Week 8 Notes

Note | w.r.t = with respect to

Data redundancy

- Data redundancies can cause update anomalies
 - Insertion anomaly
 - Deletion anomaly
 - Modification anomaly | May have to modify something in multiple places if the data is redundant

Normal Forms

- To minimize redundancy we need tables that are in a normal form
- Some normal forms are defined using functional dependencies
 - 1st normal form | 1NF
 - o 2nd normal form | 2NF
 - o 3rd normal form | 3NF
 - Boyce-Codd normal form | BCNF

Functional Dependencies

- A FD is a formula of the form A->B (Where A and B are sets).
 - o If two records have the same value for A then they also have the same value for B
 - For each value of A there is a unique value of B
 - We say that A functionally determines B or B is functionally dependant on A
- A -> B can also be written as A1, A2,... Ak -> B1, B2,... Bn

Trivial Functional Dependency

- If B is a subset of A, then A->B and this is a trivial dependency
- Trivial dependencies are not considered in normalization

Some observations

• All attributes in a table are FD on the PK

FD Inference

If we know A->B, B->C, then we can infer that A->C If A->B, A,C -> B,C

Inference Rules

Reflexivity

- If B is a subset of A, then A -> B Augmentation
- If A->B, then A,C->B,C Transitivity

• If A->B and B->C, then A->C

Closure set of a set of attributes

- Let F be a set of FDs, A be a set of attributes
 - The closure set of A w.r.t F, denoted A+ is the set of all attributes that are functionally dependant on A Closure set of A is the set of all attributes that are FD on A

Finding Candidate Keys using Functional Dependencies

- Any super key must contain all the attributes that do not appear on the right hand side of the arrow
- So start with the set of keys that have not appeared on the right
- If A+ contains all attributes then the it is the only candidate key
- Otherwise keep adding attributes into A
- To make sure A is a CK you need to make sure any subset of A is not a super key