关系数据库理论 CHAPTER 4: THE Relational Database Theory 数据依赖

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主要内容

◆ 问题的提出

(对应6.1节)

◆ 数据依赖

(对应6.2.1节)

◆确定函数依赖

(对应6.3节)

◆ 计算F+和X+

(6.3节定义6.12, 算法6.1)

◆ 确定候选码

(对应6.2.2节+?)

◆ 模式分解

(6.4.1和6.4.2节)

1.数据依赖问题的提出

- 关系数据库逻辑设计
 - □针对具体问题,如何构造一个适合于它的数据 模式
 - □数据库逻辑设计的工具——关系数据库的规范化 理论



- [例6.1] 建立一个描述学校教务的数据库。 涉及的对象包括:
 - □ 学生的学号(Sno)
 - 所在系(Sdept)
 - □ 系主任姓名(Mname)
 - □ 课程号(Cno)
 - □ 成绩 (Grade)
- 假设学校教务的数据库模式用一个单一的关系模式 Student来表示,则该关系模式的属性集合为:
 - □ U ={Sno, Sdept, Mname, Cno, Grade}

	关系模式Student <u,< th=""><th>F>中存在的问题:_{S2}</th></u,<>	F>中存在的问题: _{S2}
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- (1) 数据冗余
 - 浪费大量的存储空间

平分口 小 / 1 1

• 每一个系主任的姓名重复出现

nalies)

- 数据冗余,更新数据时,维护数据完整性代价大。
 - 某系更换系主任后,必须修改与该系学生有关的每一个元组。
- (3) 插入异常 (Insertion Anomalies)
 - 如果一个系刚成立,尚无学生,则无法把这个系及其系主任的信息存入数据库。

Grade

95

90

88

70

78

Cno

C1

C1

C1

C1

C1

Mname

张明

张明

张明

张明

张明

Sno

S1

S3

\$4

55

Sdept

计算机系

计算机系

计算机系

计算机系

计算机系

- (4)删除异常(Deletion Anomalies)
 - 如果某个系的学生全部毕业了,则在删除该系学生信息的同时,把这个系及其系主任的信息也丢掉了。

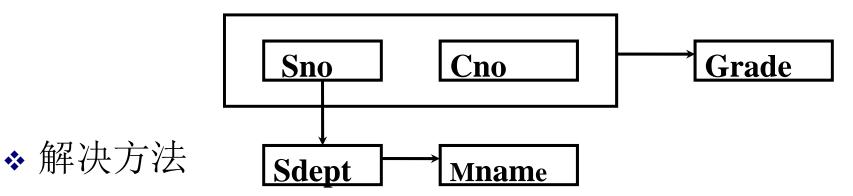


* 结论

- Student关系模式不是一个好的模式。
- ■一个"好"的模式应当<u>不会发生插入异常、删除异常和更</u> 新异常,数据冗余应尽可能少。

❖ 原因

■由存在于模式中的某些数据依赖引起的。



■ 用规范化理论改造关系模式来消除其中不合适的数据依赖



*2.数据依赖

- 是一个关系内部属性与属性之间的一种约束关系
 - □通过属性间值的相等与否体现出来的数据间相互联系
- 是现实世界属性间相互联系的抽象
- * 数据依赖的主要类型
 - 函数依赖(Functional Dependency,简记为FD)
 - 多值依赖(Multi-Valued Dependency,简记为MVD)

数据依赖

- (1) 函数依赖
- (2) 平凡函数依赖与非平凡函数依赖
- (3) 完全函数依赖与部分函数依赖
- (4) 传递函数依赖

(1) 函数依赖

■ 定义1 设R(U)是一个属性集U上的关系模式,X和Y是U的 子集。若对于R(U)的任意一个可能的关系r,r中不可能存在两个元组在X上的属性值相等,而在Y上的属性值不等,则称 "X函数确定Y"或 "Y函数依赖于X",记作X→Y。

$$\Box$$
 t1[X] = t2[X] \longrightarrow t1[Y] = t2[Y].

- 符号:
- $X \subset R$ 表示X 是模式R属性的子集.
- X → Y 表示X函数确定Y.



Example:

Α	В	С	D
a1	b1	c1	d1
a1	b2	c1	d2
a2	b2	c2	d2
a2	b3	c2	d3
а3	b3	c2	d4

which is true?

$$A \longrightarrow B$$

$$A \longrightarrow C$$
 yes

$$C \longrightarrow A$$

$$A \longrightarrow D$$

$$B \longrightarrow D$$

$$AB \longrightarrow D$$
 yes



- □ 若X→Y, X 是决定因素.
- \square 若X \rightarrow Y,并且Y \rightarrow X,则记为X \leftarrow \rightarrow Y。
- □若Y不函数依赖于X,则记为X→Y。

函数依赖不是指关系模式R的某个或某些关系实例满足的约束条件,而是指R的所有关系实例均要满足的约束条件。

M

(2) 平凡函数依赖与非平凡函数依赖

- * X→Y,但Y⊈X则称X→Y是非平凡的函数依赖(NON-Trivial FD)。
- * X→Y, 但Y⊆X 则称X→Y是平凡的函数依赖(Trivial FD)。

