Koby Miller

Section number: 11207

Assignment number: 6

Date due: 2/28/2020

1. Consider the relation R( A,B,C,D ) having the Functional Dependencies:

{BCD → A, A → D}. Prove your answer to these questions.

* 1. Possible minimal keys for R:

{BCD}, {BCA}  
There is no way to get BC other than starting with them so it must be in both keys. If you add D, you can use BCD → A to get A.

Back to the base of BC, if you add A, you can use A → D to get D.

* 1. Currently, what is the normal form of R?

Not 3NF because A → D is not a superkey. It is 2NF.

* 1. Preserving dependencies, show how to transform R into BCNF if it is not already in BCNF.

It is not BCNF because A → D is not a super key.

R = {A,B,C,D} Start

R = {(A,B,C), (A,D)} A → D

R1 = ABC, R2 = AD

1. Consider the relation S (A,B,C,D,E ) having the Functional Dependencies:

{AB → C,DE → C, B → D}. State any BCNF violations. Then, decompose, as necessary, the relation into a collection of relations that are in BCNF.

Minimal key: {ABE}

AB = {A,B,C,D} → violation, not superkey

DE = {C,D,E} → violation, not superkey

B = { B,D} → violation, not superkey

S = R {A,B,C,D,E} Start

S = R {(A,B,D,E), (A,B,C)} AB → C

S = R {(A,B,D,E), (A,B,C), (D,E,C)} DE → C

S = R {(A,B,E), (A,B,C), (D,E,C), (B,D)} B → D

R1 = ABE, R2 = ABC, R3 = DEC, R4 = BD

1. Consider the relation T (A,B,C,D,E,F )having the Functional Dependencies:

{E → CF, CA → B, BD → E}. Prove your answers to these questions.

* 1. What are all the possible <minimal> keys for T?

Minimal keys: {A,D,B}, {A,D,C}, {A,D,E}

* 1. Is T in BCNF?

No none of the FDs are superkeys

* 1. Is T in 3NF?

No, for the same reason it is not BCNF, none of the FDs are superkeys.