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Question 2B

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Step 1: Make all FDs singleton on RHS
Step 2: Remove all trivial FDs (retain non-trivial FDs)
Step 3: Initialize an empty list with variable name extraneous_free_fd
Step 4: For each non-trivial FD (Remove extraneous attributes using the following steps)
    Step 4-1: If length(LHS) >= 2
        Step 4-1-1: Get all possible subset combinations of LHS up to length(LHS) - 1
            (i.e. if LHS = { A, B, C }, then set of possible subset combinations = { {A}, {B}, {C}, {A,B}, {A,C}, {B,C} }
        Step 4-1-2: For each subset combination
            Step 4-1-2-1: Compute closure C of subset combination
            Step 4-1-2-2: If closure C contains all LHS computed in Step 3-1, append subset combination to extraneous_free_fd[i]
        Step 4-1-3: If extraneous_free_fd[i] is empty, means all attributes of LHS are non-extraneous. Copy non-trivial FD to extraneous_free_fd
    Step 4-2: Else, copy non-trivial FD to extraneous_free_fd
Step 5: Get cartesian product of extraneous_free_fd to get all possible permutation sets of FD
Step 6: Initialize an empty list with variable name redundant_free_fd
Step 7: For each permutation (Remove redundant FD using the following steps)
    Step 7-1: For each FD in this permutation list
        Step 7-1-1: Remove FD F from list
        Step 7-1-2: Compute closure C of F (LHS of F)
        Step 7-1-3: If RHS of F is not in closure C, means F is not a redundant FD. Add F to redundant_free_fd
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Question 2C

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Step 1: Find all closures of (R, FD), resulting in a new set of FDs
Step 2: Find minimal cover of new set of FDs
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