# Normalisation

#### Exercise 01

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Normalisation - Example

Consider a Real Estate system which maintains property rental details:

A property has an owner and is rented to a customer. A customer can rent more than one property but not simultaneously. A customer never rents the same property twice.

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Normalisation - Example

Such a relation might contain the following attributes:

CustNo, Cname PropNo, Paddr RentStart, RentFinish, Rent OwnerNo, Owner

Show the data as a set of normalised (3NF) relations

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

## Solution

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**Customer\_Rentals**(<u>Cno</u>, Cname, PropNo, PAddr, RentStart, RentFinish, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner).

#### 1NF

Identify and remove any repeating groups in the table

ie. Any attributes with multiple values for a single value of the nominated key (non-atomic values)

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

Place the repeating data along with the original primary key in a new relation.

Give this relation a meaningful name.

Identify a primary key for the new relation.

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

Repeating group =

(PropNo, PAddr, RentStart, RentFinish, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner)

Removing these attributes to a new relation gives:

Cust\_Rentals(Cno, PropNo, Paddr, RentStart, RentFinish, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner)

Pick a suitable primary key for the relation.

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

Customers(Cno, Cname)

Cust\_Rentals( Cno, PropNo, Paddr, RentStart, RentFinish, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner)

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Normalisation - Example

#### 2NF

Based on concept of Full Functional dependency.

Refers only to those relations with a **composite** primary key.

Cust\_Rentals( Cno, PropNo, Paddr, RentStart, RentFinish, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner)

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Normalisation - Example

Cno, PropNo → RentStart, RentFinish

PropNo → Paddr, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner All of these are *partially* dependent on the PK.

Remove the dependent attributes to a new relation, with the determining attribute as the PK.

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

Identify the partial dependencies and remove them to new relations.

Customers( Cno, Cname)

Cust\_Rentals(Cno, PropNo, RentStart, RentFinish)

**PropOwners**(<u>PropNo</u>, Paddr, Rent, OwnerNo, Owner)

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

10

12

## 3NF

Identify & remove any transitive dependencies.

In the relation PropOwners

OwnerNo → Owner

PropNo → OwnerNo

OR

PropNo → OwnerNo → Owner

Owner is transitively dependent on the PK, *PropNo*.

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example

Remove the pair of transitively dependent attributes to a new relation.

The determining attribute in the pair of non-key attributes becomes the PK of the new relation.

Customers(Cno, Cname)

Cust\_Rentals(Cno, PropNo, RentStart, RentFinish)

PropOwners(PropNo, Paddr, Rent, OwnerNo)

Owners(OwnerNo, Owner)

Database Concepts

Normalisation - Example