## **PART A**

# **Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints**

### First Normal Form (1NF)

BAGEL_O	RDER			
PK	bagel_order_id			
PK	bagel_id			
	order_date			
	first_name			
	last_name			
	address _1			
	address _2			
	city			
	state			
	zip			
	mobile _phone			
	delivery_fee			
	bagel_name			
	bagel_description			
	bagel_price			
	bagel_quantity			
	special_notes			

Having been provided the 1NF of Nora's bagel ordering process there exists a composite key indicating multiple entities in the table. Because of this the data is functionally dependent on multiple entities. It is necessary to perform normalization of the table above to eliminate data redundancy and improve functionality.

# Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

#### Second Normal Form (2NF)

BAGEL_ORDER			BAGEL_O		BAGEL		
PK	bagel_order_id	L	PK / FK	bagel_order_id	Ī	PK	bagel_id
	order_date	1:M	PK / FK	bagel_id	1:M	! !	bagel_name
	first_name			bagel_quantity			bagel_description
	last_name				_		bagel_price
	address _1						_
	address _2						
	city						
	state						
	zip						
	mobile _phone						
	delivery_fee						
	special_notes						

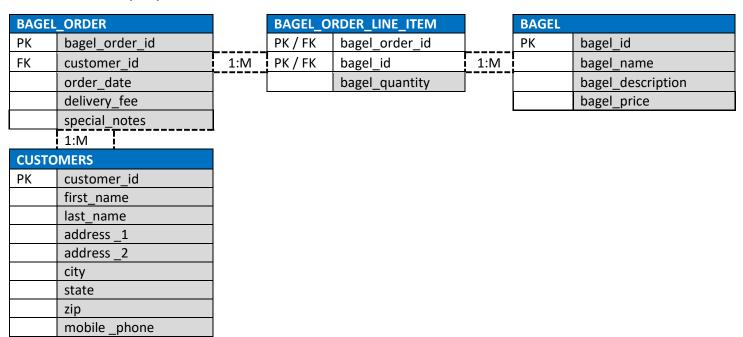
Achieving second normal form the initial entity has been separated into three distinct entities BAGEL\_ORDER, BAGEL\_ORDER\_LINE\_ITEM, and BAGEL. The BAGEL\_ORDER entity containing the bagel\_order\_id primary key contains information that will be most likely be unique to each order submitted of the customer's information with bagel\_order\_id, order\_date, etc. The BAGEL entity containing the bagel\_id primary key stores information relating to the products offered by Nora. As the information of the products offered will not change or have very little chance to change from order to order it was best to separate it into its own. The BAGEL\_ORDER\_LINE\_ITEM table acts as a bridge between the BAGEL\_ORDER and BAGEL entities being the associate table that links the inherent many-to-many relationship between the two. The bagel\_quantity field exists within the associate table so that the quantity is dependent on each new order, while also maintaining the association to the BAGEL entity it is related to.

The relationships between each entity were determined by:

- Each BAGEL\_ORDER will have many BAGEL\_ORDER\_LINE\_ITEMs, but each is associated with one specific order relying on the bagel\_order\_id establishing the 1:M relationship between BAGEL\_ORDER and BAGEL\_ORDER\_LINE\_ITEM.
- Similarly, though each BAGEL\_ORDER\_LINE\_ITEM may be associated with many different bagel products, the bagel\_id and bagel\_quantity ensure that each instance of a line item will be independent of the bagels products available.

# Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

#### Third Normal Form (3NF)



Achieving third normal form the entities in the second normal form still exist with the addition of the BAGEL\_ORDER entity being further broken down to separate customer information into its own CUSTOMERS entity. One customer can place

many different orders, but each order is associated with only one customer. Creating the CUSTOMERS entity allows for it to be independent of every order, reducing data redundancy from duplicate customer information in BAGEL\_ORDER for every new order of the same customer with the second normal form database previously.

# Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

#### **Final Physical Database Model**

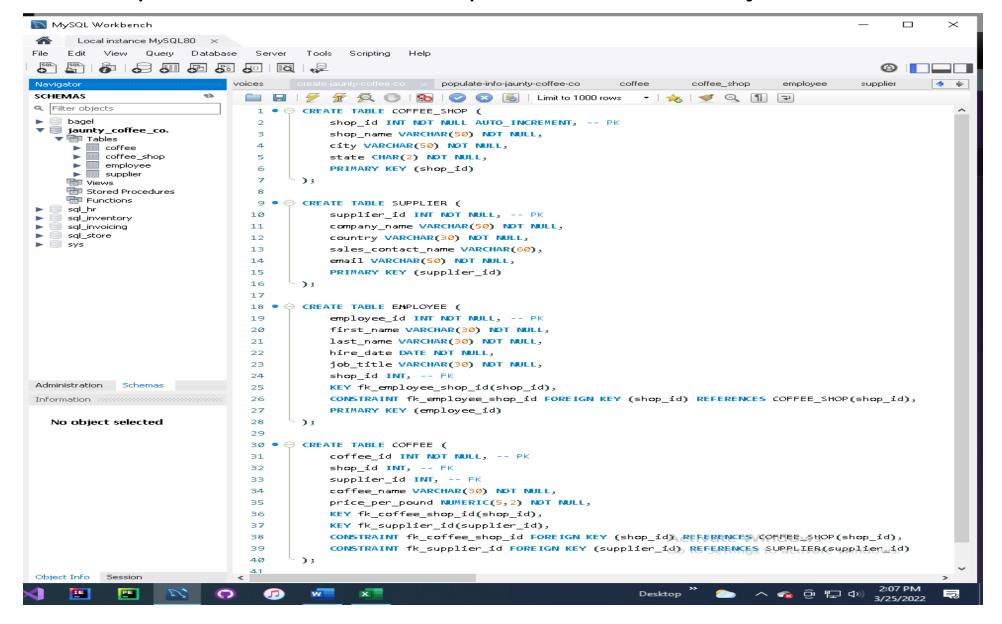
BAGEL	BAGEL_ORDER			BAGEL_ORDER_LINE_ITEM				BAGEL		
PK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK / FK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK	bagel_id	INT
FK	customer_id	INT	1:M	PK / FK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)	1:M	1	bagel_name	VARCHAR(60)
	order_date	TIMESTAMP							bagel_description	VARCHAR(255)
	delivery_fee	NUMERIC(2,2)							bagel_price	NUMERIC(2,2)
	special_notes	VARCHAR(255)								
	1:M		_							
CUSTO	CUSTOMERS									
PK	customer_id	INT								
	first_name	VARCHAR(60)								
	last_name	VARCHAR(60)								
	address_1	VARCHAR(60)								
	address_2	VARCHAR(60)								
	city	VARCHAR(60)								
	state	CHAR(2)								
	zip	CHAR(5)								
	mobile_phone	VARCHAR(20)								