NON-Trivial FD: (Sno, Cno) → Grade

Trivial FD: (Sno, Cno) → Sno

(Sno, Cno) → Cno

对于任一关系模式,平凡函数依赖都是必然成立的,它不反映新的语义。

若不特别声明, 我们总是讨论非平凡函数依赖。



(3) 完全函数依赖与部分函数依赖

- * 定义2 在R(U)中,如果 $X \rightarrow Y$,并且对于X的任何一个真子集X',都有 $X' \rightarrow Y$,则称Y对X完全函数依赖,记作 $X \stackrel{F}{\rightarrow} Y$ 。
- * 若 $X \rightarrow Y$,但Y不完全函数依赖于X,则称Y对X部分函数依赖,记作 $X \not \to Y$
 - \square {CNO, CNAME} \xrightarrow{P} CLOCATION
 - \square CNO \xrightarrow{F} CLOCATION

(4) 传递函数依赖

- * 定义3 在R(U)中,如果 $X \rightarrow Y(Y \nsubseteq X)$, $Y \rightarrow X$, $Y \rightarrow Z$, $Z \nsubseteq Y$,则称 Z对X传递函数依赖(transitive functional dependency)。记为: $X \xrightarrow{\text{f} \oplus} Z$ 。
- ❖ 注: 如果 $Y \rightarrow X$, 即 $X \leftarrow \rightarrow Y$,则Z直接依赖于X,而不是传递函数依赖。
 - [例] 在关系Std(Sno, Sdept, Mname)中,有:
 - Sno → Sdept, Sdept → Mname,
 - ■Mname传递函数依赖于Sno

关系数据库理论

如何设计一个高质量的数据库?

去除冗余!

分解!

如何分解?

首先:确定数据依赖 (Identify Functional Dependency)

如何确定主键(主码)?

确定函数依赖(1)

- 平凡的函数依赖: if $Y \subseteq X \subseteq R$, then $X \longrightarrow Y$.
- If X is a superkey (超码)of R and Y is any subset of R, then X —— Y is in R.
- 基于约束规定的依赖.

Employees(SSN, Name, Years_of_emp, Salary, Bonus) 规定: Employees hired the same year have the same salary. 依赖关系:

Years_of_emp ——Salary

确定函数依赖(2)

■ 分析属性间的语义关系
Addresses(City, Street, Zipcode)
Zipcode — City

■ 从已知的数据依赖推导出新的依赖

Let R(A, B, C), $F = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C\}.$

 $A \longrightarrow C$ can be derived from F.

 $A \rightarrow C$ 为F所蕴涵

基于F所蕴含的关系,可以确定所有的函数依赖,可以确定码。

确定函数依赖(3)

■ 在关系模式R<U,F>中为F所逻辑蕴涵的函数依赖的全体叫作F的闭包(closure),记为F⁺。

□A BIG F⁺ may be derived from a small F.

Example: For R(A, B, C) and

$$F = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C\}$$

$$F^{+} = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C, A \longrightarrow C,$$

$$A \longrightarrow A, B \longrightarrow B, C \longrightarrow C,$$

$$AB \longrightarrow AB, AB \longrightarrow A, AB \longrightarrow B, ...\}$$

F+是个很大的集合,如何推理?Armstrong公理



计算F* (1)

Armstrong公理系统(1974):

- □ A1 自反律(reflexivity rule): 若 $Y \subseteq X \subseteq U$,则 $X \to Y$ 为F所蕴涵。
- \square A2 增广律(augmentation rule):若 $X \rightarrow Y$ 为F所蕴涵,且 $Z \subseteq U$,则 $XZ \rightarrow YZ$ 为F所蕴涵。



计算F* (2)

- * 根据Armstrong公理系统三条推理规则可以得到下 面三条推理规则:
 - □ 合并规则(union rule): 由*X*→*Y*, *X*→*Z*, 有*X*→*YZ*。
 - □ 伪传递规则(pseudo transitivity rule): 由*X*→*Y*,*WY*→*Z*,有*XW*→*Z*。
 - □ 分解规则(decomposition rule):
 由X→Y及Z⊆Y, 有X→Z。

Armstrong公理系统是有效的、完备的

属性的闭包

■ 在关系模式R<U,F>中为F所逻辑蕴涵的函数依赖的全体叫作F的闭包,记为F⁺。

■ 设F为属性集U上的一组函数依赖,X、 $Y \subseteq U$, $X_F^+=\{$ $A|X \rightarrow A$ 能由F根据Armstrong公理导出 $\}$, X_F^+ 称为属性集X 关于函数依赖集F的闭包。

$$X^+ = \{A \mid X \longrightarrow A \in F^+ \}$$

Theorem: $X \longrightarrow Y \in F^+$ if and only if $Y \subseteq X^+$.

计算X+ (1)

- 求闭包的算法 (算法6.1)
- 求属性集 $X(X \subseteq U)$ 关于U上的函数依赖集F的闭包 X_F *
- ① 初始化: 令X⁽⁰⁾=X, *i*=0
- ② 求B: 对 $X^{(n)}$ 中的每个元素,依次检查相应的函数依赖,将依赖它的属性加入B。
- ③ $\#: X^{(i+1)} = B \cup X^{(i)}$.
- ④ 判断: X⁽ⁱ⁺¹⁾= X⁽ⁱ⁾。
- ⑤ 若 $X^{(i+1)}$ 与 $X^{(i)}$ 相等或 $X^{(i)}=U$,则 $X^{(i)}$ 就是 X_F^+ ,算法终止。
- ⑥ 若否,则*i=i*+1,返回第②步。

*

计算X+ (2)

[Example] Relation :
$$R < U$$
, $F > U = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$; $F = \{AB \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow E, EC \rightarrow B, AC \rightarrow B\}$ Question: $(AB)_{F}^{+}$?

