

Data and Applications | Project Phase - 3

Team ‘Life is a Schema’

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Mapping ER to Relational Model

Derived attributes have been ignored in our relational model (because they can be computed from other attributes). Thus, **Rank** weak entity type and **HasRanking** relationship type have been ignored (since **Rank** entity can be made as a **view** in our design).

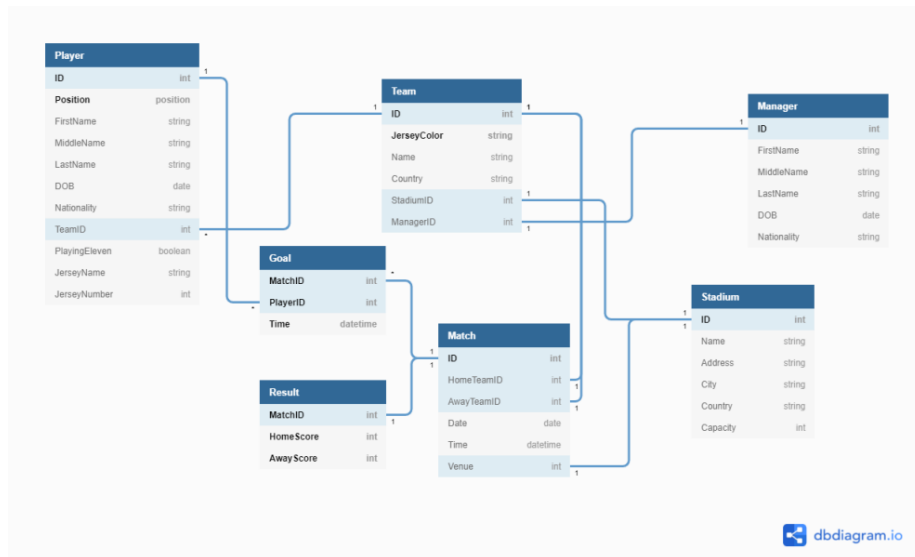
The super-class **TeamMember** has been ignored since our generalization is total participating and disjoint. So this table can be resolved by **Player** and **Manager** table without loss of data.

Rest of the relationships in our design can be mapped to existing Tables using foreign-key approach. Most of these foreign keys were already mentioned in our EER diagram. **TeamID** (foreign key) was moved from **Manager** Table to **Team** Table since **Team** is the total participating entity type.

A change made in our existing design is that in **Result** weak entity type, **Score** composite-attribute is not a derived attribute. Instead, **Result** attribute is the derived attribute (which can be derived from **Score** composite attribute).

The multivalued attributes **Position** and **JerseyColor** in **Player** and **Team** Tables respectively will take in atomic values to satisfy relational constraints. So, the primary key for these two tables will respectively be (**PlayerID**, **Position**) and (**TeamID**, **JerseyColor**).

The snapshot of our relational model is therefore as follows:



Relational Model after conversion to 1NF

Our model is already in 1NF.

Relational Model after conversion to 2NF

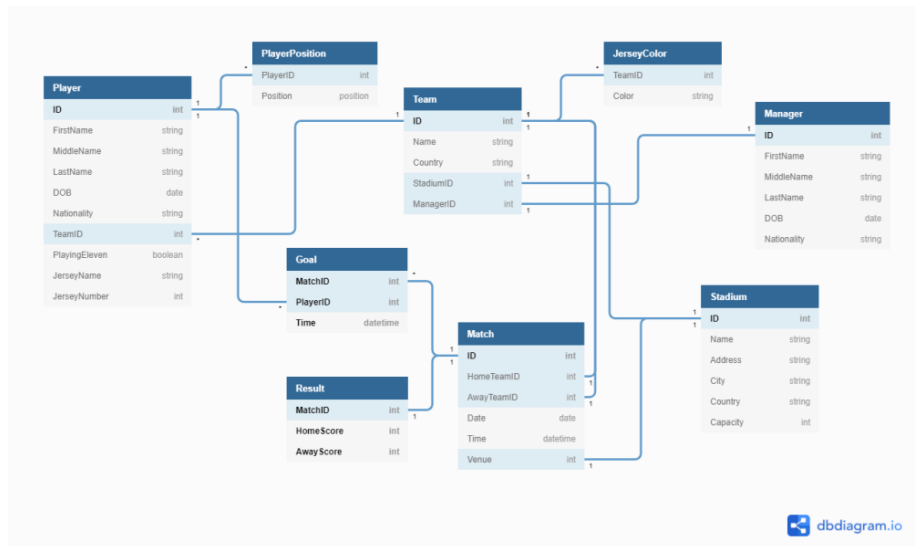
Partial dependencies originate in the Tables **Player** and **Team** due to the prime attributes **Player.ID** and **Team.ID** respectively. These redundancies occur due to the partial keys **Position** and **JerseyColor** (made to resolve multivalued attributes). So we normalize them by making two more relations as follows:

```
Table PlayerPosition {
  PlayerID int [ref: > Player.ID, not null]
  Position position
}
```

```
Table JerseyColor {
  TeamID int [ref: > Team.ID, not null]
  Color string
}
```

and we remove attributes **Position** and **JerseyColor** from Tables **Player** and **Team** respectively.

The snapshot of our relational model is therefore as follows:



Relational Model after conversion to 3NF

Our model is already in 3NF.