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Experiment 9

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1. Consider a relation R(ABCDEFGHI) having FDs as:

$AB \rightarrow C$

$AD \rightarrow GH$

$BD \rightarrow EF$

$A \rightarrow I$

$H \rightarrow J$

- **Identify that relation is in which normal form and the candidate key by determining the prime and non-prime attributes.**
- **Apply the decomposition if needed to remove the redundancy.**
- **Identify how many new tables will be formed after the decomposition.**

Ans:

Given: R(ABCDEFGHIJ), FDs: $AB \rightarrow C$, $AD \rightarrow GH$, $BD \rightarrow EF$, $A \rightarrow I$, $H \rightarrow J$

Step 1: Find candidate key (C.K) by closure: $(ABD)^+ = ABCDEFGHIJ \rightarrow \mathbf{C.K = \{ABD\}}$

Step 2: Identify prime and non-prime attributes:

- Prime: A, B, D
- Non-prime: C, E, F, G, H, I, J

Step 3: Check 1NF, 2NF, 3NF:

- 1NF & 2NF satisfied
- 3NF violated due to $H \rightarrow J$ (H not CK) $\rightarrow \mathbf{Highest NF = 2NF}$

Step 4: Decompose to remove redundancy:

- R1(H, J), R2(A, I), R3(AB, C), R4(AD, G, H), R5(BD, E, F), R6(ABD, remaining)

Step 5: Number of new tables after decomposition = **6**



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Answer:

- Highest Normal Form = 2NF
- Candidate Key = {ABD}
- Tables after decomposition = 6

Question 2:

Relation R having attributes as (A, B, C, D, E) having the functional dependencies as follows:

$A \rightarrow B$

$B \rightarrow E$

$C \rightarrow D$

- Identify that relation is in which normal form and the candidate key by determining the prime and non-prime attributes.
- Apply the decomposition if needed to remove the redundancy.
- Identify how many new tables will be formed after the decomposition.

Given Relation: R(A, B, C, D, E) with FDs: $A \rightarrow B$, $B \rightarrow E$, $C \rightarrow D$.

Candidate Key: Compute closure: $\{A\}^+ = \{A, B, E\}$; $\{C\}^+ = \{C, D\}$; $\{A, C\}^+ = \{A, B, C, D, E\} \rightarrow$ Candidate Key = {A, C}.

Prime Attributes: A, C; **Non-prime Attributes:** B, D, E.

Check 1NF: All attributes are atomic \rightarrow R is in 1NF.

Check 2NF: B and E depend on part of key A \rightarrow violates 2NF.

Decomposition: R1(A, B, E), R2(C, D), R3(A, C) (to preserve candidate key).

Result: 3 new tables formed, all in 2NF/3NF, redundancy removed.



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