

\* Variables:

(1)

→ 1) ~~Public StringBuffer attributes~~

2) ~~Public int n;~~

3) ~~Public~~

\* variables

1) Public StringBuffer attributes;

→ Since this is

→ This contains all the attributes of the Relation.

Eg: "ABCDEFG."

Here A, B, C, ..., G are all attributes

2) Public int n;

↳ Total number of attributes

ie,

$n = \text{attributes.length()};$

3) Public String[] lhs;

4) Public String[] rhs;

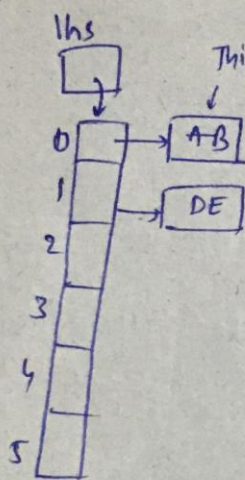
5) Public String[] nt-list;



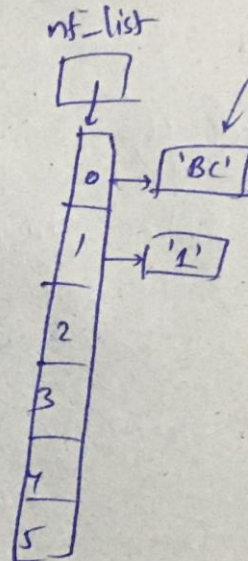
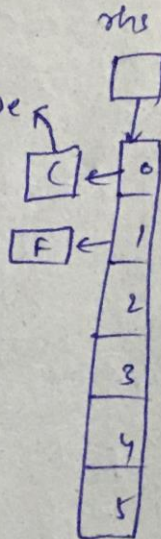
Eg: consider we have 2 FDS.

AB → C BCNF  
DE → F 1NF

Here, ~~this array~~ holds.



This is of string type



This is also of string type

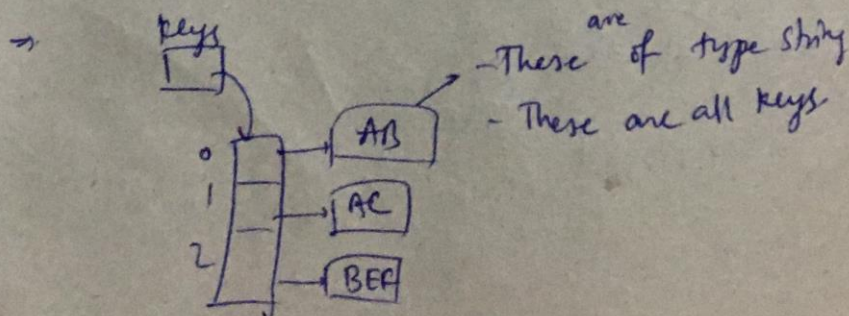
6) Public int k = 0;

↳ This variable holds the total number of functional dependencies (FD closure number)

→ Here k means not 'key'.

7) Public String[] keys;

↳ This "keys" is of type String[].





### 8) Public String Key Attributes

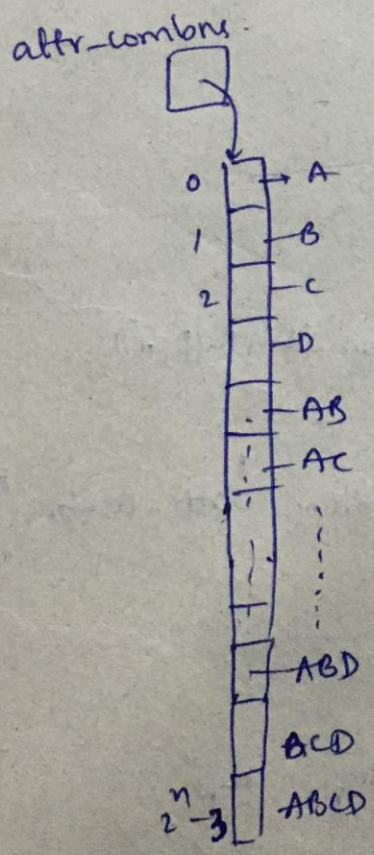
- ↓  
keyAttributes holds all the key attributes
- Eg: ABCEFF (from previous Example ~~of it~~)

### 9) Public String[] attr-combns.

- attr-combns contains all the possible  $2^n$  combinations of attributes

Attributes = ABCD.

eg:



→ This is useful for finding keys.



