Relational Database Design

Module 6: Basic Normalization (Part 1)

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Outline

- Normalization
- Functional dependencies
- Basic normal forms
 - First Normal Form (1NF)
 - Second Normal Form (2NF)
 - Third Normal Form (3NF)
- Finding functional dependencies

Why normalize?

Non-atomic values

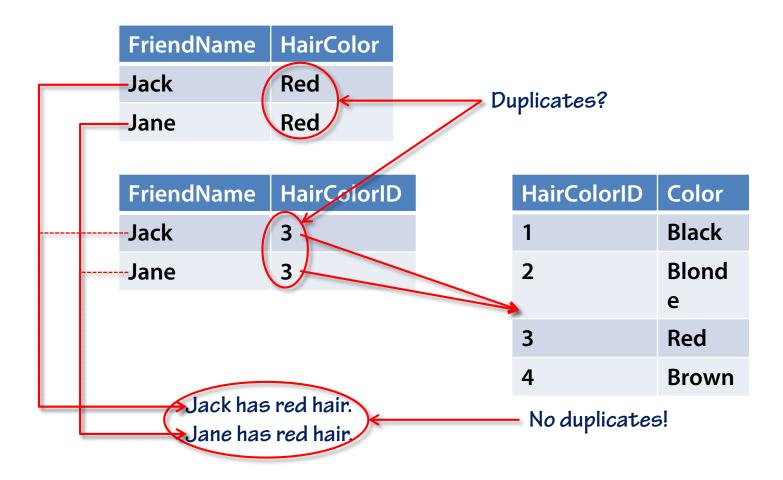
- Complex code required
- Performance impact

Redundancy

- Same fact stored multiple times
- Storage space wasted
- Performance impact
- Possibility of conflicting data
- Derived facts: special case of redundancy

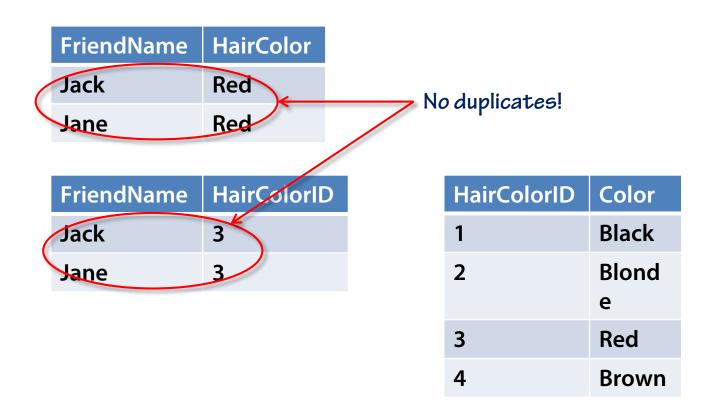
Redundancy: Misconceptions

Repeating a <u>value</u> is not redundant



Redundancy: Misconceptions

Repeating a <u>value</u> is not redundant



Redundancy: Misconceptions

Not all redundancy is bad

- Redundancy can help performance
- Derived data may be impossible to derive again later
- Derived data may be too expensive to derive every time

Uncontrolled redundancy <u>IS</u> bad!

- Mark duplicated data as such
- Mark derived data as such
- Prevent inconsistent data

Why normalize?

Non-atomic values

- Complex code required
- Performance impact

Redundancy

- Same fact stored multiple times
- Storage space wasted
- Performance impact
- Possibility of conflicting data
- Derived facts: special case of redundancy

Modification anomalies

Design causes modifications to have unwanted side effects

Modification anomalies

Tournament	Player Name	Player Phone
2012 Christmas Tournament	Dave	801-555-0124
2013 Midsummer Tournament	Dave	801-555-0124
 Tournament	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••

How to normalize?

Steps

- □ First Normal Form (1NF)
- Second Normal Form (2NF)
- Third Normal Form (3NF)
- Elementary Key Normal Form (EKNF)
- Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)
- Fourth Normal Form (4NF)
- □ Fifth Normal Form (5NF)
- Domain/Key Normal Form (DKNF)
- □ Sixth Normal Form (6NF)
- Normal forms apply to table
- Normal form of database = lowest normal form of all its tables

When to normalize?

Most common

- Convert Entity Relationship model to relational tables
- Normalize relational tables
- Disadvantage: Changes must be ported back to ER model

Alternative

- Normalize Entity Relationship model
- Convert normalized ER model to relational tables
- Disadvantage: Normalization is a bit more complicated
 - Normalize "every object that will eventually become a table"
 - □ For IDEF1X:
 - every entity type
 - every many-to-many relationship

Functional dependencies

Mathematical function $(f(x) \rightarrow y)$ For every value of *x*: Exactly one value of y can be computed, or The value of y is not defined Determinant <u>Functional</u> dependency (attribute $A \rightarrow$ attribute B) For every value of *A*: Dependent attribute Exactly one value of B can be determined, or □ There is no value of B "Attribute B is functionally dependent on attribute A". "Attribute B functionally depends on attribute A". "Attribute B depends on attribute A". Dave Megan

No birthdate on file

December 12, 1982

- Can be mutual
 - Most are not!



- Can be mutual
 - Most are not!
- Can be on a combination of two or more attributes

Dave

December 12, 1982

June 5, 1959

- Can be mutual
 - Most are not!
- Can be on a combination of two or more attributes
- Depend on "Universe of Discourse"
 - Beware when making assumptions!
- If X depends on Y, it also depends on each superset of Y

Dave, C league

→ December 12, 1982

- Can be mutual
 - Most are not!
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 - Dependency on two or more attributes can sometimes be reduced!

Dave December 12, 1982

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- If X depends on Y, it also depends on each superset of Y
 - Dependency on two or more attributes can sometimes be reduced!
 - Full dependency: Functional dependency that cannot be reduced
- Every attribute depends on itself (and on each superset of itself)

 Dave



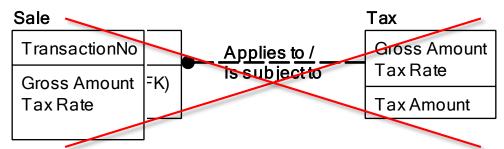
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- If X depends on Y, it also depends on each superset of Y
 - Dependency on two or more attributes can sometimes be reduced!
 - Full dependency: Functional dependency that cannot be reduced
- Every attribute depends on itself (and on each superset of itself)
 - Trivial dependency

Functional dependencies and normalization

- Normalization uses functional dependencies that are:
 - Non-trivial
 - Full
- How to find all functional dependencies?
 - Most are obvious
 - But what about the rest?
- Guaranteed method
 - Combines finding functional dependencies with normalization
 - Tedious and time-consuming; use only when needed

Functional dependencies and derived attributes

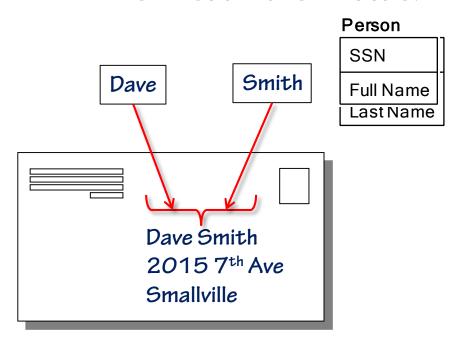
- Derived attributes may show up as functionally dependent
- These dependencies are different from "normal" dependencies



* Tax Amount derives from Gross Amount and Tax Rate

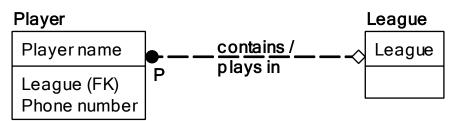
 $\{Gross Amount, Tax Rate\} \rightarrow Tax Amount$

- Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):
 - Table must have a key
 - (that all attributes depend on)
 - Every column stores atomic values
 - Not composite
 - DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!



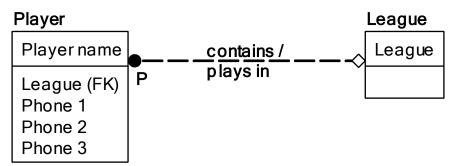


- Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):
 - Table must have a key
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 - Every column stores atomic values
 - Not composite
 - DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!
 - Not a repeating group
 - **DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!**



Player name	League	Phone number
Dave	С	801-555-0124, 801-555-9505, 801-555- 3009
Mary	В	801-555-0125

- Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):
 - Table must have a key
 - (that all attributes depend on)
 - Every column stores atomic values
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 - **□ DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!**
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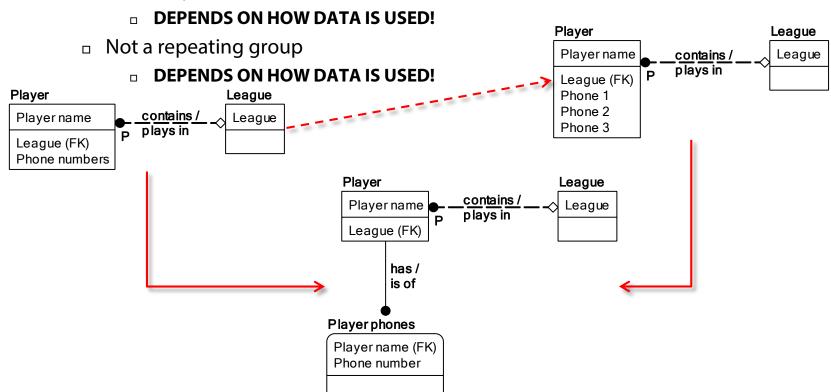
Player name	League	Phone 1	Phone 2	Phone 3
Dave	С	801-555- 0124	801-555- 9505	801-555- 3009
Mary	В	801-555-		

- Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):
 - Table must have a key
 - (that all attributes depend on)
 - Every column stores atomic values
 - Not composite
 - DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!
 - Not a repeating group
 - **DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!**



Player name	League	Home phone	Cell phone
Dave	С	801-555- 0124	801-555- 9505
Mary	В	801-555-	

- Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):
 - Table must have a key
 - (that all attributes depend on)
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Requirements for First Normal Form (1NF):

- Table must have a key
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- Every column stores atomic values
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 - DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!
 - Not a repeating group
 - DEPENDS ON HOW DATA IS USED!

