1. Consider the universal relation  $R = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  and the set of functional dependencies  $FD = \{\{ab\} \to \{cde\}, \{cd\} \to \{abe\}, \{\{e\} \to \{d\}\}\}.$ 

Give a 3NF decomposition. You should underline the keys or write down all the keys for each of the 3NF relations. Show all work.

# **ANSWER:**

The keys are (ab), (cd), (ce).

The relation R is in 3NF; in the case of each FD, the LHS is key or the RHS is a prime attribute.

2. What is the highest normal form of the relation R (a, b, c, d, e, f) given the following FDs:  $ab \rightarrow cdef; c \rightarrow d.$ key (ab)

**ANSWER: 2NF.** 

- 3. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) and suppose we have the functional dependencies  $b{\rightarrow}\ e;\ a{\rightarrow}\ b;\ de{\rightarrow}\ f;\ eg{\rightarrow}\ h;\ ch{\rightarrow}\ a;\ bd{\rightarrow}\ c.$ ch->a->b >> ch->b
  - 1. (2) Which of the following FDs is also guaranteed to be satisfied by R?

A. 
$$ade \rightarrow ch$$

B. 
$$bdg \rightarrow aE$$

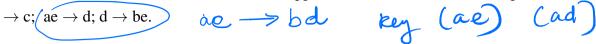
C. 
$$bq \rightarrow aE$$

D. 
$$ah \rightarrow bf$$

$$(ade)^{\dagger} = (a,d,e,b,f,c)$$
  
 $(bdg)^{\dagger} = (b,d,g,e,c,h,a)$ 

$$(gh)^+=(g,h)$$

4. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) and suppose we have the functional dependencies ab







- 5. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) and the set of FDs ab - > c; ae - > d; d - > b. Which of the following FDs does not follow from the above set? Check one answer.

1. A. 
$$ad - -> b$$

B. 
$$ae --> bc$$
  
C.  $ad --> c$ 

D. 
$$be - - > d$$

6. Assume that the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) is in 3NF. Which of the following FDs must be false? Check all correct answers.

1. A. 
$$ac - - > e$$

D. 
$$d - - > c$$

7. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) and the set of FDs: ab - - > de; b - - > c; cd - - > e. Give a 2NF decomposition of R that is not in 3NF. You should underline the keys or write down all the keys for each of the 2NF relations. Also explain why the relation is not in 3NF.

# **ANSWER**

Key of R is (ab).
R1 (b, c)
R2(a, b, d, e)

R1 and R2 in 2NF. R2 is not in 3NF since bd-->e where bd is not key and e is not a prime attribute.

8. Reconsider the above question: Give a 3NF decomposition of R. Show all work. You should underline or write down all the keys for each of the 3NF relations.

### **ANSWER**

Key for R is (ab). R1 (b, c) R2 (a, b, d, e) R1 in 3NF but not R2 since bd - -> e. R3 (b, d, e) R4 (a, b, d) R = R1 join R3 join R4.

- 9. Consider the relation R(a, b,  $\varphi$ ,  $\varphi'$ ,  $\varphi'$ , f') and the set of FDs: ab - > cd; e - > c; b - > cef. Which of the following are 3NF decompositions of R? Check all the correct answers.
  - 1. A. R(a, b, c, d, e, f)

key (ab)

- B.  $R1(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}, \underline{d}) R2(e, f, b) R3(c, e) \times$
- C. R1(a, b, c, d) R2(e, f, b) R3(f, c)  $\times$
- D. R1(a, b, d) R2 (e, c) R3(e, f, b)

$$e \rightarrow c \operatorname{RI}(\underline{e}, c)$$
  
 $\operatorname{R2}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, d, \underline{e}, f) \times \operatorname{R3}(\underline{b}, \underline{e}, f)$   
 $\operatorname{R4}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, d)$ 

$$R3(\underline{b}, e, f)$$
  
 $R4(a, b, d)$ 

- 10. Consider the relation R(a, b,  $\ell$ , d/e) and the set of FDs: a - > c; d - > ce. Check all key (abd) the BCNF decompositions of R.
  - 1. A. R(a, b, c, d, e)

    - B. R1(a, c) R2(d, c, e) R3(a, b, d) R  $\neq$  R1  $\otimes$  R2  $\otimes$  R3

      C. R1(d, c, e) R2(a, b, d)  $\Rightarrow$  R1  $(d_1 c_1 e)$  R2  $(a_1 b_2 d)$
    - D. R1(a, c) R2(d, e) R3(a, b, d)

$$R_1(\underline{a}, \underline{c}) \stackrel{!}{\sim} R_2(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{d}, \underline{e}) \times$$

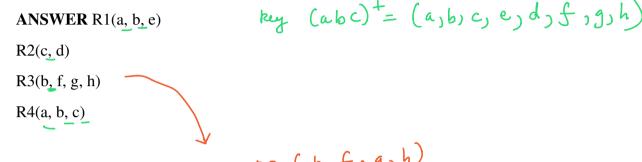


- 11. Consider the relation R(B, O, I, S, Q, D) and the set of FDs: I - > B; IS - > BQ; B --> O; S --> D Check all the BCNF decompositions of R.
  - 1. A. R1(I, B) R2(S, D) R3(I, O) R4(I, S, Q)
    - B. R1(B, O) R2(I, B) R3(S, D), R4(I, S. Q)
    - C. R1(I, B, O), R2(S,D), R3(I, S, Q)  $\times$
    - D. R1(B,O) R2(I,B)R3(I,S,Q,D)
- 12. Reconsider your answer(s) to the previous question. List the BCNF decompositions that preserve all the FDs.

