- 1. Given $F = \{a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c \rightarrow \{d,e\}\}$. What is the closure of b? $b^+ = \{b, c, d, e\}$
- 2. Given R(a,b,c,d,e,f). Given the following functional dependency: $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdef, c \rightarrow abdef\}.$

Identify the L M R, candidate keys, prime/non prime and normal form using the table below

L	M	R	Candidate Keys	prime	Non prime	Normal Form
	a	d	ab	a	d	BCNF
	b	e	С	b	e	
	С	f		С	f	

3. Given R(a,b,c,d,e,f). Given the following functional dependency:

 $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdef, c \rightarrow abdef, e \rightarrow a\}.$

Identify the L M R, candidate keys, prime/non prime and normal form using the table below

L	M	R	C	Candidate Keys	prime	Non prime	Normal Form
	a	d		c	a	d	3 rd NF
	b	f		ab	ь	f	
	c			e	С		
	e				e		

e

4. Given R(a,b,c,d,e,f,g). Given the following functional dependency:

 $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdeg, c \rightarrow abdef, d \rightarrow b\}$

Identify the L M R, candidate keys, prime/non prime and normal form using the table below

L	M	R	Candidate Keys	prime	Non prime	Normal Form
	a	e	c	a	e	3 rd NF
	b	f	ab	b	f	
	С	g	ad	С	g	
	d			d		

1)
$$F = \{a \rightarrow b, b \rightarrow c, c \rightarrow \{d, e\}\}\}$$
 b^{\dagger} ?

 $a \rightarrow b$ b^{\dagger} b is given by reflexivity (identity) law $b \rightarrow c$ $b \rightarrow c$ c is determined by b $c \rightarrow de$ d and e are determined by c

2) R(a,b,c,d,e,f) $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdef, c \rightarrow abdef\}$

$F = \frac{9}{ab} \rightarrow c$	Fc = 2	1)			2) ab+ c+
ab -> a,	ab>c,	L	M	R	abcdef abcdef
$ab \rightarrow e$, $ab \rightarrow f$,	c → a, c → b,		a b	d	Candidate Keys:
$c \rightarrow a$	$c \rightarrow q$		c	ţ	ab
c → b.'	$c \rightarrow e'$			•	C
c → d,	$c \rightarrow t'$				
c → e',	3				
c → f'					

3)	prime	nonprime	4)	BCNF,	LHS	is a	super	key	for	all	FDs.	
	a	<u></u>					•					
	b	е										
	C	t										

3)
$$R(a,b,c,d,e,f)$$
 $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdef, c \rightarrow abdef, e \rightarrow a\}$.

$$F = \begin{cases} ab \rightarrow c, & c \rightarrow a, & e \rightarrow a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ab \rightarrow c, & c \rightarrow b, \\ ab \rightarrow e, & c \rightarrow d, \\ ab \rightarrow f, & c \rightarrow e, \\ c \rightarrow f, & c \rightarrow f, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c \rightarrow a, & e \rightarrow a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c \rightarrow b, & c \rightarrow b, \\ c \rightarrow b, & c \rightarrow b, \\ c \rightarrow c, & c \rightarrow e, \\ c \rightarrow f, & c \rightarrow f, \\ c \rightarrow f, \\$$

$$e \Rightarrow a$$

$$F_{c} = \begin{cases} ab \rightarrow c \\ c \rightarrow b \\ c \rightarrow d \\ c \rightarrow e \\ c \rightarrow f \\ e \rightarrow a \end{cases}$$

15	L	M	R
		a	d
		b	t q
		С	
		е	

Candidate Keys: ab, C, be

3)	Prime	Nonprime
	a	٥
	Ь	£
	C	
	е	

4) Not in BCNF, since FD: e-> a violates BCNF

3rd NF, since every FD either has LHS being a superkey or RHS being a prime attribute

4)
$$R(a,b,c,d,e,f,g)$$
 $F = \{ab \rightarrow cdeg, c \rightarrow abdef, d \rightarrow b\}$

F:
$$\{ab \rightarrow c, c \rightarrow a, d \rightarrow b\}$$

 $\{ab \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow b, c \rightarrow b, ab \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow d, ab \rightarrow g, c \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow f, c$

$$F_{c} = \{ab \rightarrow c, ab \rightarrow g, c \rightarrow a, c \rightarrow a, c \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow f, d \rightarrow b \}$$

D.			
	ㄴ	M	R
		a	4
		Ь	f
		C	9
		9	

3)	Prime	Nonprime
	a	e
	b	£
	C	q
	4	J

Not in BCNF, since FD: d→b violates BCNF

3rd NF, since every FD either has LHS being a superkey or
RHS being a prime attribute