Candidate keys

- Attribute that can be used to identify individual rows
- Combination of attributes that can be used to identify individual rows
 - Has to be minimal (not containing all attributes of another candidate key)
 - Sometimes also used for candidate keys not (yet) known to be minimal
- Do not choose primary key yet!
 - □ (IDEF1X unfortunately forces a –preliminary!- choice)

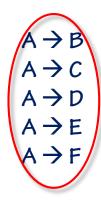
Finding candidate keys

Use functional dependencies

- An attribute is candidate key if all other attributes depend on it
- A combination of attributes is candidate key is:
 - It is not a superset of another candidate key
 - All other attributes depend on the combination or a subset of the combination

Example

A	
B (AK1.1) C (AK1.2) D E F	
F	



$$B \rightarrow E$$

$$D \rightarrow F$$

$$\{B, C\} \rightarrow A$$

 $\{B, C\} \rightarrow D$
 $\{B, C\} \rightarrow F$

Finding candidate keys

Use functional dependencies

- An attribute is candidate key if all other attributes depend on it
- A combination of attributes is candidate key is:
 - It is not a superset of another candidate key
 - All other attributes depend on the combination or a subset of the combination
- Multiple candidate keys are always mutually dependent

Example

A
B (AK1.1)
C (AK1.2)
D
E
F

$$A \rightarrow B$$

 $A \rightarrow C$
 $A \rightarrow D$
 $A \rightarrow E$
 $A \rightarrow F$

$$B \rightarrow E$$
 $D \rightarrow F$

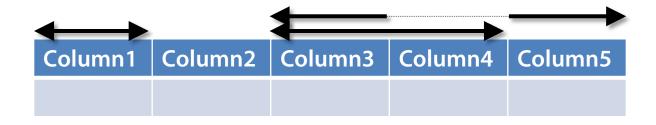
$$\{B, C\} \rightarrow A$$

 $\{B, C\} \rightarrow D$
 $\{B, C\} \rightarrow F$

- Find functional dependencies for every object that becomes a table
 - IDEF1X:
 - Entity types
 - Many to many relationships
- Based on table with column for each attribute
 - □ IDEF1X:
 - Entity types: key and non-key attributes (including foreign key attributes)
 - Many to many relationships: key attributes of connected entity types
- First candidate key
 - □ IDEF1X
 - Entity types: key attributes
 - Many to many relationships: key attributes of connected entity types

- Mark all candidate keys
 - Underline attribute names
 - Arrow over attribute names.

Tablename (Column1, Column2, Column3, Column4, Column5)



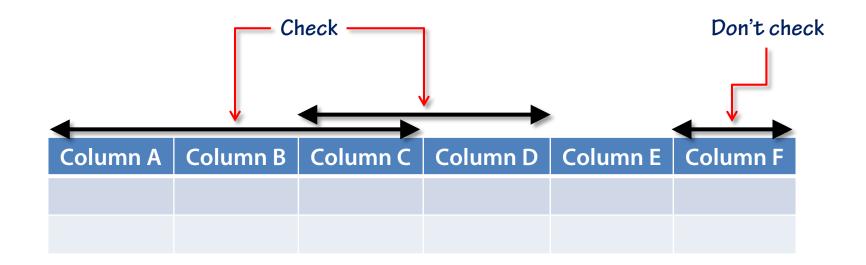
Mark all candidate keys

- Underline attribute names
- Arrow over attribute names

All other columns depend on candidate key

- These dependencies are implied
- No need to spell them out

- Verify that candidate keys are minimal
 - Single-column key is always minimal
 - Procedure executed for each composite (multi-column) key



Verify that candidate keys are minimal

- Single-column key is always minimal
- Procedure executed for each composite (multi-column) key
- Pattern to be populated:
 - One key column different
 - Other key columns identical
 - Satisfy known business rules
 - Add extra rows as needed

Currently checking —						
4	<u> </u>	\leftarrow		,		
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	
a1	b1	c1	?	?	?	
a2	b1	c1	?	?	?	

Verify that candidate keys are minimal

- Find existing example that includes the desired pattern
- Create new example that includes the desired pattern
 - Represent in familiar notation for subject matter expert
 - □ Check if valid
 - □ If invalid: because of pattern, or for another reason?

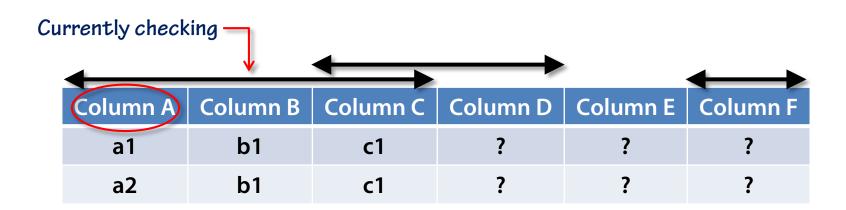
Currently checking —							
	4	•	←		,		
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	
	a1	b 1	c 1	?	?	?	
	a2	b1	c 1	?	?	?	

Verify that candidate keys are minimal

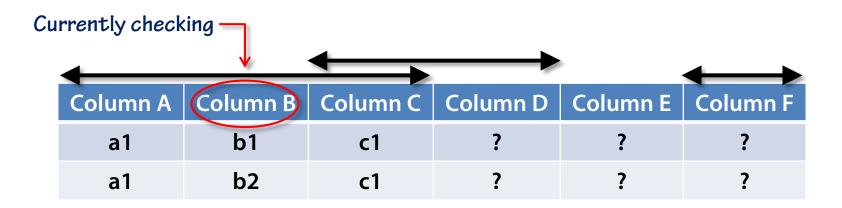
- Impossible to create valid example with the required pattern?
 - Column with difference depends on column(s) with no difference
 - Can be a normal functional dependency, or a derivation rule
 - Implies: all columns in table depend on column(s) with no difference
 - Implies: candidate key was not minimal
 - Replace with candidate key on column(s) with no difference

Currently checking —						
	4	•				
	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
	a1	b 1	c 1	?	?	?
	a2	b 1	c 1	?	?	?

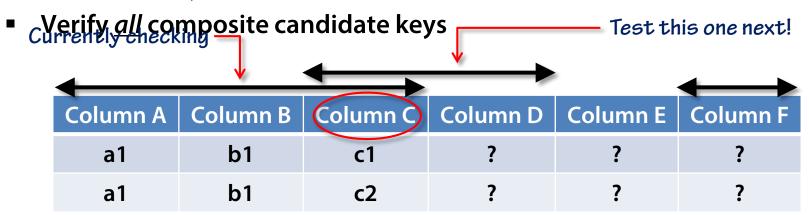
- Verify that candidate keys are minimal
 - Always test all columns of original candidate key



- Verify that candidate keys are minimal
 - Always test all columns of original candidate key



- Verify that candidate keys are minimal
 - Always test all columns of original candidate key
 - Use a fixed order to ensure you don't miss one
 - No new functional dependencies found?
 - Original candidate key was minimal!
 - New functional dependencies found?
 - Original candidate key replaced by new key(s)
 - New key(s) should be tested too!



Artificial entity type

Original candidate key often not minimal

Normal entity type

Original candidate key usually minimal

Many-to-many relationship

- Original candidate key almost always minimal
- When not, revisit design

- All attributes depend on candidate key
 - No two rows with same value for candidate key attributes
- Valid population with same values in combination of attributes?
 - These attributes and their combinations are not candidate keys
- No such population possible?
 - This attribute or combination of attributes is a candidate key

- Look for missing single-column candidate keys
 - Pattern to be populated:
 - One non-key column identical
 - Other columns irrelevant
 - Satisfy known business rules
 - Difference required in at least one column of every candidate key
 - □ Add extra rows as needed

4		←	-		
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
?	?	?	?	e1	?
?	?	?	?	e1	?

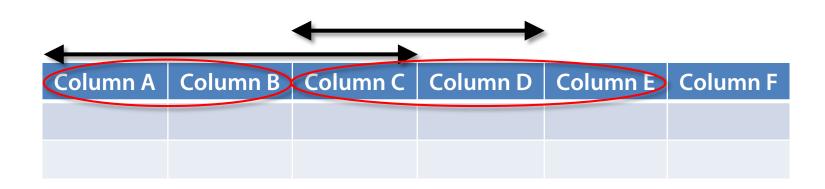
- Look for missing single-column candidate keys
 - Valid example with required pattern found or created?
 - Tested column is not a candidate key
 - Impossible to create valid example with the required pattern?
 - □ Tested column *is* a candidate key

•		←		•	
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
?	?	?	?	e1	?
?	?	?	?	e1	?

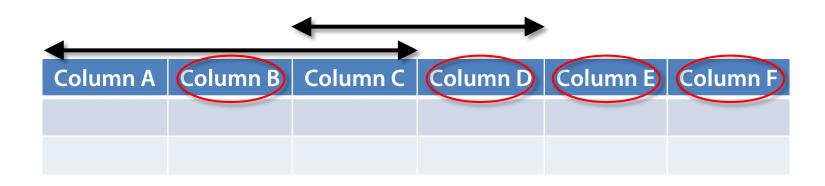
- Look for missing single-column candidate keys
 - Always test all non-key attributes
 - Use a fixed order to ensure you don't miss one

4		←			
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
?	?	?	?	?	f1
?	?	?	?	?	f1

- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Skip supersets of smaller candidate keys
 - Skip subsets of larger candidate keys



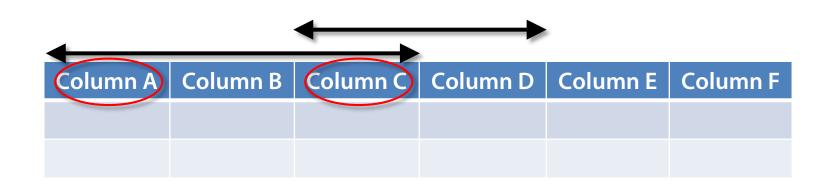
- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Skip supersets of smaller candidate keys
 - Skip subsets of larger candidate keys
 - Two column possibilities:
 - Two non-key columns
 - Non-key + part of multi-column key
 - □ Part of multi-column key + part of other multi-column key



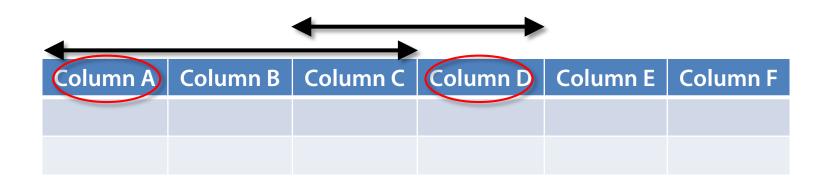
- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Work systematically, verify all combinations
 - Testing needed?
 - □ If yes: Test

