CSC343 Worksheet 12 Solution

June 30, 2020

1. • Keys

- {id of molecule}
- {x position, y position, z position}
- Functional Dependencies
 - 1. id of molecule \rightarrow x position, y position, z position, x velocity, y velocity, z velocity
 - 2. x position, y position, z position \rightarrow id of molecule, x velocity, y velocity, z velocity

Notes:

- Function Dependencies
 - Functional Dependency is a relationship between two attributes typically between the key and other non-key attributes within a table.

Example:

 $SIN \rightarrow Name$, Address, Birthdate

Example 2:

 $ISBN \rightarrow Title$

- Key of Relations
 - One or more attributes $\{A_1, A_2, ..., A_n\}$ is a key for a relation R if
 - 1. Those attributes functionally determine all other attributes of the relation
 - 2. No proper subset of $\{A_1, A_2, ... A_n\}$ functionally determines all other attributes of R

Example:

Given relation

R = Movies1(title, year, length, genre, studioName, starName)

i. {title, year, starName } form a key for the relation Movies1

- ii. { year, starName } is not a key. Same star can be in multiple movies per year
- Superkeys
 - * Means a a set of attributes that contains a key
 - * Don't need to be minimal

Example:

Given relation

R = Movies1(title, year, length, genre, studioName, starName)

- · { title, year, starName } is a key and superkey
- { title, year, starName, title, year, length} is a superkey

References:

1) OpenTextBC, Chapter 11 Functional Dependencies, link

2. a) **Notes:**

- The Splitting / Combining Rule
 - Combining Rule
 - Splitting Rule

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$$A_1, A_2, \dots A_n \to B_1, B_2, \dots B_n$$
 $\downarrow A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \to B_1, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \to B_2, \dots, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \to B_m$