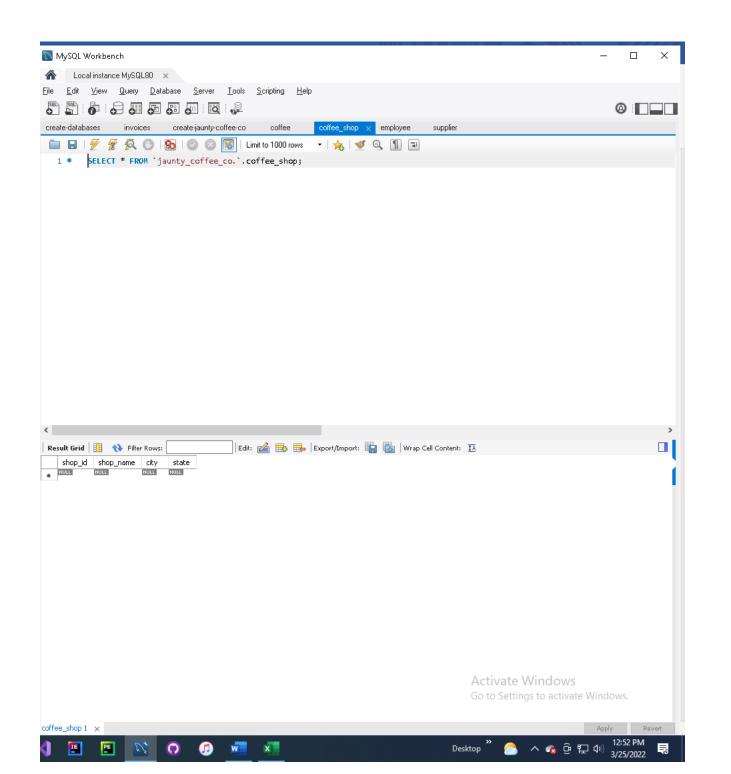
The final database model reflects the changes made in the third normal form with the appropriate datatypes assigned.