		←	.		
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F

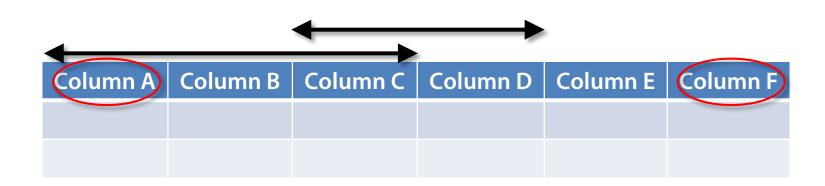
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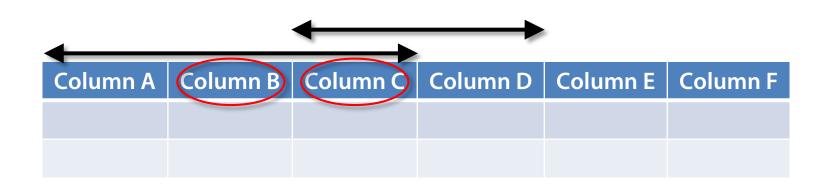
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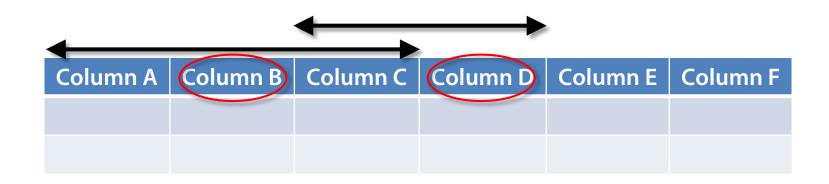
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- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Work systematically, verify all combinations
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 - □ If yes: Test



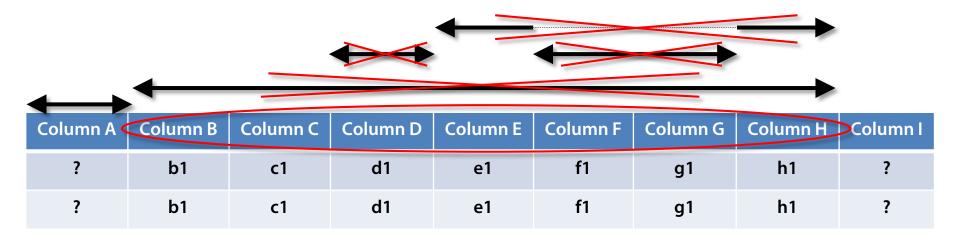
- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Test for combination: like test for single attribute
 - Pattern to be populated:
 - All columns of tested combination identical
 - Other columns irrelevant
 - Satisfy known business rules
 - Impossible to create **valid** example with the required pattern?
 - Tested combination of columns is a candidate key
 - Sure to be minimal

4		←	—	•	
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
?	?	?	d1	e1	?
?	?	?	d1	e1	?

- Look for missing multi-column candidate keys
 - Check possible composite candidate keys
 - Test larger combinations
 - Skip supersets of smaller candidate keys
 - Skip subsets of larger candidate keys
 - Add keys when found
 - Sure to be minimal
 - □ Can be a lot of work!!!

•		\leftarrow	· · · · ·		
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F

- Alternate procedure
- Test all suspected non-key columns at once
- Valid example found or created?
 - Tested combination is not a candidate key
 - Subsets of this combination can't be a candidate key



- Alternate procedure
- Test all suspected non-key columns at once
- Valid example found or created?
 - Tested combination is not a candidate key
 - Subsets of this combination can't be a candidate key
 - Other combinations still have to be tested!

	←						←	-
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	h1	I1
?	?	?	?	?	?	?	h1	i1

- Alternate procedure
- Test all suspected non-key columns at once
- Valid example found or created?
 - Tested combination is not a candidate key
 - Subsets of this combination can't be a candidate key
 - Other combinations still have to be tested!

	.				?			
Column A	Column B (Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I
?	?	c1	?	e1	f1	?	?	i1
?	?	c 1	?	e1	f1	?	?	i1

- Alternate procedure
- Test all suspected non-key columns at once
- Valid example found or created?
 - Tested combination is not a candidate key
 - Subsets of this combination can't be a candidate key
 - Other combinations still have to be tested!
 - (Can again be done in bulk)

4	\downarrow			?			—	—
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G (Column H	Column I
?	b1	c 1	d1	e1	f1	?	h1	i1
?	b1	c 1	d1	e1	f1	?	h1	i1

- Alternate procedure
- Test all suspected non-key columns at once
- Impossible to create valid example with this pattern?
 - Tested combination *might* be a candidate key
 - ... but probably not minimal!
 - Assume key, then test (using previous procedure) if it's minimal
 - □ Can be a lot of work!!!

\longleftrightarrow	•							
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I
?	b1	c 1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1	?
?	b1	c 1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1	?

- "Blend" procedure
- Test patterns in existing valid examples
 - Two rows with identical value in non-key columns?
 - That combination of columns is **NOT** a candidate key
 - Subsets of that combination are NOT candidate keys
- Follow "normal" procedure
 - Skip attributes and combinations already ruled out
 - Subset of candidate key
 - Superset of candidate key
 - Subset of combination known not to be a candidate key

On October 3, 2012, Katie and Jim played a match in league C. This match ended with 2 frames won by Katie and 1 frame won by Jim.

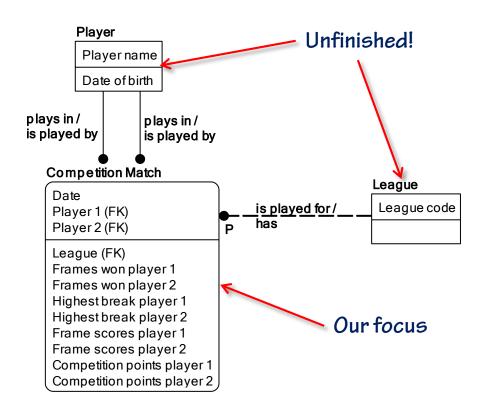
Competition Score Form

League:

Date: October 3, 2012

Players	Katie	Jim				
Frames won	2	7				
НВ	40	12				
	Frame results					
Frame 1	51	37				
Frame 2	30	63				
Frame 3	62	18				

Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2	First	frame	Second	l frame	Third	frame
3-10-2012	Katie	Jim	С	2	1	40	12	12	10	51	37	30	63	62	18
3-10-2012	Dave	Hugo	С	3	0	27	8	20	0	52	21	40	38	61	25



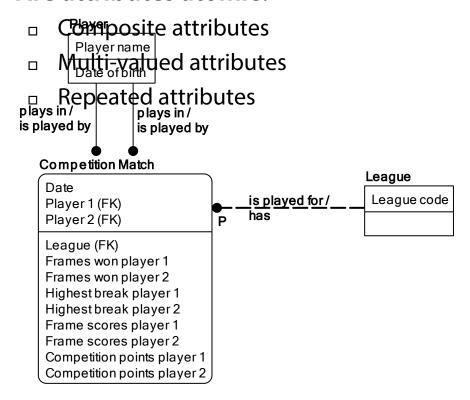
Competition Score Form

League: C

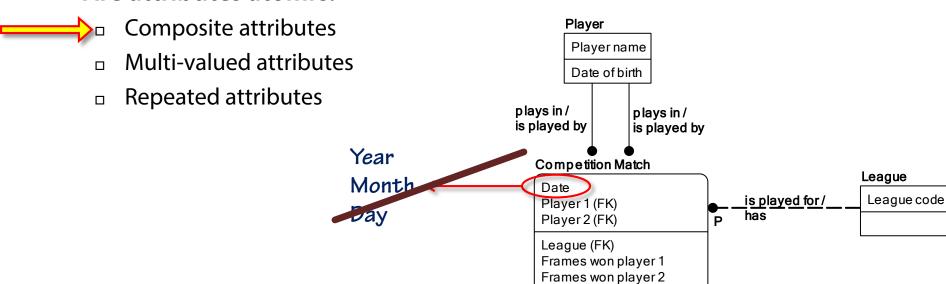
Date: *October 3, 2012*

Players	Katie	Jim		
Frames won	2	7		
НВ	40	12		
	Frame results			
Frame 1	51	37		
Frame 2	30	63		
Frame 3	62	18		

Are attributes atomic?



• Are attributes atomic?



Highest break player 1 Highest break player 2 Frame scores player 1 Frame scores player 2 Competition points player 1 Competition points player 2

• Are attributes atomic?

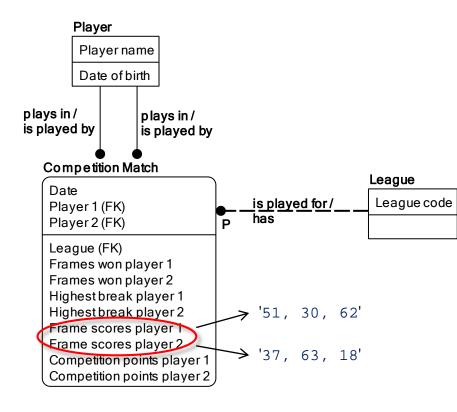
- Composite attributes
- Multi-valued attributes
 - Repeated attributes

	Com	petition	Score	Form
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League: C

Date: *October 3, 2012*

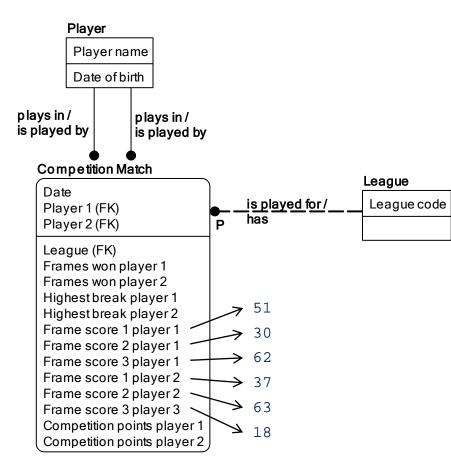
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Frames won	2	7			
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Are attributes atomic?

- Composite attributes
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Competition Score Form							
League: C Date: Oct	tober 3, 2	2012					
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• Are attributes atomic?

