Task 1: Normalization & Database Design

Xavier Loera Flores

Part A: Nora's Bagel Bin

A1: Second Normal Form

Second Normal Form (2NF)

BAGEL ORDER			BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM			BAGEL	
PK	Bagel Order ID		PK / FK	Bagel Order ID		PK	Bagel ID
	Order Date	1:M	I PK / FK	Bagel ID	M:1	İ	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						

Attribute Explanation

The Bagel Order table features the Bagel Order Id, Order Date, First Name, Last Name, Address 1, Address 2, City, State, Zip, Mobile Phone, Delivery Fee, and Special Notes attributes since these attributes can all exclusively depend on the Bagel Order ID.

The Bagel Order Line Item table features the Bagel Order ID, Bagel ID, and Bagel Quantity since the Bagel Quantity is dependent on the unique compound attribute consisting of the Bagel Order ID and the Bagel ID.

The Bagel table features the Bagel ID, Bagel Name, Bagel Description, and Bagel Price attributes since these attributes are dependent on and can be referenced by just the Bagel ID without needing a Bagel Order ID.

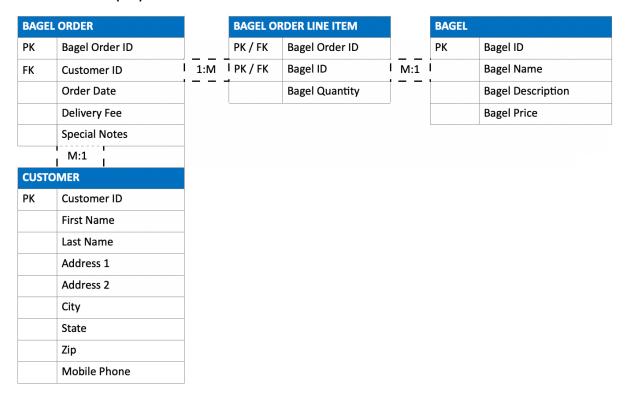
Cardinality of Relationships

Every single Bagel Order can have many Bagel Order Line Items but each Bagel Order Line Item can only be assigned to one Bagel Order. The Bagel Order Table has a one-to-many relationship with the Bagel Order Line Item table.

Every single Bagel Order Line Item must have one Bagel but any single Bagel can be in many Bagel Order Line Items. The Bagel order Line Item table has a many-to-one relationship with the Bagel table.

A2: Third Normal Form

Third Normal Form (3NF)



Attribute Explanation

The Bagel Order table features the Bagel Order Id, Customer ID, Order Date, Delivery Fee, and Special Notes attributes since these attributes are all dependent on the Bagel Order ID.

The Customer table features the Customer ID, First Name, Last Name, Address 1, Address 2, City, State, Zip, and Mobile Phone attributes since these attributes are all dependent on and can be referenced by just the Customer ID without needing a Bagel Order ID.

The Bagel Order Line Item table features the Bagel Order ID, Bagel ID, and Bagel Quantity since the Bagel Quantity is dependent on the unique compound attribute consisting of the Bagel Order ID and the Bagel ID.

The Bagel table features the Bagel ID, Bagel Name, Bagel Description, and Bagel Price attributes since these attributes are dependent on and can be referenced using just the Bagel ID.

Cardinality of Relationships

Final Physical Database Model

Every single Bagel Order can have many Bagel Order Line Items but each Bagel Order Line Item can only be assigned to one Bagel Order. The Bagel Order Table has a one-to-many relationship with the Bagel Order Line Item table.

Every single Bagel Order Line Item must have one Bagel but any single Bagel can be in many Bagel Order Line Items. The Bagel order Line Item table has a many-to-one relationship with the Bagel table.

Every single Bagel Order must have one Customer but any single Customer can have many Bagel Orders. The Bagel Order Table has a many-to-one relationship with the Customer table.