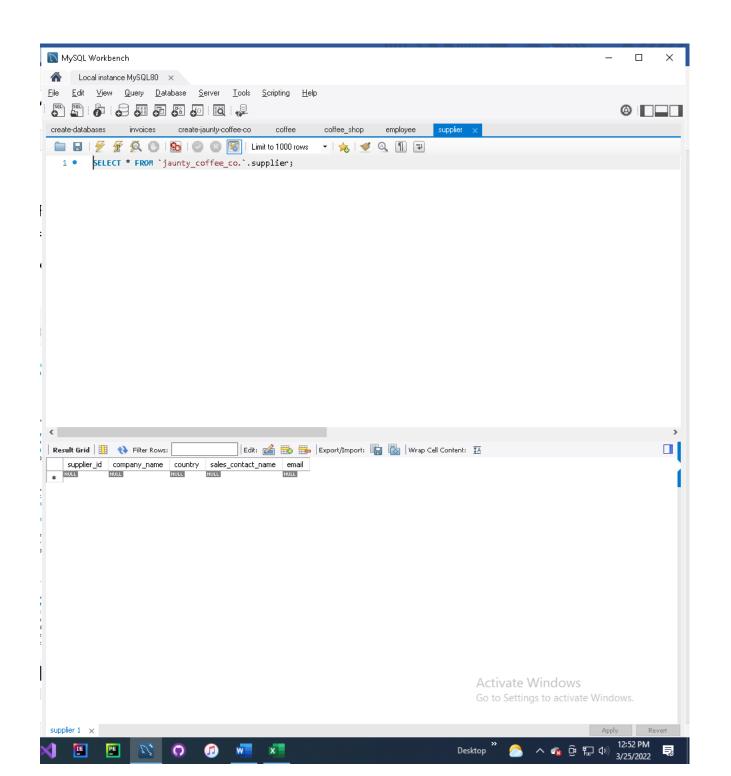
### **PART B**

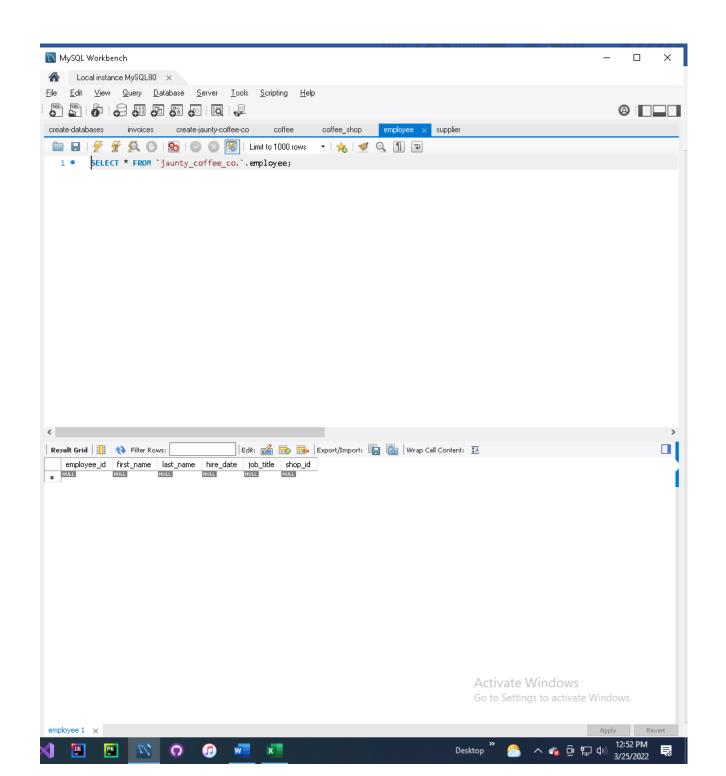
# **Jaunty Coffee Co. ERD**

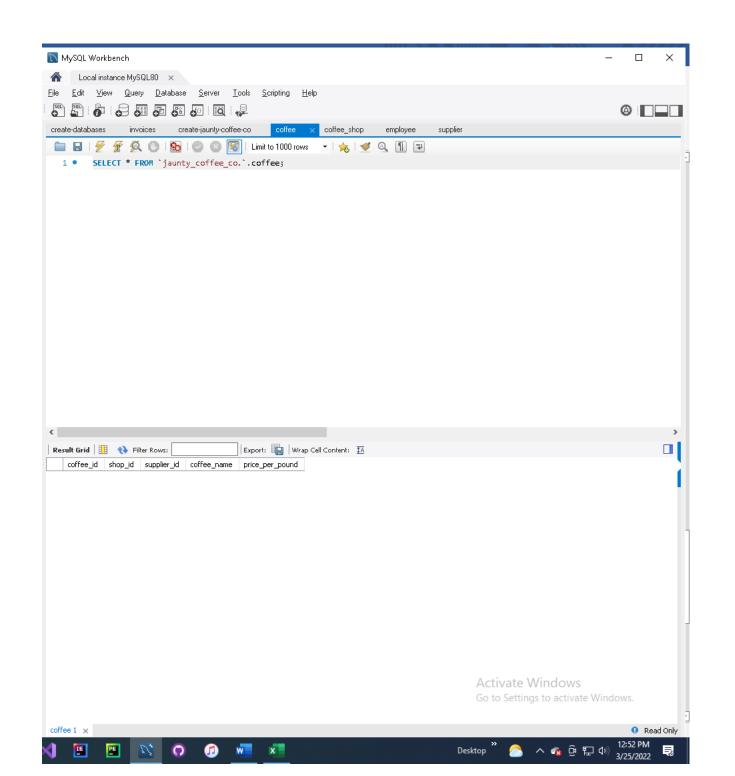
1. Develop SQL code to create each table as specified in the attached "Jaunty Coffee Co. ERD"



