

Unit-3

**4th Normal Form (4NF) and 5th
Normal Form (5NF)**

Multivalued Dependencies

- (a) A multivalued dependency exists when there are at least 3 attributes (like X,Y and Z) in a relation and for value of X there is a well defined set of values of Y and a well defined set of values of Z. **However, the set of values of Y is independent of set Z and vice versa. Primary Key:(XYZ)**
- (b) Because if there are only 2 attributes (like A,B) in a relation and for value of A there is a well defined set of values of B, then we can easily repeat value of A for each value of B. Then the Candidate Key will be (A,B).
- (c) The EMP relation with 2 MVDs: ENAME \twoheadrightarrow PNAME and ENAME \twoheadrightarrow DNAME.

EMP		
<u>ENAME</u>	PNAME	<u>DNAME</u>
Smith	X Y	John Anna

EMP (Redundancy bcoz of multivalued Dependency)

<u>ENAME</u>	PNAME	<u>DNAME</u>
Smith	X	John
Smith	Y	Anna
Smith	X	Anna
Smith	Y	John

4th Normal Form (4NF)

For a table to satisfy the Fourth Normal Form, it should satisfy the following two conditions:

1. It should be in the **Boyce-Codd Normal Form**.
2. The table should not have any non-trivial **Multi-valued Dependency**. And for this the relation should have at-least 3 attributes.

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

- (a) The EMP relation with 2 MVDs: $ENAME \twoheadrightarrow PNAME$ and $ENAME \twoheadrightarrow DNAME$.
- (b) Decomposing the EMP relation into two 4NF relations EMP_PROJECTS and EMP_DEPENDENTS.

(a) **EMP**

<u>ENAME</u>	PNAME	<u>DNAME</u>
Smith	X	John
Smith	Y	Anna
Smith	X	Anna
Smith	Y	John

(b) **EMP_PROJECTS**

<u>ENAME</u>	<u>PNAME</u>
Smith	X
Smith	Y

EMP_DEPENDENTS

<u>ENAME</u>	<u>DNAME</u>
Smith	John
Smith	Anna

Multivalued Dependencies and 4th Normal Form

Decomposing a relation state of EMP that is not in 4NF:

(a) EMP relation with additional tuples.

(b) 2 corresponding 4NF relations EMP_PROJECTS and EMP_DEPENDENTS.

(a)

EMP

<u>ENAME</u>	<u>PNAME</u>	<u>DNAME</u>
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Smith	X	John
Smith	Y	Anna
Smith	X	Anna
Smith	Y	John
Brown	W	Jim
Brown	X	Jim
Brown	Y	Jim
Brown	Z	Jim
Brown	W	Joan
Brown	X	Joan
Brown	Y	Joan
Brown	Z	Joan
Brown	W	Bob
Brown	X	Bob
Brown	Y	Bob
Brown	Z	Bob

(b)

EMP_PROJECTS

<u>ENAME</u>	<u>PNAME</u>
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Smith	X
Smith	Y
Brown	W
Brown	X
Brown	Y
Brown	Z

EMP_DEPENDENTS

<u>ENAME</u>	<u>DNAME</u>
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Smith	Anna
Smith	John
Brown	Jim
Brown	Joan
Brown	Bob

Multivalued Dependencies and 4th Normal Form

Decomposing a relation state of EMP that is not in 4NF:

- (a) The COURSE relation with 2 MVDs: SUBJECT \twoheadrightarrow LECTURER and SUBJECT \twoheadrightarrow BOOKS.
- (b) Decomposing the COURSE relation into two 4NF relations.

Course

SUBJECT	LECTURER	BOOKS
Mathematics	Alex	Maths Book1
Mathematics	Bosco	Maths Book2
Physics	Rose	Physics Book
Chemistry	Adam	Chemistry Book

4NF

SUBJECT	LECTURER	SUBJECT	BOOKS
Mathematics	Alex	Mathematics	Maths Book1
Mathematics	Bosco	Mathematics	Maths Book2
Physics	Rose	Physics	Physics Book
Chemistry	Adam	Chemistry	Chemistry Book

Join Dependencies and Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

Join Dependency Definition:

- A relation R is subject to a join dependency or we can say that a relation R is having join dependency if R can always be recreated by joining multiple tables each having a subset of the attributes of R. If one of the relation in the join has all the attributes of the relation R, the join dependency is called trivial.
- If a relation can be recreated by joining multiple tables (R1, R2, R3....Rn) and each of this table have a subset of the attributes of the table, then the table is having Join Dependency.

Join Dependencies and Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

Join Dependency Definition:

- Let 'R' be a relation schema and R1,R2,...Rn be the decomposition of R. Then R is said to satisfy the join dependency JD(R1,R2,...Rn) if and only if:

$$\Join R_1(R) \Join R_2(R) \Join \dots \Join R_n(R) = R$$

Join Dependency Rule:

- JD holds good only if a relation can be retransformed back without any loss of information from the join of certain specified projection (sub-relations) on it.
- JD holds good only for a relation if the join of certain specified projection (sub-relations) on it does not have any extra, missing or false(spurious) tuples.

Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

It is also known as **Project-Join Normal Form (PJNF)**. A relation R is in 5NF if:

- R is already in 4NF.
 - It can-not be further non-loss decomposed or if it is not having any join dependency.
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- Join Dependency can be related to 5NF, wherein a relation R is in 5NF if and only if it is already in 4NF and it cannot be decomposed further or in other words we can say that if R is not having any Join dependency.
 - If a relation is in 4NF and having Join dependency means if it can be decomposed further than it is not in 5NF. After decomposing the resultant sub relations will be in 5NF.

Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

(c) The relation **SUPPLY** with no MVDs is in 4NF but not in 5NF as it has the join dependency : JD(R1, R2, R3).

(d) Decomposing the relation **SUPPLY** into the 5NF relations R1, R2, and R3.

(c) **SUPPLY**

SNAME	PARTNAME	PROJNAME
Smith	Bolt	ProjX
Smith	Nut	ProjY
Adamsky	Bolt	ProjY
Walton	Nut	ProjZ
Adamsky	Nail	ProjX
Adamsky	Bolt	ProjX
Smith	Bolt	ProjY

The relation **SUPPLY** has the join dependency: JD(R1, R2, R3) as $R1 \bowtie R2 \bowtie R3 = R$
So table **SUPPLY** is not in 5NF

5NF Relations: R1, R2 and R3

(d) **R1**

SNAME	PARTNAME
Smith	Bolt
Smith	Nut
Adamsky	Bolt
Walton	Nut
Adamsky	Nail

R2

SNAME	PROJNAME
Smith	ProjX
Smith	ProjY
Adamsky	ProjY
Walton	ProjZ
Adamsky	ProjX

R3

PARTNAME	PROJNAME
Bolt	ProjX
Nut	ProjY
Bolt	ProjY
Nut	ProjZ
Nail	ProjX