PART A: Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints

Western Governors University – C170

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## 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					

## (2NF) Second Normal Form

BAGE	L ORDER		BAGEL O	RDER LINE ITEM		BAGE	L
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
	First Name	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1		Bagel Name
	Last Name			Bagel Quantity			Bagel Description
	Address 1						Bagel Price
	Address 2						
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	Mobile Phone						
	Delivery Fee						
	Bagel Quantity						
	Special Notes						

### (2NF) Second Normal Form

**1b.** For each <u>one</u> bagel order, assigned an ID for the <u>one</u> order, there may or may not be <u>many</u> bagels assigned with unique bagel IDs. Hence, the one-to-many (1:M) relationship.

For the potential <u>many</u> bagels, given each a unique bagel ID, there should only be <u>one</u> bagel for each many bagel IDs. Hence, the many-to-one (M:1) relationship.

Reading from left most table to right most table; The 'Bagel Order' table is assigned information related to the consumer along with the assigned bagel order ID. Each bagel order will generate its own new bagel order ID with input consumer information. As the one order ID is made, the order may consist of multiple (more than one) different bagels. Therefore, each bagel within the bagel order shall be separated to associated order ID, the unique ID of the bagel itself, and the quantity of such bagel within the order. Following the unique bagel ID is the information for each bagel, that being its matching bagel ID, name, description and price.

## (3NF) Third Normal Form

ORDER INFO			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEI	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
FK	Consumer ID	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1	!	Bagel Name
	Special Notes			Bagel Quantity			Bagel Description
	Delivery Fee						Bagel Price
	Order Date						
	M:1						

CONSI	CONSUMER INFO							
PK	Consumer ID							
	First Name							
	Last Name							
	Address 1							
	Address 2							
	City							
	State							
	Zip							
	Mobile Phone							

### (3NF) Third Normal Form

2d. Describing the relationship from top to bottom; For the potential <u>many</u> orders a customer may have, there should only exist <u>one</u> record for each consumer ID, regardless of the number of order IDs that consumer ID may appear in. Hence the many-to-one (M:1) relationship.

Now following the left most table to right most table; each order will contain a <u>one</u> unique bagel order ID, the bagel order ID may or may not return <u>many</u> bagel IDs as each order can consist of one or more (many) bagels. Hence the one-to-many (1:M) relationship.

For the potential <u>many</u> bagels, given each a unique bagel ID, there should only be <u>one</u> bagel for each many bagel IDs. Hence, the many-to-one (M:1) relationship. Note: There is no change from the 2NF and 3NF here.

2e. The changes from 2NF to 3NF only consist of one notable adjustment. Referencing (1c.), what was previously 'Bagel Order Info' table now splits to parent table 'Order Info' to child table 'Consumer Info'. Along with what already exists among section 1c's information, now, the consumer info deviates into its own table consisting of first name, last name, addresses one and two, city, state, zip, and mobile phone now represented by its own 'Consumer ID' primary key, which is referenced by the foreign key in the now 'Order Info' parent table.

VARCHAR(50)

VARCHAR(50)

VARCHAR(10) VARCHAR(10)

CHAR(30)

CHAR(2)

## **Final Physical Database Model**

address\_1

address\_2

mobile\_phone

city

state

ORDER INFO			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM				BAGEL			
PK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK / FK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)
FK	consumer_id	INT	1:M	PK / FK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)	M:1	7	bagel_name	VARCHAR(20)
	special_notes	VARCHAR(100)			bagel_quantity	INT			bagel_desc	VARCHAR(50)
	delivery_fee	NUMERIC(5,2)				·	_		bagel_price	NUMERIC(3,2)
	order_date	TIMESTAMP								
	M:1	]								
CONS	UMER INFO									
PK	consumer_id	INT								
	first_name	CHAR(20)								
	last name	VARCHAR(20)								

