Data modelling \&
Normalization

## Learning outcomes

- Understand the database development process
- First step to drawing E-R diagrams for common business situations
- Realize how detailed analysis will produce accurate representations of the database structure
- Continuing with Normalization and affirming your understanding of the process.


## What is a database?

- Represents some aspect of the real world
- A logically coherent collection of data
- A database is designed, built and populated with data for a specific purpose
- The purpose is aimed to meet the requirements of the user of the database


## What is a database?

An employee works for enterprise


The purpose is aimed to meet the requirements of the user(s) of the database


## Database

represents some aspect of the real
world


## Enterprise

Organisation for
which the database is designed

## Types of database

Client-server database Hypertext database

Distributed database
Database-as-a-Service
Data Warehouses

Key-value pair database
Colum family store database

Document database

Graph database

Example
Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, Filemaker Pro, Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, Relational MariaDB

DynamoDB, Raik, Redis, Aerospike, Azure Table Storage

HBase, Cassandra, MonetDB, IBM Informix, Apache Flink, Google Cloudata

MongoDB, CouchDB, Azure Document DB, JSON ODM

Neo4J, ArangoDB, Trinity, AllegroGraph, Bigdata

Where does the purpose of the database come from?

A record with a purpose

## The need to record... goes back centuries



Sumerian clay tablets \& Cave paintings The need to record data goes back through prehistory (bronze and iron age)


Computerized databases 1960s: two popular data models in this decade: a network model called CODASYL and a hierarchical model called IMS.
The SABRE system was used by IBM to help
American Airlines manage its reservations data.

## Where does the purpose of the database come from?

- The processes taking place in the environment: to record the outcomes
- Triggers in the environment that instigates

A record with a purpose needing to record data: decisions being made

- A requirement to group coherent data together: produce an output
- Because the data needs to be shared by more than one individual: external views


## Scenario: Need a database



- Imagine you run a fast food restaurant
- You want to automate the food ordering process

Everyone been to a fast food restaurant?
Can you describe food ordering process?

## Scenario: McDonald needs a database



You are Richard McDonald and you run a hamburger and fast food restaurant.
Every day customers come in to the restaurant to order food.
You employ a number of servers.
The servers welcome the customer and take the food order and payment.
When ready the customer receives their order

## From this description can you model the database?

## Scenario: McDonald needs a database



Does this inform us about the structure of the database?

## NO: Because it is not a true representation of the database structure

One customer places an order

| Customer | Order |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bob |  <br> Fries |
| Fred |  <br> Fries |
| Aryan | Milkshake |

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## Database development process




## Observation: McDonald needs a database



- The customer informs the server of their order
- The server records the order
- Takes a payment
- The server sends the order to the kitchen
- When order ready the server gives the order to the customer


## Understanding of the processes that are taking place: McDonald needs a database

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## Requirements of the users: McDonald needs a database

Background functions we need
Forefront functions of our design


Customers

- Place food order
- Pays for food order
- Eats food order

- Accept order
- Expedite order
- Receive Payment
- Quality control
to be aware of


Kitchen

- Accept the order
- Make the order elements
- Quality control


## Understand database inputs \& outputs: McDonald needs a database



Can you visualise what the data looks like in the database?

## Data gathering: McDonald needs a database

 rName de mber ryDate onDate


| R | 17181 | 98656949 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hussain | 9 | 1874 | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 |
|  |  | 63395577 |  |  |
| D Tan | $\begin{gathered} 26272 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 9874 | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 |
|  |  | 10002333 |  |  |
| S Sam | $\begin{gathered} 29303 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 1597 | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 |

1
01/05/1907/10/17

Order
Numb Orderltems
er
BM Big Mac
LF Large Fries
39
LM Large Chocolate Milkshake

MC Mcflurry
CLC Chicken Legend with
Cool Mayo
56
LF Large Fries
LCD Large Cold Drink
SEB Sausage, Egg and Cheese
44 Bagel
LC Large Cappuccino
CS5 Chicken Selects 5 Pieces
69 LF Large Fries
LCD Large Cold Drink