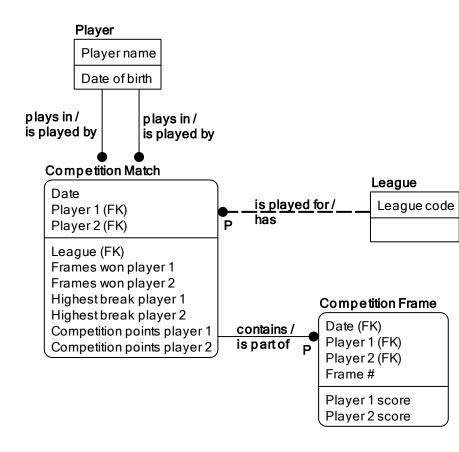
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Com	petition	Score	Form

League: C

Date: October 3, 2012

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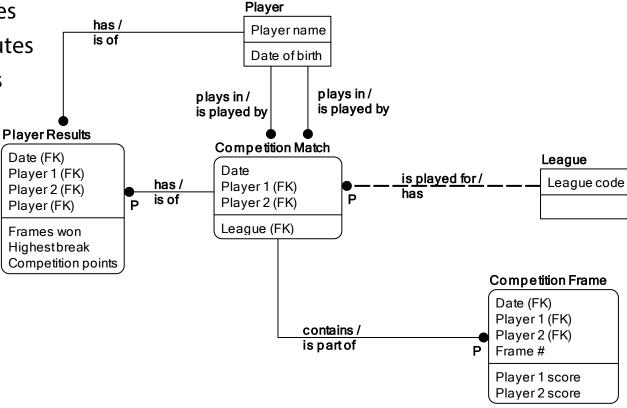


• Are attributes atomic?

Composite attributes

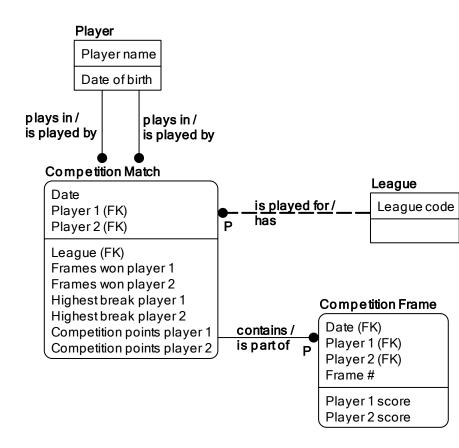
Multi-valued attributes

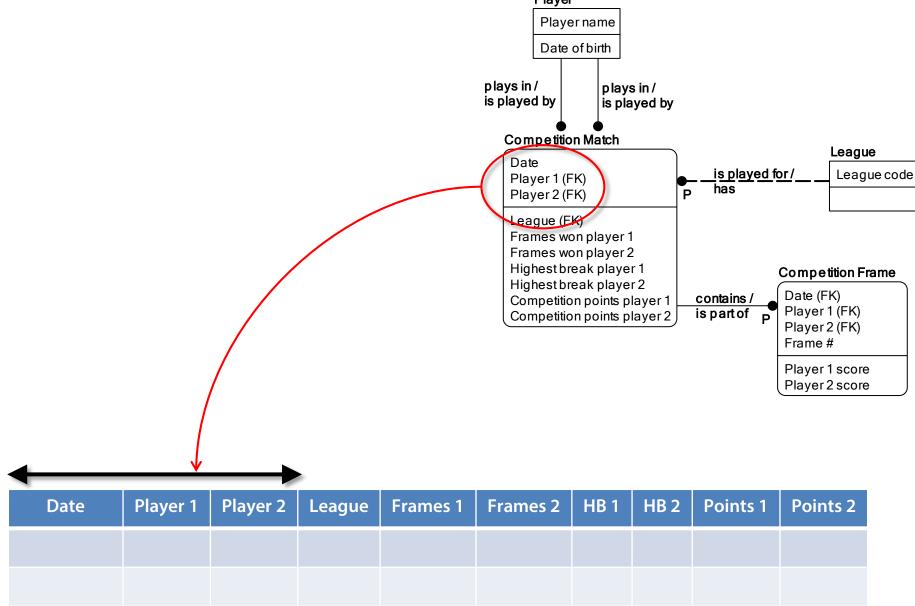
Repeated attributes

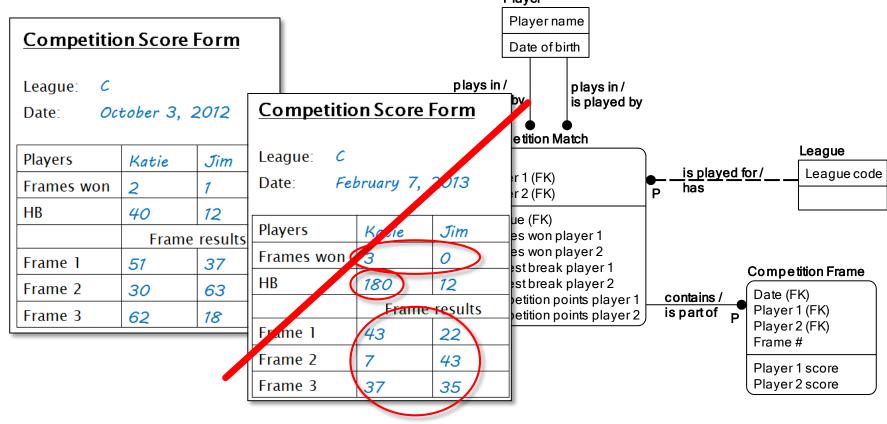


• Are attributes atomic?

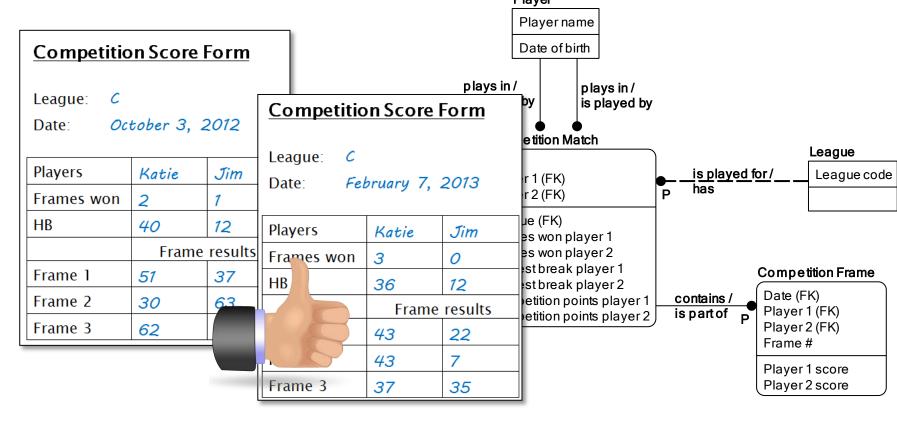
- Composite attributes
- Multi-valued attributes
- Repeated attributes





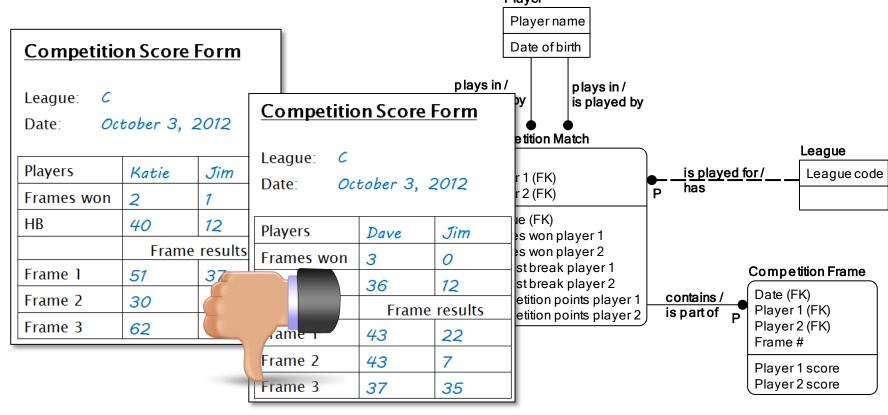


_		-							
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2013-02-07	Katie	Jim	C	3	0	180	12	20	0



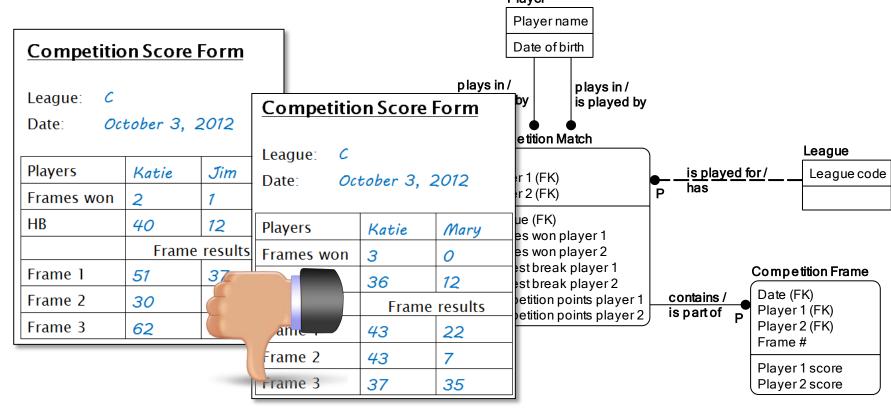


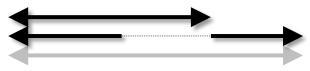
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2013-02-07	Katie	Jim	C	3	0	36	12	20	0



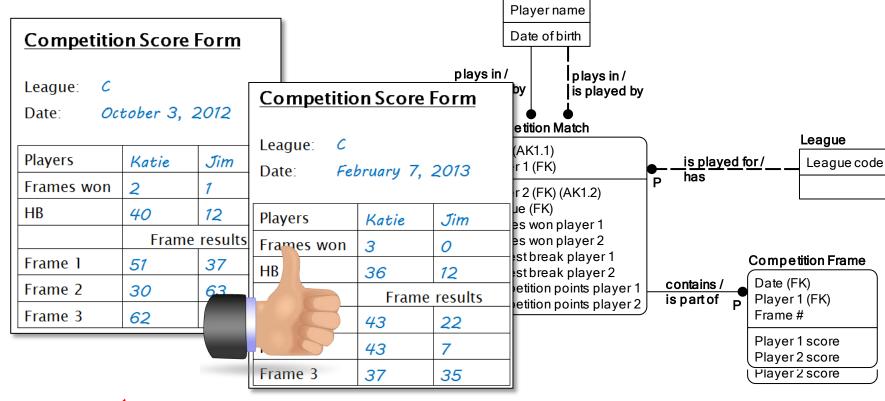
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Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2012-10-03	Dave	Jim	C	3	0	36	12	20	0