PART B: Jaunty Coffee Co. ERD

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```
B1.
CREATE TABLE COFFEE_SHOP(
 shop_id INT,
 shop_name VARCHAR(50),
 city VARCHAR(50),
 state CHAR(2),
PRIMARY KEY (shop_id)
);
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(
 employee_id INT,
 first_name VARCHAR(30),
 last_name VARCHAR(30),
 hire_date DATE,
job_title VARCHAR(30),
 shop_id INT,
 PRIMARY KEY (employee_id),
 FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id)
);
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER(
 supplier_id INT,
 company_name VARCHAR(50),
 country VARCHAR(30),
 sales_contact_name VARCHAR(60),
 email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
```

PRIMARY KEY (supplier\_id)

);

```
CREATE TABLE COFFEE( -- created by acoots5@wgu.edu
coffee_id INT,
shop_id INT,
supplier_id INT,
coffee_name VARCHAR(30),
price_per_pound NUMERIC(5,2),
PRIMARY KEY (coffee_id),
FOREIGN KEY (shop_id) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(shop_id),
FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER(supplier_id)
);
```

#### INSERT INTO COFFEE\_SHOP VALUES

(100, 'Barstucks', 'Los Angeles', 'CA'),

(101, 'Smooth Brew', 'New York City', 'NY'),

(102, 'Top Pot', 'Arlington', 'TX');

#### INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES

(10201, 'Michael', 'Jordan', '1984-10-26', 'Manager', 102),

(10101, 'Mikal', 'Bridges', '2018-10-17', 'Shift Lead', 101),

(10001, 'LeBron', 'James', '2003-10-29', 'Owner', 100);

#### INSERT INTO SUPPLIER VALUES

- (1, 'Big Face Brand', 'United States of America', 'Jimmy Butler', 'jimmygbuckets@bigfacecomp.net'),
- (2, 'Beans n\' Stuff', 'United States of America', 'Adam Silver', 'Adam\_Silver@real\_domain.net'),
- (3, 'Java James Naismith', 'Canada', 'Dr. James Naismith', 'PeachBasketAthletics@JJCo.com');

#### INSERT INTO COFFEE VALUES

- (1, 100, 3, 'G.O.A.T Fuel', 6.23),
- (2, 102, 2, 'Six A.M. Energy', 4.50),
- (3, 101, 1, 'DOUBLESTAR', 5.22);

```
B3.
```

FROM EMPLOYEE;

```
CREATE VIEW full_name AS

SELECT employee_id,

CONCAT(first_name, '', last_name) AS employee_full_name,
first_name,
last_name,
hire_date,
job_title,
shop_id
```

CREATE INDEX coffee\_name\_index

ON COFFEE(coffee\_name);

B5.

SELECT city

FROM COFFEE\_SHOP

WHERE shop\_id = 100;

SELECT email

FROM SUPPLIER

WHERE email LIKE '%.net';

```
B6.