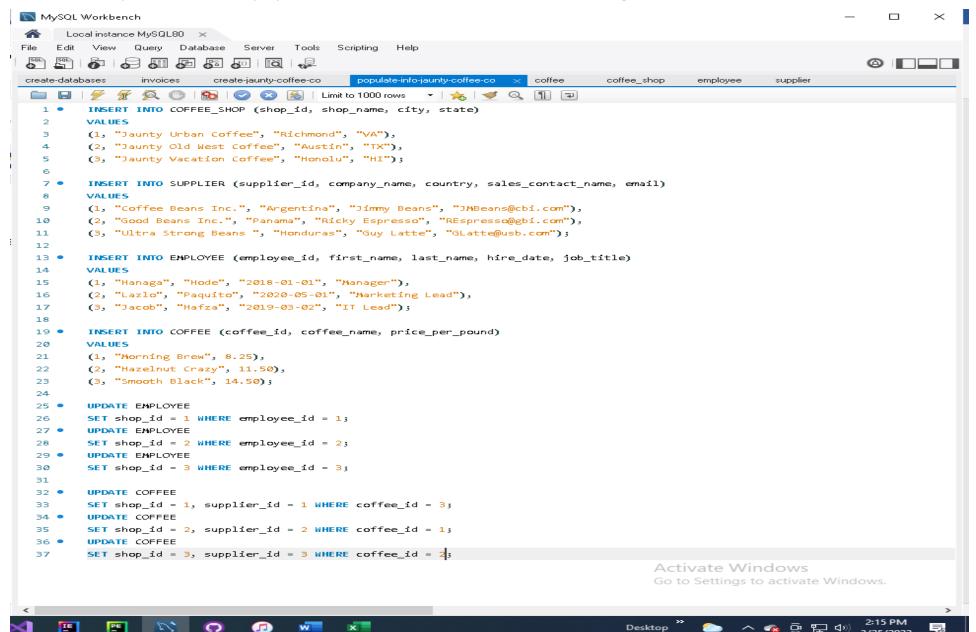


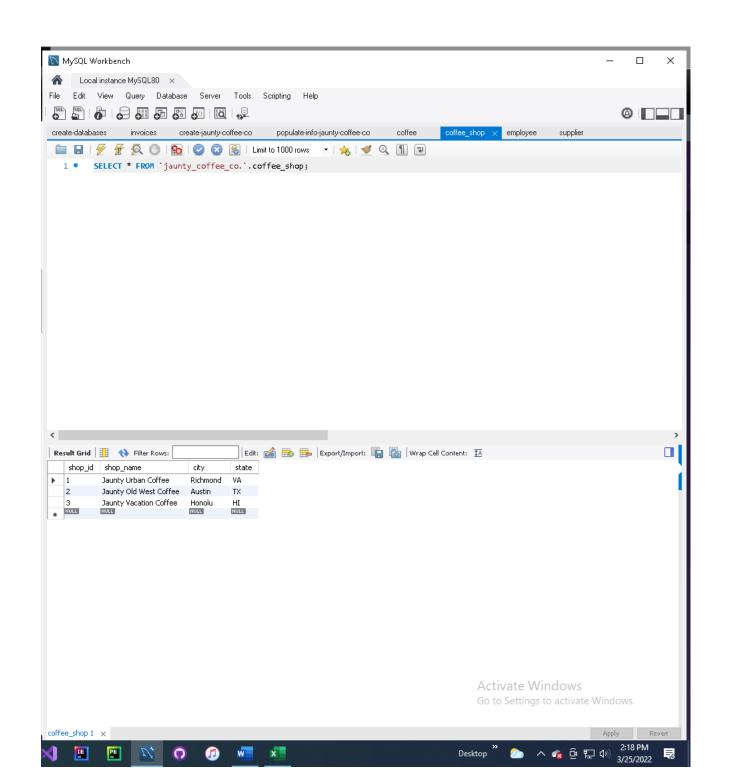


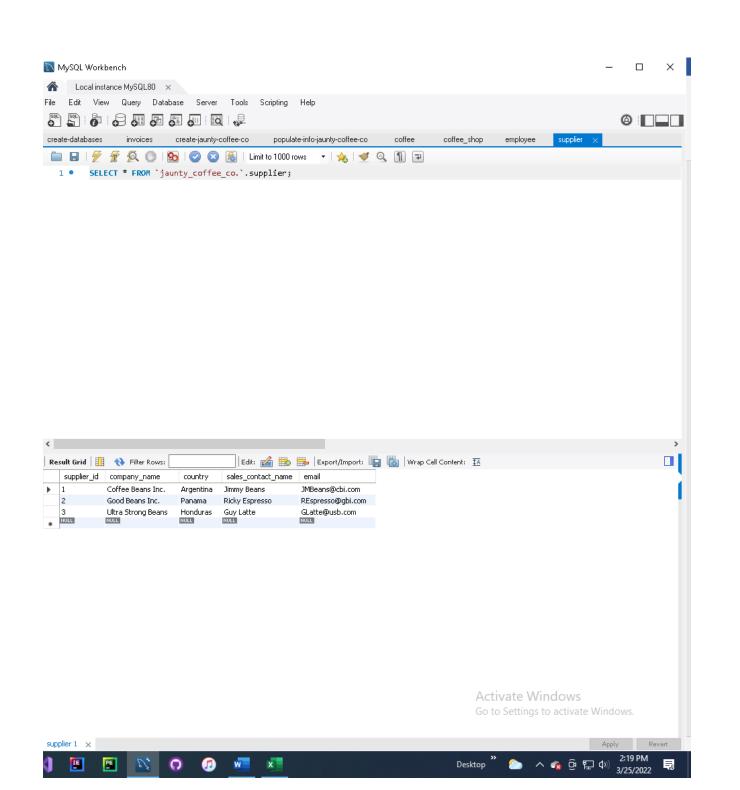


