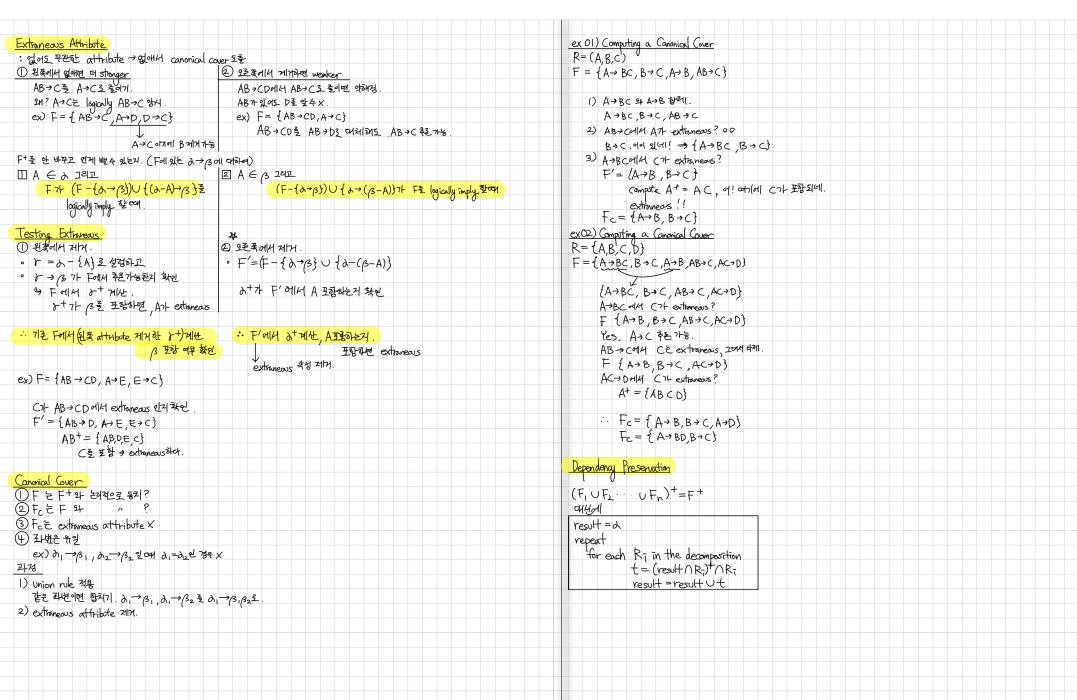
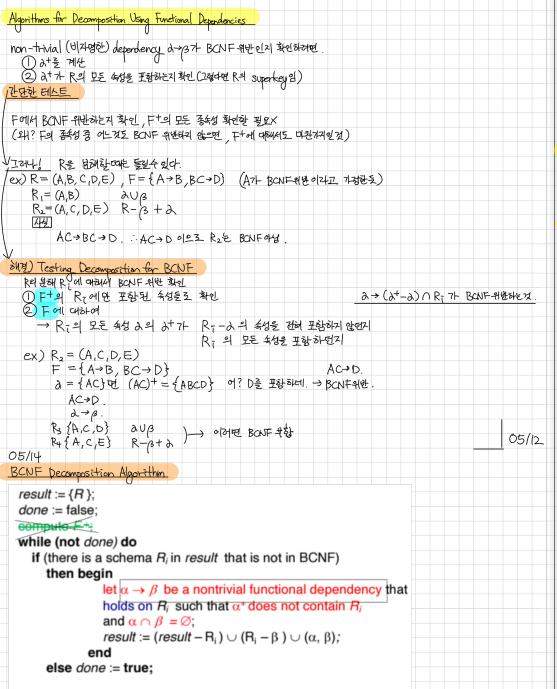


```
05/07
Closure of Attribute Sets
                                                       ex) R = (A,B,C,G,HI)
                                                           F = \{A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, CG \rightarrow H, CG \rightarrow I, B \rightarrow H\}
closure of a under FZ at 3 IA.
                                                          (AG)+
result := a
                                                              1) result = AG
while (changes to result) do
                                                              2) result = ABCG (54? A > B, A > C)
  for each 3 -> r in F do
                                                              3) result = ARCGHI (24? CG >H, CG >I,
     begin ^{\prime} if 3 \subseteq \text{result} then result := \text{result} \cup 3
                                                                                      CG = ABCG)
                                                              22114 AG7+ cardidate key 8?
                                                              ① AG71- Suparkay 3? 00.
② AG9 Subset 3 Superkay 7-274?
  위신 4기사신을 result oil 넣고
     B→ b oil प्रभेज B7+ result의 地間をかける
                                                                 A→R? A+=ABCH → superkey X
                                                                  G → R? G+=G.
      ナ을 result에 넰만 반복.
Use of Attribute Closure
                                                              ं. थुएमें n-1 ज्ञान स्थानिया पांस test.
1 Testing for Superkey
→ 27 Superkey 491 2+2 Rel 25 affilibles 12/2 2/01+28.
2 Testing functional dependencies
→ A→B7+ hold 하는 21 (4是 만3 F+에 있는 지) 확인하여면
  B ८ a+e/21 क्रिक्षेत्रिष्ट श्रिम.
3 computing closure of F
→ な >(>CR) al chaten, >+= 別化
      S ⊆ 2+01 chan > > S= outpot=3 49 year.
```





