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Course: Database Management Systems
Course Code: CS5401
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Solution 1) a)

ODI players (PID, Lname, Country, team1, team2, MID,
(Pi) (L) (C) (T1) (T2) (M),

Date, Ground, Nruns, Nwickets, Yborn, place)
(D) (G) (Nr) (Nw) (Y) (P)

⇓

ODI players (Pi, L, C, I1, I2, M, D, G, Nr, Nw, Y, P)

Functional Dependencies

$P_i \rightarrow L$
$P_i \rightarrow C$
$M \rightarrow I_1$
$M \rightarrow I_2$
$P_i \rightarrow Y$
$P_i \rightarrow P$
$M \rightarrow D$
$M \rightarrow G$
$P_i M \rightarrow N_r$
$P_i M \rightarrow N_w$

(Pi M) should be part of key because these keys are derived by any functional dependency

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Finding

Closure of $P_i = P_i^+$

$P_i \to L$

$P_i \to C$

$P_i \to Y$

$P_i \to P$

$P_i \to P_i$

So $P_i = \{L, C, P_i, Y, P\}$

Similarly $M \to M$ (trivial property)

Closure of $M = M^+$

$= \{T_1, T_2, D, G, M\}$

$(P_i, M)^+ = \{P_i, M, C, L, T_1, T_2, Y, P, D, G, N_\delta, N_\omega\}$

Closure of (P_i, M) desire all the attributes, so it should be key.

$(P_i, M) \to$ Candidate keys.

Prime attributes $= \{P_i, M\}$

Non prime attributes $= \{L, T_1, T_2, C, Y, P, D, G, N_\delta, N_\omega\}$

Assuming all attributes are non-composite and not multivalued attributes

tables will be in 1st Normal form.

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ODI players (P_i, L, T_1, T_2, M, D, G, N_δ, N_ω, P, Y)

(P_i, L, Y, C, P)

It is in 2NF

(P_i, T_1, T_2, M, D, G, N_δ, N_ω)

It is not in 2NF

(M, T_1, T_2, D, G)

(P_i, M, N_δ, N_ω)

So assuming of (G) past is (PID, MID)

Player (PID, Lname, Yborn, Place, Country)

ODI (MID, Team1, Team2, Date, Ground)

Performance (PID, MID, Nruns, Nwickets)

We can recover the original tables by taking natural join of all those tables

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—— x ——x——

Solution 1) b) Employee (Name, project No, Emp id, Marks)

for sake of convinience,
Let A denotes name
B " project No.
C " Emp id.
D " Marks
R denotes relation Employee.

R (A, B, C, D)

Functional dependency → AB → D, BC → D, A → C, C → A

$(AB)^+ = \{A, B, D, C\}$
↓ AB will be candidate key
A, B trivial
D, C Above dependency key

R (ABCD)
AB → D, BC → D, A → C, C → A
↓
Partial dependency (not in 2NF)

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Class Test-2

$(A)^+ = \{A, C\}$

R(ABD)

AB → D

So in 2NF → because No partial dependency

In 3NF → LHS is Super key

In BCNF → LHS is Super key

R(AC)

primary key

A → C

C → A ⟶ Non prime holds prime

primary attr → A

Non " attr → C

For 3NF, if X → Y

then i) either X → Super key

ii) Else Y → prime attr.

So $R_1(AC)$ is in 3NF.

→ R(BAC) is in BCNF because ~~for a binary relation it will be always in BCNF. LHS of C → A is not primary/super key~~ for a binary relation it will be always in BCNF.

So, Employee (Name, projectNo, EmpId, Marks)

R_1 (Name, projectNo, Marks)

R_2 (Name, EmpId)

Functional dependency preservation holds after we merge R_1 & R_2 for Name → EmpId.

