Module 4 Tutorial: Normalization

Normalization

- Normalization is based on the observation that relations with certain properties are more effective in inserting, updating and deleting data than other sets of relations containing the same data
- Normalization is a multi-step process of decomposing unsatisfactory "bad" relations by breaking up their attributes into smaller relations

Source of the following hospital example: Atre, S. Data Base: Structured Techniques for Design, Performance, and Management.

Unnormalized Relations

- First step in normalization is to convert the data into a two-dimensional table
- In unnormalized relations data can repeat within a column

Unnormalized Relation

D 1: 1 # 0	,, ,		D (') N	D (' (A))	0	0	D ()	
Patient # Su	urgeon # St	urg. date	Patient Name	Patient Addr	Surgeon	Surgery	Postop drug	ug side effec
	. Jai	n 1,		15 New St.	Beth Little	Gallstone s removal; Kidnev		
145		95; June			Michael	stones	Penicillin,	rash
1111 311		, l		NY	Diamond	removal		
1111 311	1 12	., 1995	JOHN WINLE	INI	Diamond	removai	none-	none
243		or 5, 994 May			Charles Field Patricia	Eye Cataract removal Thrombos	Tetracyclin	Fever
1234 467		- 1						
1234 467	10), 1995 I	·	•	Gold	is removal	e none	none
2345 189		ın 8, 196 (Dogwood Lane Harrison, NY	David Rosen	Open Heart Surgery	Cephalosp orin	none
4876 145		ov 5,		55 Boston Post Road, Chester, CN	Beth Little	Cholecyst	Demicillin	none
	Ma	ay 10,		Blind Brook Mamaronec		Gallstone s		
5123 145) 19	95	Paul Kosher	k, NY	Beth Little		none	none
		or 5, 194 Dec		Hilton Road Larchmont,	Charles	Eye Cornea Replacem ent Eye cataract	Tetracyclin	
6845 243	3 15	5, 1984	Ann Hood	NY	Field	removal		Fever

First Normal Form

- ► To move to First Normal Form a relation must contain only atomic values at each row and column.
 - No repeating groups
 - A column or set of columns is called a Candidate Key when its values can uniquely identify the row in the relation.

First Normal Form

								_		
								_		
				7		l	Ţ	1	1	
F	Patient #	Sura	eon #k	Surgery Date	Patient Name	Patient Addr	Surgeon Name	Surgery	Drug admin	Side Effects
				g - · · · · · ·	A	A	•			A
		'				15 New St.		0-11-4		
	1111		145	01- lan-95	John White	New York, NY	Beth Little	Gallstone s removal	Penicillin	rash
			143	01-3411-93	John Winte	15 New St.	Detti Little	Kidney	1 emem	lasii
						New York,	Michael	stones		
	1111		311	12-Jun-95	John White	NY	Diamond	removal	none	none
								Eye	\ .	
	1234		243	05 Apr 04	Mary Jones	10 Main St. Rye, NY	Charles Field	Cataract removal	Tetracyclin e	Fever
	1234		243	05-Api-94	ivially Jones	куе, ічт	Chanes Field	Terriovai	e	revei
						10 Main St.		Thrombos		
	1234		467	10-May-95	Mary Jones	Rye, NY	Patricia Gold	is removal	none	none
						Dogwood			\ \ \	
					Charles	Lane		Open Heart	Caphalana	
	2345		189	08-Jan-96		Harrison, NY	David Rosen	Surgery	Cephalosp orin	none
				00 00.1.00			24.14.110001.	- Cangary		
						55 Boston				
						Post Road, Chester,		Cholecyst		
	4876		145	05-Nov-95	Hal Kane	CN CN	Beth Little	ectomy	Demicillin	none
								,		
						Blind Brook		Gallstone		
	- 4			40.14		Mamaronec	5	s		
V	5123		145	10-May-95	Paul Kosher	K, NY	Beth Little	Removal Eye	none	none
						Hilton Road		Cornea		
						Larchmont,			Tetracyclin	
	6845		243	05-Apr-94	Ann Hood	NY	Charles Field	ent	е	Fever
						Hilton Road Larchmont,	/	Eye cataract		
	6845		243	15-Dec-84	Ann Hood	NY	Charles Field	removal	none	none

1NF Storage Anomalies

- Insertion: A new patient has not yet undergone surgery -hence no surgeon # -- Since surgeon # is part of the key, we cannot insert.
- ▶ Insertion: If a surgeon is newly hired and has not operated yet -- there will be no way to include that person in the database.
- Update: If a patient comes in for a new procedure, and has moved, we need to change multiple address entries.
- ▶ Deletion (type 1): Deleting a patient record may also delete all info about a surgeon.
- ▶ Deletion (type 2): When there are functional dependencies (like side effects and drug) changing one item eliminates other information.

- A relation is said to be in Second Normal Form when every non-key attribute is **fully functionally dependent** on the primary key.
 - ► That is, every non-key attribute needs the full primary key for unique identification

Why is this not in 2NF?