A3: Final Physical Database Model

BAGEL ORDER BAGEL ORDER LINE ITEM BAGEL bagel_id bagel_order_id PK / FK bagel_order_id INT CHAR(2) I M:1 customer_id INT 1:M PK / FK bagel_id CHAR(2) bagel_name VARCHAR(255) order_date TIMESTAMP bagel_quantity $bagel_description$ VARCHAR(255) delivery fee NUMERIC(12, 2) bagel price NUMERIC(12,2) special notes VARCHAR(255) M:1 **CUSTOMER** customer_id first name VARCHAR(255) last_name VARCHAR(255) VARCHAR(255) address 1 VARCHAR(255) address 2 city VARCHAR(255) state CHAR(2) VARCHAR(10) VARCHAR(10) mobile_phone

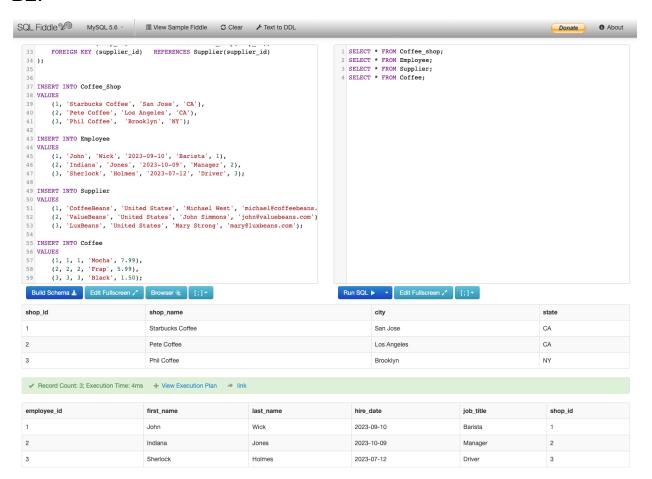
Part B: Jaunty Coffee Co

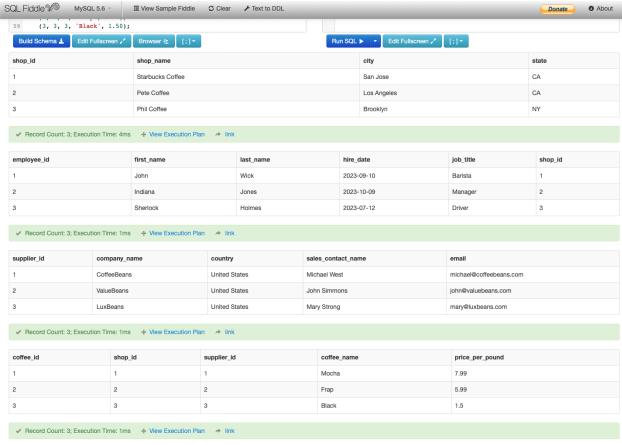
B1:

```
SQL Fiddle MysqL 5.6
                                1 CREATE TABLE Coffee_Shop (
                                  INT PRIMARY KEY,
   shop_id
shop_name
                                  VARCHAR(50),
                                  VARCHAR(50),
        city
  5 state
6);
                                  CHAR(2)
   8 CREATE TABLE Employee (
        employee_id
                                  INT PRIMARY KEY,
        first_name
                                  VARCHAR(30),
        last_name
                                  VARCHAR(30),
       hire date
                                  DATE,
                                  VARCHAR(30),
        job_title
        shop_id
                                  REFERENCES Coffee_Shop(shop_id)
  15
16 );
       FOREIGN KEY (shop_id)
  17
18 CREATE TABLE Supplier (
        supplier_id
                                  INT PRIMARY KEY,
                                  VARCHAR(50),
        company_name
        country
sales_contact_name
                                  VARCHAR(30),
                                  VARCHAR(60),
       email
                                  VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
  26 CREATE TABLE Coffee (
                                  TNT PRIMARY KEY.
       coffee id
  Build Schema 🚣 Edit Fullscreen 🦯
                                                                                 Run SQL ▶ ▼ Edit Fullscreen ✓ [;] ▼
                                  Browser Ⅎ<u>Ė</u> [;] ▼
```

```
shop_id
  shop name
                                VARCHAR (50),
);
CREATE TABLE Employee (
  employee_id
                                VARCHAR (30),
  last_name
                                VARCHAR (30),
  job_title
  shop_id
  FOREIGN KEY (shop_id)
                                REFERENCES Coffee_Shop(shop_id)
CREATE TABLE Supplier (
  supplier_id
                                VARCHAR (50),
  company_name
```

