

Database HW4 鄧鵬宇 二資工三

14.24. Consider the universal relation $R = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J\}$ and the set of functional dependencies $F = \{\{A, B\} \rightarrow \{C\}, \{A\} \rightarrow \{D, E\}, \{B\} \rightarrow \{F\}, \{F\} \rightarrow \{G, H\}, \{D\} \rightarrow \{I, J\}\}$. What is the key for R ? Decompose R into 2NF and then 3NF relations.

AB 是 R 的 KEY。

R to 2NF

$R_1 (A, D, E, I, J)$ $F_1 = \{A \rightarrow DE, D \rightarrow IJ\}$

$R_2 (B, F, G, H)$ $F_2 = \{B \rightarrow F, F \rightarrow GH\}$

$R_3 (A, B, C)$ $F_3 = \{AB \rightarrow C\}$

3NF

R_1 to $R_4 (A, D, E)$ and $R_5 (D, I, J)$

R_2 to $R_6 (B, F)$ and $R_7 (F, G, H)$

R to

$\{R_3 < (A, B, C), F_3 = \{AB \rightarrow C\} >, R_4 < (A, D, E), F_4 = \{A \rightarrow DE\} >, R_5 < (D, I, J), F_5 = \{D \rightarrow IJ\} >, R_6 < (B, F), F_6 = \{B \rightarrow F\} >, R_7 < (F, G, H), F_7 = \{F \rightarrow GH\} >\}$

14.27. Consider a relation $R(A, B, C, D, E)$ with the following dependencies:

$AB \rightarrow C, CD \rightarrow E, DE \rightarrow B$

Is AB a candidate key of this relation? If not, is ABD? Explain your answer.

AB 只包括了 ABC，所以不是候選碼。

ABD 包括了所有值 而且子集不能滿足要求 所以是候選碼。

14.30

是 1NF。所有屬性不可以再次細分。

不是 2NF。存在函數依賴， $Car\# \rightarrow DateSold$ $Car\# \rightarrow DiscountAmount$ $Salesman\# \rightarrow Commission\%$

不是 3NF。存在傳遞函數依賴 $Car\# \rightarrow DateSold \rightarrow DiscountAmount$

2NF

CAR_SALE1($Car\#, DateSold, DiscountAmount$)

CAR_SALE2($Car\#, Salesman\#$)

CAR_SALE3($Salesman\#, Commission\%$)

3NF

CAR_SALES1A($Car\#, DateSold$)

CAR_SALES1B($DateSold, DiscountAmount$)

CAR_SALE2($Car\#, Salesman\#$)

CAR_SALE3(Salesman#, Commission%)

(20%) Suppose you are given a relation R with four attributes $ABCD$. For each of the following sets of FDs, assuming those are the only dependencies that hold for R , do the following: (a) Identify the candidate key(s) for R . (b) Identify the best normal form that R satisfies (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, or BCNF). (c) If R is not in BCNF, decompose it into a set of BCNF relations that preserve the dependencies.

- a. $C \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow C$
- b. $AB \rightarrow C, AB \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow A, D \rightarrow B$

a

- (a) R 的 key 是 B
- (b) 2NF, 存在函數依賴 $B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D$
- (c) $R1(BC), R1(DC), R1(AC)$

b

- (a) R 的 key 是 $AB\ CD\ AD\ BC$
- (b) 3NF, 因爲 $C \rightarrow A$ 不是 BCNF。
- (c) $R1(AC), R2(BCD)$

22.27. What implications would a no-steal/force buffer management policy have on checkpointing and recovery?

No-steal 表示在事務提交前，由此更新的 cache (buffer) 頁不能寫入磁盤，force 表示更新的頁面在事務提交時寫入磁盤。

在 No-steal 下，所有修改的記憶體緩衝區寫入硬盤的檢查點都無法寫入由未提交事務更新的頁面。

在 force 下，事務完成更新就會被推送至硬盤，如果發生 failure，將需要重做，不過無論如何不需要撤銷因為未提交的更新不會傳送至硬盤。