Solution: Let
$$X^{(0)} = AB$$
;

(1)
$$X^{(1)} = AB \cup CD = ABCD_{\circ}$$

(2)
$$X^{(0)} \neq X^{(1)}$$

 $X^{(2)} = X^{(1)} \cup E = ABCDE_{\circ}$

(3)
$$X^{(2)} = U_{7}$$
 End

$$\rightarrow$$
 (AB) $_{F}^{+}$ =ABCDE.

计算X+ (3)

求 $(X)_{F}$ 的作用? 确定码

定理: 如果有 $R(A_1, ..., A_n)$ 和函数依赖F in $R, K \subseteq R$ 是

- 超码 (superkey) 如果满足K+ = {A₁, ..., A_n};
- 候选码 (candidatekey) 如果 K是超码,并且对于 K的任意子集 X, X+ ≠ {A₁, ..., A_n}.
- 在上面例子中
 - □ AB 是超码,因为 (AB)+ = ABCDE.
 - □ 因为 A+ = A, B+ = BD, A 或 B不是超码.
 - □所以AB是候选码

Worked Example 1:

Relation schema:
$$R = (A, B, C, D, E)$$

 $F = \{A->BC, CD->E, A->D, B->D, E->A\}$

- 1) $Find A^+, B^+, BC^+$
- 2) Find Candidate keys of *R*

Worked Example 1 (cont')

Compute
$$A^+(F = \{A->BC, CD->E, A->D, B->D, E->A\})$$

1.
$$result = A$$

2. result =
$$ABCD$$
 CD->E

3. result =
$$ABCDE$$

4. Therefore $A^+=ABCDE$

100

Worked Example 1 (cont')

Compute
$$B^+(F = \{A->BC, CD->E, A->D, B->D, E->A\})$$

- 1. result = B B->D
- 2. result = BD
- 3. Therefore $B^+=BD$

Worked Example 1 (cont')

Compute
$$BC^+(F = \{A->BC, CD->E, A->D, B->D, E->A\})$$

- result = BC
- B->D

result = BCD

- CD->E
- result = BCDE E->A

- result = ABCDE
- *Therefore* BC⁺=ABCDE
- Hence candidate keys are??

Example 2

List Candidate keys of
$$R$$

 $F = \{A -> BC, CD -> E, B -> D, E -> A\}$

- Let α be a candidate key for R
- $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \to R$, there is no γ s.t. $\gamma \subset \alpha$, $\gamma \to R$

A? B? C? D? E? BC? BD? CD?

Candidate keys : A E BC CD

确定候选码(1)

Let F be a set of FDs in relation schema $R(A_1, ..., A_n)$.

Method 1 (can be automated)

(1) for each A_i , compute A_i^+ ; if $A_i^+ = A_1 A_2 ... A_n$ then A_i is a candidate key;

确定候选码(2)

(2) for each pair A_iA_j, i ≠ j
if A_i or A_j is a candidate key
then A_iA_j is not a candidate key;
else compute (A_i A_j)⁺;
if (A_iA_j)⁺ = A₁ A₂ ... A_n
then (A_i A_i) is a candidate key;

确定候选码(3)

