Benjamin Shelton

C170 Data Management - Applications

Performance Assessment

Rubric Section A1a

Donut_Order

Customer_ID

Last_Name

First_Name

Street_Address

Apt_Number

City

State

ZIP

Home_Phone

Mobile_Phone

Other_Phone

Donut_ID (PK)

Donut_Name

Donut_Description

Unit_Price

Donut_Order_ID (PK)

Special_Handling_Notes

Order_Date

Quantity

Rubric Section A1ai

To convert the unnormalized data from the order form to a 1NR table, I first determined that the basic entity that needs to be contained for this part is a donut order. I took every attribute from the donut order form that needs to be contained in a database and included it as an attribute in the table. Since only one table could be used for this part, it was necessary to use two attributes for the primary key. I chose Donut_Order_ID and Donut_ID as those are the two which, taken together, will be unique for each order. Each purchase will have a unique order ID associated with it, and each purchase can only be for one type of donut, regardless of quantity. The customer information would not work as a primary key in this instance because a customer can place multiple orders. However, inputting the order and donut ID together will always result in the same customer information. It was also necessary to allow only one donut type to be associated with each order because to allow multiple types of donuts per order would result in repeating groups which isn't suitable for a relational database. The same problem would exist if multiple values were entered for the Donut ID field.

Rubric Section A1b

Donut_Order

Donut_Order_ID (PK)

Customer_ID

Last_Name

First_Name

Street_Address

Apt_Number

City

State

ZIP

Home_Phone

Mobile_Phone

Other_Phone

Special_Handling_Notes

Order_Date

Order_Line_Item

Donut_Order_ID (PK) (FK)

Donut_ID (PK) (FK)

Quantity

Donut

Donut_ID (PK)

Donut_Name

Donut_Description

Unit_Price

Rubric Section A1bi

To convert the table from 1NR to 2NR, it was necessary to divide the composite primary key found in the Donut_Order table and create a new entity, Donut, and an associative entity, Order_Line_Item. Donut_Order can keep Donut_Order_ID as its primary key while all Donut-related information was moved to a new table with Donut_ID serving as the primary key. Each donut could have a similar name, description, or price, but a Donut_ID number can only be used once for each type of donut. The only problem left to be solved is how to keep track of which donuts, and in what quantity, belong to each order. Many orders can contain many donuts while many donuts can belong to many orders. This many-to-many relationship can't be represented as such in a relational database. To solve this, I created the associative entity Order_Line_Item which uses the Donut_Order_ID and Donut_ID as both the primary key and foreign keys. These two values can then produce the quantity of donut for each order.

Rubric Section A1c

Customer

Customer_ID (PK)

Last_Name

First_Name

Street_Address

Apt_Number

City

State

ZIP

Home_Phone

Mobile_Phone

Other_Phone

Donut_Order

Donut_Order_ID (PK)

Customer_ID (FK)

Special_Handling_Notes

Order_Date

Order_Line_Item

Donut_Order_ID (PK) (FK)

Donut_ID (PK) (FK)

Quantity

Donut

Donut_ID (PK)

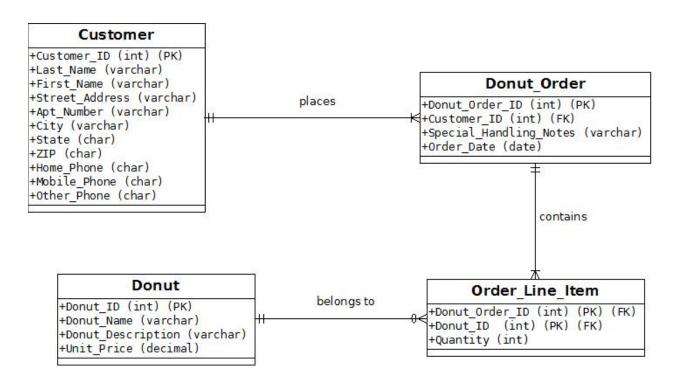
Donut_Name

Donut_Description

Unit_Price

Rubric Section A1ci

To convert the tables from 2NR to 3NR, the only problem left to solve is that of the transitive dependency found in the Donut_Order table. While the Donut_Order_ID determines the Order_Date and Special_Handling_Notes, the Customer_ID determines the remaining customer information in the table although it is not itself a primary key. To resolve this, I moved the customer information to a new table, Customer, with Customer_ID serving properly as the primary key. The order-related information remained in the Donut_Order table as well as the Customer_ID attribute which now serves as a foreign key there to represent the one-to-many relationship between Customer and Donut_Order.