B2:





```
INSERT INTO Coffee_Shop

VALUES

(1, 'Starbucks Coffee', 'San Jose', 'CA'),
    (2, 'Pete Coffee', 'Los Angeles', 'CA'),
    (3, 'Phil Coffee', 'Brooklyn', 'NY');

INSERT INTO Employee

VALUES

(1, 'John', 'Wick', '2023-09-10', 'Barista', 1),
    (2, 'Indiana', 'Jones', '2023-10-09', 'Manager', 2),
    (3, 'Sherlock', 'Holmes', '2023-07-12', 'Driver', 3);

INSERT INTO Supplier

VALUES

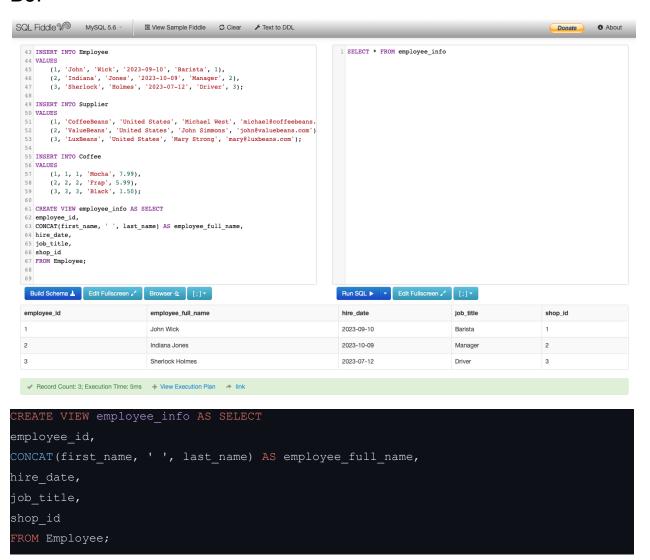
(1, 'CoffeeBeans', 'United States', 'Michael West', 'michael@coffeebeans.com'),
    (2, 'ValueBeans', 'United States', 'John Simmons', 'john@valuebeans.com'),
    (3, 'LuxBeans', 'United States', 'Mary Strong', 'mary@luxbeans.com');

INSERT INTO Coffee

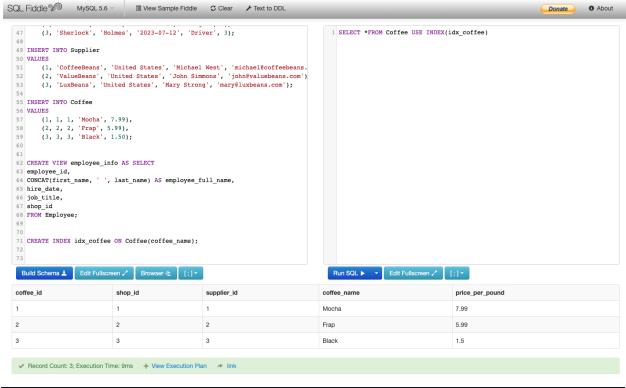
VALUES
```

```
(1, 1, 1, 'Mocha', 7.99),
(2, 2, 2, 'Frap', 5.99),
(3, 3, 3, 'Black', 1.50);
```

B3:

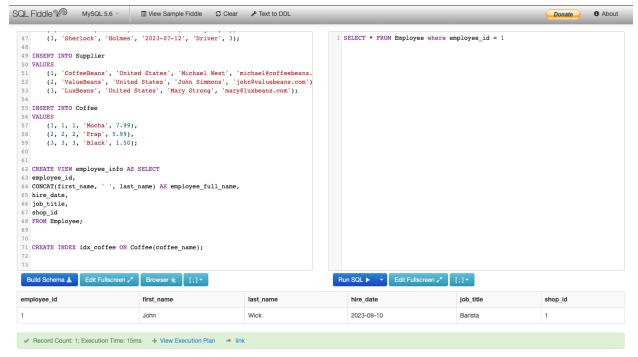


B4:



CREATE INDEX idx_coffee ON Coffee(coffee_name);

B5:



Did this query solve the problem? If so, consider donating \$5 to help make sure SQL Fiddle will be here next time you need help with a database problem. Thanksl

SELECT * FROM Employee where employee_id = 1

B6:

