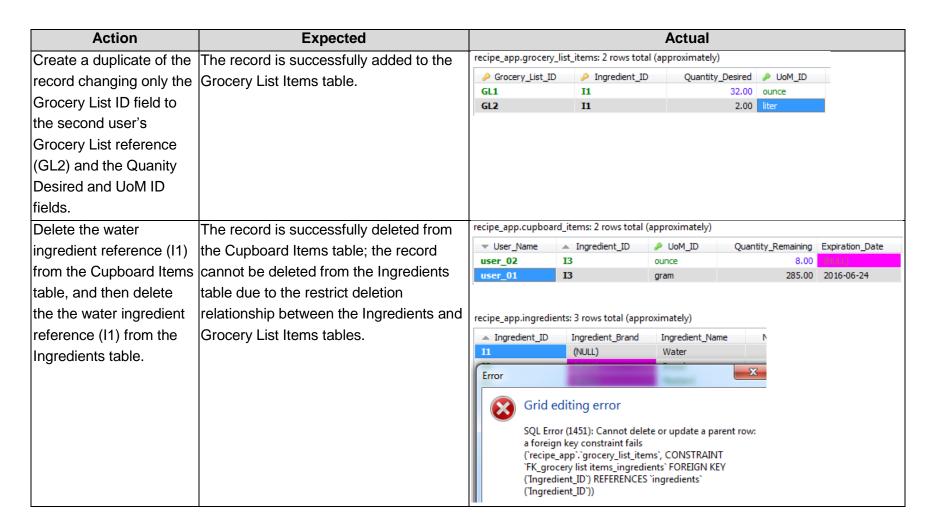
3.7 Grocery Lists

SQL Implementation:

```
CREATE TABLE `grocery lists` (
`Grocery List ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL,
`User Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Grocery List Name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
`Grocery List Save Date` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY (`Grocery List ID`),
INDEX `FK users` (`User Name`),
CONSTRAINT `FK users` FOREIGN KEY (`User Name`) REFERENCES `users` (`User Name`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
CREATE TABLE `grocery list items` (
`Grocery List ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
`Ingredient ID` VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
`Quantity Desired` FLOAT(25,2) UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT '1.00',
`UoM ID` VARCHAR (25) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'unit',
PRIMARY KEY (`Grocery List ID`, `Ingredient ID`),
INDEX `FK grocery list items ingredients` (`Ingredient ID`),
INDEX `FK grocery list items measurement units` (`UoM ID`),
```

```
CONSTRAINT `FK_grocery list items_grocery lists` FOREIGN KEY (`Grocery_List_ID`) REFERENCES `grocery_lists`
(`Grocery_List_ID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT `FK_grocery list items_ingredients` FOREIGN KEY (`Ingredient_ID`) REFERENCES `ingredients`
(`Ingredient_ID`),
CONSTRAINT `FK_grocery_list_items_measurement_units` FOREIGN KEY (`UOM_ID`) REFERENCES `measurement_units`
(`UOM_ID`) ON UPDATE CASCADE
)
```

Action	Expected	Actual				
Add a new record to the	The User Name field is limited to the	recipe_app.grocery_lists: 2 rows total (approximately)				
Grocery Lists table for	existing records in the Users table; the		Grocery_List_Save_Date 2015-06-24 22:09:30			
both users.	record is successfully added to the	GL2 user_01: user_01@; U2 Grocery #1	2016-03-01 22:10:17			
	Grocery Lists table.	user_02: user_02@z				
For the first user, add a	The Grocery List ID field is limited to the	recipe_app.grocery_list_items: 2 rows total (approximately)				
new record to the	existing records in the Grocery List table;					
Grocery List Items table	the Ingredient ID field is limited to the		ounce v			
associated with the	existing records in the Ingredients table;	GL2: user_02	gram			
created grocery list and	the UoM ID field is limited to the existing	B:	liter ounce			
the water ingredient (I1)	values in the Measurement Units		pound			
	validation table; the record is		quart unit			
	successfully added to the Grocery List					
	Items table.					
Create a duplicate of the	The record is not added due to the	recipe_app.grocery_list_items: 1 rows total (approximately)				
created record changing	composite primary key constraint placed	Grocery_List_ID Ingredient_ID Quantity_Desired	UoM_ID			
only the Quanity Desired	on the Grocery List ID and Ingredient ID	GL1 I1 32.00 GL1 I1 2	ounce liter			
and UoM ID fields.	fields.	Error				
		SQL Error (1062): Duplicate entry 'GL1-II' for key 'PRIMARY'				



Non-Direct Activity Report

Date	Duration (minutes)	Specific Task / Activity
16-Jun-2016	52	Work on project #3
18-Jun-2016	226	Work on project #3
19-Jun-2016	426	Work on project #3
20-Jun-2016	108	Work on project #3
21-Jun-2016	236	Work on project #3
22-Jun-2016	280	Work on project #3
23-Jun-2016	184	Work on project #3
24-Jun-2016	311	Work on project #3
Sum for Report #1	2063	/ 1800 (2 weeks @ 900/wk)
Sum for Report #2	2313	/ 900 (1 weeks @ 900/wk)
Sum for Report #3	1823	/ 1800 (2 weeks @ 900/wk)
Sum for Class	6199	/ 4500 (5 weeks @ 900/wk)