Rubric Section B4a, B4b, B4c

There are four entities in the diagram as that is the number of entities needed to make this database in 3NR form with all the required information included. The entities are Customer, Donut, Donut_Order, and Order_Line_Item. The Customer entity represents the customers who solicit the donut shop. It contains their name, address, and phone information. The next entity, Donut, represents each type of donut available for purchase at the donut shop with its name, description, and price. The Donut_Order entity represents the orders that are placed by a customer for donuts. Each order has a unique ID number, a date it was placed, and optional notes for the order. It contains a foreign key of Customer_ID to relate each order to an individual customer. Finally, the Order_Line_Item is an associative entity to keep track of which donuts and how many belong to each order. It was necessary to include due to the inability of relational databases to represent many-to-many relationships as such.

Customer and Donut_Order has a one-to-many relationship because a customer must place an order for this entity to exist. A customer can place just one or many orders while each order can be placed by one and only one customer.

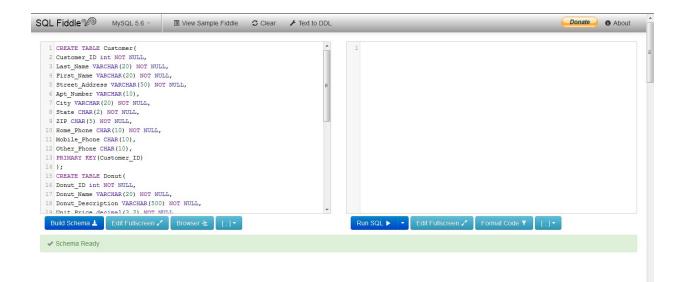
The Donut entity can belong to either zero or many Order_Line_Item instances. A new donut may not have been ordered yet but would still need to exist in the database. Each line item can contain one and only one Donut_ID to associate it with a particular donut.

A Donut_Order can create one or many Order_Line_Item instances, but it must create at least one instance in order to exist as an order. Similar to the last example, each line item can be created by one and only one order.

Rubric Section C1

```
CREATE TABLE Customer(
Customer_ID int NOT NULL,
Last Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
First_Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
Street_Address VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
Apt_Number VARCHAR(10),
City VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
State CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
ZIP CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
Home Phone CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
Mobile Phone CHAR(10),
Other_Phone CHAR(10),
PRIMARY KEY(Customer_ID)
);
CREATE TABLE Donut(
Donut_ID int NOT NULL,
Donut Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
Donut_Description VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
Unit_Price decimal(3,2) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (Donut_ID)
);
CREATE TABLE Donut_Order(
Donut_Order_ID int NOT NULL,
Customer_ID int NOT NULL,
Special_Handling_Notes VARCHAR(500),
Order_Date date NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (Donut_Order_ID),
FOREIGN KEY(Customer ID) REFERENCES Customer(Customer ID)
);
CREATE TABLE Order_Line_Item(
Donut_Order_ID int NOT NULL,
Donut_ID int NOT NULL,
Quantity int NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY(Donut Order ID, Donut ID),
FOREIGN KEY(Donut Order ID) REFERENCES Donut Order(Donut Order ID),
FOREIGN KEY(Donut_ID) REFERENCES DONUT(DONUT_ID)
);
```

Rubric Section C1a



About SQL Fiddle

A tool for easy online testing and sharing of database problems and their solutions.



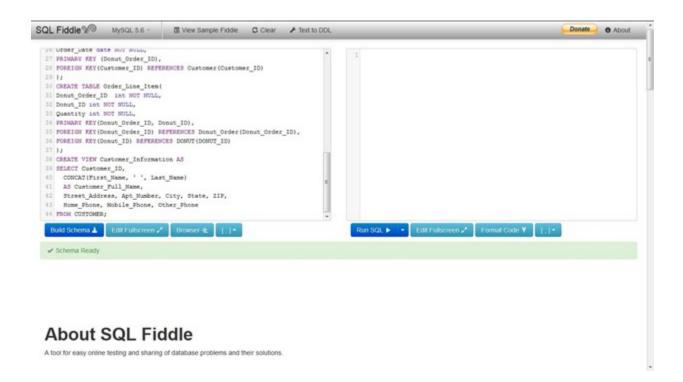
About SQL Fiddle

A tool for easy online testing and sharing of database problems and their solutions.

