Lecture 5 Normalization

Lecturer: Rana Salah

rsalah@mcit.gov.eg

Room:3005

Made by: Shahinaz S. Azab Edited by: Mona Saleh



What is Normalization?

 Normalization of data- a process that takes a table through a series of tests (normal forms) to certify the goodness of a design and thus to minimize redundancy and anomalies (insert, update, delete anomalies)

Why do we need Normalization?

					1	1
EMP_DEPT						
Ename	Ssn	Bdate	Address	Dnumber	Dname	Dmgr_ssn
Smith, John B.	123456789	1965-01-09	731 Fondren, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Wong, Franklin T.	333445555	1955-12-08	638 Voss, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Zelaya, Alicia J.	999887777	1968-07-19	3321 Castle, Spring, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Wallace, Jennifer S.	987654321	1941-06-20	291 Berry, Bellaire, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Narayan, Ramesh K.	666884444	1962-09-15	975 FireOak, Humble, TX	5	Research	333445555
English, Joyce A.	453453453	1972-07-31	5631 Rice, Houston, TX	5	Research	333445555
Jabbar, Ahmad V.	987987987	1969-03-29	980 Dallas, Houston, TX	4	Administration	987654321
Borg, James E.	888665555	1937-11-10	450 Stone, Houston, TX	1	Headquarters	888665555

Redundancy

EMP_PROJ					
Ssn	Pnumber	Hours	Ename	Pname	Plocation
123456789	1	32.5	Smith, John B.	ProductX	Bellaire
123456789	2	7.5	Smith, John B.	ProductY	Sugarland
666884444	3	40.0	Narayan, Ramesh K.	ProductZ	Houston
453453453	1	20.0	English, Joyce A.	ProductX	Bellaire
453453453	2	20.0	English, Joyce A.	ProductY	Sugarland
333445555	2	10.0	Wong, Franklin T.	ProductY	Sugarland
333445555	3	10.0	Wong, Franklin T.	ProductZ	Houston
333445555	10	10.0	Wong, Franklin T.	Computerization	Stafford
333445555	20	10.0	Wong, Franklin T.	Reorganization	Houston
999887777	30	30.0	Zelaya, Alicia J.	Newbenefits	Stafford
999887777	10	10.0	Zelaya, Alicia J.	Computerization	Stafford
987987987	10	35.0	Jabbar, Ahmad V.	Computerization	Stafford
987987987	30	5.0	Jabbar, Ahmad V.	Newbenefits	Stafford
987654321	30	20.0	Wallace, Jennifer S.	Newbenefits	Stafford
987654321	20	15.0	Wallace, Jennifer S.	Reorganization	Houston
888665555	20	Null	Borg, James E.	Reorganization	Houston

Redundancy

Redundancy

Normalization Avoids

- Duplication of Data
- Insert Anomaly
- Delete Anomaly
- Update Anomaly
- Frequent Null Values

When to use Normalization?

- To certify the goodness of a relational schema design
- When acquiring existing database design from previous legacy models, or from existing files

Functional Dependency

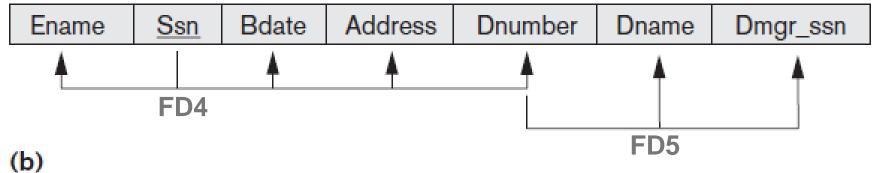
- A constraint between two attributes (columns) or two sets of columns
- A → B if "for every valid instance of A, that value of A uniquely determines the value of B"
- Or ...A →B if "there exists at most one value of B for every value of A"