| OrderPr |  |  | TakeOut | erver | erver | ServerN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ice |  | lerMealD eal | Total | umber | Inital | ame |
| £2.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £1.39 | $\begin{gathered} £ 7.2 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | Big Mac <br> Meal <br> Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack <br> Black |
| £1.89 £0.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £3.59 |  | Chicken |  |  |  |  |
| £1.39 | 7 | Deal | £5. | \#1002 | TH | Hunt |
| £1.29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £2.29 | $\begin{gathered} £ 4.1 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Breakfast <br> BagalDea | £3.18 | \#1001 | JB | Jack <br> Black |
| £1.89 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £4.19 |  | Chicken |  |  |  |  |
| £1.39 | £6.8 7 | Select | £5.87 | \#1002 | TH | Tom |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| CustomerN ame | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SortCo } \\ \text { de } \end{array}$ | AcountNu mber | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { CardExpiryD } \\ \text { ate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Transactio } \\ \text { nDate } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | OrderN umber | Orderltems | OrderPri ce | Total | OrderSaverM ealDeal | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { TakeOutT } \\ \text { otal } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ServerNu mber |  | me |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | BM Big Mac | £2.99 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 51491234 \\ 5678 \end{array}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | LM Large Chocolate Milkshake | £1.89 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{gathered} 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | MC Mcflurry | £0.99 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} 98656949 \\ 1874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | CLC Chicken Legend with Cool Mayo | £3.59 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} 98656949 \\ 1874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 98656949 \\ 1874 \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | LCD Large Cold Drink | £1.29 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| D Tan | 262728 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 63395577 \\ 9874 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 | 44 | SEB Sausage, Egg and Cheese Bagel | £2.29 | £4.18 | BreakfastBaga IDeal | £3.18 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| D Tan | 262728 | $\begin{gathered} 63395577 \\ 9874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 | 44 | LC Large Cappuccino | £1.89 | £4.18 | BreakfastBaga IDeal | £3.18 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10002333 \\ 1597 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | CS5 Chicken Selects 5 Pieces | £4.19 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | $£ 5.87$ | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10002333 \\ 1597 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | $£ 5.87$ | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10002333 \\ 1597 \end{array}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | LCD Large Cold Drink | £1.29 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | £5.87 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |


| CustomerN ame | $\begin{gathered} \text { SortCo } \\ \text { de } \end{gathered}$ | AcountNu mber | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { CardExpiryD } \\ \text { ate } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Transactio } \\ \text { nDate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | OrderN umber | Orderltems | $\begin{gathered} \text { OrderPri } \\ \text { ce } \end{gathered}$ | Total | OrderSaverM ealDeal | TakeOutT otal | ServerNu mber |  | me |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{gathered} 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | BM Big Mac | £2.99 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{gathered} 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | LM Large Chocolate Milkshake | £1.89 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| B Smith | 123456 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 51491234 \\ 5678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | MC Mcflurry | £0.99 | £7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} 98656949 \\ 1874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | CLC Chicken Legend with Cool Mayo | £3.59 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} 98656949 \\ 1874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| R Hussain | 171819 | $\begin{gathered} 98656949 \\ 1874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | LCD Large Cold Drink | £1.29 | £6.27 | Chicken Legend Meal | £5.27 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| D Tan | 262728 | $\begin{gathered} 63395577 \\ 9874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 | 44 | SEB Sausage, Egg and Cheese Bagel | £2.29 | £4.18 | BreakfastBaga IDeal | £3.18 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| D Tan | 262728 | $\begin{gathered} 63395577 \\ 9874 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 | 44 | LC Large Cappuccino | £1.89 | £4.18 | BreakfastBaga Deal | £3.18 | \#1001 | JB | Jack Black |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{gathered} 10002333 \\ 1597 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | CS5 Chicken Selects 5 Pieces | £4.19 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | £5.87 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10002333 \\ 1597 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | LF Large Fries | £1.39 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | £5.87 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |
| S Sam | 293031 | $\begin{gathered} 10002333 \\ 1597 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | LCD Large Cold Drink | £1.29 | £6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | £5.87 | \#1002 | TH | Tom Hunt |



## Transaction

| CustomerNa me | SortCode | AcountNumber (PK) | CardExpiryD ate | TransactionD ate | OrderNumber (FK) | TakeOut $T$ otal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B Smith | 123456 | 514912345678 | 12/12/21 | 05/10/17 | 39 | £6.26 |
| R Hussain | 171819 | 986569491874 | 01/01/18 | 06/10/17 | 56 | £5.27 |
| D Tan | 262728 | 633955779874 | 01/08/20 | 07/10/17 | 44 | £3.18 |
| S Sam | 293031 | 100023331597 | 01/05/19 | 07/10/17 | 69 | £5.87 |

For this example no further normalizing needed to model the database structure

## McDonald needs a database: First steps conceptual model

- Transaction is a record of the payment for a food order
- An order is a record of the items of food requested by a customer
- The server is the person that processes the food order and transaction

Transaction


- Entities represent real objects in the mini-world


## Entities represent real objects



## Understanding entity association

- Entities are linked by their relationship/association
- The links denote the interaction between the entities
- We define the relationship type

which represents payment



## Understanding entity association



## Understanding entity association

## A transaction is a record of payment for a food order



One customer places an order


Which model better represents our database structure?

