CS 348 - Homework 4

Normal Forms (100 points)

Fall 2019

Due on: 11/08/19 11:59

Note: There will be a 10% penalty for each late calendar day. After five calendar days, the homework will not be accepted.

1. (15 pts) Consider the relation Employee(Ssn, Ename, Pnumber, Plocation, Hours) and following dependencies:

 $\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Ssn} \to \operatorname{Ename} \\ \operatorname{Hours}, \operatorname{Pnumber} \to \operatorname{Ename}, \operatorname{Plocation} \\ \operatorname{Plocation}, \operatorname{Pnumber} \to \operatorname{Hours} \end{array}$

- a. Which is/are the candidate key(s)? (Select all that apply)
 - A. Ename, Ssn
 - B. Hours, Plocation, Pnumber
 - C. Ename, Plocation, Ssn
 - D. Hours, Pnumber, Ssn
 - E. Plocation, Pnumber, Ssn

- b. What is the highest normal form in this relation? Justify your answer.
 - A. 1NF
 - B. 2NF
 - C. 3NF
 - D. BCNF

2.	(15 pts) Explain the your explanation.	three	update	anomalies	clearly.	Please use	examples	to support

3. (20 pts) Consider the relation

$$\mathbf{R} = \{ \text{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I ,G , K} \}$$

with following dependencies:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{AB} \to \mathrm{CD} \\ \mathrm{D} \to \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{A} \to \mathrm{E} \\ \mathrm{FG} \to \mathrm{CH} \\ \mathrm{I} \to \mathrm{JK} \\ \mathrm{K} \to \mathrm{BE} \end{array}$$

a. Identify the candidate key. Show your work.

b. If applicable, find decomposition of R into 3NF and BCNF.

4. (30 pts) Given the relation R and the set of functional dependencies S as below:

$$R = \{A, B, C, D, W, X, Y, Z\}$$

$$S:$$

$$A \rightarrow B$$

$$ABCD \rightarrow W$$

$$WX \rightarrow YZ$$

$$ACDX \rightarrow WY$$

a. Identify the candidate key. Show your work.

b. What is the minimum cover for the set of functional dependencies S?

c. Find the decomposition of R into 3NF relations that is lossless-join and dependency preserving. Show your work.

5. (20 pts) Consider the relation R and the set of functional dependencies S:

$$R = \{X, Y, Z, M, N\}$$

$$S:$$

$$XY \rightarrow Z$$

$$ZM \rightarrow N$$

$$Y \rightarrow M$$

$$Z \to X$$

$$R_1 = \{X, Y, Z\}$$

$$R_2 = \{X, Z, M, N\}$$

$$R_3 = \{Y, M\}$$

a. Explain why or why not this decomposition is a lossless-join decomposition.

b. Explain why or why not this decomposition is dependency preserving.