Section A.1:

Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

A.1.a-b)

Second Normal Form (2NF)

BAGEL ORDER			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEL	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID	1	PK	Bagel ID
	Order Date	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1] !	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						

A.1.c)

Q: Explain how you assigned attributes to the 2NF tables and determined the cardinality of the relationships between your 2NF tables.

A: The "Bagel Order" table contains all the information related to the order, based on the information presented in the "Bagel Order Form." The intersection table contains the foreign key, "Bagel Order ID", that links to the primary key, "Bagel Order ID", in the "Bagel Order" table. The cardinality of this relationship is one-to-many; moreover, one order can have many bagel line items. The "Bagel ID" foreign key links to the primary key, "Bagel ID", in the "Bagel Table." The cardinality of this relationship is many-to-one; many bagel order line items have one bagel type. Furthermore, this leads to needing a "Bagel Quantity" attribute in the "Bagel Order Line Item" table to allow us to quantify the bagel types per order. Lastly, the "Bagel" table contains all information related to the bagel, minus the bagel quantity.

Section A.2:

Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

A.2.a-d)

Third Normal Form (3NF)

BAGE	L ORDER		BAGEL OF	RDER LINE ITEM		BAGEL	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
FK	Customer ID	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1		Bagel Name
	Order Date			Bagel Quantity			Bagel Description
	Delivery Fee				<u></u>		Bagel Price
	Special Notes						
	M:1						
CUST	OMER						
PK	Customer ID						
	First Name						
	Last Name						
	Address 1						
	Address 2						
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	Mobile Phone						

A.2.e)

Q: Explain how you assigned attributes to the 3NF tables and determined the cardinality of the relationships between your 3NF tables.

A: The "Bagel Order" table, "Bagel Order Line Item" table, and "Bagel" table have the exact same relationships as 2NF. The main difference is that the customer attributes were extracted from the "Bagel Order" table and a new "Customer" table was created. This created a new many-to-one relationship between the "Bagel Order" table and the "Customer" table; one customer can have many orders.

Section A.3:

Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints (continued)

VARCHAR(30)

VARCHAR(30)

VARCHAR(30) VARCHAR(30)

VARCHAR(10)

VARCHAR(10)

CHAR(2)

A.3.a-b)

Final Physical Database Model

last_name

address_1

address_2

mobile_phone

city

state

	•						<u></u>				
BAGEL_ORDER				BAGEL_ORDER_LINE_ITEM				BAGEL			
PK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK / FK bagel_order_id INT				PK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)	
FK	customer_id	INT	1:M	PK / FK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)	M:1	1	bagel_name	VARCHAR(30)	
	order_date	TIMESTAMP			bagel_quantity	INT			bagel_description	VARCHAR(30)	
	delivery_fee	NUMERIC					_		bagel_price	NUMERIC	
	special_notes	VARCHAR(30)									
	M:1]									
CUSTO	MER										
PK	customer_id	INT									
	first_name	VARCHAR(15)									

Section B:

- **B.1**) Develop SQL code to create each table as specified in the attached "Jaunty Coffee Co. ERD" by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to create all the tables.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response

CODE:

