DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMSFUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCY MODEL

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Relational Schema:

- 1. Author (author_name, author_URL)
- 2. Publisher (<u>publisher_name</u>, publisher_address, publisher_URL, publisher_phone)
- 3. Customer (<u>customer_email</u>, customer_name, customer_address, customer_phone, password)
- 4. Shopping-Basket (<u>customer email</u> , basketID)
- 5. Book (title, price, genre, year, ISBN)
- 6. Warehouse (warehouse code, warehouse phone, warehouse address)
- 7. Written-by (author_name, author_address, ISBN)
- 8. Published-by (publisher_name, ISBN)
- 9. Contains (<u>ISBN</u>, <u>basketID</u>, basket_quantity)
- 10. Stocks (ISBN, warehouse code, stock_quantity)

<u>Functional Dependency Model:</u>

Let A = author_name, B = author_address, C = author_URL, D = publisher_name, E = publisher_address, F = publisher_URL, G = publisher_phone, H = customer_email, I = customer_name, J = customer_address, K = customer_phone, L = password, M = basketID, N = ISBN, O = title, P = price, Q = genre, R = year, S = warehouse_code, T = warehouse_phone, U = warehouse_address, V = basket_quantity, W = warehouse_quantity.

Thus, can write F as,

```
F = { { AB -> C },
 { D -> EFG },
 { H -> IJKL },
 { H -> M },
 { N -> OPQR },
 { S -> TU },
 { N -> AB },
 { N -> D },
 { NM -> V },
 { NS -> W}
```

Since, the for all the functional dependencies in F^+ the LHS is always a superkey, thus the given schema is in **BCNF**.