



# Prinsip Normalisasi Basisdata Relasional

- Review Konsep Basisdata Relasional
- Anomali Desain Basisdata
- Prinsip Normalisasi Basisdata
- Bentuk-bentuk normal: 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF
- De-Normalisasi

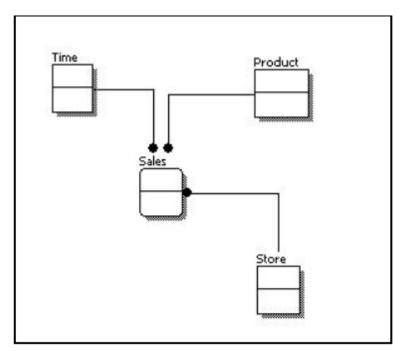
LOCALLY ROOTED, GLOBALLY RESPECTED

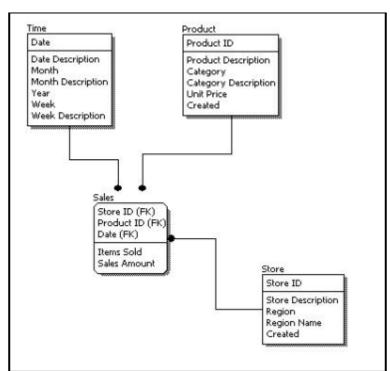
# Tahapan Pemodelan Data

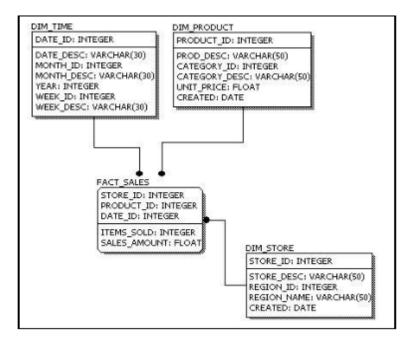
### Conceptual Model Design

### Logical Model Design

### Physical Model Design







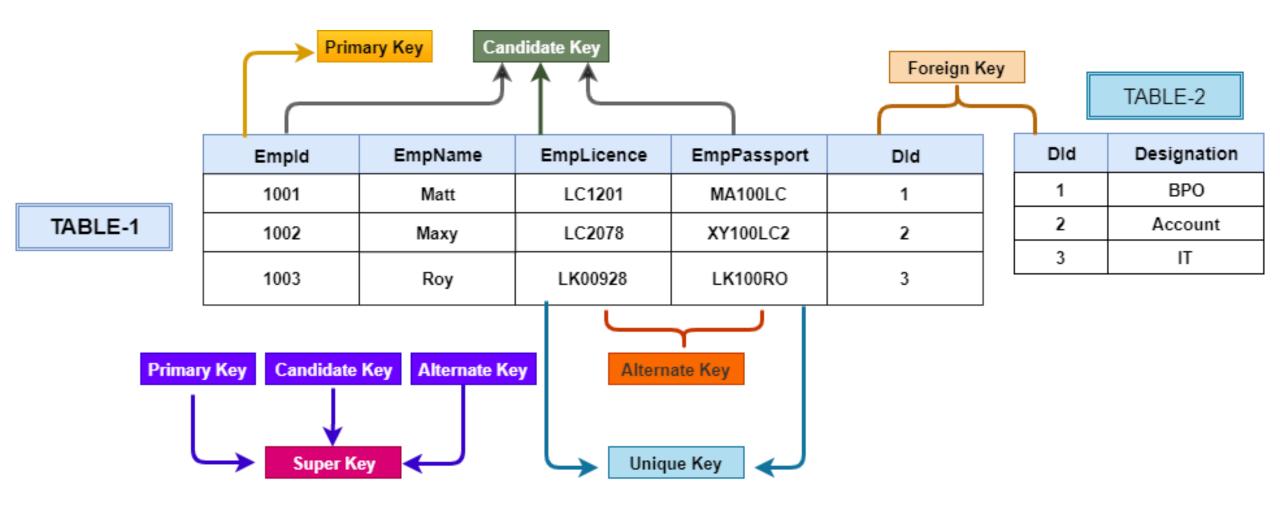
User (High Level)

