1. For the big university database table, list FDs with the column *StdCity* as the determinant that are not true due to the sample data. For each FD, you should identify one falsification example or indicate that no falsification example exists in the sample rows. Remember that it takes two rows to falsify an FD in which the LHS is the same in both rows but the RHS is different.

Table 1: Sample Data for the Big University Database Table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **StdNo** | **StdCity** | **StdClass** | **OfferNo** | **OffTerm** | **OffYear** | **EnrGrade** | **CourseNo** | **CrsDesc** |
| s1 | seattle | jun | o1 | fall | 2017 | 3.5 | c1 | db |
| s1 | seattle | jun | o2 | fall | 2017 | 3.3 | c2 | vb |
| s2 | bothell | jun | o3 | SPRING | 2018 | 3.1 | c3 | oo |
| s2 | bothell | jun | o2 | fall | 2017 | 3.4 | c2 | vb |

*Answer*

*stdcity* FDs and sample rows that falsify the FDs. The rows refer to the sample data above.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FD** | **Falsifications** |
| *StdCity* → *OfferNo* | (1,2), (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *OffTerm* | (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *EnrGrade* | (1,2), (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *CourseNo* | (1,2), (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *CrsDesc* | (1,2), (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *OffYear* | (3,4) |
| *StdCity* → *StdNo* | None |
| *StdCity* → *StdClass* | None |

1. You should add one or more sample rows to Table 1 for the FDs in problem 1 with no falsification example. For each non falsified FD with *StdCity* as the determinant, you should add one or more sample rows and then identify a falsification example involving the new row(s) and rows from Table 1.

*Answer*

FDs with *stdcity* as the determinant not falsified by Table 1 are listed below along with a reference to new rows (after row 4) that falsify the FDs.

*stdcity* → *stdno* is falsified by two pairs of rows: <1,5> and <2,5>

*stdcity* → *stdclass* is falsified by two pairs of rows: <1,5> and <2,5>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **StdNo** | **StdCity** | **StdClass** | **OfferNo** | **OffTerm** | **OffYear** | **EnrGrade** | **CourseNo** | **CrsDesc** |
| s1 | seattle | jun | o1 | fall | 2013 | 3.5 | c1 | db |
| s1 | seattle | jun | o2 | fall | 2013 | 3.3 | c2 | vb |
| s2 | bothell | jun | o3 | SPRING | 2014 | 3.1 | c3 | oo |
| s2 | bothell | jun | o2 | fall | 2013 | 3.4 | c2 | vb |
| S3 | SEATTLE | SR | O1 | FALL | 2014 | 3.3 | C1 | DB |

1. Convert the ERD in Figure 1 into tables and perform further normalization as needed. Your conversion result should show the list of tables with primary keys, foreign keys, and not null constraints. After converting the ERD to tables, specify FDs for each table. Since the primary key of each table determines the other columns, you should only identify FDs in which the LHS is not the primary key. If a table is not in BCNF, explain why and split it into two or more tables that are in BCNF.



Figure 1: ERD for Problem 3

**Result after conversion**

Student(StdId, Name, Email, Phone, Web, Major, Minor, GPA, AdviserNo, AdviserName)

Interview(Interviewid, BldgName, RoomNo, RoomType, Date, Time, *StdId*, *InterviewerId*)

FOREIGN KEY(InterviewerId) REFERENCES Interviewer

FOREIGN KEY(StdId) REFERENCES Student

Interviewer(InterviewerId, Name, Phone, Email, *CompId*)

FOREIGN KEY(CompId) REFERENCES Company

CompId NOT NULL

Company(CompId, CompName)

Position(PosId, Name)

CompPos(CompId, PosId, City, State)

FOREIGN KEY(CompId) REFERENCES Company

FOREIGN KEY(PosId) REFERENCES Position

**Further normalization**

1. The student table is not in BCNF because AdviserNo  AdviserName. If this FD is significant, split student into 2 tables with AdviserNo and AdviserName in a new table. AdviserNo is the primary key of the new table.
2. The Interview table is not in BCNF because BldgName, RoomNo  RoomType. If this FD is significant split interview into 2 tables with BldgName, RoomNo, and RoomType in a new table. The combination of BldgName and RoomNo is the primary key of the new table.
3. Another possible interpretation of the RoomNo attribute is that it contains both a building abbreviation and a room number. For example, PL212 means room 212 in the Plaza building. If RoomNo contains both a room number and a building abbreviation, then RoomNoBldgName, RoomType. If this FD is significant split the interview table into 2 tables with BldgName, RoomNo, and RoomType in a new table. The primary key of the new table is RoomNo.
4. Apply the simple BCNF procedure to the following list of FDs. Show the result of each step. In the final list of tables, you should show the primary keys, foreign keys, and unique constraints. You do not need to write CREATE TABLE statements.

AuthNo  AuthName

AuthEmail  AuthNo

PaperNo  Primary-AuthNo

AuthNo  AuthAddress

AuthNo  AuthEmail

PaperNo  PapTitle

PaperNo  PapAbstract

PaperNo  PapStatus

RevNo  RevName

RevNo  RevEmail

RevEmail  RevNo

RevNo, PaperNo  Auth-Comm

RevNo, PaperNo  Prog-Comm

RevNo, PaperNo  RevDate

RevNo, PaperNo  Rating

RevNo  RevAddress

Step 1: Arrange the remaining FDs into groups by determinant

AuthNo  AuthName, AuthEmail, AuthAddress

AuthEmail  AuthNo

PaperNo  Primary-AuthNo, Title, Abstract, Status

RevNo  RevName, RevEmail, RevAddress

RevEmail  RevNo

RevNo, PaperNo  Auth-Comm, Prog-Comm, Date, Rating1, Rating2, Rating3,

Step 2: For each FD group, make a table with the determinant as the primary key. In the table list, the primary keys are underlined.

Author(AuthNo, AuthName, AuthEmail, AuthAddress)

FOREIGN KEY (AuthEmail) REFERENCES Author

AuthEmail(AuthEmail, AuthNo)

FOREIGN KEY (AuthNo) REFERENCES Author

Paper(PaperNo, Primary-AuthNo, Title, Abstract, Status)

FOREIGN KEY (Primary-AuthNo) REFERENCES Author

Reviewer(RevNo, RevName, RevEmail, RevAddress)

FOREIGN KEY (RevEmail) REFERENCES ReviewerEmail

ReviewerEmail(RevEmail, RevNo)

FOREIGN KEY (RevNo) REFERENCES Reviewer

Review(PaperNo, RevNo, Auth-Comm, Prog-Comm, Date, Rating1, Rating2, Rating3,

Rating4, Rating5)

FOREIGN KEY (PaperNo) REFERENCES Paper

FOREIGN KEY (RevNo) REFERENCES Reviewer

Step 3: Merge tables with the same columns. The Author and AuthEmail tables are merged. The Reviewer and ReviewerEmail tables are merged. UNIQUE constraints are added for AuthEmail and RevEmail.

Author(AuthNo, AuthName, AuthEmail, AuthAddress)

UNIQUE (AuthEmail)

Paper(PaperNo, Primary-AuthNo, Title, Abstract, Status)

FOREIGN KEY (Primary-AuthNo) REFERENCES Author

Reviewer(RevNo, RevName, RevEmail, RevAddress)

UNIQUE (RevEmail)

Review(PaperNo, RevNo, Auth-Comm, Prog-Comm, Date, Rating1, Rating2, Rating3,

Rating4, Rating5)

FOREIGN KEY (PaperNo) REFERENCES Paper

FOREIGN KEY (RevNo) REFERENCES Reviewer