## Nora's Bagel Bin Database Blueprints

#### **Second Normal Form (2NF)**

BAGEL ORDER			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEI	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
	Order Date	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1	) 	Bagel Name
	First Name			Bagel Quantity			Bagel Description
	Last Name						Bagel Price
	Address 1						
	Address 2						
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	Mobile Phone						
	Delivery Fee						
	Special Notes						

### Explanation of Attributes and Cardinality (2NF)

I added the attributes based on their relevance to the tables. Bagel Order would be the first table, with all the fields relevant to an order, such as who ordered it, what they ordered, and how they will receive it. Bagel Order Line Item will contain the bagel id and the order id because it's the table that connects the bagel table to the order table. Bagel of course is information about the bagel.

The cardinality was decided based on the structure of the data.

Bagel Order | 1:M | Bagel Order Line Item - This is due to line items being an infinite variable.

A person can have many line items on an order, but those same line items can't exist on another order.

Bagel Order Line Item | M:1 | Bagel - This is because a customer can order a blueberry bagel a hundred times, but there is still only one blueberry bagel to order.

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#### Third Normal Form (3NF)

Bagel Order			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEL	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID	]	PK	Bagel ID
FK	Customer ID	1:M	PK / FK	Bagel ID	]		Bagel Name
	Order Date			Bagel Quantity	]		Bagel Description
	Delivery Fee						Bagel Price
	Special Notes						
	M:1 i						
Customer Info							
PK	Customer ID						
	First Name						
	Last Name						
	Address 1						
	Address 2						
	City						
	State						
	Zip						
	Mobile Phone						

### Explanation of Attributes and Cardinality (3NF)

I added the attributes based on their relevance to the tables. This form takes the same structure from before, but breaks out the customer data into it's table. This is the table that all information about the customer is entered into, so that the order table can call the customer data with a foriegn key.

The cardinality hasn't changed for the two original table links, but the addition of the customer table has added an M:1 relationship between the order and the customer. This is because a customer can have many orders, but an order can only have one customer.

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### **Final Physical Database Model**

Bagel Order				BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM				BAGEL		
PK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK / FK	bagel_order_id	INT		PK	bagel_id	INT
FK	customer_id	INT	1:M	PK / FK	bagel_id	CHAR(2)	M:1		bagel_name	VARCHAR(100)
	order_date	TIMESTAMP			bagel_quantity	INT			bagel_description	VARCHAR(100)
	delivery_fee	DECIMAL(3,2)							bagel_price	DECIMAL(3,2)
	special_notes	VARCHAR(100)								

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Customer Info							
PK	customer_id	INT					
	first_name	VARCHAR(100)					
	last_name	VARCHAR(100)					
	address_1	VARCHAR(100)					
	address_2	VARCHAR(100)					
	city	VARCHAR(100)					
	state	CHAR(2)					
	zip	CHAR(5)					
	mobile_phone	CHAR(10)					