(Low Level) Database

# Apa itu KUNCI?

Atribut yang dapat membedakan sebuah entitas di dalam *entity set* atau sebuah relationship di dalam *relationship set.* 

# **Apa itu KUNCI?**

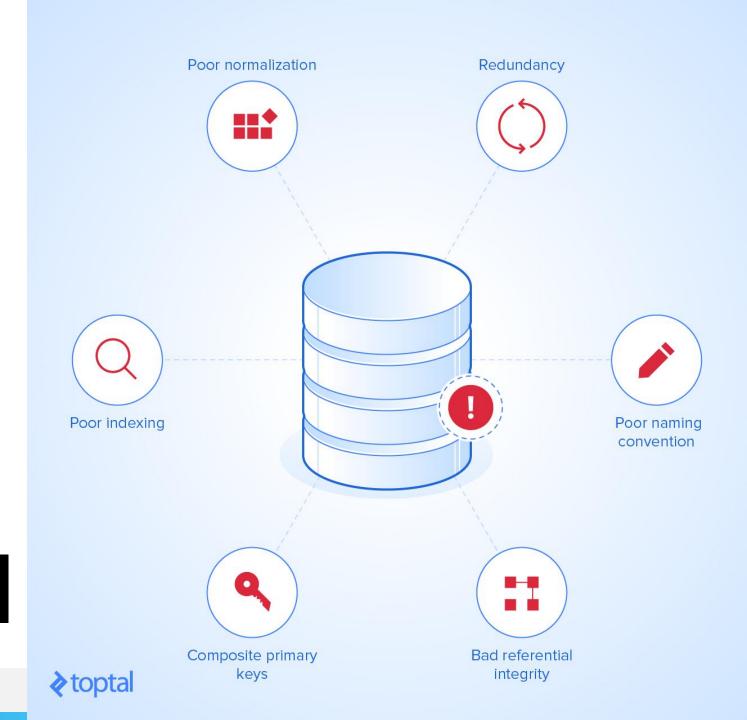


# Bad Design Leads to

# **Bad Consequences**



"DATABASE ANOMALIES"



# **Example: Bad Design**

<u>FLIGHTS</u>

flt#	date	airline	plane#
DL242	10/23/00	Delta	k-yo-33297
DL242	10/24/00	Delta	t-up- 73356
DL242		Delta	o-ge-98722
AA121	10/24/00	American	p-rw-84663
AA121	10/25/00	American	q-yg-98237
AA411	10/22/00	American	h-fe-65748

- redundancy: airline name repeated for the same flight
- inconsistency: when airline name for a flight changes, it must be changed in many places

# Bad Database Design

	<u> FLIGH</u>	<del>TS</del>		
(	flt#	date	airline	plane#
	DL 242	10/23/00	Della	k-yo-33297
	DL242	10/24/00	<del>Delt</del> a	t-up-73356
	DL242	10/25/00	Delta	o-ge-98722
	AA121	10/24/00	American	p-rw-84663
	AA121	10/25/00	American	q-yg-98237
	AA411	10/22/00	American	h-fe-65748

- **insertion anomalies:** how do we represent that SK912 is flown by Scandinavian without there being a date and a plane assigned?
- deletion anomalies: cancelling AA411 on 10/22/00 makes us lose that it is flown by American.
- update anomalies: if DL242 is flown by Sabena, we must change it everywhere.



# DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANOMALIES IN DBMS

### DELETION ANOMALIES

A record of data can legitimately be deleted from a database, and the deletion can result in the deletion of the only instance of other, required data

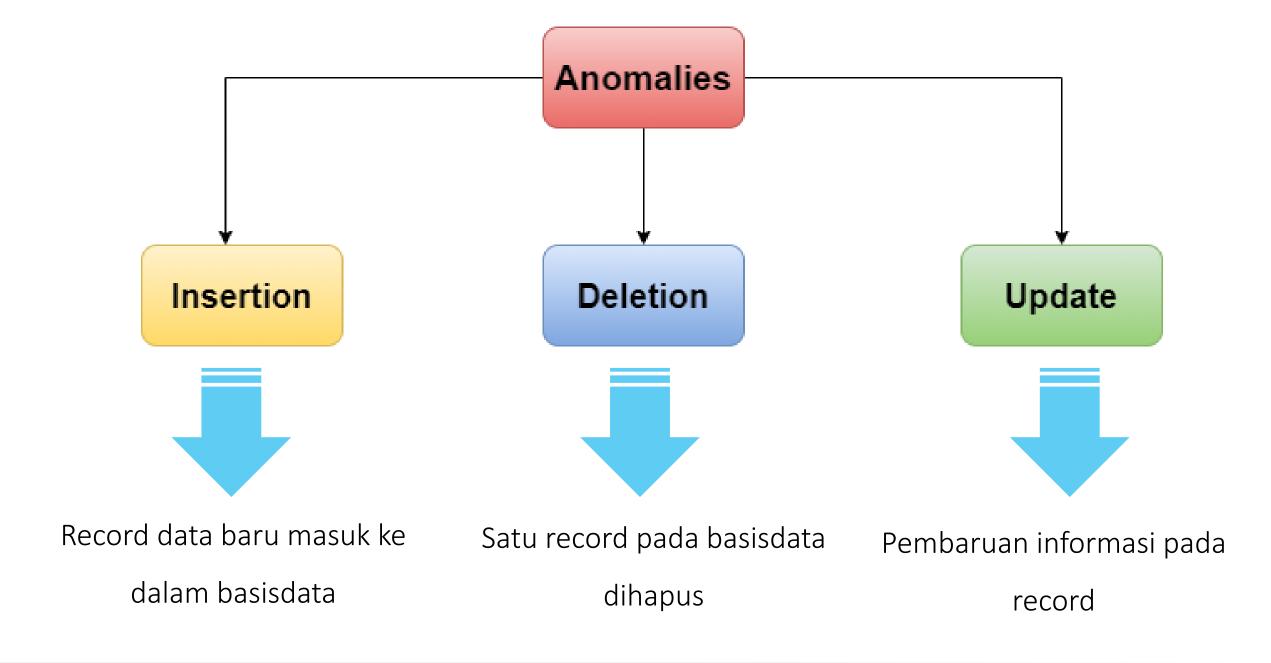
### INSERTION ANOMALIES

The nature of a database may be such that it is not possible to add a required piece of data unless another piece of unavailable data is also added.

### UPDATION ANOMALIES

Incorrect data may have to be changed, which could involve many records having to be changed, leading to the possibility of some changes being made incorrectly.