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS jaunty_coffee_co;
USE jaunty coffee co;
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 (
    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 COFFEE SHOP (shop id),
    FOREIGN KEY (supplier id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER (supplier id)
);
```

Outp	put ::::				
	Action	n Output			
	#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
•	1	12:00:16	CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS jaunty_coffee_co	1 row(s) affected	0.015 sec
0	2	12:00:20	USE jaunty_coffee_co	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
•	3	12:00:22	CREATE TABLE COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id INT, shop_name V	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
0	4	12:00:23	CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(employee_id INT, first_name VA	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
•	5	12:00:24	CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER (supplier_id INT, company_name	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
0	6	12:00:26	CREATE TABLE COFFEE(coffee_id INT, shop_id INT, sup	0 row(s) affected	0.031 sec

- B.2) Develop SQL code to populate each table in the database design document by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to populate the tables with at least three rows of data in each table.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response.

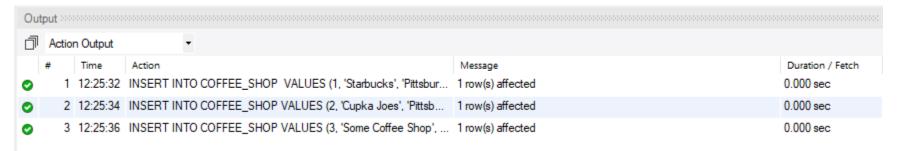
CODE: (COFFEE SHOP TABLE)

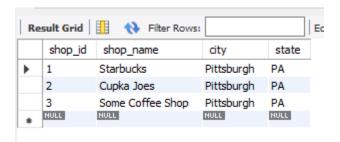
```
INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP
    VALUES (1, 'Starbucks', 'Pittsburgh', 'PA');

INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP
    VALUES (2, 'Cupka Joes', 'Pittsburgh', 'PA');

INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP
    VALUES (3, 'Some Coffee Shop', 'Pittsburgh', 'PA');
```

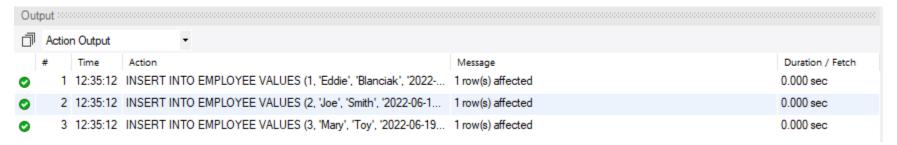
RESULTS: (COFFEE SHOP TABLE)





CODE: (EMPLOYEE TABLE)

RESULTS: (EMPLOYEE TABLE)



Re	sult Grid 🏥	Tilter Ro	WS:	Edit: 🍊 📆 🖶 Export/Impo			
	employee_id	first_name	last_name	hire_date	job_tittle	shop_id	
•	1	Eddie	Blanciak	2022-06-19	Developer	1	
	2	Joe	Smith	2022-06-19	Java Developer	2	
	3	Mary	Toy	2022-06-19	C++ Developer	3	
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

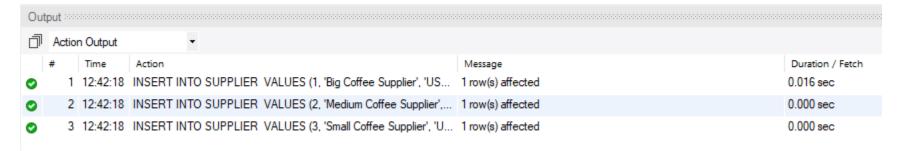
CODE: (SUPPLIER TABLE)

```
INSERT INTO SUPPLIER
    VALUES (1, 'Big Coffee Supplier', 'USA', 'Salesman Joe', 'joe@bigcoffeesupplier.com');

INSERT INTO SUPPLIER
    VALUES (2, 'Medium Coffee Supplier', 'USA', 'Salesman Ed', 'ed@mediumcoffeesupplier.com');

INSERT INTO SUPPLIER
    VALUES (3, 'Small Coffee Supplier', 'USA', 'Salesman Tim', 'tim@smallcoffeesupplier.com');
```

RESULTS: (SUPPLIER TABLE)



Re	sult Grid	N Filter Rows:		Edit: 🚣 🖶 🖽	Export/Import: 📳 🐻 Wra
	supplier_id	company_name	country	sales_contact_name	email
•	1	Big Coffee Supplier	USA	Salesman Joe	joe@bigcoffeesupplier.com
	2	Medium Coffee Supplier	USA	Salesman Ed	ed@mediumcoffeesupplier.com
	3	Small Coffee Supplier	USA	Salesman Tim	tim@smallcoffeesupplier.com
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

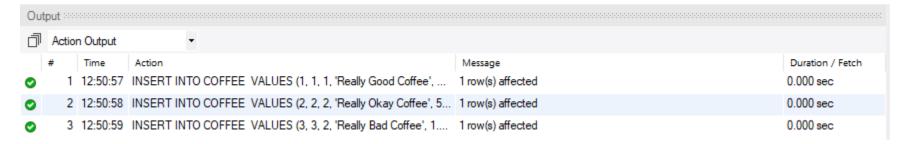
CODE: (COFFEE TABLE)

