

# 1814ict/2814ict/7003ict/1011ICT: Data Management/ Database Design/ Applied Computing

## Topic 3.2: Normalisation & Database Schema

(Chapters 6 & 7)

**Convenor: AProf. Henry Nguyen - School of ICT**

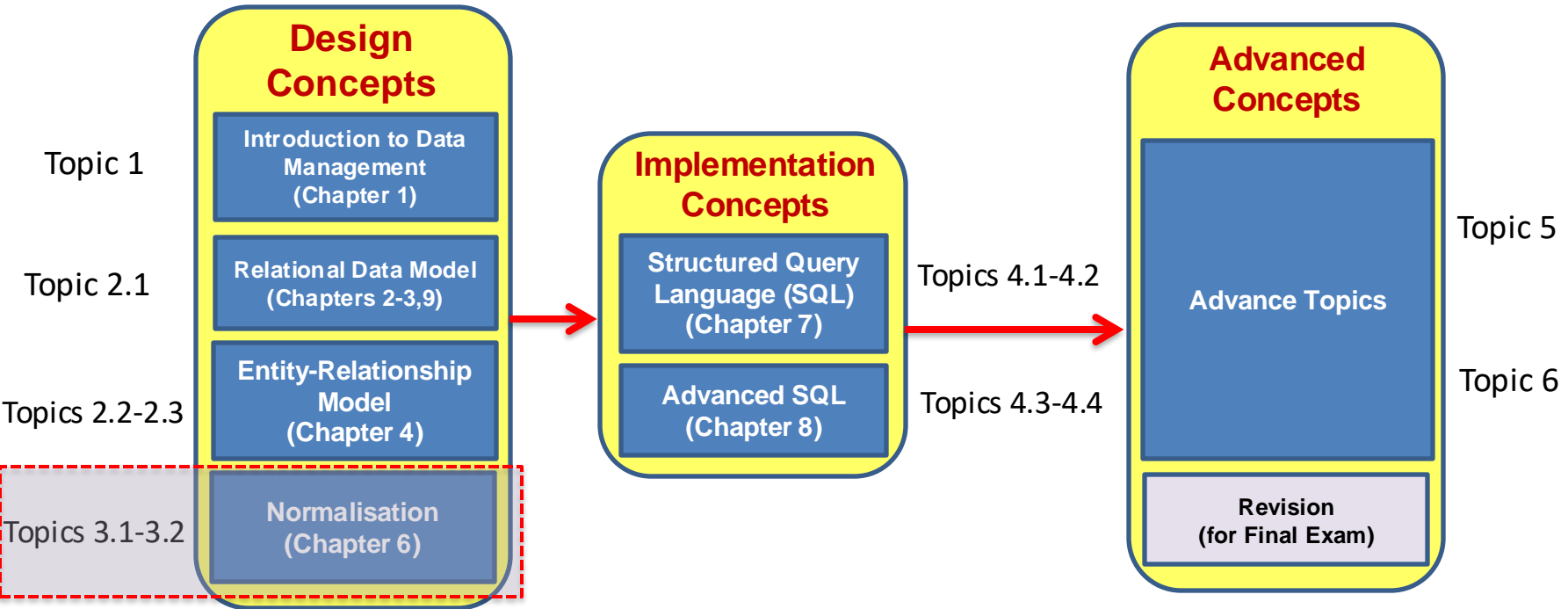
School of Information and Communication Technology

\*Course developed by: Dr Mohammad Awrangzeb; AProf John Wang and Dr Zhe Wang



# Course bigger picture

- Chapter references are to textbook *Database Systems: Design, Implementation, & Management* - By Carlos Coronel and Steven Morris



# Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lecture students will be able to know:

- More examples on normalisation
- Relational database schema

# Content

- Examples on normalisation
- Relation not in 3NF

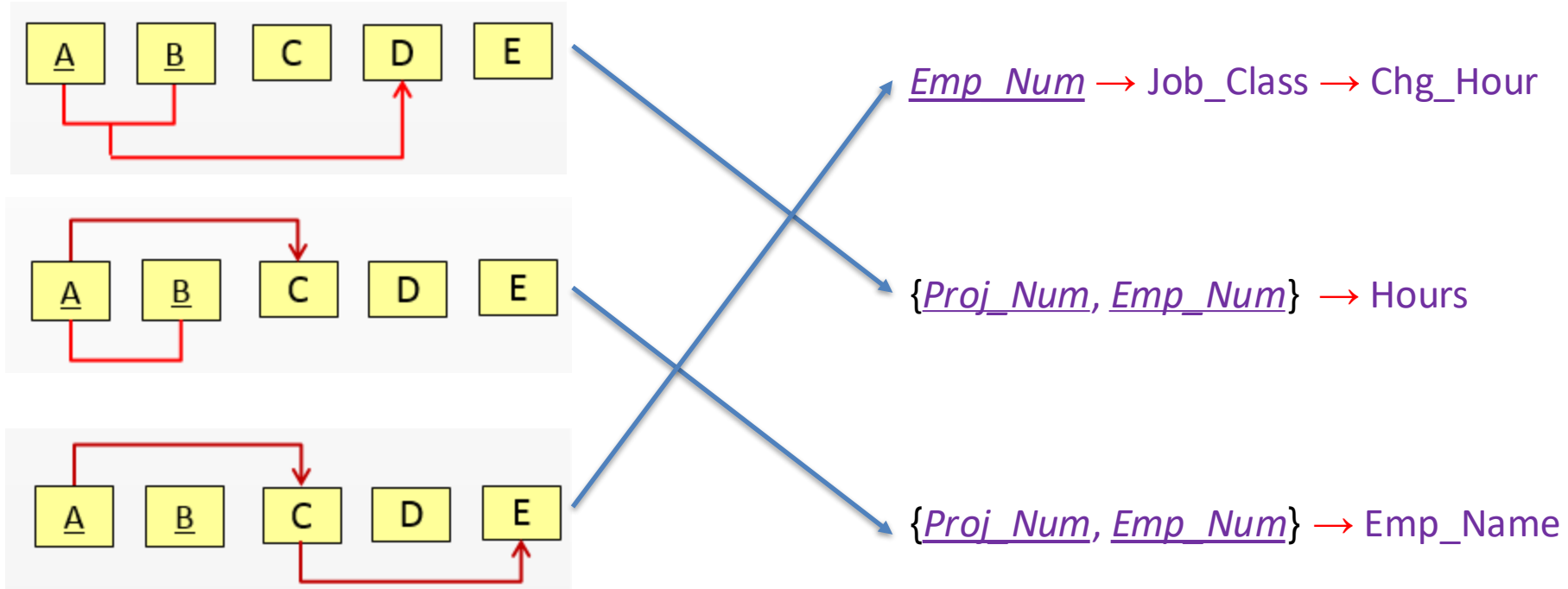
**Outcome 1**

- Data type
- Relational database schema

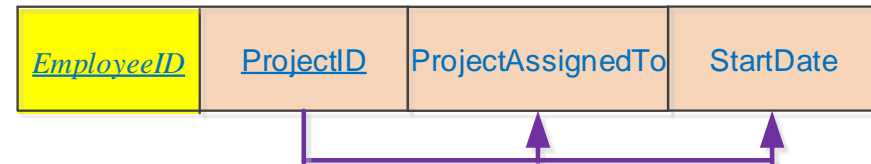
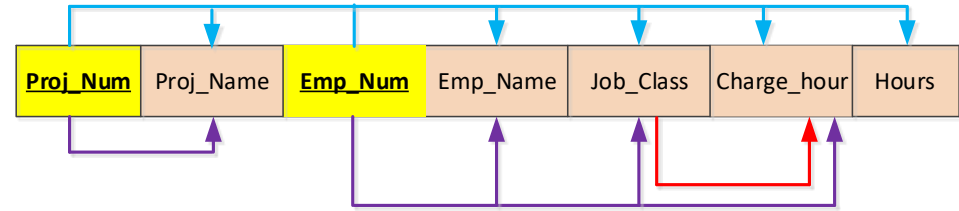
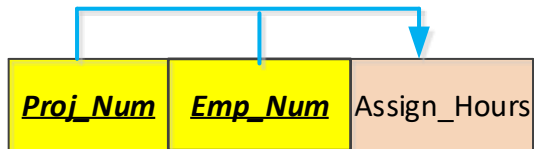
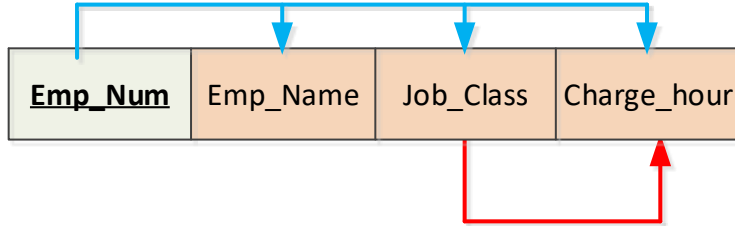
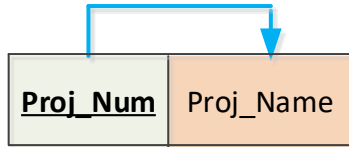
**Outcome 2**

# Recap from Topic 3.1

- Identify & match different types of dependencies:



- For dependency diagram below identify
  - Functional dependencies
  - Normal forms
  - How many new tables to create to convert to 2NF and/or 3NF



# Normalisation: Example 3 (Case 1)



# Example 3: Normalisation

## A traditional data file – sales data

<i>Date</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Client</i>	<i>Phone</i>	<i>Address</i>
11 Jan	Widget	100	Nurk Inc.	666-999	11 Bush Ave
12 Jan	Gizmo	120	Klutz & Co	131-313	13 Luck Rd
12 Jan	Widget	100	Bloggs Ltd	123-456	12 High St
13 Jan	Widget	100	Klutz Coy.	131-323	13 Luck Rd
14 Jan	Gizmo	120	F. Nurk Inc.	666-999	11 Bushy Ave

### Case 1

With given the following business rules:

- *Each client makes no more than one order per day*
- *No two clients have the same name*
- *Each order consists of a single product*

# Example 3: Normalisation

UNF

Sale

Date	Product	Price	Client	Phone	Address
------	---------	-------	--------	-------	---------

# Example 3: Normalisation

- **Convert to 1NF**
- Step 1: No null entries in the table now, so nothing to do!
- Step 2: Identify the primary key

<i>Date</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Client</i>	<i>Phone</i>	<i>Address</i>
11 Jan	Widget	100	Nurk Inc.	666-999	11 Bush Ave
12 Jan	Gizmo	120	Klutz & Co	131-313	13 Luck Rd
12 Jan	Widget	100	Bloggs Ltd	123-456	12 High St
13 Jan	Widget	100	Klutz Coy.	131-323	13 Luck Rd
14 Jan	Gizmo	120	F. Nurk Inc.	666-999	11 Bushy Ave