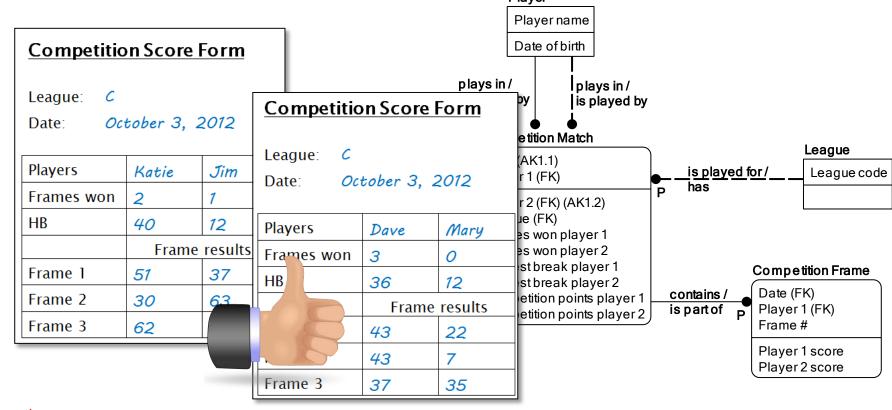


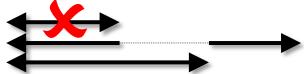
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	С	2	1	40	12	12	10
2012-10-03	Katie	Mary	C	3	0	36	12	20	0



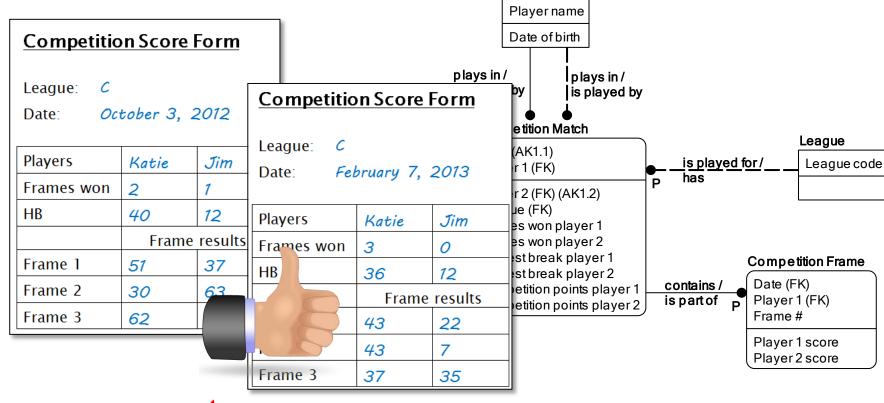
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\blacksquare		

Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2013-02-07	Katie	Jim	C	3	0	36	12	20	0



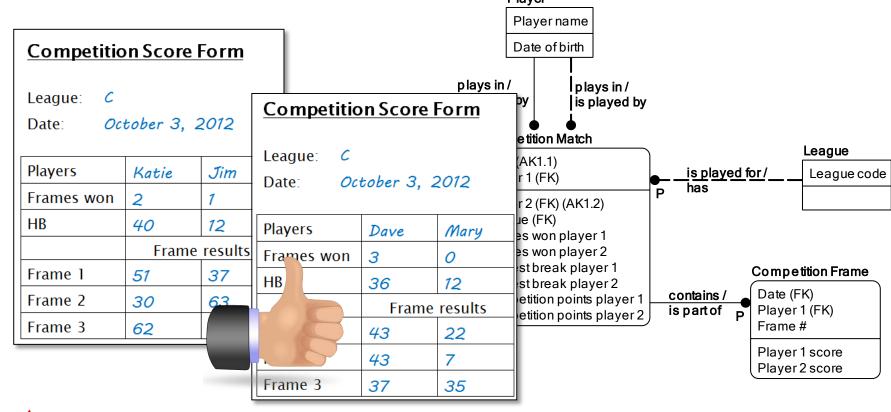


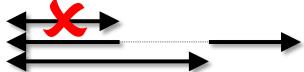
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2012-10-03	Dave	Mary	C	3	0	36	12	20	0





Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2013-02-07	Katie	Jim	C	3	0	36	12	20	0





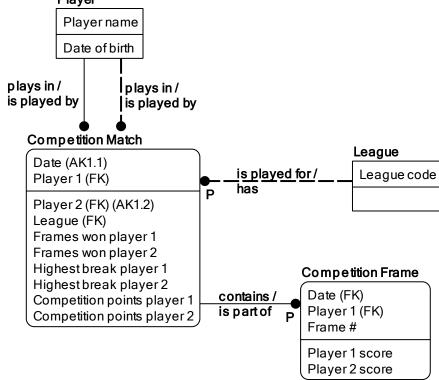
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10
2012-10-03	Dave	Mary	C	3	0	36	12	20	0

Competition Score Form

