PART A

Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints

Having been provided the bagel order form for Nora's Bagel Bin and the first normal form of the database, it was determined that the overall structure of the database could be normalized to enhance functionality and avoid inefficiencies.

First Normal Form (1NF):

BAGEL ORDER						
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					

In the first normal form, though all of the order form's fields are captured for further processing, the table containing that data contains a composite key, indicating multiple distinct entities in the table. Because of this, the data is functionally dependent on multiple entities. As such, the database should be normalized further to eliminate data redundancy.

Second Normal Form (2NF):

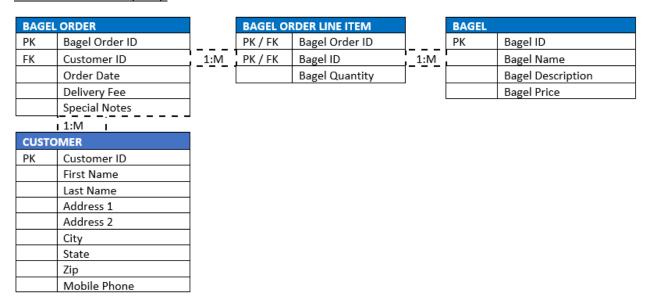
BAGEL ORDER			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEL	
PK	Bagel Order ID]	PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
	Order Date	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	1:M	I .	Bagel Name
	First Name]		Bagel Quantity			Bagel Description
	Last Name				_		Bagel Price
	Address 1						
	Address 2]					
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	Mobile Phone						
	Delivery Fee						
	Special Notes						

The initial bagel order column has been broken up to contain three entities in the second normal form. The Bagel Order table contains information that will likely be unique to each order submitted to Nora's (i.e., the order ID, the order date, and the customer's information), while the information relating to the products offered by Nora's was placed into the Bagel table; because this information will not change from order to order, it was illogical to keep it within the Bagel Order table. The Bagel Order Line Item acts as a bridge between the Bagel Order and Bagel entities, effectively avoiding the inherent many-to-many relationship between Bagel Orders and Bagels—the Bagel Quantity field exists within this table to ensure that each quantity is dependent on each unique order, while also maintaining a close association to the Bagel entity to which it is related.

The relationships between each entity were determined as follows:

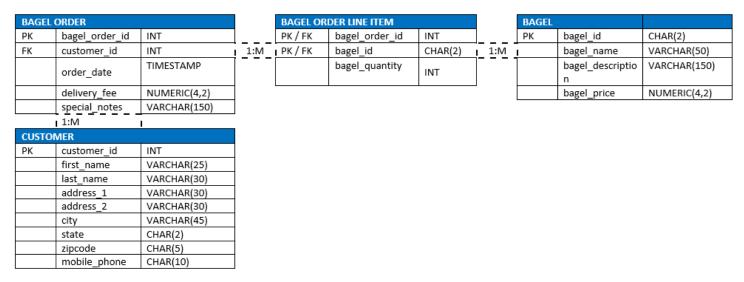
- Each Bagel Order will contain many line items, but each line item can only be associated with one specific order, as it relies on the Bagel Order ID key.
- Similarly, though each Bagel Order Line Item may be associated with multiple types of bagels, the Bagel ID and Bagel Quantity datapoints ensure that each instance of a line item will be independent of the bagels stocked by Nora's.

Third Normal Form (3NF):



The changes observed within the third normal form of the database are evident—the entities added in the second normal form still exist, but the Bagel Order entity has been broken down further to account for the separate Customer entity—it is natural that the same customer may place several distinct orders (hinting at the cardinality—namely, one customer may place many orders, but each order will be associated with only one customer). By creating this fourth entity, customers can exist independently of each order, further reducing data redundancy by ensuring customer information is not needlessly duplicated.

Final Physical Database Model:



This model reflects the changes made in the third normal form, but with appropriate datatypes assigned, and with the names of each field modified to be compatible with SQL's language requirements.