Rubric Section D1

CREATE VIEW Customer_Information AS
SELECT Customer_ID,
CONCAT(First_Name, ' ', Last_Name)
AS Customer_Full_Name,
Street_Address, Apt_Number, City, State, ZIP,
Home_Phone, Mobile_Phone, Other_Phone
FROM CUSTOMER;

Rubric Section D1a



Rubric Section E1

CREATE INDEX Donut_Index ON Donut (Donut_Name);

Rubric Section E1a



A tool for easy online testing and sharing of database problems and their solutions.

Rubric Section F1

INSERT INTO Customer VALUES (1, 'Shelton', 'Benjamin', '3000 Sunset Blvd', '22A', 'Kalamazoo', 'CA', '37860', '5551001000', '5552002000', '5553003000'); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (1, 'Plain', 'Plain Donut', 1.50); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (2, 'Glazed', 'Glazed Donut', 1.75); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (3, 'Cinnamon', 'Cinnamon Donut', 1.75); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (4, 'Chocolate', 'Chocolate Donut', 1.75); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (5, 'Sprinkle', 'Sprinkle Donut', 1.75); **INSERT INTO Donut** VALUES (6, 'Gluten-Free', 'Gluten-Free Donut', 2.00); INSERT INTO Donut_Order VALUES (1, 1, 'Please include plates and napkins.', '2014-05-06'); INSERT INTO Order_Line_Item VALUES (1, 1, 1); INSERT INTO Order_Line_Item VALUES (1, 2, 5); INSERT INTO Order_Line_Item VALUES (1, 3, 12); INSERT INTO Order_Line_Item VALUES (1, 4, 3); INSERT INTO Order_Line_Item VALUES (1, 5, 4); INSERT INTO Order Line Item VALUES (1, 6, 5);

Rubric Section F1a



A tool for easy online testing and sharing of database problems and their solutions.



Rubric Section G1

SELECT *

FROM Customer;

SELECT *

FROM Donut;

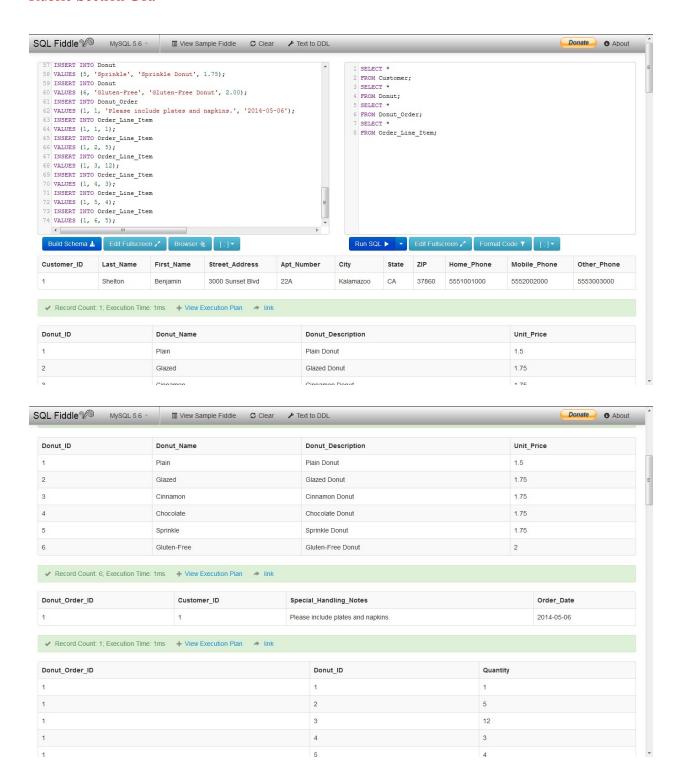
SELECT *

FROM Donut_Order;

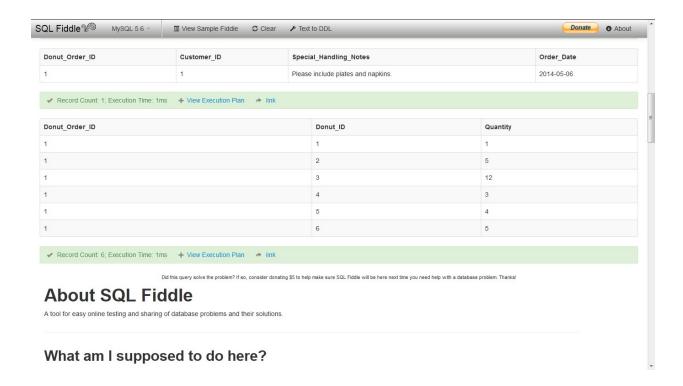
SELECT *

FROM Order_Line_Item;