League: 6

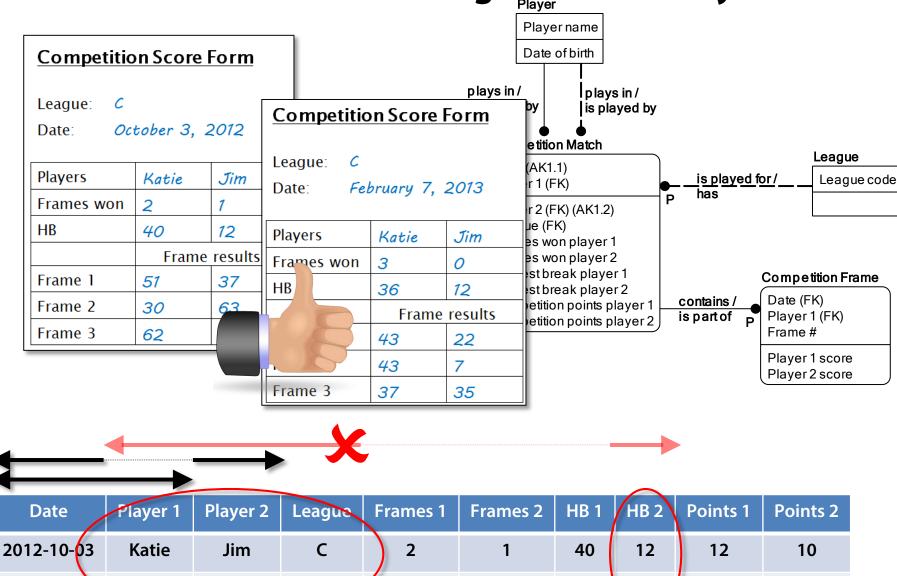
Date: October 3, 2012

Players	Katie	Jim			
Frames won	2	7			
НВ	40	12			
	Frame results				
Frame 1	51	37			
Frame 2	30	63			
Frame 3	62	18			





Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2
2012-10-03	Katie	Jim	C	2	1	40	12	12	10



2013-02-07

Jim

Katie

C

3

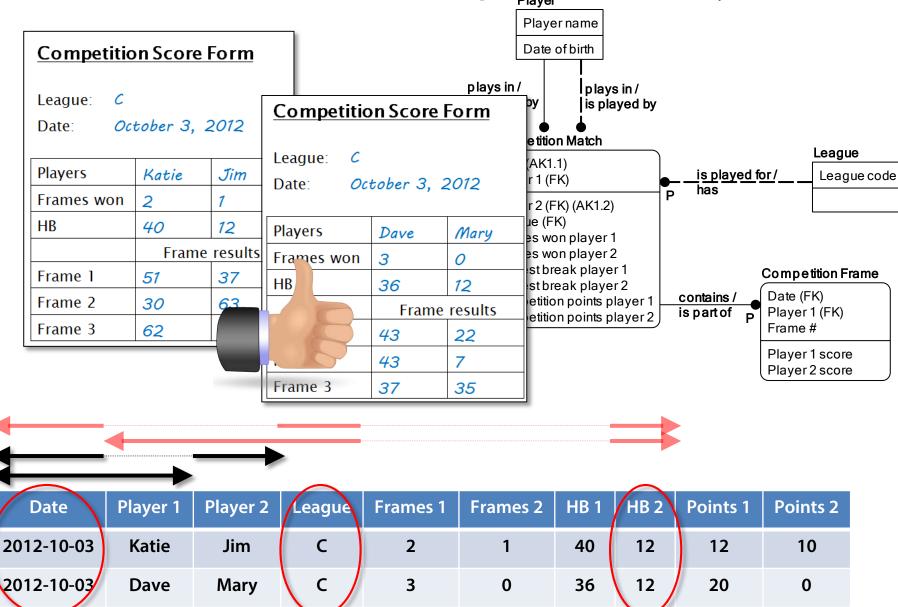
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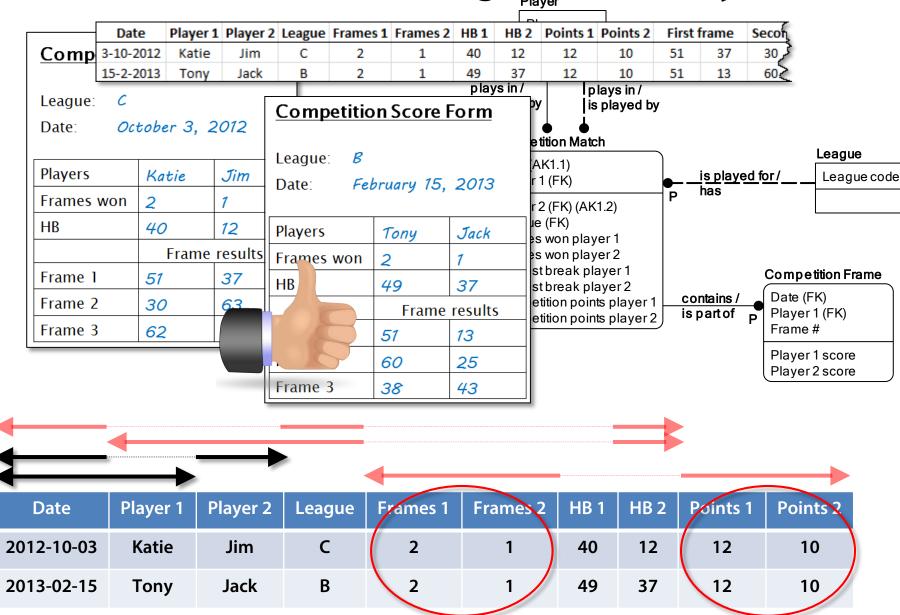
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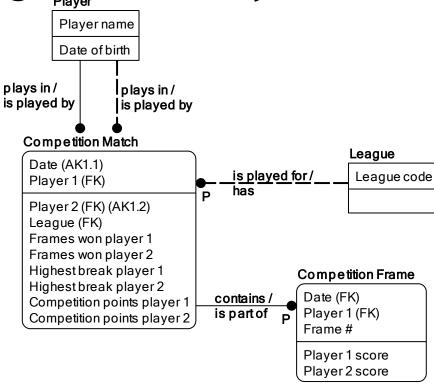
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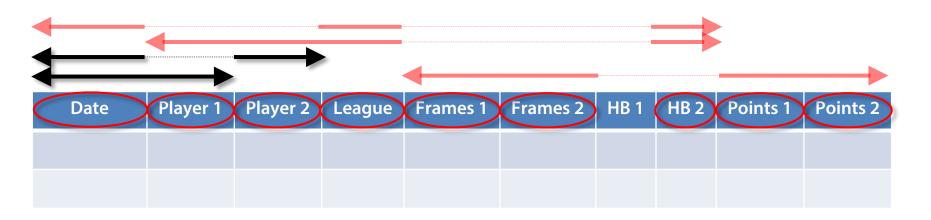
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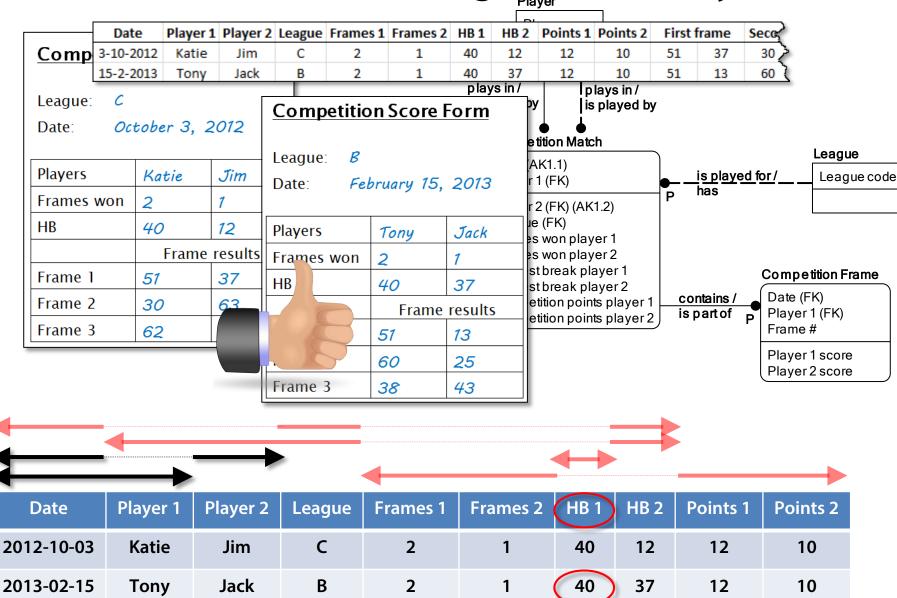
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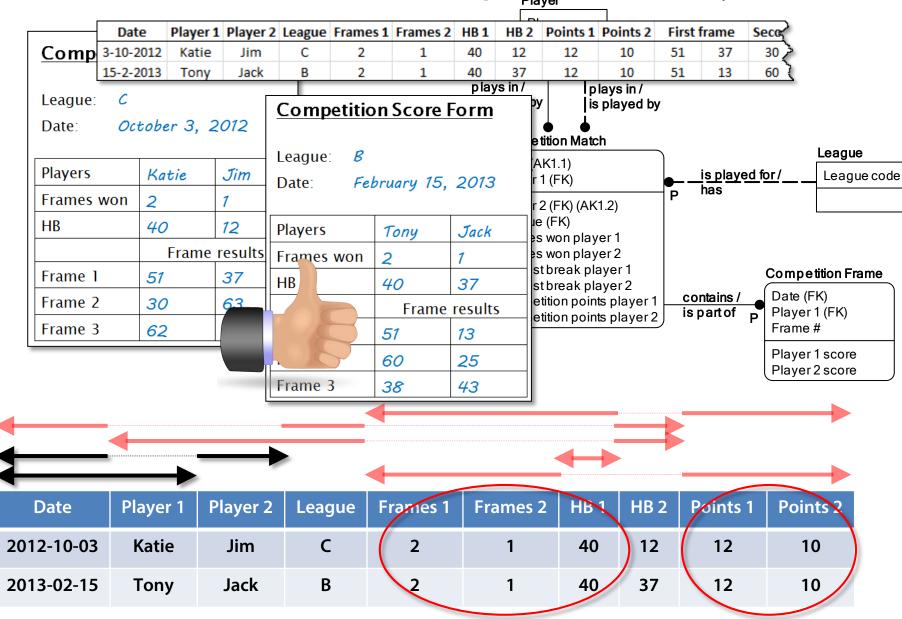


