# tut09

# **Redundancy is Bad**

accountNo	balance	customer	branch	address	assets
A-101	500	1313131	Downtown	Brooklyn	9000000
A-102	400	1313131	Perryridge	Horseneck	1700000
A-113	600	9876543	Round Hill	Horseneck	8000000
A-201	900	9876543	Brighton	Brooklyn	7100000
A-215	700	1111111	Mianus	Horseneck	400000
A-222	700	1111111	Redwood	Palo Alto	2100000
A-305	350	1234567	Round Hill	Horseneck	8000000
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

what if we want to

- change balance of A-113
- add new account
- delete account
- update branch address

# **Functional Dependency**

 $X \rightarrow Y$ 

can be read as:

- Y functionally depends on X
- X determines Y
- if we know X then we know Y

#### Rules

reflectivity:  $X \rightarrow X$ 

augmentation:  $X \rightarrow Y$   $\Rightarrow XZ \rightarrow YZ$ 

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transitivity:  $X \rightarrow Y, Y \rightarrow Z \Rightarrow X \rightarrow Z$ 

additivity:  $X \rightarrow Y, X \rightarrow Z \Rightarrow X \rightarrow YZ$ 

projectivity:  $X \rightarrow YZ \Rightarrow X \rightarrow Y, X \rightarrow Z$ 

pseudotransitivity:  $X \rightarrow Y$ ,  $YZ \rightarrow W \Rightarrow XZ \rightarrow W$ 

#### Closure

X+ largest set of attributes that can be derived from X

using F

where

X set of attributes

F set of functional dependencies

### Super Key

set of attributes that uniquely identifies a tuple in a table any set X, such that X+=R

### **Candidate Key**

a.k.a primary key

minimal superkey

any set X, such that X+=R and there is no Y subset of X such that Y+=R

# Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)

for all functional dependencies  $X \rightarrow Y$  either

- X → Y is trivial
- X is a superkey

# Third Normal Form (3NF)

for all functional dependencies  $\mathsf{X} \, \to \, \mathsf{Y}$  either

- $X \rightarrow Y$  is trivial
- X is a superkey
- Y is single attribute of a candidate key

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