

Normalization requirements

For a given relation:

$R(A, B, C, D, E, F)$

there are functional dependencies

$E \rightarrow B, C$

$D \rightarrow E, F$

1. Find the closures $\{E\}^+$, $\{D, E\}^+$.
2. Identify the super keys.
3. Decompose the relation in multiple relations if needed to achieve BCNF.

Solution

Step 1: Compute Closures

Functional Dependencies:

1. $E \rightarrow B, C$
2. $D \rightarrow E, F$

Compute $\{E\}^+$

Start with $E^+ = \{E\}$.

1. From $E \rightarrow B, C$ add B, C to E^+
 $E^+ = \{E, B, C\}$

No further functional dependencies can be applied.

Result: $\{E\}^+ = \{E, B, C\}$

Compute $\{D, E\}^+$

Start with $\{D, E\}^+ = \{D, E\}$

1. From $D \rightarrow E, F$ add D and E

$\{D, E\}^+ = \{D, E, F\}$

2. From $E \rightarrow B, C$ add B, C (since $E \in \{D, E\}^+$).

$\{D, E\}^+ = \{D, E, F, B, C\}$

No further functional dependencies can be applied.

Result: $\{D,E\}^+ = \{D,E,F,B,C\}$

Step 2: Identify Superkeys

A **superkey** is any set of attributes whose closure contains **all attributes** of the relation $R(A,B,C,D,E,F)$.

Check Possible Superkeys

1. **$\{D,E\}$:**

$\{D,E\}^+ = \{A,B,C,D,E,F\}$ (contains all attributes)

$\{D,E\}$ is a superkey.

2. **$\{D\}$:**

$D^+ = \{D,E,F,B,C\}$. (missing A)

$\{D\}$ is not a superkey.

3. **$\{E\}$:**

$E^+ = \{E,B,C\}$ (missing A,D,F)

$\{E\}$ is not a superkey.

4. **$\{D,E,A\}$:** Since $\{D,E\}^+$ already contains all attributes, adding A is redundant.

$\{D,E,A\}$ is a superkey.

5. **If we start from $\{D\}$ and add A to it (look at case 2 above):**

$\{D,A\}^+ = \{A,B,C,D,E,F\}$ (contains all attributes)

Hence, $\{D,A\}$ is a superkey.

Step 3: Decompose to Achieve BCNF

BCNF Condition

A relation is in **BCNF** if, for every functional dependency $X \rightarrow Y$:

1. X is a superkey, or
2. $Y \subseteq X$.

Check Given Functional Dependencies

1. **$E \rightarrow B,C$:**

- E is **not a superkey** (as $E \neq R$).
 - Decompose the relation based on this FD.
2. **$D \rightarrow E, F$:**
- D is **not a superkey** (as $D \neq R$).
 - Decompose the relation based on this FD.

Decomposition Steps

1. Decompose $R(A, B, C, D, E, F)$ using $E \rightarrow B, C$:
 - $R_1(E, B, C)$ (contains E and its attributes).
 - $R_2(A, D, E, F)$ (remaining attributes).
2. Check $R_2(A, D, E, F)$ using $D \rightarrow E, F$:
 - Decompose $R_2(A, D, E, F)$ into:
 - $R_3(D, E, F)$ (contains D and its attributes).
 - $R_4(A, D)$ (remaining attributes).

Final Decomposed Relations

1. $R_1(E, B, C)$
2. $R_3(D, E, F)$
3. $R_4(A, D)$

Each of these relations satisfies BCNF because:

- All functional dependencies within each relation have superkeys as determinants.