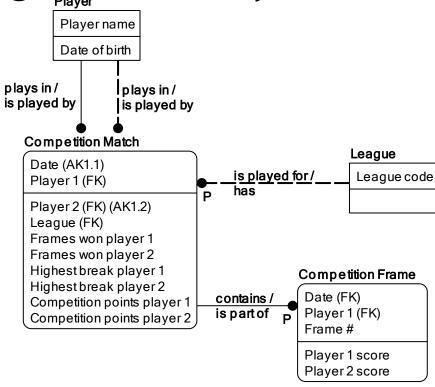


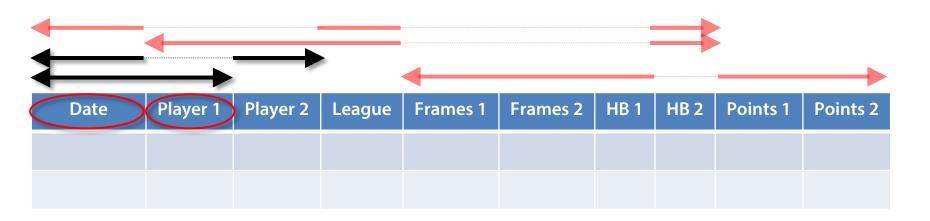


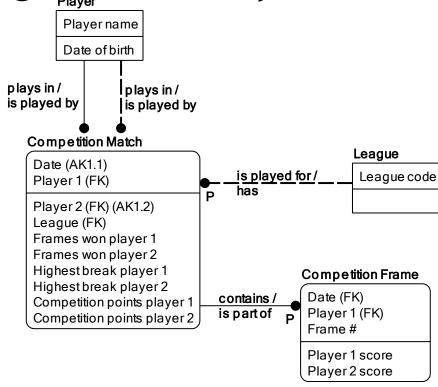


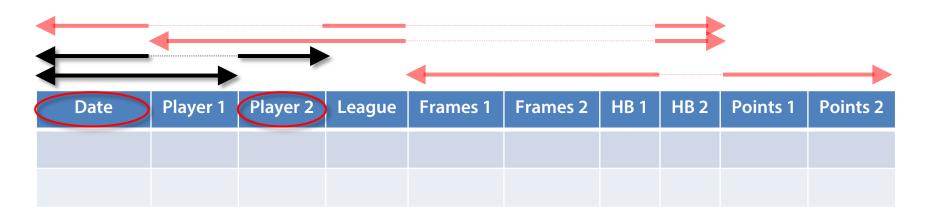


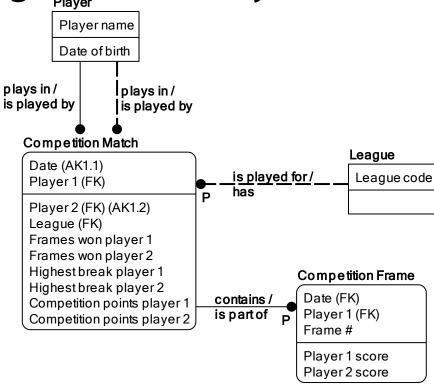


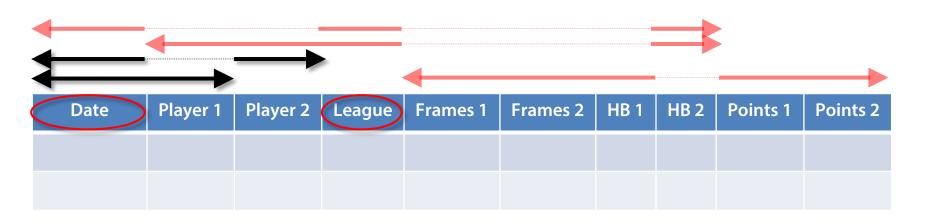


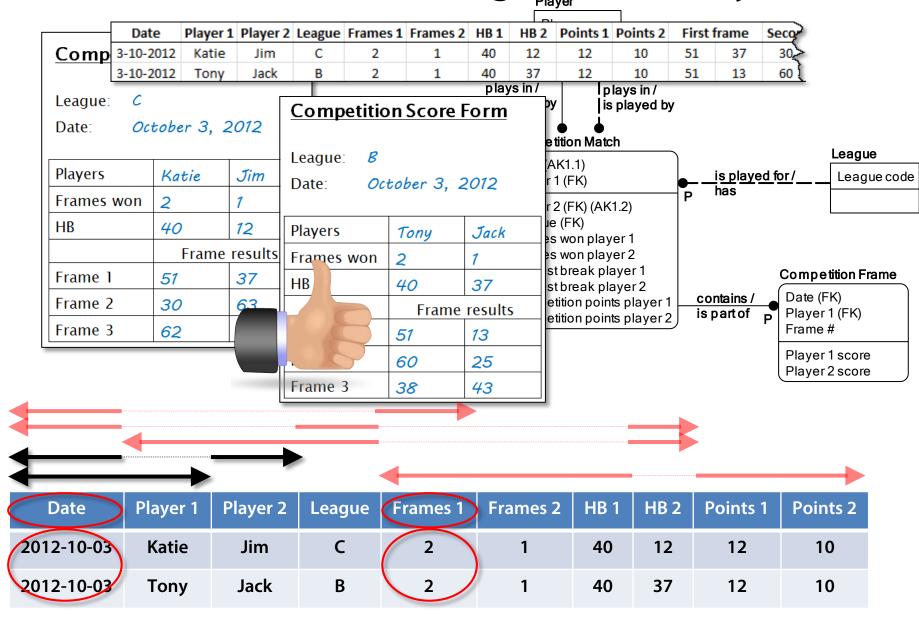


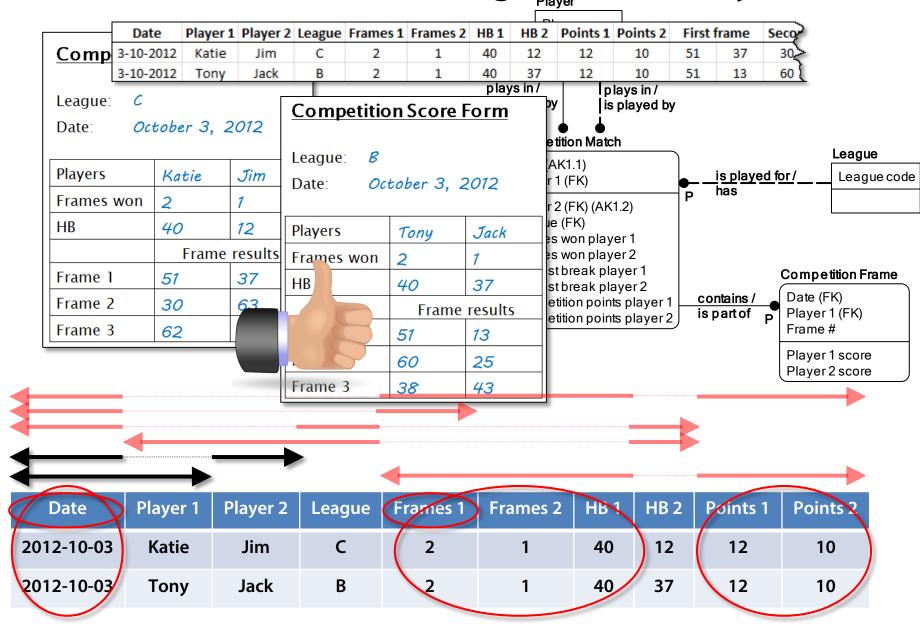


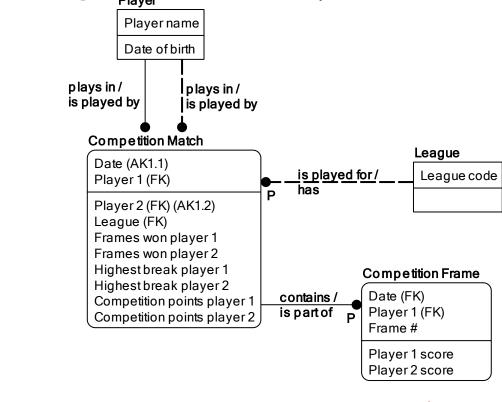


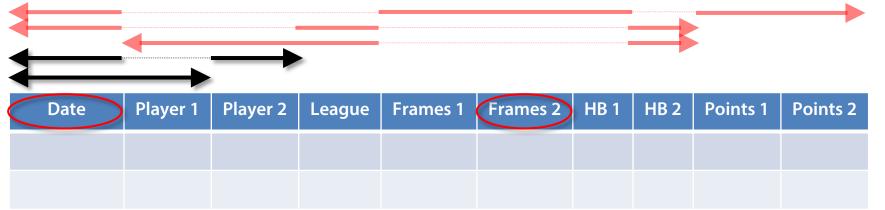


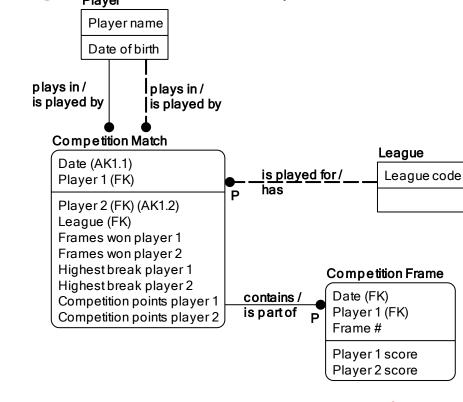


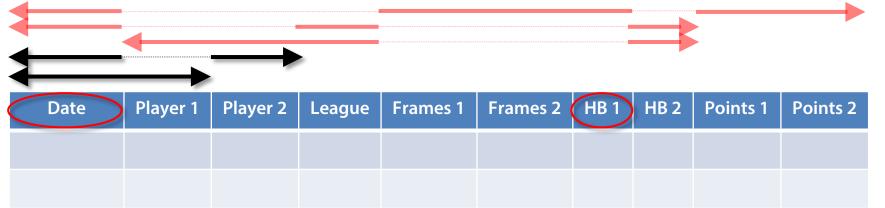


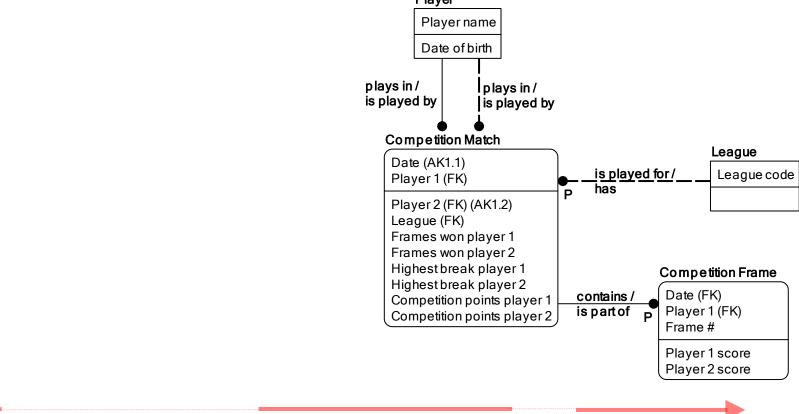




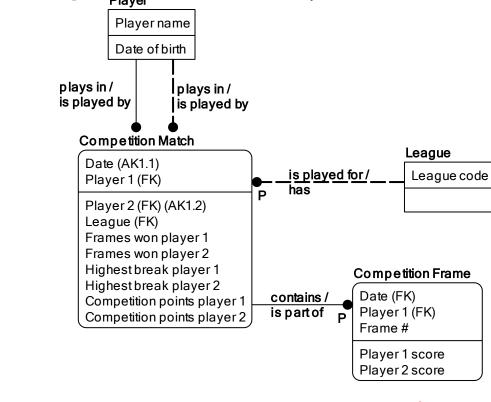


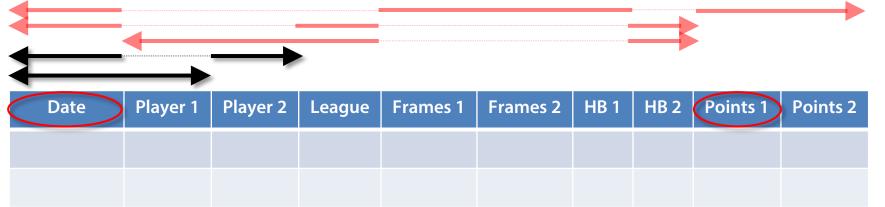


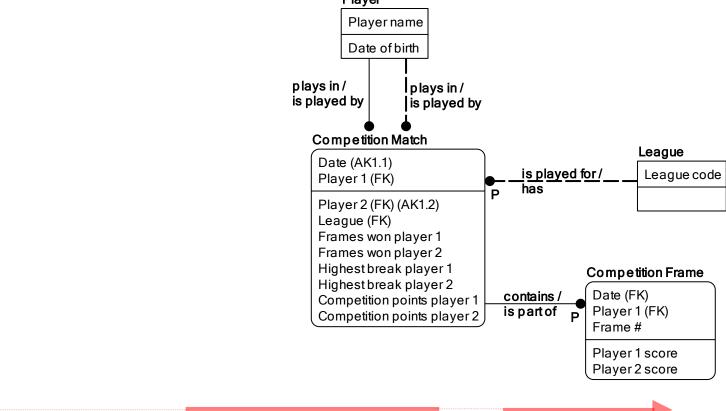


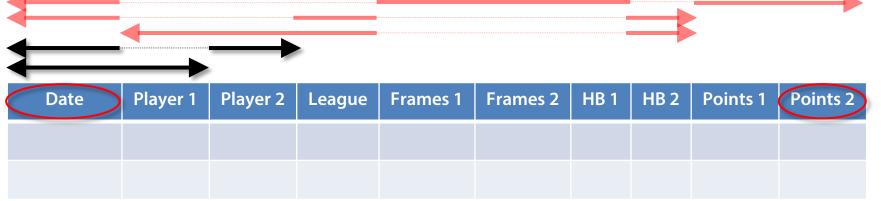


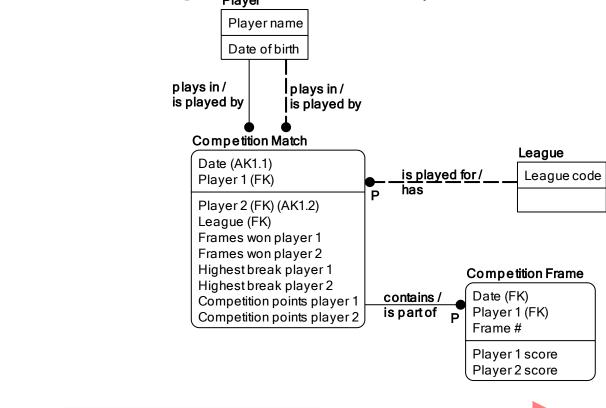
Date	Player 1	Player 2	League	Frames 1	Frames 2	HB 1	HB 2	Points 1	Points 2