10) Public AttrEJ decomposed.

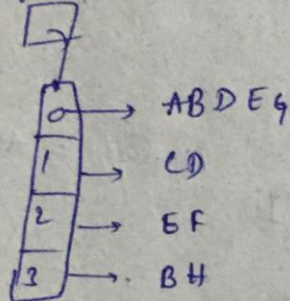
④

↳ This is of type AttrEJ

→ This contains tables / relations & just like parent table.

eg!

decomposed



i). ABCDEFGH

11) Public int r=0;

12) Public ~~int~~ StringBuffer b = new StringBuffer();

These are useful while filling 'attr-combns.'

13) int h=0;

→ useful while filling 'keys'.

14) int l;

↳ number of keys.



15) Private int P = 1;

(5)

↳ this holds the total number of decomposed Relations.

methods:

i) Private String Sort(String s).

→ Takes a String, sorts it & returns the sorted one.

es: i/p = BACDE

o/p = ABCDE.

ii) Private String removeDuplicates(String s)

→ i/p = ABCCDE

o/p = AB CDE

iii) Public void removeRedundantFDs(lhs[], rhs[]).

i/p ;  
→ AB → C  
→ ABD → C

o/p ;  
→ AB → C  
- null



iv) `public void removeRedundantFDs ( lhs, rhs, x )` (6)

→ This is overloaded,

→ if  $(x == 1)$

then it clears nt\_list also.

---

v) `public void remove nullspaces ( lhs, rhs, x )`

→ This removes null spaces that are created in above methods.

---

vi) `public void fd closure ( )`

→ calculates 'FD closure'

---

vii) `public void fillFDs ( )`

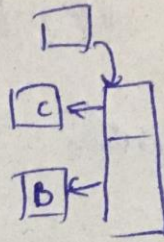
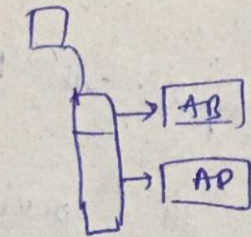
→ This takes the FDs & in string format & splits them & stores in 2 different strings.

Eg: if : i) "AB → C"  
ii) "AD → B"



o/p =

lhs



⑦

viii) `Public void Print Fds.( )`

ix) `Public void fill AttrCombnr( )`

→ This fills the string Array attr-combnr.

→ This filled array is useful for finding the keys.

x) store

xi) nchoosep

} above two method uses these 2 methods.

for completing the task.

xii)



⑧

xii) Public void fillKeyList()

→ This method computes all the keys by going through all possible combinations.

→ This method uses the following methods.

xiii) ~~get con~~

Private String getCombination()

↳ This method takes ~~a con~~ an appropriate combination from

attr-combns and returns it to "fill key list" method.

---

xiv) Public void printKeys()

→



9

xv) Public boolean isAKey()

xvi) Public boolean isAKeyAttribute()

The above 2 methods are useful while finding the Normal form.

---

xvii) Public void fillNormalFormList()

→ attaches a normal form to every FD in FD closure

---

xviii) Public void Print NF()

NF = Normal form.

---



xix) Public void decomposeRel()

(10)

→ In order to increase the NF, this method decomposes the table & stores the ~~less~~ decomposed tables in Attr[].

---

xx) Public void ~~Print~~ PrintRel()

→ prints ~~at~~ all the decomposed Relations

---

xxi) Public void CompleteFormalities()

→ i) computes FD closure

→ ii) computes minimal keys

→ iii) computes Normal Form of every FD.

by invoking necessary method.

→ if(task.equals("print"))

→ it prints the above '3' things.



xxii) public boolean calculate FDclosure ..... original() (11)

{

calculates FDclosure from decomposed rels &  
compares it with original FD closure.

}