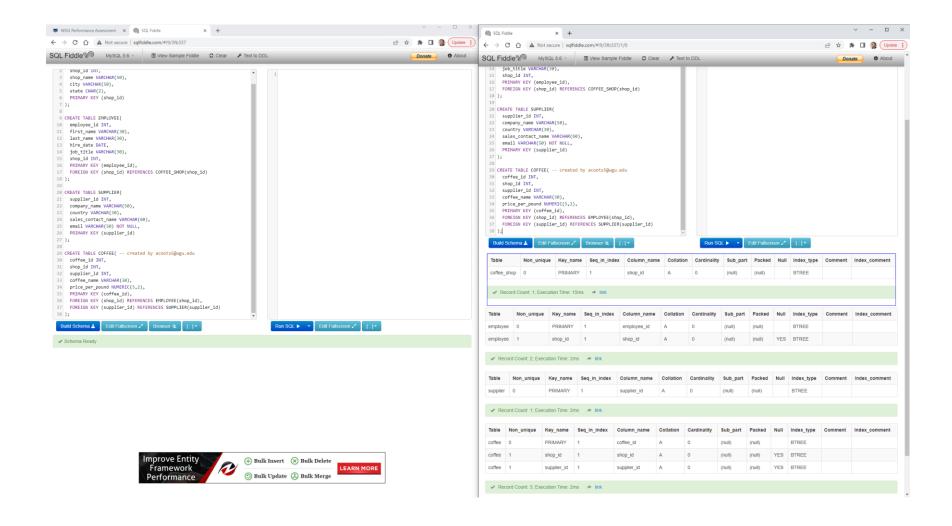
SELECT cs.shop_name

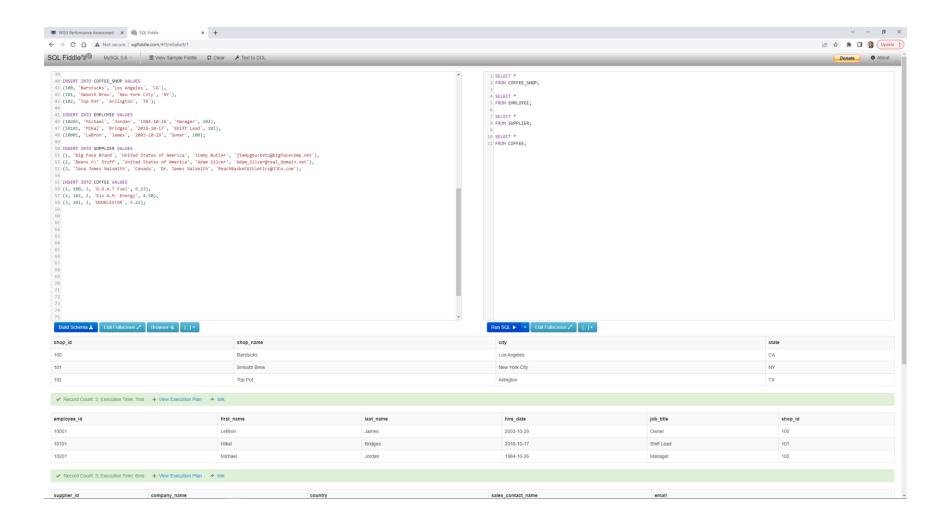
,cs.city
,cs.state
,emp.first_name
,emp.last_name
,emp.job_title
,cfe.coffee_name

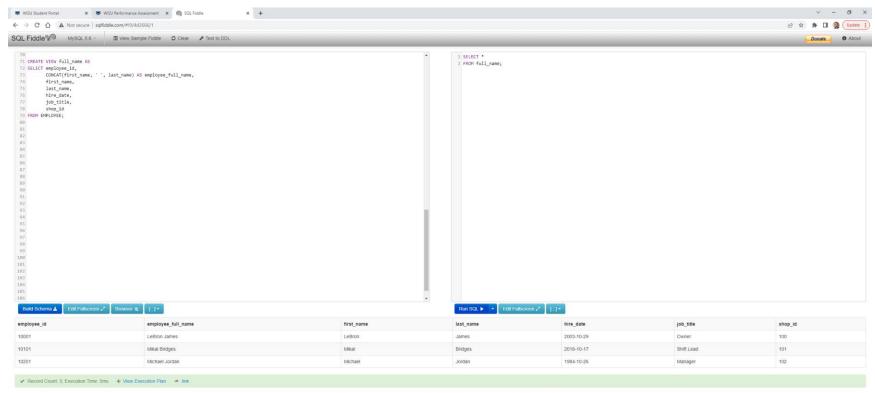
FROM COFFEE_SHOP cs INNER JOIN EMPLOYEE emp

