Project Phase-3

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• Relational Schema:

The relational schema design follows the guidelines detailed in **Chapter 9**, which provides a systematic approach to entity-relationship mapping. Below is the methodology used to design the schema:

1. Entity Creation

Each simple entity is created individually, and their respective attributes are documented in a tabular format for clarity.

2. Handling Relationships Based on Cardinality Ratios

a. Many-to-Many (M) Relationships:

For M relationships, a separate table is created. This table includes the primary keys of the connecting entities as its attributes. For example:

- i. Ailment_and_Cure
- ii. Battling_Rival_Trainer
- iii. Battling Gym Leader

These tables act as bridges to maintain the relationships between the corresponding entities.

b. One-to-Many (1) Relationships:

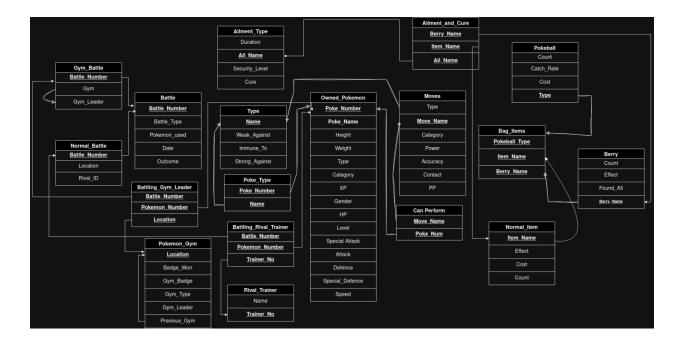
For 1 relationships, the foreign key from the "one" side is added as an attribute to the table on the "many" side. For instance:

 In the case of Moves and Pokemon_Owned, the foreign key in the Moves table references the primary key of the Pokemon_Owned table.

3. Handling Subclasses

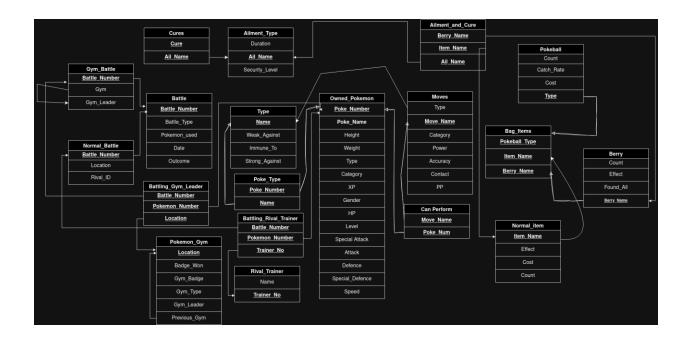
Subclasses are managed by creating separate tables for each subclass. These tables include attributes specific to the subclass and are connected to the main (superclass) entity through a foreign key. Examples include:

- a. Bag_Item
- b. Battles



• 1NF:

For each multivalued attribute, a separate relation is created. This new relation includes the primary key of the original entity as a foreign key and the multivalued attribute as its own primary key. For example, in our case, the Cure attribute of the Ailment_Type entity is a multivalued attribute. Therefore, a separate relation named Cures is created to handle it appropriately.



• 2NF:

For each relation, we examine its primary keys, specifically focusing on composite primary keys and any non-prime attributes. Since no partial dependency exists in code, the structure in 2NF is identical to that in 1NF.

• 3NF:

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In 3NF, every non-prime attribute must depend solely on the primary key and nothing else. Since the Gym can be uniquely determined based on the Gym_Leader (assuming each Gym has exactly one fixed Gym_Leader), we created a separate relation named **Gym_Info** to represent this dependency. All other attributes appear to depend exclusively on their respective primary keys.

