## **DB- Assessment 1- Activity 1- Data Modelling Test**

## A. Provide written answers for the following questions:

i. Write one example of a business rule that applies to this record-keeping system.

**Australian Government**: You are legally required to keep records of all transactions relating to your tax and superannuation affairs as you start, run, sell, change, or close your business.

ii. Explain why this data structure is a poor relational design. Specifically, explain how it violates the rules of Normalisation.

This data structure is a poor relational design because a poorly designed database may provide erroneous information which is difficult to use or may fail to work properly.

This data structure could also violate the rules of Normalisation when it ranges from excessive disk I/O and subsequent poor system performance to inaccurate data. An improper normalized condition can result in extensive data redundancy which puts a burden on all programs that modify the data. The expense of bad normalization is inadequate, weak, inaccurate, incorrect, or missing data. Applying normalization techniques to database design helps create efficient systems that produce accurate data and reliable information.

## **B.** For the entity relationship diagram using Crows Foot notation:

- i. Transform the non-normalised data into Third Normal Form (3NF). Draw an entity relationship diagram of your normalised design.
- ii. Add all the relevant Data Dictionary details to the model. Ensure that you show:
- Unique identifiers / Primary keys for each entity.
- Whether each attribute is Mandatory or Optional.
- Data types and sizes of each attribute.
- Cardinality (e.g. 1:M) of the relationships.
- iii. Check that the Foreign key relationships between entities is correct on the Relational Model. Then save your diagram in PDF format for submission.