ON cs.shop_id = emp.shop_id INNER JOIN COFFEE cfe
```

ON cs.shop\_id = cfe.shop\_id AND emp.employee\_id = 10001;

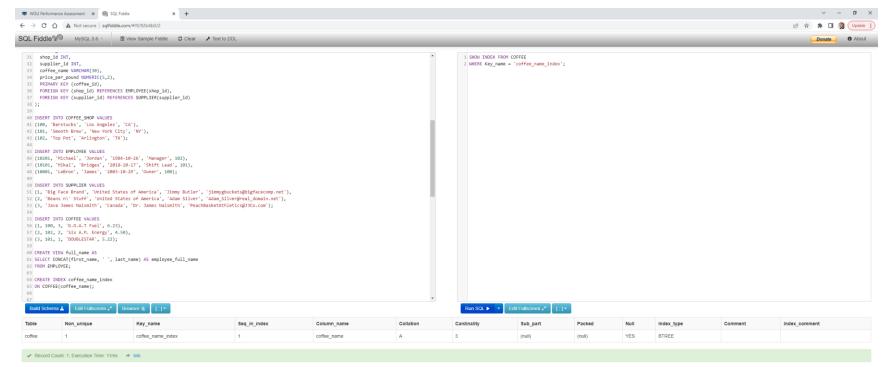






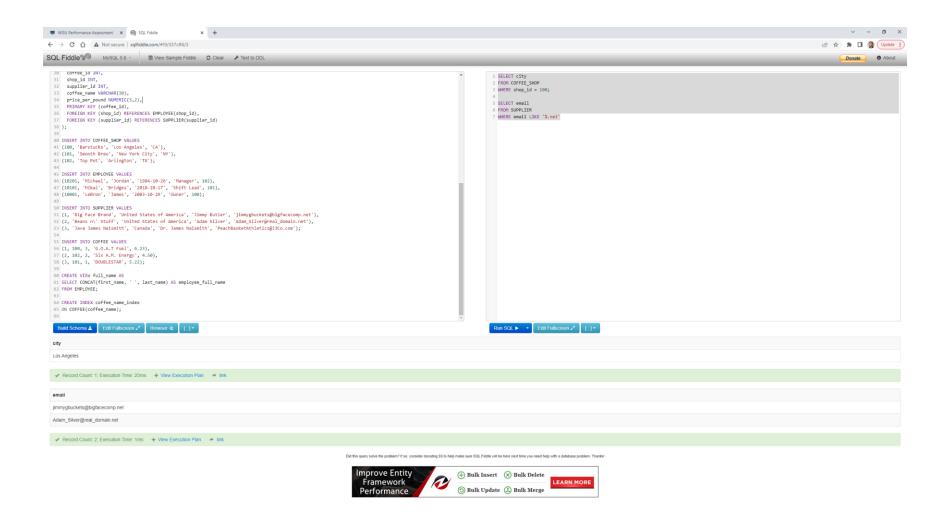
Did this query solve the problem? If so, consider donating \$5 to help make sure SQL Fiddle will be here next time you need help with a database problem. Thanks!

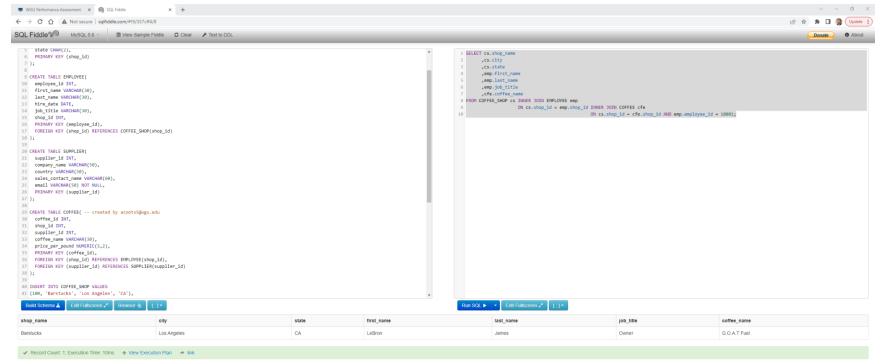




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