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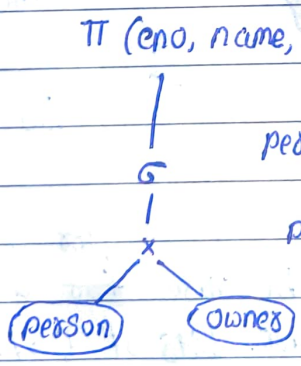
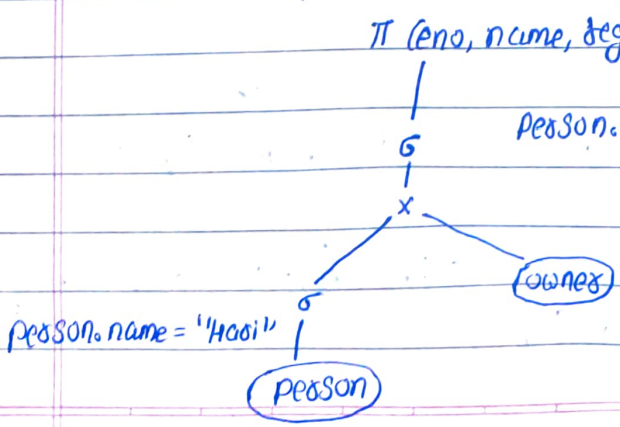
olution 2) vehicle (reg.no, make, colour)
person (eno, name, address)
owner (eno, reg-no)

[Query]
Select eno, name, reg-no, from person, owner where
person.eno = own.eno and person.name = "Hari";

Query tree: (Basic Tree)



now, (Apply restrictive Select operator)



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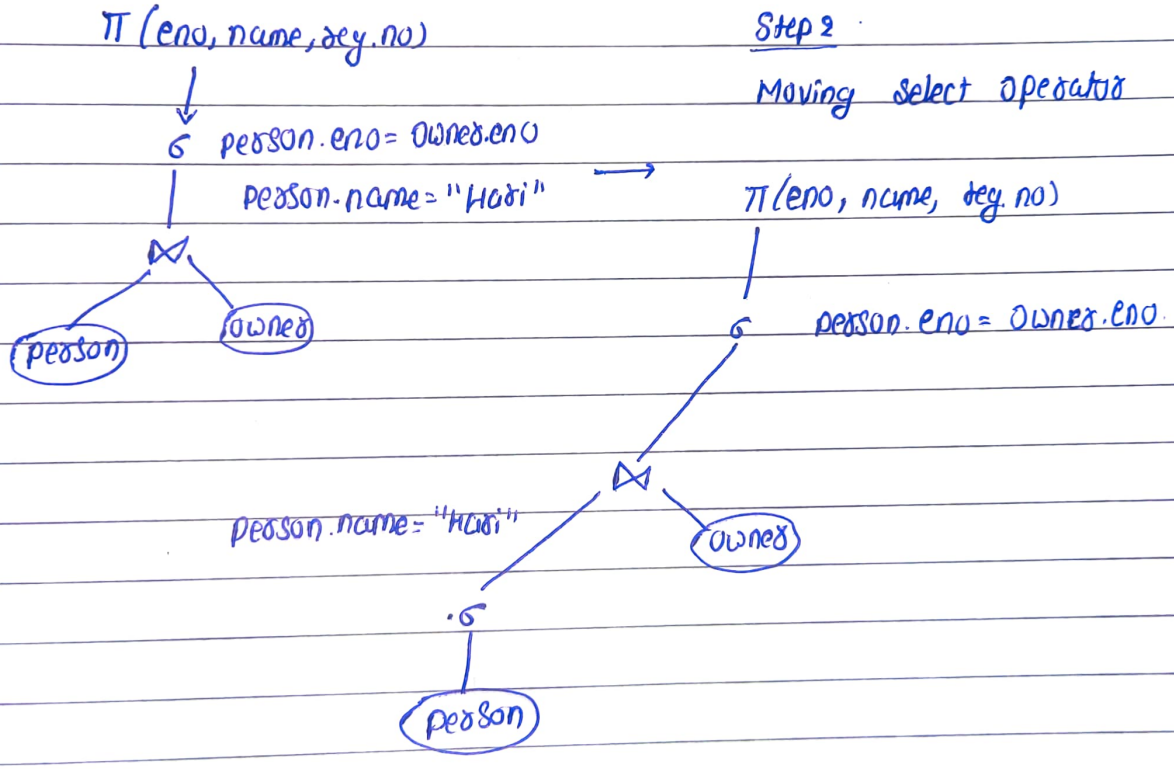
Solution. (b) Now query efficiently using heuristic approach.



Now Replacing Cartesian product with Join operator.