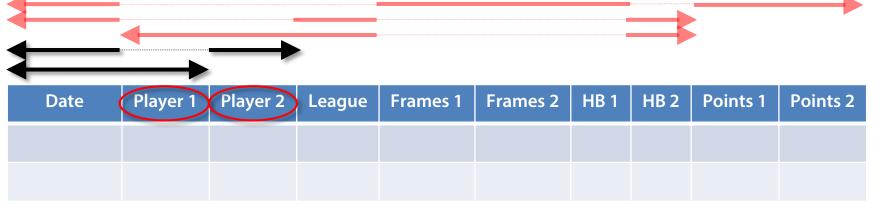


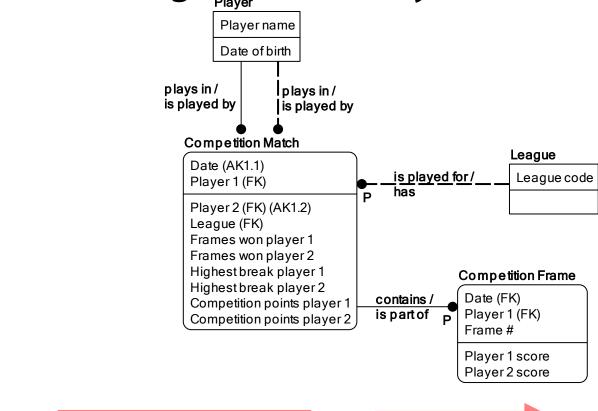


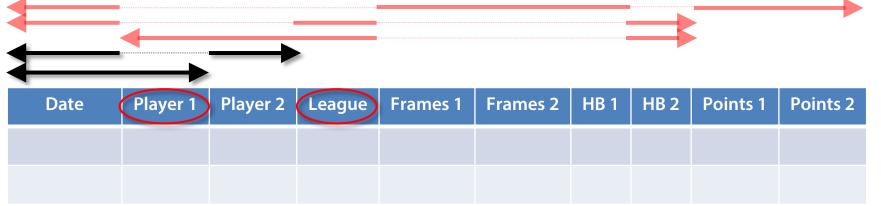


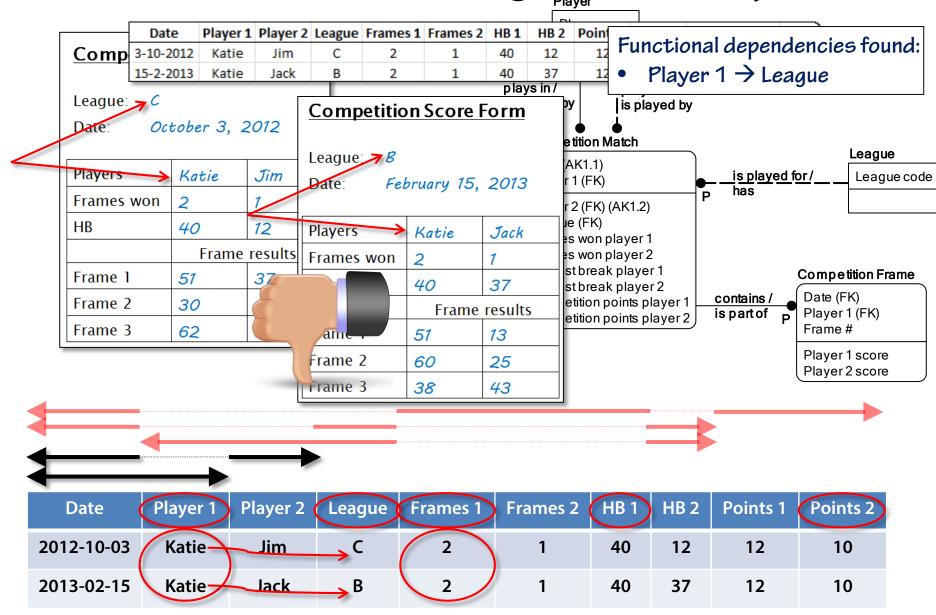


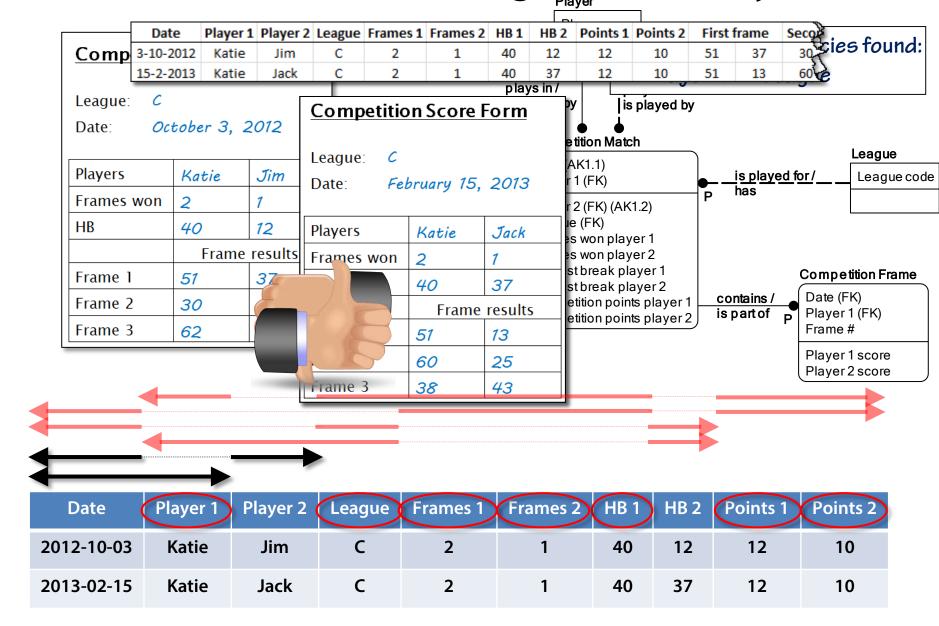


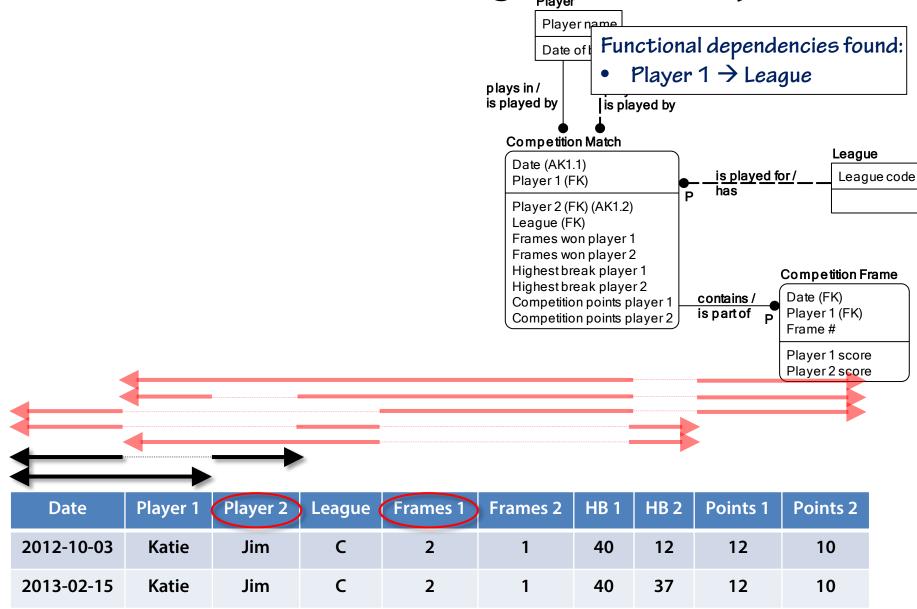


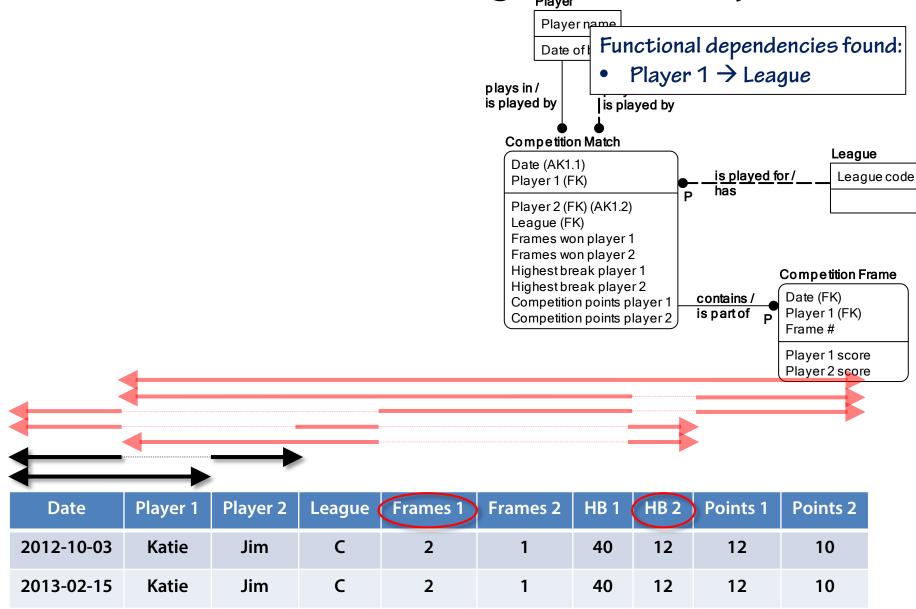


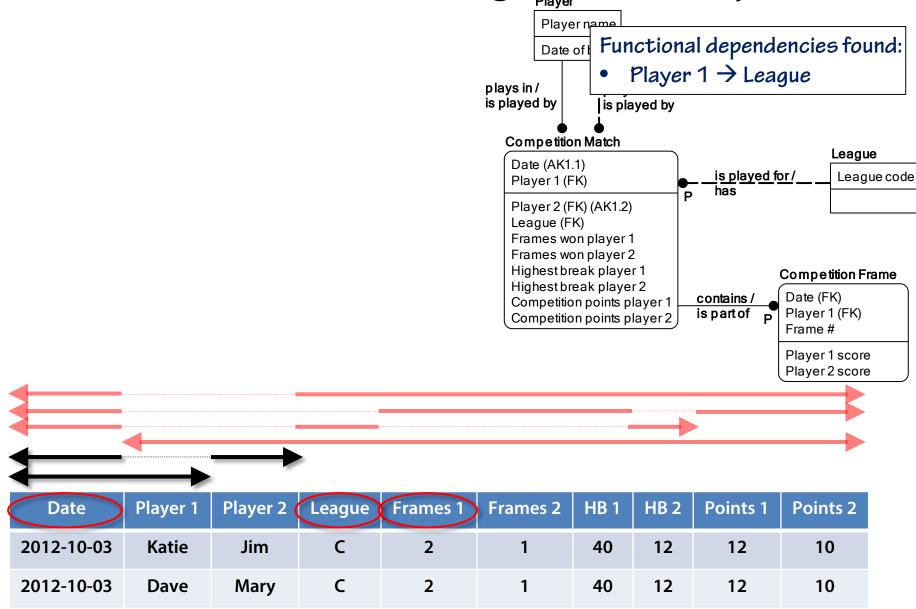


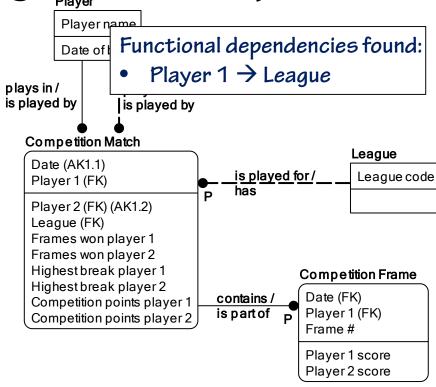


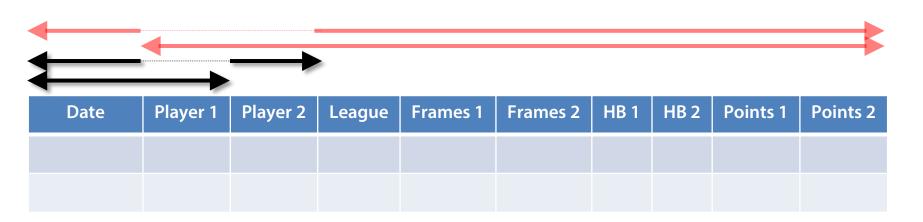












Summary

Problems

- Redundancy
- Modification anomalies
- Fixed by normalization

Functional dependencies

First Normal Form

- No composite attributes
- No repeating groups
 - In an attribute or by repeating the attribute
- Candidate key