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(3) for each triple A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub>, i ≠ j, i ≠ k, j ≠ k if any subset of A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub> is a candidate key then A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub> is not a candidate key; else compute (A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub>)<sup>+</sup>; if (A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub>)<sup>+</sup> = A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub> ... A<sub>n</sub> then (A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>A<sub>k</sub>) is a candidate key;
(4) . . . . .
```

确定候选码

Method 2 (Graph Approach)

Step 1: Draw the dependency graph of F. Each vertex corresponds to an attribute. Edges can be defined as follows:

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

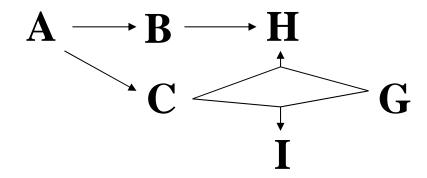
- **Step 2**: Identify the set of vertices V_{ni} that have no incoming edges.
- Claim 1: Any candidate key must have all attributes in V_{ni}.
- Claim 2: If V_{ni} forms a candidate key, then V_{ni} is the only candidate key.

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

- **Step 3**: Identify the set of vertices V_{oi} that have only incoming edges.
- Claim 3: No candidate key will contain any attribute in Voi.
- Step 4: Use observation to find other candidate keys if there is any.

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

Example: Suppose R(A, B, C, G, H, I), $F = \{A \longrightarrow BC, CG \longrightarrow HI, B \longrightarrow H\}$



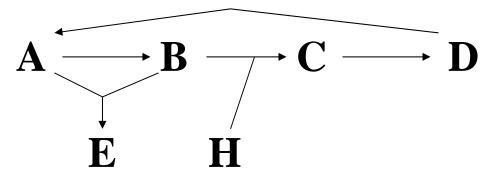
 $V_{ni} = \{A, G\}, V_{oi} = \{H, I\}.$

Since (AG)⁺ = ABCGHI, AG is the only candidate key of R.

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

Example: Suppose R(A, B, C, D, E, H),

$$F = \{ A \longrightarrow B, AB \longrightarrow E, BH \longrightarrow C, C \longrightarrow D, D \longrightarrow A \}$$



 $V_{ni} = \{ H \}, V_{oi} = \{ E \}.$

Candidate keys: AH, BH, CH, DH.

模式分解

如何设计一个高质量的数据库?

去除冗余!

分解!

如何分解?

Consider:(动物名称,动物属性,动物居住地) F={动物名称→动物属性, 动物属性→动物居住地, 动物名称→动物居住地}

如何分解这个表?

SL

动物名称	动物属性	动物居住地
灰太狼 喜羊 食人 美羊 蛤蟆		青青山 青青草原 青青草原 青青草原



1. Decompose it into:

SN(动物名称)

SD(动物属性)

SO(动物居住地)



SN----- SO-----

动物名称 动物属性 动物居住地

 灰太狼
 羊食

 喜羊羊
 草食

全食

小食

食人鱼

美羊羊

蛤蟆

青青山

青青草原

青青河





Where I am? Information lost!

2. SL

NL(动物名称,动物居住地) DL(动物属性,动物居住地)

then:

NL

Sn 灰 喜 食 美 会 美 蛤 蜂 So 青青草 青青草原 青青草原 青青草原 SD 羊食 草食 全食

So青青山青青草原青青河青青草原

NL M DL

动物名称 动物居住地动物属性

灰善喜食美美蛤蛤浆羊羊鱼羊羊

羊食草食小食

全食

草食小金

草食 小食





We cannot find "动物属性" information for喜羊羊,美羊羊,蛤蟆

information lost and wrong

information is generated

3. SL:

ND(动物名称,动物属性) NL(动物名称,动物居住地)

Then

ND NL动物名称 动物属性 动物名称 动物居住地 青青山 灰太狼 羊食 灰太狼 喜羊羊 草食 喜羊羊 青青草原 食人鱼 食人鱼 青青河 全食 美羊羊 草食 美羊羊 青青草原 青青草原 蛤蟆 小食 蛤蟆

 $ND \bowtie NL$

动物名称 动物属性 动物居住地

灰太狼羊食青青山喜羊羊草食青青草原食人鱼全食青青河美羊羊草食青青草原蛤蟆小食青青草原

No information lost.

连接无损失

模式分解

■无损连接分解

Lossless Join Decomposition

■ 保持函数依赖分解

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition

■ 无损连接分解

Lossless Join Decomposition

ND

动物名称 动物属性

NL

动物名称 动物居住地

ND NL 连接无损失

动物名称 动物属性 动物居住地

灰太狼羊食青青山喜羊羊草食青青草原食人鱼全食青青河美羊羊草食青青草原蛤蟆小食青青草原

No information lost.

无损连接分解(1)

Definition: Let R be a relation schema. A set of relation schemas $\{R_1, R_2, ..., R_n\}$ is a decomposition of R if $R = R_1 \cup ... \cup R_n$.

Claim: If $\{R_1, R_2, ..., R_n\}$ is a decomposition of R and r is an instance of R, then

{R₁, R₂, ..., R_n} is a lossless (non-additive) join decomposition of R if for every legal instance r of R, we have

$$r = \pi_{R1}(r) \propto \pi_{R2}(r) \propto \ldots \propto \pi_{Rn}(r)$$

无损连接分解(2)

判定一个分解是否无损连接性

适用于分解为两个关系模式

定理(同定理6.5): Let R be a relation schema and F be a set of FDs in R. Then a decomposition of R, {R1, R2}, is a lossless-join decomposition if and only if

- R1 ∩ R2 → R1 R2; or
- \blacksquare R1 \cap R2 \longrightarrow R2 R1.
- 1. 计算 R1 ∩ R2; 指属性的交集
- 2. 计算 R1 R2; 属性的差
- 3.判定函数依赖关系是否成立



无损连接分解(3)

Example

- F={动物名称→动物属性,动物属性→动物居住地,动物名称→动物居住地}
 - □ T1 (动物名称,动物属性)
 - □ T2 (动物名称,动物居住地)
 - □ T1 ∩T2=动物名称
 - □ T1 -T2=动物属性
 - □ T2 -T1=动物居住地
 - 动物名称 动物属性
 - 动物名称 → 动物居住地

无损连接分解!

无损连接分解(4)

Example

- F={动物名称→动物属性,动物属性→动物居住地,动物名称 →动物居住地}
 - □ T1 (动物名称,动物居住地)
 - □ T2 (动物属性,动物居住地)
 - □ T1 ∩T2=动物居住地
 - □ T1 -T2=动物名称
 - □ T2 -T1=动物属性
 - 动物居住地 → 动物名称
 - 动物居住地 → 动物属性

有损连接分解!

无损连接分解(5)

Example

- F={动物名称→动物属性,动物属性→动物居住地,动物名称 →动物居住地}
 - □ T1 (动物名称,动物属性)
 - □ T2 (动物属性,动物居住地)
 - □ T1 ∩T2=动物属性
 - □ T1 -T2=动物名称
 - □ T2 -T1=动物居住地
 - 动物属性 → 动物名称
 - 动物属性 → 动物居住地

无损连接分解!

无损连接分解(6)

判定一个分解是否无损连接性

适用于分解为多个关系模式

6.2 算法 判定无损连接性的算法

输入: 关系模式 $R(A_1, A_2, ..., A_n)$,它的函数依赖集

F以及分解 ρ ={R₁, R₂, ...,R_k}。

方法:

- (1) 构造表:构造一个k行n列的表,第i行对应于 关系模式R_i,第j列对应于属性A_i。
- (2)填表(根据属性的分配):如果A_j∈R_{i,}则在第i行第j列上放符号a_j,否则放符号b_{ij}。

无损连接分解(6)

- (3)更新表(根据F更新):逐一检查F中的每一个函数依赖,并修改表中的元素。方法:取F中一个函数依赖 $X\to Y$,在X的列中寻找相同的行,然后将这些行中Y的分量改为相同的符号,如果其中有 a_j ,则将 b_{ij} 改为 a_j ;若其中无 a_j ,则改为某一个 b_{ij} 。
- (4)循环更新:反复检查第(2)步,至无改变为止。
- (5) 判断: 若存在某一行为 $a_1,a_2,...,a_k$,则分解具有无损连接性;如果F中所有函数依赖都不能再 ρ 修改表中的内容,且没有发现这样的行,则分解 ρ 不具有无损连接性。

- 举例: 己知R<U,F>, U={A,B,C,D,E},
 F={A→C,B→C,C→D,DE→C,CE→A}, R的一个分解为R1(AD), R2(AB), R3(BE), R4(CDE),
 R5(AE),判断这个分解是否具有无损连接性。
- ① 构造一个初始的二维表,若"属性"属于"模式"中的属性,则填aj,否则填bij。

模式属性	А	В	O	D	E
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₂₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₃₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₅₃	b ₅₄	a ₅

■ ② 根据A→C,对上表进行处理,由于属性列A上第1、2、5行相同均为a1,所以将属性列C上的b13、b23、b53改为同一个符号b13(取行号最小值)。

模式属性	Α	В	O	D	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₂₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₃₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₅₃	b ₅₄	a ₅

 真式属性	А	В	С	D	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₃₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	b ₅₄	a ₅

■③根据B→C,对上表进行处理,由于属性列B上第2、3行相同均为a2,所以将属性列C上的b13、b33改为同一个符号b13(取行号最小值)。

模式属性	Α	В	C	D	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₃₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	b ₅₄	a ₅



模式属性	Α	В	C	D	E
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	b ₅₄	a ₅

■ ④ 根据C→D,对上表进行处理,由于属性列C上第1、2、3、5行相同均为b13,所以将属性列D上的值均改为同一个符号a4。

模式属性	Α	В	O		Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₂₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	b ₃₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	b ₅₄	a ₅

 	Α	В	O		Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	a ₅

■ ⑤ 根据DE→C,对上表进行处理,由于属性列DE上第3、4、5行相同均为a4a5,所以将属性列C上的值均改为同一个符号a3。

模式属性	Α	В	O		Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	ත ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	a ₅



模式属性	Α	В	O	۵	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅

■ ⑥ 根据CE→A,对上表进行处理,由于属性列 CE上第3、4、5行相同均为a3a5,所以将属性列 A上的值均改为同一个符号a1。

模式属性	А	В	С	D	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	b ₃₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	b ₄₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅



■ 存在某一行为a₁,a₂,...,a_k,则分解具有无损连接性

模式属性	А	В	С	D	Е
R ₁ (AD)	a ₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₁₅
R ₂ (AB)	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁₃	a ₄	b ₂₅
R ₃ (BE)	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₄ (CDE)	a ₁	b ₄₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅
R ₅ (AE)	a ₁	b ₅₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅

保持函数依赖分解(1)

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition

Example: Suppose R(City, Street, Zipcode),

$$F = {CS \longrightarrow Z, Z \longrightarrow C}, R1(S, Z), R2(C, Z).$$

$$\pi_{R1}(F) = \{S \longrightarrow S, Z \longrightarrow Z, SZ \longrightarrow S,$$

$$SZ \longrightarrow Z, SZ \longrightarrow SZ$$

$$\pi_{R2}(F) = \{Z \longrightarrow C, C \longrightarrow C, Z \longrightarrow Z, CZ \longrightarrow C, CZ \longrightarrow C, CZ \longrightarrow CZ\}$$

定义:对关系 R 和函数依赖F, 分解 {R₁, R₂, ..., R_n} 保持函数依赖,如果满足

$$F^+ = (F_1 \cup F_2 \cup \ldots \cup F_n)^+$$

where
$$F_i = \pi_{Ri}(F)$$
, $i = 1, ..., n$.

保持函数依赖分解(2)

在上面例子中, $\{R1, R2\}$ 是R的一个分解. 因为 $CS \longrightarrow Z \in F^+$ 但是 $CS \longrightarrow Z \notin (\pi_{R1}(F) \cup \pi_{R2}(F))^+$, 所以这个分解不能保持函数依赖.

保持函数依赖分解(3)

判定是否保持函数依赖分解

Algorithm DP

Input: A relation schema R, A set of FDs F in R, a decomposition {R₁, R₂, ..., R_n} of R.

for every $X \longrightarrow Y \in F$

- if $\exists R_i$ such that $XY \subseteq R_i$ then $X \longrightarrow Y$ is preserved;
- else use Algorithm XYGP to find W;
 if Y ⊆ W then X → Y is preserved;

