

Turdalin Nurassyl

Saturday

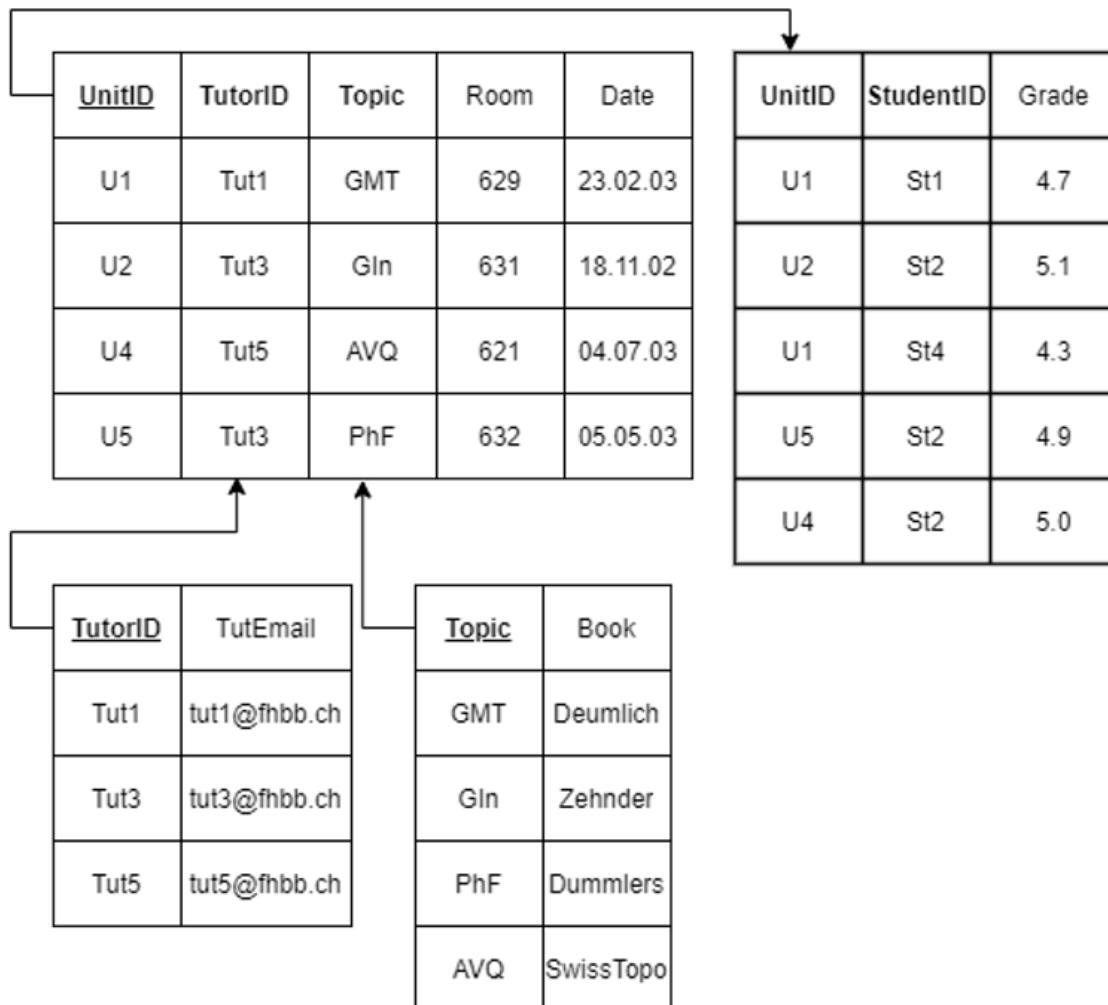
TASK 1

It is not always possible to achieve both BCNF and dependency preservation. Consider a schema: dept_advisor(s_ID, i_ID, department_name). With function dependencies: $i_ID \rightarrow dept_name$, $s_ID \rightarrow dept_name$, $dept_name \rightarrow i_ID$. dept_advisor is not in BCNF. i_ID is not a superkey. Any decomposition of dept_advisor will not include all the attributes in s_ID, $dept_name \rightarrow i_ID$. Thus, the composition is NOT be dependency preserving.