Transaction
Record Order

Expedites

Server

## Understanding constraints

- Two types of constraints: participation and cardinality
- To identify restrictions or constraints on relationship so that there is consideration or an extension to the real world - how it is actually in real life
- The cardinality of a binary relationship is the number of entity instances to which another entity instance can map under that relationship


## Understanding constraints: Cardinality

- 1:1: A relationship $R$ from entity $X$ to entity $Y$, each instance in $X$ is associated with at most one entity instance of $Y$




## Understanding constraints: Cardinality

- 1:m: A relationship $R$ from entity $X$ to entity $Y$, each instance in $X$ is associated with many instances of $Y$



## Understanding constraints (cardinality)

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| Transaction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CustomerName | SortCode | AcountNumber (PK) | CardExpiryDate | TransactionDate | OrderNumber | TakeOutTotal |  |
| B Smith | 123456 | 514912345678 | $12 / 12 / 21$ | $05 / 10 / 17$ | 39 | $£ 6.26$ |  |
| R Hussain | 171819 | 986569491874 | $01 / 01 / 18$ | $06 / 10 / 17$ | 56 | $£ 5.27$ |  |
| D Tan | 262728 | 633955779874 | $01 / 08 / 20$ | $0 / 10 / 17$ | 44 | $£ 3.18$ |  |
| S Sam | 293031 | 100023331597 | $01 / 05 / 19$ | $07 / 10 / 17$ | 69 | $£ 5.87$ |  |


| Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Order Number | Orderltems | OrderPrice | Total | OrderSaverMealDeal | TakeOutTotal | ServerNumber |
| $39$ | Big Mac | £2.99 | 7.26 | Big Mac Meal Deal | £6.26 | \#1001 |
|  | Large Fries | £1.39 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Large Chocolate Milkshake | £1.89 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mcflurry | £0.99 |  |  |  |  |
| 56 | Chicken Legend with Cool Mayo | £3.59 | 6.27 | Chicken Legend Deal | $£ 5.27$ | \#1002 |
|  | Large Fries | £1.39 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Large Cold Drink | £1.29 |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | Sausage, Egg and Cheese Bagel | £2.29 | 4.18 | BreakfastBagalDeal | £3.18 | \#1001 |
|  | Large Cappuccino | £1.89 |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Chicken Selects 5 Pieces | £4.19 | 6.87 | Chicken Select Deal | $£ 5.87$ | \#1002 |
|  | Large Fries | £1.39 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Large Cold Drink | £1.29 |  |  |  |  |

## Proving constraints (cardinality)



## Representing binary relationships (cardinality) bucks

| Transaction | 1 | Order | Server |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Understanding constraints (cardinality)



## Proving constraints (cardinality)



## Representing binary relationships (cardinality) bucks

| Transaction | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | Order | $\mathbf{M}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Representing entity association \& Representing binary relationships (cardinality)

- Transaction is a record of the payment for a food order
- An order is a record of the items of food requested by a customer
- The server is the person that processes the food order and transaction


1: 1 For every order there can only be one transaction payment and therefore one transaction can only correspond to one payment.

## Normalization

- Continuing with Normalization and affirming your understanding of the process.


## Normalization steps

| 1NF | 2NF | 3NF |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1) Each cell in the table <br> contains one value. | 1) If the relation is in <br> first normal form (1NF) | 1) If the relation is in second <br> normal form (2NF) |
| 2) Each attribute has a <br> unique name - the column <br> names are unique | 2) If all non-key <br> attributes are fully <br> dependent on the <br> primary key | 2) If all associations where all <br> non-key attributes are not <br> dependent on any other non- <br> key attributes are resolved |
| 3) Each Table/Relation has a <br> primary key (PK) which <br> uniquely identifies each <br> row/tuple in the relation. | 3) If each relation has a <br> primary key | 3) If each relation has a primary <br> key |

## Questions One: Can you convert the following table to 1NF?

| Student <br> Number | StudentName | Address | Module Details |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 210458897 | Bob Jones | 31 New Street, <br> High Wycombe, <br> Buckinghamshire <br> HP12 7CV | CO560 Databases <br> CO550 Web Development <br> CO555 Research Methods <br> CO565 Mobile Technology |

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## Question Two: Can you convert the following table to 2NF?

| CNO (PK) | C569 | C258 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Title | Ms | Mr |
| Initials | L | M |
| SName | Page | Book |
| Street | High Street | New Street |
| City | High Wycombe | High Wycombe |
| PCode | HP55 9PQ | HP56 7KL |
| CreditLimit | £5000.00 | £10000.00 |
| AccBal | £3500.00 | £5500.00 |
| InvNo | C569TYHR | C258RFGB |
| InvDate | $21 / 06 / 2015$ | $03 / 01 / 2015$ |
| InvAmount | £1500.00 | $£ 2300.00$ |

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## Question Three: Can you convert the following table to 3NF?

| ProdN <br> o (PK) | ProDesc <br> rp | ProdPric <br> e | QTYinSto ck | SuppN <br> 0 | SuppNa me | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stree } \\ & \mathrm{t} \end{aligned}$ | City | PCod <br> e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PO123 | Widget | £5.00 | 5 | W564 | Widget <br> Ltd | High <br> Stree <br> t | Croydon | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CO12 } \\ & \text { 8GH } \end{aligned}$ |
| PO582 | Bolts | £10.00 | 1000 | B789 | Bolts Ltd | Steel <br> Stree t | London | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW1 } \\ & 9 \mathrm{KJ} \end{aligned}$ |
| P0895 | Widget | £5.00 | 15 | W564 | Widget <br> Ltd | High Stree t | Croydon | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CO12 } \\ & \text { 8GH } \end{aligned}$ |

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