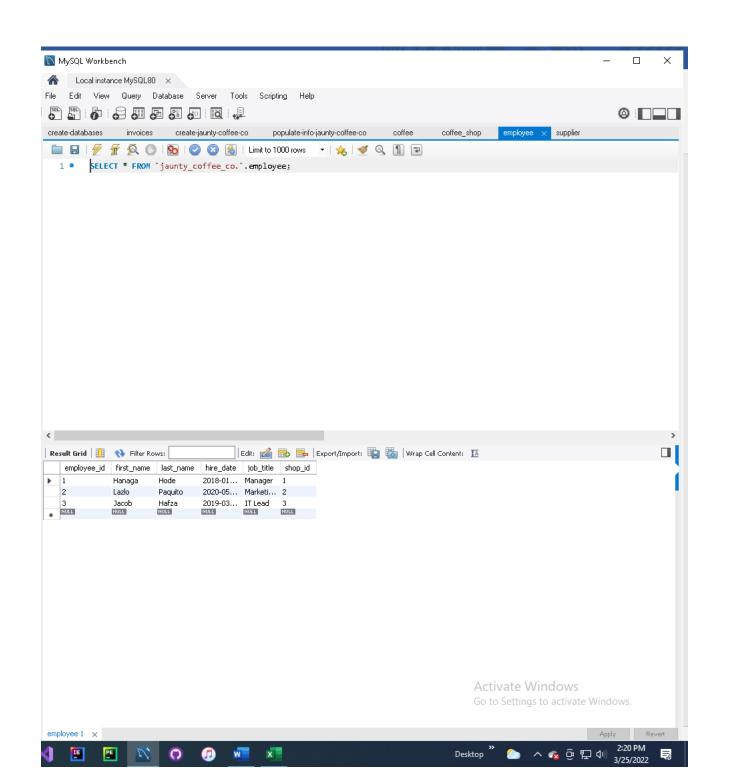


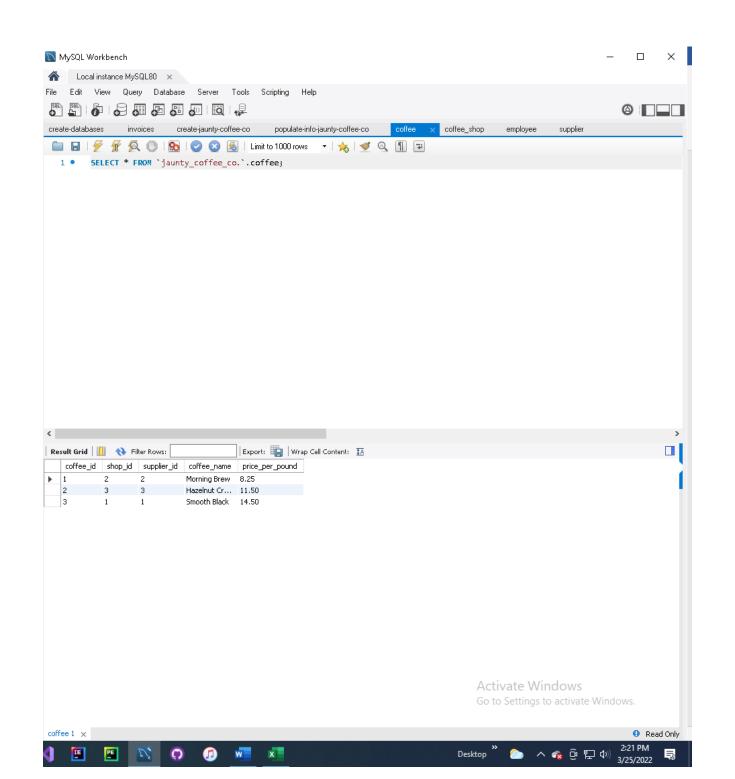
### 2. Develop SQL code to populate each table in the database design document



