Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints Part A

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				

Second Normal Form (2NF)

BAGE	BAGEL ORDER		BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEL	
PK	<u>BagelOrderID</u>	L	PK / FK	<u>BagelOrderID</u>	L	PK	BagelID
	OrderDate	1:M	PK / FK	<u>BageIID</u>	M:1	i !	BagelName
	FirstName			BagelQuantity			BagelDescription
	LastName				_		BagelPrice
	Address1						
	Address2						
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	MobilePhone						
	DeliveryFee						
	SpecialNotes						

Explanation

A single BAGEL ORDER may have more than one individual "bagel item" and a <u>BagelOrderID</u> in the line item for bagel orders belongs to only one single order ID. This makes the relation one-to-many (1:M).

One bagel item in the line item for bagel order though belongs to only a single bagel ID. Additionally, a bagel item can be ordered by more than a single order. That makes this relation many-to-one (M:1).

For each attribute assigned in the table, we considered partial dependency in the first normal form. The two sets of dependency are as follows. First, the order date, first name, last name, address1, address2, city, state, zip code, mobile phone number, delivery fee, and any special notes depend on the BagelOrderID. Second, the bagel name, bagel description, and bagel price depend on the BagelID. I assigned all attributes based on the dependencies indicated.

Third Normal Form (3NF)

BAGEL ORDER			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGE	L
PK	BagelOrderID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	<u>BagelID</u>
FK	CustomerID	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1		BagelName
	OrderDate			BagelQuantity			BagelDescription
	DeliveryFee						BagelPrice
	SpecialNotes						
	M:1	•					
CUST	TOMER						
PK	CustomerID						
	FirstName						
	FirstName LastName						
	+						
	LastName						
	LastName Address1						
	LastName Address1 Address2						
	LastName Address1 Address2 City						

Explanation

I separated out the repeating data into a new table labeled "Customer". The primary key for the newly created table is "CustomerID", which also serves as the foreign key for the existing table, "Bagel Order". Since customers can place more than one order, and an order can only be placed by one customer, the relation for this is man-to-one (M:1).

Final Physical Database Model

M:1

BAGELORDER			BAGELORDERLINEITEM				BAGEL			
PK	BagelOrderID	INT		PK / FK	<u>BagelOrderID</u>	INT	L	PK	BageIID	CHAR(2)
FK	CustomerID	INT	1:M	PK / FK	<u>BagelID</u>	CHAR(2)	M:1] 	BagelName	VARCHAR(100)
	OrderDate	TIMESTAMP			BagelQuantity	INT			BagelDescriptio n	VARCHAR(200)
	DeliveryFee	NUMERIC(10,2)				•	_		BagelPrice	NUMERIC(10,2)
	SpecialNotes	VARCHAR(100)							_	_
			='							

CUSTO	MER					
PK	CustomerID	INT				
	FirstName	VARCHAR(100)				
	LastName	VARCHAR(100)				
	Address1	VARCHAR(100)				
	Address2	VARCHAR(100)				
	City	VARCHAR(100)				
	State	VARCHAR(100)				
	Zip	VARCHAR(10)				
	MobilePhone	VARCHAR(10)				