

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

A relation R is in 4NF if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- R is already in 3NF or BCNF
- If it is contained no MVDs

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

Multi Valued Dependency(MVD)

- It is the dependency where one attribute value is potentially a **multi valued fact** about other
- Important:
 - There must be 3 or more attributes
 - Attributes must be independent of each other

F.D($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$) says that we can't have two tuples with same α value but different β value

- **MVD($\alpha \twoheadrightarrow \beta$) : if any legal relation $r(R)$ for all pairs of tuples t_1 and t_2 in r such that $t_1(\alpha)=t_2(\alpha)$ then there exist tuple t_3 and t_4 in r such that**
 - $t_3(\alpha)=t_4(\alpha)= t_1(\alpha)=t_2(\alpha)$
 - $t_3(\beta)=t_1(\beta)$
 - $t_4(\beta)=t_2(\beta)$

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

Multi Valued Dependency(MVD)

| Person(P) | Mobile(M) | FOOD_LIKE(F) |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| P1 | M1 M2 | F1 F2 |
| P2 | M3 | F2 |

α

β

$t3(\alpha)=t4(\alpha)=t1(\alpha)=t2(\alpha)$
 $t3(\beta)=t1(\beta)$
 $t4(\beta)=t2(\beta)$

| | Person(P) | Mobile(M) | FOOD_LIKE(F) | |
|----|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| t1 | P1 | M1 | F1 | $(P \twoheadrightarrow M)$ |
| t2 | P1 | M2 | F2 | $(P \twoheadrightarrow F)$ |
| t3 | P1 | M1 | F2 | |
| t4 | P1 | M2 | F1 | |
| | P2 | M3 | F2 | |

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

Multi Valued Dependency(MVD)

- MVD occurs if two or more independent relations are kept in a single relation.

- Consider 2 relations: R1(Sid, Sname) R2(Cid, Cname)

| Sid | Sname | Cid | Cname |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| S1 | A | C1 | C |
| S2 | B | C2 | B |

- Merging using cross product

| Sid | Sname | Cid | Cname | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|--------------------------------------|
| S1 | A | C1 | C | (Sid $\rightarrow\rightarrow$ Cid) |
| S1 | A | C2 | B | (Sid $\rightarrow\rightarrow$ Cname) |
| S2 | B | C1 | C | |
| S2 | B | C2 | B | |

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

- Consider the following table Student(name, computer, language) with the following records. Normalize the table. Is the table is in 4NF? If no decompose to 4NF

| Name | Computer | Language |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Aman | Windows/ Apple | English Hindi |
| Mohan | Linux | English Spanish |

R1

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| Name | Computer | Language |
|-------|----------|----------|
| Aman | Windows | English |
| Aman | Windows | Hindi |
| Aman | Apple | English |
| Aman | Apple | Hindi |
| Mohan | Linux | English |
| Mohan | Linux | Spanish |

R1

| Name | Computer |
|-------|----------|
| Aman | Windows |
| Aman | Apple |
| Mohan | Linux |

R2

| Name | Language |
|-------|----------|
| Aman | English |
| Aman | Hindi |
| Mohan | English |
| Mohan | Spanish |

Key: (name,compr) key(name,language)
name->>computer name->>language

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

- Consider the following table Student(name, computer, language) with the following records. Normalize the table. Is the table is in 4NF? If no decompose to 4NF

| Name | Computer | Language |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Aman | Windows/ Apple | English Hindi |
| Mohan | Linux | English Spanish |

R2

-

| Name | Computer | Language |
|-------|----------|----------|
| Aman | Windows | English |
| Aman | Windows | Hindi |
| Aman | Apple | English |
| Aman | Apple | Hindi |
| Mohan | Linux | English |
| Mohan | Linux | Spanish |

name Language

Aman English

Aman Hindi

Mohan English

Mohan Spanish

Key: (name,computer)

name → → computer

Fourth Normal Form (4NF)

- Consider the following table . The table has multivalued dependencies as:

- a) Department \twoheadrightarrow job
- b) Department \twoheadrightarrow part
- c) Both a and b
- d) none

Solution:

t1 : d1 j1 p2

t3: d1 j1 p2

t4: d1 j2 p1

t2: d1 j2 p2

$X \twoheadrightarrow Y : t1(x)=t2(x)$ then

$t1(x)=t2(x)=t3(x)=t4(x)$

$t1(y)=t3(y)$ and $t2(y)=t4(y)$

$t1(z)=t4(z)$ and $t2(z)=t3(z)$

Department \twoheadrightarrow Job

| Department | Job | Part |
|------------|-----|------|
| d1 | j1 | p1 |
| d1 | j1 | p2 |
| d1 | j2 | p1 |
| d1 | j2 | p2 |
| d2 | j3 | p2 |
| d2 | j3 | p4 |
| d2 | j4 | p2 |
| d2 | j4 | p4 |
| d2 | j5 | p2 |
| d2 | j5 | p4 |
| d3 | j2 | p5 |
| d3 | j2 | p6 |

Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

- Consider a relation R

| Supplier | Parts | Project |
|----------|-------|---------|
| S1 | P1 | R1 |
| S1 | P2 | R2 |
| S2 | P1 | R1 |
| S2 | P1 | R2 |

R1

| Supplier | Parts |
|----------|-------|
| S1 | P1 |
| S1 | P2 |
| S2 | P1 |

R2

| Supplier | Project |
|----------|---------|
| S1 | R1 |
| S1 | R2 |
| S2 | R1 |
| S2 | R2 |

R3

| Parts | Project |
|-------|---------|
| P1 | R1 |
| P1 | R2 |
| P2 | R2 |

Fifth Normal Form (5NF)

- R must be in 4NF

If join dependency not exist

→5NF

else join dependency exist

if only trivial JD $(R \rightarrow R_1, R_2, R_3 \text{ and any } R_i \text{ is } R) \Rightarrow R \rightarrow R_1 R_2 R_3$

→5NF

else (all R_i is superkey)

→5NF

else

not in 5NF

5NF

Fifth Normal Form(5NF): A relation R is in 5th normal form if and only if the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously

- i. R is already in 4NF(No M.V.D in R)
- ii. It cant be further non-loss decomposed

Join Dependency : Let 'R' be a relation schema and R1,R2,...Rn be the decomposition of R, R is said to satisfy the join dependency (R1,R2,...Rn) if and only if

$\pi_{R1}(R) \bowtie \pi_{R2}(R) \bowtie \dots \bowtie \pi_{Rn}(R) = R$ (Order of Join Doesn't matter)

OR

If and only if every legal instance r(R) equal to join of its projections on R1,R2,...,Rn

Example of Join Dependency

| Agent | Company | Product |
|-------|---------|----------|
| Aman | C1 | Pendrive |
| Aman | C1 | MIC |
| Aman | C2 | Speaker |
| Mohan | C1 | Speaker |

5NF

Join Dependency Rule: Holds good only if a table can be retransformed back without any loss of information from the join of certain specified projections on it

[find JDs in table and if it exists the table is not in 5NF]

R1

| Agent | Company |
|-------|---------|
| Aman | C1 |
| Aman | C2 |
| Mohan | C1 |

R2

| Agent | Product |
|-------|----------|
| Aman | Pendrive |
| Aman | MIC |
| Aman | Speaker |
| Mohan | Speaker |

R3

| Company | Product |
|---------|---------|
| C1 | PD |
| C1 | MIC |
| C1 | Speaker |
| C2 | Speaker |

$R1 \bowtie R2 \rightarrow$

| Agent | Company | Product |
|-------|---------|---------|
| Aman | C1 | PD |
| Aman | C1 | MIC |
| Aman | C1 | Speaker |
| Aman | C2 | PD |
| Aman | C2 | MIC |
| Aman | C2 | Speaker |
| Mohan | C1 | Speaker |

\neq **R**

| Agent | Company | Product |
|-------|---------|----------|
| Aman | C1 | Pendrive |
| Aman | C1 | MIC |
| Aman | C2 | Speaker |
| Mohan | C1 | Speaker |

5NF

A relation R is in 5NF w.r.t a set of F of functional, multivalued and join dependencies if for every non trivial join dependency (R_1, \dots, R_n) in F^+ , every R_1 is a superkey of R

Q. Is the table in 5NF

| Pname | Skill | Job |
|-------|------------|-----|
| Aman | DBA | J1 |
| Mohan | DBA | J2 |
| Rohan | Programmer | J3 |
| Sohan | Analyst | J1 |

5NF

R1(Pname, Skill)

| Pname | Skill |
|-------|------------|
| Aman | DBA |
| Mohan | Tester |
| Rohan | Programmer |
| Sohan | Analyst |

$(R1 \bowtie R2 \bowtie R3) = R$

| Pname | Skill | Job | Skill | Job |
|-------|---------|-----|------------|-----|
| Aman | DBA | J1 | DBA | J1 |
| Mohan | Tester | J2 | Tester | J2 |
| Rohan | Prog | J3 | Programmer | J3 |
| Sohan | Analyst | J1 | Analyst | J1 |

R2(Pname, Job)

| Pname | Job |
|-------|-----|
| Aman | J1 |
| Mohan | J2 |
| Rohan | J3 |
| Sohan | J1 |

'R' is not in 5NF

not equal to Key of 'R'