

Q. 1.

GivenFor  $r(A, B, C, D, E)$ 

- 1)  $AB \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E$
- 2)  $A \rightarrow CD, B \rightarrow DE$
- 3)  $AB \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D$

# Find a candidate key for the given schema.

For  $AB \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E$  :

→ The RHS doesn't have A, B, D, so they must be in candidate key.

$ABD^+ = ABCDE$  [closure of ABD]

• It contains all the attributes and is minimal. So, (ABD) is a ~~superkey~~ candidate key.

For  $A \rightarrow CD, B \rightarrow DE$

→ RHS doesn't have AB, so they must definitely be there in candidate key.

Closure of AB =  $AB^+ = ABCDE$

which contains all attributes and is minimal and hence is a ~~superkey~~ candidate key.  $\therefore$  AB is candidate key.

For  $AB \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D$

→ RHS doesn't have A, B, E, so they must be there in candidate key.

$ABE^+ = ABECD$ , all attributes and minimal.  $\therefore$  ABE is a candidate key.

Q.1. continued.

attribute closure  
# Find the closure ~~list~~ of AB.

For  $AB \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E$

$$AB^+ = ABCE$$

For  $A \rightarrow CD, B \rightarrow DE$

$$AB^+ = ABCDE$$

For  $AB \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D$

$$AB^+ = ABCD$$

Q.2.

Decompose into BCNF (Boyce Codd Normal Form)

1)  $AB \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E$

→ candidate key =  $\{ABD\}$

→ Prime Attributes =  $\{A, B, D\}$

→ Non-prime Attributes =  $\{C, E\}$

For BCNF, LHS must be candidate key or super key.

$AB \rightarrow C$  doesn't satisfy the condition.

Neither do  $D \rightarrow E$  and  $B \rightarrow E$

- $AB \rightarrow C$  violation can be removed by decomposing  $ABCDE$  into  $ABDE$  and  $ABC$ .
- $D \rightarrow E$  can be removed by decomposing  $ABDE$  to  $ABD$  and  $DE$ . Doing this removes the  $B \rightarrow E$  dependency and we achieve BCNF.

$ABD$ ,  $DE$ ,  $ABC$



candidate key =  $\{ABD\}$

2) For  $A \rightarrow CD$ ,  $B \rightarrow DE$

→ candidate key =  $\{AB\}$

→ Prime attributes =  $\{A, B\}$

→ Non-prime attributes =  $\{C, D, E\}$

$A \rightarrow CD$  and  $B \rightarrow DE$  both are not in BCNF.

For  $A \rightarrow CD$ , we decompose  $ABCDE$  into  $ACD$  and  $ABE$ . Still  $B \rightarrow E$  won't satisfy so we decompose  $ABE$  into  $BE$  and  $AB$  and we have BCNF.

$ACD$ ,  $AB$ ,  $BE$

3)  $AB \rightarrow C$ ,  $C \rightarrow D$

→ candidate key =  $\{ABE\}$

Both violations

From  $C \rightarrow D$ , we decompose  $ABCDE$  to  $ABCE$  and  $CD$ . with  $AB \rightarrow C$ , we decompose  $ABCE$  into  $ABC$  and  $ABE$ .



Q.3. Ans

1)  $A \rightarrow CD, B \rightarrow DE, C \rightarrow D$

For canonical cover

Expanding

$A \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow E, C \rightarrow D$

$\rightarrow A \rightarrow D$  is not needed

so,  $[A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow E, C \rightarrow D]$

or  $[A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow DE, C \rightarrow D]$

For 3NF form

$A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow DE, C \rightarrow D$  (canonical cover)

$A, B$  must be in candidate key as they are not in RHS.

$(AB)^+ = ABCDE$ , so  $AB$  is candidate key.

$\rightarrow$  Prime attr =  $\{A, B\}$

$\rightarrow$  For 3NF, LHS must be candidate key or super key or RHS must be prime attribute.

ABCDE

All the dependencies are violating 3NF.

To get rid of  $B \rightarrow DE$  violation,

Simplest way is to decompose ABCDE into

BDE and ACD and AB. Still

$C \rightarrow D$  will violate, so decompose

ACD to AC and CD.

Finally

AC, CD, BDE, AB

# For  $A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E, AD \rightarrow E$

$\rightarrow A \rightarrow C$  is not needed.

$[A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E, AD \rightarrow E]$

$\therefore D \rightarrow E$  is already there  $AD \rightarrow E$  is not needed.  
So, Finally

$[A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow E, B \rightarrow E]$

or  $[A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow CE, D \rightarrow E]$

For candidate key, A and D must be in ~~BCE~~ candidate key at least.

$AD^+ = ABCDE$ , so AD is candidate key.

$\rightarrow$  Prime attrs  $\{A, D\}$

~~⑥~~  $\rightarrow$  3NF form is violated

$\rightarrow$  Decompose ~~ABCDE~~ ABCDE to

AB, BCE, DE, AD and we get  
3NF form

AB solves  $A \rightarrow B$  violation

DE solves  $D \rightarrow E$  violation

BCE solve  $B \rightarrow CE$  violation

and AD to maintain candidate key.

Q. 4. Any

student (ID, name, courseID, year, semester, grade)  
 instructor (ID, name, deptname, deptbudget)

For student

# [ID  $\rightarrow$  name]

# [ID, courseID, year, semester  $\rightarrow$  grade] (this is taken like this because we don't want to lose other

For instructor

# [ID  $\rightarrow$  name]

# [deptname  $\rightarrow$  deptbudget]

data. We could very well

just use ID, courseID but

doing that we will not

be able to figure out

thing like when did this

student take this course)

For student

Candidate key = (ID, courseID, year, semester)

because they are not in RHS and their closure includes all attributes.

For instructor

Candidate key = (ID, deptname)

because they are not in RHS and their closure includes all attributes.

BCNF Form

Decompose

~~ID  $\rightarrow$  name~~

(ID, courseID, name, year, semester, grade)

to (ID, name) and (ID, courseID, year, semester, grade)

& we have BCNF form for student



For instructor

Conr

Decompose (ID, name, deptname, deptbudget)

into (ID, name, deptname) and

(deptname, deptbudget) and we have

BCNF form.