# Good Database Design

### FLIGHTS-AIRLINE

flt#	airline
DL242	Delta
AA121	American
AA411	American

### FLIGHTS-DATE-PLANE

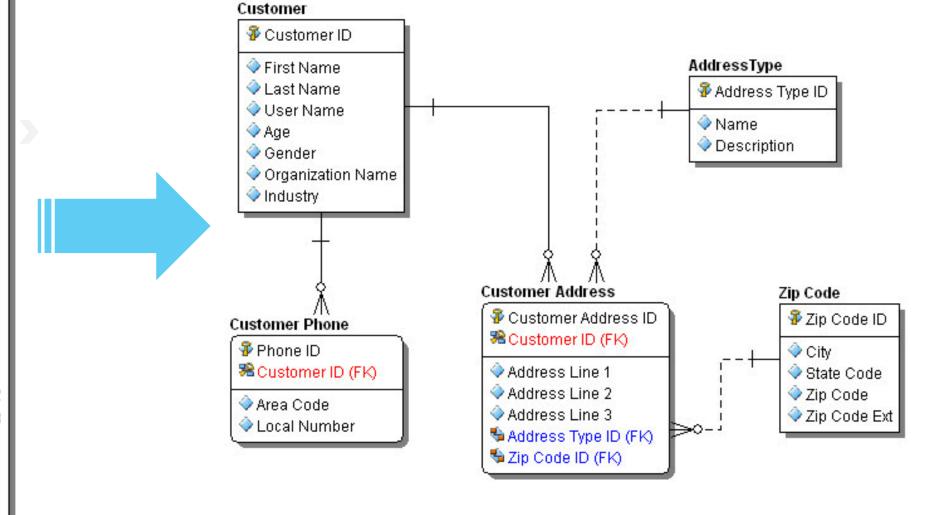
flt#	date	plane#
DL242	10/23/00	k-yo-33297
DL242	10/24/00	t-up-73356
DL242	10/25/00	o-ge-98722
AA121	10/24/00	p-rw-84663
AA121	10/25/00	q-yg-98237
AA411	10/22/00	h-fe-65748

- no redundancy of FACT (!)
- no inconsistency
- no insertion, deletion or update anomalies
- no information loss

### Customer

- P Customer ID
- First Name
- Last Name
- User Name
- Age
- Gender
- Organization Name
- Industry
- Phone1
- Phone 2
- Phone3
- Billing Address Line 1
- Billing Address Line 2.
- Billing Address Line 3
- Billing City
- Billing Zip Code
- Billing Zip Code Ext
- Billing State Code
- Shipping Address Line 1
- Shipping Address Line 2
- Shipping Address Line 3
- Shipping City
- Shipping Zip Code
- Shipping Zip Code Ext
- Shipping State Code

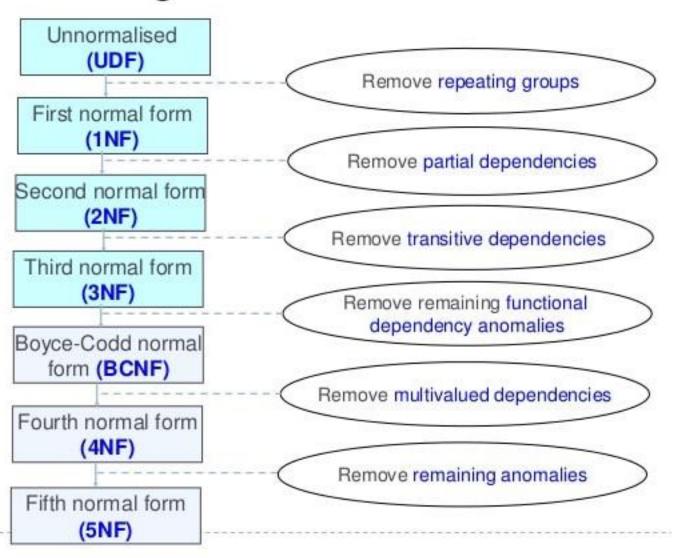
# **Prinsip NORMALISASI**



Bentuk-bentuk normal basisdata dapat dibagi menjadi beberapa tahapan:

- 1. Unnormalized Form (UNF)
- 2. First Normal Form (1NF)
- 3. Second Normal Form (2NF)
- 4. Third Normal Form (3NF)
- 5. Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF)
- 6. Fourth Normal Form (4NF)
- 7. Fifth Normal Form (5NF), dst.

## Stages of Normalisation



# 1NF

Nama_MK	SKS_MK	Dosen_Pengajar
Ukur Tanah	3	Han Solo, Leia Organa
SIGWeb	2	Han Solo, Mace Windu
Basisdata	3	Darth Vader, Leia Organa
Geodesi Fisis	2	Luke Skywalker, Darth Vader

Prinsip: Melakukan eliminasi data repeating groups/multivalued attribute sehingga nilai atribut adalah tunggal (atomic). Kemungkinan masih terjadi ada data rangkap (redundant).

