CHAPTER 8 DISCUSSIONS 3

Consider the following set F of FDs on the relation schema R=(A, B, C, D, E, F):

$$F = \{A \rightarrow BC, C \rightarrow F, BF \rightarrow DE\}$$

Suppose *R* is decomposed into

$$R1=(A, B, C, F) \& R2=(B, F, D, E).$$

- a. What are the restrictions of F to R1 and to R2?
- b. Is this decomposition dependency preserving?

Why is *dependency preservation* desirable?

Give a BCNF decomposition of *student* that is both *lossless-join & dependency preserving*.

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student(name, dept, college)

F = \{name \rightarrow dept, dept \rightarrow college\}
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What are the super keys and candidate keys of the following schema *R*? Is *R* in BCNF? Is *R* in 3NF?

$$R(A, B, C)$$

 $F = \{A, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow B\}$

Formally define BCNF and 3NF. What are their differences?

Definition: A relation schema R is in BCNF (3NF) with respect to a set F of FDs if