if every X → Y is preserved then {R₁, ..., R_n} is dependency-preserving; else {R₁, ..., R_n} is not dependency-preserving;

保持函数依赖分解(4)

Algorithm XYGP

W := X; repeat for i from 1 to n do W := W \cup ((W \cap R_i)⁺ \cap R_i);

在每个分解后的关系R_i中寻找X可以确定的属性集 until there is no change to W;

保持函数依赖分解(5)

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition

Example: Suppose R(A, B, C, D),

 $F = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C, C \longrightarrow D, D \longrightarrow A\},\$

R1(A,B), R2(B,C), R3(C,D).

Is {R1, R2, R3} dependency-preserving?

Since $AB \subseteq R1$, $A \longrightarrow B$ is preserved.

Since $BC \subseteq R2$, $B \longrightarrow C$ is preserved.

Since $CD \subseteq R3$, $C \longrightarrow D$ is preserved.

保持函数依赖分解(6)

For D — A, use Algorithm XYGP to compute W.

Initialization: W = D;

first iteration:

$$W = D \cup ((D \cap AB)^{+} \cap AB) = D;$$

$$W = D \cup ((D \cap BC)^{+} \cap BC) = D;$$

$$W = D \cup ((D \cap CD)^{+} \cap CD)$$

$$= D \cup (D^{+} \cap CD)$$

$$= D \cup (ABCD \cap CD) = CD;$$

保持函数依赖分解(7)

second iteration:

W = CD
$$\cup$$
 ((CD \cap AB)⁺ \cap AB) = CD;
W = CD \cup ((CD \cap BC)⁺ \cap BC)
= CD \cup (C⁺ \cap BC) = BCD;
W = BCD \cup ((BCD \cap CD)⁺ \cap CD)
= BCD;

third iteration:

$$W = BCD \cup ((BCD \cap AB)^{+} \cap AB)$$
$$= ABCD;$$

Since $A \subseteq W$, D A is also preserved.

Hence, {R1, R2, R3} is a dependency-preserving decomposition.

Example 1:

Let Relation Schema
$$R = (A, B, C, D, E)$$

Let $F = \{A -> BC, CD -> E, B -> D, E -> A\}$

- Let R be decomposed into R_1 = (A, B, C) and R_2 = (A, D, E)
 - Is it a lossless-join decomposition? Is it a dependency-preserving decomposition?
- 2) If R_a = (A, B, C) R_b = (C, D, E)

 Is it a lossless-join decomposition?

 Is it a dependency-preserving decomposition?

Let R = (A, B, C, D, E) and $F = \{A->BC, CD->E, B->D, E->A\}$ Let R be decomposed inot $R_1 = (A, B, C)$ and $R_2 = (A, D, E)$

Is it a lossless-join decomposition?

$$R_1 \cap R_2 = \{A\}$$

- $R_1 R_2 = \{B, C\}$ $\{A\} \text{ is superkey of } R_1, A -> BC \text{ so lossless-join}$
- Is it a dependency-preserving decomposition?
- No

Example 1:

$$R = (A, B, C, D, E)$$
 $F = \{A->BC, CD->E, B->D, E->A\}$
 $R_a = (A, B, C)$ $R_b = (C, D, E)$

- Is it a lossless-join decomposition? $R_a \cap R_b = \{C\}$ $R_a - R_b = \{A, B\}$ $R_b - R_a = \{D, E\}$
- {*C*} is not superkey of R_a and R_b , so lossy-join
- Is it a dependency-preserving decomposition?
- Yes



后面为补充自选学习材料

2.Functional Dependency函数依赖

Definition: Let R(A1, ..., An) be a relation schema. Let X and Y be two subsets of {A1, ..., An}. X is said to functionally determine Y (or Y is functionally dependent on X) if for every legal relation instance r(R), for any two tuples t1 and t2 in r(R), we have

$$t1[X] = t2[X] \longrightarrow t1[Y] = t2[Y].$$

Two notations:

- X ⊂ R denotes that X is a subset of the attributes of R.
- X Y denotes that X functionally determines Y.

Several equivalent definitions:

- X → Y in R ← for any t1, t2 in r(R), if t1 and t2 have the same X-value, then t1 and t2 also have the same Y-value.
- X → Y in R there exist no t1, t2 in r(R) such that t1 and t2 have the same X-value but different Y-values.
- X → Y in R ← for each X-value, there corresponds to a unique Y-value.

- Theorem 1: If X is a superkey of R and Y is any subset of R, then $X \longrightarrow Y$ in R.
- Note that X → Y in R is a property that must be true for all possible legal r(R), not just for the present r(R).

- \square *If X*→Y,then X is called Determinant(决定 条件).
- $\square If X \rightarrow Y$, $Y \rightarrow X$, then written as: $X \leftarrow \rightarrow Y$.
- □ If Y NON-Functional dependency on X_{\uparrow} then written as : $X \rightarrow Y$.

FULL FD and PARTIAL FD完全函数依赖与部分函数依赖

stricter definition of FD (vs. partial FD)

- y is fully functionally dependent on x if it is functionally dependent on all of x, not just on a subset
- {CNO, CNAME} → CLOCATION : partial FD CNO → CLOCATION: full FD
- {SSN, CNO} → HOURS: full FD

Transitive Functional Dependency传递函数依赖

- Transitive Functional Dependency
 - y is transitively functionally dependent on x if x functionally determines z (not a candidate key or a subset) and z functionally determines y
 - $\square x \rightarrow y \text{ if } x \rightarrow z \text{ and } z \rightarrow y$