- It should only have single (atomic)
   valued attributes/columns.
- 2. Values stored in a column should be of the same domain
- 3. All the columns in a table should have unique names.
- 4. The order in which data is stored does not matter.

# 1NF

Nama_MK	SKS_MK	Dosen_Pen	ıgajar
Ukur Tanah	3	Han Solo, Leia Or	gana
SIGWeb	2	Han Solo, Mace V	Vindu
Basisdata	3	Darth Vader, Leia	Nama_MK



### Solusi dari UNF:

Geodesi Fisis

Nilai yang berulang dibuat dalam

tiap baris, sehingga tiap baris

bersifat unik, hanya mewakili satu

entitas dalam tabel

Darth Vader, Leia	Nama_MK	SKS_MK	Dosen_Pengajar
Luke Skywalker, I	Ukur Tanah	3	Han Solo
	Ukur Tanah	3	Leia Organa
	SIGWeb	2	Han Solo
at dalam	SIGWeb	2	Mace Windu
baris	Basisdata	3	Darth Vader
	Basisdata	3	Leia Organa
akili satu	Geodesi Fisis	2	Luke Skywalker
	Geodesi Fisis	2	Darth Vader

# 2NF

<u>NIM</u>	<u>Tanggal Ujian</u>	Pengawas
324456	17-08-2010	Master Yoda
324347	17-08-2010	Qui Gong-Jin
324558	18-08-2010	Padme Amydala
324329	18-08-2010	Obi-Wan Kenobi

- 1. It should be in the **First Normal** form (1NF).
- It should not have Partial Dependency.

- NIM dan Tanggal\_Ujian adalah Composite Key
- Tanggal\_ujian adalah determinant untuk Pengawas
- Terdapat Partial Dependency antara NIM dan Pengawas

### Prinsip:

Menghilangkan Partial

Dependency

# 2NF



<u>NIM</u>	<u>Tanggal Ujian</u>	Pengawas
324456	17-08-2010	Master Yoda
324347	17-08-2010	Qui Gong-Jin
324558	18-08-2010	Padme Amydala
324329	18-08-2010	Obi-Wan Kenobi

<u>NIM</u>	<u>Tanggal Ujian</u>
324456	17-08-2010
324347	17-08-2010
324558	18-08-2010
324329	18-08-2010

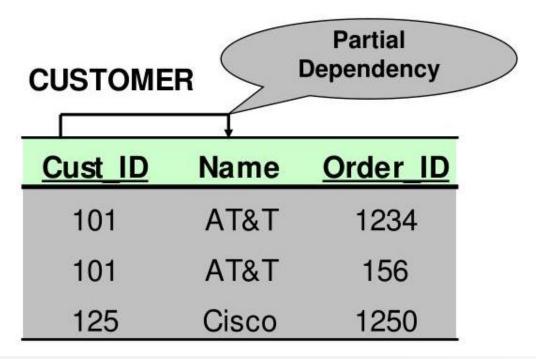
### Solusi:

Tabel dipecah (partisi) agar determinan **Tanggal\_Ujian** menjadi satu-satunya kunci untuk **Pengawas** di tabel Ujian

<u>Tanggal Ujian</u>	Pengawas
17-08-2010	Master Yoda
17-08-2010	Qui Gong-Jin
18-08-2010	Padme Amydala
18-08-2010	Obi-Wan Kenobi

# 2NF

 Partial Dependency – when an non-key attribute is determined by a part, but not the whole, of a COMPOSITE primary key.



3NF	
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NIM	Nama_mahasiswa	Nama_MK	Dosen_Pengajar
324456	Arik Alamsyah	Ukur Tanah	Han Solo
324347	Beni Budiman	SIGWeb	Mace Windu
324558	Caca Cahyati	Basisdata	Darth Vader
324329	Donnie Darko	Geodesi Fisis	Luke Skywalker

- It is in the Second Normal form.
- It doesn't have **Transitive**Dependency.