PART B Jaunty Coffee Co. Database

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

```
'* Create Employee table */
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE
  employee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name VARCHAR(30),
 last_name VARCHAR(30),
 hire_date DATE,
 job_title VARCHAR(30)
/* Create Coffee Shop table */
CREATE TABLE COFFEE_SHOP
 shop id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 shop_name VARCHAR(50),
 city VARCHAR(50),
 state CHAR(2)
);
/* Create Coffee table */
CREATE TABLE COFFEE
 coffee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 coffee_name VARCHAR(30),
 price_per_pound NUMERIC(5,2)
);
/* Create Supplier table */
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIER
  supplier_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 company_name VARCHAR(50),
 country VARCHAR(30),
 sales_contact_name VARCHAR(60),
  email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
);
/* Add shop id FK */
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE
 ADD shop_id INTEGER,
 ADD FOREIGN KEY(shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id);
ALTER TABLE COFFEE
 ADD shop id INTEGER,
 ADD supplier_id INTEGER,
 ADD FOREIGN KEY(shop_id) REFERENCES COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id),
  ADD FOREIGN KEY(supplier_id) REFERENCES SUPPLIER(supplier_id);
```

```
1 SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE:
 1 /* Create Employee table */
 2 CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE
                                                                                         2 SELECT * FROM COFFEE SHOP:
                                                                                         3 SELECT * FROM COFFEE;
                                                                                         4 SELECT * FROM SUPPLIER;
 4 employee_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 5 first_name VARCHAR(30),
    last name VARCHAR(30),
 7 hire_date DATE,
    job_title VARCHAR(30)
9);
11 /* Create Coffee Shop table */
12 CREATE TABLE COFFEE_SHOP
                                                                                         Run SQL ▶ ▼ Edit Fullscreen ✓ [;]▼
 Build Schema Ł Edit Fullscreen ✓ Browser - [;] ▼

✓ Record Count: 0: Execution Time: 4ms 

+ View Execution Plan 

✓ link

 ✓ Record Count: 0; Execution Time: 1ms + View Execution Plan → link

✓ Record Count: 0; Execution Time: 1ms + View Execution Plan 

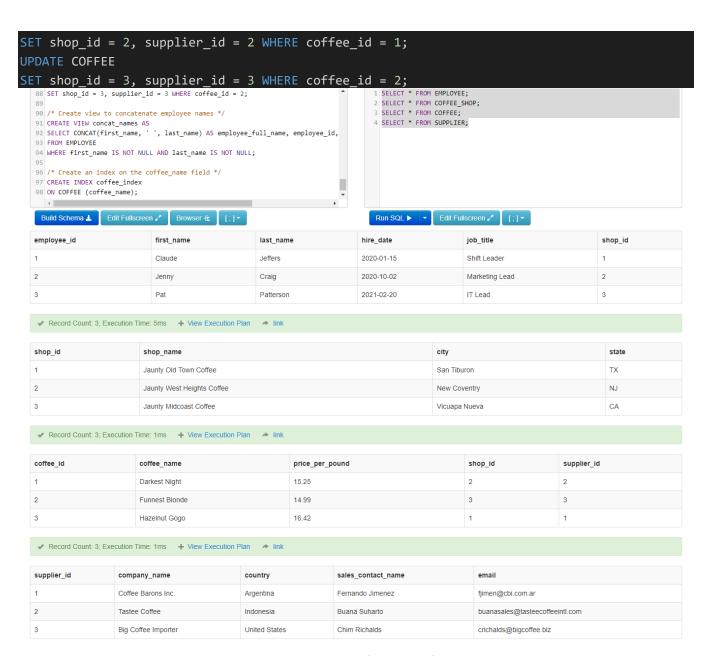
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✓ Record Count: 0; Execution Time: 2ms + <u>View Execution Plan</u> 

✓ link
```

