

Laboratory Activity 7:

Laboratory Title: Normalization - Third Normal Form (3NF)

Chapter No. and Topic: Chapter 3 - Database Design and Modeling

Discussions:

This activity will guide students through converting a table to the Third Normal Form (3NF) by removing transitive dependencies.

Activity Description:

Normalize a table in 2NF to 3NF by eliminating transitive dependencies.

Objectives:

- Achieve 3NF by eliminating transitive dependencies.

Materials:

- SQL client

Procedure:

1. Start with a 2NF table:

sql

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```
CREATE TABLE Books_2NF (  
  
    BookID INT,  
  
    Title VARCHAR(100),  
  
    Author VARCHAR(100),  
  
    Genre VARCHAR(50),  
  
    PublisherID INT,  
  
    PublisherName VARCHAR(100),  
  
    PublisherAddress VARCHAR(100)  
  
);
```

1. Insert data:

sql

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```
INSERT INTO Books_2NF (BookID, Title, Author, Genre, PublisherID,
PublisherName, PublisherAddress)

VALUES

(1, 'Book A', 'Author1', 'Fiction', 1, 'Publisher1', 'Address1'),

(2, 'Book B', 'Author2', 'Non-Fiction', 1, 'Publisher1', 'Address1');
```

1. Separate publisher details into a new table and link with PublisherID:

sql

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```
CREATE TABLE Publishers_3NF (

    PublisherID INT PRIMARY KEY,

    PublisherName VARCHAR(100),

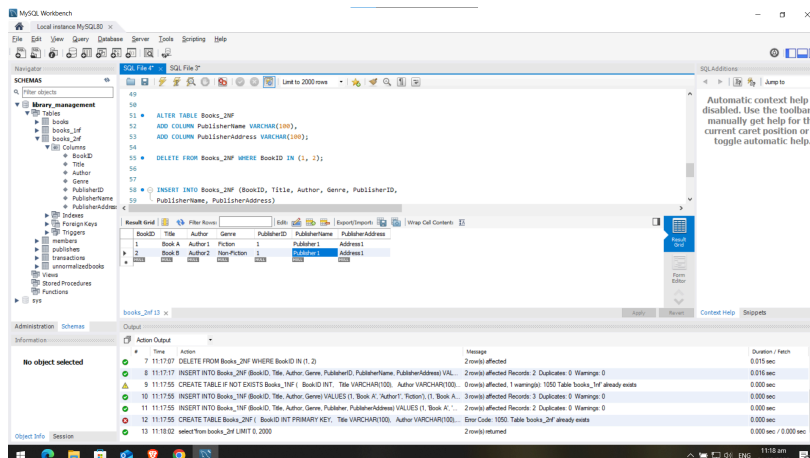
    PublisherAddress VARCHAR(100)