(From lecture)



TASK 2



TASK 3

1NF

ProjectName	ProjectManager	Position	Budget	TeamSize
Project1	Manager1	CTO	1 kk \$	15
Project2	Manager2	CTO2	1.5 kk \$	12

2NF - Budget directly depends on Project

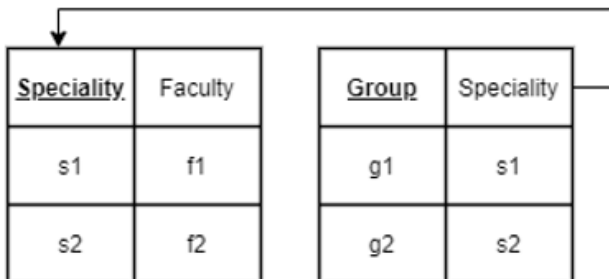
ProjectName	ProjectManager	Position	TeamSize
Project1	Manager1	CTO	15
Project2	Manager2	CTO2	12

ProjectName	Budget
Project1	1 kk \$
Project2	1.5 kk \$

TASK 4

Group	Faculty	Speciality
g1	f1	s1
g2	f2	s2

3NF – Each speciality relates to faculties. Several specialities also can relate to one faculty. And the same with groups. Each group relates to some specialities. Also, several groups can relate to one speciality.

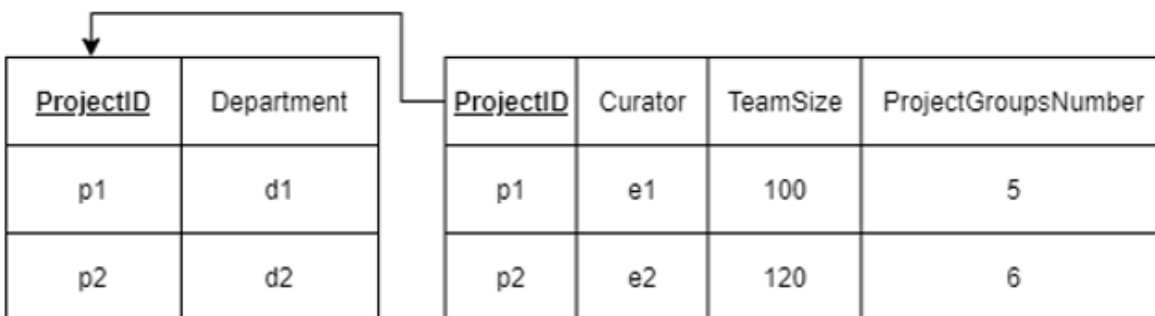


TASK 5

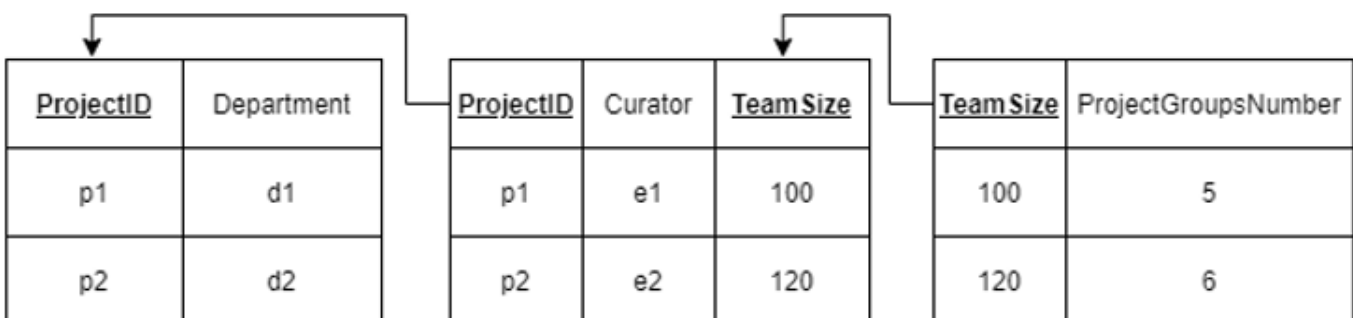
ProjectID	Department	Curator	TeamSize	ProjectGroupsNumber
p1	d1	e1	100	5
p2	d2	e2	120	6

Curator and TeamSize relate to Project that has relation with Department. ProjectGroupsNumber relates to TeamSize. Using this information we can easily decompose table.

2NF:



3NF:



There is no more desirable decompositions.

TASK 6

Let R be a relation scheme with a set F of functional dependencies. Decide whether a relation scheme R is in “good” form. In the case that a relation scheme R is not in “good” form, decompose it into a set of relation scheme {R1, R2, ..., Rn} such that

- Each relation scheme is in good form
- The decomposition is a lossless decomposition
- Preferably, the decomposition should be dependency preserving.

(Also from lecture)

