

CSC343 Worksheet 13 Solution

July 4, 2020

1. a)

| A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| a | b | c | d_1 | e_1 |
| a_1 | b | c | d_1 | e_2 |
| a | b_1 | c | d_1 | e |

Step 1 ($B \rightarrow E$):

| A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| a | b | c | d_1 | e_1 |
| a_1 | b | c | d_1 | e_1 |
| a | b_1 | c | d_1 | e |

Step 2 ($CE \rightarrow A$):

| A | B | C | D | E |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| a | b | c | d_1 | e_1 |
| a | b | c | d_1 | e_1 |
| a | b_1 | c | d_1 | e |

So in this case, an example of an instance of R that is not lossless is:

| Title | Studio Name | President | Year | President Address |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| Toy Story | Pixar | Steve Jobs | 2000 | 123 ABC Street |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |

- $S_1 = \{A, B, C\}$

| Title | Studio Name | President |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Toy Story | Pixar | Steve Jobs |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch |

- $S_2 = \{C, D, E\}$

| President | Year | President Address |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| Steve Jobs | 2000 | 123 ABC Street |
| Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |

- $S_3 = \{C, E, A\}$

| Title | President | President Address |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Toy Story | Steve Jobs | 123 ABC Street |
| Star Wars | Lachlan Murdoch | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Lachlan Murdoch | Hollywood |

- $S_1 \bowtie S_2$

| Title | Studio Name | President | Year | President Address |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| Toy Story | Pixar | Steve Jobs | 2000 | 123 ABC Street |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |

- $S_1 \bowtie S_2 \bowtie S_3$

| Title | Studio Name | President | Year | President Address |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| Toy Story | Pixar | Steve Jobs | 2000 | 123 ABC Street |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Star Wars | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1977 | Hollywood |
| Return of the Jedi | Fox | Lachlan Murdoch | 1983 | Hollywood |

Notes:

- Decomposition: The good bad and ugly
 - 1) **Elimination of Anomalies** by decomposition as in Section 3
 - 2) **Recoverability of Information** Can we recover the original relation from the tuples in its decomposition?
 - 3) **Preservation of Dependences (lossless join):** Can we be sure that after reconstructing the original relation from the decompositions, the original FD's satisfy?

BCNF: \rightarrow satisfies 1) and 2) **Not good. NONO**

- The Chase Test for Lossless Join
 - Tests whether the decomposition is lossless

Input:

- A relation R

- A decomposition of R
- A set of functional dependencies

Output:

- Whether the decomposition is loseless or not
- $\Pi_{S_1}(R) \bowtie \Pi_{S_2}(R) \bowtie \cdots \Pi_{S_i}(R) = R$

Three things to remember:

1. The natural join is associate and commutative
2. Any tuple t in R is surely in $\pi_{S_1}(R) \bowtie \pi_{S_2}(R) \bowtie \cdots \bowtie \pi_{S_k}(R)$.
3. We have to check to see any tuple in the $\pi_{S_1}(R) \bowtie \pi_{S_2}(R) \bowtie \cdots \bowtie \pi_{S_k}(R)$.

Example:

$$S_1 = \{A, D\}, S_2 = \{B, C\}, S_3 = \{A, C\}$$

$$A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, CD \rightarrow A$$

a_i represents arbitrary value

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| a | b ₁ | c ₁ | d |
| a | b ₂ | c | d ₂ |
| a ₃ | b | c | d |

← Represents S₁ = {A,D}
 ← Represents S₂ = {B,C}
 ← Represents S₃ = {A,C}

Step 1: $A \rightarrow B$

Set the value b with the same value of a to be the same. (e.g. $b_2 \rightarrow b_1$)

1. The value of a is the same
 2. Change the value of b₂ to b₁

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| a | b ₁ | c ₁ | d |
| a | b ₁ | c | d ₂ |
| a ₃ | b | c | d |

Step 2: $B \rightarrow C$

Set the value c with the same value of b to be the same. (e.g. $b_2 \rightarrow b_1$)

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| a | b ₁ | c | d |
| a | b ₁ | c | d ₂ |
| a ₃ | b | c | d |

Step 3: $CD \rightarrow A$

Set the value a with the same value of c and d to be the same. (e.g. $a_3 \rightarrow a$)

| A | B | C | D |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| a | b ₁ | c | d |
| a | b ₁ | c | d ₂ |
| a | b | c | d |

So, we can conclude the join is lossless.