

Boyce-Codd Normal Form :

Consider the relation ADVISOR

<i>SID</i>	<i>MAJOR</i>	<i>FNAME</i>
100	MATH	CAUCHY
100	PHYSICS	JUNG
150	PHYSICS	JUNG
200	MATH	CAUCHY
300	PHYSICS	PERL

- **FNAME** is the unique name of a faculty person.
- Faculty member can advise in only one **MAJOR**.
- There may be several advisor in each **MAJOR**.
- *Functional dependency **BOX** exist

1. Deletion anomaly -> suppose student 300 drops out. If we delete student 300 tuple we lose the fact that PERL advise PHYSICS. This is deletion anomalies.
2. If we want to store the fact that KEYNES advises in ENGLISH ? we can't insert until a student major is ENGLISH . This is an insertion anomaly.

To remove this we use BCNF- A relation is in BCNF if every determinant is Candidate key.

If relation is in BCNF then there is no anomalies regarding functional dependence.

STU_ADV

SID	FNAME
100	CAUCHY
100	JUNG
150	JUNG
200	CAUCHY
200	PERL

ADV_SUB

FNAME	MAJOR
CAUCHY	MATH
JUNG	PHYSICS
PERL	PHYSICS

(A+B)

Example

Convert into BCNF

$R(ABC)$

$AB \rightarrow C - ①$

$C \rightarrow B - ②$

$R(ABC)$ A is not having any incoming edge

$(A)^+ - (A)$ Not a Candidate Key

$(AB)^+ - (ABC)$ AB is Candidate Key

$(AC)^+ - (ACB)$ AC is also Candidate Key

in ① AB is Candidate Key but in ② C is not Candidate Key

So this relation is not in BCNF

$R_1(\underline{C}B)$

$R_0(ABC)$

$R_2(\underline{AC})$

$R_3(\underline{AB})$

table for Candidate Keys

In R_1 and R_3 B is common attribute but B is not a candidate key in any one relation.

In R_1 and R_2 C is common attribute and C is candidate key in R_1

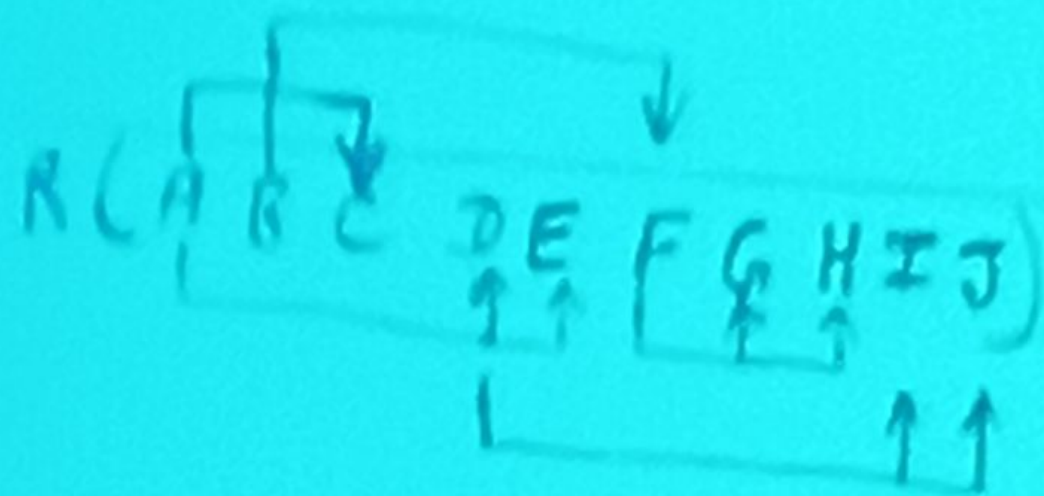
So for lossy decomposition we should keep R_2 relation and R_3 should be removed

