

## Project phase-3

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### **1. ER to Relational Model Mapping: (Tool used: draw.io)**

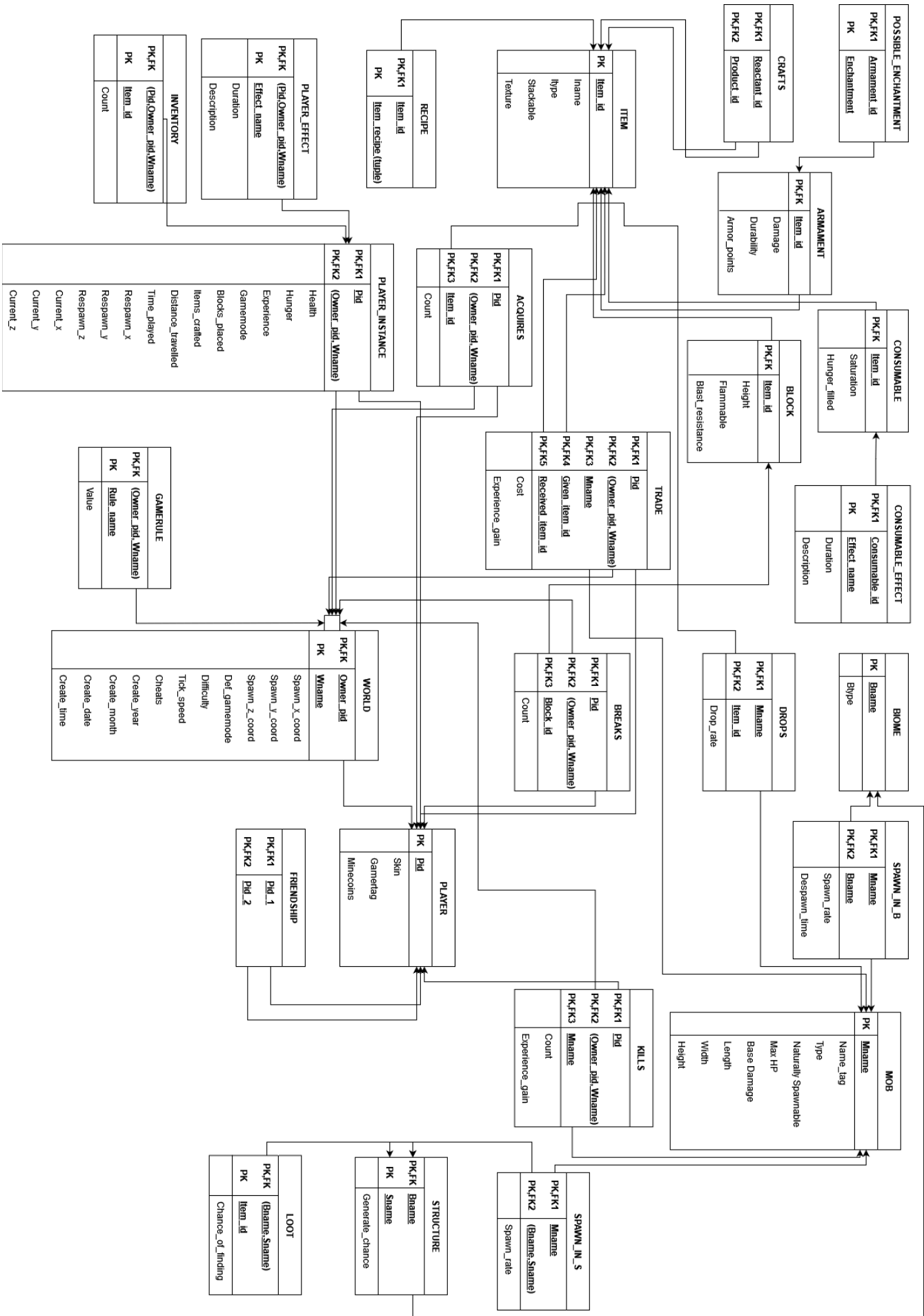
*Note: The Description attribute was added to the Effects Composite attribute of Player and Consumable whilst the Effects attribute of Mob was removed. Further, certain Entities, Attributes and Relationships were renamed to reflect the relational model better. Ex: CONTAINS renamed to PLAYER\_INSTANCE.*

The steps highlighted in sections 9.1-2 of the textbook were employed to convert the ER diagram into a relational model. The following derived attributes have not been represented in the Relational model, since they are not actually stored in the database and are instead computed. Composite attributes have been split into their component attributes.

- **Step 1:** The strong entity types PLAYER, BIOME, MOB and ITEM are mapped to relations with respective primary keys.
- **Step 2:** The weak entity types WORLD and STRUCTURE are mapped to relations with respective partial and foreign keys (the primary keys of owner entity types PLAYER and BIOME).
- **Step 3:** No Binary 1:1 relationship types present.
- **Step 4:** No Binary 1:N relationship types present.
- **Step 5:** Binary M:N relationship types are mapped to cross-referencing relations that include as foreign key attributes the primary keys of the relations representing the participating entity types.
- **Step 6:** Multivalued attributes are mapped as separate relations with foreign keys referencing the primary keys of the entities they are supposed to be of.
- **Step 7:** N-ary (in our case ternary and 5-nary) relationship types are mapped to relations which include as foreign key attributes the primary keys of the relations representing the participating entity types.
- **Step 8:** Subclasses ARMAMENT, BLOCK and CONSUMABLE are mapped to separate relations (option 8A of section 9.2.1) with the primary keys of ITEM (superclass) propagated to them.

### **2. Conversion to 1NF:**

The Relational Model produced by following these steps is already in First Normal Form since Multivalued attributes have been mapped to separate relations already in Step 6 and no nested relations are present in our design.



### 3. Conversion to 2NF:

Removing Partial dependencies:

- The Effect Description (what the effect does) is functionally dependent on just the Effect\_name and not the PLAYER affected by it or the CONSUMABLE that causes it. Thus Effect Description has been assigned as an attribute of the new EFFECT relation with the Effect\_name as the primary key. The Effect\_name is then referenced in the PLAYER\_EFFECT and CONSUMABLE\_EFFECT relations.
- The attributes of the TRADE relation aren't functionally dependent on the Mname component of the key and thus on second thought and thus have been removed.

### 4. Conversion to 3NF:

Removing Transitive dependencies:

The 2NF model obtained in the previous step is already in third normal form.

Our model met most requirements for 3NF from the onset, given the thoughtful structure of Minecraft's functional requirements. The efficiency of our design, which directly aligns with Minecraft's gameplay mechanics, may be reflective of the inherent structure in the game's world design, where each entity's properties and interactions follow logical groupings. This parallels database normalization principles, where data is structured to optimize storage and ensure clear, defined relationships.

On the following page is the representation of our model in 3NF, where we have maintained Minecraft's theme of order and meticulous data handling, much like how the game itself manages and represents resources, crafting materials, and interactions within its environment.