);
```

1. Remove PublisherName and PublisherAddress from Books_2NF and adjust the table to use only PublisherID.

Result:

The table is now in 3NF, with no transitive dependencies

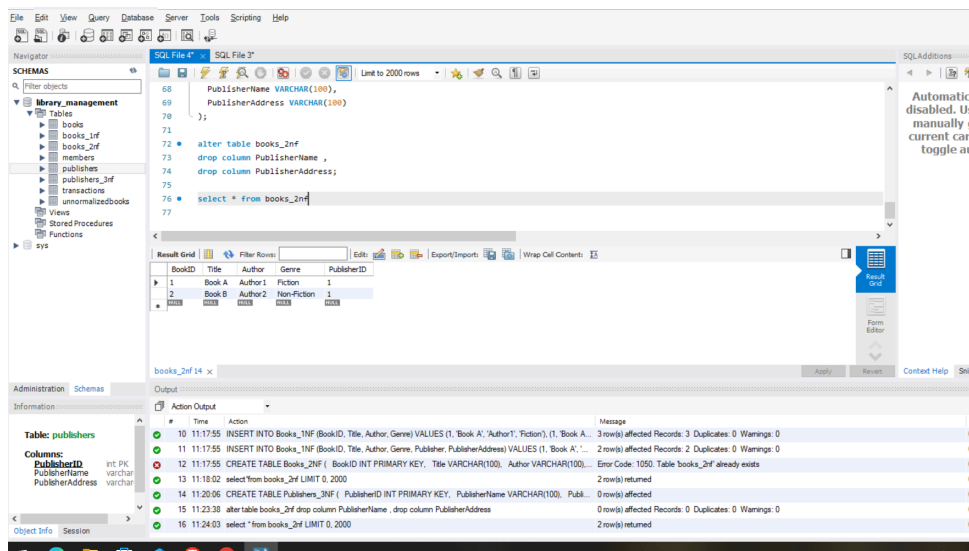
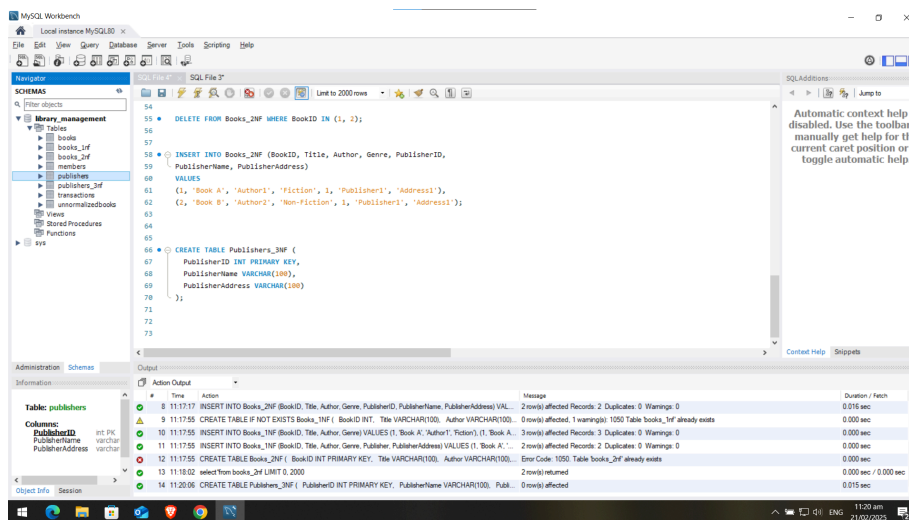
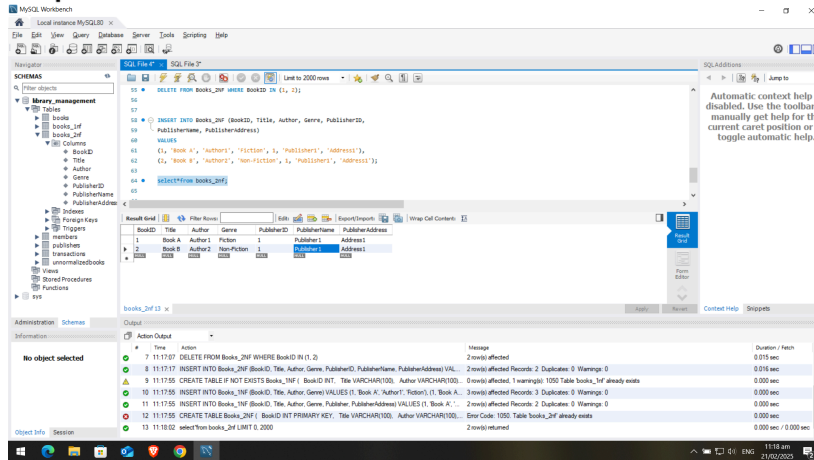


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Additional Questions/Discussions:

- **What are transitive dependencies, and why should they be eliminated?**
 - A **transitive dependency** occurs when a **non-key attribute depends on another non-key attribute**, rather than directly on the **primary key**. This creates redundancy and can lead to update anomalies.
 - To eliminate transitive dependencies and achieve **Third Normal Form (3NF)**, we move **PublisherName** and **PublisherAddress** to a separate **Publishers_3NF** table and link them to **Books_2NF** using **PublisherID**. This improves database efficiency and consistency.

- **How does 3NF improve data integrity?**
 - Third Normal Form (3NF) improves **data integrity** by ensuring that **all non-key attributes depend only on the primary key**. This eliminates **redundancy** and prevents **insertion, update, and deletion anomalies**.
 - By removing transitive dependencies, 3NF keeps data structured, reduces storage requirements, and makes updates easier. For example, if a publisher's address changes, updating it in the **Publishers_3NF** table automatically applies to all books linked to that publisher, preventing inconsistencies.

Conclusions:

By converting a table from 2NF to 3NF, we remove transitive dependencies, ensuring that every non-key column depends directly on the primary key. This reduces redundancy, improves data integrity, and enhances database efficiency.

3NF makes updates more manageable, avoids duplicate data, and ensures a well-structured relational database, leading to better performance and easier maintenance.