$R_1(\underline{C}B)$

$R_2(\underline{AC})$ table for Candidate Key

Now these relations R_1 and R_2 in BCNF

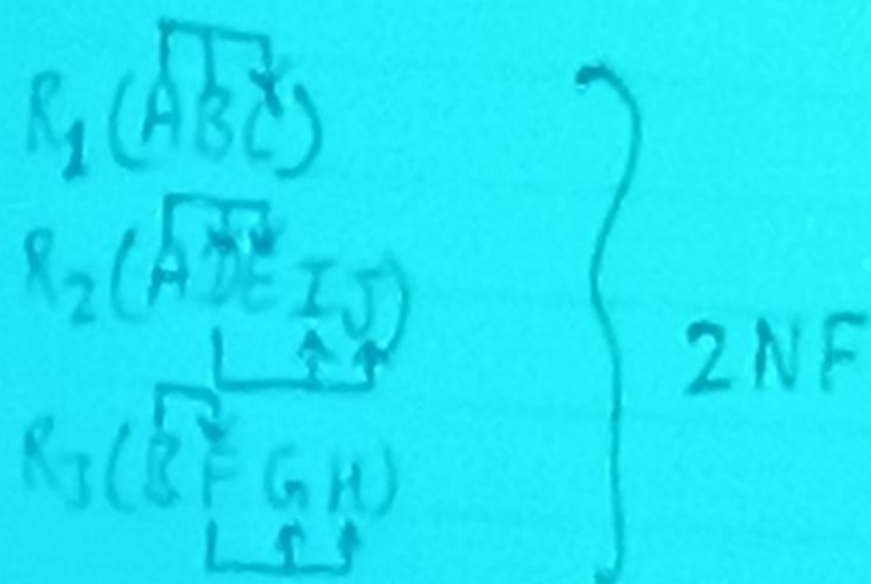
Decompose relation R in BCNF



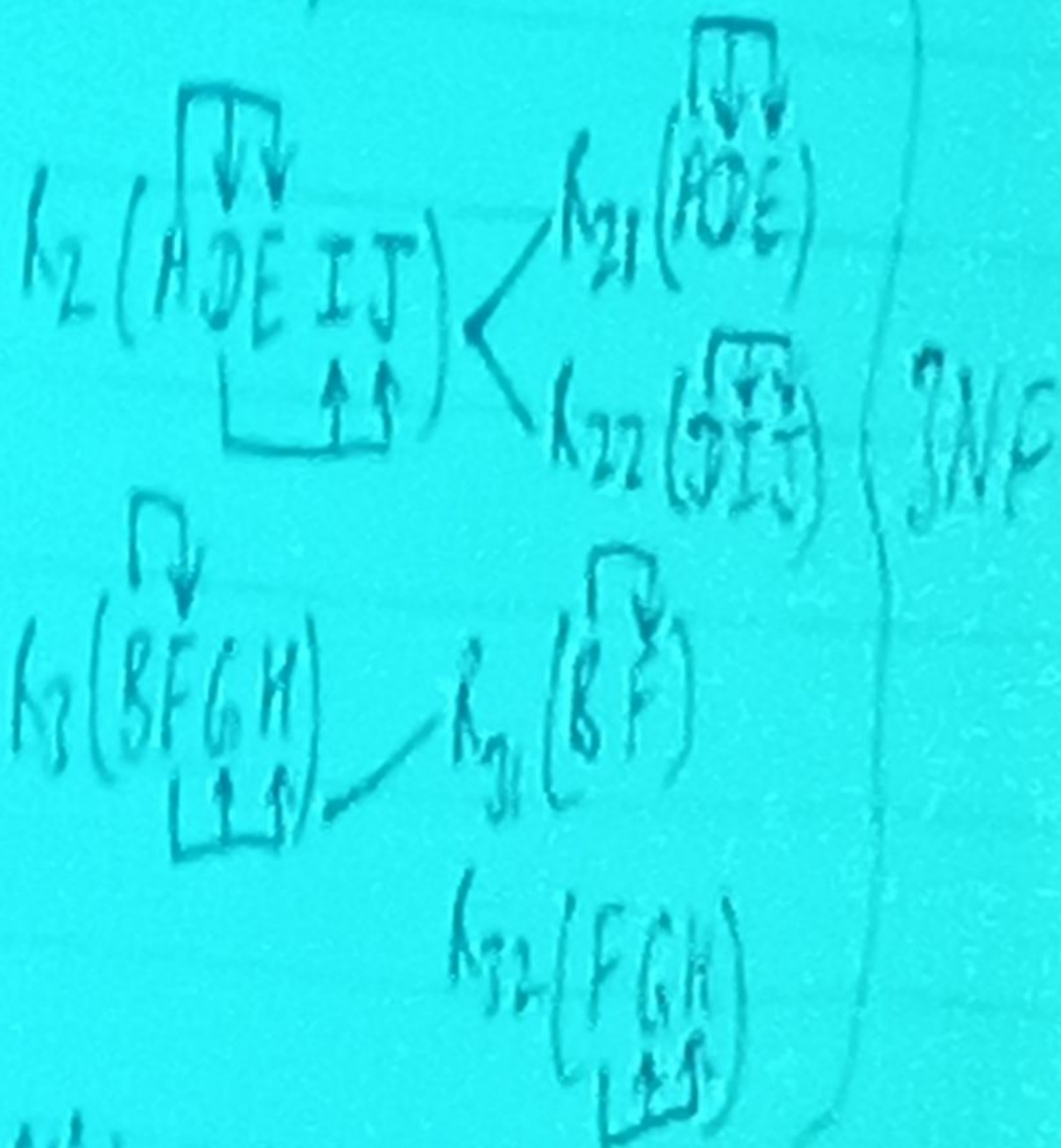
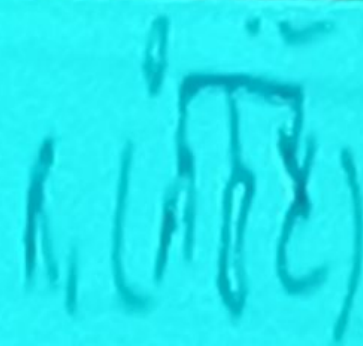
Key $\rightarrow AB$

Due to partial dependency $A \rightarrow DE$
this relation is not in 2NF.

This relation is 1NF



In R_2 and R_3 transitive dependency exist
so they are not in 3NF.



All the tables are in 3NF because
determinate in all tables are candidate
key.

$AB \rightarrow C$

~~$A \rightarrow \bar{A}$~~

$A \rightarrow DE$

~~$D \rightarrow \bar{D}$~~

$\bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{S}H$

$AB^+ \rightarrow$

$\{A B C D I Z \bar{I} \bar{J} \bar{F}$
 $\bar{S} H \}$