**Composite primary key**

# Example 3: Normalisation

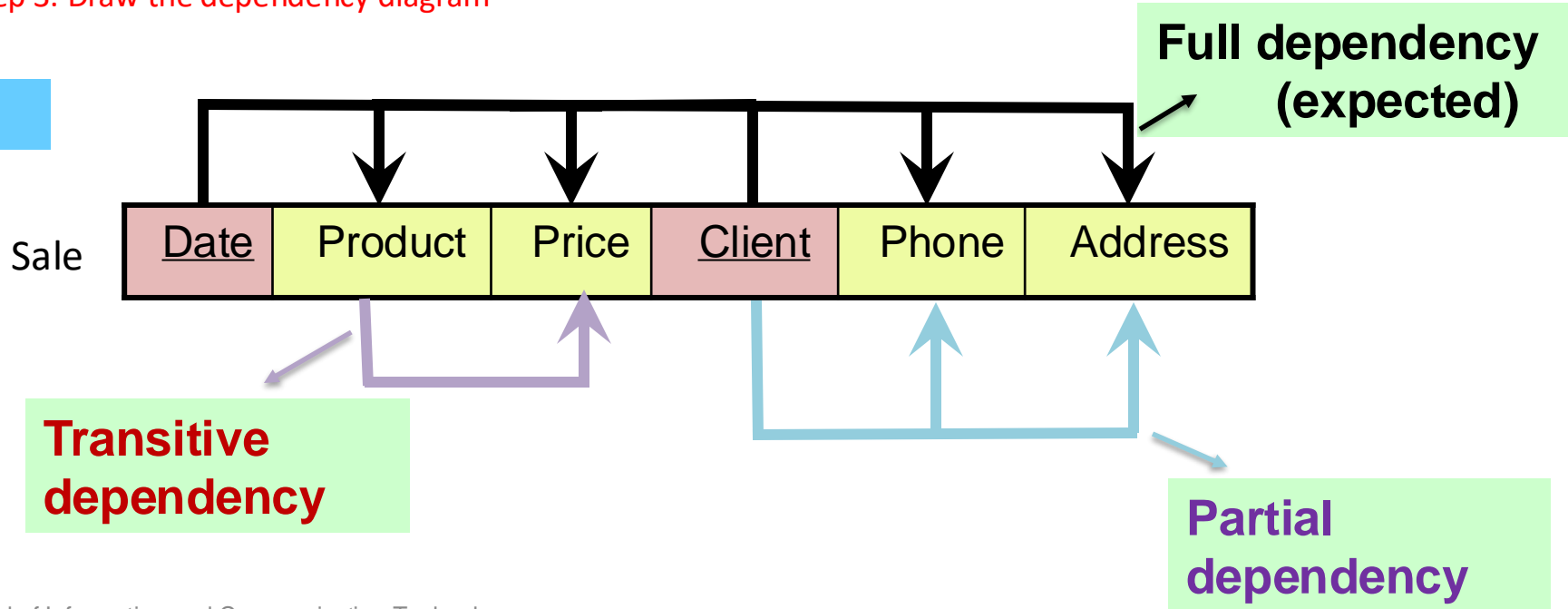
1NF

Sale

<u>Date</u>	Product	Price	<u>Client</u>	Phone	Address
-------------	---------	-------	---------------	-------	---------