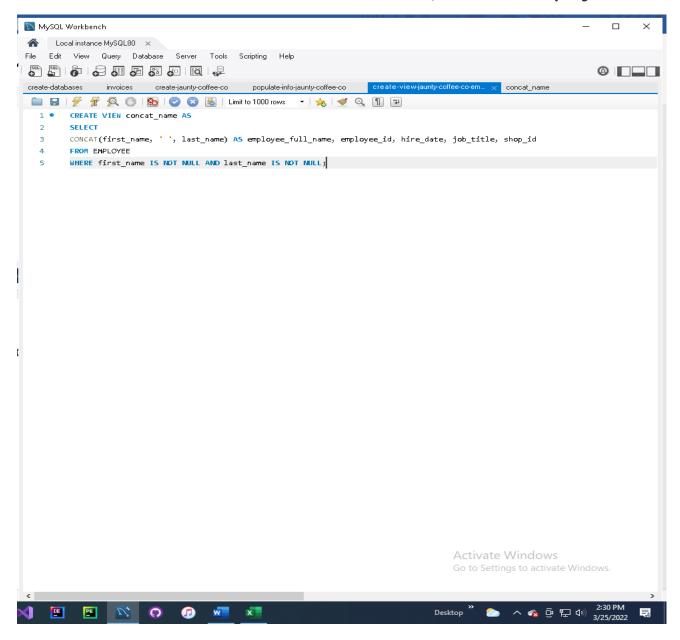


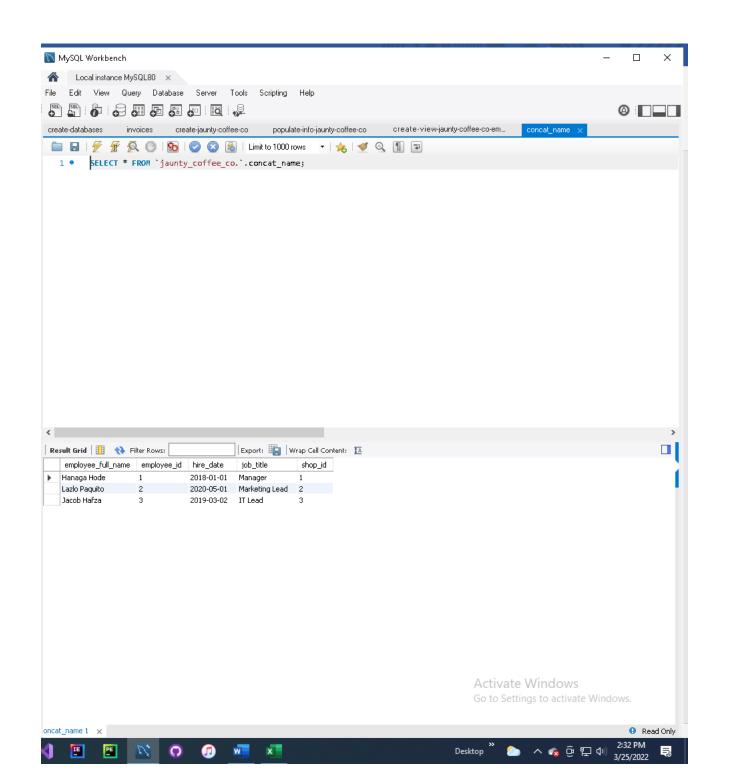




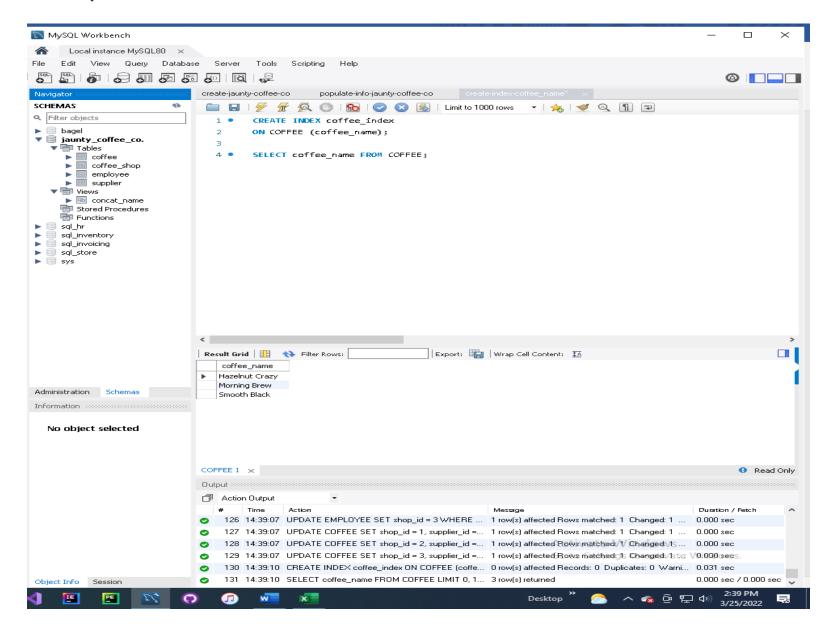


## 3. Develop SQL code to create a view from EMPLOYEE table, with new employee\_full\_name attribute

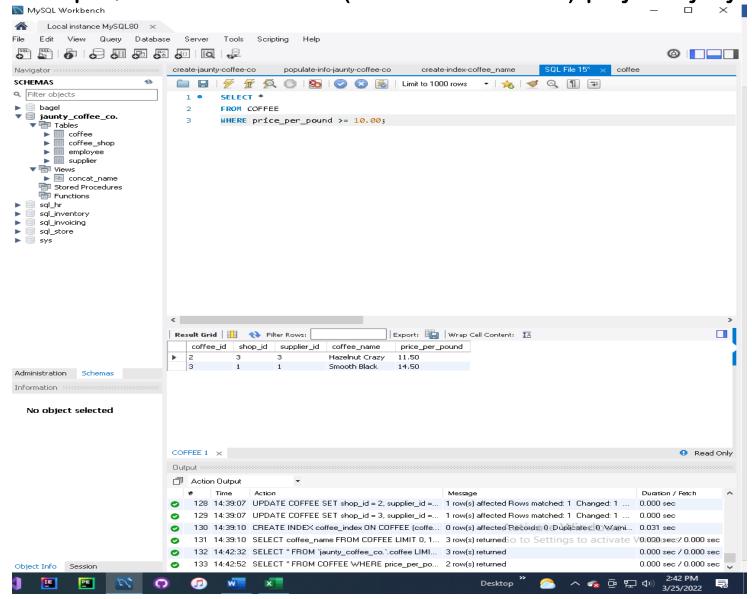




4. Develop SQL code to create an index on the coffee\_name field from the COFFEE table



5. Develop SQL code to create an SFW (SELECT-FROM-WHERE) query for any of your tables or views



# 6. Develop SQL code to create a query by joining three different tables, including attributes from all three tables

