

Fourth normal form (4NF)

- A relation will be in 4NF if it is in Boyce Codd normal form and has no multi-valued dependency.
- For a dependency $A \twoheadrightarrow B$, if for a single value of A, multiple values of B exists, then the relation will be a multi-valued dependency.

Example

| STU_ID | COURSE | HOBBY |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| 21 | Computer | Dancing |
| 21 | Math | Singing |
| 34 | Chemistry | Dancing |
| 74 | Biology | Cricket |
| 59 | Physics | Hockey |

STUDENT

The given STUDENT table is in 3NF, but the COURSE and HOBBY are two independent entity. Hence, there is no relationship between COURSE and HOBBY.

In the STUDENT relation, a student with STU_ID, **21** contains two courses, **Computer** and **Math** and two hobbies, **Dancing** and **Singing**. So there is a Multi-valued dependency on STU_ID, which leads to unnecessary repetition of data.

So to make the above table into 4NF, we can decompose it into two tables:

STUDENT_COURSE

| STU_ID | COURSE |
|--------|--------|
|--------|--------|

| | |
|----|-----------|
| 21 | Computer |
| 21 | Math |
| 34 | Chemistry |
| 74 | Biology |
| 59 | Physics |

STUDENT_HOBBY

| STU_ID | HOBBY |
|---------------|--------------|
| 21 | Dancing |
| 21 | Singing |
| 34 | Dancing |
| 74 | Cricket |
| 59 | Hockey |

Fifth normal form (5NF)

- A relation is in 5NF if it is in 4NF and not contains any join dependency and joining should be lossless.
- 5NF is satisfied when all the tables are broken into as many tables as possible in order to avoid redundancy.
- 5NF is also known as Project-join normal form (PJ/NF).

Example

| SUBJECT | LECTURER | SEMESTER |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| Computer | Anshika | Semester 1 |
| Computer | John | Semester 1 |
| Math | John | Semester 1 |
| Math | Akash | Semester 2 |
| Chemistry | Praveen | Semester 1 |

In the above table, John takes both Computer and Math class for Semester 1 but he doesn't take Math class for Semester 2. In this case, combination of all these fields required to identify a valid data.

Suppose we add a new Semester as Semester 3 but do not know about the subject and who will be taking that subject so we leave Lecturer and Subject as NULL. But all three columns together acts as a primary key, so we can't leave other two columns blank.

So to make the above table into 5NF, we can decompose it into three relations P1, P2 & P3:

P1

| SEMESTER | SUBJECT |
|------------|-----------|
| Semester 1 | Computer |
| Semester 1 | Math |
| Semester 1 | Chemistry |

| | |
|------------|------|
| Semester 2 | Math |
|------------|------|

P2

| SUBJECT | LECTURER |
|-----------|----------|
| Computer | Anshika |
| Computer | John |
| Math | John |
| Math | Akash |
| Chemistry | Praveen |

P3

| SEMSTER | LECTURER |
|------------|----------|
| Semester 1 | Anshika |
| Semester 1 | John |
| Semester 1 | John |
| Semester 2 | Akash |
| Semester 1 | Praveen |