#### **ANSWER**

Option B: R1(B, O) R2(I, B) R3(S, D), R4(I, S, Q) preserves all the FD.

13. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) and the set of FDs: ab - - > e; c - - > d; f - - > gh; b - - > f. If R is not in 2NF, decompose into 2NF relations that are not in 3NF. Write down the key of the original relation R and of the 2NF relations. Show all work.



Not in 3NF since R3 (b, f, g, h)
onsider the above question. If R is not in 3NF, decompose into 3NF r

14. Reconsider the above question. If R is not in 3NF, decompose into 3NF relations. Write down the key of the original relation R and of the 3NF relations. Show all work.

# **ANSWER**

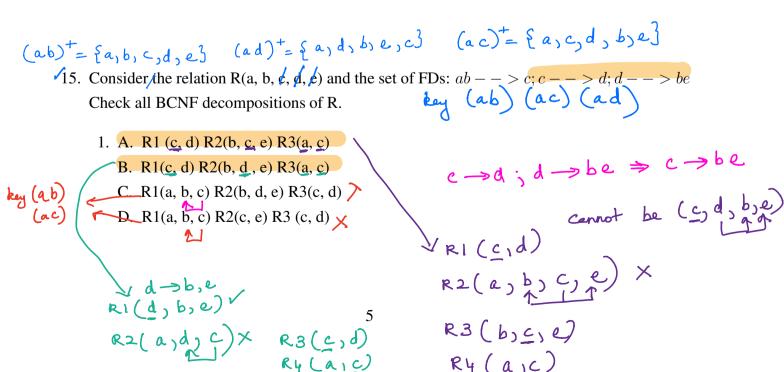
R1 (a, b, e)

R2 (e, d)

R3(f, g, h)

R5(b, f)

R6 (a, b, c)



- 16. Suppose relation R(a, b, c) currently has only the tuple (0,0,0), and it must always satisfy the functional dependencies a - - > b, b - - > c. Which of the following tuples may be inserted into R legally?
  - 1. A. (0, 2, 1)
    - B. (1, 1, 0)
    - C. (0, 1, 1)
    - D. (2, 0, 1)
- 17. Let relation R(A,B,C,D,E) satisfy the following functional dependencies: ab - > c, bc -->d, cd-->e, de-->a, ae-->b Which of the following FDs is also guaranteed to be satisfied by R? Check one answer.
  - 1. A. bc - > a

- B. bd - > a
- C. b - > a
- D. ac - > b

code doe

18. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) and the set of FDs: a - - > b, d - - > e, ad - - > ec, c-->d. Check one BCNF decomposition of R. (ad)  $\stackrel{+}{=}$  (a)  $\stackrel{+}{=}$  (a)  $\stackrel{+}{=}$ 

(d, a) (d, a) (d, e) (d, e) (d, e) (d, e) (d, e)

best answer

enouse  $k2(a_1c_1d_1e)$   $\times$ 

- B. R1(a,b) R2(a,c) R3(a,d), R4(c,e)

  C. R1(a, b, c) R2(c, d) R3 (c, e)

  D. R1(a,c) R2(a,c,e) R3(a,b) R4(c,d)

R3(c1d) R4(a, c,e) × R5(c1e) R6(a)c)

(ac)+= (a, b, c, d, e)

19. Consider the relation R(a, b, c, d, e) with the following FDs: b-->e, be-->d, cd-->a, d-->e. List all the keys for R. Give a BCNF decomposition. You should underline b - de the keys or write down all the keys for each of the BCNF relations. Show all work.

**ANSWER:** 

6 RI' (b, d) RI" (d,e)

RI (d, e)  $R_2(a,b,c,d)$ R3 (c,d)a  $R_4(\underline{b},\underline{c},\underline{d}) \times R_5(\underline{b},\underline{d})$   $R_6(\underline{b},\underline{c})$ 

Key = bc

R1(d, e) R3 (c, d, a) R5(b, d) R6(b, c)

There are other decompositions

20. Consider relation R(a, b, c, d) with functional dependencies:

$$a --> b, c --> d, ad --> c, bc --> a$$

Suppose we decompose R into BCNF. Which of the following schemas could not be in the result of the decomposition? Check one answer.

- 1. A. R1(a, b, c)
  - B. R1(a, c)
  - C. R1(c, d)
  - D. R1(a, d)

key (ac) (ad) (bc)

RI (d, e)R2 (a,b,c,d) X etc. R3 (b,d)R4 (a,b,c)