Examples

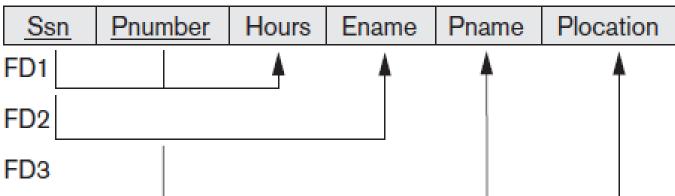
- Social security number determines employee name SSN -> ENAME
- Project number determines project name and location PNUMBER -> {PNAME, PLOCATION}
- Employee SSN and project number determines the hours per week that the employee works on the project {SSN, PNUMBER} -> HOURS
- So functional dependency is the technical term for determines

Types of Functional Dependency





EMP_PROJ



Types of Functional Dependency

- Full Functional Dependency- X → Y is a FFD if removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold any more
- Partial Functional Dependency- X→Y is a PFD if some attribute A ε X can be removed from X and the dependency still holds
- Transitive Functional Dependency- $X \rightarrow Y$ in a relation R is a **TFD** if there exists a set of attributes Z in R that is neither a primary key nor a subset of any key of R, and both $X \rightarrow Z$ and $Z \rightarrow Y$ hold

Definition

- Normalization: The process of decomposing unsatisfactory "bad" relations by breaking up their attributes into smaller relations
- Normal form: Condition using keys and FDs of a relation to certify whether a relation schema is in a particular normal form

First Normal Form

 A relation is in 1NF if it contains no multivalued, repeating groups or composite attributes

To put a relation in 1NF

- Remove each repeating group and place it in a new table carrying the PK as a FK
- Remove each multivalued attribute and place it in a new table carrying the PK as a FK
- Put composite attribute subparts each in a column when necessary

School Example

Stud_ID	Name	Location	Tel	Level	Level_ Mgr	Subjec t	Subj-Desc	G
11	Ali	Cairo	010	Primary	Noha M.	DB, CN	Database, Networks	A, B
22	Mai	Giza	011, 010	Primary	Noha M	CN, DB	Networks, Database	B, C
33	Marwa	Giza	010	Secon.	Moh.A.	SW, DB	Software, Database	A, A

School Example 1NF

Stud_ID	Name	Location	Level	Level_Mgr
Stud_ID		<u>Tel</u>		
Stud_ID	Subject	Subject_Desc	Grade	

Second Normal Form

 A relation is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and every nonkey attribute is not partially dependent on the primary key

To put a relation in 2NF

 Remove partial functional dependent non-keys carrying the key they depend on and place them in a new table

Guidelines

- A relation is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and any one of these is true:
 - the PK consists of only 1 attribute
 - all attributes are part of the PK (no nonkey attributes)
 - every non key attribute is functionally dependent on the whole PK

School Example 2NF

Stud_ID	Name	Location	Level	Level_Mgr
Stud_ID	<u>Tel</u>			
L	I			
Stud_ID	Subject	Grade		
Subject	Subjec	t_Desc		

Third Normal Form

 A relation is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and no transitive dependencies exist

To put a relation in 3NF

 Remove the nonkey attributes carrying the nonkey attribute they depend on and place them in a new table. (Hint: leave the nonkey they depend on in the same table as well)

School Example 3NF

Student

Stud_ID	Name	Location	Level

Level

<u>Level</u>	Level_Mgr

Student_Tel

Stud_ID	<u>Tel</u>

Stud_Subject

Stud_ID	<u>Subject</u>	Grade
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Subject

<u>Subject</u>	Subject_Desc

ITI Example

ITI Students Sheet

Student Number: ITI205-40 F-code: ENG

Student Name: Hassan Ali Ahmed Faculty: Engineering

Address(Street, City): 12 Haram st, Major: Computer

giza

Tel no/Mobile: 33868420

01111111253

Department Name	Department Description	Admission grade	Comments
ERP-SAP	ERP-SAP Functional Consultant	59	Average personality
Java -MAD	Java mobile applications developer	70	Very Good
CS	Cyber Security	60	Above average technical

 Student (Stud_No,Stud_Name, F-code, Faculty, Major, Street, City)

Student_Tel (Stud_No, Tel_No)

