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Test for Lossless Join Property:

We can apply Chase's algorithm to check whether a decomposition is Lossless or not.

1.

Let us first consider PASSENGER table. It has been decomposed into PASSENGER1, PASSENGER2 and PASSENGER3.

PASSENGER1 (PID, PASSPORTNO)

PASSENGER2(PASSPORTNO, FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX)

PASSENGER3 (PID, FLIGHT_CODE)

Functional Dependencies are:

PASSPORTNO \rightarrow { FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX }

PID → FLIGHT_CODE

Now filling the table according to the algorithm:-

| | PID | PASSPORTNO | FNAME | M | LNAME | ADDRESS | PHONE | AGE | SEX | FLIGHT_CODE |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| PASSENGER1 | A ₁ | A ₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₁₅ | B ₁₆ | B ₁₇ | B ₁₈ | B ₁₉ | B _{1 10} |
| PASSENGER2 | B ₂₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | A ₄ | A ₅ | A ₆ | A ₇ | A ₈ | A 9 | B _{2 10} |
| PASSENGER3 | A ₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₃₄ | B ₃₅ | B ₃₆ | B ₃₇ | B ₃₈ | B ₃₉ | A ₁₀ |

| | PID | PASSPORTNO | FNAME | М | LNAME | ADDRESS | PHONE | AGE | SEX | FLIGHT_CODE |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| PASSENGER1 | A ₁ | A ₂ | B ₁₃ A ₃ | B ₁₄ A ₄ | B ₁₅ A ₅ | B ₁₆ A ₆ | B ₁₇₋ A ₇ | B ₁₈ A ₈ | B ₁₉ A ₉ | B ₁₋₁₀ A ₁₀ |
| PASSENGER2 | B ₂₁ | A ₂ | A ₃ | A ₄ | A ₅ | A ₆ | A ₇ | A ₈ | A ₉ | B _{2 10} |
| PASSENGER3 | A ₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₃₄ | B ₃₅ | B ₃₆ | B ₃₇ | B ₃₈ | B ₃₉ | A ₁₀ |

Now we can see an entire row contains only alpha (A) values. According to the algorithm we conclude that the decomposition is Lossless.

2.

Let us consider **TICKET** table. It has been decomposed into **TICKET1**. **TICKET2**, and **TICKET3**.

TICKET1 (<u>TICKET_NUMBER</u>, SOURCE, DESTINATION, DATE_OF_BOOKING, DATE_OF_TRAVEL, SEATNO, CLASS, DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, PID, PASSPORTNO)

TICKET2 (DATE OF BOOKING, SOURCE, DESTINATION, CLASS, PRICE)

TICKET3 (DATE_OF_CANCELLATION, SURCHARGE)

Functional Dependencies are:

{ DATE_OF_BOOKING, SOURCE, DESTINATION, CLASS } \rightarrow PRICE

DATE_OF_CANCELLATION → SURCHARGE

Now filling the table according to the algorithm we get final table as:-

| | TICKET_NUMBER | SOURCE | DESTINATION | DATE_OF_BOOKING | DATE_OF_CANCELLATION | DATE_OF_TRAVEL | SEATNO | CLASS | SURCHARGE | PID | PASSPORTNO | PRICE |
|---------|---------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------|-----|------------|-------|
| TICKET1 | А | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | B- A | Α | Α | B-A |
| TICKET2 | В | Α | Α | Α | В | В | В | Α | В | В | В | Α |
| TICKET3 | В | В | В | В | Α | В | В | В | Α | В | В | В |

So the decomposition is **Lossless.**

3.

Let us consider **EMPLOYEE** table. It has been decomposed into **EMPLOYEE1** and **EMPLOYEE2**.

EMPLOYEE1 (<u>SSN</u>, FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX, JOBTYPE, ASTYPE, ETYPE, SHIFT, POSITION, AP_NAME)

EMPLOYEE2(<u>JOBTYPE</u>, SALARY)

Functional Dependencies are:

JOBTYPE → SALARY

 $SSN \rightarrow \{FNAME, M, LNAME, ADDRESS, PHONE, AGE, SEX, PHONE, ADDRESS \}$

Now filling the table according to the algorithm:-

| | SSN | FNAME | М | LNAME | ADDRESS | PHONE | AGE | SEX | JOBTYPE | ASTYPE | ETYPE | SHIFT | SALARY | AP_NAME |
|-----------|-----|-------|---|-------|---------|-------|-----|-----|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| EMPLOYEE1 | Α | Α | Α | Α | А | А | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | А | B- A | Α |
| EMPLOYEE2 | В | В | В | В | В | В | В | В | Α | В | В | В | Α | В |

So this decomposition is also **Lossless**.