

Normalization

Q1.

We have a database table with relational schema R(XYZPQ):

X	Y	Z	P	Q
A1	B1	C1	D1	E1
A2	B2	C1	D2	E1
A3	B2	C2	D1	E2
A4	B3	C1	D3	E3
A5	B2	C2	D4	E2

Check the validity of the functional dependencies

- $ZP \rightarrow Q$
- $YZ \rightarrow P$
- $Z \rightarrow Y$
- $Y \rightarrow X$

Solution:

- $ZP \rightarrow Q$ --- Valid
- $YZ \rightarrow P$ --- Invalid
- $Z \rightarrow Y$ --- Invalid
- $Y \rightarrow X$ --- Invalid

Q2.

For a given relational schema $S = (UVWXYZ)$, following functional dependencies hold:

$U \rightarrow V$

$VW \rightarrow X$

$Y \rightarrow W$

$X \rightarrow U$

Find Candidate keys

Solution:

YZ cannot be determined from the given functional dependencies (FDs). Hence, it will take part in the formation of candidate keys.

$(YZ)^+ = \{YZW\}$

$(UYZ)^+ = \{UYZVWX\}$ (**Candidate Key**)

As X is producing U; so, U can be replaced by X

$(XYZ)^+ = \{XYZUWV\}$ (**Candidate Key**)

Now X can be replaced with VW and W can be derived by Y

$(VWYZ)^+ = (VYZ)^+ = \{VYZWXU\}$ (**Candidate Key**)

Hence candidate keys are

$\{UYZ, XYZ, VYZ\}$

Q3:

If a functional dependency set F is $\{A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow E, ED \rightarrow A, EF \rightarrow G, E \rightarrow F\}$, find

The closure of attribute set (AC)

- a. $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$
- b. $\{B, C, D, A, E, G\}$
- c. $\{B, C, D, A, E, F\}$
- d. $\{B, C, A, E, F, G\}$

Solution:

$(AC)^+ = \{A, C, B, E, F, G\}$

Q4:

Consider a relation R(ABCDEFGHIJ) with the following functional dependencies:

$F = \{AB \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow DE, B \rightarrow F, F \rightarrow GH, D \rightarrow IJ\}$

- a. Find all the candidate keys of relation R.

Solution:

AB can not be determined from the given functional dependencies. Hence it will take part in Candidate key formation.

$(AB)^+ = \{ABCDEFGHIJ\}$ (candidate key)

Only one candidate key is possible for the given relation

- b. Which dependency/ies is/are violating the condition of 2NF?

Solution:

Prime attributes: $\{A, B\}$

Non-prime attributes: $\{C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J\}$

The dependencies $A \rightarrow DE$ and $B \rightarrow F$ are partial dependencies. Hence, the dependencies are violating the condition of 2NF.

Q5:

A relation R(ABC) is having 5 tuples: (1,2,3), (4,2,3), (5, 3,3), (2,4,4), (4,3,7). Which of the following dependencies hold over relation R?

$A \rightarrow B$

$AB \rightarrow C$

$B \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow B$

Solution:

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	2	3
5	3	3
2	4	4
4	3	7

$A \rightarrow B$ --- Invalid

$AB \rightarrow C$ ---- Valid

$B \rightarrow C$ ---- Invalid

$C \rightarrow B$ ---- Invalid

Q6.

For a Relation R (A, B, C, D) and $F = \{A \rightarrow BC, AB \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow C\}$ be the set of functional dependencies defined over R. Which of the following represents closure of attribute set (B)?

- i. {ACD}
- ii. {BC}
- iii. {ABC}
- iv. {B}

Solution:

$(B)^+ = \{BC\}$

Q7.

Relation R has eight attributes ABCDEFGH. Fields of R contain only atomic values.

$F = \{CH \rightarrow G, A \rightarrow BC, B \rightarrow CFH, E \rightarrow A, F \rightarrow EG\}$ is a set of functional dependencies (FDs) so that F^+ is exactly the set of FDs that hold for R.

How many candidate keys does the relation R have?

Solution:

Since D is not part of any functional dependency so it can be a candidate key or maybe part of a candidate key.

To find more candidate keys add A, B, C, D, E, G, and H to D & find its **closure**:

$(AD)^+ = \{ABCDEFGH\}$

$(BD)^+ = \{ABCDEFGH\}$

$(CD)^+ = \{CD\}$

$(ED)^+ = \{ABCDEFGH\}$

$(FD)^+ = \{ABCDEFGH\}$

$(GD)^+ = \{GD\}$

$(HD)^+ = \{HD\}$

Since **AD, BD, ED and FD** gives all attributes, so they are candidate keys.

Q8.

Consider the relation scheme $R = \{E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N\}$ and the set of functional dependencies

$\{\{E, F\} \rightarrow \{G\}, \{F\} \rightarrow \{I, J\}, \{E, H\} \rightarrow \{K, L\}, K \rightarrow \{M\}, L \rightarrow \{N\}\}$ on R.

What is the key for R?

- A. $\{E, F\}$
- B. $\{E, F, H\}$
- C. $\{E, F, H, K, L\}$
- D. $\{E\}$

Solution:

Since EFH cannot be determined so it will part of candidate key or can be a candidate key.

$(EFH)^+ = \{EFHGIJKLMN\}$ (Candidate Key)

Q9.

Consider a relation $R(XYZWV)$ with the given functional dependencies

$F = \{\{X, Y\} \rightarrow \{Z, W\}, \{X, W, V\} \rightarrow \{Y, Z\}\}$

Which of the following is the trivial functional dependency in F^+ ?

$\{X, Z\} \rightarrow \{Z, W\}$

$\{X, V\} \rightarrow \{Y\}$

$\{X, W, V\} \rightarrow \{V, W\}$

$\{Y, W\} \rightarrow \{Y, X\}$

$\{X, W, V\} \rightarrow \{V, Y\}$

Solution:

$\{X,Z\} \rightarrow \{Z,W\}$ (non-trivial)

$\{X,V\} \rightarrow \{Y\}$ (non-trivial)

$\{X,W,V\} \rightarrow \{V,W\}$ (trivial)

$\{Y,W\} \rightarrow \{Y,X\}$ (non-trivial)

$\{X,W,V\} \rightarrow \{V,Y\}$ (non-trivial)

Q10.

Consider a relation $R(XYZWV)$ with the given functional dependencies

$F = \{\{X,Y\} \rightarrow \{Z,W\}, \{X,W,V\} \rightarrow \{Y,Z\}\}$

Find all the trivial functional dependencies from the given functional dependencies.

Solution:

$XY \rightarrow XY$

$XWV \rightarrow XWV$

$XY \rightarrow X$

$XWV \rightarrow XW$

$XY \rightarrow Y$

$XWV \rightarrow VW$

$XWV \rightarrow VX$

$XWV \rightarrow X$

$XWV \rightarrow V$

$XWV \rightarrow W$