

part2

1.

(a)

BH+ = ADBHGEFC

D+ = BDHAGEFC

BCE+ = BCEF violate

F+ = CF violate

A+ = ACGEF violate

(b)

Decompose R using FD, A->GEF, A+ = ACGEF

R1 = ACGEF

R2 = ABDH

Project FDs onto R1 = ACGEF

A	C	G	E	F	Closure	FDs
✓					A+ = ACGEF	A->CGEF
	✓				C+ = C	Nothing
		✓			G+ = G	Nothing
			✓		E+ = E	Nothing
				✓	F+ = FC	F->C violates BCNF

Decompose R1 using FD F->C, yields R3 = FC, R4 = FAGE

Project FD onto R3 = FC

F	C	Closure	FD
✓		F+ = FC	F->C
	✓	C+ = C	nothing

This satisfies BCNF

Project FD onto R4 = FAGE

F	A	G	E	Closure	FD
✓				F+ = FC	Nothing
	✓			A+ = AGEF	A-> GEF
		✓		G+ = G	Nothing
			✓	E+ = E	Nothing
Superset of A Irrelevant					
✓		✓		FG+ = FGC	Nothing
✓			✓	FE+ = FCE	Nothing
		✓	✓	GE+ = GE	Nothing

This satisfies BCNF

Return to R2 = ABDH

A	B	D	H	Closure	FD
✓				A+ = ACGEF	Nothing
	✓			B+ = B	Nothing

		✓		D+ = DBHAGEFC	D->BHA
			✓	H+ = H	Nothing
Superset of D		Irrelevant			
✓	✓			AB+ = ABGEFC	Nothing
✓			✓	AH+ = AGEFHC	Nothing

This satisfies BCNF

R2 = ABDH, D->BHA

R3 = FC, F->C

R4 = FAGE, A->GEF

2.

(a)

A+ = A

B+ = B

C+ = C

D+ = DABGFEC Therefore D is a key

E+ = E

F+ = F

G+ = G

EF+ = EFB

Because ABCEFG+ = ABCEFG we know there is no key that does not have D.

D is the only key.

(b)

Simplify to singleton RHS.

DBE->F	DBE+ = DBECAFG	discard
DBE->C	DBE+ = DBEFAGC	discard
CD->A	CD+ = CDFABGE	discard
CD->F	CD+ = CDABGEF	discard
D->A	only way to get A	keep
D->B	D+ = DAGF	keep
D->G	only way to get G	keep
BADE->C	only way to get C	keep
ABD->E	only way to get E	keep
D->F	only way to get F	keep
EF->B	EF+ = EF	discard

We are left with

D->A

D->B

D->G

BADE->C

ABD->E

$D \rightarrow F$

Reduce multiple attributes on LHS

$BADE \rightarrow C$

$B+ = B$

$A+ = A$

$D+ = DABGE$ so we can reduce the LHS to D

$ABD \rightarrow E$

$A+ = A$

$B+ = B$

$D+ = ABDGE$ so we can reduce the LHS to D

now we have

$D \rightarrow A$

$D \rightarrow B$

$D \rightarrow G$

$D \rightarrow F$

$D \rightarrow C$

$D \rightarrow E$

(c)

Merge RHS first.

$D \rightarrow ABCEFG$

The relation will have these attributes

$R1(A, B, C, D, E, F, G)$

This relation follows 3NF, so it is the final relation

(d)

No it does not allow redundancy since if we project FDs onto relations, we can see that D is a superkey of R1.