Rubric Section G1a



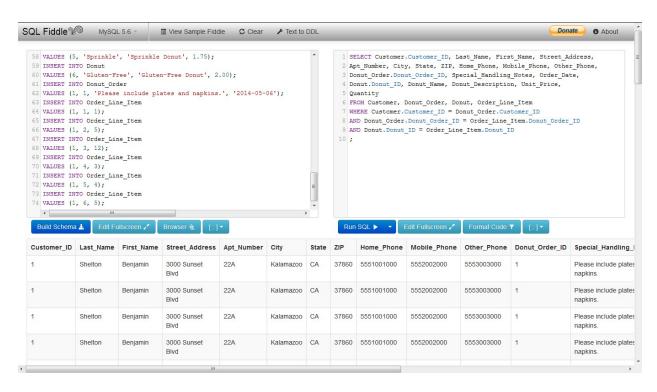
Rubric Section G1a

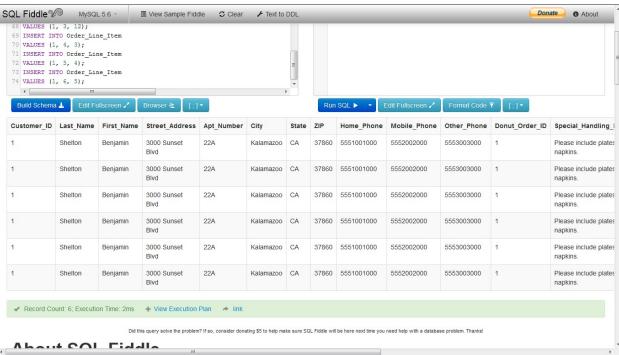


Rubric Section G2

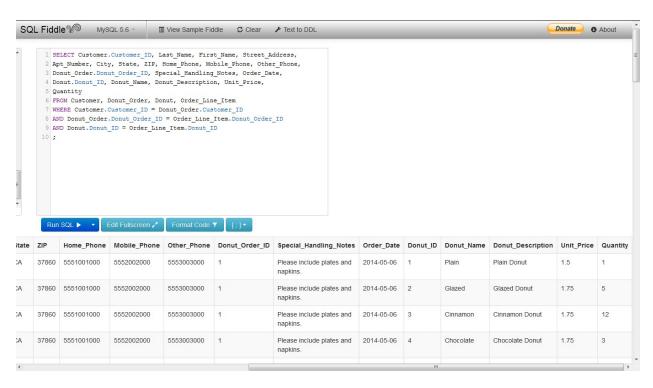
```
SELECT Customer.Customer_ID, Last_Name, First_Name, Street_Address, Apt_Number, City, State, ZIP, Home_Phone, Mobile_Phone, Other_Phone, Donut_Order.Donut_Order_ID, Special_Handling_Notes, Order_Date, Donut.Donut_ID, Donut_Name, Donut_Description, Unit_Price, Quantity
FROM Customer, Donut_Order, Donut, Order_Line_Item
WHERE Customer.Customer_ID = Donut_Order.Customer_ID
AND Donut_Order.Donut_Order_ID = Order_Line_Item.Donut_Order_ID
AND Donut_Donut_ID = Order_Line_Item.Donut_ID
;
```

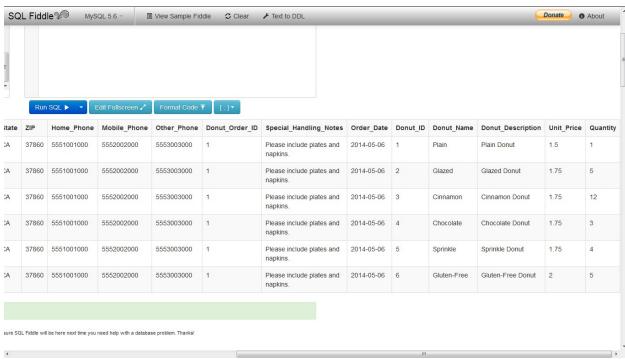
Rubric Section G2a





Rubric Section G2a





Rubric Section H

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