- Step 3: Draw the dependency diagram

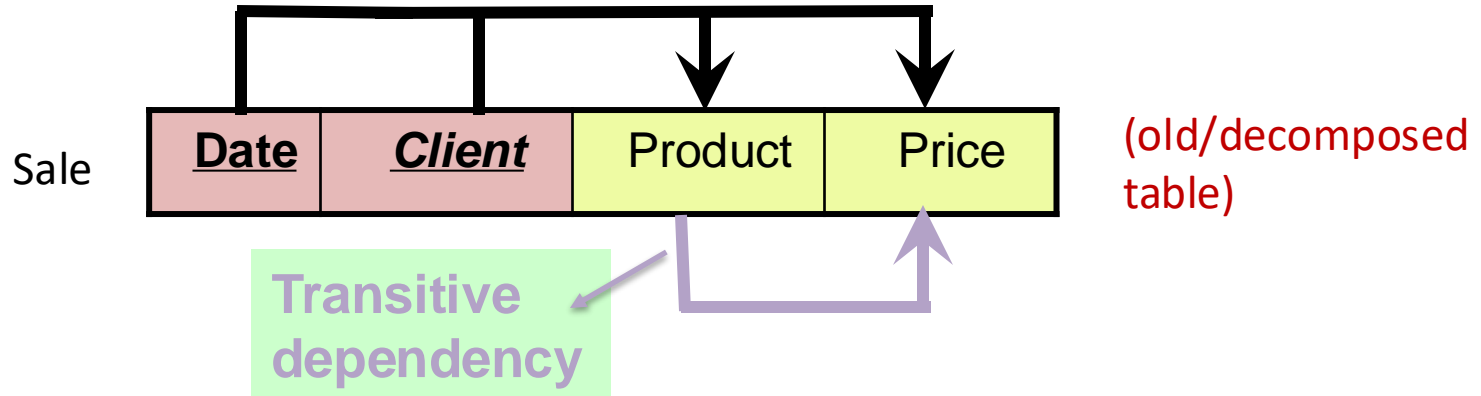
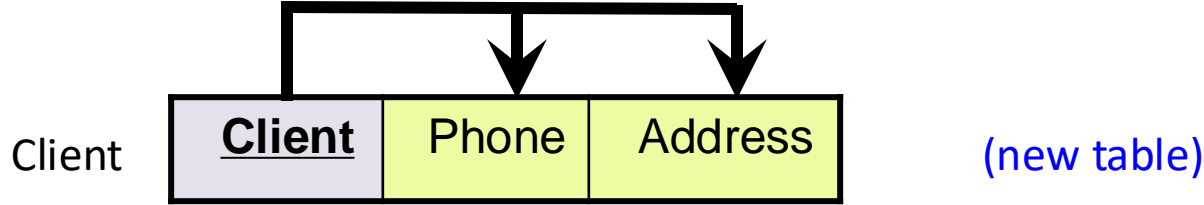
1NF



# Example 3: Normalisation

- **Convert to 2NF**
  - Step 4: Remove partial dependency

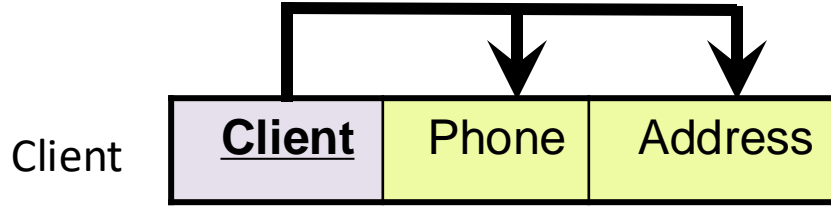
2NF



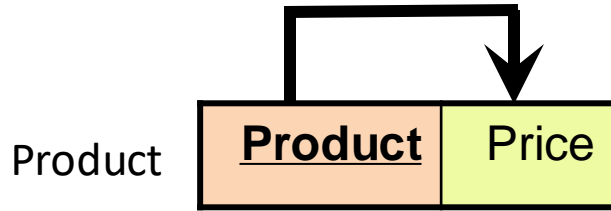
# Example 3: Normalisation

- **Convert to 3NF**
  - Step 5: Remove transitive dependency

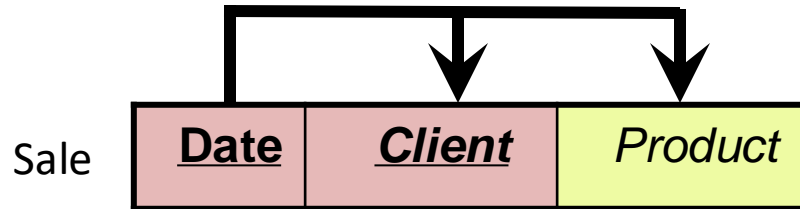
3NF



(no change)



(new table)



(decomposed table)

# Example 3: Relation schema

## UNF

Sale (date, product, price, client, phone, address)

## 1NF

Sale (date, product, price, client, phone, address)

## 2NF

Customer (client, phone, address)

Sale (date, product, price, client)

## 3NF

Product(product, price)

Customer (client, phone, address)

Sale (date, *product*, client)

# Thank you