 Dosen\_Pengajar merupakan Transitive Dependency terhadap NIM\_mahasiswa, karena dosen pengajar ditentukan oleh MK, bukan oleh Mahasiswa

### Prinsip:

Menghilangkan

Transitive Dependency

NIM	Nama_mahasiswa	Nama_MK	Dosen_Pengajar
324456	Arik Alamsyah	Ukur Tanah	Han Solo
324347	Beni Budiman	SIGWeb	Mace Windu
324558	Caca Cahyati	Basisdata	Darth Vader
324329	Donnie Darko	Geodesi Fisis	Luke Skywalker

### Solusi:

Tabel dipecah agar transitive dependency tidak lagi tergantung pada dependency lain yang tidak secara langsung menentukan determinannya

# 3NF

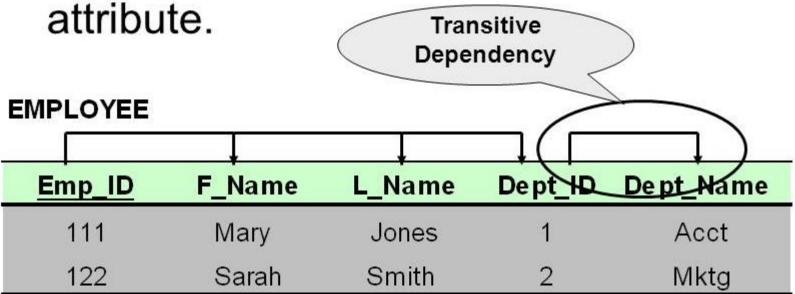


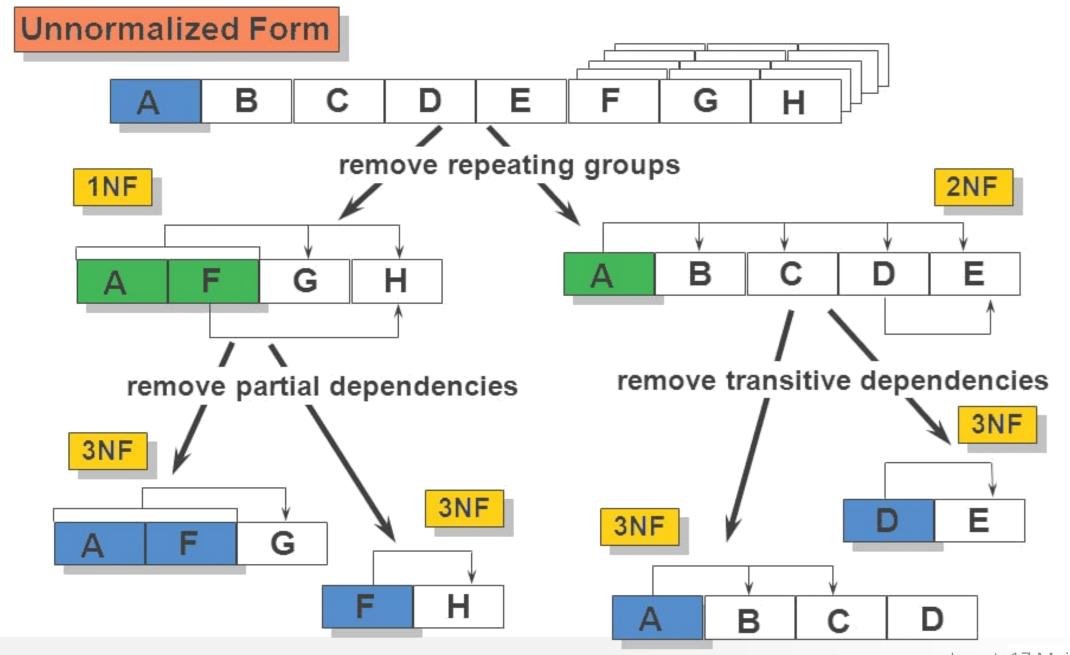
NIM	Nama_mahasiswa	Nama_MK
324456	Arik Alamsyah	Ukur Tanah
324347	Beni Budiman	SIGWeb
324558	Caca Cahyati	Basisdata
324329	Donnie Darko	Geodesi Fisis