Note: each  $R_i$  is in BCNF, and decomposition is lossless-join.

```
Third Normal Form
deptadvisor (s_1D, 7_1D, dept name)
F = { s_ID, deptname -> 7_ID, 1_ID -> deptname}
   conditate keys: 6_10, deptrame/, (ID,S_10)
                 candidate key of the of the
Testing for 3NF
→ Fort 以と FD et 2位
   2-3 of onetal
   27 Superkey 7-0410 B 7+ condidate key of $34 9/521 check.
3NF algorithm
                                             or each 함수 종속 α → β in Fc do
( ) Fc ( canonical cover) 75171.
② 각 항수 종속 (Fc 에 있는)으로 소기아생성 Ri := 여 // 따 용를 합친 스키마
(3) R1~ R7 3 对上对丘 R4 老里程
  포함하지 않으면, MIS은 스케아취나 Ritl = R의 임의 흔 모기.
(4) 경복스키아 삭제
   R-7- RK 에 설레 있다면 (ex R-CRk), R-4게.
                                     (ex) R = (A_1B_1C_1D)
ex) R= (A,B,C,D,E)
    F = \{A \rightarrow BC, C \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow E, A \rightarrow D\}
                                      F = \{B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D\}
1 Fc-73471.
                                       F_c = \{B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D\}
         A→BCD, C→D, B→E
                                         R_1 = \{B,C\}
② 女 教 致 55 53 53 53 488
                                         R2 = {c,D}
   R = \{A,B,C,D\}
                                         candidate key 2 {A,B}
   R_= {C,D}
                                      R3 辛가 {A,B's
    R_3 = \{B,E\}
3 candidate key $2
   A+ = {A,B,C,D,E} UTH ATH $171.
   孙四叶期8
dependency preserving 2+ loseless join 2 925!!
```

ex 03) cust banker branch = (austomer id, employee id, branch name, type) functional dependencies customer\_id, emplayee\_id -> branch\_name, type emplayee\_id -> branch\_name customer\_id, branch\_name -> employee\_id. FC PET 71(4) OTAL extraneous? at = { cid, eid, type, branch name} extrancos àboll. customer\_td, employee\_td -> type employee\_td -> branch\_name customer\_id, branch\_name -> employee\_id. (customer id, emplayee id, type) (employee id, branch name) (customer id, branch name, emplayee id) -> candidate kay I?! म् वस संस्था (customerial, employeeid, type) >> 313. Comparison of BONF&3NF 3NF → loseless dependencies preserved BONF > loseless 354 dependencies preserving EX.

## Multivalued Dependencies

inst\_child (ID, child\_name) inst\_phone (ID, phone\_number)



inst\_info (ID, child name, phone number)

(9999, David, 512-555-1234) (9999, William, 512-555-4321) (99999, William, 512-555-(234) (99999, David, 512-555-4321)

multivalued dependency a >>>3

$$t_1[\lambda] = t_2[\lambda] = t_3[\lambda] = t_4[\lambda]$$
 $t_3[\beta] = t_1[\beta]$ 
 $t_3[R-\beta] = t_2[R-\beta]$ 
 $t_4[\beta] = t_3[\beta]$ 
 $t_4[R-\beta] = t_1[R-\beta]$ 

Y,Z,W

 $Y \rightarrow \rightarrow Z$  (Y multidetermines Z)

 $\langle y_1, z_1, w_1 \rangle \in r$  and  $\langle y_1, z_2, w_2 \rangle \in r$ 

 $\langle y_1, z_1, w_2 \rangle \in r$  and  $\langle y_1, z_2, w_1 \rangle \in r$ 

R= (A,B,C)

$$A \rightarrow B$$
 (a,b1,c1) (a,b2,c1) (a,b3,c1) (a,b1,c2) (a,b2,c2) (a,b3,c2) (a,b1,c3) (a,b2,c3) (a,b3,c3)

05/14

## Fourth Normal Form

 $a \rightarrow \rightarrow \beta$  is trivial a is a superkey for R

result: = {R}; done := false; compute D+;

Let D<sub>i</sub> denote the restriction of D+ to R<sub>i</sub>

while (not done)

if (there is a schema R<sub>i</sub> in result that is not in 4NF) then begin

let  $\alpha \longrightarrow \beta$  be a nontrivial multivalued dependency that holds on  $R_i$  such that  $\alpha \supset R_i$  is not in  $D_i$ , and  $\alpha \cap \beta = \phi$ ; result :=  $|(result - R_i) \cup (R_i - \beta) \cup (\alpha, \beta)|$  end

else done:= true;

Note: each  $R_i$  is in 4NF, and decomposition is lossless-join

## example)

$$R = (A,B,C,G,H,I)$$

$$F = \{A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow HI, CG \rightarrow H\}$$

$$R_1 = (A,B) \rightarrow \text{HNF.0}$$
 $R_2 = (A,C,G,H,I) \rightarrow \text{HNF} \times$ 

$$R_3 = (C, G, H)$$
  
 $R_4 = (A, C, G, I)$ 

## Restriction 과정:

- 1. D+에서 α ⊆ Ri인 모든 MVD α →→ β 찾기
- 2. 각각에 대해  $\alpha \rightarrow (\beta \ n \ Ri)$  형태로 변환
- 3. 결과가 non-trivial하고 Ri 속성들만 포함하는 것들만 선택