```
29/3/2024
```

## Super Keys

How to find total no. of Superkeys in a table: ->

(ase 1 + Suppose we have a table {az, az, az - . any)

d. al is the CK.

=> Then total no. of Superkeys are 20 m-!

Class 2 => Suppose we have a table da1, a2, a3 -- . and de (a1, a2, a3) is the CK.

=> Total no. of Super keys are (2-3-0)

Case 3 => Suppose we have a table {a1, a2, a3 - - an)

d fat daz3 2 ck.

Total ho. of Super keys are

Superkeys of (91) Superkeys of (92) 
Superkeys of (91 daz).

ex=> (a1, a2, 9

CK (QI QZ) Super K

(a1, a2, 93)

Superkeys of a1 = > (a1, a2) (a1) (a1, a3)

Super keys of az= (a1, az)
(a2)

(a2, a3)

[a1, a2, a3)

Supper keysog ald 92 => (91,92)
(01,92,93)

Cass4=) R= {a1, a2, a3 - ang.

CK1 = (a1) CK2 = (a2, a3)

Superkey of (a1) + Superkey of (a2, a3) - Superkey of

(2) - 2 n-3 3

(2) - 2 n-3 3

(3) - Superkey of

(3) - Superkey of

(4) - 4 (2, 43)

(5) - 5 (4) - 4 (2, 43)

Casses R= Sai, az, az. -- - an3

CN= (a1, a2) CK2 = (a3, a4)

Superky of (a1, a2) + Superky of (a3, a4) - Superky of

(2n-2 + 2n-2 - 2n-4) (a1,92, a3, a4)

Casse 46 => R= {a1,a2,a3---an3

CK1= (a1, a2)

CK2 = (a1, 93.)

CK1 = Q1, CK1 = Q1, CK3 = Q3 CK2 = Q2, CK3 = Q3

SK(a1) + SK(a2) + SK(a3) - SK(a1, a2) -SK(a2, a3) - SK(a1, a3) + SK(a1, a2, a3)

$$S \Rightarrow R = S \text{ eid}, \text{ ename }, \text{dob} 3$$
 $CR = \text{eid}$ 
 $R = \text{eid}$ 

$$Q = R = \{eid, Pid, h-rate\}$$

$$CR (eid, Pid)$$

$$no. of SR = 2^{3-2} = 2' = 2$$

Q=) Emp= { wmob, email, ename}

CK = mab CK = mail CK =

Emp ( cid, mob, email, name)

CK= eid

CK = (cname, mob)

sk (eid) + sk (ename, mob) - sk (eid, ename, mob)

2 4 -1 + 2 4 - 2 2 4-3

8 + 04 - 2 = 10

0 => Rz fename, mob, email, did }

CK1 = ename, mob

CK2 = ename, email

 $2^{4-2} + 2^{4-2} - 2^{4-3}$ 

4+4-2 2 6

9=> R= Sename, mob, email, did, eid 3

CK = cid CK = mob CK = mail

 $2^{5-1}$ ,  $+2^{5-1}$  +  $2^{5-1}$  -  $2^{5-2}$  -  $2^{5-2}$  -  $2^{5-2}$  +  $2^{5-3}$ 

16 + 16 + 16 - 8 - 8 - 8 + 4 - 28