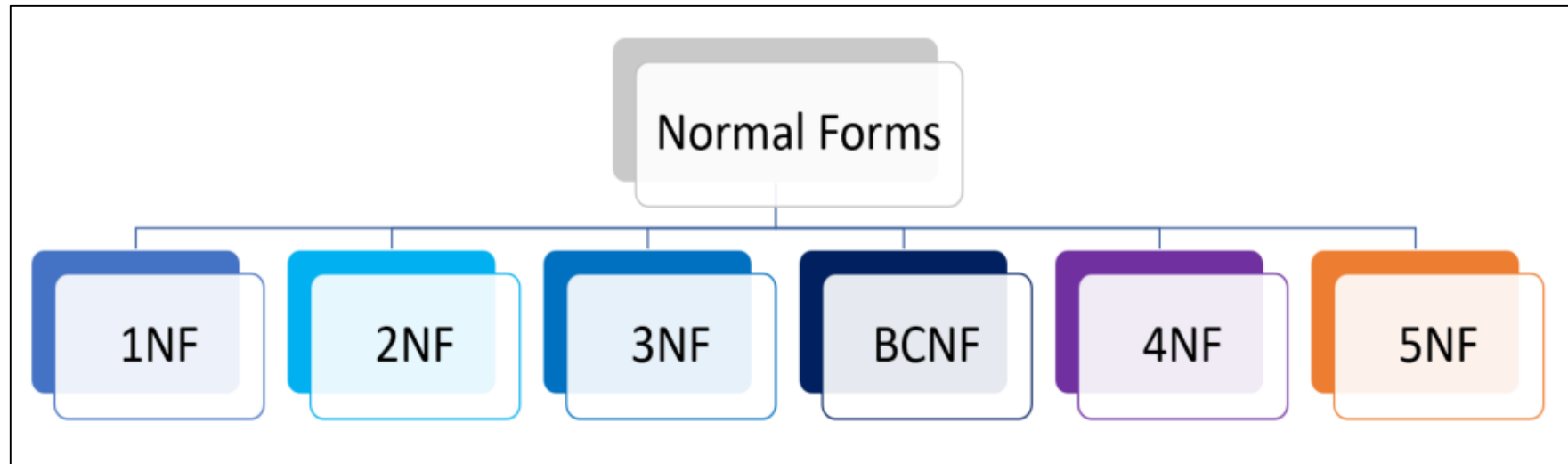


# Database Management Systems (BCSC-0003)

## Topic: Normalization



**Nikhil Govil**

Assistant Professor, Dept. of CEA, GLA University, Mathura.

# Normalization

- Normalization is a database design technique that reduces data redundancy and eliminates undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies.
- Normalization rules divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships.
- The purpose of Normalization in SQL is to eliminate redundant (repetitive) data and ensure data is stored logically.

# Anomalies

Anomalies are problems that can occur in poorly planned, un-normalized databases where all the data is stored in one table.

Types of Anomalies:

1. Insert Anomaly,
2. Update Anomaly, and
3. Delete Anomaly.

# Anomalies

- Insertion Anomaly:

An Insert Anomaly occurs when certain attributes cannot be inserted into the database without the presence of other attributes.

- Update or Modification Anomaly:

An update anomaly is a data inconsistency that results from data redundancy and a partial update.

- Deletion Anomaly:

Deletion Anomaly. A deletion anomaly occurs when you delete a record that may contain attributes that shouldn't be deleted.

# Anomalies

<u>SRNO</u>	SNAME	CREDIT	DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	ROOM_NO
1	Rahul	5	CSE	B1	101
2	Jitendra	8	CSE	B1	101
3	Jagdish	9	EE	B2	201
4	Payal	7	EE	B2	201
5	Ankur	9	CIVIL	B1	110
6	Akash	8	ECE	B1	115
7	Vansh	7	CIVIL	B1	110
8	Tanuj	6	CSE	B1	101

# Insert Anomalies

<u>SRNO</u>	SNAME	CREDIT	DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	ROOM_NO
1	Rahul	5	CSE	B1	101
2	Jitendra	8	CSE	B1	101
3	Jagdish	9	EE	B2	201
4	Payal	7	EE	B2	201
5	Ankur	9	CIVIL	B1	110
6	Akash	8	ECE	B1	115
7	Vansh	7	CIVIL	B1	110
8	Tanuj	6	CSE	B1	101
-	-	-	ME	B1	120



# Update Anomalies

	<u>SRNO</u>	SNAME	CREDIT	DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	ROOM_NO
➡	1	Rahul	5	CSE	<del>B1</del> B4	<del>101</del> 301
➡	2	Jitendra	8	CSE	<del>B1</del> B4	<del>101</del> 301
	3	Jagdish	9	EE	B2	201
	4	Payal	7	EE	B2	201
	5	Ankur	9	CIVIL	B1	110
	6	Akash	8	ECE	B3	115
	7	Vansh	7	CIVIL	B1	110
➡	8	Tanuj	6	CSE	<del>B1</del> B4	<del>101</del> 301

# Delete Anomalies

<u>SRNO</u>	SNAME	CREDIT	DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	ROOM_NO
1	Rahul	5	CSE	B1	101
2	Jitendra	8	CSE	B1	101
3	Jagdish	9	EE	B2	201
4	Payal	7	EE	B2	201
5	Ankur	9	CIVIL	B1	110
6	Akash	8	ECE	B1	115
7	Vansh	7	CIVIL	B1	110
8	Tanuj	6	CSE	B1	101





# Solution

## STUDENT

<u>SRNO</u>	SNAME	CREDIT	DEPT_NAME
1	Rahul	5	CSE
2	Jitendra	8	CSE
3	Jagdish	9	EE
4	Payal	7	EE
5	Ankur	9	CIVIL
6	Akash	8	ECE
7	Vansh	7	CIVIL
8	Tanuj	6	CSE

## DEPARTMENT

DEPT_NAME	BUILDING	ROOM_NO
CSE	B4	301
EE	B2	201
CIVIL	B1	110
ECE	B1	115

# Advantages of Normalization

Following are some of the advantages of normalization:

1. To reduce the redundancy from the table.
2. To save the memory space as data can be stored in compact form.
3. To remove Insert, Update and Delete anomalies.
4. Normalization minimizes the null values.
5. Using normalization, we can simple the queries.
6. It is important for OLTP (Online Transaction Processing). However De-normalization supports OLAP (Online Analytical Processing).
7. It simplifies the database structure.
8. Searching, sorting and creating indexes will be faster after applying the normalization.

# References



- Korth, Silbertz and Sudarshan (1998), “Database Concepts”, 4th Edition, TMH.
- Elmasri and Navathe (2010), “Fundamentals of Database Systems”, 5th Edition, Addison Wesley.
- Date C J,” An Introduction to Database Systems”, 8th Edition, Addison Wesley.
- M. Tamer Oezsu, Patrick Valduriez (2011). “Principles of Distributed Database Systems”, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall.

*Thank  
you*

