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Module 3 Assignment 3.2: Normalized Tables

Data fields given:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Publisher\_name | Publisher\_ID | Publisher\_address | Book\_isbn |
| Book\_name | Book\_price | Author\_first\_name | Author\_last\_name |
| Author\_phone | Author\_email | Publisher\_email | Author\_address |

3NF:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Publisher Table | | | |
| Publisher\_ID (PK) | Publisher\_name | Publisher\_address | Publisher\_email |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Book Table | | | |
| Book\_isbn (PK) | Book\_name | Book\_price | Publisher\_ID (FK) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author Table | | | | | |
| Author\_id (PK) | Author\_first\_name | Author\_last\_name | Author\_address | Author\_email | Author\_phone |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Book\_Authors Table | |
| Book\_isbn (FK) | Author\_ID (FK) |

**Assumptions:**

1. A publisher can publish multiple books, but each book is associated with only one publisher.
2. A book can have multiple authors, and an author can write multiple books (many-to-many relationship), therefore needing a junction table to avoid data redundancy.
3. Publisher and author email addresses are unique.
4. publisher\_ID and book\_isbn are unique identifiers for publishers and books, respectively.