Nama_MK	Dosen_Pengajar
Ukur Tanah	Han Solo
SIGWeb	Mace Windu
Basisdata	Darth Vader
Geodesi Fisis	Luke Skywalker

3NF

◆ Transitive Dependency – when a nonkey attribute determines another non-key





# **BCNF**

<u>NIM</u>	NIP Dosen	Kelas	Tanggal_ujian
324456	1119289122121	2009-A	17-08-2010
324347	1118903223344	2008-A	18-08-2010
324558	1119289187382	2009-C	18-08-2010
324329	1116742923421	2007-B	19-08-2010

- Kelas dependen terhadap NIM dan NIP\_Dosen yang merupakan superkey. Akan tetapi, dosen juga tergantung pada kelas (karena dosen mengajar sesuai pembagian kelas)
- Prinsip: BNCF menghindari redundant of dependencies
- Biasanya diterapkan melalui pemberian Primary Key yang sesuai

NIM	Kelas	Tanggal_ujian
324456	2009-A	17-08-2010
324347	2008-A	18-08-2010
324558	2009-C	18-08-2010
324329	2007-B	19-08-2010
Kelas	NIP Dosen	
Kelas 2009-A	NIP Dosen 111928912212	
2009-A	111928912212	
2009-A 2008-A	111928912212 111890322334	

# **BCNF**

Solusi:

Pecah Tabel, tentukan Primary

key yang sesuai dari Superkey di

tiap tabel hasil pemecahan

Pastikan sudah bebas dari

kesalahan di aturan normalisasi

sebelumnya

# **De-Normalisasi**

Understand your business requirements!

# OLTP Transactional Analytical · Fast processing · Slow queries Normalized denormalized Current data · Historical data **BUSINESS PROCESS BUSINESS DATA WAREHOUSE**

### Tidak semua jenis

penggunaan basisdata perlu

### di **NORMALISASI**

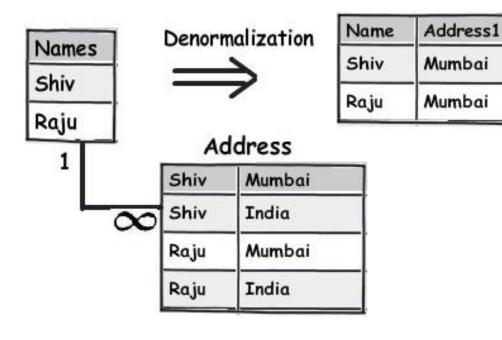
Ada kalanya kita perlu menyesuaikan penggunaan database yang dibuat sesuai dengan jenis penggunaannya (OLAP atau OLTP)



Address2

India

India



Terkadang,

normalization de-normalization

OLTP OLAP

Transactional Analytical

basisdata perlu di **De-NORMALISASI** 

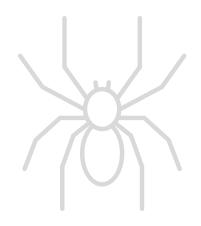
untuk keperluan akses yang lebih

cepat pada OLAP

# **Contoh Normalisasi**



# https://s.id/SBDNormalisasiTabel



(praktek dengan asisten)

# Tugas Praktikum MANDIRI

Lakukan normalisasi basisdata dari UNF sampai BCNF dengan tabel bebas.

Untuk tiap tahapan Bentuk Normal, identifikasi kunci-kunci yang menentukan perubahan pada tabel (i.e. partial dependencies, transitive dependencies)



# TERIMA KASIH

LOCALLY ROOTED, GLOBALLY RESPECTED

UGM.AC.ID