```
INSERT INTO COFFEE
    VALUES (1, 1, 1, 'Really Good Coffee', 10.50);

INSERT INTO COFFEE
    VALUES (2, 2, 2, 'Really Okay Coffee', 5.50);

INSERT INTO COFFEE
    VALUES (3, 3, 2, 'Really Bad Coffee', 1.50);
```

RESULTS: (COFFEE TABLE)



Re	sult Grid	() Fi	lter Rows:	Edit:	∠ В В	Export/
	coffee_id	shop_id	supplier_id	coffee_name	price_per_pound	
•	1	1	1	Really Good Coffee	10.50	
	2	2	2	Really Okay Coffee	5.50	
	3	3	2	Really Bad Coffee	1.50	
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

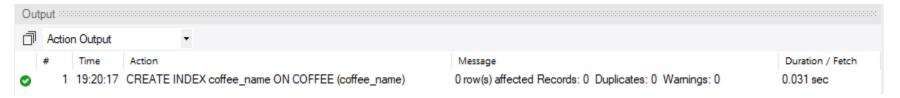
- **B.3)** Develop SQL code to create a view by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to create your view. The view should show all of the information from the "Employee" table but concatenate each employee's first and last name, formatted with a space between the first and last name, into a new attribute called employee full name.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response.

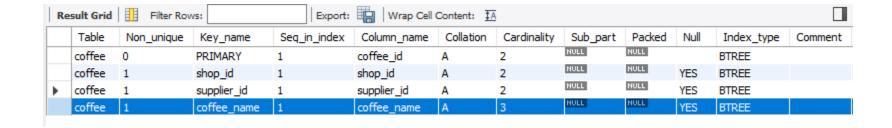
```
CREATE VIEW EMPLOYEE_VIEW AS
    SELECT employee_id, CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS employee_full_name, hire_date, job_title, shop_id
    FROM EMPLOYEE;
```



- **B.4)** Develop SQL code to create an index on the coffee_name field by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to create your index on the coffee_name field from the "Coffee" table.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response.

```
CREATE INDEX coffee_name
ON COFFEE (coffee name);
```

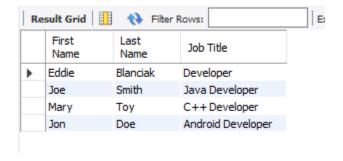




- **B.5)** Develop SQL code to create an SFW (SELECT-FROM-WHERE) guery for any of your tables or views by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to create your SFW query.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response.

```
SELECT first_name AS 'First Name', last_name AS 'Last Name', job_title AS 'Job Title'
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE job_title LIKE '%developer';
```





- **B.6)** Develop SQL code to create a query by doing the following:
 - a. Provide the SQL code you wrote to create your table joins query. The query should join together three different tables and include attributes from all three tables in its output.
 - b. Demonstrate that you tested your code by providing a screenshot showing your SQL commands and the database server's response.

```
SELECT COFFEE_SHOP.shop_name AS 'Shop Name', COFFEE.coffee_name AS 'Coffee Brand Name', COFFEE.price_per_pound AS
'Price Per LB', SUPPLIER.company_name AS 'Coffee Supplier'
    FROM ((COFFEE
    INNER JOIN COFFEE_SHOP ON COFFEE.shop_id = COFFEE_SHOP.shop_id)
    INNER JOIN SUPPLIER ON COFFEE.supplier_id = SUPPLIER.supplier_id);
```