 - □ e.g.)Stu(SSN,Sdept,Slocation)
 - □ SSN → Sdept and Sdept → Slocation, then SSN → Slocation(SSN transitively determines Slocation)

Relational Database Theory

- Designing high quality tables.
- Remove redundancy!
- Decomposition!
- How can decomposition be no error?
- How to determine the primary key?

Relational Database Theory

- Relation Decomposition
 - Lossless Join Decomposition
 - Dependency-Preserving Decomposition
 - □ Finding Candidate Keys from FDs
 - Before that
- Identify Functional Dependency
- Consider all the implied information

Identify Functional Dependency(1)

- Trivial FDs (平凡函数依赖) L
- if $Y \subseteq X \subseteq R$, then $X \longrightarrow Y$.
 - \square A special case: for any attribute A, A \longrightarrow A.
- Use Theorem 1: If X is a superkey of R and Y is any subset of R, then X — Y is in R.

Identify Functional Dependency(2)

Created by assertions.

Employees(SSN, Name, Years_of_emp, Salary, Bonus)

Assertion: Employees hired the same year have the same salary.

This assertion implies:

Years_of_emp —→ Salary

Identify Functional Dependency(3)

Analyze the semantics of attributes of R.

Derive new FDs from existing FDs.

Let R(A, B, C),
$$F = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C\}.$$

 $A \longrightarrow C$ can be derived from F.

Denote F logically implies A → C by

$$F \mid = A \longrightarrow C$$
.

基于F所蕴含的关系,可以确定所有的函数依赖,可以确定码。

Identify Functional Dependency(4)

- Definition: Let F be a set of FDs in R. The closure (河包) of F is the set of all FDs that are logically implied by F.
- The closure of F is denoted by F⁺. F的闭包
 F⁺ = { X → Y | F |= X → Y}

Identify Functional Dependency(5)

A BIG F⁺ may be derived from a small F.

Example: For R(A, B, C) and

$$F = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C\}$$

$$F^{+} = \{A \longrightarrow B, B \longrightarrow C, A \longrightarrow C,$$

$$A \longrightarrow A, B \longrightarrow B, C \longrightarrow C,$$

$$AB \longrightarrow AB, AB \longrightarrow A, AB \longrightarrow B, ...\}$$

$$|F^{+}| > 30.$$

F+是个很大的集合,如何推理? Armstrong公理

Computation of F+ (1)

Armstrong's Axioms (1974): 公理系统

- (IR1) Reflexivity rule自反律:
 - If $X \supseteq Y$, then $X \xrightarrow{} Y$.
- (IR2) Augmentation rule增广律:

$$\{ X \longrightarrow Y \} \mid = XZ \longrightarrow YZ.$$

(IR3) Transitivity rule传递律:

$$\{X \longrightarrow Y, Y \longrightarrow Z\} \mid = X \longrightarrow Z.$$

Computation of F+ (2)

- Theorem: Armstrong's Axioms are sound and complete.
- Sound --- no incorrect FD can be generated from F using Armstrong's Axioms.
- Complete --- Given a set of FDs F, all FDs in F⁺ can be generated using Armstrong's Axioms.

Computation of F+ (3)

Additional rules derivable from Armstrong's Axioms 推理规则.

(IR4) Decomposition rule分解规则:

If
$$X \rightarrow Y$$
 and $Z \subseteq Y$ then $X \rightarrow Z$

(IR5) Union rule合并规则:

$$\{X \longrightarrow Y, X \longrightarrow Z\} = X \longrightarrow YZ$$

(IR6) Pseudo transitivity rule伪传递规则:

$$\{X \longrightarrow Y, WY \longrightarrow Z\} \models WX \longrightarrow Z$$

Computation of F+

Computation of F+

(IR6): $\{X \longrightarrow Y, WY \longrightarrow Z\} = WX \longrightarrow Z$ Proof: by $X \longrightarrow Y$ and (IR2): $XW \longrightarrow YW$; by WX \longrightarrow WY, WY \longrightarrow Z and (IR3): $WX \longrightarrow Z$ Claim: If X ⊂ R and A, B, ..., C are attributes in R, then $X \longrightarrow AB ... C$ $\equiv \{ X \longrightarrow A, X \longrightarrow B, ..., X \longrightarrow C \}$

Closure of Attributes 属性的闭包

How to determine if $F = X \longrightarrow Y$ is true?

Method 1: Compute F⁺. If $X \longrightarrow Y \in F^+$,

then F |= X \longrightarrow Y; else F | \neq X \longrightarrow Y.

Problem: Computing F⁺ could be very expensive!

Consider $F = \{ A \longrightarrow B_1, ..., A \longrightarrow B_n \}$.

Claim: $|F^+| > 2^n$.

Reason: $\{A \longrightarrow X \mid X \subseteq \{B_1, ..., B_n\}\} \subseteq F^+$.

Closure of Attributes 属性的闭包

Method 2: Compute X⁺: the closure of X under F.

X⁺ denotes the set of attributes that are functionally determined by X under F.

$$X^+ = \{ A \mid X \longrightarrow A \in F^+ \}$$

Theorem: $X \longrightarrow Y \in F^+$ if and only if $Y \subseteq X^+$.

Algorithm for Computing X+

compute X⁺ by:

```
closure := X;
repeat until no change {
   if there is an FD U → V in F
      such that U is in closure
      then add V to closure}
```

Algorithm for Computing X+

Theorem: Given $R(A_1, ..., A_n)$ and a set of FDs F in R, K \subseteq R is a

- **superkey** if $K^+ = \{A_1, ..., A_n\}$;
- candidate key if K is a superkey and for any proper subset X of K, X⁺ ≠ {A₁, ..., A_n}.

Algorithm for Computing X+

Continue the above example:

- AB is a superkey of R since (AB)⁺ = ABCDE.
- Since A⁺ = A, B⁺ = BD, neither A nor B is a superkey.
- Hence, AB is a candidate key

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

```
Let F be a set of FDs in relation schema R(A<sub>1</sub>, ..., A<sub>n</sub>).

Method 1 (can be automated)

(1) for each A<sub>i</sub>, compute A<sub>i</sub><sup>+</sup>;

if A<sub>i</sub><sup>+</sup> = A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub> ... A<sub>n</sub>

then A<sub>i</sub> is a candidate key;
```

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

```
(2) for each pair A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>, i ≠ j
if A<sub>i</sub> or A<sub>j</sub> is a candidate key
then A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub> is not a candidate key;
else compute (A<sub>i</sub> A<sub>j</sub>)<sup>+</sup>;
if (A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>j</sub>)<sup>+</sup> = A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>2</sub> ... A<sub>n</sub>
then (A<sub>i</sub> A<sub>j</sub>) is a candidate key;
```

Finding Candidate Keys from FDs

```
(3) for each triple A_iA_iA_k, i \neq j, i \neq k, j \neq k
     if any subset of A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>i</sub>A<sub>k</sub> is a candidate key
       then A_iA_iA_k is not a candidate key;
     else compute (A_iA_iA_k)^+;
          if (A_iA_iA_k)^+ = A_1 A_2 ... A_n
             then (A_iA_iA_k) is a candidate key;
```

3. Relation Decomposition

- Relation Decomposition
 - □ Lossless Join Decomposition
 - Dependency-Preserving Decomposition

Relation Decomposition

Definition: Let R be a relation schema. A set of relation schemas $\{R_1, R_2, ..., R_n\}$ is a decomposition of R if $R = R_1 \cup ... \cup R_n$.

Claim: If $\{R_1, R_2, ..., R_n\}$ is a decomposition of R and r is an instance of R, then

$$r \subseteq \pi_{R1}(r) \propto \pi_{R2}(r) \propto \ldots \propto \pi_{Rn}(r)$$

Information may be lost (i.e. wrong tuples may be added) due to a decomposition.

Definition: {R₁, R₂, ..., R_n} is a lossless (non-additive) join decomposition of R if for every legal instance r of R, we have $r = \pi_{R1}(r) \propto \pi_{R2}(r) \propto \dots \propto \pi_{Rn}(r)$

Theorem: Let R be a relation schema and F be a set of FDs in R. Then a decomposition of R, {R1, R2}, is a lossless-join decomposition if and only if

- R1 ∩ R2 R1 R2; or
- R1 ∩ R2 R2 R1.

Example:

Consider:

Prod_Manu(Prod_no, Prod_name, Price, Manu_id, Manu_name, Address)

 $F = \{ P\# \longrightarrow Pn Pr Mid, Mid \longrightarrow Mn A \},$

Solution:

```
Decomposition: {Products=P# Pn Pr Mid, Manufacturers=Mid Mn A }
```

Is it a loss less join?

```
Since Products ∩ Manufacturers = Mid
Mn A = Manufacturers - Products,
```

it is a lossless-join decomposition.

example

■ 举例1: 关系模式 R(SAIP),F={S→A,SI→P},ρ={R1(SA),R2(SIP)}, 检验分解是否为无损联接?

	W	Α	I	Р
R_1	a_1	a ₂	Ե լյ	b ₁₄
R ₂	a_1	b ₂₂	a ₃	a 4



	ಬ	Α	Ι	Р
R_1	a_1	a ₂	ხ ₁₃	b ₁₄
R_2	aı	a ₂	a ₃	а¥

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition (1)

Definition: Let R be a relation schema and F be a set of FDs in R. For any R' \subseteq R, the restriction of F to R' is a set of all FDs F' in F⁺ such that each FD in F' contains only attributes of R'.

F' =
$$\pi_{R'}(F)$$
 = { X \longrightarrow Y | F |= X \longrightarrow Y and XY \subseteq R' }
Note: $\pi_{R'}(F)$ = $\pi_{R'}(F^+)!$

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition (2)

Example: Suppose R(City, Street, Zipcode), $F = \{CS \longrightarrow Z, Z \longrightarrow C\}$, R1(S, Z), R2(C, Z). $\pi_{R1}(F) = \{S \longrightarrow S, Z \longrightarrow Z, SZ \longrightarrow S, SZ \longrightarrow Z, SZ \longrightarrow C, CZ \longrightarrow C, CZ \longrightarrow Z, CZ \longrightarrow CZ \longrightarrow C$

Dependency-Preserving

Definition: Given a relation schema R and a set of FDs F in R, a decomposition of R, $\{R_1, R_2, ..., R_n\}$, is dependency-preserving if $F^+ = (F_1 \cup F_2 \cup ... \cup F_n)^+$ where $F_i = \pi_{Ri}(F)$, i = 1, ..., n.

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition CON...

In the above example, {R1, R2} is a decomposition of R.

Since
$$CS \longrightarrow Z \in F^+$$
 but

$$CS \longrightarrow Z \notin (\pi_{R1}(F) \cup \pi_{R2}(F))^+,$$

the decomposition is not dependency-preserving.

Dependency-Preserving Decomposition CON...

```
for every X \longrightarrow Y \in F
  if ∃ R<sub>i</sub> such that XY ⊂ R<sub>i</sub>
       then X \longrightarrow Y is preserved;
   else use Algorithm XYGP to find W;
         if Y \subseteq W then X \longrightarrow Y is preserved;
if every X—→ Y is preserved
   then {R<sub>1</sub>, ..., R<sub>n</sub>} is dependency-preserving;
else {R<sub>1</sub>, ..., R<sub>n</sub>} is not dependency-preserving;
```