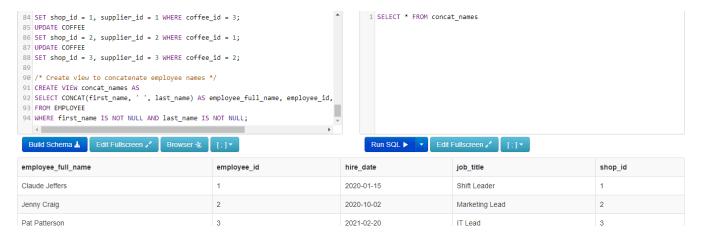
2. Develop SQL code to populate each table in the database design document

```
/* Insert example data for employee table */
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date, job_title)
VALUES(1, "Claude", "Jeffers", "2020-01-15", "Shift Leader"),
(2, "Jenny", "Craig", "2020-10-02", "Marketing Lead"),
(3, "Pat", "Patterson", "2021-02-20", "IT Lead");
/* Insert example data for Coffee Shop table */
INSERT INTO COFFEE_SHOP(shop_id, shop_name, city, state)
VALUES(1, "Jaunty Old Town Coffee", "San Tiburon", 'TX'),
(2, "Jaunty West Heights Coffee", "New Coventry", 'NJ'),
(3, "Jaunty Midcoast Coffee", "Vicuapa Nueva", 'CA');
/* Insert example data for Coffee table */
INSERT INTO COFFEE(coffee_id, coffee_name, price_per_pound)
VALUES(1, "Darkest Night", 15.25),
(2, "Funnest Blonde", 14.99),
(3, "Hazelnut Gogo", 16.42);
INSERT INTO SUPPLIER(supplier_id, company_name, country, sales_contact_name, email)
VALUES(1, "Coffee Barons Inc.", "Argentina", "Fernando Jimenez", "fjimen@cbi.com.ar"),
(2, "Tastee Coffee", "Indonesia", "Buana Suharto", "buanasales@tasteecoffeeintl.com"),
(3, "Big Coffee Importer", "United States", "Chim Richalds", "crichalds@bigcoffee.biz");
/* Set shop id for each employee */
UPDATE EMPLOYEE
SET shop_id = 1 WHERE employee_id = 1;
UPDATE EMPLOYEE
SET shop id = 2 WHERE employee id = 2;
UPDATE EMPLOYEE
SET shop_id = 3 WHERE employee_id = 3;
/* Set shop and supplier id for each coffee */
UPDATE COFFEE
SET shop_id = 1, supplier_id = 1 WHERE coffee_id = 3;
UPDATE COFFEE
```

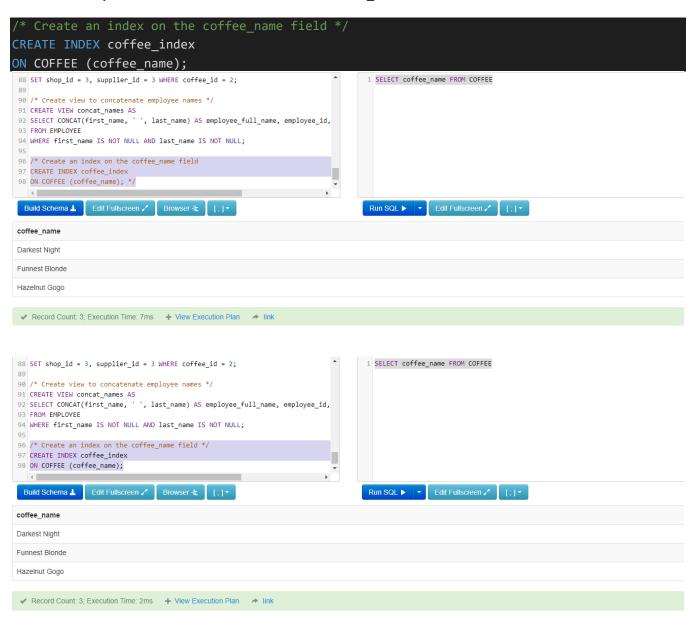


3. Develop SQL code to create a view showing all information from the EMPLOYEE table, with the new employee_full_name attribute

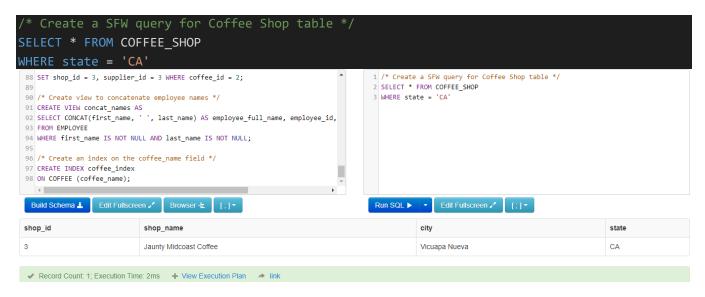
```
/* Create view to concatenate employee names */
CREATE VIEW concat_names AS
SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS employee_full_name, employee_id, hire_date,
job_title, shop_id
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE first_name IS NOT NULL AND last_name IS NOT NULL;
```



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 joining three different tables, including attributes from all three