									_	
						$\overline{}$				
4	-	10	يا		*	*	†	•	,	D
Ľ	Patient #	Surge	eon #	Surgery Date	Patient Name	Patient Addr	Surgeon Name	Surgery	Drug admin	Side Effects
						1	1			
						15 New St.				
						New York,		Gallstone		
	1111		145	01-Jan-95	John White	NY	Beth Little	s removal	Penicillin	rash
				0.0000		15 New St.		Kidney		
						New York,	Michael	stones		
	1111		311	12-Jun-95	John White	NY	Diamond	removal	none	none
								Eye		
						10 Main St.		Cataract	Tetracyclin	
	1234		243	05-Apr-94	Mary Jones	Rye, NY	Charles Field	removal	е	Fever
						10 Main St.		Thrombos		
\vdash	1234	-	467	10-May-95	Mary Jones	Rye, NY	Patricia Gold	is removal	none	none
						Dogwood		0	\	
					Charles	Lane		Open Heart	Caphalaan	
	2345		189	08-Jan-96		Harrison, NY	David Rosen	Surgery	Cephalosp	none
\vdash	2343		109	00-Jan-90	BIOWII	141	David Roseii	Surgery	OIIII	Tione
						55 Boston				
						Post Road,				
						Chester,		Cholecyst		
	4876		145	05-Nov-95	Hal Kane	CN	Beth Little	ectomy	Demicillin	none
						Blind Brook		Gallstone		
						Mamaronec		s		
\mathbb{N}	5123	-	145	10-May-95	Paul Kosher	k, NY	Beth Little	Removal	none	none
						Liikaa Da		Eye		
						Hilton Road		Cornea	Totroovalia	
	6845		243	05-Apr-94	Ann Hood	Larchmont, NY	Charles Field	Replacem ent	Tetracyclin	Fever
	0045		243	03-Api-94	Anninoud	INI	Chanes rield	GIIL	6	I ever
						Hilton Road		Eye		
						Larchmont,		cataract		
	6845		243	15-Dec-84	Ann Hood	NY	Charles Field	removal	none	none

Patient #	Patient Name	Patient Address
		15 New St. New
1111	John White	York, NY
		10 Main St. Rye,
1234	Mary Jones	NY
	Charles	Dogwood Lane
2345	Brown	Harrison, NY
		55 Boston Post
4876	Hal Kane	Road, Chester,
		Blind Brook
5123	Paul Kosher	Mamaroneck, NY
		Hilton Road
6845	Ann Hood	Larchmont, NY

Surgeon Name
Beth Little
David Rosen
Charles Field
Michael Diamond
Patricia Gold

	•		<u> </u>	*	\ *
Patient #	Surgeon #	Surgery Date	Surgery	Drug Admin	Side Effects
1111	145	01-Jan-95	Gallstones removal	Penicillin	rash
1111	311	12-Jun-95	stones removal	none	none
1234	243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cataract removal	Tetracycline	Fever
1234	467	10-May-95	Thrombosis removal	none	none
2345	189	08-Jan-96	Open Heart Surgery	Cephalospori n	none
4876	145	05-Nov-95	Cholecystect omy	Demicillin	none
5123	145	10-May-95	Gallstones Removal	none	none
6845	243	15-Dec-84	Eye cataract removal	none	none
6845	243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cornea Replacement	Tetracycline	Fever

1NF Storage Anomalies Removed

- Insertion: Can now enter new patients without surgery.
- Insertion: Can now enter Surgeons who have not operated.
- ▶ Deletion (type 1): If Charles Brown dies, the corresponding tuples from Patient and Surgery tables can be deleted without losing information on David Rosen.
- ► Update: If John White comes in for third time, and has moved, we only need to change the Patient table

2NF Storage Anomalies

- ► Insertion: Cannot enter the fact that a particular drug has a particular side effect unless it is given to a patient.
- ▶ Deletion: If John White receives some other drug because of the penicillin rash, and a new drug and side effect are entered, we lose the information that penicillin can cause a rash
- ► Update: If drug side effects change (a new formula) we have to update multiple occurrences of side effects.

Third Normal Form

- A relation is said to be in Third Normal Form if there is no transitive functional dependency between non-key attributes
 - When one non-key attribute can be determined with one or more non-key attributes there is said to be a transitive functional dependency.
- The side effect column in the Surgery table is determined by the drug administered
 - Side effect is transitively functionally dependent on drug so Surgery is not 3NF

Why is this not in 3NF?

					+
Patient #	Surgeon #	Surgery Date	Surgery	Drug Admin	Side Effects
1111	145	01-Jan-95	Gallstones removal	Penicillin	rash
1111	311	12-Jun-95	stones removal	none	none
1234	243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cataract removal	Tetracycline	Fever
1234	467	10-May-95	Thrombosis removal	none	none
2345	189	08-Jan-96	Open Heart Surgery	Cephalospori n	none
4876	145	05-Nov-95	Cholecystect omy	Demicillin	none
5123	145	10-May-95	Gallstones Removal	none	none
6845	243	15-Dec-84	Eye cataract removal	none	none
6845	243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cornea Replacement	Tetracycline	Fever

Third Normal Form

				•	
Patient #	Surg	eon #	Surgery Date	Surgery	Drug Admin
1111		145	01-Jan-95	Gallstones removal	Penicillin
1111		311	12-Jun-95	Kidney stones removal	none
1234		243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cataract removal	Tetracycline
1234		467	10-May-95	Thrombosis removal	none
2345		189	08-Jan-96	Open Heart Surgery	Cephalosporin
4876		145	05-Nov-95	Cholecystectomy	Demicillin
5123		145	10-May-95	Gallstones Removal	none
6845		243	15-Dec-84	Eye cataract removal	none
6845		243	05-Apr-94	Eye Cornea Replacement	Tetracycline

Third Normal Form

Drug Admin	Side Effects
Cephalosporin	none
Demicillin	none
none	none
Penicillin	rash
Tetracycline	Fever

2NF Storage Anomalies Removed

- Insertion: We can now enter the fact that a particular drug has a particular side effect in the Drug relation.
- Deletion: If John White receives some other drug as a result of the rash from penicillin, the information on penicillin and rash is maintained.
- Update: The side effects for each drug appear only once.