Department_Student (<u>Dept_Name</u>, <u>Stud_No</u>,
 Dept_desc , Ad_Grade, Comments)

 Student (Stud_No,Stud_Name, F-code, Faculty, Major, Street, City)

Student_Tel (Stud_No, Tel_No)

 Department_Student (Dept_Name, Stud_No, Ad_Grade, Comments)

Department (<u>Dept_Name</u>, Dept_Desc)

 Student (Stud_No,Stud_Name, F-code,Major, Street, City)

Faculty (F-code, Faculty)

Student_Tel (Stud_No, Tel_No)

 Department_Student (<u>Dept_Name</u>, <u>Stud_No</u>, Ad_Grade, Comments)

Department (<u>Dept_Name</u>, Dept_Desc)

Real World - School Data

Student				
First	Parent 1	Parent 2	Application No	
Renee	Ann Jones	Theodore Smith	123	
Lucy	Barbara Mills	Steve Mills	558	
Brendan	Jennifer Jones	Stephen Jones	145	
City	Postal Code	Birth date	Previous Teacher	Current Teacher
Annandale	22003	6/25/1983	Hamil	Burke
Annandale	22003	8/14/1983	Hamil	Burke
Fairfax	22032	6/13/1984	Hamil	Burke
Student_Phone	Course	Course-desc	Enrolled	Attended/ days
(703) 323-0893, (703) 3240708	X,Y,Z	X,y,z	96/97, 96/97, 97/98	0,0,0
(703) 764-5829	Y	Υ	96/97	0
(703) 978-1083	Z	Z	96/97	0

ONF

 Student (App_No, Stud_Fname, Parent1, Parent2, City, Postal_Code, Birthdate, Prev_Teacher, Curr_Teacher, Student_Phone, Course, Course_Desc, Enrolled, Att_Days)

- Student (<u>App_No</u>, Stud_Fname, Parent1, Parent2, City, Postal_Code, Birthdate, Prev_Teacher, Curr_Teacher)
- Student_Course (App_No,Course, Course_Desc, Enrolled, Att_Days)
- Student_Phone (<u>App_No,Phone</u>)

- Student (<u>App_No</u>, Stud_Fname, Parent1, Parent2, City, Postal_Code, Birthdate, Prev_Teacher, Curr_Teacher)
- Student_Course (<u>App_No,Course</u>, Enrolled, Att_Days)
- Student_Phone (App_No,Phone)
- Course (Course, Course_Desc)

- Student (<u>App_No</u>, Stud_Fname, Parent1, Parent2, Postal_Code, Birthdate, Prev_Teacher, Curr_Teacher)
- Student_Course (<u>App_No,Course</u>, Enrolled, Att_Days)
- Student_Phone (<u>App_No,Phone</u>)
- Course (Course, Course_Desc)
- City (City, <u>Postal_Code</u>)

Suppliers Data

Relation (s#, country, currency, p#, qty)

where

- s# supplier identification number (this is the primary key)
- country name of country where supplier is located
- currency: Currency of the country of each supplier
- p# part number of part supplied
- qty quantity of parts supplied to date
- In order to uniquely associate quantity supplied (qty) with part (p#) and supplier (s#), a composite primary key composed of s# and p# is used.

• **Supplier** (<u>S#</u>, country, currency)

Supplier_Parts (S#,P#,qty)

Same as First

- **Supplier** (<u>S#</u>, country, currency)
- Supplier_Parts (S#,P#,qty)

- Supplier (S#, Country)
- Country (Country, Currency)
- Supplier_Parts (S#,P#,qty)

Sales Order

Fiction Company 202 N. Main Mahattan, KS 66502

CustomerNumber:1001Sales Order Number:405Customer Name:ABC CompanySales Order Date:2/1/2000Customer Address:100 PointsClerk Number:210Manhattan, KS 66502Clerk Name:Martin Lawrence

Item Ordered	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
800	widgit small	40	60.00	2,400.00
801	tingimajigger	20	20.00	400.00
805	thingibob	10	100.00	1,000.00
	Order Total			3,800.00

Questions?